

DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS OF MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) DATA (Libyan population)

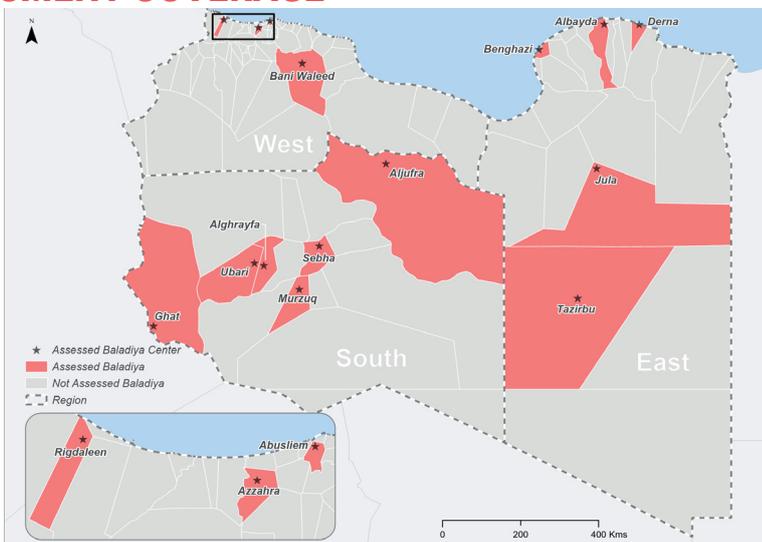
May, 2023

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

More than a year after failing to hold elections scheduled to be held in December 2021, Libya continues to face challenges to revive the electoral track and achieve democratic transition.¹ The security situation in Libya remains relatively stable but fragile². Safety and security threats persists, especially in the South, where security incidents and presence of armed groups are frequently reported,³ and access to opportunities are reduced due to movement restrictions. This has additionally resulted in significant losses in national income, productivity, and consumption.

As of August 2022 (end of data collection), 134,787⁴ families were found to be displaced, and 695,516 families were found to have returned to their area of origin.⁵ Despite reaching a stabilisation phase, with humanitarian needs overall seeming to decrease,⁶ crucial information gaps for displaced and non-displaced populations in Libya remain, as the political, economic, and social landscapes are constantly evolving. On this basis, REACH, on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG) conducted the 5th MSNA targeting the Libyan population to update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist in the country.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



This factsheet present an analysis of the 2022 MSNA quantitative data according to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions includes eight criteria and proposes a number of indicators, where the selected IASC indicators used for this assessment are highlighted throughout the factsheet in grey boxes, and stem from the [IASC indicator library](#) and guide. After each grey box the MSNA indicators are presented in grey bold text. The IASC Framework three components: demographic profile, IDPs' perspectives on durable solutions, and the durable solutions criteria (in grey boxes). This analysis should be considered as a first phase. REACH will, at a later stage, zoom in on specific municipalities, with the objective of investigating durable solutions for displaced populations. This will jointly contribute to informing the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy, as well as the programming of all local and international organisations working on durable solutions and, in general, assistance to displacement-affected groups.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Assessment objectives:

1. Understand the humanitarian needs and contribute to a better understanding of the durable solutions, and how these differ per geographic location and population group, as well as to inform key milestones (e.g., the Libya Humanitarian Overview (HO)) and the humanitarian actors in Libya.

2. Contribute to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response, including the approach to durable solutions.

Sampling:

A combination of two probability sampling methods was applied: cluster sampling for non-displaced and random sampling for internally displaced and returnee households. These methods were determined by the geographical characteristics of the surveyed population sub-group (see [TORs](#)).

	Baladiya	ND	IDP	Returnee
East	Albayda	123	86	0
	Benghazi	119	100	100
	Derna	124	79	103
	Jalu	128	55	0
	Tazirbu	136	0	0
West	Abusliem	124	94	101
	Azzahra	124	80	90
	Bani Waleed	120	90	0
South	Rigdaleen	124	0	80
	Alghrayfa	128	84	0
	Aljufra	124	92	59
	Ghat	128	86	0
	Murzuq	132	87	57
	Ubari	120	75	100
Total		1874	1103	782

A. CORE DEMOGRAPHICS⁷

Target population by displacement status⁸

Interviewed population groups⁹



Overall, **4% of households were identified as IDP**



Overall, **20% of households were identified as returnee**

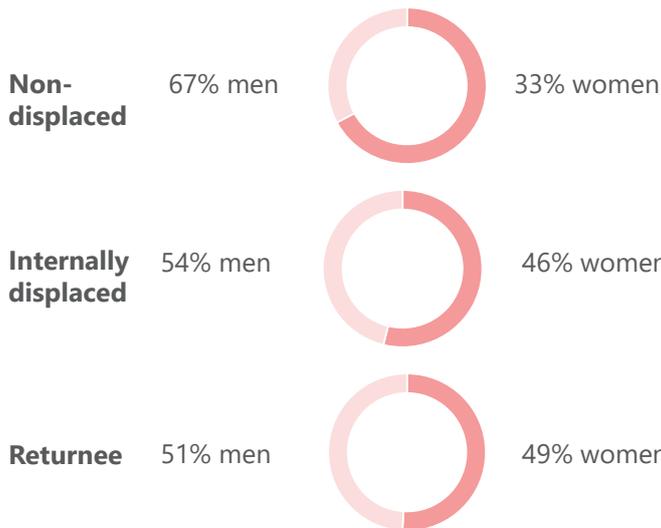
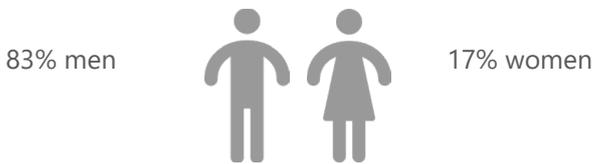


Overall, **77% of households were identified as non-displaced**

A1. CORE DEMOGRAPHICS¹⁰

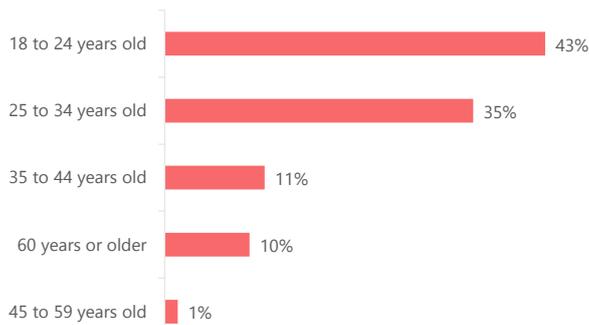
Assessed population by sex

% of head of household by sex



Target population by age of household's head

% of head of household by age

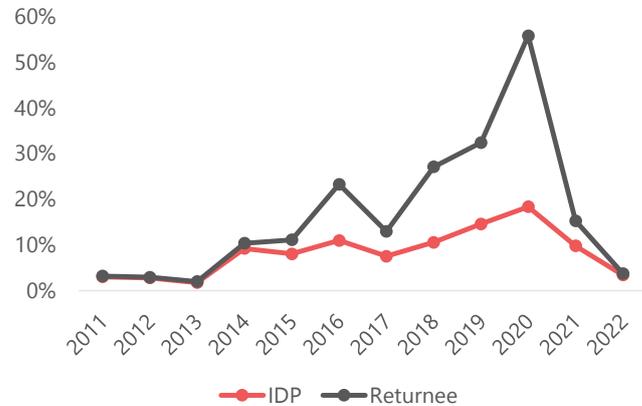


43% of assessed households in the East were female-headed compared to 20% in the West and 7% in the South.

A2. DISPLACEMENT & MOBILITY HISTORY

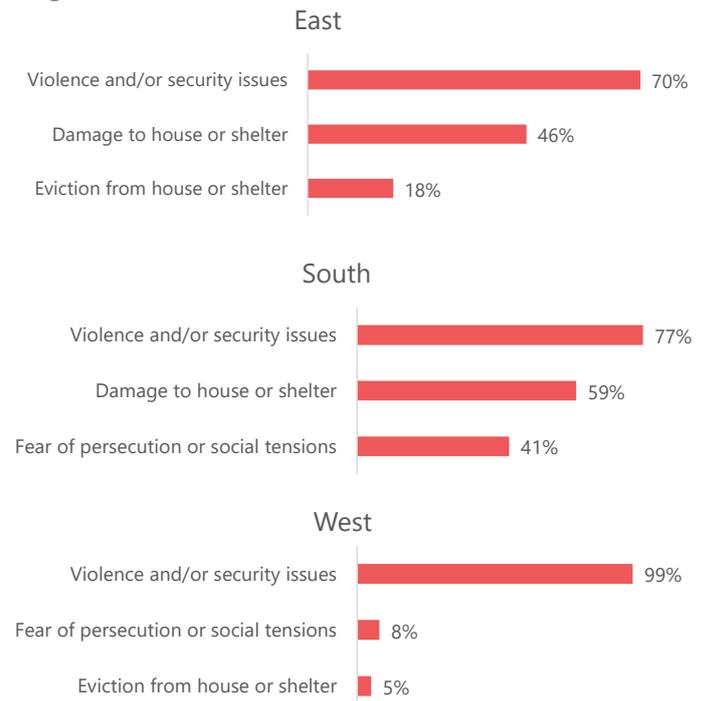
Target population by year of displacement

% of displaced households that have been displaced from their baladiya of origin by year



Target population by main cause(s) of displacement

% of displaced households per top three most reported reason for leaving the Baladiya of origin, by region of origin



Among all IDP households, the top three most reported reasons for leaving the Baladiya of origin were:

- **Violence and/or security issues (77%)**
- **Damage to house or shelter (42%)**
- **Eviction from house or shelter (21%).**

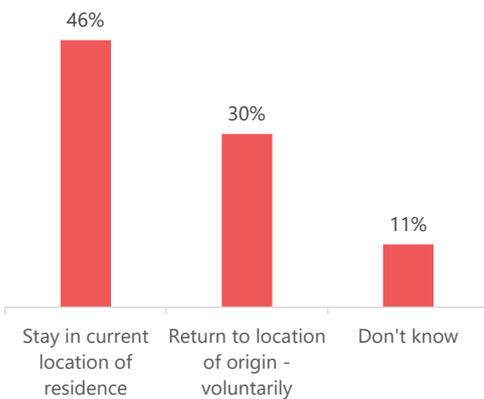
This trend remains true for **all three regions.**

B. IDPS FUTURE PREFERENCES AND PLANS

B.1 PREFERRED PLACE OF SETTLEMENT REGARDLESS OF CONDITIONS

Target population by preferred location of future settlement (current location, elsewhere in the country, or place of origin)

% of IDP households' movement intentions within the next 6 months of data collection, per top three intentions



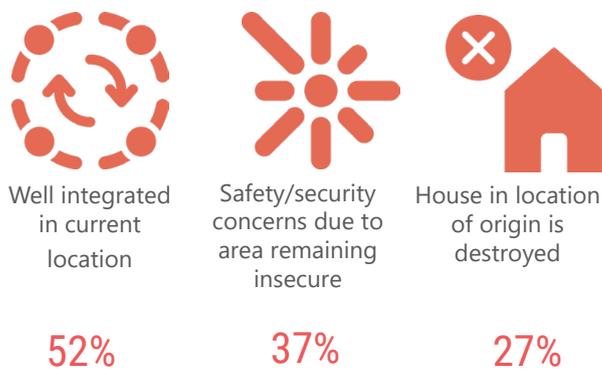
A higher proportion of IDP households residing in the South were intending to stay in current location of residence (61%) compared to IDP households in the East (40%) and the West (46%). Alghrayfa (64%), Sebha (64%) and Aljufra (66%) in the South recorded the highest number of IDPs wanting to stay in their current location.

66% (13/19) of IDPs from Murzuq reported wanting to stay in current location. Only 2/19 reported wanting to return voluntarily and 3/19 did not know. While 43% of IDPs from Benghazi wanted to return to their location of origin voluntarily, 30% wanted to stay in their current location, and 15% wanted to move to another house. Vast majority of IDPs from Benghazi were also residing in Benghazi. Thus, the 43% wanting to voluntarily return still resides in Benghazi baladiya, but want to return to their original neighbourhood from prior to displacement.

Of those 30% of IDPs households wanting to voluntarily return to location of origin, IDPs households were majorily from Benghazi (56%) or Abuselim (9%).

Target population by main reason to choose to stay in current settlement

% of IDP households with no intentions to return to place of origin, by top 3 reasons of not wanting to return

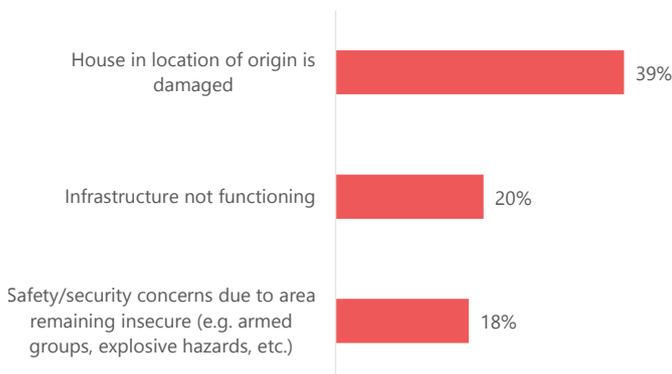


Among IDP households, who do not intend to return, the most frequently reported reason were that households were well integrated in current location (52%). Of those, households were proportionately distributed among regions with high levels of integration particularly mentioned in Albayda and Jalu in the East, Ghat, Murzuq, and Sebha in the South, and Bani Waleed in the West.

Households that reported having safety and security concerns due to area remaining insecure are mainly from Murzuq, Tarhuna and Tripoli.

Households that prefer to stay in current location because their house in location of origin is destroyed are mainly from Abusliem, Ain Zara, and Tawergha.

% of IDP households with intentions to return to place of origin, by top 3 expected challenges upon return



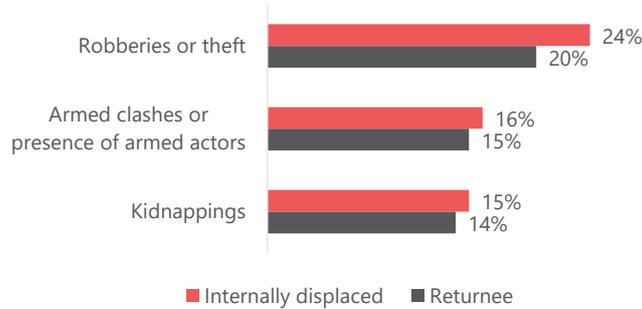
Overall, the top 3 most expected challenges upon return were largely reported by IDPs from Benghazi (n= 23/42). 7/17 of IDP households from Benghazi intending to return in the 6 months following data collection, reported expecting challenges related to their house in location of origin being damaged. 6/9 reported challenges related to unfunctional infrastructure in their location of origin, and 4/7 reported safety and security concerns due to their area of origin remaining insecure.

1. LONG-TERM SAFETY, SECURITY & FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

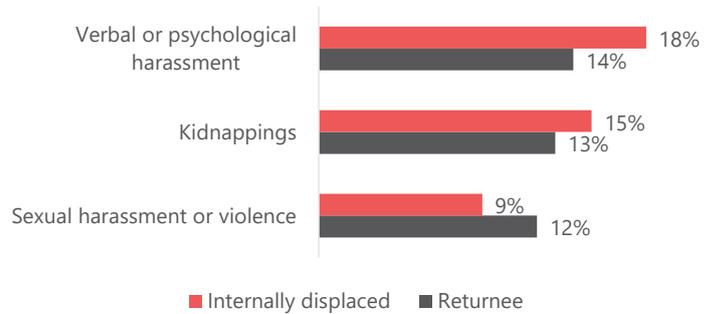
1.1 Threats to Safety and Security

Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law, human rights violations and national legislation

Top 3 most reported safety and security risks for men, by % of households



Top 3 most reported safety and security risks for women, by % of households

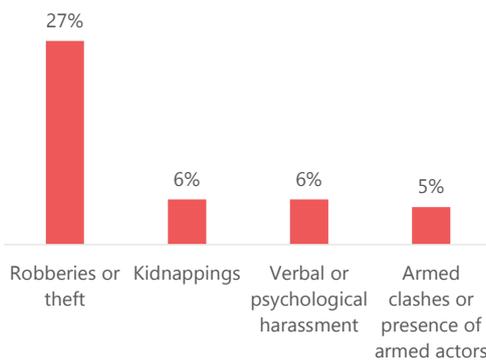


Safety and security concerns remained largely similar across displacement status. However, a **significant higher proportion of returnees households reported safety and security concerns for women in the South**. 60% of returnee households in the South reported concern of verbal and psychological harassment, 38% reported concern of discrimination in access to essential services and opportunities, and 23% reported concerns of sexual harassment and violence.

1.2 Safety and Security incidents

Target population who were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)

% of households that are aware of safety and security incidents in the baladiya in the last 3 months, by type of concern*



While **most households reported not being aware of any safety or security incidents** having happened in the 3 months prior to data collection (**61% overall, and ranging from 32% in the South to 99% in the West**), **roughly one in four households (27%) reported robberies or theft** having happened in their Baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection. This was particularly commonly reported in the South (53%) **particularly in Alghrayfa, Aljufra, Sebha and Ubari**. No significant differences were recorded between IDPs, returnees and Non-displaced.

* the IASC indicator require data collection on incidents experience, but this data was not collected as per [IMPACT SoPs](#) on Ethical Data Collection

Target population who were affected by hazard in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)

% of households that reported to be affected by explosive hazards in the last year (N=45)

Overall, **only 5% of households reported being aware of any explosive hazards incidents in their area** in the last 6 months prior to data collection. Of those, who reported the presence of explosive hazards in their area, the impact was only for returnees and IDPs. No non-displaced households reported having been affected, while returnees reported physical injury or death (6/17) and restrictions on movement (2/17). Similarly, IDP households reported restrictions on movement (2/11).

	Non-displaced	Internally displaced	Returnee
No	17	9	8
Yes, physical injury or death	0	0	6
Yes, restrictions on movement	0	1	2
Prefer not to answer	0	1	1

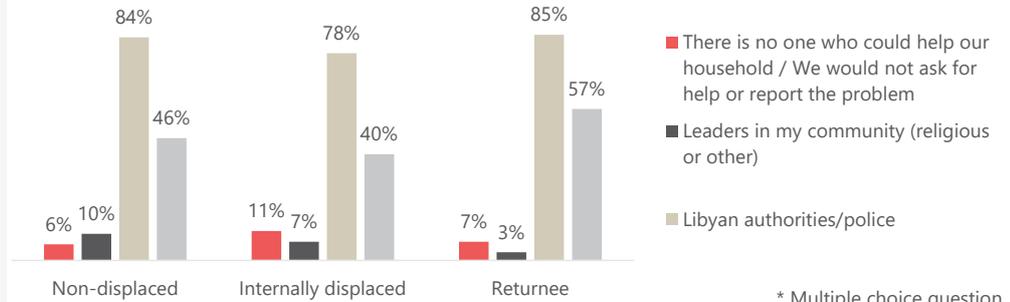
1. LONG-TERM SAFETY, SECURITY & FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

1.3 Reporting of Safety and Security incidents

Target population who experienced violence in the previous 12 months and who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism

% of households that reported not having access to any support networks*

In case of a serious problem the majority of households would turn to the Libyan authorities or the police (84%), while nearly half would turn to family or friends (48%). A smaller portion (9%) would turn to community leaders, with a higher percentage in Azzahra and Rigdaleen in the West turning to community leaders. 6% reported having no access to support networks.

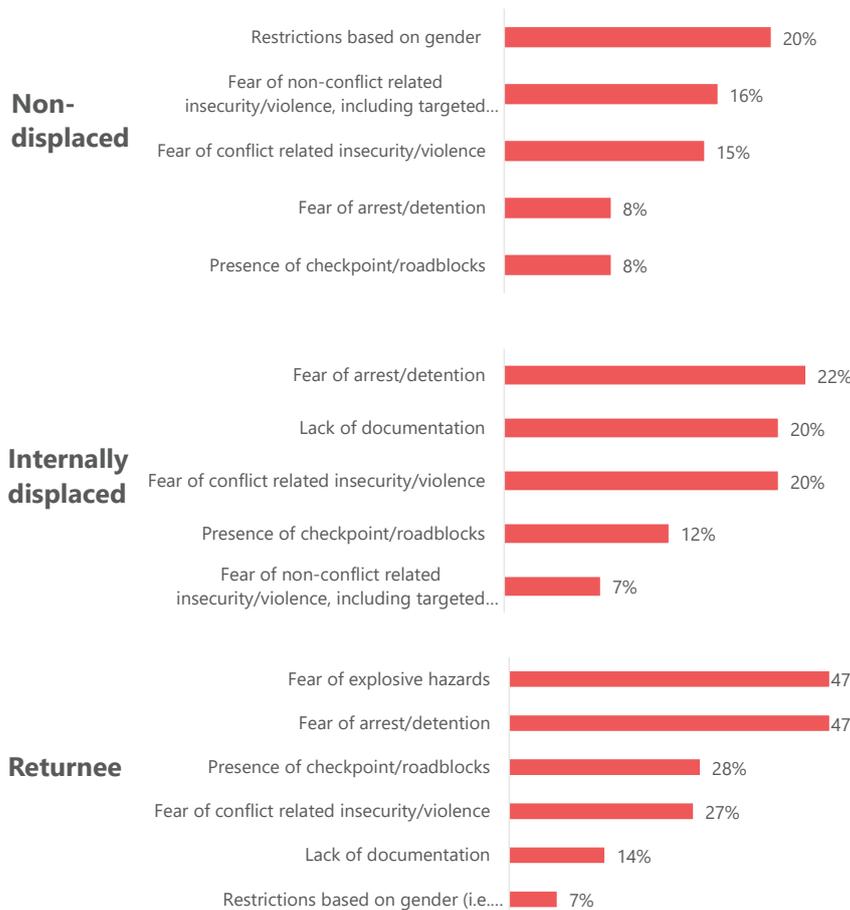


* Multiple choice question

1.4 Restrictions to freedom of movement

Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement
Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement by type/cause of restriction

% of households that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 3 months prior to data collection, by top 5 reasons in accordance with The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights' Article 12 (n=228)



Overall, **no significant difference by displacement status was observed for movement restrictions** in the last 3 months prior to data collection (4% of non-displaced, 9% of IDPs, and 5% of returnees). The reasons for movement restrictions though varied by displacement status.

The most reported causes of restrictions by households were: **Lack of means of transportation and/or the inability to afford transportation (47%), fear of conflict related insecurity/ violence (18%), and both fear of arrest/ detention (17%) and restrictions based on gender (17%).**

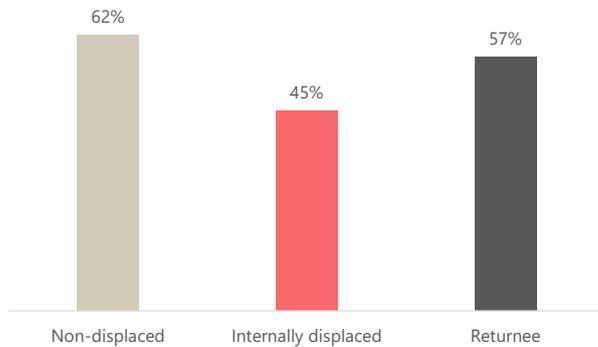
Most households (69%) reported that most women in their household did not avoid any areas due to feeling unsafe. However, **some households reported that women more generally avoid markets (12%)**. This was mostly reported by households in Benghazi (22%), Alghrayfa (31%) and Murzuq (25%). **Furthermore, 11% of households reported women avoid open spaces (streets, squares, etc.) due to feeling unsafe**. This was particularly driven by responses in Alghrayfa (72%), Murzuq (24%), and Ubari (19%). In addition, 6% households reported that women in their household avoid hospitals. This was mostly reported in **Benghazi (14%)**.

2. ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

2.1 Access to basic services and goods

Target population with access to basic drinking water services

% of households by type of primary source of drinking water AND % of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip including traveling, queuing and time needed to fetch water)



Overall, the percentage of households with basic drinking water services were 61%.

While almost the majority of households in the West have access to basic drinking water, **only 43% of households in the South and 50% of households in the East have access to the above mentioned service. Households in Murzuq (99%), Aljufra (91%), and Ghat (87%) were found to have the highest proportions of households with unimproved basic drinking water services.**

Basic drinking water services were defined based on the indicators for durable solutions including improved drinking water services that is either available in the shelter or within 30 minutes distance from the shelter.

Target population with access to basic sanitation facilities including a hand-washing facility on premises with soap and water

Households using an improved sanitation facility (n=2254) AND with access to functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap available

The majority of households (85%) reported having access to basic sanitation facilities* including a hand-washing facility on premises with soap and water. Returnees recorded a higher percentage (93%) compared to IDPs (83%) and non-displaced (84%).

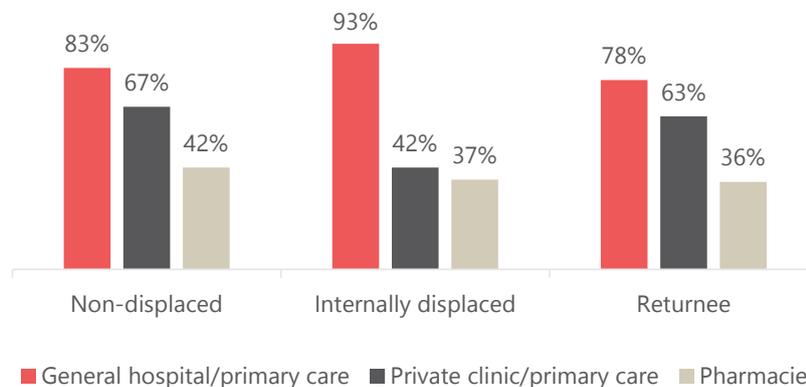
Target population with no access to basic sanitation facilities by main reason

Households using an unimproved sanitation facility, by type of problem (n=304)

Of those households with an unimproved sanitation facility (n=304), **41% did not report any problems with their sanitation facility.** For the households with an unimproved sanitation facility that reported any problems, the main one was that the **sanitation facility was not working or in bad condition (21%).**

Target population covered by essential health services

% of households with access to public and private health care, by displacement status



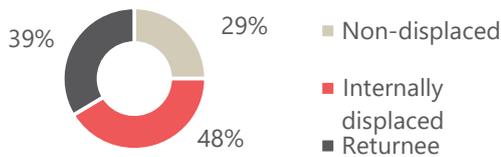
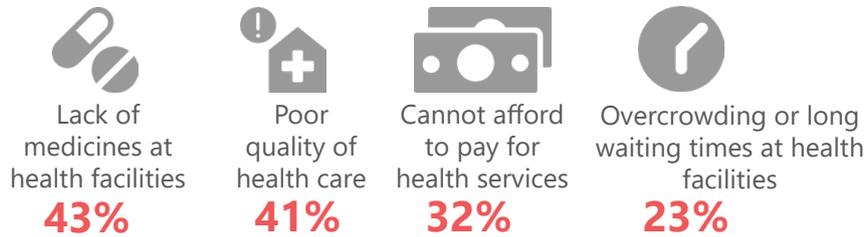
*Basic sanitation facilities include improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households.

2. ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

2.1 Access to basic services and goods

Target population who did not access health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 12 months when needed by main reason

% of households with unmet healthcare needs that reported having faced challenges in the previous 3 months, per top four challenges



Overall, the types of challenges faced by households with unmet healthcare needs by displacement status did not differ. However, the proportion of households that faced challenges varied on ability to pay for healthcare expenses as shown in the figure on the left.

Net attendance ratio in target population (% of children of primary school, secondary, and tertiary age in target population)

Primary school-age target population not attending education according to main reason

In general, **the majority of school-aged children (both female and male, as well as youth and children) attend school regularly (91-94%)** with no major difference among regions or displacement status (n=2292).

For the school-aged children not regularly attending school, the main reason was school closures due to COVID-19.

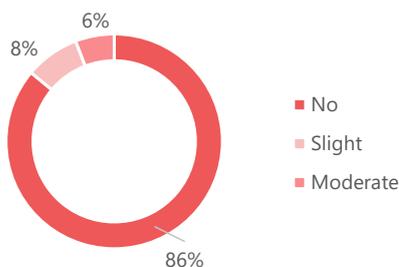
Target population who own a mobile phone

Although all households reported having a mobile phone, **IDP (31%) and returnee (24%)** households reported having **feature phone (no internet access)** compared to **14% of non-displaced**.

2.2 Food security

Target population by prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the past year, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category (no/slight/moderate)



Overall, findings suggest little difference between population groups and regions for experienced hunger. However, the households vary per region with the **East having higher scores for Slight (18%) and Moderate (11%)** compared to the South and West.

Target population who experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the last year, by main coping strategy

Households relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days prior to data collection (rCSI)

Households' main three food-based coping strategies to cope with lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection (rCSI) were:

- **Less preferred and less expensive food**
- **Limited portion size of meals at meal times**
- **Reduced number of meals eaten in a day**

Overall, **6% of households were classified with a high rCSI score**. Only non-displaced (8%) and returnees (7%) were classified with a high rCSI score.

2.3 Tenure security and housing condition

Target population by current housing type

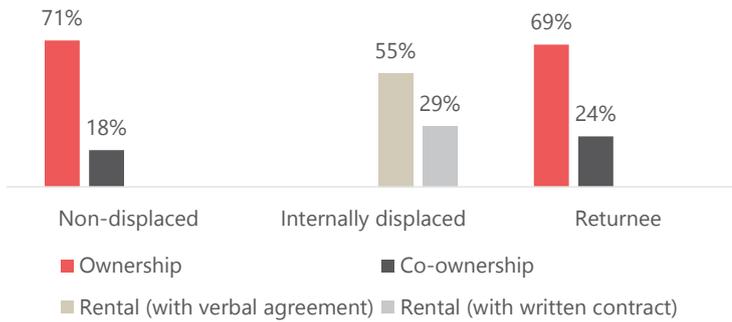
% of households per main shelter type



2. ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

Target population by current housing tenure types

% of households by occupancy status

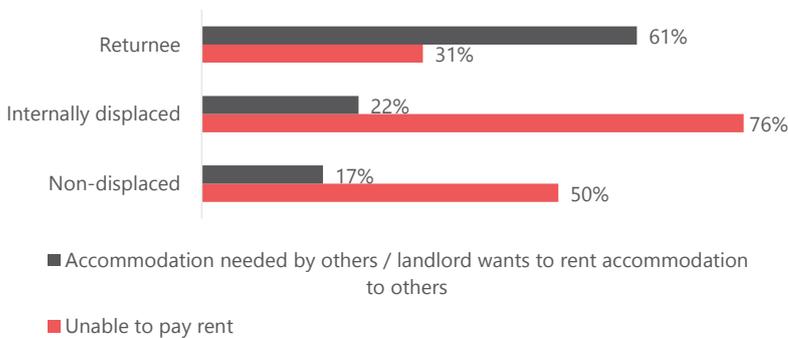


84% of IDP households reported rental as their occupancy status (55% with verbal agreement and 29% with written contract). IDP households are significantly more likely to have rented accommodation compared to returnees or non-displaced, where ownership is the most frequent type of tenure type. **88% of non-displaced households own or co-own their house or apartment**, compared to 93% of returnees, and only 11% of IDPs.

Target population having been forcibly evicted over the past 12 months

Target population, not being evicted in the past 12 months, but living in constant fear of eviction (population who do not perceive their current tenure rights as secure)

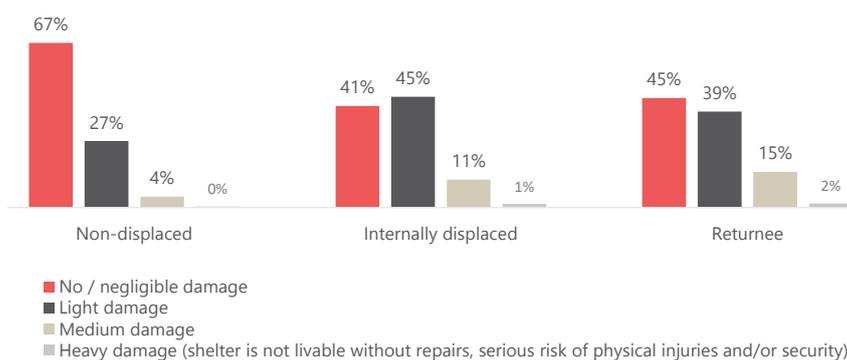
% of households threatened with eviction from current shelter, by the two main reasons, by displacement status (n=180)



Overall, **the majority of households were not evicted or threatened with eviction within the past 6 months from data collection (91%)**. While 84% of IDPs were renting their accommodation, 2% had experienced eviction, 9% had verbally been threatened, and 23% were afraid it might happen soon or knew someone who had been evicted. Verbal threats of eviction were mainly reported in Benghazi. (16%).

Target population residing in durable housing structures

% of households by type of reported damage to their current accommodation, by displacement status



15% of returnees and 11% of IDP households currently live in accommodations with medium damage (minor/major repairs needed, shelter is livable partially and/or with some concerns for health and/or security) compared to 4% of non-displaced. Thus, the level of damage for housing inhabited does differ by displacement status. Compliance with building codes, the state of the accommodation, and the extend of needed repairs are a key component to durable housing structures.

Even though only 1% of IDPs currently live in heavy damaged housing (shelter is not liveable without repairs, serious risk of physical injuries and/or security), this number rises to 36% if IDPs would return to their original place of residence. **IDP households in the West recorded the highest proportion of households with heavy damage** in their place of origin (Abusliem, 43% and Azzahra, 56%).

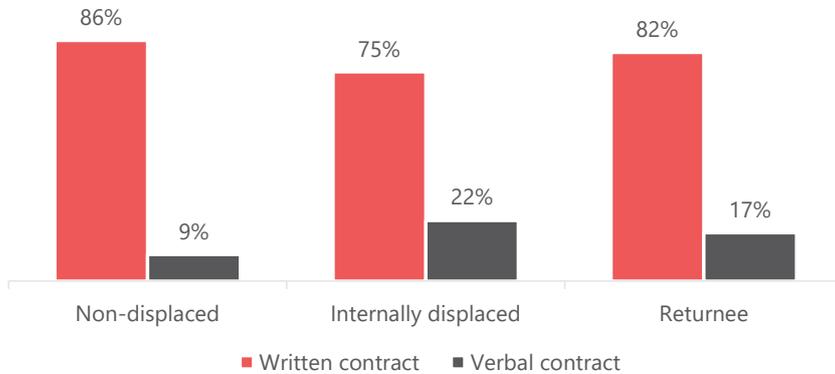
Findings from the [2022 Shelter Reconstruction Assessment](#) show that the instability of the Libyan dinar, the liquidity crisis and the black market-led increases in transaction costs, the high costs of construction and materials and households' financial strain contribute to the reduction of households' ability to reconstruct their accommodation. In fact, according to the same assessment, households across the four assessed locations (Abu Salim, Tawergha, Benghazi and Derna) who repaired their accommodation did that for **18,960 LYD** on average. The assessment indicates that **31% of the returnee households who (partially) reconstructed their accommodation reported that displacement had a negative impact on their ability or willingness to reconstruct due to the financial, emotional and, sometimes, legal, impact of displacement.**

3. ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT

3.1 Employment

Target population employed in formal and informal sector (employment rate)

% of households with a job having a formalized labour relation as their source of income

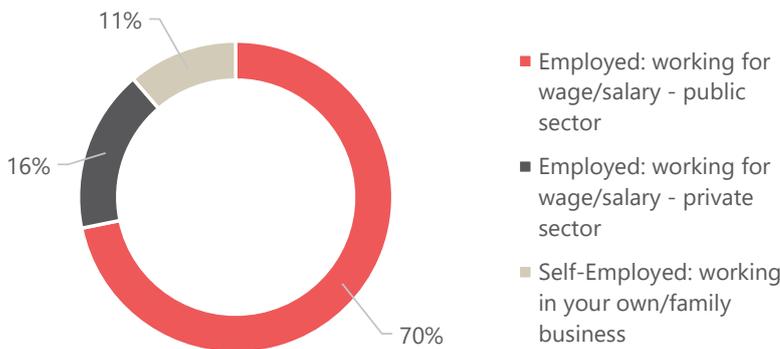


Overall, 93% of households have a working household member as their main source of income, with limited differences between displacement groups.

85% of households that reported that they are working mentioned having a written contract, while only 11% reported having a verbal contract. **Verbal contracts include verbal contracts with or without witnesses.**

Employed and self-employed target population by type of occupation

% of households by main employment status as source of income



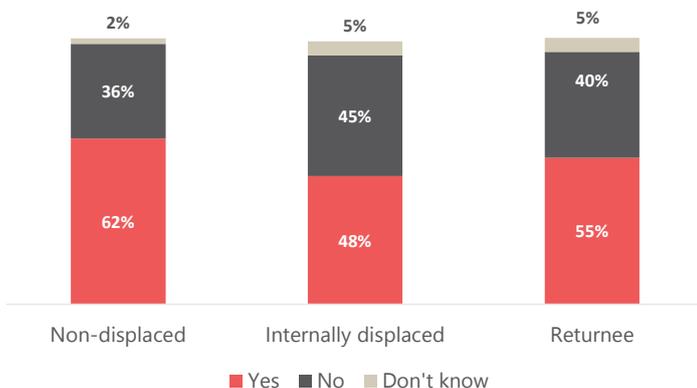
Overall, the sectors in which the main provider is working did not differ by displacement status.

Of those who reported members of the household working, 22% reported working in the education sector, 13% in healthcare, 11% in public administration, 9% in financial services and 8% in water supply, electricity and gas. However, it is worth noting that **more households in the West (20%) reported working in healthcare** compared to the South (12%) and East (10%).

A high percentage of households in Murzuq in the South (70%) reported working in Education.

Target population covered under social security schemes (public or private)

% of households being enrolled in social insurance scheme, by displacement status



Target population aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (% of total child population 5-17 years of age)

Households with children (below 18) engaging in income generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection

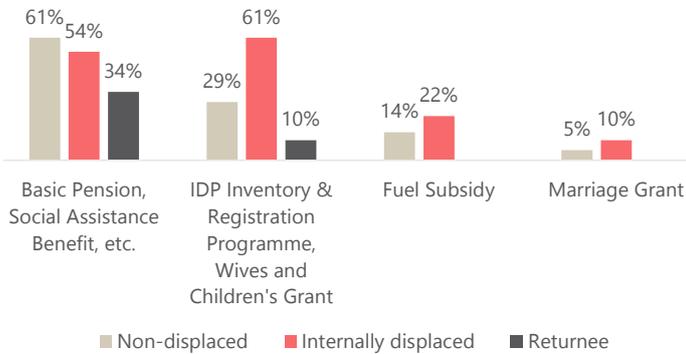
4% of households with members below 18 years old have children who had to engage in income generating activities in the last 30 days prior to data collection (n= 126). However, 38% (n=16) of IDP households in Jalu in the East and 29% (n=8) in Alghrayfa in the South had a child below 18 engage in income generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection as a livelihood coping strategy.

3. ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT

3.2 Household economy

Target population by primary and secondary source of income/livelihood the past 30 days
 Target population relying primarily on sustainable income sources over the last 30 days

% of households relying on government subsidies, according to type of government subsidies (n=705)

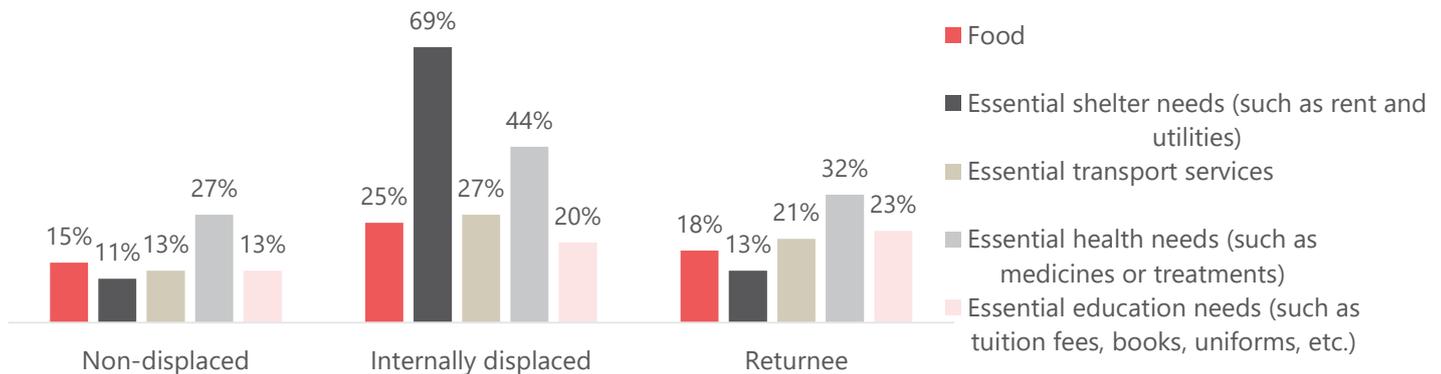


IDP households were proportionally more often found to report humanitarian assistance as a main or secondary source of income, compared to other population groups (2% of non-displaced and 6% of returnees). However, humanitarian assistance only take up 1% of IDP household's total income over the 30 days prior to data collection.

Furthermore, **IDP households were slightly more often reporting government subsidies** as secondary sources of income (20%) compared to 13% for both non-displaced and returnees. Compared to humanitarian assistance, government subsidies were found to on average be 16-18% of households total income over the 30 days prior to data collection.

% Target population who in the last 12 months was not able to pay for basic expenses

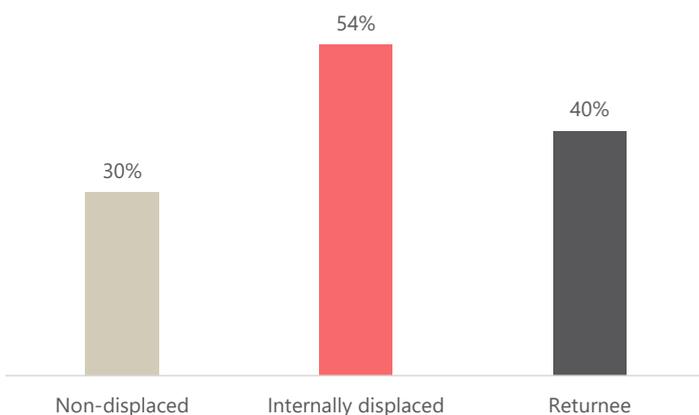
% of households reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by category of needs, by displacement status



IDP households were found to **more frequently report a multitude of basic expenses they were not able to pay for in the 30 days** prior to data collection compared to both non-displaced and returnees. Particularly, **essential shelter needs** were reported by IDP households with **69%** of IDP households reporting they were not able to pay for these needs.

Target population who in last 12 months who obtained a loan to cover basic expenses

% of households reporting having contracted debt during the past 3 months (n=1577)



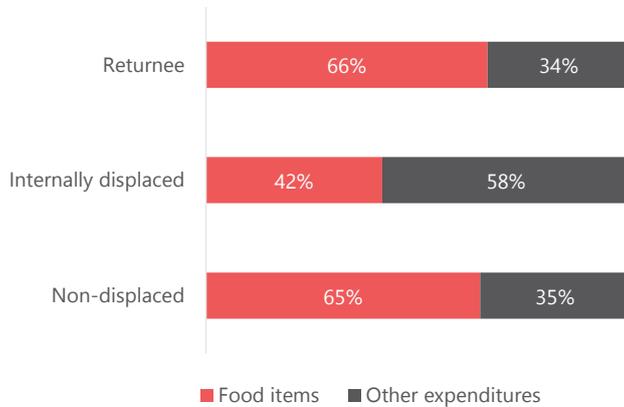
Overall, households that reported having contracted debt during the past 3 months did not differ per region. However, it is worth noting that **the West (23%) recorded the lowest percentage of households that have contracted debt in the past 3 months prior to data collection.**

Generally, Jalu (98%), Tazirbu (81%), Alghrayfa (61%), and Ubari (55%) recorded the highest percentages of households that contracted debt.

3. ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT

Ratio of average food expenditures against average total expenditures, per capita

% of household expenditure in last 30 days prior to data collection, by expenditure type and displacement status



3.3 Access to productive assets, markets and financial services

Target population with access to markets

Households having faced barriers accessing markets consistently in the 30 days prior to data collection

67% of households reported that they **did not face any barriers to consistently accessing markets in the last 30 days** prior to data collection. No significant difference was recorded between population groups.

Target population with no access to markets by main obstacle(s)

Most reported barriers to accessing markets, by % of households who reported having faced barriers (n=1066)



85% Prices at marketplace too high



59% Lack of access to cash

Overall, the main trends for barriers to accessing markets remain the same regardless of displacement status. However, a **higher proportion of IDP households (73%)** compared to both non-displaced (57%) and returnee households (62%) reported **lack of access to cash as a main barrier to accessing markets**.

5. ACCESS TO AND REPLACEMENT OF PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION

5.1 Possession of IDs and other personal documents

Target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context

% of households with at least one household member without an ID document



96% of all households have a **national ID card** in their possession. This applies to all population groups and all three assessed regions.

5. ACCESS TO AND REPLACEMENT OF PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION

Target population with other personal documentation necessary for accessing their rights

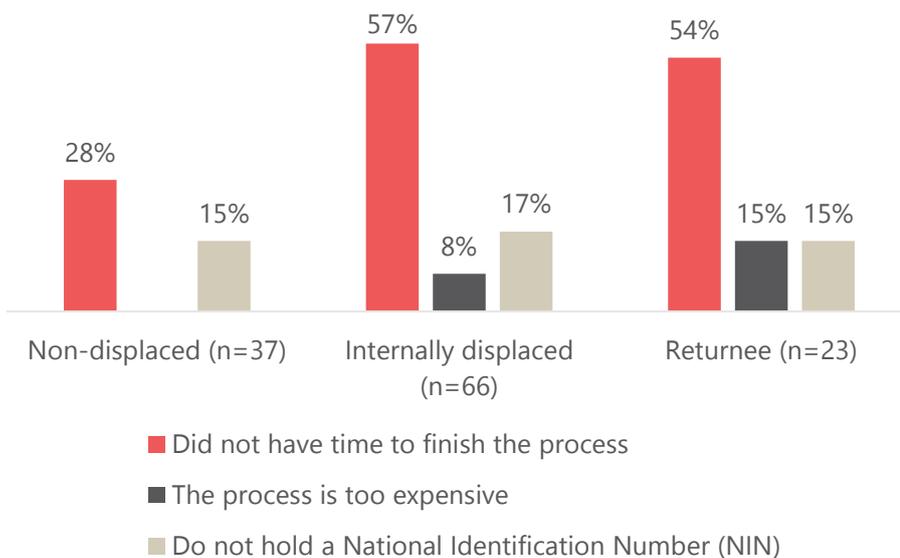
Households possessing a family booklet

Almost **all households** (99%) reported **having a family booklet/ family status document in their possession.**

5.2 Incidence of documentation loss and access to replacement

Target population with no personal identification document by main reason

% of households with at least one household member without an ID document, by main reason (n=113)



Overall, **households do appear to have access to documentation.** The 4% that did not have a national ID card in their possession and were not in the process of obtaining it, seem to **mainly not have finished the process due to time constraints (37%), while remaining reported not having an National Identification Number (NIN), or preferred not to provide a reason (16%).**

Endnotes

- 1 One Year after Failing to Hold Elections, Libya's Situation Deteriorating, Special Representative Warns Security Council, Calling for Action Towards Electoral Track, UN SC (December 2022)
- 2 UNSMIL Special Envoy Kubis Meets HNEC Chief, Renews UN Commitments to Support, UNSMIL (December 2021)
- 3 Libyan Population MSNA 2021, REACH (August 2021)
- 4 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 43
- 5 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 43
- 6 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 43
- 7 IASC criteria
- 8 IASC indicator name
- 9 MSNA title
- 10 IASC topic