

Research Methodology Note

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2020

LBY2001a

Libya

June 2020

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REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Libya				
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) [14DHP X98], United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) [14DHP 151], United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USOFDA) [14DHP 36F]				
Project Code	14iAJO				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	03/09/2020 to 01/31/2021				
Research Timeframe	1. Start training of enumerators: 01/06/2020		6. Data sent for validation: 10/08/2020		
Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	2. Coping Strategies Index (CSI) ¹ update: late June 2020		7. Preliminary presentation: 11/09/2020		
	3. Start collect data: 24/06/2020		8. Outputs sent for validation: 09/11/2020		
	4. Data collected: 07/08/2020		9. Outputs published: 09/12/2020		
	5. Data analysed: 31/08/2020		10. Final presentation: 07/12/2020		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)			
Humanitarian milestones Specify what the assessment will inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal	Milestone		Deadline		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	__/__/__		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	25/09/2020	(Tentative date of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) workshop and deadline for input templates to Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) data)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	25/09/2020		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	__/__/__		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	__/__/__		

¹ The CSI is an indicator which measures the behavioural responses to food insecurity – or coping strategies – that people use to manage household food shortages, reported as a numeric score (World Food Programme (WFP), *The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual, Second Edition January 2008* (WFP, 2008). Available [here](#) [accessed 04 June 2020].

Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type		Dissemination	
	X Strategic		X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)	
	X Programmatic		X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational		X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)	
Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	To deliver up-to-date information for humanitarian actors on the severity of humanitarian conditions of crisis-affected Libyan populations in selected Libyan mantikas and baladiyas, with the aim of contributing to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.			
Specific Objective(s)	<p>1. <u>Understand humanitarian needs in terms of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the impact that the crisis has had on people; b. humanitarian conditions (i.e., living standard gaps², use of coping mechanisms and the severity of humanitarian needs) – particularly in light of the outbreak of COVID-19; and, c. current and forecasted priority needs and concerns; <p>And, how these humanitarian needs differ by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. geographic location (i.e., mantika); ii. population group (i.e., IDP, returnee and non-displaced); and, iii. preexisting vulnerability profile. <p>2. <u>Conduct qualitative interviews – both Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) – in cooperation with local partners and organisations in order to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. triangulate findings with those derived from quantitative data collection; b. understand the specific humanitarian needs of vulnerable population groups; and, c. provide in-depth context to specific follow-up questions. <p>3. <u>Identify severity of humanitarian needs, and the proportion of respondents in each category, in order to provide robust evidence to support and inform:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Key milestone documents such as the HNO and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2021; b. The Libyan humanitarian response planning in general. 			
Research Questions	<p>1. <u>Pre-existing vulnerabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What proportion of households have pre-existing vulnerability?³ 			

² The MSNA will aim to calculate the proportion of affected population groupss with living standard gaps – i.e. the proportion of respondents unable to meet their basic needs in one or more sectors.

³ Pre-existing vulnerability is determined through a composite score calculated using a set of cross-sectoral indicators selected to reveal which households have conditions that may influence their members' ability to access services and fulfil their basic needs across all sectors. Pre-existing vulnerability may be social, economic, or a combination of the two. For example, female-headed households are known to face challenges in accessing

	<p>b. And how do levels of pre-existing vulnerability differ based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessed mantika⁴; ii. Population group (i.e. IDPs, returnees and non-displaced)? <p>2. Impact on people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the level of impact that the crisis has had on people / households? b. And how does the level of impact differ based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessed mantika? ii. Population group (i.e. IDPs, returnees and non-displaced)? iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile? <p>3. Humanitarian conditions (living standards and well-being):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the level of living standard gaps for Libyan households across the following sectors - Food Security, Cash & Markets, Shelter & NFIs, WASH, Education, Health and Protection (including GBV, Child Protection, and Mine Action)? b. And how do living standard gaps differ by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Assessed mantika? v. Population group (i.e. IDPs, returnees and non-displaced)? vi. Pre-existing vulnerability profile? <p>4. To what level do Libyan households report using coping mechanisms across the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Food Security, Cash & Markets, Shelter & NFIs, WASH, Education, Health and Protection (including GBV, Child Protection, and Mine Action)? b. And how do those coping mechanisms employed differ by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessed mantika? ii. Population group (i.e. IDPS, returnees and non-displaced)? iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile? <p>5. The severity of humanitarian needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the overall severity of humanitarian needs? b. What proportion of households fall into each severity category?⁵ c. And how does the severity of humanitarian needs differ by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessed mantika? ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)? iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?
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services and fulfilling basic needs when compared to male-headed households. Many of the indicators that contributed to the pre-existing vulnerability score in the 2019 Libya MSNA (including on mental well-being and physical disabilities) are not being measured during this year's MSNA due to time constraints stemming from the outbreak of COVID-19. The components of the new pre-existing vulnerability score for the 2020 survey are still under discussion with humanitarian partners at the time of writing.

⁴ A mantika – corresponding to a 'municipality' – is the second level of geographic classification in Libya after region and represents the principle level at which findings will be communicated during the 2020 MSNA.

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

	<p>6. Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns:</p> <p>a. What key factors may affect refugees and migrants' needs in the future?</p> <p>b. And how do priority needs/concerns differ by:</p> <p>i. Assessed mantika?</p> <p>ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</p> <p>iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?</p> <p>7. What are households' self-identified needs and preferences around the provision of humanitarian aid?</p> <p>a. And how do these needs and preferences differ by:</p> <p>i. Assessed mantika?</p> <p>ii. Population group (i.e. IDP, returnees and non-displaced)?</p> <p>iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?</p>			
Geographic Coverage	<p>A full, country-wide assessment of all 22 mantikas will be conducted, with findings conveyed at a mantika level:</p> <p>List of all 22 mantikas in Libya to be assessed:</p> <p>West: Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Aljifara, Almargreb, Azzawya, Nalut, Misrata, Sirt, Tripoli, Zwara</p> <p>South: Aljufra, Ghat, Murzuq, Sebha, Ubari, Wadi Ashshati</p> <p>East: Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Alkufra, Almarj, Benghazi, Derna, Ejdabia, Tobruk</p>			
Secondary data sources	<p>The following two datasets were used to calculate the sampling frame, which is representative at the mantika level:</p> <p>International Organization for Migration – Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) IDP & Returnee Report, Round 29 (Jan-Feb 2020) (IOM, 2020a). Available here (accessed 11 June 2020) (accompanying dataset contains IDP and returnee population figures)</p> <p>1. UNFPA 2017 population projections (Available here) (contains total population figures, adjusted with data from IOM-DTM and used to calculate non-displaced population figures. Data published in 2018)</p> <p>Other secondary data sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (January 2020) (UN OCHA, 2020). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020). REACH, 2019 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (April 2020) (2020). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020). UN OCHA, Libya: COVID-19 – Situation Report No. 5, as of 27 May 2020 (UN OCHA, 2020). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020). 			
Population(s)	X	IDPs in camp (if present, expected to be small minority)	X	IDPs in informal sites
Select all that apply	X	IDPs in host communities	X	IDPs in other: Migratory tents/caravans
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	X	Returnees
	X	Host communities		
Stratification	X	Geographical #22		<input type="checkbox"/> [Other Specify] #:
Select type(s) and enter number of strata		Population size per strata is known? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Population size per strata is known?

				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	X	Structured (Quantitative)	X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method		Data collection method	
Structured data collection tool # 1 Quantitative data collection component – remote 30-minute multi-sector household-level survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-probability / quota sampling (modification due to COVID-19 movement and access restrictions)		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): 6,355 ⁶ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____ 	
Semi-structured data collection tool # 1 First qualitative data collection component – remote KIIs with expert sector and multi-sector stakeholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): 66 ⁷ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____ 	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 Second qualitative data collection component – remote FGDs (conducted through online, anonymous discussion groups), targeting each mantika and various sub-groups, triggered by findings from the quantitative data component	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): 44 ⁸ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____ 	
Target level of precision if probability sampling	N/A		N/A	

⁶ The target number of 6,355 interviews aims to maintain an indicative (not statistically representative) sample of the entire Libyan population (communicated at mantika level) residing in each of the 22 mantikas, based on quotas established for each mantika which are modelled of the most recent population figures available from IOM and UNFPA / Libyan Bureau of Statistics 2017 population estimates. This non-probability purposive quota sampling strategy aims to ensure that a robust cross-section of the Libyan population (and the three subgroups under focus – Libyan non-displaced, returnees and Libyan IDPs) has been assessed. This sampling strategy is intended to generate the most accurate sample whilst taking into account access limitations as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19, which inhibits the use of a probability / stratified sampling approach.

⁷ The target of 66 KIIs is intended to reflect the realization of three KIIs per the 22 mantikas in Libya, to ensure that local-level expert knowledge is adequately consulted in each geographic zone being assessed. This target also seeks to obtain saturation – that is, when no new insights are being given by conducting additional interviews. The target may be revised down (e.g. two KIIs per mantika instead of three) if saturation is achieved at an earlier stage in the process.

⁸ The target of 44 has been identified in order to reflect the realization of two FGDs per mantikas, which will ensure well-balanced geographic coverage of the qualitative components of this study and the three sub-groups being assessed (Libyan non-displaced, returnees and Libyan internally displaced persons (IDPs)). As with KIIs, the number of FGDs may be revised down based on time and resource constraints. The exact composition of FGDs is to-be-determined based on triggers from the quantitative data component (outlined in the body of this note).

Analytical Framework used	X	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) (All components)	<input type="checkbox"/>	JIAF (Some components only)
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	X	Report #: 1
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __		
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 7 (1 per sector)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 1
	X	Interactive dashboard #:1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __
	X	Dataset #: 1 Clean and anonymised dataset to be published on HDX + REACH Resource Centre		
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs	REACH, ECHO, OCHA, OFDA, UNHCR, Libya Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)			

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

Since 2011, Libya has experienced several waves of fighting, and the complex socio-political landscape has given way to an increasingly protracted conflict. The humanitarian crisis in Libya that has resulted from this conflict has been defined by “persisting political instability, conflict and insecurity, the breakdown of the rule of law, a deteriorating public sector and a dysfunctional economy.”⁹ In 2019, escalations in conflict increased civilian casualties and displacement, while protracted political and economic instability has led to a substantial worsening in the provision of basic services, resulting in a gradual deterioration in the humanitarian situation.¹⁰ According to the 2020 HNO (published before the outbreak of COVID-19), 1.8 million people (26% of the population) have been affected by the crisis, with more than 893,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, out of which 353,000 people (39%) were reported to be experiencing acute needs.¹¹ Almost half of the number of people in need are concentrated in four mantikas – Tripoli, Ejdabia, Misrata, and Benghazi. While in 2017 and 2018 the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) had gradually been declining, in 2019 the total number of IDPs doubled, with the current number of IDPs estimated to be over 343,000.¹²

Years of protracted conflict have led to long-term deterioration in public services and governance structures, exacerbating vulnerabilities and limiting the coping capacities of the Libyan population. Twenty-four per cent (24%) of Libyans reported that they faced challenges accessing health care when they needed it in 2019, with respondents reporting lack of medicines and medical supplies, unavailability of qualified medical staff and insufficient financial resources in order to afford medical care.¹³ Continuation of high food costs have also led to significant levels of food insecurity amongst Libyan households, with

⁹ International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Ghat and Murzuq Update - 17 June 2019 (IOM, 2019c). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 March 2020).

¹⁰ UN OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (January 2020) (UN OCHA, 2020a). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 March 2020).

¹¹ Ibidem.

¹² Ibidem.

¹³ Ibidem.

64% of households reporting employing negative coping mechanisms in order to afford food.¹⁴ Other services including education have also been affected, and children are reported to be particularly vulnerable to psychosocial distress and trauma. Redress and support mechanisms for gender-based violence (GBV) are few and far between, and access to these mechanisms is hindered by widespread stigmatization of victims of GBV as well as mandatory reporting.¹⁵

Finally, the outbreak of COVID-19 in Libya represents a serious emerging public health crisis that could exacerbate the vulnerability that Libyans could face to experiencing negative outcomes in health, education, protection and other areas of well-being. The first case of the virus was reported on 24 March¹⁶, and there were 75 confirmed cases of the virus and 3 COVID-19-related deaths reported as of the end of May 2020.¹⁷ Although growing, testing capacities and isolation beds remain limited.¹⁸ While the Libyan government has responded with strong control measures, some of these measures – including lockdowns and movement restrictions, as well as closures of key facilities – have inhibited access of Libyan nationals' access to essential health, education and other services. WHO and UNICEF have alerted of outbreaks of preventable diseases as a result of vaccine shortages arising from disruptions caused by the outbreak of the pandemic.¹⁹ Millions of students are impacted by school closures and many children are no longer receiving education in any form.²⁰ Ongoing access constraints as well as continuation of armed conflict have also inhibited food distributions to key populations in need. IDPs are particularly at risk of being confined within inadequate, unsafe and potentially hazardous structures (sometimes abandoned buildings) with inadequate access to essential services. In light of mobility restrictions, there are ongoing protection concerns particularly in relation to GBV for women, and social and psychological distress amongst children.²¹

Disruptions in access to livelihoods resulting from the outbreak has become a major issue facing Libyan displaced and non-displaced communities, particularly those who rely on daily labour as their main source of income. REACH and Mixed Migration Centre surveys have revealed that lack of income is limiting people's ability to pay rent and bills and cover other basic needs (including food, hygiene items and cooking fuel).²² These dynamics were identified to affect Libyan IDPs in particular.

Crucial humanitarian information gaps for displaced and non-displaced populations remain in Libya, as the political, economic and social landscapes are constantly evolving, and as humanitarian access to affected populations is limited, particularly as a result of COVID-19. Building on its experience conducting Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in Libya since 2016, REACH, on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Information Management Assessment Working Group (IMAWG) proposes that MSNAs be conducted in Libya on an annual basis to continually inform and update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist in the country, while also providing trends analysis where possible. These MSNAs are conducted with strong linkages to and in coordination with the HCT and the HNO process.

OCHA and REACH have organised the 2020 MSNA through IMAWG, designed data collection and analysis tools, and consulted with each sector active in the Libyan response to revise indicators. The MSNA will be conducted with strong linkages to and coordination with the HCT and the HNO process and also provide trends analysis and updates on key sector priorities. OCHA and REACH have actively engaged with humanitarian partners in March – May 2020 to assess the feasibility of, and revise methodologies in line with physical access restrictions arising out of the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19, with contingency plans designed for various scenarios (outlined in following sections). Based on the latest analysis of

¹⁴ Ibidem.

¹⁵ Ibidem.

¹⁶ Reuters, "Libya confirms first coronavirus case amid fear over readiness", 24 March (2020). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 May 2020).

¹⁷ UN OCHA, *Libya: Covid-19 Situation Report No. 5 (as of 27 May 2020)* (UN OCHA, 2020b). Available [here](#).

¹⁸ Ibidem.

¹⁹ Ibidem.

²⁰ Protection Sector Libya and REACH, *Protection Monitoring During Covid-19 Crisis – Libya* (30 April – 5 May 2020) (REACH, 2020a). Available [here](#).

²¹ Ibidem.

²² REACH, 2020a.

the situation in Libya as well as reflecting on global trends, it is unlikely that the operating environment in Libya will be such that REACH assessment teams can follow previous in-person data collection methods such as those employed in the [2019 Libyan MSNA](#).

This year's Libyan MSNA is intended to provide an overall understanding of household vulnerabilities, their most pressing needs and the severity of these needs, both within each sector and from a cross-sectoral perspective, and particularly in light of the rapidly changing humanitarian context following the outbreak of COVID-19.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

As with the [methodological approach employed during the 2019 Libya MSNA](#), this MSNA will follow a mixed-methods approach, with both quantitative and qualitative components. The quantitative component will consist of a household-level survey (most likely) conducted remotely by phone that will assess three sub-groups that represent the three aforementioned main population groups of interest – IDPs, returnees and non-displaced Libyans in each of the 22 assessed mantikas (i.e., the strata).

Across all 22 mantikas, an estimated total of 6,355 household surveys will be conducted. Results will be indicative for each of the 22 mantikas and the entire Libyan population as a whole, with a non-probability purposive sampling approach driven by quota based sampling combined with a pilot of respondent driven sampling (RDS) (see further sections for a detailed description of the sampling methodology). Quotas are drawn up in order to ensure the most accurate and robust cross-section of the Libyan population has been assessed to be indicative of the geographic area (i.e. mantika) (quota 1) and the population sub-group (i.e. IDPs, returnees and non-displaced) (quota 2). Data collection for the quantitative component is scheduled to begin 24 June 2020 and will last until 07 August 2020.

The qualitative components will take place after the quantitative household survey and will be comprised of a set of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). KIIs will (most likely) be conducted remotely by phone with a target of 66 expert stakeholders selected based on perceived knowledge of sectoral and cross-sectoral themes related to the respective mantika, as well as the three population sub-groups under evaluation. FGDs will be conducted using online, anonymized discussion forums moderated through a to-be-determined digital platform, with an overall target of 44 FGDs, divided by mantika or sub-group level, depending on triggers from the quantitative portion of data collection (outlined below). Data collection for both qualitative components will take place during September 2020.

3.2 Population of interest

3.2.1 Geographic area assessed

The 2019 MSNA focused on conflict-affected areas, as well as those of particular interest to the humanitarian community. In total, the 2019 MSNA covered 17 mantikas. The 2020 MSNA will expand the geographical areas assessed and extend the data collection to all 22 mantikas, thus covering the entire Libyan territory (see Map 1 below).

Map 1: All 22 mantikas in Libya

3.2.2 Population assessed

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

- Internally displaced person (IDP): An IDP is any “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.”²³
- Returnee: “A returnee is any person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.”²⁴

For both IDPs and returnees, this MSNA will look specifically at displacement from baladiya of origin since 2011. In order to be considered returnee, a household must also have returned to its baladiya of origin within the last two years.²⁵ Finally, for the purposes of this MSNA, the non-displaced population is defined as:

- Non-displaced: A non-displaced person is someone who is a citizen or long-term resident²⁶ of the country of focus, for whom the country of focus is their primary residence, and who does not fit the above definitions of IDPs and returnees.

²³ IOM, *DTM Libya – Mobility Tracking: Methodology, Version 11* (IOM, 2017). Available [here](#) [accessed 04 June 2020].

²⁴ Ibidem.

²⁵ Timeframe parameters as defined by IOM’s DTM for Libya.

²⁶ The phrase “long-term resident” is meant to encompass members of traditionally nomadic tribes/communities who reside in Libya for all or significant portions of the year, but who do not have Libyan citizenship.

3.2.3 Unit of measurement

This MSNA will be conducted at the household level, to maintain continuity with the 2017 and 2018 Libya MSNAs. For the purpose of this MSNA, a household will be defined as follows:

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

3.2 Secondary data review

The secondary data review (SDR) for this MSNA will build on the parameters of the same SDR that was conducted for the 2019 MSNA. Additions for 2020 will include:

- New and updated population data used to create the sampling frame: [IOM-DTM Round 29 data for January-February 2020](#) (the most recent iteration available) have been used to calculate IDP and returnee population figures. The [UNFPA/Libyan Bureau of Statistics 2017 population projections for Libya](#) remain the most updated population estimates available and have been used again this year to establish the overall population frame.
- Updated reports on the humanitarian context: This year's SDR will draw on secondary data reports on the humanitarian context in Libya that have been published since last year's SDR was completed. These reports will include: the [2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) for Libya; [REACH reports on Libya](#) from the last 12 months, including the [2019 Libya MSNA](#) report; and publications by other humanitarian actors published within the last 12 months. The data will be used to verify/triangulate primary data and findings.
- Updated reports on the political/economic/social context: The SDR will also draw, as necessary, on reports released within the last 12 months covering contextual information on Libya's political, economic and social conditions. These reports will be sourced from news publications, think tanks, and other institutions with expertise on Libya. This information will be used to contextualize the findings gathered through primary data collection.
- Increased focus on protection: The qualitative component of the MSNA this year will use a 'triggered' system, tying the development of qualitative sampling approaches and tools more closely to the results of the quantitative analysis. While the purpose of the qualitative component will remain multi-sectoral, there will be a strong emphasis on integrating and identifying particular protection concerns into sub-group selection and tool design in Libya. To inform these assessments, the SDR is paying special attention to the wider topic of protection challenges in Libya. Reports on protection will be sourced from news publications, human rights and protection watch dogs such as the Human Rights Watch, REACH's rapid protection assessments, and think tanks working on related issues.
- COVID-19 related sources to inform modalities and tools: The onset of COVID-19 in Libya has necessitated changes in our approach and knowledge base. Sources consulted regarding COVID-19 to inform our methodology include news publications, think tanks, academic papers, REACH publications (including rapid market assessments), and sectoral guidance documents on COVID-19, such as those published by Health, Protection and Food Security Sectors.

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

- Mortality, morbidity and malnutrition data: No up to date, national level figures on mortality, morbidity or malnutrition rates are available. The 2020 MSNA questionnaire will not gather data on mortality, morbidity or malnutrition rates, which constitutes a potential information gap. However, national-level figures on these topics are available and will be drawn upon for the SDR.
- Reports by government or other humanitarian actors on community or location-level vulnerabilities, impact on systems and services, living standards, and coping mechanisms: Few government or other humanitarian actors

have the resources and/or the access to conduct assessments on the impact of the protracted crisis or current humanitarian conditions. This means that there will be relatively few secondary sources that REACH can use to triangulate results on these topics.

3.4. Primary Data Collection

3.4.1 Method

The design and implementation of data collection activities for both MSNAs will be contingent on the current operational context in Libya in regard to COVID-19, particularly in regard to movement restrictions, barriers in conducting home visits and staging any form of gathering. As contexts are changing rapidly as the outbreak of the pandemic progresses, REACH has prepared three contingency plans that outline how data collection activities will be modified based on the three most likely scenarios.

Table 1: COVID-19 and the operating environment 2020

Scenario Planning	Operational Context	Implications for MSNA Methodology	Mitigation measure
Scenario 1: Fully operational	No restrictions on movement or data collection modalities	Primary data collection will take place as previous years, quantitative survey will include all indicators	No mitigation will be necessary
Scenario 2: Partly operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited movement between villages House visits permitted but limited No gatherings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of geographical scope for individual interviews Reliant on online qualitative data collection Quantitative survey shortened accordingly and in line with sectoral objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative data collection of KIIs with phone calls and FGDs through asynchronous/post-based methods
Scenario 3: Fully restrictive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No movement between locations No house visits No gatherings Highly securitised environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No face-to-face individual interviews Online qualitative data collection Quantitative data collection driven by RDS (based on quotas) Quantitative survey shortened to 30 minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative data collection through computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) method (e.g. phone-based interviews) Qualitative data collection will be conducted as in scenario 2

Based on the latest analysis of the situation in Libya as well as reflecting on global trends, it is unlikely that the operating environment in Libya will be such that REACH assessment teams can follow data collection methods relying on enumerators travelling extensively between villages or gathering in focus groups as has been done with past MSNAs. The following section therefore reflects data collection methods in realising data collection under **Scenario 3** above (a fully restricted environment), while an overview of methods for Scenarios 1 and 2 can be found in Annex 1. The analysis of the operating environment and decision to deploy each data collection scenario is an ongoing process, carried out by REACH assessment teams in consultation with ACTED security department, local partners and other institutional actors.

The quantitative component will be sampled as per the non-probability based sampling methodology based on quotas drawn up in order to assess the most indicative, robust cross-section of the entire Libyan population based on geographic location (mantika) and population sub-group (outlined below).

While the quantitative portion of the assessment typically involves an hour-long survey (based on experience from the 2019 Libya MSNA), the 2020 Libya MSNA quantitative component, in light of COVID-19, will be limited to 30 minutes in recognition of the fact that respondents may become fatigued at a faster rate by having to answer questions over the phone. Based on past experience in the Libyan and other humanitarian contexts where MSNAs are realized, conducting quantitative surveys that are too long may affect the robustness of responses and affect overall quality of data collected.

In recognition of the need to decrease the number of questions and indicators measured in the quantitative tool, REACH has worked with sectors and working groups during the research design process in order to prioritize the most important questions to be included in the shortened tool, while determining certain indicators that should be left out of the quantitative tool and instead explored through the qualitative components of the assessment. Indicators and tools will be revised in order to collect specific information on changing humanitarian needs and access in light of the outbreak of COVID-19.

As of June 2020, the most likely scenario under which qualitative data collection will occur is remotely by telephone (KIs) as well as through online anonymized discussion forums (FGDs). A target of 66 KIs – representing 3 KIs realized in each of the 22 mantikas – has been selected with the objective of achieving saturation in data collected. The target may be revised down if saturation is achieved at an earlier stage in the process. The target of 44 for FGDs has been identified in order to adequately capture localized dynamics by conducting - 2 FGDs in each of the 22 mantikas. Numbers of FGDs and KIs have been increased for this year's MSNA to compensate for potential gaps in information arising out of the shortened quantitative tool. As with the KIs, the number of FGDs may be revised downward in the event that saturation is achieved or due to time / resource / accessibility constraints. The qualitative components will be triggered by the quantitative findings, with pre-determined thresholds across sectoral, geographical and population variables leading to a series of bespoke qualitative data collection exercises. This approach will prioritise the follow-up topics decided upon for the FGDs and KIs.

Trigger System

In the process of selecting the indicators to be included in the MSNA, the thresholds for triggered assessments will be decided with the Clusters.

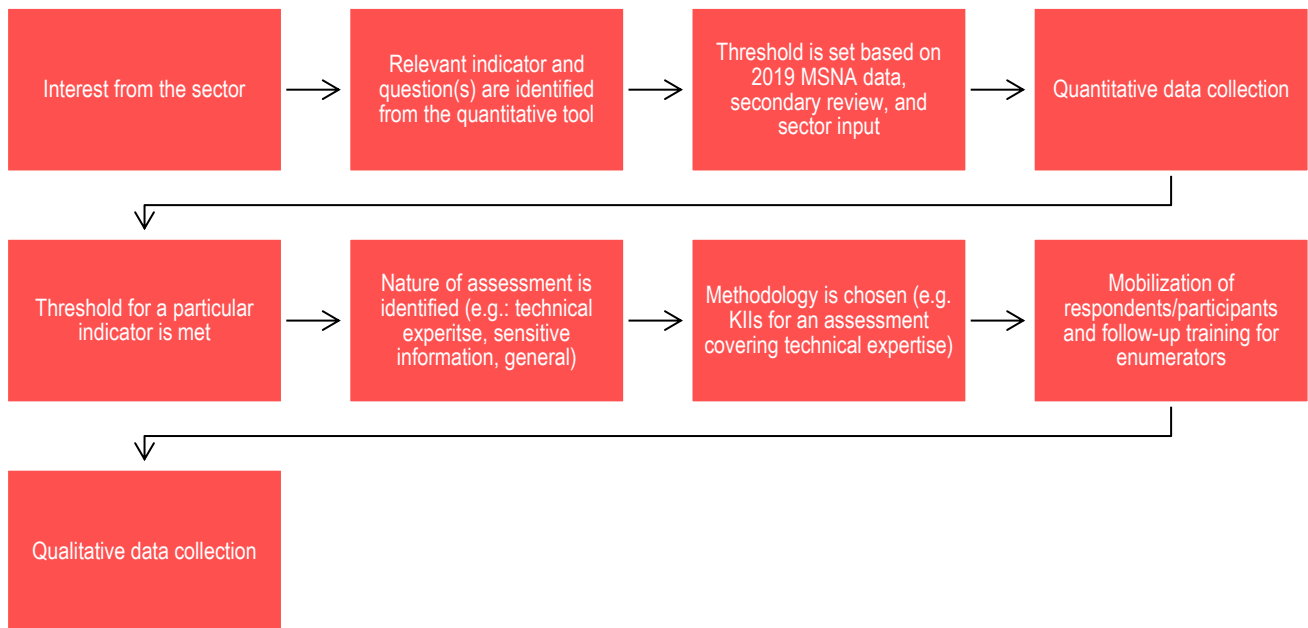
Qualitative tools will focus on areas of particular interest for the humanitarian community, with the aim of:

1. Explaining in more detail the findings of the quantitative survey, with disaggregation by sub-group as needed (e.g. targeting specific indicators triggered for specific populations, such as IDPs or returnees);
2. Exploring any underlying protection related topics relevant to a particular sub-group, which could not fall within the remit of the quantitative survey

While these follow-up assessments are designed primarily to inform and explain the findings within the MSNA, they will also be used by other departments within REACH as a starting point for launching new research cycles, dependent on emergent information needs.

Below is a flow chart which shows the processes of the trigger system which will inform the composition of the follow-up qualitative tools. Feedback from sectors will be consolidated and a unified qualitative tool will be designed to address follow-up questions.

Flow chart outlining the steps of the triggers system used to inform qualitative components:



Examples of triggers can include:

- i) Geographical triggers, flagging particularly high values of pre-identified questions and/or indicators in a specific geographical area
- ii) Thematic triggers, flagging particularly high values of pre-identified questions and/or indicators in a specific thematic area
- iii) Population group triggers, flagging particularly high values of pre-identified questions among a specific population group
- iv) Composite indicator triggers, flagging particularly severe or acute living standards or capacity gaps for particular sub-groups or within specific locations

Example of thematic trigger within the WASH sector:**Referral pathways**

In collaboration with the Protection Sector, referral pathways for different locations have been embedded in the 2020 MSNA to respond to potential protection needs of respondents. At the end of the survey, respondents residing in baladiyas where a referral pathway is currently active will be provided, if interested, with the relevant name and contact details of organizations providing protection services in their baladiya.

3.4.2 Sampling

Quantitative data collection

In line with scenario 3 (fully restrictive operating environment), the quantitative portion of the Libyan MSNA will rely on non-probability sampling methods but with minimum, indicative quotas per mantika established to ensure that the most accurate and robust cross-section of the Libyan population has been assessed to be indicative of the geographic location (mantika) (quota 1) and sub-group within the population (non-displaced, IDPs and returnee) (quota 2). Although data collection will occur remotely by phone as a result of COVID-19, REACH aims to pilot Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS), combined with the quota-based approach based on displacement status and geography, in order to reach the below minimum targets. Described in further detail below, RDS is a type of statistically-adjusted “snowball sampling” (that is, having interviewees refer other participants to be contacted for the assessment) that relies “on multiple waves of peer-to-peer recruitment and statistical adjustments to try and approximate random sampling”.²⁷

Interviews will be distributed based on the size of the population type in every mahalla across all assessed mantikas. Overall population figures were drawn to be indicative of 2017 UNFPA population projections, while specific displacement figures were drawn from population figures presented in Round 29 of IOM DTM (January-February 2020). Each minimum quota was increased by a buffer of 20% to ensure that no sub-groups or geographic locations were underrepresented in the final sample. The size of the overall sample per mantika was fixed, while sub-samples were under-sampled proportionally to their relative weight to compensate. To compensate for any biases that may be created by oversampling, the sample data will be weighted at the analysis stage to match current patterns of distribution of different sub-groups (e.g. IDPs) across the selected locations.

The full sampling framework for the 2020 Libyan MSNA, which includes breakdowns of the population numbers in each mantika, the size of the final household sample, and the total numbers of qualitative KIs and FGDs to be conducted, can be found below.

Sampling Framework

Minimum sample quotas based on geographic location (mantika) and population sub-group (quantitative data collection):

Mantika		Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Aljfara	Aljufra	Alkufra	Almargeb	Almarj	Azzawya	Total
HH Survey	Population Figures (Number of Households)									
	Non-Displaced	43,614	64,953	94,683	10,833	8,814	90,774	40,146	61,699	415,516
	IDPs	102	1,952	4,849	389	1,371	7,174	34	3,071	18,942
	Returnees	0	2,300	1,684	0	347	203	0	16	4,550
	Population sub-total	47,716	69,205	101,216	11,222	10,532	98,151	40,180	64,786	439,008
	Sample size									
	Non-Displaced	115	116	117	116	116	114	117	115	928
	IDPs	61	112	113	95	108	116	33	159	792
	Returnees	0	112	111	0	92	79	0	16	411
	Sample size sub-total	176	340	341	211	316	309	150	290	2,133

²⁷ Columbia University, *Respondent-Driven Sampling*, n.d. (Columbia University, n.d.). Available [here](#) (accessed 29 May 2020).

Mantika		Benghazi	Derna	Ejdabia	Ghat	Misrata	Murzuq	Nalut	Total
HH Survey	Population Figures (Number of Households)								
	Non-Displaced	141,802	32,552	36,483	3,281	117,077	11,116	19,935	362,246
	IDPs	5,433	86	2,832	1,627	7,146	5,731	1,006	23,861
	Returnees	37,805	7,454	100	196	1,902	313	462	48,232
	Population sub-total	185,040	40,092	39,415	5,104	126,125	17,160	21,403	434,339
	Sample size								
	Non-Displaced	115	115	116	113	116	114	116	809
	IDPs	112	57	112	110	112	113	107	726
	Returnees	117	115	60	51	32	90	96	626
	Sample size sub-total	344	287	288	274	260	317	319	2,089
Mantika		Sebha	Sirt	Tobruk	Tripoli	Ubari	Wadi Ashshati	Zwara	Total
HH Survey	Population Figures (Number of Households)								
	Non-Displaced	24,767	15,391	35,811	220,772	16,660	17,125	61,055	391,580
	IDPs	5,288	2,570	166	18,605	1,404	407	2,256	30,696
	Returnees	492	15,502	0	12,459	5,626	42	2,694	36,815
	Population sub-total	30,547	33,463	35,977	251,836	23,690	17,574	66,005	459,091
	Sample size								
	Non-Displaced	115	116	115	116	116	112	115	812
	IDPs	114	112	76	115	108	92	112	731
	Returnees	98	115	0	114	114	36	112	592
	Sample size sub-total	327	343	191	352	338	240	342	2,133
TOTAL	Total sample size								6,355

Finally, the below table outlines the sample of KIIs and FGDs, with the higher numbers of both components representative of scenario 3 (fully restrictive operating environment). As previously mentioned, the total number of KIIs and FGDs may be revised downward if data saturation is achieved at an earlier point in the exercise.

Estimated sample quotas based on geographic location (mantika) and population sub-group (quantitative data collection):

Qualitative Survey	Method	Minimum # in each targeted mantika	Calculation	Total
	FGDs	2	X 22 =	44
	KIIs	3	X 22 =	66

Due to the access limitations arising from the outbreak of COVID-19, REACH will pilot a new approach for selecting respondents based on snowball (or chain referral) sampling, driven by RDS and guided by the quota approach outlined above. RDS is similar to “snowball sampling” in that it involves a chain-recommendation sampling method whereby

participants recommend other people they know. However, as opposed to “snowball sampling”, RDS involves an element of mathematical “tweaking” in order to incorporate elements of randomness into the sampling frame²⁸ – that is, the final sample will be weighted and adjusted to compensate for the initial non-random selection of the first wave of informants (outlined below). The quotas above will be added on top of this sampling process to ensure that the final sample includes a robust representation of all regional sub-groups as outlined above.

The respondents are found through the partners local network and is both stemming from beneficiary and non-beneficiary lists. Respondents themselves will be asked to “drive” the sampling at each wave by being asked to recommend other participants. If waves of sampling are showing under-representation of certain population sub-groups during data collection, purposive sampling methods will be used to ensure that minimum quotas are met and that no sub-group is under-represented in the final sample. The MSNA team in Tunisia will keep track of the targets and will instruct field managers to further instruct enumerators to specifically ask for a certain type of contact. This will be done by asking respondents to specifically recommend individuals in their network that fall within any underrepresented sub-group profiles out of those identified above (e.g. by recommending someone else also based in their *muhalla* or *baladiya*, or recommending another household in their network who falls within one of the three previously-defined sub-groups, such as IDPs).

This process “exploits the network of relations connecting the target population to facilitate sampling”²⁹, while also reducing confidentiality concerns generally associated with sampling from hard-to-reach or stigmatized populations.³⁰ RDS begins with a convenience sample of individuals as an initial entry point (outlined in step 1 below) but is considered advantageous given that, after many waves of sampling, “the dependence of the final sample on the initial convenience sample is reduced”.³¹ With this being said, RDS is to this point an under-explored sampling methodology in quantitative research and carries a number of limitations (outlined later in this section). As selection bias and overrepresentation is a significant risk with snowballing / RDS techniques, initial contacts will be gathered from a variety of sources.

Below is a step-by-step process through which REACH intends to pilot the RDS methodology during the 2020 Libya MSNA, in combination with the quota-based sampling methods outlined previously:

1. Sampling will occur at the *mantika* level. This is based on consultation with field staff and consensus amongst practitioners that referrals across *baladiyas* within the same *mantika* will be common (that is, respondents are likely not going to refer only other households in their same *baladiya*, but rather households scattered throughout multiple *baladiyas* in the same *mantika*). In order to mitigate over-sampling of urban areas, diverse entry points will be sought from a mixture of rural and urban initial networks, with respondents categorised by location type in order to continuously track respondent type. REACH will identify the first pool of respondents (entry points) from the following sources:
 - Local staff of international and local organizations within REACH’s network in Libya;
 - Existing networks of beneficiaries of partner organizations (both local and international) within REACH’s network in Libya;
 - In particular, these existing networks will be used to target IDPs residing in camps and informal settlements, ensuring that these population sub-groups are adequately reflected in the final sample;

The seeds that will constitute the first wave of respondents are chosen based on the main population group residing in one *mantika* and the type of *baladiya* they are residing in, either urban or rural. If a *mantika* has 5 *baladiyas* with each both urban and rural *muhallahs*, there will be 10 seeds in this *mantika* to be surveyed in the first wave. Each of these seeds constitute the first wave of respondents selected and will be the start of an independent chain of snowball sampling waves.

²⁸ *Statisticshowto*, “Respondent-driven sampling: Definition, examples”, n.d. ([Statisticshowto.com](https://www.statisticshowto.com)). Available [here](#) (accessed 06 June 2020).

²⁹ Gile, K. and Handcock, M. 2010. “Respondent-Driven Sampling: An assessment of current methodology”, *Sociology Methodology*, Vol. 40 No. 1 (2010), pp. 285 – 327.

³⁰ *Ibidem*.

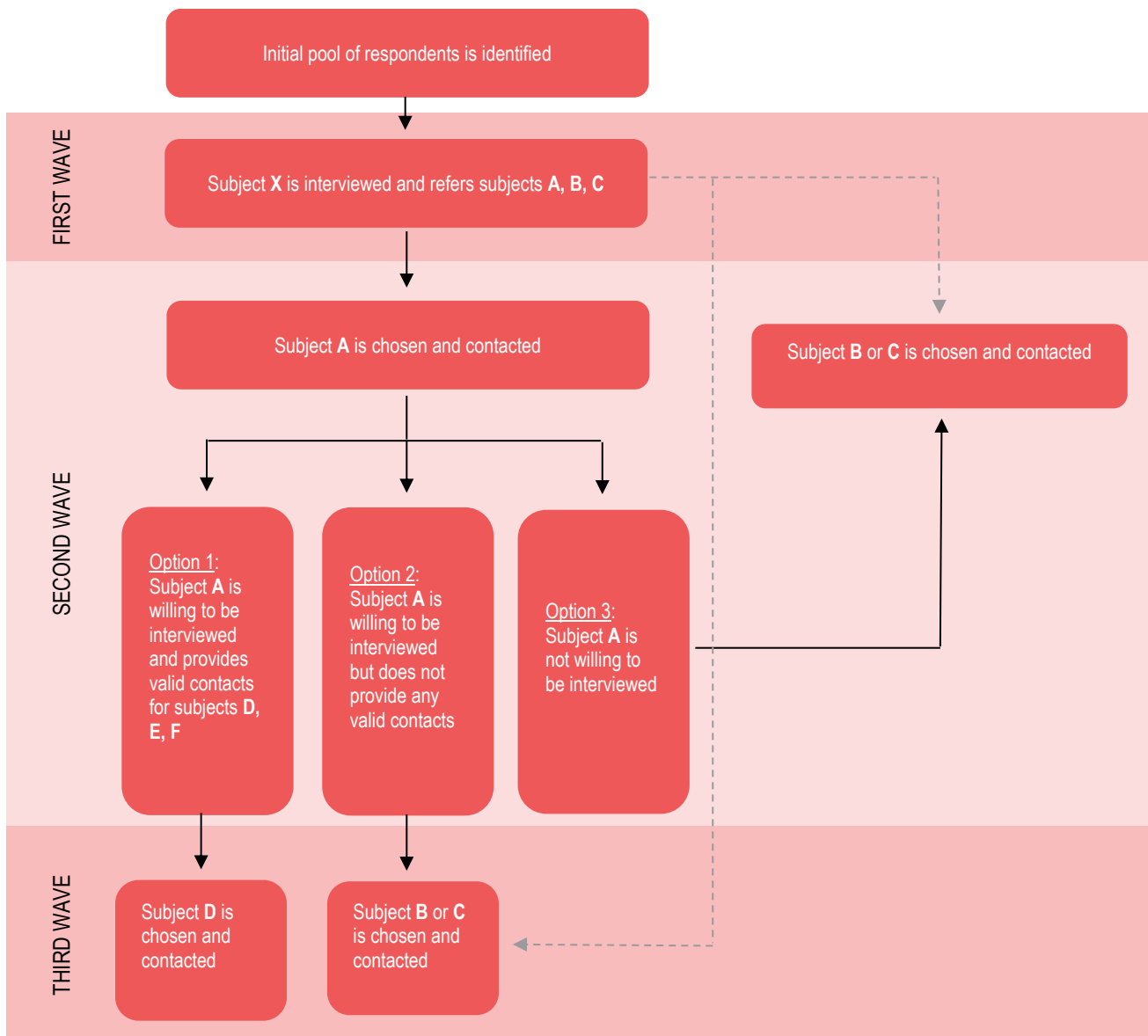
³¹ *Ibidem*.

2. After gathering the initial contacts and conducting the first surveys by phone, first-wave respondents will be asked to provide additional names and phone numbers of respondents / households to contact, as well as consent to be named as referee for the enumerator. It is clarified that this can be family members but not persons within the household. No restrictions will be placed on how many contacts should or can be provided, as it is not to be assumed that respondents will have the same number of contacts.³² However, referees will be encouraged to provide contacts for more than one subject. The rationale for this is to limit the attrition problem, which arises in the case respondents fail to provide valid recommendations and makes it difficult to produce lengthy linear recruitment chains.³³ In order not to bias second round selection toward sub-groups with larger social networks, the number of contacts will be capped at three successful referrals per respondent (i.e. if interviewee x refers 10 further respondents, three respondents will be contacted, with reference to the original list only in cases where the chosen three do not choose to participate in the interview).
3. The initial sourcing of contacts through international and local organisations in Libya will be key to reaching final population group targets. When gathering contacts from these organisations, it will be specified that the goal is to reach respondents from all three population groups in all mantikas. Close monitoring in KoBo detailing the conducted and remaining interviews per displacement status and geographical location will ensure that further snowballing and data collection will cease once these targets are met, by maintaining an updated excel spreadsheet (updated daily) that details the number of interviews conducted per mantika / sub-group and the remaining interviews per mantika / sub-group. Through successive sampling waves, if certain population group targets are not being met (for example, if targets for IDPs are not being met in Benghazi), enumerators will be instructed to purposively request contacts for these groups. It is expected that by the end of this process, the target of 6,355 total surveys composed of the quotas based on sub-group and of the necessary quotas per mantika will have been achieved. Based on the initial sample of respondents, it is expected that the process will require between three and four total waves (including the initial pool). The sampling process is visualized in the flowchart below:

³² Ibidem.

³³ Heckathorn, Douglas D. "Respondent-Driven Sampling II: Deriving Valid Population Estimates from Chain-Referral Samples of Hidden Populations". *Social Problems*, Vol. 49, No. 1 (February 2002), pp: 11-34.

Visualization of multi-wave chain referral sampling process facilitated by RDS:



Limitations of proposed sampling approach

As a pilot approach designed to mitigate the effects of access restrictions arising from COVID-19, REACH recognises that there are a number of limitations involved with the RDS approach.

Some of these limitations include, but are not limited to the following: i) the initial convenience sample of “seeds” can introduce levels of bias that are unlikely to be countered by the number of subsequent recommendation waves; ii) bias can also result from respondent’s preferential recommendation behaviour; iii) “that when a substantial fraction of the target population is sampled the current estimators can have substantial bias”³⁴; iv) most referents tend to recruit those that resemble them (based on race, socio-economic status, etc.); and v) “well-connected individuals tend to be over-sampled because many recruitment paths lead to them”.³⁵

³⁴ Ibidem.

³⁵ Respondentdrivensampling.org, n.d. Available [here](https://respondentdrivensampling.org) (accessed 29 May 2020).

To minimize the amount of bias in the sample, and address some of these aforementioned limitations, REACH will conduct solid foundational research (both through informal interviews with key actors on the ground in Libya, including field staff, and through secondary research) to understand the form, function and structure of social networks and the structural biases that characterize social networks within mantikas and between different population groups in Libya. This research will be incorporated as a data processing and analysis step following data collection and will be structured in the form of a Social Network Analysis (SNA), which essentially estimates what the respondent's probability of inclusion had been based on their position within the wider social network. This SNA will complement the final MSNA methodology and will offer clear definition of biases that may then be used as caveats when interpreting findings.

Qualitative data collection

For the KIs and FGDs, the MSNA will use purposive sampling. Interviewees will be chosen in consultation between REACH and its data collection partners. The exact number of KIs and FGDs to be conducted per mantika is kept flexible as it depends on the triggers from the household survey and may be increased or decreased based on how many specific topic areas of follow-up are required for each geographical area, sector, and population, and upon analysis of saturation points obtained. An estimated average of 3 KIs and 2 FGDs will be conducted per mantika, for expected totals of 66 KIs and 44 FGDs.

REACH has decided to conduct both KIs and FGDs in order to compensate for the more limited nature of the quantitative component of this year's survey (resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak), which will be shortened in time by half and will exclude a number of indicators important to actors in the response. Having additional FGDs and KIs is expected to address potential gaps in information, while allowing researchers to explore elements of those indicators that were perhaps left out of the quantitative tool. REACH anticipates that the resources will be available to realize increased numbers of KIs and FGDs given that they will be conducted remotely and may occur simultaneously (see further details below).

In addition, by conducting both FGDs and KIs, this will allow for an analysis of the current humanitarian context at different levels of the process and from two vastly different perspectives – from returnees, IDPs and non-displaced populations who are the beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance (FGDs), and from expert stakeholders who are directly involved in humanitarian service provision (KIs). This process is expected to help in the identification of alignments and misalignments between the perspectives of affected populations and the perspectives of the actors involved in meeting the needs of these affected populations.

Profile of KIs

For the KIs the following profiles will be targeted:

- Municipality / Local council
- Community leaders / representatives / Traders / Merchants
- Healthcare Professional (doctor, nurse, practitioner)
- Education Professional (teacher, professional etc.)
- Local NGOs/CSOs/humanitarian organizations

The targeted profiles, as well as the number of individuals from each of the above stakeholder groups that are contacted, will depend on the trigger assessment system in the event that KIs are deemed appropriate in gaining further in-depth knowledge of a specific geographical area, sectoral issue or within a specific population group.

KIs will be selected on the basis of their knowledge of the sectors, as well as the population groups and locations being assessed. The KIs will be selected purposively by implementing partners in Libya through existing networks. KIs will take place in two rounds: a first round will be conducted at the very beginning of the qualitative phase, to triangulate the information from the triggers analysis and, more specifically, substantiate the findings related to the triggers, which will guide

the first and second layer of data collection respectively; a second round will be conducted in parallel with the FGDs and will aim at complementing the information collected through group discussion.

Profile of FGDs

The FGDs will focus on participation from the following targeted profiles:

- Non-displaced Women
- Non-displaced Men
- IDP Men
- IDP Women
- Returnee Women
- Returnee Men
- Youth Returnees
- Youth Non-Displaced
- Youth IDP

Each focus group is composed of a maximum of 10 participants. FGD participants fitting within the target profiles included above will be selected purposively by implementing partners in Libya through existing networks with beneficiaries who fit these profiles. Implementing partners helping to facilitate the FGDs will first contact potential participants by phone to explain the scope of their participation, obtain informed consent, and determine their eligibility and availability.

Participants will be engaged remotely through a moderated online digital forum. Participants will have one day to respond to each question and can comment on each other's posts over the span of a few days. This means that all participants in their own time can respond to the questions posed by the facilitator. Through commenting on each other's posts and ideas, consensus can still be built over the course of 2 to 3 days. Moderators will monitor ongoing responses and ask clarification questions where relevant. Moderators will also ask probing questions to try to unpack certain themes or points of contention that surface throughout discussions. Researchers and IT assistants will be accessible at any point during the FGD to help troubleshoot and resolve any technology-related issues that participants may have.

3.4.3 Tools

The tool for **quantitative data collection** is represented by a household survey encompassing different humanitarian sectors, as well as a specific section related to displacement. The indicators being used in the 2020 Libya MSNA have been drafted in consultation with all sectors active in the Libyan response, as well as with the Libya Cash Working Group (CWG) (adhering to global core indicators developed at REACH HQ). The Libyan MSNA tool has been drafted as much as possible in alignment with that of the Migrant and Refugee MSNA in order to enable limited comparisons between the Libyan and migrant groups during and after analysis.

Household survey: In line with scenario 3 (fully restrictive operating environment), the quantitative data will be collected remotely through the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) method. CATI is a phone survey research methodology whereby the enumerator administers a survey to the respondent during a phone call while reading the questionnaire on their mobile phone. The questions will be displayed through the survey platform KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLSForm. Surveys will be uploaded to REACH servers daily. It should be noted that due to the unreliable internet connection in certain parts of Libya, this daily uploading is expected to be time-consuming and may occasionally lead to delays in the REACH team's receipt of new data. The interviewer will read the questions from KoBo to the respondent over a phone call and enters the respondent's answers directly into the smartphone KoBo application during the call. Enumerators will be based in their homes and will conduct all data collection

from a place that is most convenient for them and which produces as few external distractions as possible. Enumerators will have a smartphone, while phone credit will be included in contracts mobile coverage funded by REACH and provided to them by partners in Libya.

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

KIIs: The KIIs will similarly to the household interview be collected remotely through the CATI method, meaning that the questions will be displayed in a Word format which the interviewer then reads to a respondent over a phone call and enters the respondent's narrative answers directly into the Word form. The form is designed by REACH staff in Tunis. Completed forms will be emailed to REACH staff in Tunis. Once receipt is confirmed, the enumerator's copy will be destroyed. Interviews will be translated into English by the REACH Assessment Office with support from the Project Officer and the Project Assistant.

FGDs: While FGDs typically take place face-to-face in order to facilitate rich and active discussion amongst participants, COVID-19 access restrictions will require that FGDs be conducted through an online platform. Several different online platforms are currently being reviewed for their suitability to 2020 MSNA. The purpose of online focus groups is to maintain the interaction of participants inherent in FGDs in order to build a consensus view and answer to the questions. The online FGDs will be conducted asynchronously, meaning that it will not be necessary for all participants to be online at the same time. Instead, in a message board-style platform, participants will have one day per question, and can comment on each other's posts over the span of a few days. This means that all participants can in their own time can respond to the questions posed by the facilitator. In addition, within this allotted time period there will be no limitation on which messages and which individuals a respondent can reply to. As such, if someone posts a reply, and numerous respondents post responses after this reply, a participant logging in at a later point will be able to respond to the original reply or comments made by others. Through commenting on each others posts and ideas, consensus can still be built over the course of 2 to 3 days.

By conducting FGDs through a message board-style platform, REACH acknowledges that the flow of the conversation, as well as the interaction between respondents will be different than that which is obtained during a face-to-face discussion. However, moderators will be encouraged to ask probing questions in order to keep members engaged, and will seek to encourage certain quieter participants (e.g. those who do not offer as much commentary to the group) to offer additional clarification or feedback when necessary. While the interaction is not as direct online as it would be in person, there are some other benefits associated with conducting FGDs online. The main benefit is anonymity of participants. A common issue in face-to-face focus group discussions is participants being self-conscious about opinions and wanting to align with what they perceive to be popular opinion. However, with anonymity online, this drive to conform can be minimized. Additionally, with asynchronous focus groups, it becomes harder for a few individuals to dominate discussions. The role of the facilitator, and therefore the potential facilitator bias, is also limited in the online modality. As a result of the anonymity inherent in this remote, online process, it is expected that the opinions and voices of women respondents will be adequately represented in the discussion, whereas this may not have been the case in mixed-gender FGDs conducted in person.

The table below shows an analysis of the main challenges related to the use of online platforms for qualitative data collection and the mitigation measures envisioned. It also highlights some of the relative advantages presented by this option in relation to each of the dimensions identified.

Table 2: Main challenges foreseen in remote realization of qualitative FGDs

Dimension	Challenge	Mitigation measure(s)	Relative advantage(s)
<i>Data protection</i>	<i>Collecting data online may expose participants to harm if data are not safely managed</i>	<i>Specific protocols are in place to ensure that data collection, storage and analysis abide to the necessary data protection standards</i>	<i>Consent is required automatically as a pre-requisite for accessing the platform The platform does not allow participants to see other participants' names, email addresses or any other identifying details</i>
<i>Internet connection</i>	<i>In some areas, Internet connection is unreliable/limited</i>	<i>FGDs will take place over several days and participants can log in and participate in the discussion at any point, thus overcoming temporary connection issues In case of extended power outages, buffer days are envisioned in the schedule</i>	
<i>Inclusiveness</i>	<i>Least-connected groups are at risk of being excluded</i>	<i>Individual interviews via phone are foreseen in case of systematic marginalization of certain groups due to lack of connectivity KIs with informants knowledgeable about the conditions of the marginalized group will be carried out should it be impossible to reach such groups by means of phone calls</i>	<i>Online focus groups increase the possibility to reach some otherwise hard-to-reach groups, such as women in rural areas</i>
<i>Dynamics of participation</i>	<i>Reduced interaction and commitment by participants</i>	<i>The possibility for participants to cross-comment on each other's intervention is chosen as a criteria for the selection of the online platform Targeted follow up calls/messages are planned to remind participants to participate and enquire in case of withdrawal from discussion</i>	<i>Due to anonymity, participants are likely to be less self-conscious about their opinions, experience a reduced drive to conform to the majority and be able to voice concerns and thoughts about sensitive topics Due to asynchronistic nature of the platform, it is more difficult for a few individuals to dominate the discussion The diminished role of facilitator reduces the potential for facilitator bias</i>

An additional sampling challenge for online focus groups is the need for participants to have a smart phone or laptop, and access to the internet at least at some point during each day of the focus groups.

Table 3: 2019 MSNA data on smart phone ownership among Libyans

Answer options	Libyans (average)	IDPs	Returnees	Non- displaced
<i>My household owns a smartphone sufficient for the use of the household</i>	69%	59%	65%	70%
<i>My household owns a smartphone but needs another/more</i>	27%	33%	30%	26%
<i>My household does not own a smartphone</i>	4%	7%	5%	3%

Internet penetration in Libya has been increasing year on year, with a 13% increase recorded between 2019 and 2020, reaching penetration levels of 75% as of January 2020.³⁶ Similarly, the data shows that smart phone ownership is common for Libyan populations, which reduces the likelihood of this being a barrier for the targeted groups.

However, online FGDs do risk excluding Libyan women. The 2020 Connected Women report published by the GSMA indicates that women in the MENA region have significantly less access to mobile phones and mobile internet. In 2019, the gender gap for mobile ownership in the region was 9%. More problematically, the gender gap for mobile internet use was 21% in the same year.³⁷

Another risk factor to online FGDs is power outages. In the Libyan MSNA 2019, the average time of power outages reported per day was 6.9 hours. The fact that participants do not need to be online at any given time, and not at the same time, should mitigate this risk. In case of extended power outages, buffer days are available in the schedule.

Based on these figures, the following groups are highlighted as particularly at risk of exclusion from participation in online platforms:

- Women across all population groups
- Population groups reporting above average power outages
- Population groups reporting no ownership of a smartphone

The following inclusion strategies will be adopted if members of these groups are not found to be able to participate in the online discussions:

1. The first, and preferred, strategy is targeted phone interviews with members of the neglected groups. This strategy is only possible if internet access rather than phone ownership was the barrier to inclusion.
2. If phone interviews are not possible with members of any of the subgroups that were excluded, proxies will have to be consulted. Phone interviews will then be conducted with civil society organizations (CSOs) or alternate KI that have experience working with the groups for which additional information is required. If the rate of exclusion is significant, a new online discussion board may be set up with KI participants to reach a large number of KIs at the same time and allow for interaction among them. This additional focus group will then be given the same weight as the original focus groups.

3.4.4 Triangulation and enumerator management

Before data collection commences, enumerators will receive comprehensive delivered directly by REACH. This training will also comprise a multiple-day pilot of the quantitative and qualitative tools in order to allow enumerators to familiarize

³⁶ DATAREPORTAL, *Digital 2020: Libya* (2020). Available [here](#) (accessed 10 June 2020).

³⁷ GSMA, *Connected Women: The Mobile Gender Gap Report, March 2020* (GSMA, 2020). Available [here](#) (accessed 10 June 2020).

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

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

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

- Location is correct (phone numbers reveal the mantika of the phone number);
- Type of household is correct; and
- Length of survey meets minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected).

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

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

Each enumerator team has a field focal point, which have a field manager that has a designated contact within the REACH Tunis office. The designated contacts within the REACH Tunis office will be responsible for following up daily with the field managers, making sure the field teams are aware of their progress towards targets, answering questions, and passing on any messages. In addition, as the quantitative data collection is relying on a CATI method for this year's HH survey, there will be increased de-briefing with enumerators as well as increased communication with team leader and field managers and focal points to ensure randomised spot checks on key questions.

3.5 Analytical Framework

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

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

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

Using these four pillars of the JIAF will allow REACH to estimate severity of humanitarian needs and proportion of households in each severity category. These findings will then be disaggregated in order to compare and contrast outcomes between different sub-groups (i.e. IDPs, returnees, non-displaced) and geographic areas.

3.6 Data Processing & Analysis

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

Data from the KIIs and FGDs, will be anonymised and sent to the REACH Junior Assessment Officer, who will work with the Project Officer and Project Assistant to ensure that all qualitative data is translated into English, if this was not done in the field, and that the data is reviewed for quality as it comes in, so that timely feedback can be provided to the field teams. The Junior Assessment Officer will be primarily responsible for analysing the qualitative data, although possibly assisted by other MSNA team members. A first layer of analysis for both KIIs and FGDs will involve straightforward content analysis of data. A second layer of qualitative analysis will be the construction of a data saturation grid made in Excel, which identifies the type and frequency of themes arising in qualitative interviews and monitors the level of saturation for each theme. The entire process of qualitative data analysis will be facilitated by using the data analysis software Atlas TI, which will also help in coding of qualitative data (a code being a word or phrase that summarises or captures the essence of a portion of data) in order to systematically categorize data.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 4: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Research design</i>	<i>Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit</i>	
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	<i>Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, GIS Officer</i>	<i>Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Country Focal Point, Research Manager</i>	<i>OCHA</i>

Data processing (checking, cleaning)	GIS Officer, Database Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Data Unit	
Data analysis	Database Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Assessment Specialist, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Data Unit	
Output production	Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Assessment Specialist, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	Sectors
Dissemination	Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, Country Focal Point	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors
Monitoring & Evaluation	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	ACTED Project Development
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Assessment Specialist, Database Officer, GIS Officer, Research Manager	

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

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

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

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

5. Data Analysis Plan

Table 5: Research questions addressed with Structured Tool(s)

Research questions	Indicator #	Data collection method	Indicator group / sector	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Instructions	Questionnaire Response	Data collection level	Sampling	Maps planned ?
N/A	N/A	Household interview	Metadata	Enumerator Information	Unique ID of enumerator	Enter ID	Enter unique ID	N/A	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.1	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HoH by age and sex	The questions in this survey are about 'households'. A household is a group of people who live under the same roof and who share food and other key resources. This includes people that are not a part of your family, but you are hosting and sharing expenses with. The 'head of household' is the person in the households who is the senior and main decision-maker. Are you the head of your household?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.1	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HoH by age and sex	[Follow up to 1.1.1] If "No": Are you willing and able to respond to the questions on	Select one	1. Yes 2. No	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	

					behalf of the household?					
	N/A	Household interview	Key characteristics	N/A	[Follow up to 1.1.2] If "No": End the questionnaire	N/A		Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.2	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of child-headed household (where child is anyone <18 years of age)	[Follow up to 1.1.1] If "No": How is old the head of the household?	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.2	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of child-headed household (where child is anyone <18 years of age)	[Follow up to 1.1.1] If "Yes": How old are you?	Enter number	Integer	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.3	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of female-headed households	[Follow up to 1.1.1] If "No": Is the head of household male or female?	Select gender	1. Male 2. Female	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.3	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of female-headed households	[Follow up to 1.1.1] If "Yes": Enumerator to note down respondent gender	Select gender	1. Male 2. Female	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.4	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of individuals in HH	How many people live in your household, including yourself?	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.5	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HH members by sex and age	Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household, including yourself.	Read out below list	-	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	

	1.5	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HH members by sex and age	Infants (0 – 5 years)	Enter number	For each: (Total number Male Female)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.5	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HH members by sex and age	Children (6 – 14 years)	Enter number	For each: (Total number Male Female)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.5	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HH members by sex and age	Youth (15 – 17 years)	Enter number	For each: (Total number Male Female)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
What is the prevalence of separated and / or unaccompanied children amongst Libyan households?	1.6	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of total separated children identified # of total unaccompanied children identified	Are any of the children in your HH children that you are hosting due to their displacement resulting from conflict? (note that by children we mean anyone under the age of 18); if yes indicate number (if no, insert 0)	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.6	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of total separated children identified # of total unaccompanied children identified	If >0, can you tell us the number of children who are not accompanied by their parents/caregiver but have some other family (Hint: the focus is on those children who have been separated from the person who is primarily responsible for them, including legal or customary	-	Note	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	

				guardians, but are not completely alone, as they have other family members with them)					
1.6	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of total separated children identified # of total unaccompanied children identified	Male integer	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
1.6	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of total separated children identified # of total unaccompanied children identified	Female integer	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
1.6	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of total separated children identified # of total unaccompanied children identified	If >0, can you tell us the number of children who are not accompanied by their parents/caregiver (Hint: the focus here is on those children who have no family members travelling with them)	-	Note	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	

	1.6	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of total separated children identified # of total unaccompanied children identified	Male integer	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.6	Household interview	Key characteristics	# of total separated children identified # of total unaccompanied children identified	Female integer	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
N/A	1.5	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HH members by sex and age	Adults (18 – 64 years)	Enter number	For each: (Total number Male Female)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.5	Household interview	Key characteristics	% of HH members by sex and age	Elderly (65+ years)	Enter number	For each: (Total number Male Female)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
What proportion of households have children absent due to protection-related incidents?	23.1	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs with children under 18 currently not residing in the HH	Do you have any other child, son or daughter under 18 years not living in the HH?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	23.1	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs with children under 18 currently not residing in the HH, by protection incident	We would like to understand why those children are not living under your roof. I read you a list of possibilities, let me know if any of these apply	Enumerator: read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Married and left the house 2. Left the house to seek employment 3. Left the house to study 4. Left the house to engage with the army or armed groups 5. Kidnapped/abducted 6. Missing (left and no	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	

							news) 7. Arbitrarily detained 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to say			
N/A	1.7	Household interview	Strata	Place of actual residence	Which Mantika are you currently living in?	Select from dropdown list	Dropdown	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.7	Household interview	Strata	Place of actual residence	Which Baladiya are you currently living in?	Select from dropdown list	Dropdown	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.7	Household interview	Strata	Place of actual residence	Which Mohalla are you currently living in?	Select from dropdown list	Dropdown	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
What is the proportion of Libyan households by displacement status (e.g. internally displaced, returnees or non-displaced)	1.8	Household interview	Key characteristics	% and # HHs, by displacement status	Was your household living in this Baladiya prior to 2011?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.8	Household interview	Key characteristics	% and # HHs, by displacement status	[Follow up to 1.8.1] If "Yes": Has your household been displaced from this Baladiya at any point since 2011 as a result of the conflict or any other stress events such as natural disasters?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	1.8	Household interview	Key characteristics	% and # HHs, by displacement status	[Follow up to 1.8.1] If "No": Has your household been displaced from your Baladiya of origin because of the conflict or any other stress events such	Select one	1. Yes 2. No	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

					as natural disasters? Your Baladiya of origin is the Baladiya you were living in prior to 2011.					
	1.8	Household interview	Key characteristics	% and # HHs, by displacement status	Note for enumerator (brackets will be auto-populated based on the responses to 1.8.1, 1.8.2, and 1.8.3): This household is a [non-displaced / returnee / IDP] household.	-	-	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
In what periods has displacement amongst Libyan households been most prominent?	2.1	Household interview	Displacement	% of IDP HHs that have been displaced from their Baladiya of origin by year.	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP" or "Returnee": When was your household displaced by conflict from your Baladiya for the first time?	Select one	1. 2011; 2. 2012; 3. 2013; 4. 2014; 5. 2015; 6. 2016; 7. 2017; 8. 2018; 9. 2019; 10. 2020; 11. Don't know; 12. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
In what periods have displaced Libyan households returned to their Baladiya of origin?	2.2	Household interview	Displacement	% of returnee HHs that have returned to their Baladiya of origin within the last 2 years.	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "Returnee": When did your household return to this Baladiya after your most recent incidence of displacement?	Select one	1. 2011; 2. 2012; 3. 2013; 4. 2014; 5. 2015; 6. 2016; 7. 2017; 8. 2018; 9. 2019; 10. 2020; 11. Don't know; 12. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What is the frequency of displacement events experienced by IDP and Returnee households in Libya?	2.3	Household interview	Displacement	% of IDP and returnee HHs that have been displaced more than once since 2011	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP" or "Returnee": How many times has your household been displaced since 2011?	Select one	1. One time; 2. Two times; 3. Three times; 4. Four times; 5. Five times; 6. More than five times (specify); 7. Don't know; 8. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What is the average length of displacement of IDP households?	2.4	Household interview	Displacement	Length of time since IDP or returnee HH's arrival in this Baladiya	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP": When did your household arrive in this Baladiya?	Select one	1. 2011; 2. 2012; 3. 2013; 4. 2014; 5. 2015; 6. 2016; 7. 2017; 8. 2018; 9. 2019; 10. 2020; 11. Don't know; 12. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the principle areas of origin of Libyan IDP households?	2.5	Household interview	Displacement	IDP HHs' place of origin, by %	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP": What mantika in Libya was your household living in before you were first displaced?	Select mantika	select_mantika	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	2.5	Household interview	Displacement	IDP HHs' place of origin, by %	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP": What Baladiya in Libya was your household living in before you were first displaced?	Select Baladiya	select_baladiya	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the principle reasons for displacement amongst Libyan IDP and Returnee households?	2.6	Household interview	Displacement	% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because they lost their home (i.e., either because it was destroyed, or because they were evicted) % of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because of violence or the threat of violence (i.e.,	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP" or "Returnee": What are the main reasons why your household left its Baladiya of origin?	Enumerator: Do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Problems with housing and/or shelter 2. Problems accessing services (such as education or health care) 3. Violence and/or security issues in the Baladiya 4. Flooding or other natural disaster 5. No opportunity for work in the Baladiya 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

				<div>either because of conflict in the area, or a threat of violence on the household, or the presence of explosive hazards)</div> <div>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because they could not access basic services (i.e., healthcare, education, electricity or energy, water, or housing)</div> <div>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because there was no opportunity for work</div>						
2.6	Household interview	Displacement	% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because they lost their home (i.e., either because it was	[Follow up to 2.6.1] If "Problems accessing services": What kind of services did you have trouble accessing?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Problems accessing healthcare 2. Problems accessing education 3. Problems accessing electricity and energy 4. Problems accessing water	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)	

				<p>destroyed, or because they were evicted)</p> <p>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because of violence or the threat of violence (i.e., either because of conflict in the area, or a threat of violence on the household, or the presence of explosive hazards)</p> <p>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because they could not access basic services (i.e., healthcare, education, electricity or energy, water, or housing)</p> <p>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because</p>		<p>5. Other (please specify)</p> <p>6. Prefer not to answer</p>				
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				there was no opportunity for work						
2.6	Household interview	Displacement	<p>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because they lost their home (i.e., either because it was destroyed, or because they were evicted)</p> <p>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because of violence or the threat of violence (i.e., either because of conflict in the area, or a threat of violence on the household, or the presence of explosive hazards)</p> <p>% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because they could not access basic</p>	[Follow up to 2.6.1] If "Problems with housing and/or shelter": What kinds of problems did you have with housing and/or shelter?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Eviction or threat of eviction 2. Unable to access housing 3. Housing/shelter damaged or destroyed 4. Other (please specify) 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)	

				services (i.e., healthcare, education, electricity or energy, water, or housing) % of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because there was no opportunity for work						
	2.6	Household interview	Displacement	% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because they lost their home (i.e., either because it was destroyed, or because they were evicted) % of IDP and returnee HHs that left their Baladiya of origin because of violence or the threat of violence (i.e., either because of conflict in the area, or a threat of	[Follow up to 2.6.1] If "Violence and/or security issues in the Baladiya": What kinds of violence or security issues were present in your Baladiya?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	Select multiple: 1. Violence/conflict in the Baladiya 2. Presence of explosive hazards in the Baladiya 3. Discrimination or hostility from armed groups controlling the area 4. Discrimination or hostility from other residents 5. Other (please specify) 6. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

[illegible]

2.7	Household interview	Displacement	IDP HHs' reason for not yet returning to their Baladiya of origin, by %	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP": What are the main reasons why your household has not returned to its Baladiya of origin?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Problems with housing and/or shelter 2. Problems accessing services (such as education or health care) 3. Violence and/or security issues in the Baladiya 4. No opportunity for work 5. Flooding or other natural disaster 6. Loss of documentation has restricted movement 7. Other (specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
2.7	Household interview	Displacement	IDP HHs' reason for not yet returning to their Baladiya of origin, by %	[Follow up to 2.7.1] If "Problems accessing services": What kind of problems with accessing services are stopping you from going back?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Problems accessing healthcare 2. Problems accessing education 3. Problems accessing electricity and energy 4. Problems accessing water 5. Other (please specify) 6. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
2.7	Household interview	Displacement	IDP HHs' reason for not yet returning to their Baladiya of origin, by %	[Follow up to 2.7.1] If "Problems with housing and/or shelter": What kinds of problems with shelter and/or housing are stopping you from going back?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Eviction or threat of eviction 2. Unable to access housing 3. Housing/shelter damaged or destroyed 4. Other (please specify) 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

	2.7	Household interview	Displacement	IDP HHs' reason for not yet returning to their Baladiya of origin, by %	[Follow up to 2.7.1] If "Violence and/or security issues in the Baladiya": What kinds of violence or security issues in your Baladiya are stopping you from going back?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Violence/conflict in the Baladiya 2. Presence of explosive hazards in the Baladiya 3. Discrimination or hostility from armed groups controlling the area 4. Discrimination or hostility from other residents 5. Other (please specify) 6. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the main reasons that IDP and returnee households selected their current Baladiya of residence?	2.8	Household interview	Displacement	IDP and returnee HHs' reasons for choosing to come or return to this Baladiya, by %	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "IDP" or "Returnee": Why did your household choose to move or come back to this Baladiya specifically?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. My friends/family/tribe is here 2. More secure environment here 3. More or better opportunities for accessing services 4. Better opportunity to move within and outside Libya 5. I have property here 6. Lower cost of living 7. More economic opportunities here 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What issues have returnee households faced in accessing essential services?	2.9	Household interview	Displacement	Problems faced by returnee HHs upon returning to their Baladiya of origin, by %	[Follow up to 1.3.7] If "Returnee": When your household returned to your community, did you experience any issues accessing services that you did not have before? For example, electricity,	Select multiple	1. Problems accessing electricity 2. Problems accessing water 3. Problems accessing waste disposal services 4. Problems accessing education 5. Problems accessing health care 6. Problems accessing	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

					water, health care, or education?		legal services 7. Other (specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer			
What are Libyan households' main movement intentions to a new place of residence within the next 6 months?	2.10	Household interview	Displacement	% of HHs that intend to move to a new place of residence within the next 6 months % of IDP HHs intending to return to their Baladiya of origin within the next 6 months	What are your household's intentions, if any, to move to a new place of residence in the next 6 months?	Select one	1. Return to the Baladiya of origin 2. Stay in the current Baladiya of residence 3. Settle elsewhere within Libya 4. Move to a country outside of Libya	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	2.12	Household interview	Displacement	HHs' near-future intention in terms of place of residence, by %	[Follow up to 2.10.1] If "Move to a country outside of Libya": Why does your household plan to move to a country outside of Libya?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. No security or too much conflict in Libya 2. No opportunity for work in Libya 3. Problems accessing principal services in Libya (e.g., health, education) 4. Presence of explosive hazards in Libya 5. Friends or family live abroad 6. To study abroad 7. Other (please specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What are the main income sources of Libyan households?	3.1	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	What is your household's main source of income? (Enumerator do not read list but probe with q options if needed)	Enumerator: do not read list, probe with question options; respondent: Select multiple	1. Members of the HH are working 2. Savings 3. Humanitarian assistance 4. Government subsidies - social solidarity fund 5. No income source 6. Prefer not to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.1	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	[Follow up to 3.1.1]: If "Members of the HH are working": The next questions are about the job or type of employment that is the main source of income for your household; if more than one person has a job in the HH please respond just to the type of work upon which your family is the most reliant. Is this job a permanent or temporary job, is it daily labour?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: select one	1. Permanent job (go to work regularly with predictable monthly salary) 2. Temporary job (short-term employment, less predictable source of income) 3. Daily labour (highly unpredictable form of work, day-to-day knowledge of income source) 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.2	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs relying on the public sector as their main source of income	[Follow up to 3.1.2] If permanent, temporary: Is this job in the private or public sector?	Select one	1. Private sector - work for someone else 2. Private sector - own business 3. Public sector 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.3	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs who are self-employed for their main source of income	[Follow up to 3.1.2] If permanent or temporary job (and excluded response to 3.2.1 - own business)	Select one	1. Employer/boss 2. Employee 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

					Are you an employee or the employer in this job?					
How has the outbreak of COVID19 affected the employment situation of Libyan households?	3.4	Household interview	Cash and Markets	Change in employee numbers since COVID-19	[Follow up to 3.3.1] If "Employer/boss" & [follow up to 3.2.1] if "Private sector - own business": Has the number of people working in this business changed since the COVID-19 outbreak?	Select one	1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. No change 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.6	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs whose employment situation changed due to COVID-19.	[Follow-up to 3.1.1] If "1. Members of the HH are working": Has your work situation changed since the COVID19 outbreak in any of the following ways?	Enumerator: read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. My household's main place of work closed down due to C-19 2. Household member was not able to travel to my place of work 3. Household member had to quit look after family/friends 4. My household's place of work was no longer able to pay salary 5. Other (please specify) 6. The situation has not changed	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of Libyan households report being engaged in agricultural activities and how has	3.7	Household interview	Food Security	% of HHs that have worked in agricultural production in the past year	Is your household currently engaged in agricultural activities such as crop farming, gardening, raising animals, fishing, etc., for income generation or food consumption?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. No 2. Yes, crop production 3. Yes, livestock production 4. Yes, fishing/fisheries 5. Yes, Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

agricultural engagement changed	3.8	Household interview	Food Security	Food expenditure	[Follow up to 3.7.1] If any of the "yes" answers: During the past 30 days, could you estimate the market value (in LYD) of food items your household produced and kept for own consumption?	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
How has engagement in agricultural activities changed in the past 12 months / since the outbreak of COVID-19?	3.9	Household interview	Food Security	% of HHs that have had to abandon agricultural activities in the last 12 months.	Has your household had to abandon any agricultural activities such as crop farming, gardening, raising animals, fishing, etc., in the last 12 months?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. No 2. Yes, crop production 3. Yes, livestock production 4. Yes, fishing/fisheries 5. Yes, Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.10	Household interview	Food Security	Among HHs that abandoned agricultural production due to COVID-19 by %	[Follow up to 3.9.1] If any of the "Yes" options: Did COVID-19 contribute to the need to abandon the activity?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

How much are Libyan households (in LYD) earning in the 30 days prior to data collection?	3.11	Household interview	Cash and Markets	HH income over the last 30 days	Can you estimate your household's total income (in LYD) over the last 30 days? (note to enumerator: do not read out list)	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one	1.less than 350 LYD 2.between 350 and 550 3.between 550 and 750 4.between 750 and 950 5.between 950 and 1150 6.between 1150 and 1350 7.between 1350 and 1550 8. between 1550 and 1750 9. between 1750 and 1950 10. between 1950 and 2150 11. between 2150 and 2350 12. More than 2350	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
How much money (in LYD) are Libyan households spending in the 30 days prior to data collection?	3.12	Household interview	Cash and Markets	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	In the last 30 days, could you estimate how much your household spent for in total in LYD?	Enter number	Integer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
How much are Libyan households (in LYD) spending on essential items for domestic consumption in the last 30 days prior to data collection?	3.12	Household interview	Cash and Markets	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	During the past 30 days, how much did you spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption?	Add a number for each	1.Food and water 2.Rent 3.Health 4.Clothing and Foot ware 5. Hygiene items 6. Cooking fuel	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What proportion of households report challenges obtaining enough money to meet basic needs in the last 30 days prior to data collection?	3.13	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HH reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days	I will now list 5 categories of needs. In the past 30 days, did you ever have trouble meeting following essential needs because you could not afford them? Please tell me for each category I will list whether you were able to afford your needs - note we are just asking about financial coverage; we will discuss other safety/security/access concerns later.	Enumerator: read list and select all that the respondent could not cover in the last 30 days; respondent: Select multiple	1. Essential communication needs, such as phone credit or provider costs 2. Essential education needs, such as tuition, fees, books, etc. 3. Essential health needs, such as medicines or treatments 4. Essential shelter needs, such as rent, furniture, construction costs 5. Essential transport services 6. Other, such as legal support, please specify 7. None of the above	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of Libyan households reported engaging in coping mechanisms in the last 30 days due to a lack of resources to meet basic needs?	3.14	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs who resorted to using one or more coping mechanisms in the last 30 days due to a lack of resources	Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you have dealt with situations where you did not have enough resources to cover your basic needs. Could you tell me for each of the following actions whether you had to undertake them in the last 30 days because of a lack of resources? If you already used up a certain action before the last 30 days, or if a strategy is not applicable to you, please say so.	To each of the following, select: "No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary", "No, because I already exhausted this coping activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it," "Yes", or "Not applicable/not available":	1. Sold non-productive household assets or goods (TV, household appliance, furniture, gold, etc.) 2. Spent savings 3. Borrowed money 4. Reduced expenses on education 5. Sold productive household assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, car, etc.) 6. Reduced expenses on health (including drugs) 7. Engaged in illegal income activities (e.g. theft, smuggling) 8. Asked money from strangers 9. Sold house or land	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

					<i>In the last 30 days, when you had a lack of resources, did you ever have to ...</i>		10. Took on an additional job 11. Reduced expenditures on essential non-food items (water, hygiene items, etc.) 12. Separation of children from their parents because unable to meet their needs			
<i>What are the priority shelter and NFI needs of Libyan households?</i>	3.15	<i>Household interview</i>	<i>Shelter & NFI</i>	% of HHs that own the basic items needed to lead and sustain a minimum decent standard of living, by number and types of items owned % of HHs lacking sufficient blankets and/or winter clothing for the forthcoming winter season	<i>I will read a list of 15 household items, please tell me which of these items your HH does not have and needs urgently.</i>	<i>Enumerator: read list; respondent: Select multiple</i>	1. Mattresses 2. Blankets 3. Clothing for cold weather 4. Heating systems 5. Gas/electric stove 6. Water storage containers (water tank, jerry cans, etc.) 7. Mobile phone (smart phone) 8. Mobile phone (non-smart phone) 9. Radio 10. TV 11. Desktop or laptop computer 12. Generator 13. Kitchen items (pots, plates, cups, etc.) 14. Cooking fuel 15. Hygiene items (e.g. detergent, towels) 16. No need for any of the listed items	<i>Household</i>	<i>Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)</i>	<i>Yes (dashboard)</i>

Do Libyan households have access to reliable phone and internet coverage?	3.16	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HHs that report having reliable mobile phone network coverage at their current dwelling	Do you have reliable mobile phone network coverage where you live? Reliable coverage means that the mobile network has at most only a few and short outages, for example 2 hours than less than once a week. (Note to enumerator: do not read list)	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: select one	1. Yes, mobile network coverage exists and is reliable at this dwelling 2. No, mobile network coverage exists but is not reliable at this dwelling 3. No, mobile network coverage does not exist at this dwelling. 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.17	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HHs that report having reliable or quite reliable internet coverage at their current dwelling	Do you have reliable internet coverage where you live? Reliable coverage means that internet network has at most only a few and short outages, for example 2 hours less than once a week.	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: select one	1. Yes, internet coverage exists and is reliable at this dwelling. 2. No, internet coverage exists but is not reliable at this dwelling 3. No, internet coverage does not exist at this dwelling 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of Libyan households live in substandard shelters?	3.18	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HH living in substandard shelter type (e.g., unfinished room(s), public space not usually used for shelter, private space not usually used for shelter, tent or caravan, temporary shelter	What type of house or accommodation do you live in?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: select one	1. Apartment (including one-room apartments) 2. House 3. Unfinished room(s) 4. Public building not usually used for shelter (school, mosque, etc.) 5. Private building not usually used for shelter (basement, garage, store, warehouse, work site, etc.) 6. Tent or caravan 7. Temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

				provided by INGO or local NGO, camp)			8. Connection house (note to translator: refers to a house arranged by smugglers) 9. Hotel 10. Camp or informal settlement for displaced persons 11. Outdoors (no shelter at all) 12. Other (please specify) 13. Don't know 14. Prefer not to answer			
What is the security of shelter tenure of Libyan households?	3.19	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HH with security of tenure for shelter (e.g., legal tenancy agreement)	How would you describe your occupancy status? For example, do you own the house, or is someone else paying for it?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: select one	1. Ownership 2. Co-ownership 3. Rental (with written contract) 4. Rental (with verbal agreement) 5. Housing provided by public authority 6. Housing paid by employer 7. Living at workplace 8. Housing provided by smuggler 9. Being hosted for free (not including by employer) 10. Squatting (without consent of owner) 11. Living in the streets or public space 12. Other (please specify) 13. Don't know 14. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non- probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.20	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	Among HHs who rent, direction of	[Follow up to 3.19.1] If "Rental (with written contract)" or	Select one	1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. No change	Household	Non- probability	Yes (dashboard)

				change in rental cost since the beginning of 2019	"Rental (with verbal agreement)": Has the rent increased or decreased since the beginning of 2020?		4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer		quota + RDS pilot)	
What proportion of households reside in safe and healthy housing?	3.21	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HHs whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards	Does the accommodation currently have any damage or defects? (Note to enumerator: read out list)	Enumerator: read list; respondent: select one	1. No damage / negligible damage 2. Light damage (repairs needed, but shelter is livable) 3. Medium damage 4. Heavy damage (shelter is not livable without repairs) 5. Destroyed (shelter needs to be reconstructed)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.22	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HHs with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	Does the accommodation have any enclosure issues, such as leaking when it rains or ventilation issues?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Lack of insulation from cold 2. Leaks during light rain 3. Leaks during heavy rain 4. Limited ventilation, no fresh air can come in 5. Presence of dirt or debris (removable) 6. Presence of dirt or debris (non-removable) 7. Presence of mold or moisture issues 8. None 9. Don't know 10. Other (please specify)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What proportion of households face risk of eviction from their current shelter?	3.23	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HHs threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason	Have you experienced eviction or the threat of eviction within the past 6 months?	Enumerator: use questions as probes, if they say no, ask about someone they know; respondent: Select one	1. Yes, have been threatened with eviction 2. Yes, have been evicted 3. No but I know someone in this area who has been evicted 4. No 5. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.23	Household interview	Shelter & NFI	% of HHs threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason	[Follow up to 3.23.1] If 'Yes, have been threatened with eviction' or 'Yes, have been recently evicted': Why do you think you were evicted / threatened with eviction?	Enumerator do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Unable to pay rent 2. Lack of rental contract 3. Discrimination/xenophobia 4. Order from local authorities 5. Order from local armed groups 6. Disagreement with other tenants or neighbors 7. Accommodation was needed by others/landlord wanted to rent accommodation to others 8. Lack of documentation 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 12. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What proportion of households have access to a functional and improved sanitation facility?	3.24	Household interview	WASH	% of HHs having access to a functional and improved sanitation facility	What kind of sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) does your household usually use?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one	1. Flush or pour/flush toilet 2. Pit latrine without a slab or platform 3. Pit latrine with a slab and platform 4. Open hole 5. Pit VIP toilet (Pit latrine with ventilation) 6. Bucket toilet 7. Plastic bag 10. Hanging toilet/latrine 11. None of the above, open defecation 12. Other (specify) 13. Don't know	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of households currently have access to soap?	3.25	Household interview	WASH	% of HHs with access to soap	Do you currently have soap in your household?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of households report regularly washing their hands?	3.26	Household interview	WASH	% of HHs that regularly wash their hands	How often do you usually wash your hands per day?	Select one	1. Never 2. One time 3. Two times 4. Three times 5. Four times 6. Five times 7. More than 5 times 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What proportion of households reported accessing an improved water source as their main source of drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection?	3.27	Household interview	WASH	% of HH having access to an improved and accessible drinking water source % of HH relying on unimproved sources of water over the past 30 days	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking water What was the main source of drinking water your household used over the past 30 days?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one	1. Public network (connected to the shelter) 2. Bottled water 3. Water trucking 4. Tap accessible to the public 5. Protected well (e.g. in your house or in the mosque) 6. Unprotected well 7. Surface water (lakes, ponds, rivers, etc.) 8. Rainwater 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
Are Libyan households satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water?	3.28	Household interview	WASH	% of HH satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water	In the past 30 days, has there been any time when your household did not have access to enough drinking water to meet your daily needs?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
Do Libyan houses have consistent access to public water networks?	3.29	Household interview	WASH	Consistency of access to water from the public network by the respondent within the last 7 days	Over the past 7 days, on how many days did your household have access to drinking water from the public network?	Select one	1. Every day (7 days) 2. Most days (4-6 days) 3. Rarely (1-3 days) 4. Not at all (0 days) 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What proportion of Libyan households have poor or borderline food consumption scores?	3.30	Household interview	Food Security	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / borderline / acceptable)	<p>Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about the meals you and your household had in the last 7 days. This information will help us understand the range of foods eaten in Libya, and if there is anything important missing. I will list 9 food groups, can you tell me for each, how often you have eaten them in the last 7 days?</p> <p>First, how often in the last 7 days have you eaten ...</p>	Enumerator: enter a number between 0 and 7 days for each sub-question	1. Cereals, grains such as bread and pasta, and potatoes 2. Beans or nuts, 3. Milk and dairy products, such as cheese or yoghurt 4. Eggs, meat, and fish 5. Vegetables 6. Fruits 7. Oil and fat, such as vegetable oil or butter 8. Sugar and sweets, such as jam, or sugary drinks 9. Condiments and spices, such as garlic or tomato paste	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
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What coping strategies do Libyan households report using in order to cope with a lack of food?	3.31	Household interview	Food Security	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	<p>Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about actions you may have taken in the last 7 days to deal with a lack of food or money to buy food. For each action, could you tell me how many days you have had to undertake the action?</p> <p>Note that these questions can be sensitive, and if you prefer not to answer at any stage just let us know and we will move on.</p> <p>In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, on how many days has your household had to:</p>	Select one (yes or no) for each sub-question	1. Borrow/receive food from friends or relatives 2. Limit portion size for all HH members at mealtimes 3. Reduce portion sizes and meals for adults in order for small children to eat 4. Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day (for all HH members) 5. Purchase food on credit 6. Go whole days without eating 7. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods 8. Send children to eat elsewhere 9. Send women and/or children to work for food 10. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What barriers to Libyan households face to accessing markets	3.32	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs that are able to access basic food and non-food items	Does your household have access to a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes travel time in your mahalla or close to your mahalla?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

	3.32	Household interview	Cash and Markets	% of HHs that are able to access basic food and non-food items	In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces? If yes, what kind of barriers?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. No barriers faced when accessing marketplace 2. Live too far from marketplace / no means of transport 3. Transportation too expensive 4. Damage to marketplace 5. Damage to roads leading to marketplace 6. Insecurity travelling to and from marketplace 7. Insecurity at the marketplace 8. Curfew and other COVID-19 related measures prevented access to market 9. Marketplace never open at a time when we can visit 10. Presence of explosive hazards 11. Discrimination by vendors 12. Language barriers 13. Other (please specify) 14. Don't know 15. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the current health-seeking behaviors among Libyan households?	3.33	Household interview	Health	% of HHs that accessed health services in the previous 90 days	The next few questions will be about health services, such as hospitals/medical attention as well as medicine In the past 3 months,	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

					have you accessed health services (including medicines)?					
What are the current barriers to accessing health services in Libya?	3.34	Household interview	Health	% of HHs that can access primary healthcare within one hour's walk from dwellings	How long does it take you to reach the nearest healthcare facility (including clinics, hospitals) by walking?	Select one	1. Less than 15 mins 2. Less than 30 mins 3. Less than 1h 4. Less than 3h 5. More than 3h	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.35	Household interview	Health	% of HHs who report having faced challenges in the previous three months when accessing health care	Which problems (if any) have you or members of your household faced in accessing health services in the past three months?	Enumerator: do not read list, listen to respondent's answer and choose the three options that fit best; respondent: Select multiple	1. Cannot afford to pay for health services 2. Absence/shortage of health workers 3. High cost of transportation to health facilities 4. Specific people are being discriminated against when visiting the health facility 5. Lack of trust in health care providers 6. Security concerns around travel to the health facility 7. Health facilities are not easily accessible for people who have difficulty moving/seeing/hearing 8. Lack of medicines at the health facilities 9. Health facilities are overcrowded 10. Long waiting times at health facilities 11. The specialized	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

							services I/my family need are not available to us (e.g. closed, inaccessible) 12. No problems accessing health services 13. Language barriers 14. Lack of documentation 15. Other (please specify) 16. Prefer not to answer			
What proportion of births in the last 2 years were assisted by a qualified health care provider?	3.36	Household interview	Health	# and % of women in HH who gave live birth in the last 2 years who were assisted by a qualified health care provider	If you or any women in your household has given birth in the past two years, who assisted in the delivery or deliveries?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. At home alone 2. At home with non-professional care (unqualified or traditional midwife) 3. At home with professional care (qualified or trained midwife, doctor, ...) 4. In a health facility 5. Not relevant 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the current levels of vaccination of Libyan children	3.37	Household interview	Health	% of vaccinated children who have immunization cards with full	For how many of the children in your household do you have a National Child Immunization Record,	Enter number for each	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

				documentation of received doses	immunization records from a private health provider, or any other document where vaccinations are written down?					
3.38	Household interview	Health	<p>% of HHs where all children <1 received full coverage of DTC3 (DPT3 / PENTA3), by administrative unit</p> <p>% of HHs where all children 6 months- 15 years have received measles vaccination</p> <p>% of HHs where all children aged 12-23 months received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey</p>	How many children in your household have the received the following vaccinations:	Enumerator: enter number for each; if respondent does not know, enter 999	1. The 3rd dose of the Hexa vaccine 2. The 1st dose of the measles vaccine 3. The 2nd dose of the measles vaccine 4. The BCG vaccine	Household	Non- probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)	

What is the level of access and participation in education opportunities?	3.39	Household interview	Education	% and # of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in formal or informal education	The next few questions will be about education of children in your household. How many school-aged boys and girls (aged 6-17) in your household were enrolled in formal or non-formal education before schools were closed due to COVID-19?	Enter a number for each	1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	3.40	Household interview	Education	# of HH children attending non-formal education programmes before the Covid-19 outbreak, per age and sex group % of school-aged children accessing non-formal education before the Covid-19 outbreak, per age and sex group	[Follow up to 3.39.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: What type of education are your children enrolled in - meaning formal or non-formal; please also let us know who the provider is	Select multiple	1. Officially enrolled in a formal school 2. Attending formal Libyan school unofficially 3. Attending non-formal/unrecognized private school 4. Non formal education at NGO centre 5. Employer providing professional training 6. Non-formal education at home 7. Non-formal education at faith-based organization 8. Non-formal education at community centre 9. Non-formal education at Museum/libraries 10. Homeschooling/self-learning 11. Other (please specify) 12. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What are the main education barriers faced by Libyan children and how has COVID-19 affected access to education?	3.41	Household interview	Education	Issues faced by HH children while attending education services, by %	[Follow up to 3.39.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: Have any children in your household ever faced any issues when attending school prior to the COVID-19 outbreak? Examples might be problems with the children, school staff or the school building/capacities. Please list any issues that a child may have had.	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. No issues faced by children in the household when attending school 2. Lack of functioning latrines 3. Lack of separate and safe toilets for boys and girls 4. Lack of clean water 5. Lack of accessibility for students living with disabilities 6. Overcrowding 7. Poor quality of teachers 8. Lack of teaching and/or learning material 9. Lack of transportation 10. Safety and security issues on the way to school 11. Attacks on schools 12. Violence from teachers (excluding sexual violence or harassment) 13. Bullying/violence from other students (excluding sexual violence or harassment) 14. Sexual violence or harassment 15. Discrimination 16. Attempted recruitment by armed actors 17. School building conversion into other purposes (displaced accommodation, military barracks, etc.)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
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						18. Other (specify) 19. Don't know 20. Prefer not to answer			
3.42	Household interview	Education	% of HH children dropping out of school	Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, how many school-aged children in the household dropped out of school during the current school year (2019-2020)? (Note for enumerators: Enter 0 if none. Dropped out = child attended school at the beginning of the year (or end of the previous school year) but stopped attending at some point since then and does not plan to re-start)	Enter a number for each	1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
3.43	Household interview	Education	% and # of school-aged children within the HH with access to education during COVID-19 lockdown measures	[Follow up to 3.39.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: Have any children in your household had access to any kinds of distant learning opportunities since the COVID-19 outbreak? Please tell	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. None 2. The school has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone 3. An NGO has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone 4. An employer providing	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

					us about all kinds of education children in your household have received since school closures, for example online or phone-based.		professional training has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone 5. A faith-based organization has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone. 6. Televised lessons organized by authorities 7. Teachers (independent from the school) have reached out to children via phone or social media 8. Paper-based learning materials have been received 9. Homeschooling/self-learning 10. Other (please specify) 11. Prefer not to answer			
Do Libyan households have access to valid ID?	3.44	Household interview	Protection	% of men, women, boys and girls without a valid ID, at the time of data collection	Now I would like to ask you some questions about the safety and security of your household. Do all households members currently have a valid ID (for example Passport and/or valid national ID)?	Select one	1. Yes, in our possession 2. Yes, we all have IDs but they are not in our possession (e.g. left behind somewhere) 3. No, some HH members are missing IDs 4. Don't know. 5. Prefer not to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What are the main safety and security concerns reported by Libyan households?	3.45	Household interview	Protection	% of HH reporting safety and security concerns	What are your main safety and security concerns, if any? We are trying to find out any reasons why you might feel in danger in your area	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. None 2. Conflict-related violence 3. Communal violence 4. Robberies 5. Non-conflict related violence (physical) 6. Sexual harassment or violence 7. Environmental hazards 8. Mine/UXOs 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the main safety and security concerns for women reported by Libyan households?	3.45	Household interview	Protection	% of HH reporting safety and security concerns	What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for women in this area?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. None 2. Conflict-related violence 3. Communal violence 4. Robberies 5. Non-conflict related violence (physical) 6. Sexual harassment or violence 7. Environmental hazards 8. Mine/UXOs 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of households report witnessing safety and security	3.46	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs that are aware of safety and security incidents in the Baladiya in the last 30 days	Are you aware of any safety or security incidents in your Baladiya in the last 30 days?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

incidents in the 30 days prior to data collection?	3.46	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs that are aware of safety and security incidents in the Baladiya in the last 30 days	[Follow up to 3.46.1] If Yes: What safety and security incidents are you aware of in your Baladiya the last 30 days?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Conflict-related insecurity and violence 2. Robberies 3. Detention and captivity 4. Kidnapping 5. Verbal harassment or violence 6. Physical harassment or violence (not sexual) 7. Sexual harassment or violence 8. Killing 9. Exploitation (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter) 10. Harmful practices (e.g. child marriage) 11. Environmental hazards 12. Mines/UXOs 13. Recruitment by armed groups 14. Other (specify) 15. None of the above 16. Don't know 17. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the main safety and security risks for boys and girls reported by Libyan households?	3.48	Household interview	Protection	Main safety and security risks for children	What do you think are the main safety and security risks for boy children in your mahala?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. None 2. Being robbed 3. Being threatened with violence 4. Being kidnapped 5. Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual) 6. Suffering from verbal harassment 7. Suffering from sexual harassment or violence 8. Being killed	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

						9. Being detained 10. Being exploited (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter) 11. Being recruited by armed groups 12. Being subjected to harmful practices (e.g. child marriage) 13. Being injured/killed by an explosive hazard 14. Other (please specify) 15. Don't know 16. Prefer not to answer			
3.48	Household interview	Protection	Main safety and security risks for children	What do you think are the main safety and security risks for girl children in your mahala? [Note to the enumerator: do not read list]	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. None 2. Being robbed 3. Being threatened with violence 4. Being kidnapped 5. Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual) 6. Suffering from verbal harassment 7. Suffering from sexual harassment or violence 8. Being killed 9. Being detained 10. Being exploited (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter) 11. Being recruited by armed groups 12. Being subjected to harmful practices (e.g. child marriage)	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

							13. Being separated from parents, relatives or legal guardians 14. Being injured/killed by an explosive hazard 14. Other (please specify) 15. Don't know 16. Prefer not to answer			
How do Libyan households perceive safety and security risks changing for children as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19	3.49	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs that believe children are more at risk since COVID-19	[Follow up to 3.48.1 and 3.48.2]: If any option 2-14 for either: Do you think that safety and security risks have increased for children since the COVID19 outbreak, especially with the closing of schools?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of households report the presence of explosive hazards in their neighborhood?	3.47	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs reporting presence of explosive hazards in their neighborhood in the last 6 months	Are you aware of the presence of any explosive hazards in your neighborhood?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
Are Libyan households experiencing movement restrictions as a result of COVID-19 control measures?	3.50	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 30 days	In the last 30 days, have any members of your household faced obstacles when moving outside your Mohalla to another Mohalla/Baladiya? If yes, was this because of COVID-19 related measures or other reasons?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one	1. Yes, because of COVID-19 related restrictions 2. Yes, because of reasons not related to the COVID-19 outbreak 3. Yes, because of both COVID-19 related restrictions and other reasons 3. No 4. Don't know	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

							5. Haven't tried to move around			
	3.50	Household interview	Protection	% of HHs that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 30 days	[Follow up to 3.50.1] If "Yes, because of reasons not related to the COVID-19 outbreak" or "Yes, because of both COVID-19 related restrictions and other reasons": Why did any members of your HH faced restrictions when moving outside your mahala to another mahala/Baladiya in the last 30 days?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Conflict related insecurity/violence 2. Non-conflict related insecurity/violence 3. Lack of documentation 4. Lack of money to travel 5. Lack of means of transportation 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
Do Libyan households have access to humanitarian assistance?	4.1	Household interview	Assistance	% of HHs having received assistance, by modality and source	Did you or anyone in your household receive any kind of support from a non-governmental organization during the previous 6 months?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What type of humanitarian assistance do Libyan households report receiving?	4.1	Household interview	Assistance	% of HHs having received assistance, by modality and source	[Follow up to 4.1.1] If "Yes": What was the type of the assistance your household received? (Note to enumerator: do not read list)	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. cash 2. vouchers 3. in kind 4. Mixed (in-kind and cash/voucher) 5. Services (e.g., health care, education, mine action) 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What is the level of satisfaction with the humanitarian aid received?	4.1	Household interview	Assistance	% of HHs having received assistance, by modality and source	[Follow up to 4.1.1] If "Yes": Is your household satisfied with the aid you received?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
	4.1	Household interview	Assistance	% of HHs having received assistance, by modality and source	[Follow up to 4.1.3] If "No": Why was your household not satisfied with the aid received?	Select one	1. Quality not good enough 2. Quantity not enough 3. Aid provided did not address HH needs 4. Other (specify) 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What are the barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance reported by Libyan households?	4.2	Household interview	Assistance	% of HHs reporting problems in accessing assistance, by type of problem	[Follow up to 4.1.1] If "No": Are there any reasons why you have not received humanitarian assistance in the last six months?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. My household and I do not need assistance 2. Humanitarian assistance is not available in my mahala 3. I did not know how to access humanitarian assistance that was delivered in my Mohalla 4. The assistance provided does not respond to my needs 5. The mode, timing or location of distribution make it difficult for me to access it 6. I face insecurity on the way to humanitarian aid distribution or on the way back 7. I am actively discriminated by providers of aid 8. I have been asked to pay or provide a service in exchange for humanitarian assistance 9. Other (specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What is the current level of awareness of feedback and complaint mechanisms amongst Libyan households?	4.3	Household interview	Assistance	% of HHs reporting awareness of feedback and complaint mechanisms	[Follow up to 4.1.1] If "Yes": Do you know how to give feedback about the assistance you received, including complaints, to the providing organizations?	Select one	1. Yes, I have made use of it 2. Yes, but I did not use it 3. No 4. Prefer not to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

What are the preferred channels through which Libyan households wish to receive information about humanitarian assistance?	4.4	Household interview	Assistance	Preferred forms of humanitarian communication, by type %	How would you prefer to receive information about humanitarian assistance?	Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select up to three	1. I do not want to receive information/I don't care 2. Telephone (calls or SMS) 3. WhatsApp groups in the community 4. TV 5. Community leader or group 6. Local government 7. Social media (Facebook, Twitter) 8. Notice board 9. Internet (online research) 10. Newspaper 11. Women's group 12. Call centre 13. Radio 14. Staff from humanitarian agencies 15. Religious leader or group 16. Community volunteer	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What are the levels of acute hunger that Libyan households report experiencing in the last 30 days prior to data collection?	5.1	Household interview	Food Security	Household Hunger Scale, by % of HHs indicating acute hunger	Finally, I have some questions about potential experiences of hunger in the last 30 days. In the last 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food? If yes, how many times did you experience this?	Select one	1. We did not experience this 2. We experienced this once or twice 3. We experienced this 3 to 10 times 4. We experienced this more than 10 times 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

5.1	Household interview	Food Security	Household Hunger Scale, by % of HHs indicating acute hunger	In the last 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? If yes, how many times did you experience this?	Select one	1. We did not experience this 2. We experienced this once or twice 3. We experienced this 3 to 10 times 4. We experienced this more than 10 times 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
5.1	Household interview	Food Security	Household Hunger Scale, by % of HHs indicating acute hunger	In the last 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food? If yes, how many times did you experience this?	Select one	1. We did not experience this 2. We experienced this once or twice 3. We experienced this 3 to 10 times 4. We experienced this more than 10 times 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to say	Household	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

ANNEX 1: SCENARIO PLANNING

Sampling

Table 7: COVID-19 and the operating environment 2020

Scenario Planning	Operational Context	Implications for MSNA Methodology	Mitigation measure
Scenario 1: Fully operational	No restrictions on movement or data collection modalities	Primary data collection will take place as expected, quantitative survey will include all indicators	No mitigation will be necessary
Scenario 2: Partly operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited movement between villages House visits permitted but limited No gatherings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of geographical scope for individual interviews Reliant on online qualitative data collection Quantitative survey shortened accordingly and in line with sectoral objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative data collection of KIIs with phone calls and FGDs through Asynchronous/post-based methods
Scenario 3: Fully restrictive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No movement between locations No house visits No gatherings Highly securitised environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No face-to-face individual interviews Online quantitative and qualitative data collection Quantitative data collection driven by RDS (based on quotas) Quantitative survey shortened to 30 minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative data collection through computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) method (e.g. phone-based interviews) Qualitative data collection will be conducted as in scenario 2

Scenario 1 and 2 (shown in table above): For all assessed mantikas and population groups, the 2020 Libyan MSNA will employ representative sampling methods (probability, random sampling) to ensure that the results can be generalised to the mantika level for each of the three population groups, with a goal of obtaining results at 95% confidence level and within a 10% margin of error.

Both the displaced and the non-displaced Libyan populations in targeted mantikas will be assessed via two-stage random sampling, with interviews distributed based on the size of the population type in every mahalla across all assessed mantikas. Overall population figures were drawn from 2018 UNFPA population projections, while specific displacement figures were drawn from IOM-DTM Round 29 (January and February 2020) data.

Within each mahalla, interview locations are selected using randomly generated GPS points, and interviewees will be selected based on the status of the displaced household. Once enumerators arrive at the GPS point, they will interview the nearest household from the target population group (IDPs, returnees, non-displaced), remaining within a 2 km buffer around the centre of the mahalla.

The full sampling framework for the 2020 Libyan MSNA, which includes breakdowns of the population numbers in each mantika, the size of the final household sample, and the total numbers of qualitative KIIs and FGDs to be conducted, can be found within the methodology note.

Tools

Scenario 1: All enumerators will collect data via the Android application ODK Collect. The survey platform is KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLSForm. Surveys will be uploaded to REACH servers daily. It should be noted that due to the unreliable Internet connection in certain parts of Libya, this daily uploading is expected to be time-consuming and may occasionally lead to delays in the REACH team's receipt of new data.

All KII and FGD data will be collected on paper forms that were designed by REACH staff in Tunis. Completed forms will be scanned and emailed to REACH staff in Tunis. Once receipt is confirmed, the paper forms will be destroyed.

Scenario 2: The quantitative data collection will be conducted in line with scenario 1. However, the qualitative data will need to be collected through online means of data collection - KIIs will be conducted through phone calls, while FGDs will be conducted through asynchronous or post-based methods (specific tool to be determined).

ANNEX 2: DISSEMINATION PLANNING

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

	Internal Planning dates	External Milestones
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 – 20 May – REACH meets with sectors to realize consultation on the draft tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 May – Assessment Working Group (AWG) under ISCG established - stakeholders conduct iterative stock taking of existing assessments and data availability and identify gaps in information and geographic coverage as a preliminary step toward identifying priorities of the MSNAs 21 May – the AWG meets to establish geographic priorities (e.g. strata and principle zones to be assessed) and endorses the principle population sub-groups to be explored in the Libyan MSNA (e.g., Libyan displaced, non-displaced, returnees and in the Migrant and Refugee MSNA (e.g., sub-region of origin, gender). 28 May – ISCG / HCT makes final decision on populations to cover and how to cover assessment and information gaps identified by the AWG
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 12 June – Begin training of data collection teams 24 June – begin MSNA data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 June – OCHA sends out template for preliminary mid-year review (PMR) inputs (narrative and data) 12 June – Sectors provide information for PMR (including 4W data and sector analysis narratives)
July		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 July – Mid-year review draft sent out to partners for comments 16 July – HCT makes decision on Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 based on findings from PMR 23 July – Templates for HNO data collection and narratives from sectors sent out by OCHA
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 August – MSNA data collection (quantitative) ends 8 August – Data sent to HQ for validation 31 August – Begin qualitative data collection 31 August – MSNA internal data analysis completed 31 August – REACH publishes raw quantitative data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 August – 4 September – REACH conducts joint analysis with AWG and ISCG of raw MSNA data
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 September – REACH delivers preliminary findings presentation 9 September – 9 October – REACH delivers sectoral-level findings presentations 10 September – Begin drafting factsheets 30 September – qualitative data collection ends 30 September – Factsheets sent to HQ for validation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 September – OCHA finalizes humanitarian profile – including the overall estimates of people in need (PiN), divided per population group and humanitarian consequences 7 – 11 September – REACH conducts MSNA presentations with sectors 4 – 17 September – Consultation workshops realized by sectors with partners and national stakeholders 21 September – HNO finalizes sectoral-level PiN based on agreed strata (either Mantika or Baladiya) and provides analysis narrative to OCHA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 September – Begin drafting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 September – OCHA begins drafting HNO 24 September – WORKSHOP – HNO intersectoral analysis workshop with national stakeholders 25 September – Templates for HRP data and narratives for sectors sent out by OCHA 27 September – 1 October – sector consultation with partners and counterparts on response strategy
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 October – REACH delivers Key Findings Presentation 7 October – HQ returns factsheets with feedback 15 October – Factsheets finalized and sent out to AWG / ISCG / OCHA for review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 October – OCHA presents draft inputs for the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO), including targets and estimated funding envelope 19 – 22 October – HNO draft shared with ISCG and HCT for comments 22 October – HCT/HC endorsement of GHO inputs for Libya (+ HRP monitoring framework) 23 October – GHO submission to HQ (OCHA) 27 October – Workshop – HRP intersectoral workshop: HRP parameters and severity, Strategic Objectives, response strategy and prioritization
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 November – Factsheets published 13 November – Reports sent to HQ for validation 20 November – HQ returns reports with feedback 28 November – Reports submitted for final validation with comments incorporated, reports sent to AWG / ISCG / OCHA for review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 November – sectors to provide the monitoring framework to OCHA to set the Project Modula (PM) 8 November – HNO published by OCHA 13 November – PM set up by OCHA 14 November – PM opens for partners to upload projects 22 November – Sectors submit HRP narrative submission to OCHA 23 November – beginning of HRP drafting 29 November – Sectors finish vetting process 30 November – PM closes
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 December – Reports published with feedback from partners incorporated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 December – CLOSING WORKSHOP – HRP vetting workshop with all stakeholders 20 December – HRP drafting ends 21 – 31 December – HRP draft sent for comments from ISCG and HCT

B. Dissemination plan:

#	Products	Message	Stakeholders	Means of dissemination	Purpose	Responsible	Timeframe
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2020 (LBY2001a), Libya							
Program goal: Deliver up-to-date information for humanitarian actors on the severity of humanitarian conditions of crisis-affected Libyan populations in selected Libyan mantikas and baladiyas, with the aim of contributing to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response							
1.	Multi-sector Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA indicator-level and composite-indicator-level multi-sectoral findings on Displacement, WASH, Protection, Food Security, Shelter and NFI, Health and Education	Libyan humanitarian community; HCT; OCHA; NGO consortium; etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) Cluster e-mail lists OCHA humanitarian portal Reliefweb REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response Provide preliminary findings to inform the HRP and allow sectors to draft inputs 	Assessment Officer	By 9 September

2.	Protection Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Protection, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Protection Cluster	Protection Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Protection Cluster planning meeting	Inform Protection Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
3.	Protection Fact Sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of possession of valid IDs Safety and security concerns amongst Libyan households including robberies and sexual harassment and violence High frequency of reported safety and security incidents Risks of physical, sexual and verbal harassment, kidnapping, forced labour and child marriage, and other safety and security risks for Libyan boys and girls Protection risks to families and children as a result of COVID-19 Movement restrictions affecting access to essential services Inform about protection risks of IDPs and returnee households and what risks are fuelling displacement, including violence and conflict, explosive hazards, hostility from armed groups, discrimination and more Inform on how Protection indicators have changed in light of COVID-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libyan humanitarian community Protection sector NGOs, UNHCR and UNICEF and other orgs involved in protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) Protection Cluster e-mail lists OCHA humanitarian portal Reliefweb REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform humanitarian community about protection concerns to influence the response Inform Protection Cluster members to influence the response 	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
4.	Education Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Education, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and	Education Cluster	Education Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Education Cluster planning meeting	Inform Education Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September

		Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)					
5.	Education Fact Sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How displacement is affecting access to education How COVID-19-related restrictions are affecting access to education Engagement of Libyan children in formal and non-formal education opportunities Libyan children dropping out of education opportunities during the current year Inform on how Education indicators have changed in light of COVID-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libyan humanitarian community Protection sector NGOs, UNICEF and other orgs involved in education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) Education Cluster e-mail lists OCHA humanitarian portal Reliefweb REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform humanitarian community about education concerns to influence the response Inform Education Cluster members to influence the response 	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
6.	Health Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Health, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Health Cluster	Health Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Health Cluster planning meeting	Inform Health Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
7.	Health Fact Sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform how access to health services (or lack thereof) is affecting displacement trends Inform on spending related to medical treatment amongst Libyan households Outlining gaps in health-seeking behaviours amongst Libyan populations Inform of the current barriers to accessing health services in Libya, including financial, protection-related, lack of infrastructure or medical staff, inaccessibility to necessary treatments, etc. Inform on % of women with young children you had assisted births 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libyan humanitarian community Health sector, NGOs, WHO and other orgs involved in health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) Health Cluster e-mail lists OCHA humanitarian portal Reliefweb REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform humanitarian community about health concerns to influence the response Inform Health Cluster members to influence the response 	Assessment Officer	By 9 November

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform on gaps in vaccinations amongst Libyan children • Inform on how Health indicators have changed in light of COVID-19 					
8.	Food Security Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Food Security, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Food Security Cluster	Food Security Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Food Security Cluster planning meeting	Inform Food Security Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
9.	Food Security Fact Sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform food security sector about acute hunger reported by Libyan households • Inform on loss of agricultural activities as a result of conflict / violence in the last 12 months, and as a result of COVID-19 • Inform on proportion of the Libyan population with poor and borderline FCS, and reliance on food-based coping strategies • Inform on how Food Security indicators have changed in light of COVID-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libyan humanitarian community • Health sector • NGOs, WFP and other orgs involved in food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Food Security Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform humanitarian community about food security concerns to influence the response • Inform Food Security Cluster members to influence the response 	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
10.	WASH Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to WASH, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	WASH Cluster	WASH Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at WASH Cluster planning meeting	Inform WASH Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
11.	WASH Fact Sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform on general access to improved and functional sanitation facilities amongst Libyan households • Inform on soap access and gaps in handwashing practices amongst Libyan households • Inform on general access to improved and accessible drinking water sources • Inform on gaps in water quantities as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libyan humanitarian community • Health sector • NGOs, UNICEF and other orgs involved in WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • WASH Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform humanitarian community about WASH concerns to influence the response • Inform WASH Cluster members to influence the response 	Assessment Officer	By 9 November

		<p>reported by Libyan households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform on how WASH indicators have changed in light of COVID-19 					
12.	Shelter and NFI Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Shelter and NFI, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Shelter and NFI Cluster	Shelter and NFI Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Shelter and NFI Cluster planning meeting	Inform Shelter and NFI Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
13.	Shelter and NFI Fact Sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform about priority shelter and NFI needs including cold-weather clothing, kitchen items, etc. • Inform about gaps in internet and mobile phone coverage • Inform about risks of eviction and security of tenure • Inform on Libyan households living in unsafe and / or unhealth housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libyan humanitarian community • Health sector • NGOs, UNHCR and other orgs involved in Shelter and NFI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Shelter and NFI Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform humanitarian community about Shelter and NFI concerns to influence the response • Inform Shelter and NFI Cluster members to influence the response 	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
14.	Final Key Findings Presentation – Libya MSNA 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on more in-depth multi-sectoral and secondary analysis findings on severity of humanitarian needs and factors influencing levels of vulnerability • Findings presented on severe or extreme sectoral needs or coping capacity gaps, by population group and sector • Findings strung into a narrative on key gaps and the necessary humanitarian needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libyan humanitarian community; HCT; OCHA; NGO consortium; etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide key findings to inform the 2021 humanitarian response 	Assessment Officer	By 8 October
15.	Final REACH 2020 MSNA Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide comprehensive information on methodologies and findings of the 2020 MSNA • Provide an overview of the Libyan Context • Provide information about the assessment • Information on JIAF framework, objectives, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global humanitarian community; Libyan humanitarian community; HCT; OCHA; NGO consortium; etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide key findings to inform the 2021 	Assessment Officer	By 18 December

		<p>research questions, scope, sampling strategy, data collection methods, analysis, dissemination and limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings on current needs by geographic area, by population group, by pre-existing vulnerability, by ability to access humanitarian assistance, etc. 		REACH resource centre	humanitarian response		
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