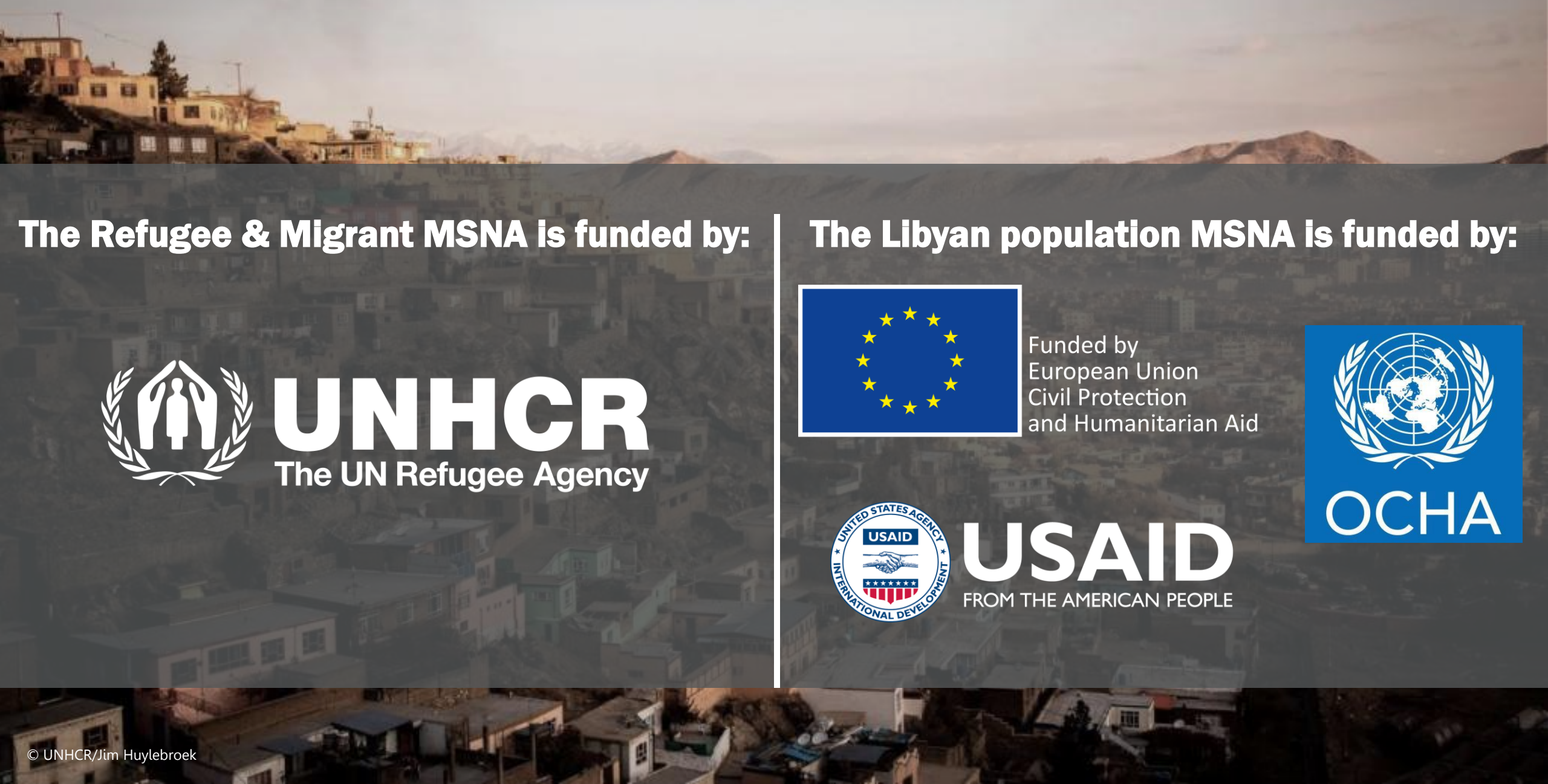# 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

Qualitative Findings Presentation

Food Security, Cash & Markets, Livelihoods
24 February 2022, 10h-12h

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Agenda

Refugee & Migrant MSNA

1. Introduction

2. Quantitative phase
   - Methodology overview
   - Summary of key findings

3. Qualitative phase
   - Methodology overview
   - Findings

- short break -

Libyan population MSNA

1. Introduction

2. Quantitative phase
   - Methodology overview
   - Summary of key findings

3. Qualitative phase
   - Methodology overview
   - Findings

4. Indicators discussion

Refugee & Migrant MSNA

MSNA Overall objectives

Introduction
R&M MSNA

- Update humanitarian actors' understanding of the current **needs that exist** in the country.

- Inform the 2022 **Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)** and the **Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**.

- Contribute to a more **targeted and evidence-based** humanitarian response.

- Data on the numbers and location of migrants and refugees are **indicative only** (thus preventing national-level stratification).

- Migrants and refugees are **not dispersed** throughout Libyan territory but rather known to be **clustered** in certain (usually urban) areas.

Quantitative phase Refugee & Migrant MSNA

June-August 2021

Methodology overview

R&M MSNA

1.554 individual interviews

11 mantikas covered

Non-representative sampling

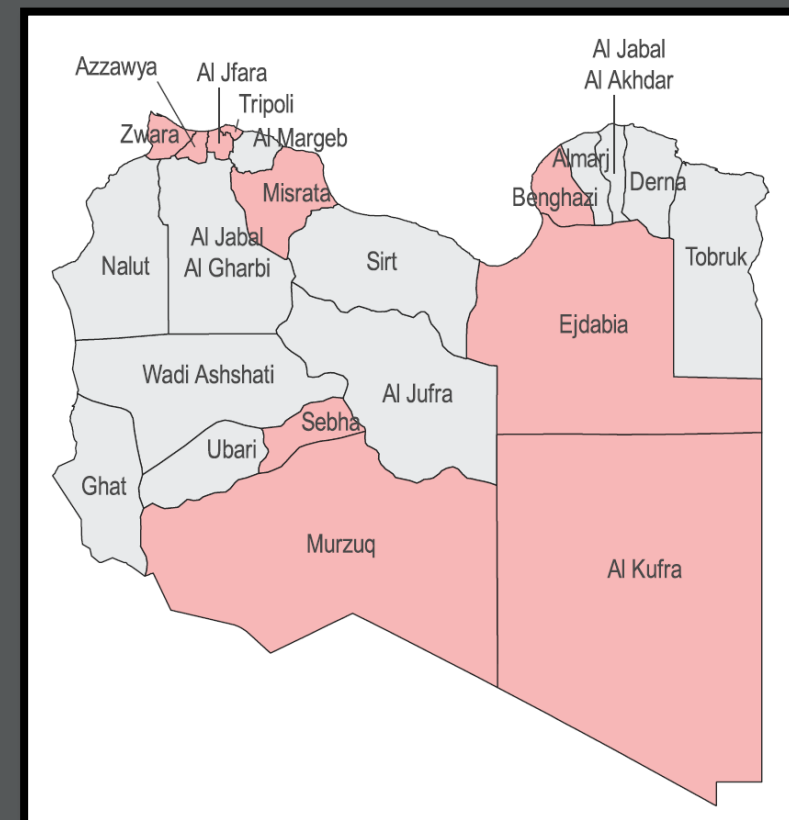**4** regions of origin
- West/Central Africa: **780**
- East Africa: **101**
- MENA: **577**
- South East Asia: **96**

10% female respondents

2021 Qualitative Data Collection

Purpose	Methodology	Topics covered
Exploring the quantitative survey findings in more detail and depth	Semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) conducted in person or via the phone (remotely) Conducted by REACH and its partner CSOs	Accommodation: On the general level and on the neighbourhood/individual level
Exploring the needs and different experiences of certain sub-groups who might be underrepresented in quantitative data (e.g., how do needs differ per gender)		Humanitarian assistance: availability and accessibility of aid
Collecting data from different stakeholders in the community (e.g. migrant workers, employers, and authorities)	Focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted after the KIIs to collect further information Conducted by INGOs	Livelihoods: interviews conducted with refugees and migrants, employers and authorities

Timeline for Data Collection

Quantitative phase

Qualitative phase

June – August 2021

Telephone interviews

Qualitative phase training

September

November/December 2021

Key informant interviews and focus groups discussions

With community representatives, sector experts, INGO workers, activists, etc. In addition to people from the affected community

December/January 2022

Analysis

Produce data saturation grids that illustrate the findings per each topic

Limitations of the Qualitative Analysis

Sample not perfectly inclusive

Interviews conducted in Arabic

Geographical coverage

- It was not always possible to have a gender balance among respondents, resulting in a bias towards men respondents in the findings of some surveys.

- The region of origin of key informants was not recorded by enumerators, and so any analysis based on region of origin was not possible in the final analytical output.
- All KIIs were conducted and transcribed in Arabic by enumerators, while non-Arabic speaking members analysed translated interviews. As a result, subtle and specific details may have been lost.
- Conducting interviews in Arabic also limited the possibility to obtain meaningful and elaborate answers from KIs who were not articulate in Arabic.

- Data collection focused on mantikas found to be of particular interest through the quantitative analysis. As not all mantikas in Libya were covered, comparison between locations in the country is limited.

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Analysis Process of KIIs

An iterative and data based process to monitor data saturation from the KI interviews was applied.

Qualitative analysis was conducted through the qualitative analysis programme Nvivo, allowing for an iterative and cooperative approach to coding different emergent themes across thematic topics.

- From the translated transcripts, a preliminary codebook with node hierarchy (consisting of themes & subthemes) was created.
- On all transcripts, binary coding (0-1) was carried out, to determine if any part of a KI's transcript was related to a certain subtheme (regardless of being an answer to a specific questionnaire question).
- Throughout the analysis, node structure was constantly revised to remain flexible so that new insights and ideas diverting between regions could be captured.
- Among KIs, emergent topics were identified (such as references to cost of imported food as barrier to food security).

Research Question and Topics

Qualitative phase
Key Findings:
Livelihoods
R&M MSNA

Main Research Questions:

What are the causes and consequences of needs related to livelihoods?
- How do migrants and refugees access employment?
- What are the main barriers that migrants and refugees face to accessing employment?
- What are the typical working conditions for migrants and refugees?

4 different tools (semi-structured questionnaires) employed to cover these topics to explore:
1) access to livelihoods
2) livelihoods outcome
3) the authorities' perspectives on livelihoods access and outcome for migrants and refugees
4) employers' perspectives

Topics Covered:

Context
- Policies
- Migration dynamics
- Gender dynamics
- Shocks

Livelihoods strategies
- Access to employment
- Barriers to employment
- Work conditions

Livelihoods outcomes
- Food security
- Coping strategies

Key Informants Sample

No of KIs	Access tool	Employers tool	Outcome tool	Authorities tool
Total	**25**	**13**	**26**	**6**
Women	12	4	14	0
Men	13	9	12	6
South	9	5	8	2
East	4	2	4	4
West	12	6	14	0

<u>Profiles of the respondents</u>

Access: R&M labour force
Employers: Libyan and R&M employers
Outcome: R&M labour force
Authorities: Representatives of Libyan government and NGOs

The KIs' job sectors:

Healthcare   **Administrative**
Security   **Food and service**
Retail and trade   **Construction**
Domestic work   **Repair and mechanics**
Cleaning   **Education**
                        Agriculture

Geographical scope: 6 mantikas: Benghazi, Murzuq, Tripoli, Sebha, Aljfara, Al Jabal Al Gharbi.

This presentation presents only findings from the analysis of KIIs (70). The qualitative data findings from FGDs (2) can be found in REACH Resource Centre. See annex with the links.

Summary of Key Quantitative Findings

Quantitative phase
**Key Findings:
Livelihoods**
R&M MSNA

20% of respondents were found to have food security needs, **3%** had extreme needs.

Overall, 6% of respondents were found to have a medium or high rCSI score.

49% of respondents were found to have an emergency or crisis LCSI score.

34% of respondents reported having received a monthly income below 949 LYD in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 most reported job sectors, by % of respondents

38% Construction

17% Agriculture, pastoralism, fishing, food industry

10% Water supply, electricity, gas

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Key Qualitative Findings

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Livelihoods Outcome

- **Estimated Daily Wage**
- **Income Sufficiency**
- **Food Security**
- **Livelihoods Coping Strategy**
- **Borrowing Channels**
- **Support Available**

Estimated Daily Wage

Daily wage ranges (in LYD) as reported by employer KIs*

Less than 49	3
50-100	5
101-250	3

Employers also reported other benefits in addition to wage such as provision of shelter (5 KIs), health insurance (2 KIs), provision of food and other goods (2 KIs) and travel costs (1 KI).
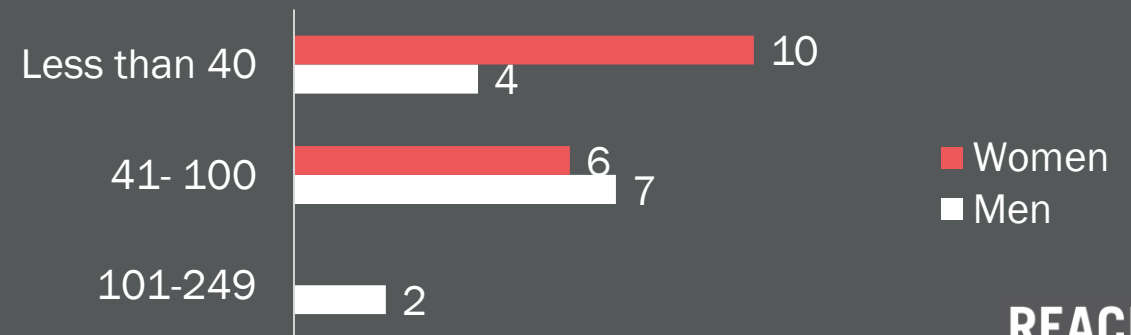
Number of R&M labour force KIs by estimated daily wage range (in LYD) for skilled labour, per gender**

Less than 100	Women 13 / Men 7
101-249	Women 3 / Men 4
250-500	Men 2
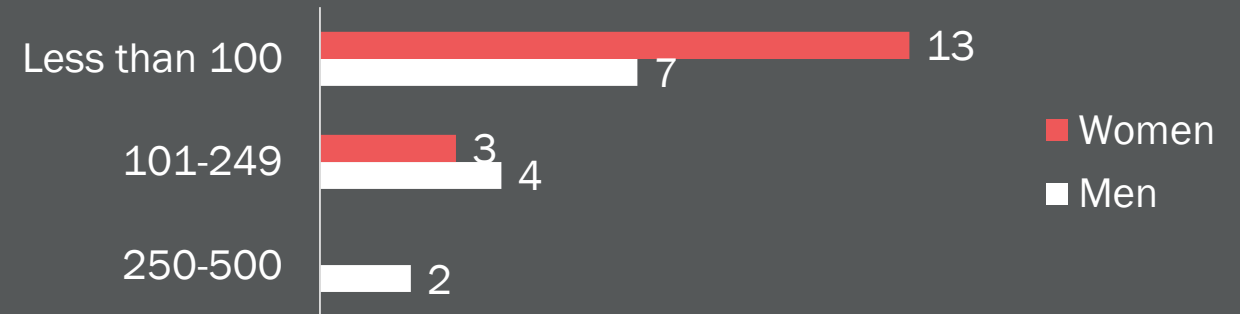
■ Women
■ Men

Women R&M labour force KIs reported lower daily wage ranges than men R&M labour force KIs for both skilled, and unskilled labour.

Number of R&M labour force KIs by estimated daily wage range (LYD) for unskilled labour, per gender**
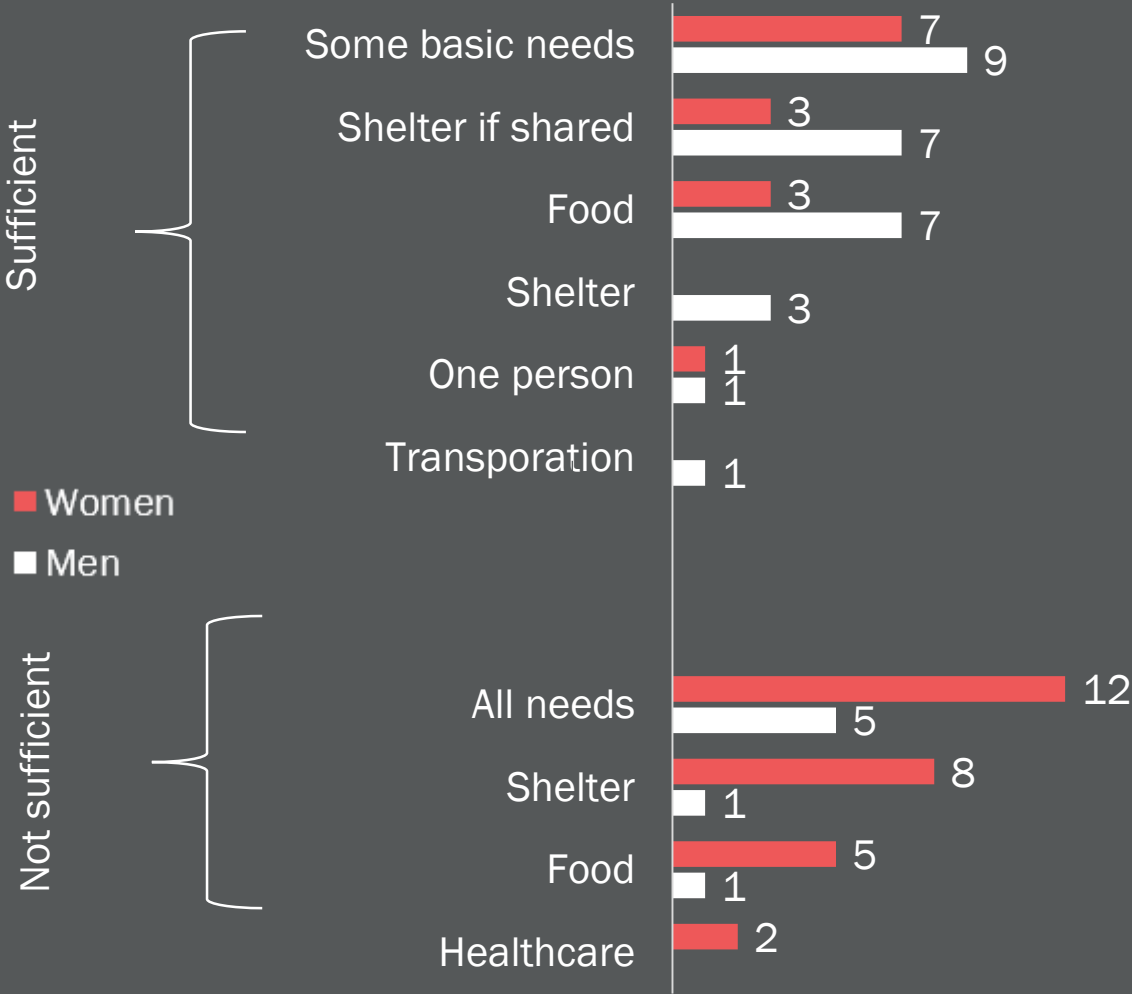
Less than 40	Women 10 / Men 4
41- 100	Women 6 / Men 7
101-249	Men 2

■ Women
■ Men

*The sample comprises 13 employers (4 women and 9 men KIs).

** The sample comprises 14 women and 12 men KIs.

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Income Sufficiency

Women R&M labour force KIs more frequently than men KIs reported insufficient income from unskilled labour to cover all their needs, including essential needs of shelter and food. This could be linked to lower daily wages for unskilled labour reported by women KIs.

"The daily wages of the unskilled in a particular field range between 40 and 70 Libyan dinars, which are sufficient to meet basic food needs and are insufficient for certain needs, such as health care, treatment and housing, which causes overcrowding in housing and lack of privacy" (Woman R&M labour force KI, Tripoli)

Income sufficiency reported by unskilled R&M labour force KIs, per gender*

■ Women
■ Men

Sufficient
- Some basic needs: 7 (Women), 9 (Men)
- Shelter if shared: 3 (Women), 7 (Men)
- Food: 3 (Women), 7 (Men)
- Shelter: 3 (Men)
- One person: 1 (Women), 1 (Men)
- Transporation: 1 (Men)

Not sufficient
- All needs: 12 (Women), 5 (Men)
- Shelter: 8 (Women), 1 (Men)
- Food: 5 (Women), 1 (Men)
- Healthcare: 2 (Women)

* The sample comprises 14 women and 12 men KIs.
**The sample comprises 13 employers (4 women and 9 men) KIs.

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Food Security

Top 3 most reported coping strategies to cover food needs reported by R&M labour force KIs

Borrow money or buy in debt	14
Rely on friends and relatives	12
Reduce portions or meals	10

Although reliance on CSOs or INGOs was reported by the R&M labour force KIs as one of the coping strategies to cover food needs (5 KIs) as well to cover basic needs in general (3 KIs), it was not reported among the most common coping strategies.

Interestingly, begging was reported by the R&M labour force KIs as one of the most common coping strategies to cover basic needs (8 KIs) but it is not commonly reported as a coping strategy to cover food needs (reported by 3 KIs only).
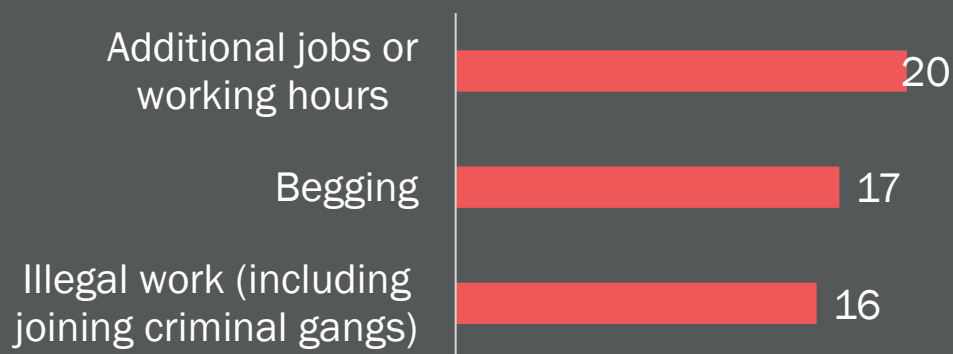
Findings suggest that limited financial means is a main barrier for R&M to accessing sufficient food, reported by 23 R&M labour force KIs. Additionally, "fear of arrest or detention" was also commonly reported by R&M labour force KIs (14 KIs) to be a barrier, more commonly than distance to markets or inability to commute to markets.

* The sample comprises 26 R&M labour force KIs.

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Livelihoods Coping Strategies

Although taking extra work is reported as most common coping strategy to cover basic needs, negative coping strategies including criminal activities were also commonly reported by the R&M labour force KIs.*

Top 3 coping strategies to cover basic needs reported by number of R&M labour force KIs*

Coping strategy	Number
Additional jobs or working hours	20
Begging	17
Illegal work (including joining criminal gangs)	16

"Strategies used by migrants and refugees to meet basic needs are seen as negative [...] Some people engaging in suspicious behaviours such as begging, some cutting off their daily diet, saving, overtime, and other behaviours that compromise physical and mental health."
(Man R&M labour force KI, Al Jalab Al Gharbi)

Some coping strategies are reported by R&M labour force KIs to have adverse effects on mental health (3 KIs) and physical health (5 KIs).

"Some of them join groups to participate in housing and lunch, and most of them try to find work in any field, in order to obtain money in a way that preserves their dignity."
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Murzuq)

* The sample comprises 26 KIs.

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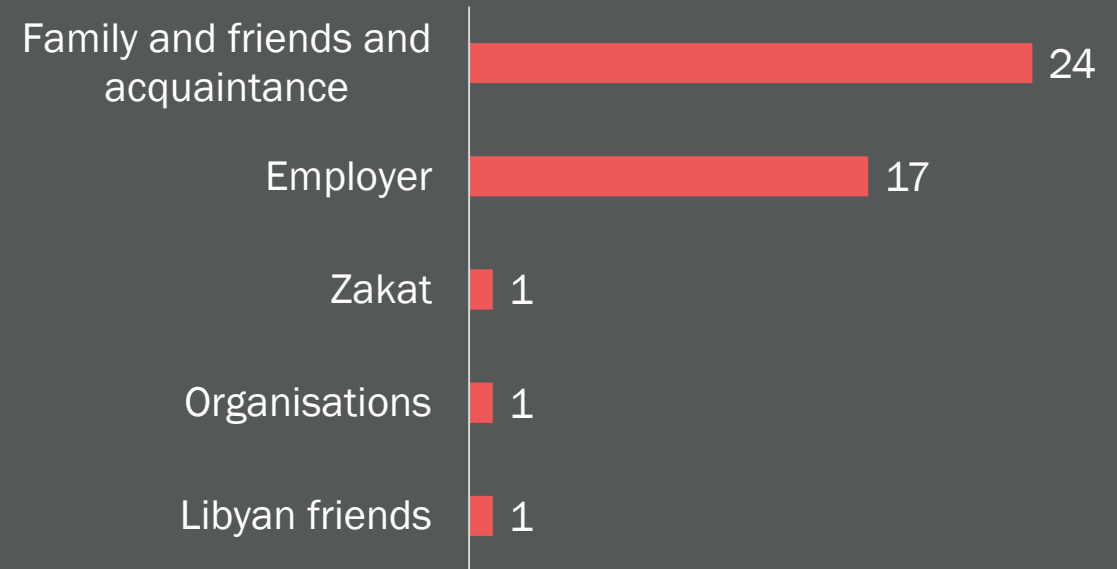
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Borrowing Channels

Findings suggest that R&M rely mostly on social networks for borrowing money or resources, indicating a higher vulnerability for socially isolated individuals.

7 R&M labour force KIs reported that there are no formal channels to borrow money.

4 R&M labour force KIs reported documentation as a barrier to access formal channels of borrowing. 3 out of these 4 KIs are in the South.

"From relatives, friends or the employer **if there is a guarantee of payment** or if the period of her employment is long."
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Sebha)

Most commonly reported borrowing channels accessible to migrants and refugees, by number of R&M labour force KIs

Channel	Value
Family and friends and acquaintance	24
Employer	17
Zakat	1
Organisations	1
Libyan friends	1

"The most common channels are through friends or personal acquaintances, because it is very difficult to borrow from banks because they do not have **Libyan citizenship.**"
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Benghazi)

* The sample comprises 26 KIs.
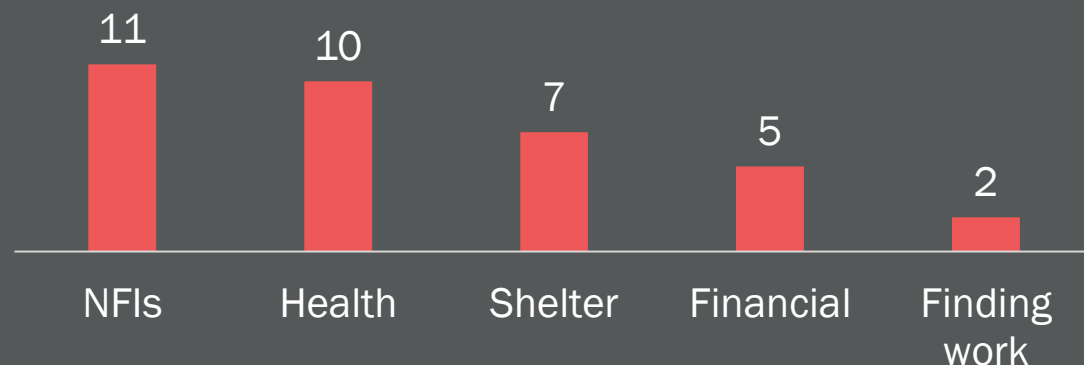
* Reported only by men KIs.

Support Available

Reported sources of support perceived as available in community in case of inability to afford basic needs, by number of R&M labour force KIs*

Source	Value
Not for profit organisations	21
Zakat or individual charities	8
Friends and migrant communities	5
Public institutions	2
No one	1
Embassies	1

* The sample comprises 26 KIs.

Type of support provided, by number of R&M labour force KIs

Type	Value
NFIs	11
Health	10
Shelter	7
Financial	5
Finding work	2

"There are shelters for migrants or refugees, but this group avoids them because it lacks many basic things and because of its bad reputation in terms of caring for them." (Man R&M labour force KI, Tripoli)

"As for housing, there are special shelters for this group, but migrant or refugee women avoid these centers because of overcrowding and abuse." (Woman R&M labour force KI, Tripoli)
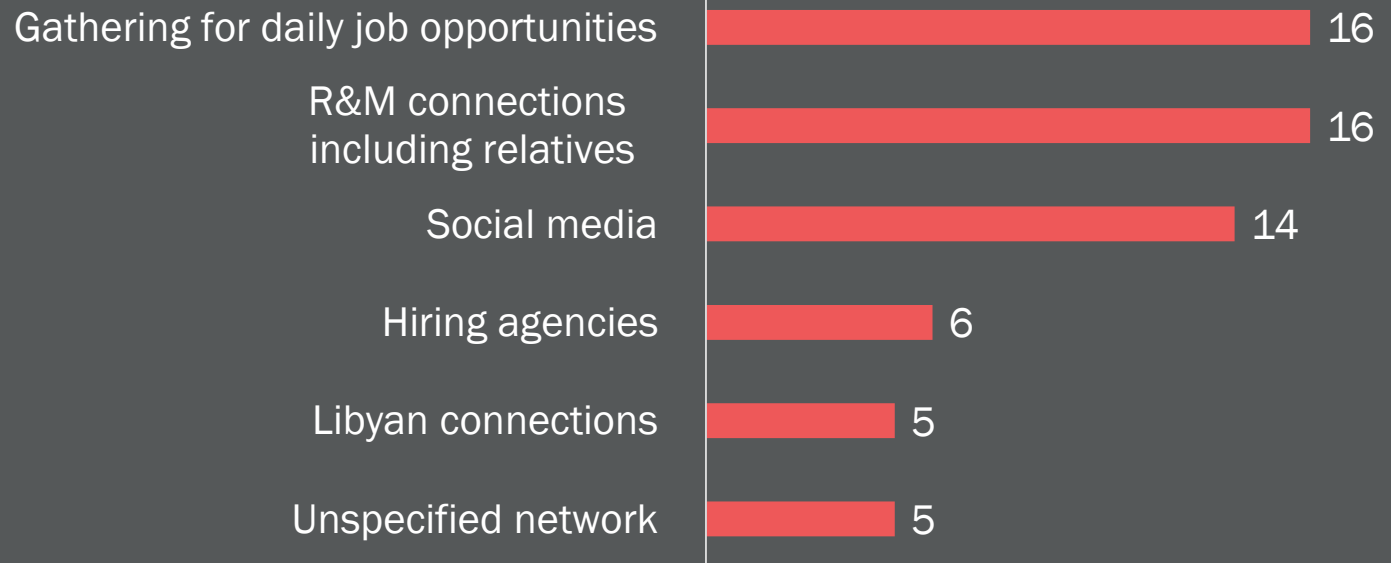
Access to Employment

- Channels
- Factors Leading to Employment
- Importance of Skills
- Employers' Preferences
- Perceived Discrimination by the Employer

Channels

Job sourcing channels used by R&M reported by R&M labour force KIs*

Channel	Value
Gathering for daily job opportunities	16
R&M connections including relatives	16
Social media	14
Hiring agencies	6
Libyan connections	5
Unspecified network	5

"Work is often found by acquaintances who have already migrated, on social media, or daily labour is sought by sitting on sidewalks and waiting for hours. And these workers hope that someone will see them needing a worker to hire, and cars stop by the roadside to hire workers." (Man R&M labour force KI, Murzuq)

* The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

Job Opportunities

Factors Leading to Employment

Top 3 factors leading to employment according to both R&M labour force, and employer KIs:

- **Skills and experience**
- **Social connections, especially with Libyans**
- **Language skills**

Lack of documentation emerged among the most important obstacles to accessing employment reported by R&M labour force KIs (20/25).

During the interviews, **Arabic language** emerged as both an enabler and barrier to getting a job stressed by the majority of R&M labour force KIs (21/25). Speaking Arabic also supports integration, which in turn further facilitates finding jobs.

"There is no difference between immigrant nationalities in the job process, but the factors at play are Arabic-speaking nationalities with greater access to employment, as well as people with personal connections to Libyans who also have a great opportunity."

(Woman R&M labour force KI, Benghazi)

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Importance of Skills

Although skills and experience were reported as one of the key factors leading to employment as well as to higher wages, R&M labour force KIs reported that there are not so many capacity building opportunities available to R&M labour force.

The majority of R&M labour force KIs (22)* stated that capacity building opportunities would help improve their livelihoods and raise their income level.

Capacity Building Opportunities

2 most commonly reported opportunites for capacity building were (both reported by 10 R&M labour force KIs):

- through INGOs informal training

- through learning from or working with a more skilled person.

14 R&M labour force KIs stated that there is a lack of capacity building providers.

While 8 R&M labour force KIs reported that even if there were opportunities, it might not be easy to access them due to financial barriers.

> "Yes, this [capacity building] is very necessary because many refugee women have their husbands dead, detained, heads of families and children, who are the primary providers of this family. It is necessary to build their capacities, which helps create a job to provide for the needs of children." (Woman R&M labour force KI, Benghazi)
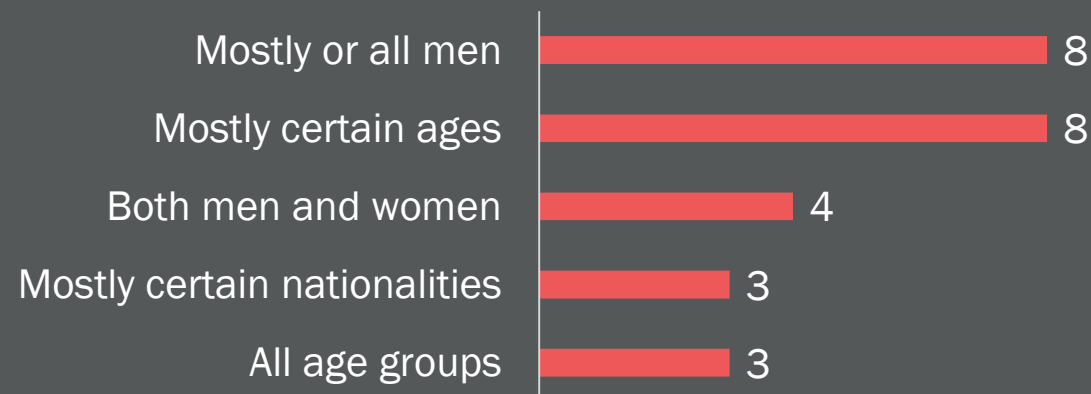
* The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

Employers' Preferences

Characteristics preferred by employers, reported by R&M labour force KIs*

Characteristic	Value
Fit and healthy	9
No physical disability	5
Young age	3
With educational degree	2
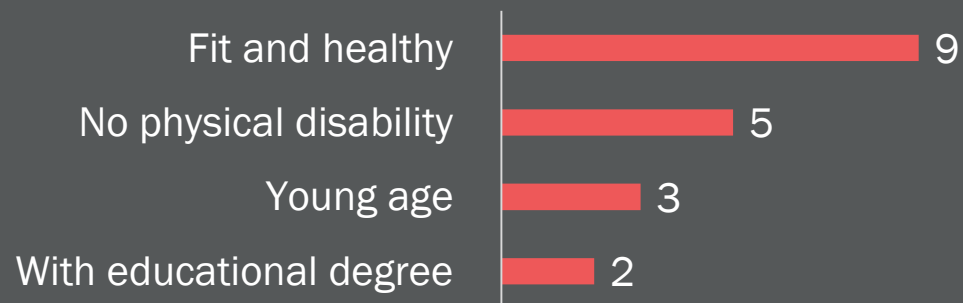
Some female R&M labour force KIs reported perceiving discrimination on the labour market, with women reportedly being excluded from jobs that require physical strength or late hours. 2 female KIs reported that men were generally preferred over women.

Characteristics of employed R&M, reported by employer KIs**

Characteristic	Value
Mostly or all men	8
Mostly certain ages	8
Both men and women	4
Mostly certain nationalities	3
All age groups	3

**"Many jobs are not performed by women, especially those that require great muscle effort or that require late working hours. Discrimination is ensured in these jobs because they do not even fit the customs of Libyan society."
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Al Jabal Al Gharbi)**

* The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.
**The sample comprises 13 KIs.

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Perceived Discrimination by the Employer

Certain employers' preferences contribute to discrimination or perceived discrimination regarding employment process and work conditions, including gender-based discrimination.

"[discriminated] nationalities from African countries because of language as well as discrimination based on color, and Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationalities for the same reason."
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Benghazi)

19 R&M labour force KIs* claimed that the most **vulnerable** R&M groups are the ones **who do not speak Arabic** or **Arabic Libyan dialect.** According to 14 R&M labour force KIs, **many nationalities are discriminated on this basis.**

5 R&M labour force KIs reported **discrimination based on nationality or race** and 5 R&M labour force KIs – **discrimination based on gender** as a barrier to become employed. In both cases, 4 out of 5 R&M labour force KIs were **women.**

R&M labour force KIs also reported perceiving discrimination based on **disability or health issues, as well as younger or older age.**

* The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

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5 female R&M labour force KIs mentioned being aware of incidents of gender-based discrimination at work.

"Women migrant workers or refugees of non-Arab nationalities are difficult to communicate with when they are assigned to work <...>. Likewise, if they are of a nationality that has a disagreement with the country in which they reside, they are excluded and rejected. Even if they speak in a difficult Arabic dialect, they are subjected to discrimination and ridicule."
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Murzuq)

2/12 women R&M labour force KIs* reported perceiving that R&M women are discriminated on the basis of cultural differences, and one KI specified that some women were discriminated on the basis of their religion.

"Some jobs require that some women be distinguished from others by certain standards, such as speaking Arabic, being Muslim, and other [standanrds]. [it is required] for the jobs in some hospital departments and some schools are nurseries for children, as well as accompanying people with special needs, or caring for older persons."
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Murzuq)

Findings suggest similar discriminatory factors are experienced across different employment sectors.

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Documentation

- **Importance of Documentation**
- **Types of Documentation**
- **Importance of Written Contract**

Importance of Documentation

R&M documentation is a factor that can negatively affect employment. It was reported both by majority of R&M labour force KIs and employer KIs.

One of such effects are legal consequences both to the employer and the employee.

Consequences to the employee: it was reported by both the R&M labour force (3/25) and employer KIs (6/13) that inadequate documentation increases risk of arrests, detention, or deportation of R&M.

"The absence of such documents often proves that legal entry to the country or that of a passport negatively affects migrant and refugee women in terms of access to employment due to the fear of legal accountability or arrest of the person benefiting from the work."
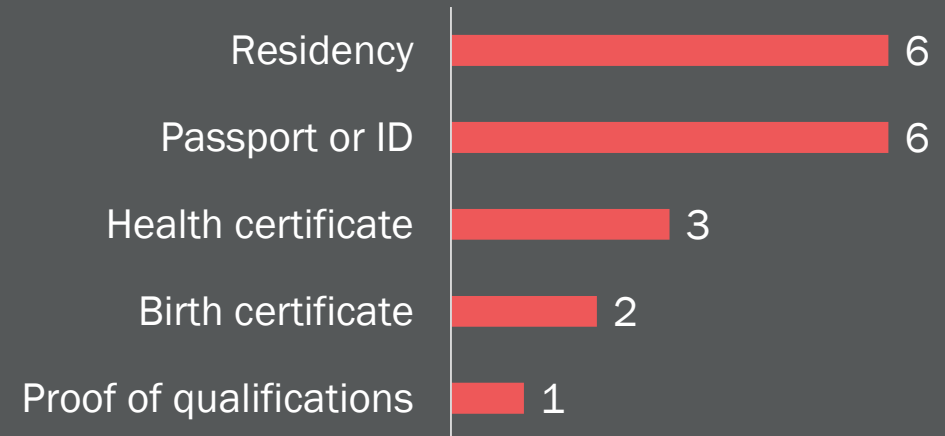
(Woman R&M labour force KI, Tripoli)

Types of Documentation

Both R&M labour force, and employer KIs reported that **passport or the ID is as well as residence or entrance permits** are the most important documents for employment. Meanwhile, findings suggest that educational degree or another proof of the employee's qualification do not play a considerable role in the employer's decision-making process.

Types of documents that might be required by the employer reported by R&M labour force KIs*

Document	Count
Passport	15
Birth certificate	15
Residence or entrance permits	14
Education degrees	7
Health clearance certificate	5
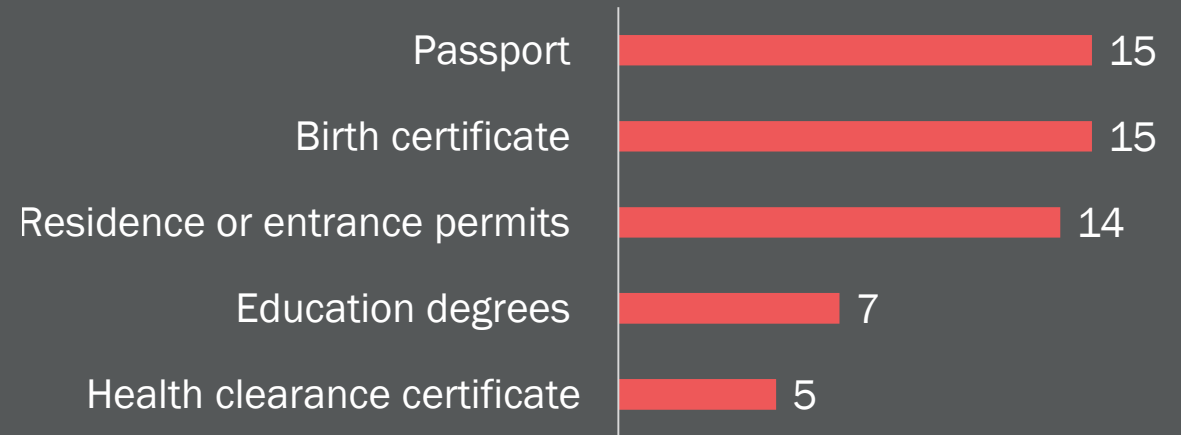
Types of documents that might be required by the employers reported by employer KIs**

Document	Count
Residency	6
Passport or ID	6
Health certificate	3
Birth certificate	2
Proof of qualifications	1

* The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.
** The KIs sample comprises 13 KIs.

Importance of Written Contract

23 R&M labour force KIs reported that it is not common to have a written job contract – a **verbal agreement** is used instead.

Lack of written contracts makes R&M vulnerable and possibly subject to exploitation at work place. **16 R&M labour force KIs** stated that in absence of written contract, refugees and migrants are **not protected against exploitation** and payment relation issues.

Other difficulties in absence of a written job that emerged during the R&M labour force KIIs were the **lack of protection in case of incidents**, **R&Ms' rights not being guaranteed**, and one KI reported that **job contracts are needed to rent shelter**.

"Migrant women were not paid as agreed because there was no written contract. Migrant women and refugee women have to deal with written contracts, or to bring a Libyan witness or friend who concluded such contracts to protect their rights and inform the authorities if they were subjected to fraud or blackmail."

(Woman R&M labour force KI, Al Jabal Al Gharbi)

* The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

Work Conditions

- Payment
- Exploitation
- Safety and Security at Work
- Safety and Security Incidents
- Impact on Health
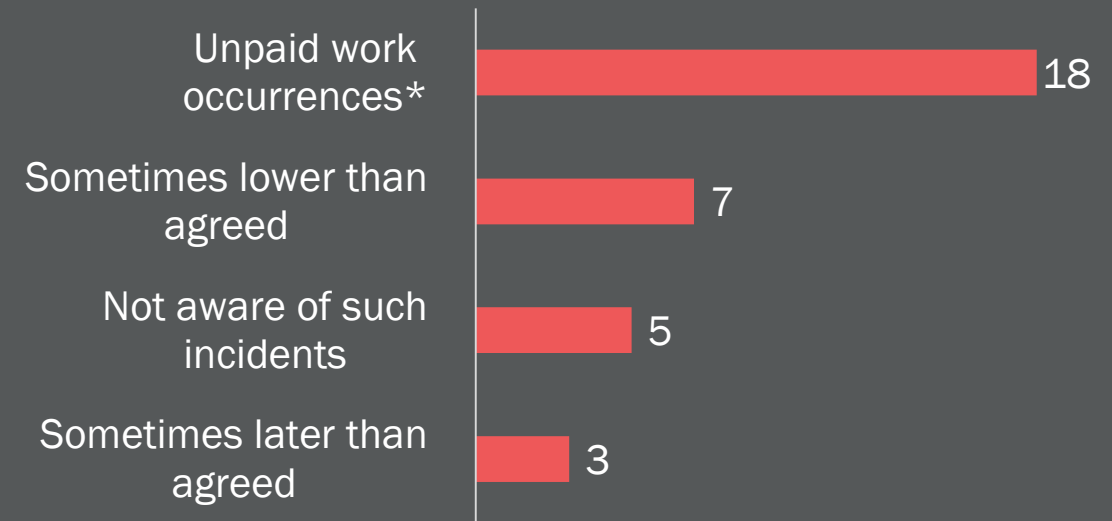- Gender-related Issues in Employment Setting

Payment

11 R&M labour force KIs** reported being aware of, or having witnessed, cases of exploitation of R&M vulnerability at work such as payment issues and criminal exploitation.

"[...] sometimes they are exploited by militias and forced to work without pay and are accused of being threatened with death in order to carry out robberies, due to the lack of security and the absence of the state."

(Man R&M labour force KI, Murzuq)

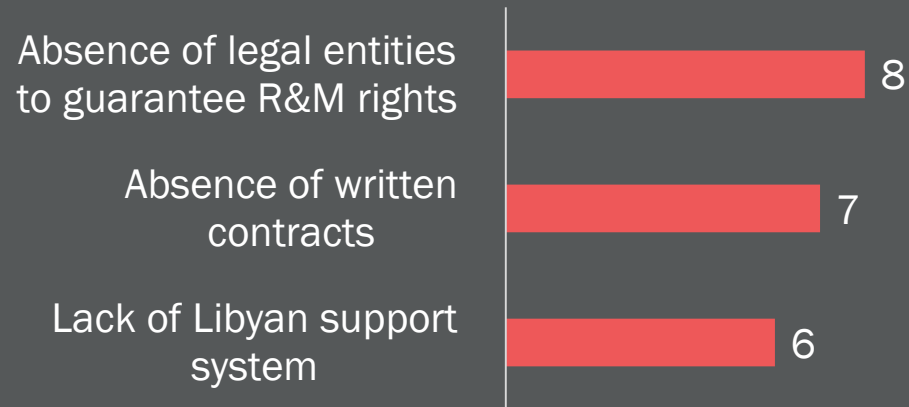Issues related to payment reported by R&M labour force KIs**

Unpaid work occurrences*	18
Sometimes lower than agreed	7
Not aware of such incidents	5
Sometimes later than agreed	3

*Out of 25 R&M labour force KIs, 13 are men. They all reported unpaid work occurrences.
**The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

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Exploitation

Factors contributing to exploitation reported by R&M labour force KIs*

Absence of legal entities to guarantee R&M rights ████ 8

Absence of written contracts ████ 7

Lack of Libyan support system ███ 6

"They may be subjected to exploitation or forced labour under threat or by force without financial compensation, because they are an illegal group that does not have the means to guarantee their rights if they are subjected to such situations."

(Man R&M labour force KI, Murzuq)

Sectors in which exploitation is likely to occur reported by R&M labour force KIs *

Domestic work sector ████ 4

Daily work or social work ██ 2

Construction sector █ 1

Retail █ 1

"For example, domestic workers are threatened, beaten and made to work. In this case, some of them leave work on their own, and some get fired without paying their wages."
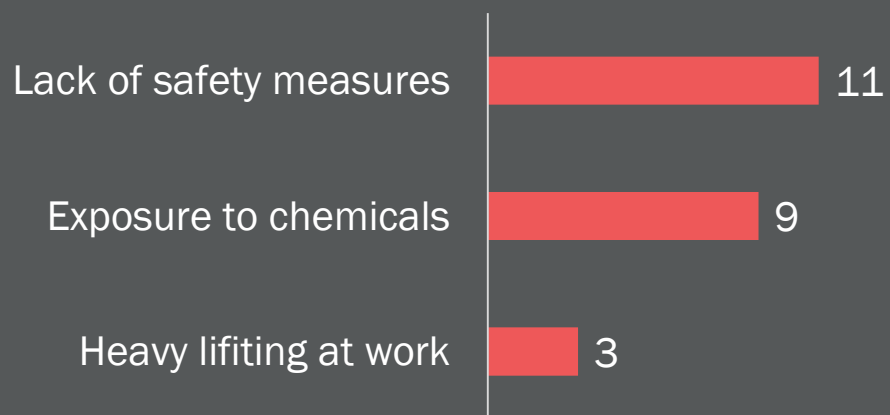
(Man R&M labour force KI, Murzuq)

*The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

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Impact on Health

The impact of working conditions on health reported by R&M labour force KIs **

Injuries and fractures �/ 9

Mental health issues ▌ 3

Viral infections and allergies ▌ 1
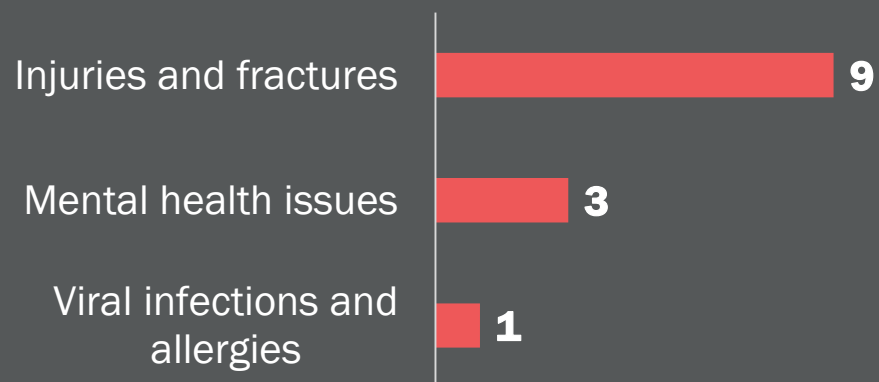
> "And most of these accidents happen in fieldwork, like construction work and industrial workshops, and sometimes there are accidents that cause disabilities and even death due to lack of safety measures."
>
> (Man R&M labour force KI, Tripoli)

**The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

Engaging in Jobs with Bad Conditions

6 male R&M labour force KIs reported perceiving that young R&M are more likely to engage in jobs with bad conditions because they perceive not having better options.

In addition to young R&M, persons who lack skills or those who lack documentation were mentioned by the KI as likely to be engaging in jobs with bad conditions. One KI specified perceiving that African nationals* were more likely to engage in such jobs.

* Commonly understood to refer to individuals who are from African countries not in North Africa.

**The KIs sample comprises 13 men KIs.

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Safety and Security Incidents

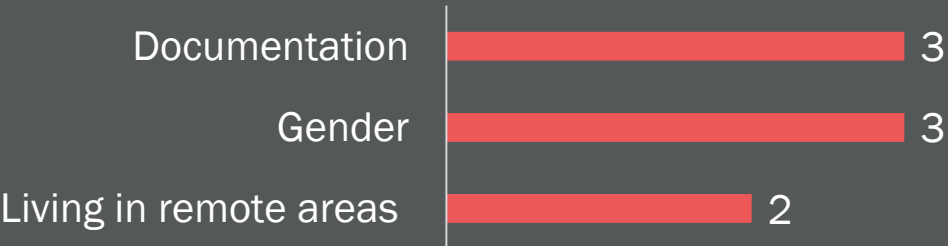Most common safety and security incidents that occured in R&M work places reported by R&M labour force KIs***

Deportation and arrest ████ 4

Roberries ███ 3

Verbal harassment ███ 3

Physical harassment ██ 2

5 R&M labour force KIs reported not being aware of any safety and security incidents at work.

"Constant patrols or checkpoints on the streets, any immigrant who is caught turns into an illegal immigration control center and then looks for a legal sponsor to be able to go out and work again."

(Man R&M labour force KI, Benghazi)

Factors, contributing to safety and security incidents at work reported by R&M labour force KIs***

Documentation ████ 3

Gender ████ 3

Living in remote areas ███ 2

R&M support systems reported by R&M labour force KIs***

Libyan friends* ██████ 6

Authorities ████ 4

Employers ███ 3

Female colleagues** ███ 3

International organisations ███ 3

*Reported only by KIs from the West
**Reported only by woman KIs
***The KIs sample comprises 25 KIs.

Gender-related Issues in Employment Setting

8/12 women R&M labour force KIs reported that women are exposed to a prevailing risk of harassment in the employment setting.

Majority of the women R&M labour force KIs reported travelling alone to and from work place as a considerable factor increasing their risk of harassment.

"There are situations that subject women to harassment, if their workplace requires them to move and travel on a daily basis. This makes them vulnerable to harassment."

(Woman R&M labour force KI, Sebha)

Among other faced employment-related issues reported by women R&M labour force KIs* were movement restrictions for women, in addition to workplaces being far from home.

"There are many restrictions, laws, or conditions that limit the freedom of movement to search for work in some areas. This affects them [women] physically and psychologically."

(Woman R&M labour force KI, Sebha)

*KIs sample comprises 12 women.

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Migrant Labour in Libya

- **The Role of Non-Libyan Labour**
- **Key Issues of R&M Labour**
- **Stability of Labour**
- **Improving the Job Market**

Role of Non-Libyan Labour

The majority of authorities KIs* reported that non-Libyan labour plays a considerable role in Libyan economy (5 KIs) and contribute to its improvement (4 KIs).

Reported reasons of this significance are:

- R&M **provide high quality of services or work** (4 KIs)
- They **fill in the shortage** of labour in certain **specialisations** (3 KIs).

Paying lower wages to R&M was reported as a considerable factor contributing to the Libyan economy only by one authorities KI. It did not emerge as an important factor defining their role in Libyan economy.

Top 4 reasons for employing R&M, most commonly reported by employer KIs**

Reason	Value
Hard working	10
Experienced	8
Paid lower wages	5
Skilled	4

"[...] they provide many services inside Libya in different fields, and these services help entrepreneurs to obtain excellent quality from skilled migrants, which increases the quality of service provided to the people and expands the demand for it."
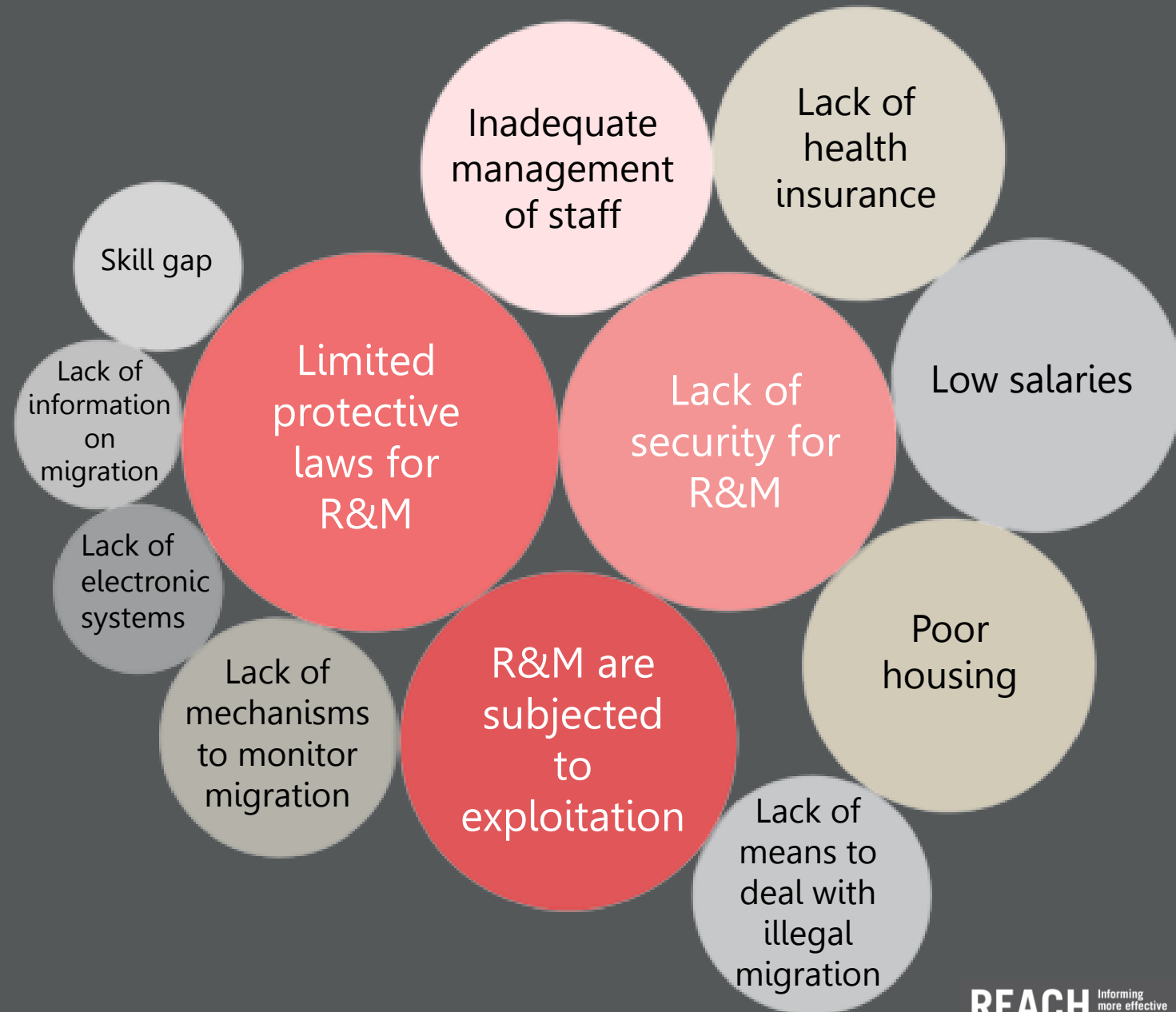
(Male authorities KI, Benghazi)

*The sample comprises 6 KIs.

**The sample comprises 13 KIs.

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Key Issues of R&M Labour

Key problems of R&M labour and its management reported by authorities KIs*

"The lack of security guarantees for their rights and the high prices are not in line with the wages they are paid, and they are unable to provide decent housing, as well as security problems and the poor security situation, which makes them vulnerable to exploitation and extortion sometimes, or to work for low wages. They cannot leave work for fear of being retaliated."

(Male authorities KI, Sebha)
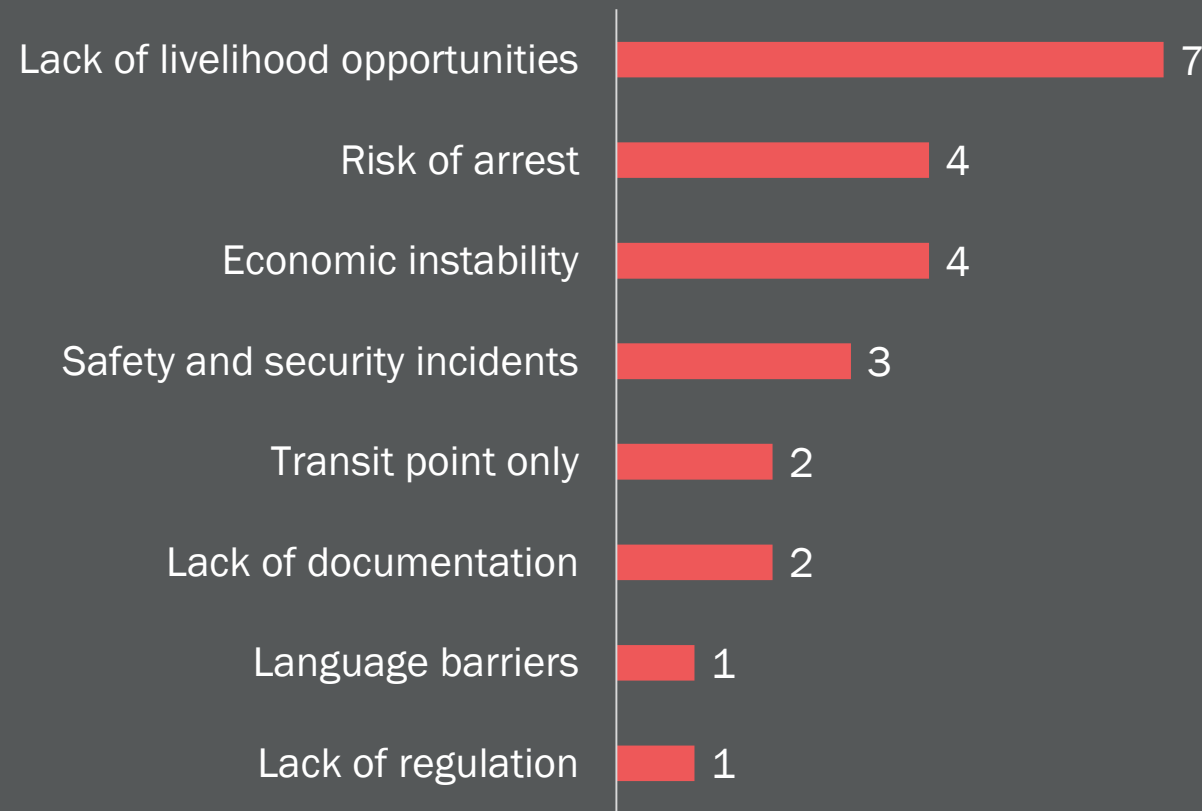
*The sample comprises 6 KIs.

Skill gap

Lack of information on migration

Lack of electronic systems

Limited protective laws for R&M

Inadequate management of staff

Lack of health insurance

Lack of security for R&M

Low salaries

Lack of mechanisms to monitor migration

R&M are subjected to exploitation

Poor housing

Lack of means to deal with illegal migration

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Stability of Labour

11 employer KIs reported that they perceive migrant and refugee labour as unstable.

4 employer KIs think that this instability causes problems for employers.

"The lack of stability for migrant workers due to the lack of livelihoods, the lack of documentation, the different language, and the migration of some of them to Europe to earn a living. The instability has a negative impact on the labour market and business activities in the region" (Woman employer KI, Aljfara)
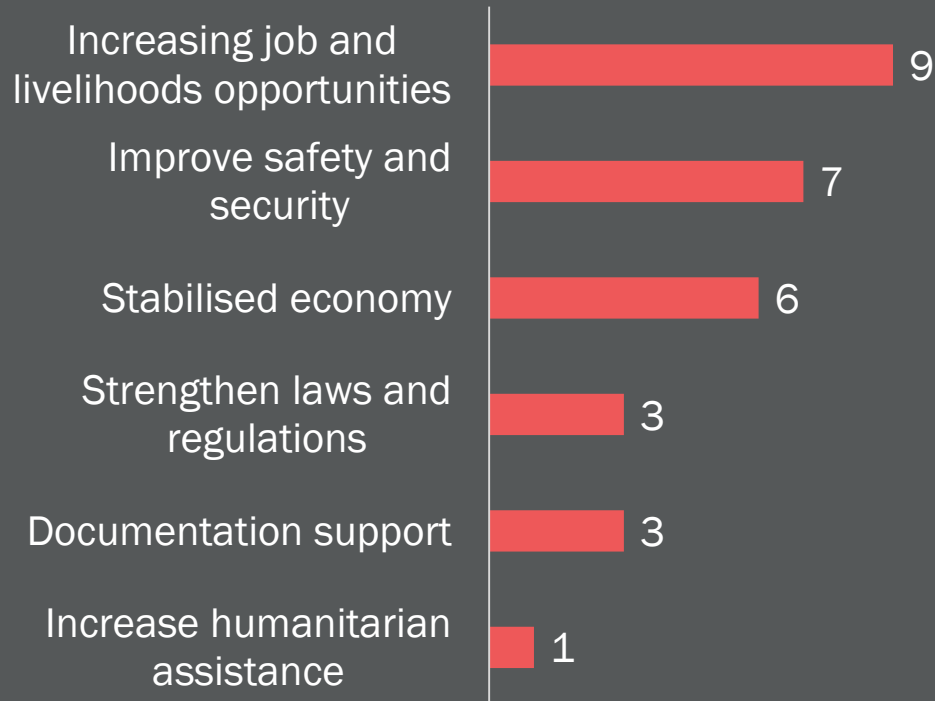
Reported reasons for instability of R&M labour by employer KIs*

Reason	Value
Lack of livelihood opportunities	7
Risk of arrest	4
Economic instability	4
Safety and security incidents	3
Transit point only	2
Lack of documentation	2
Language barriers	1
Lack of regulation	1

*KIs sample comprises 13 KIs.

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Improving the Job Market

Suggested improvements by employers to enhance R&M access to the job market in their respective sectors, by employer KIs*
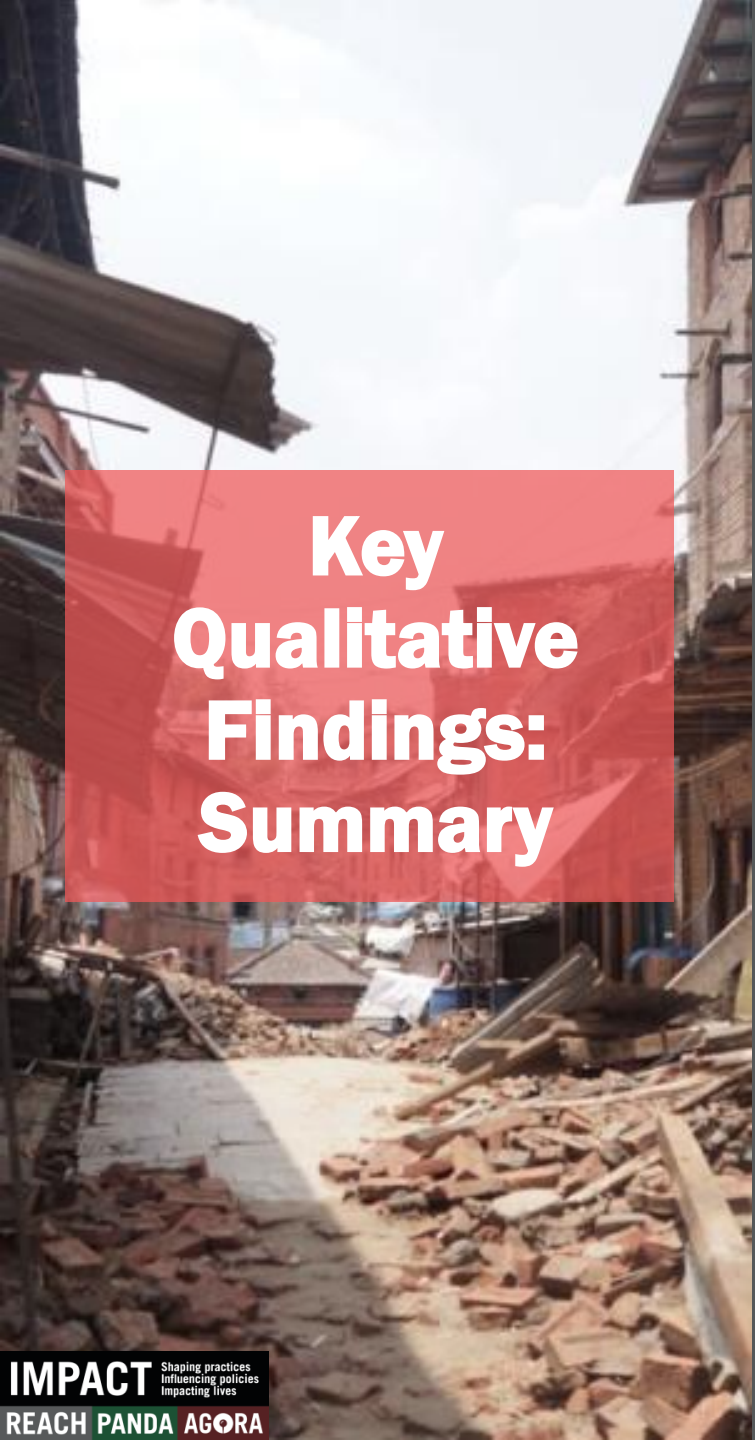
Category	Value
Increasing job and livelihoods opportunities	9
Improve safety and security	7
Stabilised economy	6
Strengthen laws and regulations	3
Documentation support	3
Increase humanitarian assistance	1

*KIs sample comprises 13 KIs.

Perceived areas of improvements in their respective sectors reported by employer KIs

Category	Value
Provide financial incentives	8
Provide insurance	6
Better protection from security incidents	6
Reduce working hours	4

"In general, the market depends on the supply and demand policies. Every demand process within the market will increase job opportunities for migrants and refugees in the region. Also, providing security within the area will increase employment in the city."

Man employer KI, Sebha

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Key Qualitative Findings: Summary

- Findings suggest that R&M wages are commonly insufficient to cover basic needs, which leads to the adoption of negative coping strategies, such as taking on additional jobs, begging, or participating in exploitative and/or illegal work.

- Moreover, women might experience additional barriers to the labour market and reportedly receive lower wages then men.

- Knowledge of the Arabic language emerged as a key enabler of employment. It also contributes to social connections with Libyans, which reportedly further enhance job opportunities for R&M.

- Lack of documentation, written contracts, and protective laws expose R&M to exploitation (reduced or delayed wages), health and safety and security risks at work, and risk of arrest, detention or deportation.

- Lack of adequate R&M documentation negatively affects the employers as well as they fear legal consequences hiring R&M without adequate documentation.

- R&M skills and experience were among the most important characteristics of the R&M labour force mentioned by employers. The authorities also commonly reported that R&M labour contributes to the Libyan economy by providing high quality work and services and filling in the shortage of labour in certain specialisations.

- short break -

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Libyan population MSNA

Introduction
LBY pop MSNA

MSNA Overall objectives

- Update humanitarian actors' understanding of the current **needs that exist** in the country.

- Inform the **2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview** (HNO) and the **Humanitarian Response Plan** (HRP).

- Contribute to a more **targeted and evidence-based** humanitarian response.

Presentation objectives

- Present the 2021 MSNA **qualitative findings** for food security, which is related to livelihoods and cash & markets.

- Identify **key messages** from these qualitative findings.

- Have a first **discussion about the indicators** for the 2022 Libyan population MSNA.

Timeline for data collection

Quantitative phase

Qualitative phase

14 June – 2 August

Qualitative phase training

October - November

December – February 2022

September

Telephone interviews

Key informant interviews & focus groups discussions

Analysis

Establishing what the humanitarian needs are, where they are, and who is most affected

With community representatives, sector experts, INGO workers, activists, people from the affected community, etc.

Produce data saturation grids illustrating the findings per topic and summarise these by coding transcripts into subthemes.

Main objectives, to:

- Triangulate findings derived from quantitative data collection
- Understand the specific humanitarian needs of vulnerable population groups
- Provide in-depth context to specific follow-up questions

Quantitative phase Libyan population MSNA

June, July & August 2021

Methodology overview

LBY pop MSNA

**8.871** household interviews

45 baladiyas covered

Non-representative sampling, all surveys conducted over phone (1010 using Random Digit Dialing) > findings not generalisable with a known level of precision, but indicative

3 population groups
- Non-displaced: **3.967 – 45%**
- IDP: **2.731 – 31%**
- Returnee: **2.173 – 24%**

8 sectors/thematic areas covered: Food Security, Cash & Markets and Livelihoods, Health, SNFI, WASH, Education, Protection, AAP
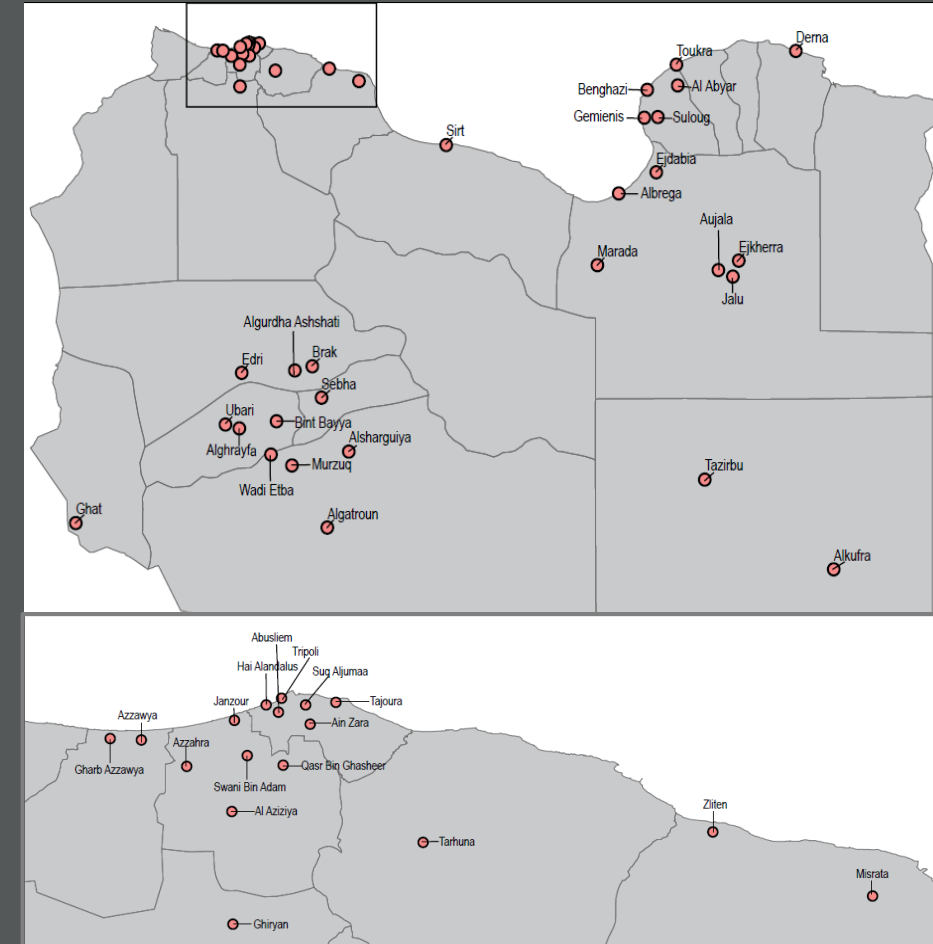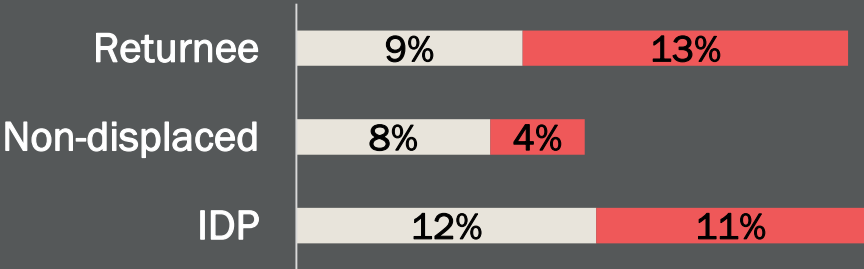
Food Security Living Standard Gap (FS-LSG)

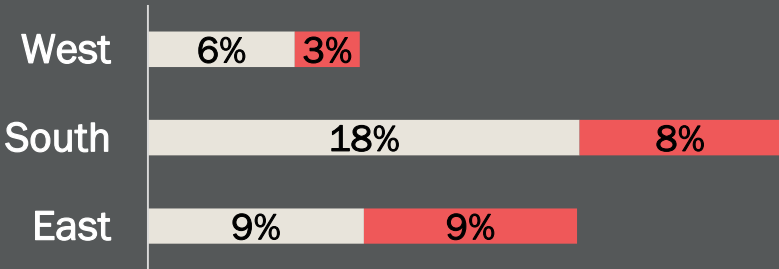**13%** of HHs have a food security LSG:
8% severe, 5% extreme

Identifies an unmet sectoral need, where the LSG severity score is 3 or higher (see Annex)
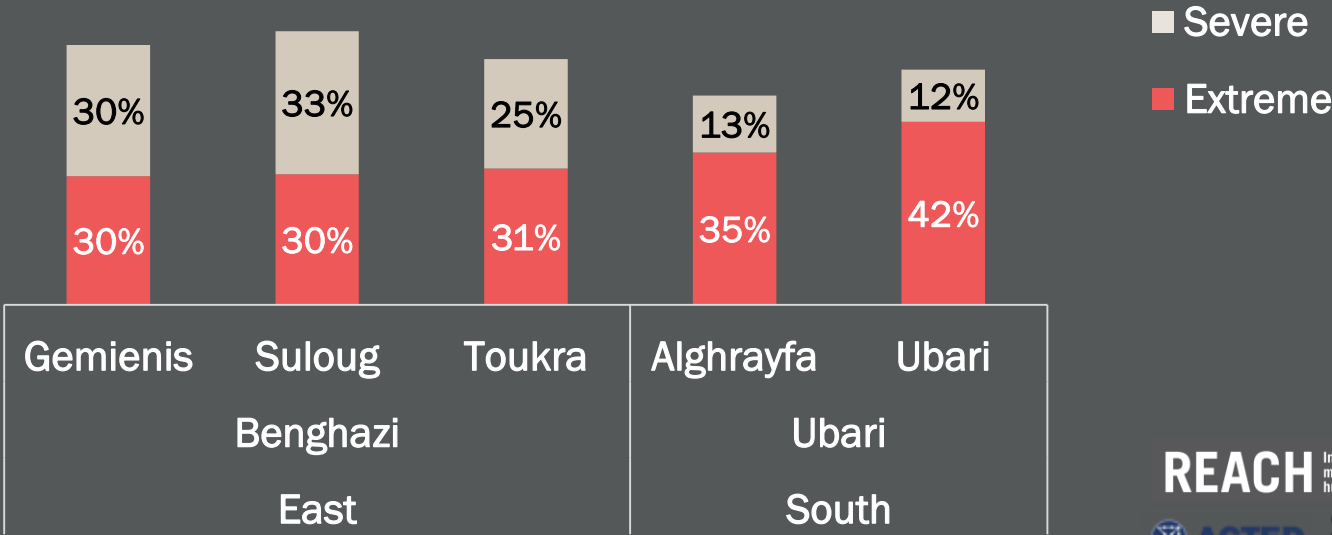
Quantitative phase

Key Findings

LBY pop MSNA

% of HHs with a food security LSG, by displacement status:

	Severe	Extreme
Returnee	9%	13%
Non-displaced	8%	4%
IDP	12%	11%

% of HHs with a food security LSG, by region:

	Severe	Extreme
West	6%	3%
South	18%	8%
East	9%	9%

■ Severe
■ Extreme

Top 5 baladiyas by % of HHs with a food security LSG:

	Gemienis	Suloug	Toukra	Alghrayfa	Ubari
Severe	30%	33%	25%	13%	12%
Extreme	30%	30%	31%	35%	42%

Benghazi | Ubari

East | South

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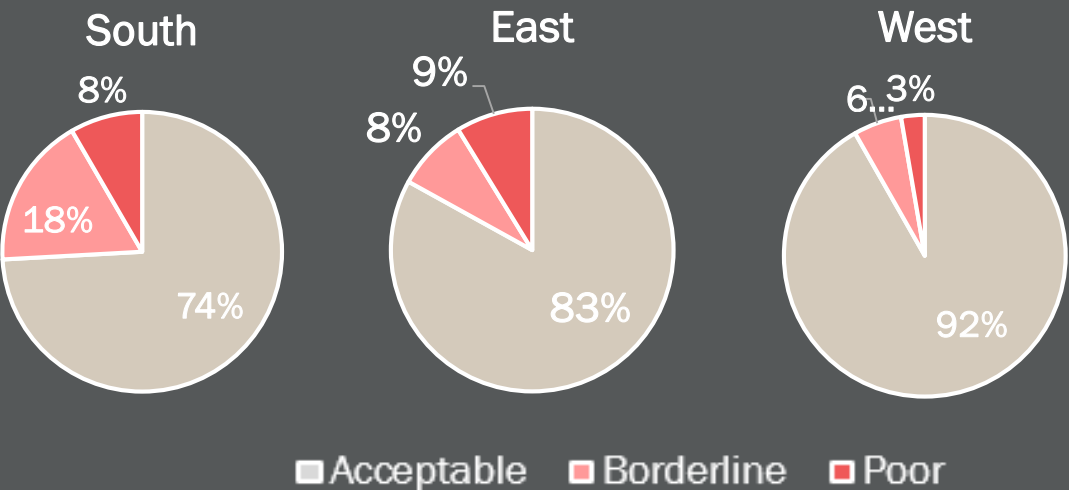REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action
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Unpacking the FS-LSG

12% of HHs were found to have a poor or borderline FCS (food consumption score)

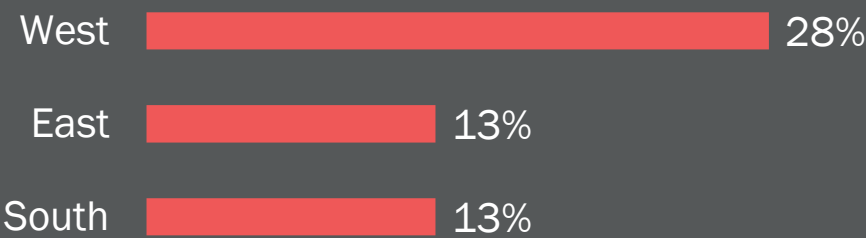- 22% of IDP and returnee HHs
- 11% of non-displaced HHs

23% of HHs were found to have a food expenditure share over 65%

(monthly food related expenditures constituting over 65% of their total monthly expenditure)

% of HHs per FCS category, by region:

% of HHs with food expenditure share of over 65% of total HH expenditure in 30 days prior to data collection:

South
8%
18%
74%

East
9%
8%
83%

West
6...3%
92%

■ Acceptable   ■ Borderline   ■ Poor

West — 28%
East — 13%
South — 13%

10% of HHs reported having engaged in agricultural activities

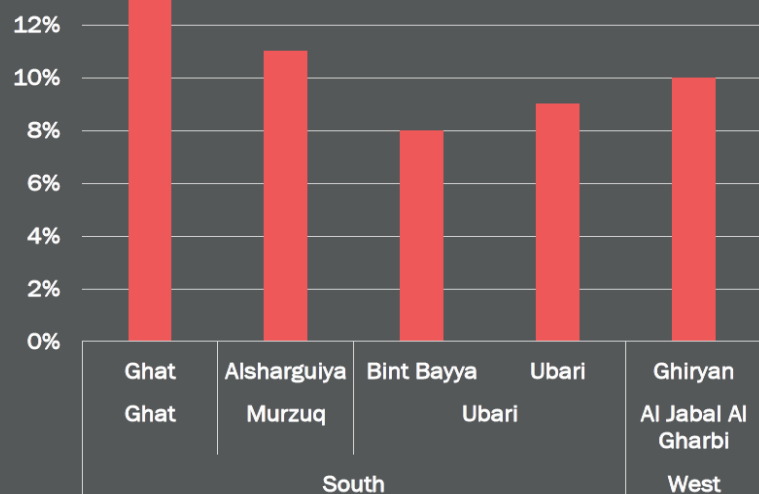in the 12 months prior to data collection

38% of those reported having reduced or abandoned those activities

in the 12 months prior to data collection **(4% overall)**

With as most commonly reported reasons:
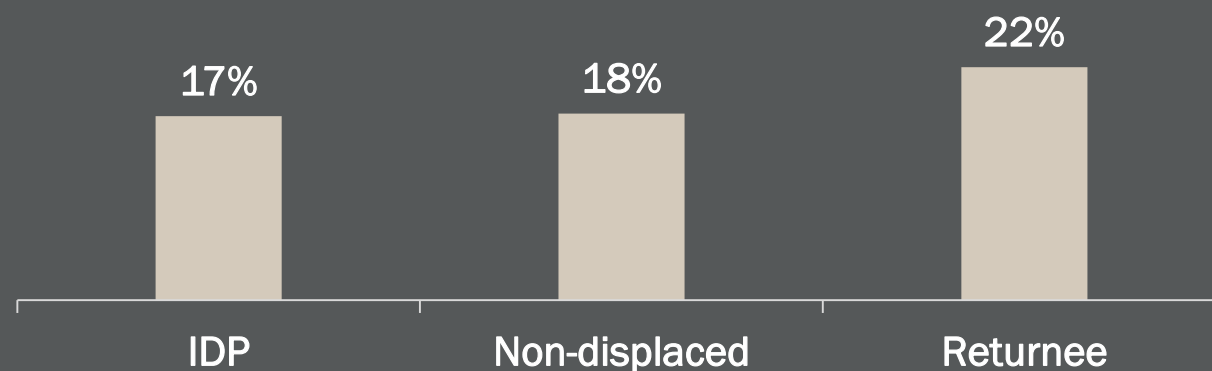- **Loss of productive assets (46%)**
- **Movement restrictions (26%)**

Top 5 baladiyas with reduced or abandoned agricultural activities:

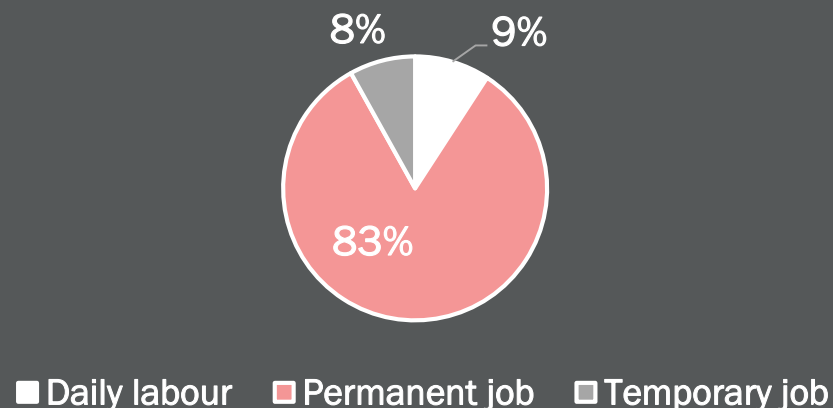|				
Ghat	Alsharguiya	Bint Bayya	Ubari	Ghiryan
Ghat	Murzuq	Ubari		Al Jabal Al Gharbi
South				West

Income & expenditure

82% of HHs reported min. 1 HH member working as a main source of income

% of HHs reporting no HH members were working:

IDP	Non-displaced	Returnee
17%	18%	22%

% of HHs per main job type, of HHs with working HH members (82%):

8%   9%

83%

■ Daily labour   ■ Permanent job   ▢ Temporary job

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Average income (LYD) per income source, calculated only for HHs reporting income source:
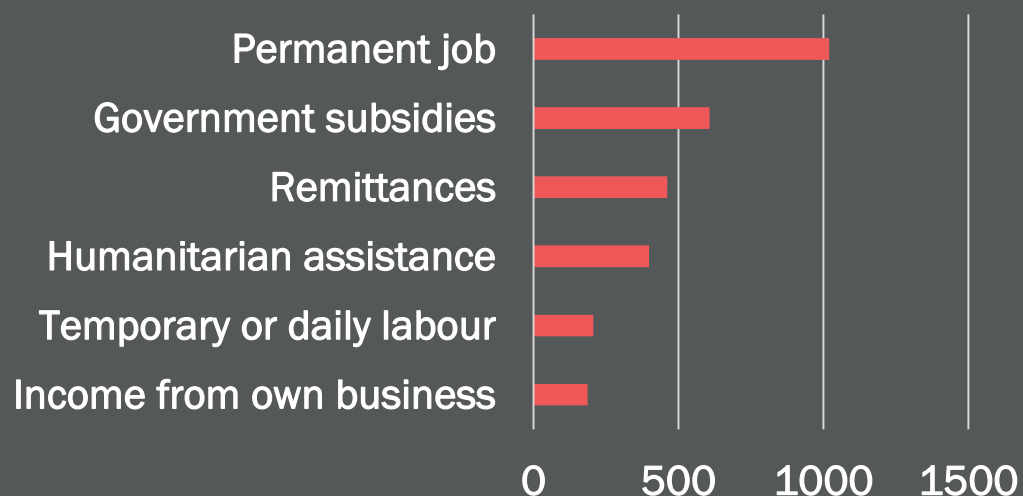
28% of HHs reported issues with banks

25% of HHs reported delayed salaries preventing them from accessing sufficient cash in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of HHs reporting issues preventing them from accessing sufficient cash from banks in the 30 days prior to data collection, per region:
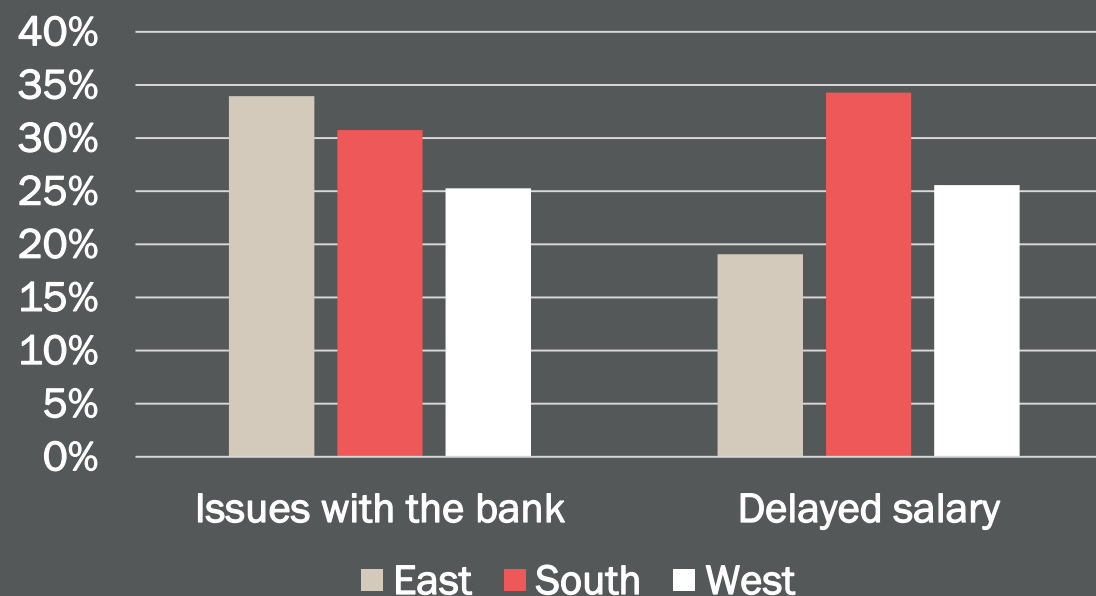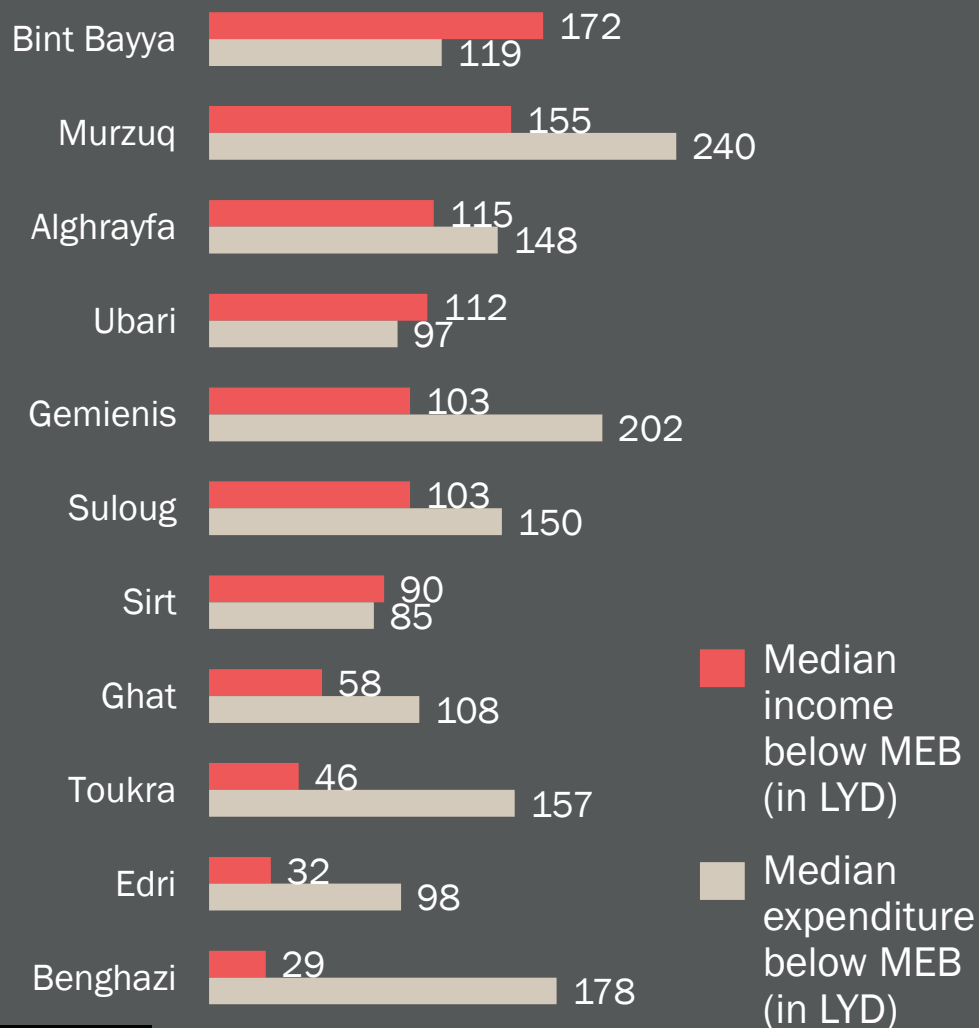

On average, HHs' highest regular expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection was food (679 LYD), followed by hygiene items (149 LYD)

Poverty Analysis

Further analysis to inform the understanding of how HH's income, expenditure and their baladiya's MEB are related, across all baladiyas covered in the 2021 Libyan population MSNA.
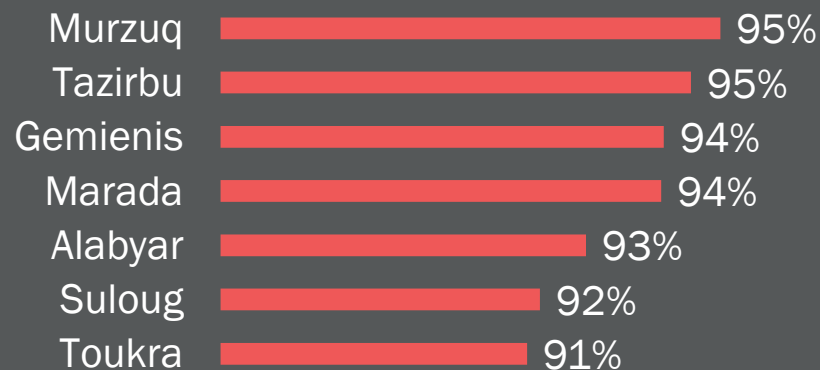
Baladiyas with median income and expenditure below the MEB the in 30 days before data collection (in LYD):

Baladiya	Median income below MEB (in LYD)	Median expenditure below MEB (in LYD)
Bint Bayya	172	119
Murzuq	155	240
Alghrayfa	115	148
Ubari	112	97
Gemienis	103	202
Suloug	103	150
Sirt	90	85
Ghat	58	108
Toukra	46	157
Edri	32	98
Benghazi	29	178

■ Median income below MEB (in LYD)

■ Median expenditure below MEB (in LYD)

Top 7 baladiyas by % of HHs with income below the MEB:

Baladiya	%
Murzuq	84%
Bint Bayya	82%
Ubari	76%
Alghrayfa	72%
Gemienis	68%
Sirt	67%
Ghat	65%

Top 7 baladiyas by % of HHs with expenditure below the MEB:

Baladiya	%
Murzuq	95%
Tazirbu	95%
Gemienis	94%
Marada	94%
Alabyar	93%
Suloug	92%
Toukra	91%

Outputs of Poverty Analysis coming in March

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Ability to meet needs

53% of HHs reported having at least 1 essential need* they were not able to cover financially in the 30 days prior to data collection

* In the sectors of:

Food, Drinking water, Other water needs, Communication, Education, Health, Shelter, Transport and/or Hygiene.
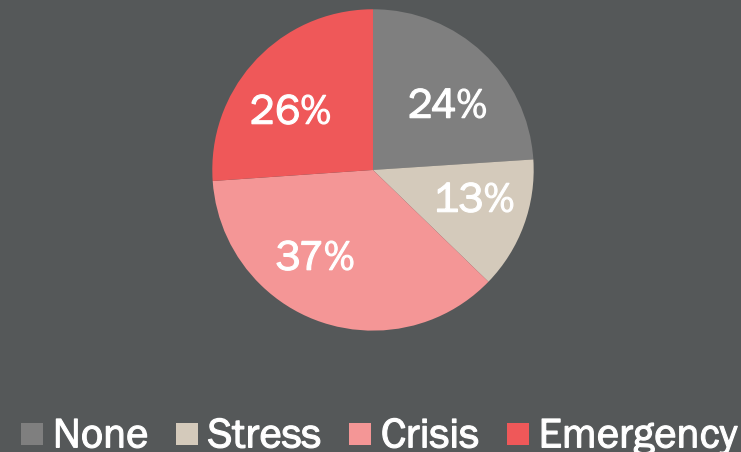
26% of HHs reported an inability to financially cover **food needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection

Livelihoods Coping Strategies

% of HHs with emergency or crisis Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index (LCSI), per region:

Region	%
West	58%
South	74%
East	69%

% of HHs per LCSI category:

- 26%
- 24%
- 13%
- 37%

None   Stress   Crisis   Emergency

% of HHs by livelihoods coping strategy they reported having used (or already exhausted) in the 30 days prior to data collection

Methodology overview

LBY pop MSNA
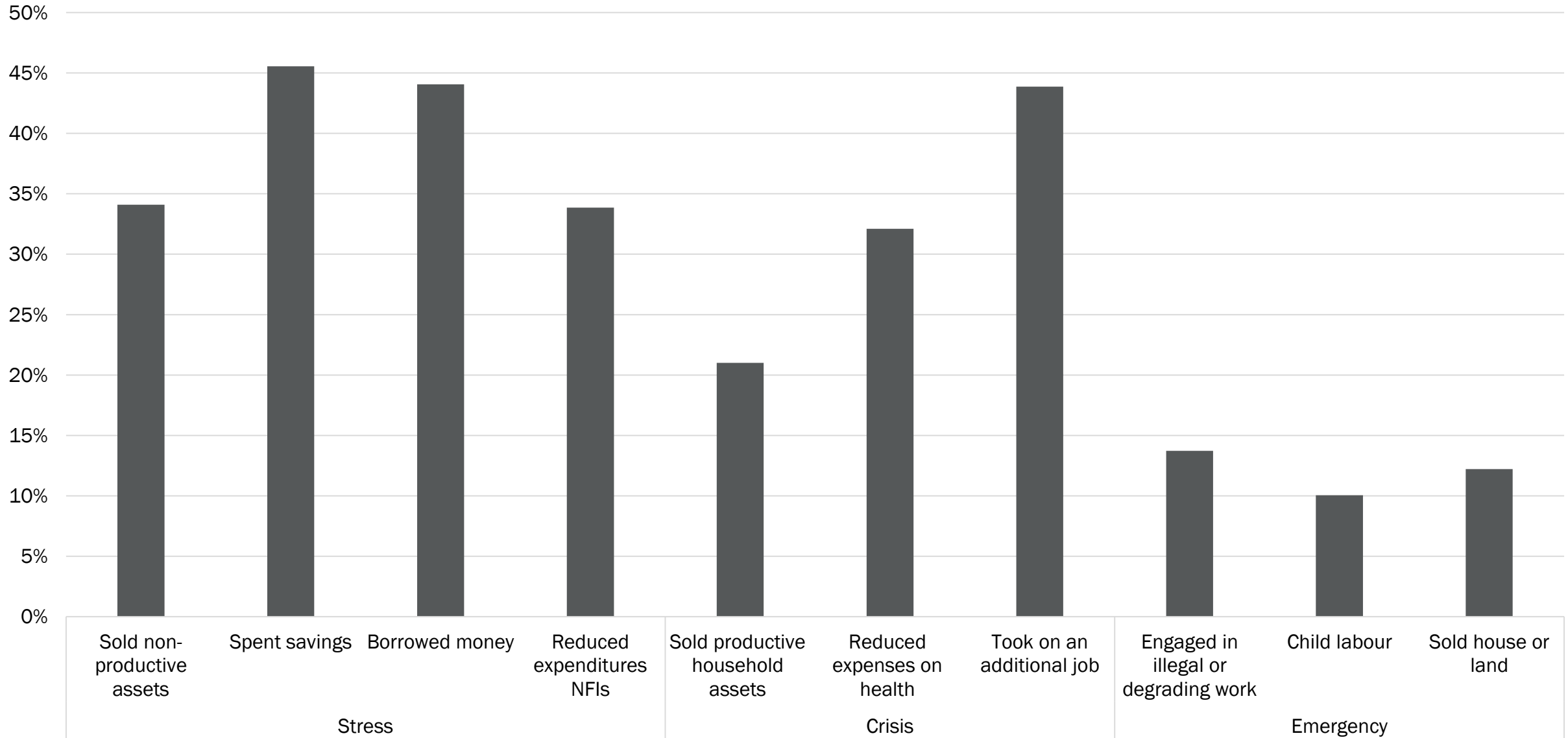
Qualitative phase Libyan population MSNA
October & November 2021

88 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)
34 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

- Conducted by REACH and its partner CSOs
- In-person or over the phone (remotely)

Topics covered

Protection
- **18 KIIs in 3 baladiyas** > Alghrayfa, Ubari, Wadi Etba

Health
- **18 KIIs in 3 baladiyas** > Al-Sharguiya, Ghiryan, Algurdha Ashshati

Food Security
- **18 KIIs in 3 baladiyas** > Gemienis, Suloug, Toukra

Gender and access to services & GBV
- **12 KIIs in 5 baladiyas** > Alghrayfa, Brak, Ejdabia, Sebha, Ubari
- **21 FGDs** > Alghrayfa, Brak, Ejdebia, Misrata, Sebha, Tripoli, Ubari

Mental Health and social support networks (MHPSS)
- **22 KIIs in 11 baladiyas** > AlKufra, Azzawya, Benghazi, Ghat, Ghiryan, Misrata, Sirt, Tarhuna, Tawergha, Tripoli, Ubari
- **13 FGDs** > Alkufra, Azzawya, Ghiryan, Misrata, Sirt, Tarhuna, Tripoli

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Key informants & Baladiyas covered

Total number of KI interviews		18
KI's gender	Female KIs	1
	Male KIs	17
Baladiyas covered	Gemienis	6
	Suloug	6
	Toukra	6

Conducted through LIBAID

Profiles of KIs

- Municipal council employees (4)
- Farmers (4)
- Government employees or representatives (4)
- Food importers (2)
- Employee at or representative for Ministry of Agriculture (2)
- Local party member (1)
- CSO worker (1)

Profiles of baladiyas covered

- Active agricultural activities
- Food importers & vendors
- Possibilities for agricultural expansion
- Accessibility
- Discussions with partners & field staff

What are the causes & consequences related to Food Security needs?

Research questions	Topics
What are the driving forces of food security needs?	Main causes
	Seasonality
	Change from September 2020
	Reasons for change
How do these needs impact wider humanitarian needs, living standards, and mental well-being?	Interrelation of food needs with other needs
	Needs most affected/related to food needs
	Impact on mental health and well-being
Who is most affected by/most vulnerable to food security needs?	Vulnerable population groups
	Vulnerable types of employments
What role does agriculture play for the community?	Dependence on local agriculture
	Local agriculture & imported production
What barriers or challenges do farmers face in the area?	
What resources are present, lost, and needed to expand agriculture and food security?	Key resources present
	Resources lost during protracted crisis
	Resources needed to expand agriculture
	Relation expansion of agriculture & food security

Analysis process of KI interview transcripts

An iterative and data based process to monitor data saturation from the KI interviews was applied.

Qualitative analysis was conducted through the qualitative analysis programme Nvivo, allowing for an iterative and cooperative approach to coding different emergent themes across thematic topics.

- From the translated transcripts, a preliminary codebook with node hierarchy (consisting of themes & subthemes) was created.
- On all transcripts, binary coding (0-1) was carried out, to determine if any part of a KI's transcript was related to a certain subtheme (regardless of being an answer to a specific questionnaire question).
- Throughout the analysis, node structure was constantly revised to remain flexible so that new insights and ideas diverting between regions could be captured.
- Among KIs, emergent topics were identified (such as references to cost of imported food as barrier to food security).

Limitations of the qualitative analysis

Geographical coverage

Data collection focused on 3 baladiyas located in the Eastern region. Therefore, no comparison can be done countrywide.

Sample not perfectly inclusive

Gender balance not met, due to nature of topic (agriculture domain being male dominated). Experiences of women might be underrepresented in the findings.

Interviews conducted in Arabic

Subtle and specific details may have gotten lost during the translation process.

Driving forces of food security needs

Most commonly reported causes of food security needs, per number of KIs:

Cause	Value
High prices of food	14
Low income	14
Liquidity issues	9
Delayed salaries	5
Loss of or unpredictable livelihoods	5
Lack of governmental control on prices	2

The majority of KIs (14/18) reported that high food prices and low incomes are the main drivers of food insecurity

Driving forces of food security needs

"[...] the low value of salaries and the high standard of living, the high price of goods, the lack of liquidity in banks, and the delayed salaries of citizens, makes most people fight for a living."
– Municipal council employee, Gemienis

"[...] the rise in prices is due to the coronavirus pandemic and wars, as the lack of some goods and scarcity make prices high."
– Municipal council employee, Gemienis

"For public sector employees, there is irregularity in payment of salaries, which might be delayed by 3 to 4 months [...]."
– Government employee, Toukra

11 KIs reported that there are seasonal differences in food security needs (of whom 5 are from Gemienis)

7 KIs reported that food insecurity increases in winter due to price increases as most vegetables are out of season and therefore not widely available, together with a higher demand for food

(driven by colder weather and school-going children who need a higher food intake to concentrate)

7 KIs reported that food insecurity might increase during religious holidays such as Ramadan, due to the higher demand

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Driving forces of food security needs

The majority of KIs (16/18) reported perceiving that food security has deteriorated significantly in the year prior to the interview, especially among HHs relying on daily wages whose livelihoods were affected by COVID-19 restrictions.

"[...] there has been a great and unequal change [...] This is due to the rise in prices, the worsening economic and political conditions, and the lack of price control by taxation. The **merchant has become in control of the market** without the state controlling the prices, which makes it difficult to meet basic food needs."
– Government representative, Suloug

Reasons for change in food security situation, per number of KIs:

Price increases for imported food	16
COVID-19 restrictions	12
Political, conflict or security issues	10
Economic situation	7
Dollar exchange rates	6
Access issues (infrastructure & import lines)	6
Banking issues	4

"Because of **the coronavirus outbreak**, some citizens lost their income and means to to get adequate food security. [...] as a result of border closures and the disruption of commercial activities that generate income, the problem of deteriorating food security exacerbated [...]."
– Farmer, Toukra

➡ Findings suggest that food security needs are mainly driven by economical concepts (income, expenditure, scarcity), which are impacted by the COVID-pandemic, government, security situation and value of money.

Impact on humanitarian needs, living standards, mental well-being

Top 3 most reported other needs related to food security needs, by number of KIs (out of 18 KIs):

16 **Livelihoods** *"especially among poor or displaced HHs"*

11 **Shelter** *"mainly displaced HHs - more likely to rent"*

7 **Nutrition** *"especially after changes due to COVID-19"*

"[...] if there are no opportunities to earn a living, how can they provide for their food needs and their other expenses? [...]."
– Municipal council employee, Gemienis

Most KIs (14/18) reported that food insecurity impacts the family's mental health and well-being, especially of the head of household who can experience depression (reported by 6/18 KIs) and anxiety (reported by 8/16 KIs), due to debts and their inability to provide for their family members.

"[...] it has a negative impact on the physical and psychological health of people, resulting in anxiety, depression, and major health problems. [...] which leads to corruption and a deviation of morals, resulting in stealing and selling drugs and other negative aspects."
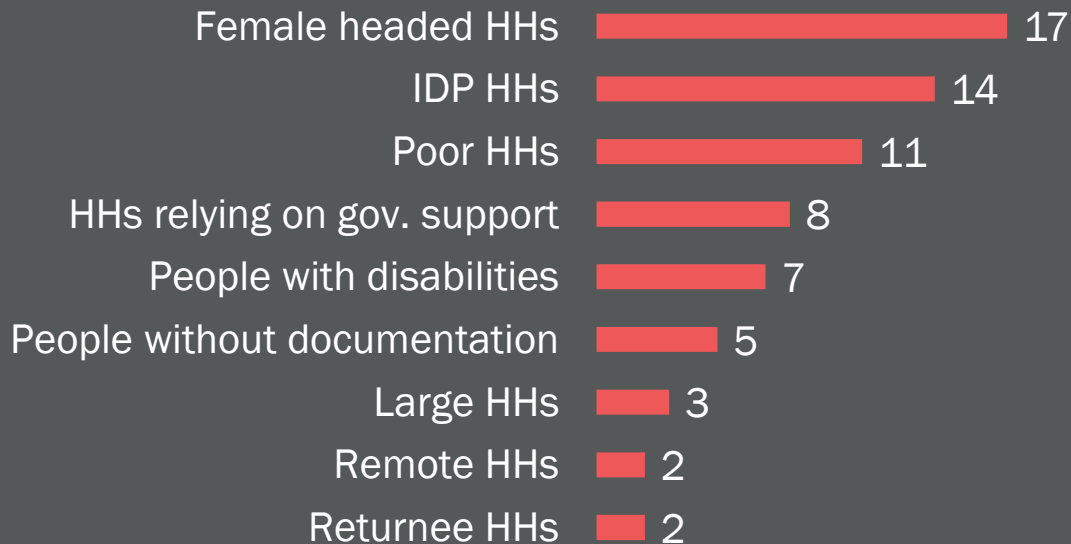– Municipal council employee Gemienis

"[...] a very big influence: anxiety, psychological instability, anger, and lack of control over the self and *behaviours towards* work, study, and health [...]."
– Employee at Ministry of Agriculture, Suloug

Population groups most affected by food security needs

Population groups mentioned to be more likely to struggle in accessing food, by number of KIs (out of 18 KIs):

Population group	KIs
Female headed HHs	17
IDP HHs	14
Poor HHs	11
HHs relying on gov. support	8
People with disabilities	7
People without documentation	5
Large HHs	3
Remote HHs	2
Returnee HHs	2

"[...] there are many displaced people from areas outside of Barqa, who are **unable to get their salaries** as they are unable to go to the areas they are from."
– Government representative agriculture, Suloug

Most KIs (**10/18**) mentioned: "all depends on income"

Employment types thought to be more likely to be food insecure:	Reasons:
❖ Public sector workers (**6 KIs**) ❖ Private sector workers (**5 KIs**) ❖ Temporary or daily labour workers (**3KIs**) ❖ Agricultural workers (**3 KIs**)	❖ Low incomes ❖ Delayed salaries ❖ Instability of jobs

"[...] **widows and divorcées. The family does not have enough to eat due to the low income and lack of jobs. Women are uneducated and unable to fight life, and some of them resort to unethical jobs to earn a living for food."
– Farmer, Gemienis**

➡ Findings suggest that securing food needs was related to the ability to earn a living, which was commonly perceived to be more difficult for female headed HHs. The type of job did not seem to matter that much, but rather the amount of income collected. Also displaced HHs were perceived to be vulnerable to food security needs, as these HHs often have little income and higher shelter expenses due to paying rent.

Role of agriculture for the community

Most KIs (13/18) reported that now only a few HHs rely on local agriculture for their own consumption.

The majority of KIs (15/18) reported that an expansion of agriculture would result in more food security in the area.

Characteristics of local agricultural supply mentioned:

Negative characteristics	Positive characteristics
❖ Less diverse (11 KIs) ❖ Less reliable (7 KIs) ❖ Worse price (5KIs) ❖ For personal use only (3 KIs)	❖ Better quality (6 KIs) ❖ Better price (2 KIs)

The smaller diversity of local agricultural supply is reportedly explained by local agriculture production being restricted to barley & wheat, while vegetables & fruits are mainly imported.

"The local products are excellent in quality, but their availability in the municipality is small [...]."
– Municipal council employee, Gemienis

"Local production is considered weak due to the lack of state support for these projects, the lack of diversification of crops as a result of not repairing soil, droughts and a lack of water, and the lack of fertilizers and seeds due to their high prices as they are mainly dependent on import."
– CSO worker, Gemienis

"[...] The variety, I think, is very limited and simple. Most people depend on growing barley and wheat to sell to livestock owners. But the external production in terms of vegetables like onions, tomatoes, etc... is much better than locally grown."
– Food importer, Suloug

Challenges of farmers

KIs commonly mentioned believing that **high prices of assets** (10/18) & **high prices of supplies** (7/18) were main challenges faced by farmers in the assessed locations.

In addition, the following numbers of KIs (out of 18) reported the unavailability of these items to pose challenges to farmers:

Seeds & pesticides	9
Water	8
Assets	6
Labour	5
Supplies	3
Capital & loans	3

Also mentioned as challenges to farmers:

❖ Movement restrictions (**3 KIs**)
❖ Market price local production (**3 KIs**)
❖ Electricity issues and power outages (**2 KIs**)
❖ Drought (**1 KIs**)

"Also the **shortage of agricultural materials and machinery**. [...] Then there is also the lack of support and interest of the state in agriculture."
– Municipal council employee, Toukra

"The **prices of seeds, wheat and barley** increased dramatically which led to a noticeable decrease in agricultural crops, as well as the **prices of fertilizers, seedlings, tools and agricultural equipment**."
– Government representative, Suloug

"Most farmers complain that their **farms**, which can be located in the countryside and areas far from major cities, **lack electricity and water**."
– Government representative/employee, Toukra

"The **lack of fodder** had a negative impact on livestock [...] due to the high cost of good fodder, [...] the lack of available land within the region due to urban sprawl on the land, and the high cost of agricultural machinery, if it is found, as rents are excessive."
– Municipal council employee, Gemienis

Resources present, lost, and needed to expand agriculture & food security

Resources present	Resources lost during protracted crisis	Resources needed to expand agriculture
❖ Livestock (16 KIs) ❖ Land (14 KIs) ❖ Tractors (14 KIs) ❖ Ploughs (6 KIs) ❖ Seeds (6 KIs)	❖ Tractors (7 KIs) ❖ Pesticides & fertilizers (5 KIs) ❖ Land (4 KIs) ❖ Crops (4 KIs) ❖ Labour (3 KIs) ❖ Water (3 KIs) ❖ Livestock (1 KI)	❖ Pesticides & fertilizers (14 KIs) ❖ Water (14 KIs) ❖ Seeds (11 KIs) ❖ Other machinery (8 KIs) ❖ Capital (6 KIs) ❖ Livestock (6 KIs) ❖ Land (5 KIs) ❖ State regulations (4 KIs) ❖ Labour (3 KIs) ❖ Tractors (2 KIs) ❖ Electricity (1 KI)

"Most farmers own larger land, but these are not exploited as most of these suffer from a lack of care and follow-up [...]."
– Government representative/employee, Toukra

"[...] Small areas suitable for cultivation do not cover local needs, as well as the possession of old machinery and a little livestock that need medicines and fodder."
– CSO worker, Gemienis

"[...] the Al-Abiar area [...] due to the lack of water resources has become dependent only on rain [...]."
– Local party member, Toukra

"[...] improve land quality, and give agricultural loans to farmers to expand farming and to dig wells to save water in the area, as informal construction crawling over farmland has only left a third of groundwater due to household water usage."
– Municipal council employee, Gemienis

"Provision of fertilizers, pesticides and equipment at affordable prices [...] are needed."
– Employee at Ministry of Agriculture, Suloug

Relation expansion of agriculture & food security

The majority of KIs (15/18) reported that an expansion of agriculture would result in more food security in the area.

Some explained that improvements in the food security situation are dependent on:

❖ **Increased local agricultural production and supply** (9/18 KIs)

❖ **Lowering prices** (5/18 KIs)

"[...] All that has increased interest in agriculture has increased the expansion of food resources and prices declined in the market in that region. [...] Indeed, the expansion of agriculture has a huge impact on food security in a region in terms of food availability, growth and investment, and is also a solution for most unemployed young people."
– Municipal council employee, Gemienis

"If it expands the cultivation of trees with fruit-bearing fruits such as olives and palm trees, and establishes and supports projects such as local olive presses and the production of local oils in an optimal manner, and also includes fruit and other fruits, the city will become self-sufficient and more dependent on local products, if the state takes care of and supports these projects."
– Government representative, Suloug

➡ According to KIs, opportunities for agricultural expansion exist in Libya, which, findings suggest, might improve food security. For this, a higher purchasing power of farmers, state support, and good seeds, machines and water infrastructure would be needed.

Key takeaways of qualitative phase on food security

- According to KIs, high food prices and low income were the main drivers of food insecurity.

- Findings suggest that the COVID-pandemic, lack of government involvement, security situation, value of money and liquidity issues all had an impact on the food security situation.

- Food security needs reportedly have deteriorated significantly in the year prior to the KI interviews.

- According to KIs, food insecurity impacted the HHs' mental health and well-being, especially of the head of household (through depression and anxiety), due to financial struggles.

- Findings indicate that female-headed, IDP and poor HHs were the population groups mostly impacted by food security needs.

- It was reported that opportunities for an agricultural expansion do exist and could improve the food security situation, but then several resources (seeds, machines, water, etc.) and a higher purchasing power of farmers would be required.

Indicators Discussion

2022 Planning for Libyan population MSNA

- **Refreshment of last year's MSNA indicators:** what worked well, what not?

- **Are there any topics that were not addressed and you would like to see in the 2022 MSNA cycle?**

- **Is there an interest in any specific geographical areas?**

  - Fill out importance, advice and/or feedback on 2021 MSNA indicators.
  - Add suggestions for new indicators to include.
  - Please by 11th of March ☺

2022 MSNA indicators discussion - Cash & Markets and Food Security

Please add your suggestions below					Fill in: [Name Organisation/Actor] + [Contact Info]	
Suggestion from	Sector & sub-sector	Indicator	Questionnaire question	Options	Important?	Advice and/or feedback
2021 MSNA REACH	Cash & Markets: Workforce participation	% of HHs relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	**What is your household's main source of income?**	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		
2021 MSNA REACH	Cash & Markets: Workforce participation	% of HHs relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	Follow up, 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?**	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		
2021 MSNA REACH	Cash & Markets: Workforce participation	% of HHs relying on the public sector as their main source of income	Follow up, 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		

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Indicators Discussion

Cash & Markets

	Indicator	Question
Workforce participation	% of HHs relying on temporary or daily labour as main source of income	What is your household's main source of income?
		[Follow up] Is this job a permanent or temporary job, is it daily labour?
	% of HHs relying on public sector as their main source of income	[Follow up] Is this job in the private or public sector?
	Change in employee numbers since COVID-19	[Follow up] Has the number of people working in this business changed since the COVID-19 outbreak?
	% of HHs whose employment situation changed due to COVID-19	[Follow up] Has your work situation changed since the COVID19 outbreak in any of the following ways?
Income	HH income over the last 30 days	Can you estimate your household's total income over the last 30 days?
		[Follow up] If more than 2350 LYD, please specify the amount.
Expenditures	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?
		During the past 30 days, how much did you spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption? 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

Indicator	Question
Income — % of HH reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet needs over the last 30 days	In the past 30 days, did you ever have trouble meeting following essential needs because you could not afford them? 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
Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms — % of HHs who resorted to using one or more coping mechanisms in the last 30 days due to a lack of resources	In the last 30 days, when you had a lack of resources, did you ever have to: 1. Sell non-productive household assets or goods (TV, household appliance, furniture, gold, etc.) 2. Spend savings 3. Borrow money 4. Reduce expenses on education 5. Sell productive household assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, car, etc.) 6. Reduce expenses on health (including drugs) 7. HH members over 18 engage in degrading or illegal income activities (e.g. theft, smuggling) 8. HH members under 18 engage in degrading or illegal income activities (e.g. theft, smuggling) 9. Ask money from strangers 10. Sell house or land 11. Take on an additional job 12. Reduce expenditures on essential non-food items (water, hygiene items, etc.) 13. Separation of children from their parents because unable to meet their needs
Access to 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? In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces? If yes, what kind of barriers? 1. Live too far from marketplace / no means of transport 2. Transportation too expensive 3. Damage to marketplace 4. Damage to roads leading to marketplace 5. Insecurity travelling to and from marketplace 6. Insecurity at the marketplace 7. Curfew and other COVID-19 related measures prevented access to market 8. Marketplace never open at a time when we can visit 9. Presence of explosive hazards 10. Discrimination by vendors 11. Language barriers

Indicators Discussion

Food Security

	Indicator	Question
Agriculture	% 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?
	Food expenditure	[Follow up] During the past 30 days, could you estimate the market value (in LYD) of food items your household produced and kept for own consumption?
	% of HHs that 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?
	Among HHs that abandoned agricultural production due to COVID-19, by %	[Follow up] Did COVID-19 contribute to the need to abandon the activity?
Food consumption	Food Consumption Score (FCS), by % of respondents (poor / borderline / acceptable)	How often in the last 7 days have you eaten: 1. Cereals or grains (such as bread, pasta, potatoes) 2. Beans or nuts 3. Milk or dairy products (such as cheese, yoghurt) 4. Eggs, meat or fish 5. Vegetables 6. Fruits 7. Oil or fat (such as vegetable oil, butter) 8. Sugar or sweets (such as jam, sugary drinks) 9. Condiments or spices (such as garlic, tomato paste)

Indicators Discussion

Food Security

	Indicator	Question
Coping Mechanisms	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days **Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)**	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: 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

Indicators Discussion

Food Security LSG

Critical Indicator	Question	LSG severity			
		None/min. (1)	**Stress (2)**	**Severe (3)**	**Extreme (4)**
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	How often in the last 7 days have you eaten: 1. Cereals or grains (such as bread, pasta, potatoes) 2. Beans or nuts 3. Milk or dairy products (such as cheese, yoghurt) 4. Eggs, meat or fish 5. Vegetables 6. Fruits 7. Oil or fat (such as vegetable oil, butter) 8. Sugar or sweets (such as jam, sugary drinks) 9. Condiments or spices (such as garlic, tomato paste)	Acceptable		Borderline	Poor

Food groups	Weight	Frequency	Weighted score = weight * frequency
Cereals, grains, and tubers	2	[household answer]	2 * [household answer]
Legumes and nuts	3	[household answer]	3 * [household answer]
Milk and dairy products	4	[household answer]	4 * [household answer]
Eggs, meat, fish	4	[household answer]	4 * [household answer]
Vegetables and leaves	1	[household answer]	1 * [household answer]
Fruits	1	[household answer]	1 * [household answer]
Oil and fat	0.5	[household answer]	0.5 * [household answer]
Sugar and sweets	0.5	[household answer]	0.5 * [household answer]
Total (sum)			**Total (sum) weighted scores**

	Acceptable	**Borderline**	**Poor**
Household's total weighted score	>42	>28 and <=42	<=28

Non-critical Indicator	Question	Classification	
		No need (0)	Need (1)
Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food/money to buy food, on how many days has your household had to: See list of coping mechanisms on previous slide.	Low	Medium or High
Food expenditure share (expenditure on food + value of non-purchased food) / total expenditure	During the past 30 days, could you estimate the market value (in LYD) of food items your household produced and kept for own consumption? During the past 30 days, how much did you spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption?/Food During the past 30 days, how much did you spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption?/ALL	<65%	>65%
% of HHs that had to reduce agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection	Did you or your household have to stop or reduce any of those activities in the last 12 months?	No	Yes
% of HHs that are able to access a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes of travel	Does your household have access to a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes travel time in your muhalla or close to your muhalla?	Yes	No

Step 1: Calculation of numeric rCSI score

Food groups	Weight	Frequency	Weighted score = weight * frequency
Rely on less preferred, less expensive food	1	[household answer]	1 * [household answer]
Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives	2	[household answer]	2 * [household answer]
Reduce the number of meals eaten per day	1	[household answer]	1 * [household answer]
Reduce the size of portions or meals	1	[household answer]	1 * [household answer]
Reduce the quantity consumer by adults so that children can eat	3	[household answer]	3 * [household answer]
Total household score			**Total (sum) of weighted scores**

Step 2: Classification of rCSI severity

	Low	Medium	High
Household's total weighted score	<=18	>18 and <=42	>42

Sum of non-critical indicator scores:

None/minimal	Stress	Severe
<=1	2	>2

LSG = max. of critical or non-critical indicator score

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Thank you for your attention

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Annexes

- **Food Security Living Standards Gap (LSG) Migrant & Refugee MSNA**

- **Food Security Living Standards Gap (LSG) Libyan population MSNA**

- **Questionnaire for qualitative phase of Libyan population MSNA – Food Security**

- **Published outputs of Qualitative Analysis M&R MSNA**

Qualitative Analysis of Libyan population MSNA will be published & shared early March 2022

M&R MSNA: Food Security LSG

Critical indicators, by % of respondents per severity category

Indicator	Severity rating			
	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents	Acceptable		Borderline	Poor
	83%		14%	3%

Indicator	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
% of respondents relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the previous 7 days (rCSI)	Low	Medium or High
	94%	6%
Food expenditure share (Expenditure on food/Total expenditure)	<65%	>=65%
	92%	8%
% of respondents that are able to access a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes	Yes	No
	92%	8%

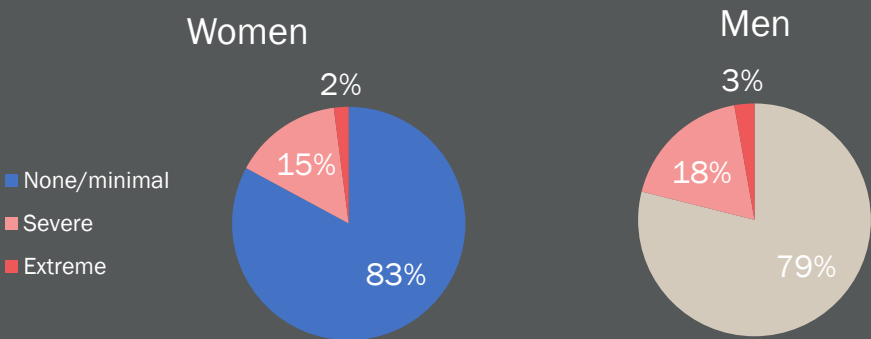REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ACTED UNOSAT

M&R MSNA: Food Security LSG

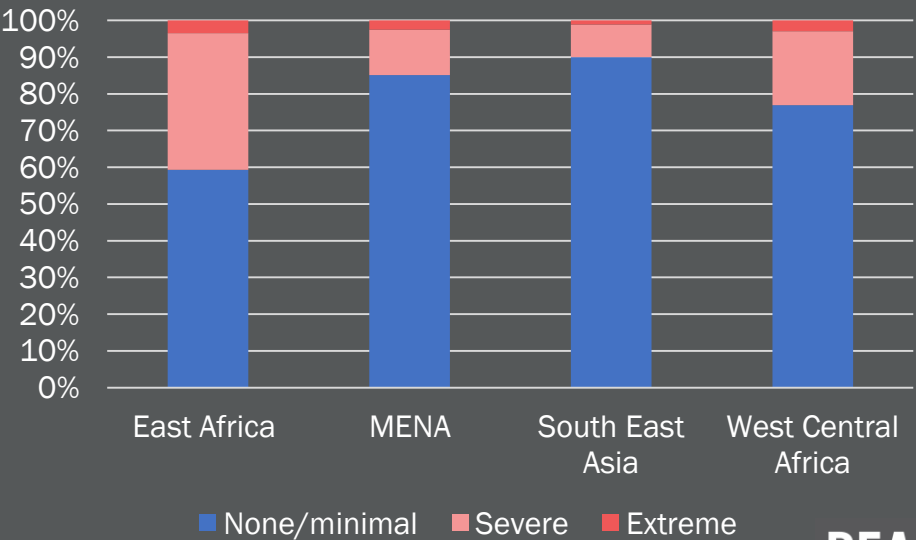**20%** of respondents were found to have FS needs, **3%** had extreme needs

Food security LSG, per % of respondents per severity category, by mantika
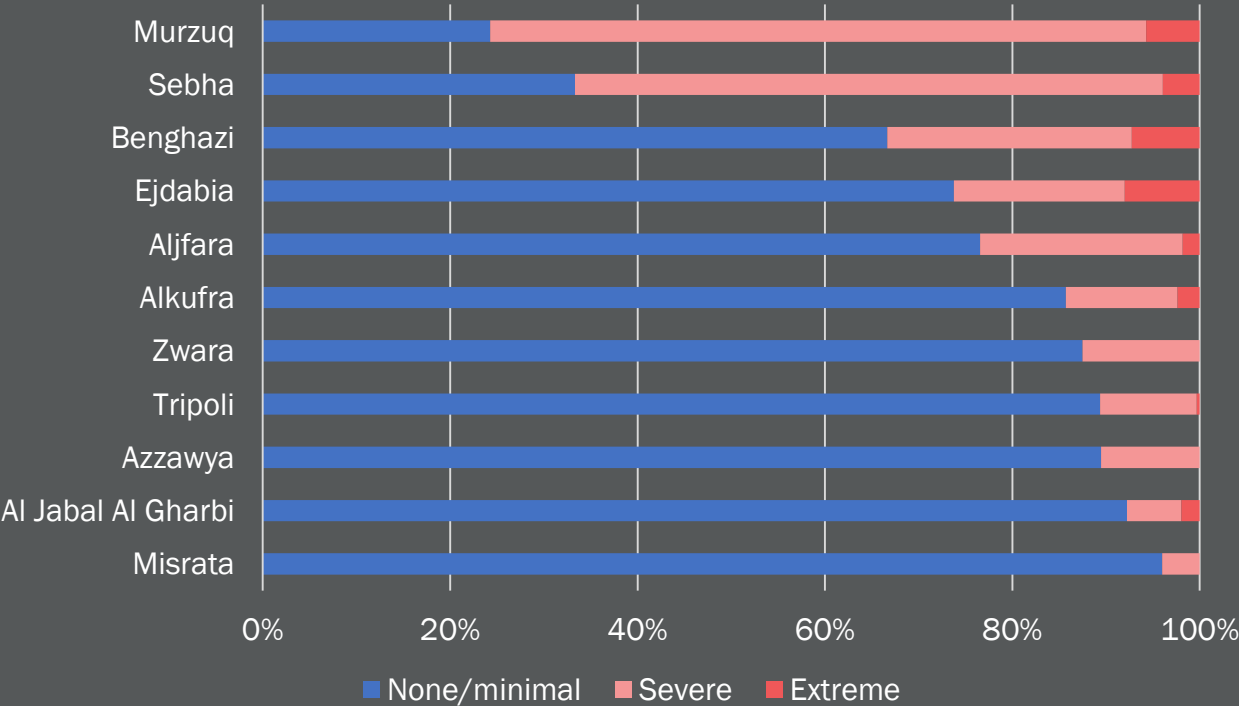
Food security LSG, per % of respondents per severity category, by gender

Women

Men

- None/minimal
- Severe
- Extreme

Food security LSG, per % of respondents per severity category, by region of origin

Libyan population MSNA: Food Security LSG

Critical Indicator	Severity rating			
	None/ Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
% of HHs having Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Acceptable FCS >42		Borderline FCS >28 and <=42	Poor FCS <=28
	88%		7%	5%

Calculation of FCS: "How often you have eaten in the last 7 days?"

Food groups	Weight	Frequency	Weighted score = weight * frequency
Cereals, grains, and tubers	2	[household answer]	2 * [household answer]
Legumes and nuts	3	[household answer]	3 * [household answer]
Milk and dairy products	4	[household answer]	4 * [household answer]
Eggs, meat, fish	4	[household answer]	4 * [household answer]
Vegetables and leaves	1	[household answer]	1 * [household answer]
Fruits	1	[household answer]	1 * [household answer]
Oil and fat	0.5	[household answer]	0.5 * [household answer]
Sugar and sweets	0.5	[household answer]	0.5 * [household answer]
Total (sum)			Total (sum) weighted scores

Non-critical indicator 0 or 1 need: severity of 1 2 needs: severity of 2 3 or 4 needs: severity of 3	Classification	
	No need	Need
% of HHs having a Reduced Coping Strategies index of	Low	Medium or high
	88%	12%
% of HHs having a Food expenditure share (= (expenditure on food + value of non-purchased food) / total expenditure) of	< 65%	> 65%
	77%	23%
% of HHs that had to reduce (totally or partially) agricultural activities in 12 months prior to data collection	No	Yes
	96%	4%
% of HHs able to access a market or grocery store within 30 minutes of travel	Yes	No
	93%	7%

LSG = max. of critical or non-critical indicator score

Questionnaire for qualitative phase of Libyan population MSNA – Food Security

Research questions	Topics	Questions from questionnaire
What are the driving forces of food security needs?	Main causes	What are the main causes of HHs struggling to obtain enough food?
	Seasonality	Do FS needs differ from season to season. If so, how?
	Change from September 2020	Did FS needs change significantly from September 2020 until now?
	Reasons for change	In case the food situation has changed, for what reasons?
How do these needs impact wider humanitarian needs, living standards, and mental well-being?	Interrelation of food needs with other needs	Do you think that needs related to food are related to other needs? If so, how?
	Needs most affected/related to food needs	What needs are most affected/related to food needs?
	Impact on mental health and well-being	What is the impact of not having enough food on a person's mental health and well-being?
Who is most affected by/most vulnerable to food security needs?	Vulnerable population groups	Are any population groups more likely to struggle in accessing food? If so, why? Are there hazardous coping strategies? If yes, who is most likely to be forced to rely on them?
	Vulnerable types of employments	Can the type of job one has affect how easy/difficult it is to access food?
What role does agriculture play for the community?	Dependence on local agriculture	How many people in this area rely on local agriculture for their consumption? What proportion of the population would you estimate that to be?
	Local agriculture & imported production	How do local agriculture produce compared to imported produce?
What barriers or challenges do farmers face in the area?		What challenges are farmers in this area currently facing in their work, if any? What is the most significant challenge, if any?
What resources are present, lost, and needed to expand agriculture and food security?	Key resources present	What are the key farming resources - such as owned land, materials and livestock - that famers in this area have?
	Resources lost during protracted crisis	Have any agricultural resources been lost since the beginning of the protracted crisis?
	Resources needed to expand agriculture	What resources would be needed to expand agriculture? And to increase FS?
	Relation with agricultural expansion	Would an expansion of agriculture result in more FS in the area? If so, why?

Published analysis R&M MSNA

Topics covered: accommodation, livelihoods, and humanitarian assistance

- Libya Livelihoods KI Qualitative Analysis February 2022 accessible here.

- Libya Humanitarian assistance KI Qualitative Analysis February 2022 accessible here.

- Libya Accommodation KI Qualitative Analysis February 2022 accessible here.

- Libya FGD Qualitative Analysis Livelihoods February 2022 accessible here.

- Libya Accommodation FGD Qualitative Analysis February 2022 here.