Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

Key Multi-Sectoral Findings

Libya, December 2022

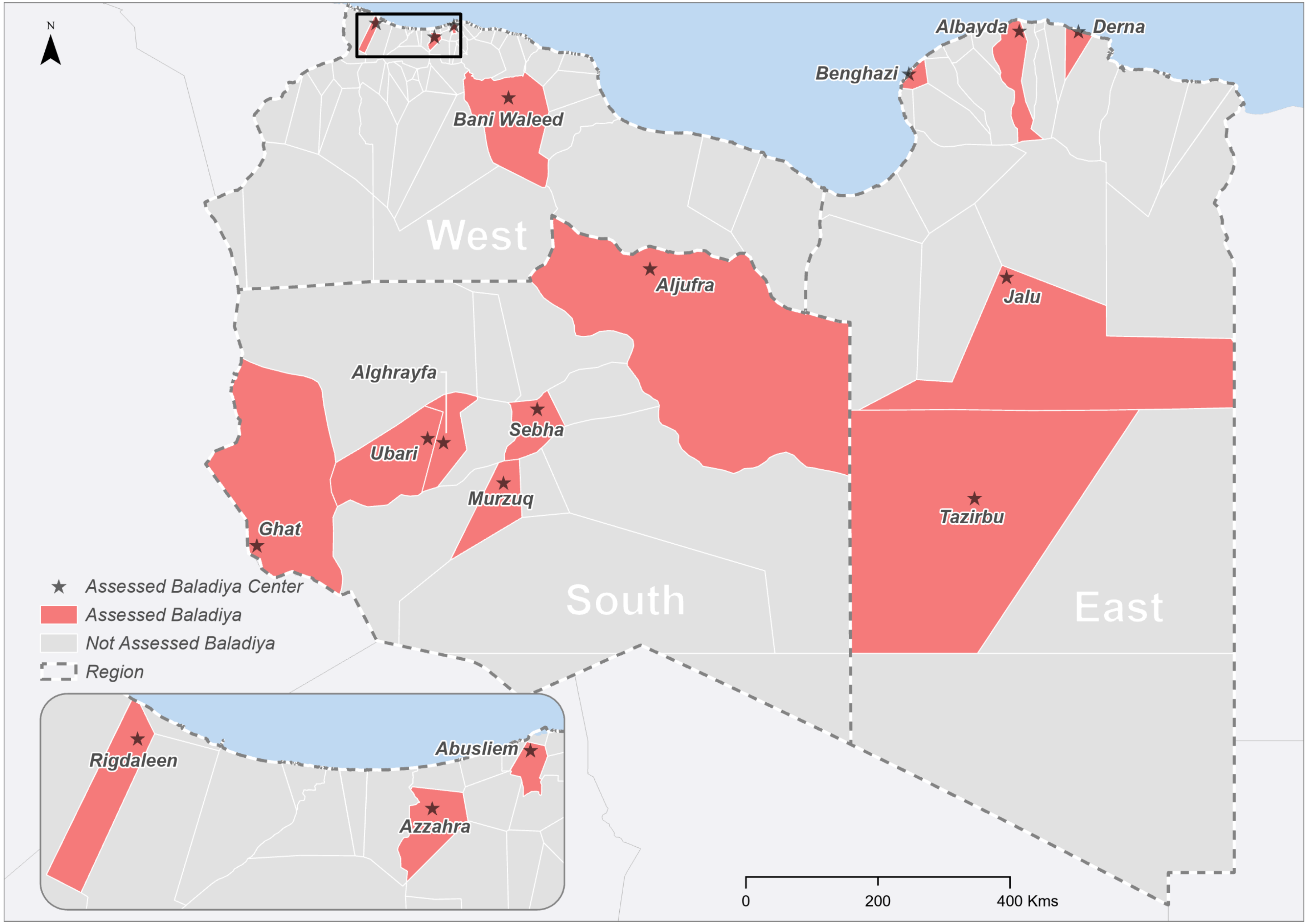
CONTENTS

Methodology

Design	50-minute household-level structured survey, conducted in person, covering all humanitarian sectors active in the Libyan response
Dates of data collection	July 4 – October 4, 2022
Sample size	Non-displaced — 1,874 surveys Internally displaced people (IDPs) — 1,103 surveys Returnees — 782 surveys
Representativeness of the findings	The findings are generalisable with a 95% confidence interval, 10% margin of error. Findings for Internally displaced households in Azzahra are indicative.
Sampling strategy	A combination of two probability sampling methods was applied: **cluster sampling** for non-displaced population and **random sampling** for IDPs and returnees

For further information, refer to the ToR

Assessment Coverage



Displacement

Most internally displaced households intend to remain in the location they are currently settled. They reported feeling well-integrated in their current location and still having safety/security concerns about their location of origin. Risk of being persecuted and lack of livelihood opportunities are other key reported factors explaining reticence to return.

Key figures*:

- Number of **internally displaced households** 143,419
- **Top 3 Baladiyas with internally displaced households**
    - Benghazi
    - Misrata
    - Tripoli

*IOM DTM round 42

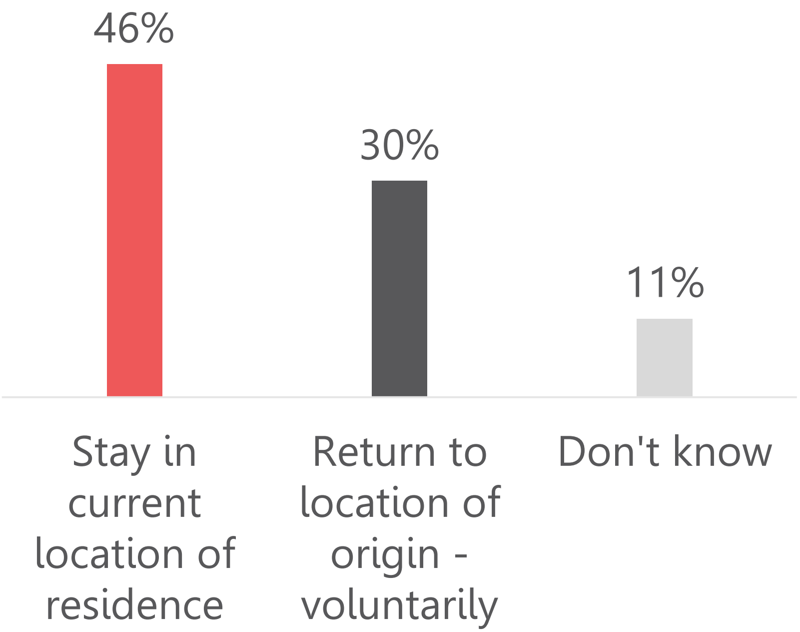
Most reported Baladiya of origin, by % of internally displaced households:

- **40%** from Benghazi
- **14%** from Murzuq
- **6%** from Tawergha

Among IDP households, the top 3 most reported reasons for leaving the Baladiya of origin:

- Violence and/or security issues (80%)
- Damage to house or shelter (20%)
- Eviction from house or shelter (18%)

IDP households' reported movement intentions (next 6 months)



What are the needs?

Healthcare

Protection

Food security

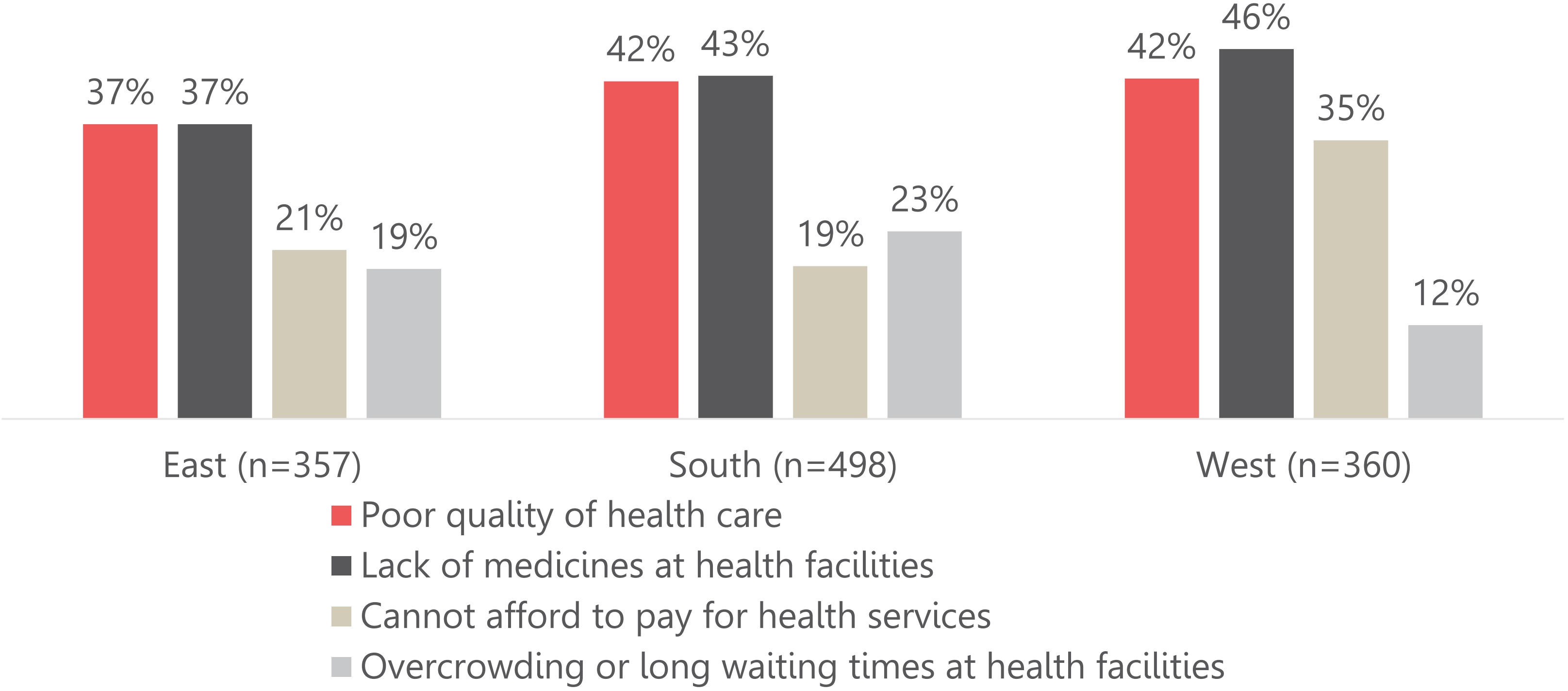
Findings suggest that many of the sectoral needs found in Libya are driven by economic vulnerabilities.

Healthcare

Health needs seem to be primarily driven by **the fragmentation of the Libyan healthcare system**, with overall needs for both preventative consultations and consultations for acute and chronic illnesses. Finding suggest the system suffers from **severe shortages of health staff, supplies, and equipment**, compounded by years of under-investment and lack of maintenance

32% of households reported having household members with an **unmet healthcare need**

Top 4 most reported barriers to healthcare access in the 3 months prior to data collection, by percentage of households reporting having faced barriers to access healthcare per region



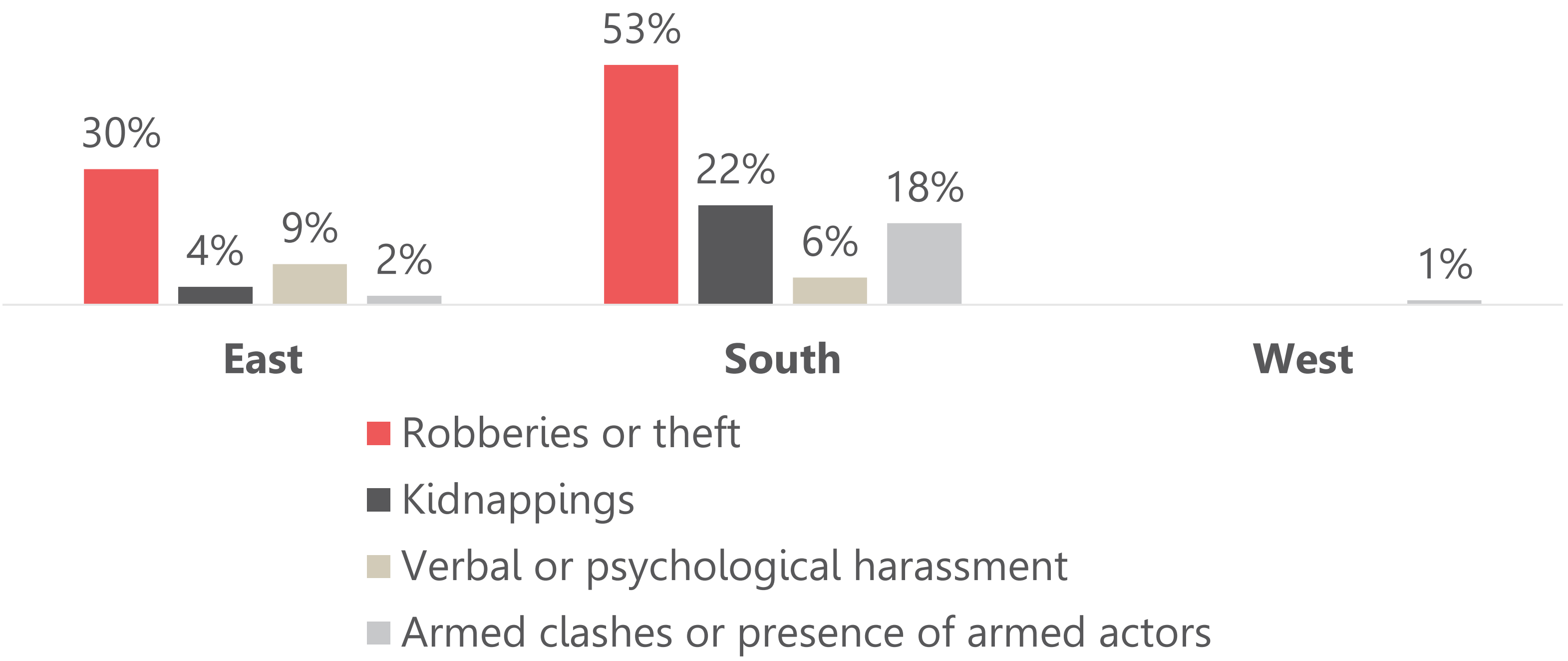
Protection

Findings suggest that the **high level of insecurity** seen in the **South** is likely connected to a lack of force monopoly, presence of armed groups, generally weak rule of law, and limited access to justice. Control over key resources by armed groups might be further impacting opportunities and livelihood of households residing in the South. Reporting of **armed groups** and **kidnapping** was particularly common in in Alghrayfa, Murzuq, and Ubari.

Baladiyas with highest proportion of households reporting severe safety and security incidents:

- Murzuq
- Ubari
- Alghrayfa
- Sebha

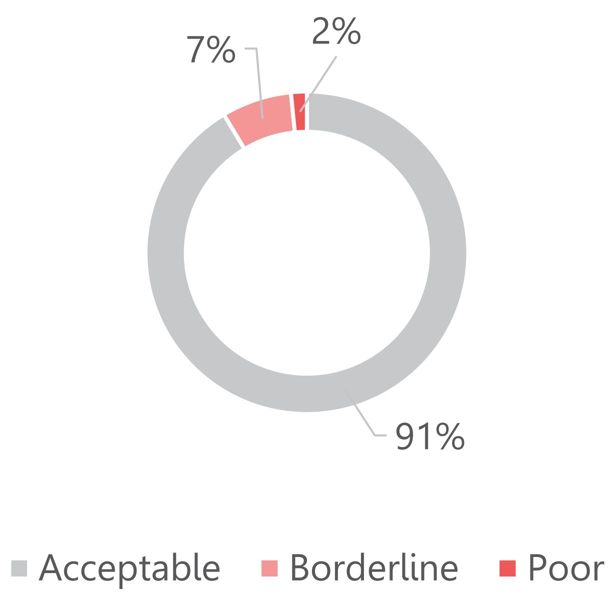
Most reported types of safety and security incidents which households reported to have taken place in their Baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection



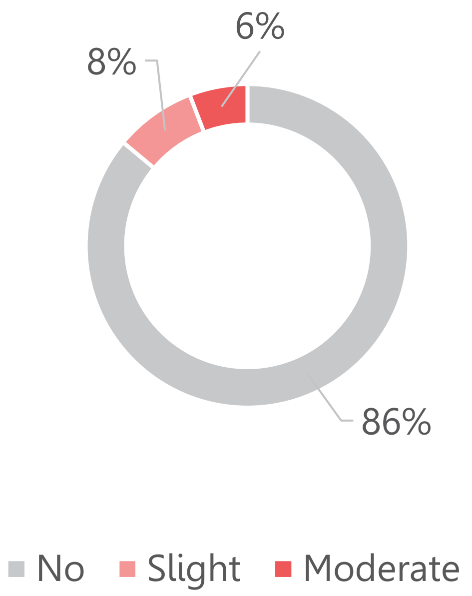
Food Security

Overall, the findings suggest that the Libyan population appear to food secure. Yet, borderline and poor **quality** of food consumption appears to be clustered in the **South** (15%) and among **internally displaced households** (11%). This chimes with the fact that **internally displaced households** were also most commonly found to face slight or moderate hunger and **resort to erosive coping strategies**. Findings suggest that household food consumption patterns reflect **economic vulnerability** to price shocks, with **"food affordability"** emerging as a key trigger to consuming lower quality food.

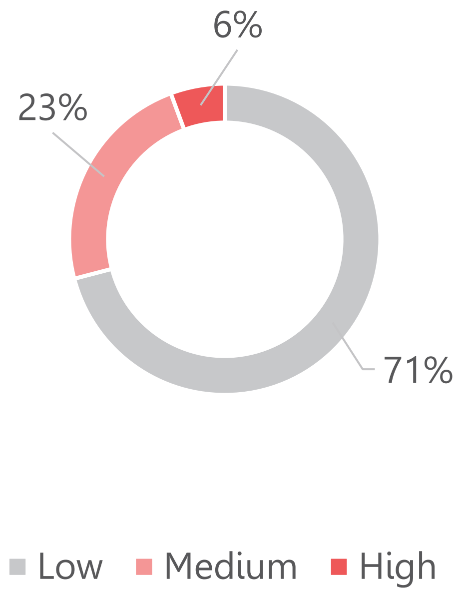
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category (poor/borderline/acceptable)



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



% of households by category of reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) (low/medium/high)



Tabulation of the categorical HHS indicator here follows IPC guidelines

Livelihoods

93% of households reported at least one household member was working, however formal and informal salaries only accounts between 33% and 44% of the total monthly income, depending on population group. This is coupled with the **challenges of households' salary not being enough to cover basic needs** (45%) and salary being paid late (43%)

Top 3 most commonly reported cash needs (all population groups)

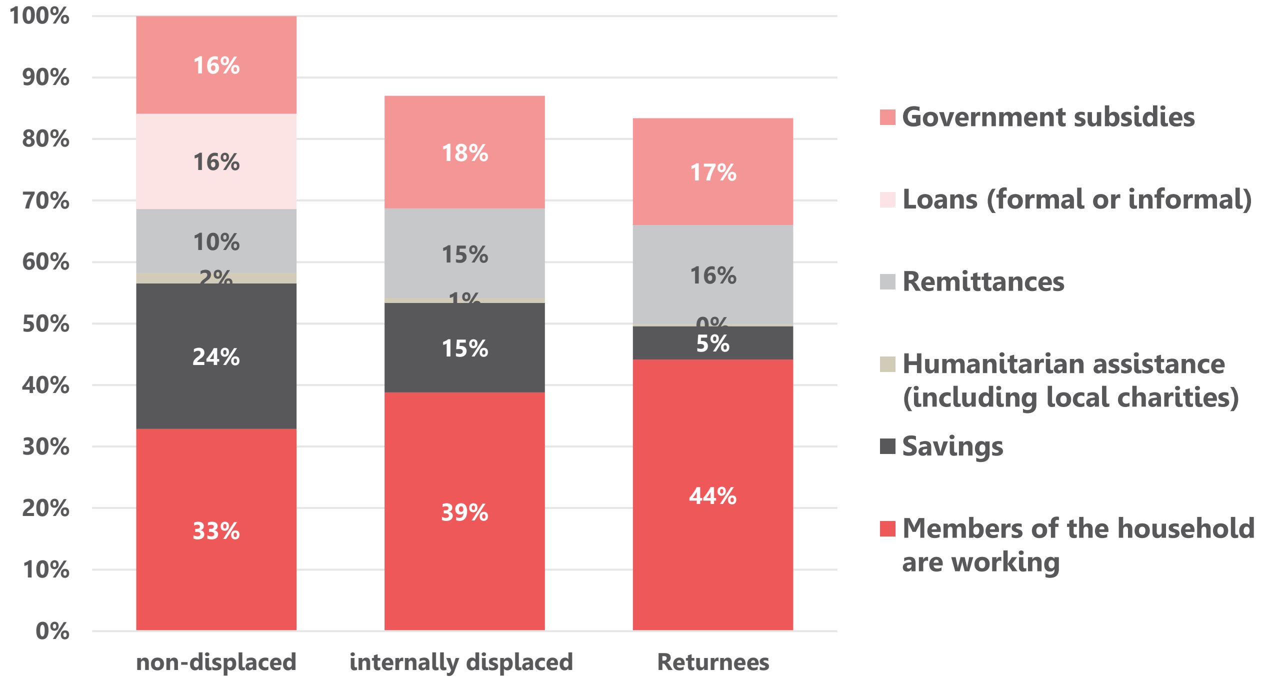
- Food and drinking water (75%)
- Healthcare (56%)
- To pay back debt (27%)

Top 3 most commonly reported cash needs (IDPs)

- Rent (78%)
- Food and drinking water (51%)
- Reconstruction of shelter (43%)

55%
of households reported not being able **to access enough cash** in the month prior to data collection

HH's reported total income over the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of reported income per each source



Conclusion

Persistent Economic Vulnerabilities

- **Access to cash** was the **main reported top priority need** across regions
- Despite the high percentage of at least one household member working, findings suggest that **salaries are not enough to cover basic needs**
- Households' income appears to rely on **government subsidies, remittances, and savings**

Reduced economic resilience

Persistent Safety and Security Threats

- Relatively high proportion of households reporting **safety and security incidents in the South**
- **Presence of armed actors** in the South
- Movement restrictions based on gender which may hinder **women's access to opportunities**

Impact on Food Security, Displacement, and Health

Health

- Findings suggest that that health facilities face acute shortages of staff, medicines, and supplies

Food Insecurity

- Findings suggest that **internally displaced households,** together with economically vulnerable households in the South and East, are more likely to be food insecure.

Displacement

- **Internally displaced households** were generally intending to stay in their current location, where they commonly reported feeling well-integrated. Findings suggest that returnees would face security threats, as well as housing and infrastructural challenges

MIGRANTS & REFUGEES MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA)

Key Sectoral Findings

Tunis December 2022

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Contents

© UNHCR/Jim Huylebroek

Methodology

MSNA for migrants and refugees

- 40-minute **individual-level structured survey**, conducted mainly in person (some of them through phones)
- Covers **all 6 humanitarian sectors** active in Libya
- Data collection dates: June 20 – August 31, 2022
- Findings from the 2022 Migrants and refugees MSNA are **not generalisable** and should be considered **indicative** only.

MSNA Migrants

Individuals from 29 nationalities were categorised into 4 region of origin groups

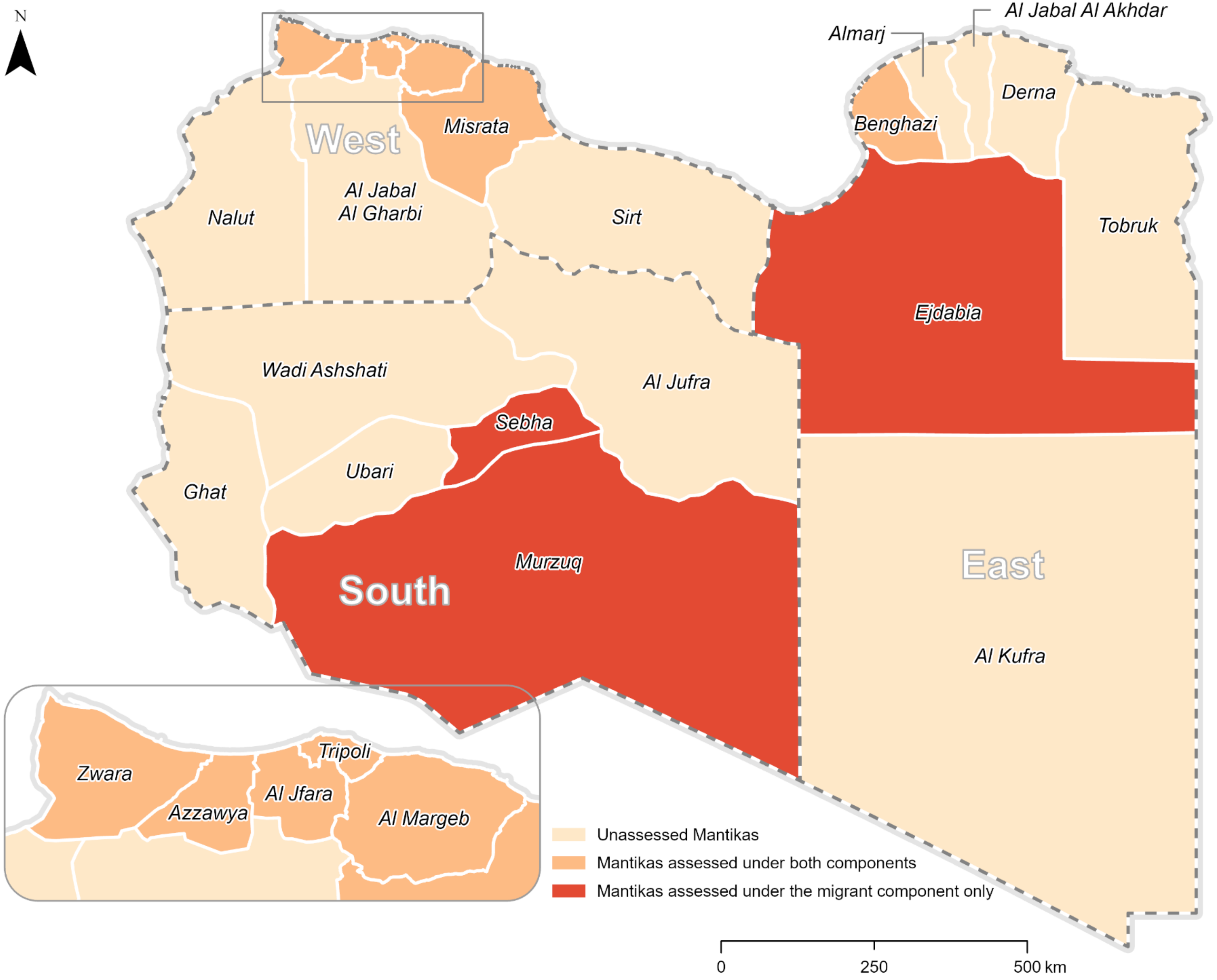
West and Central Africa	**519**
MENA	**390**
East Africa	**100**
South and East Asia	**101**
Total number of surveys	**1110**

MSNA Refugees

Sampled nationalities (as per UNHCR's Populations of Concern in Libya)

Eritrean	**59**	Sudanese	**178**
Ethiopian	**55**	Syrian	**191**
Palestinian	**52**	Iraqi	**22**
Somalian	**56**	Yemeni	**17**
South Sudanese	**50**	**Total number of surveys**	**680**

Assessment Coverage



Displacement & livelihoods

Refugees and migrants

Time of arrival to Libya

- **Two thirds** of refugee and migrant respondents had been in Libya for at least one year at the time of data collection

Displacement pull and push factors

- **Economic factors** work as both push and pull factors for both refugee and migrant population respondents
- **Conflict and insecurity in the home country** are push factors for **58%** of the refugee respondents

Most reported movement intention for the 6 months following data collection:

- **70% of refugee respondents** intend to **leave** Libya
- **67% of migrant respondents** intend to **remain** in Libya

Work conditions and financial situation

Despite 90% of the refugees and migrant respondents reported working as their primary source of income, **60% of these refugees and 44% of migrants rely on unstable sources of income:**

Unstable sources of income among refugee and migrant respondents

Refugees
53% relying on daily labour
7% relying on temporary jobs

Migrants
31% relying on daily labour
13% relying on temporary jobs

Long working hours, physically demanding and exhausting work, and low salaries are the main reported employment related challenges by migrant and refugee respondents*

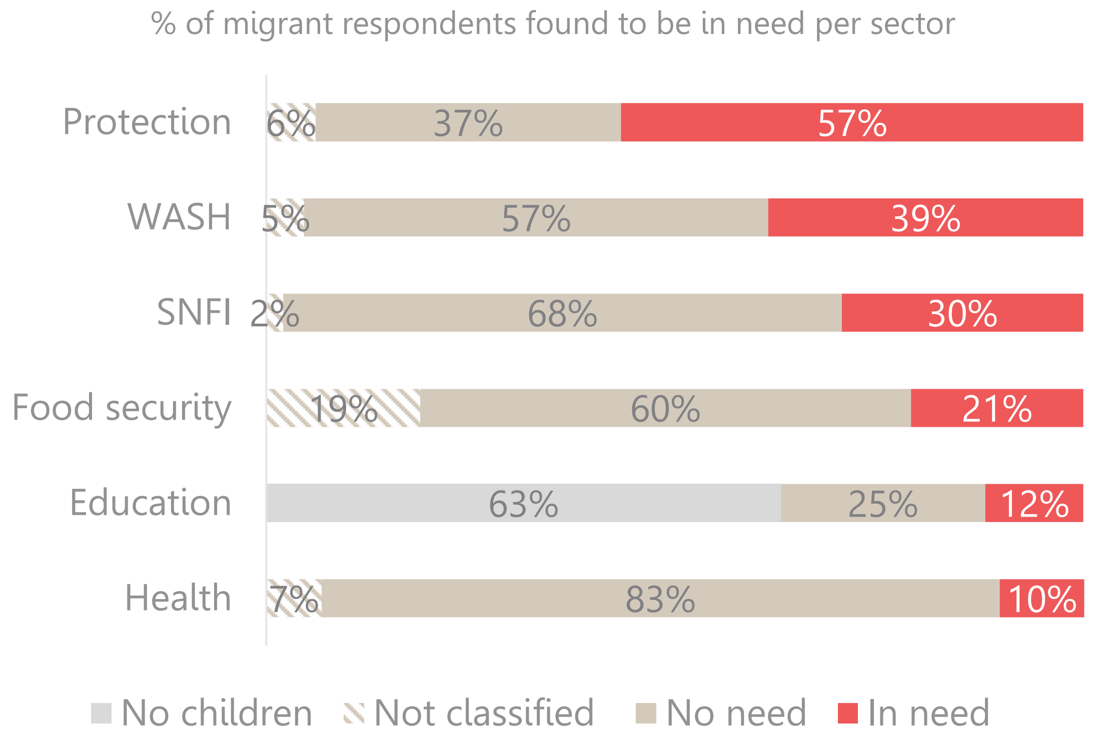
Around **37% of the refugee and of migrant respondents** earn below **950 Libyan Dinars per month**

*Asked for respondents who reported working among their main sources of income (90%).

What are the needs?

Findings suggest that a lack of access to documentation and unsustainable and/or insufficient livelihoods faced by migrants and refugees limits their access to essential services and basic needs, including sufficient water and quality nutrition

Migrant respondents



Main drivers of key needs

Protection:
Obstacles faced obtaining legal documentation, and a lack of legal documentation preventing access to essential services.

WASH:
Insufficiency of water quantity to cover basic needs such as washing, bathing and even drinking (insufficient access to water to cover these basic needs was reported by 27% of migrant respondents).

Education:

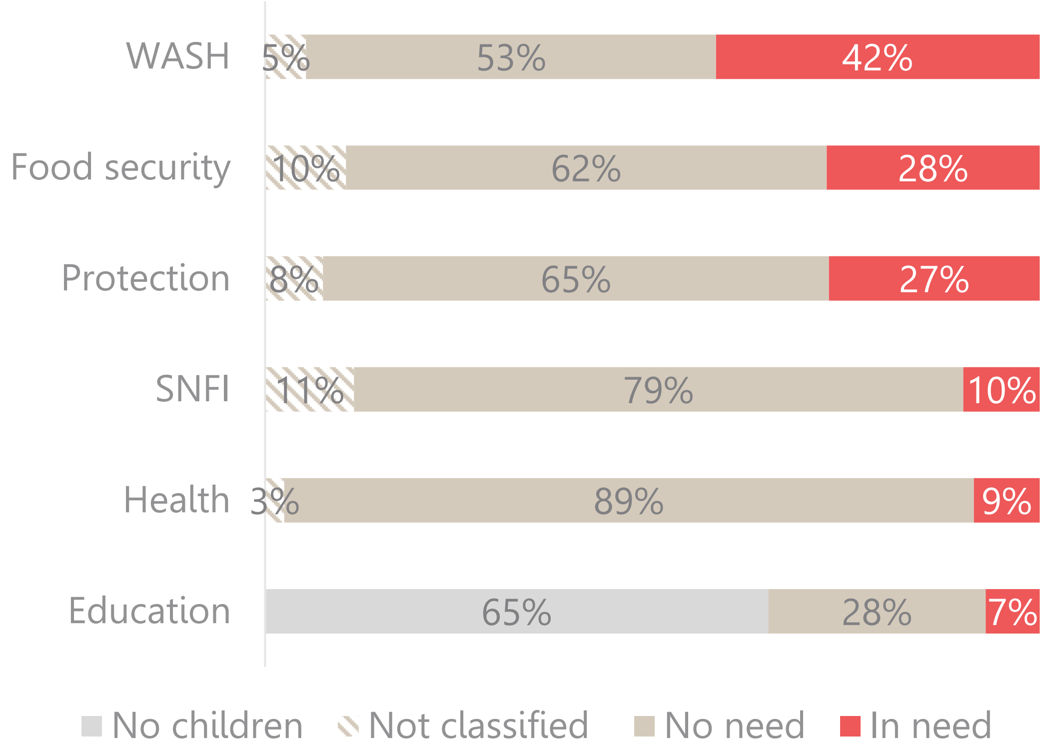
- Of all youth demographic groups among refugee and migrant households**, adolescent boys** (15-17) were most commonly reported to be out of school (53% of boys).
- Main reported contributing factors to nonenrolment: **economic or documentation-related**

What are the needs?

Findings suggest that a lack of access to documentation and unsustainable and/or insufficient livelihoods faced by migrants and refugees limits their access to essential services and basic needs, including sufficient water and quality nutrition

Refugee respondents

% of refugee respondents in need per sector



Main drivers of needs

WASH
Insufficiency of water quantity to cover basic needs such as washing, bathing and even drinking (insufficient access to drinking water was reported by **26%** of refugee respondents)

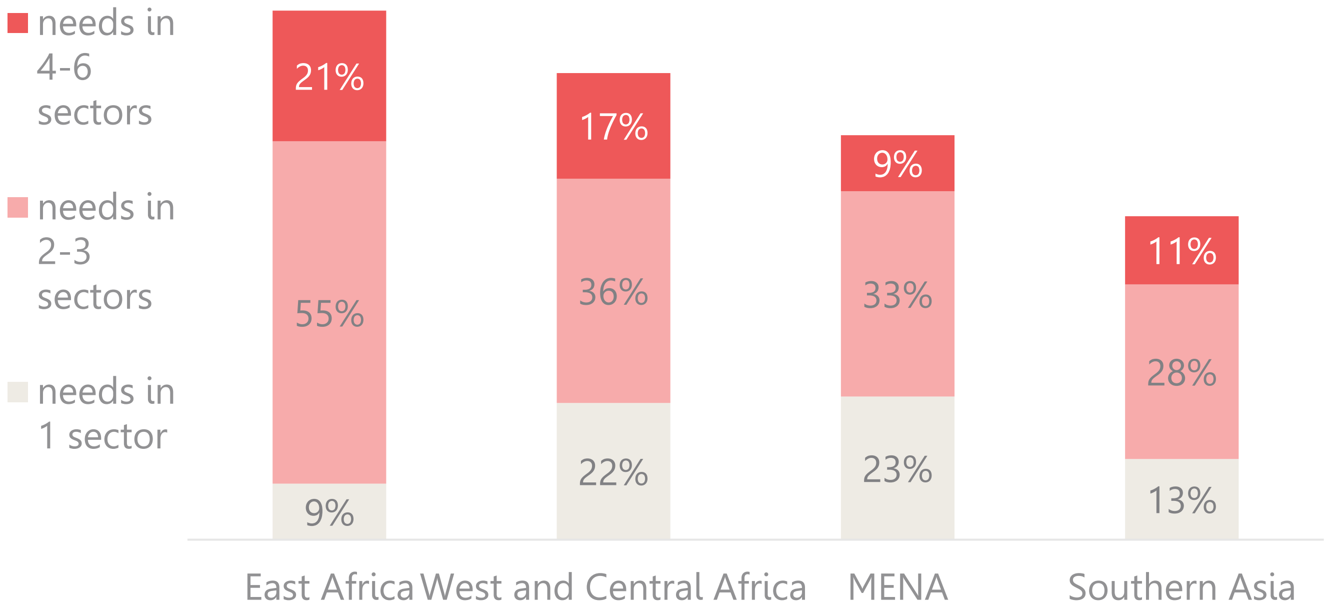
Food Security
Food security needs among respondents were mainly driven by **poor or borderline Food Consumption Scores (FCS).**

Who is in need?

Migrant and refugee respondents from Sub-Saharan Africa were most commonly found to have needs in more than one sector.

Migrant respondents

% of migrant respondents considered to be in need, per region of origin



	East Africa	West and Central Africa	MENA	Southern Asia
Overall in need:	**85%**	**74%**	**65%**	**51%**

70% of migrant respondents have at least one need across the six sectors

50% of migrant respondents were found to have needs in **more than one sector**

East African respondents were most often found to have need in **more than one sector** (**76%**).

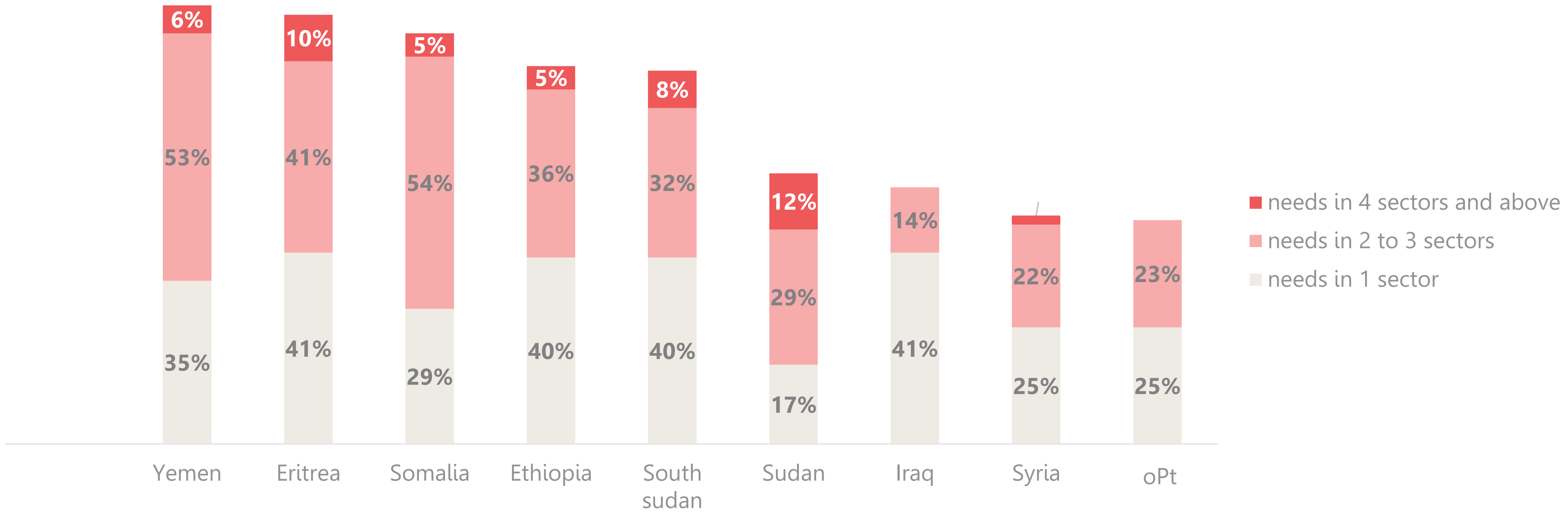
Migrant respondents from **East Africa** and **West and Central Africa** are the populations groups that are most often found to have needs in **4 sectors** or more, (**21% and 17%** respectively).

Who is in need?

Migrant and refugee respondents from Sub-Saharan Africa were most commonly found to have needs in more than one sector.

Refugee respondents

% of refugee respondents considered to be in need, per country of origin



Overall in need:	**94%**	**92%**	**88%**	**82%**	**80%**	**59%**	**55%**	**48%**	**48%**

Where are the needs?

Needs among **migrant** respondents are particularly high in the **South** and in most Mantikas in the **West** for **both migrants and refugees**.
Indicative pattern of **clustering of needs appearing** in Mantikas where **transit hubs** along migration routes are located

Migrant respondents

% of migrant respondents found to be in need, per Mantika

Mantika	%
West	
Zwara	97%
Azzawya	93%
Tripoli	86%
Aljfara	82%
Almargeb	29%
Misrata	14%
East	
Ejdabia	66%
Benghazi	66%
South	
Sebha	100%
Murzuq	83%

In all mantikas except **Aljfara**, protection needs were found to be the most common type of need among respondents.

In Aljfara, migrant respondents most commonly had needs related to food security (**64%**).

Food security needs among migrant respondents in **Aljfara** were mostly driven by **poor or borderline food consumption scores (FCS)**, which are based on the reported **quantity and variety of food** consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection.

36% and 32% of respondents in Aljfara are found to have poor or borderline FCS respectively.

Where are the needs?

Needs among migrant respondents are particularly high in the South and in most Mantikas in the West for both migrants and refugees. Indicative pattern of clustering of needs appearing in Mantikas where transit hubs along migration routes are located

Refugee respondents

% of refugee respondents found to be in need, per Mantika

Mantika	%
West	
Tripoli	86%
Azzawya	75%
Aljfara	74%
Almargeb	72%
Misrata	14%
Zwara	6%
East	
Benghazi	29%

The main drivers for these needs, in all mantikas are **WASH needs**, except for **Aljfara.**

In Aljfara, food security needs were the most common type of needs found among respondents **(45%)**.

Food security needs among respondents in Aljfara were mainly driven by a relatively high proportion of respondents found to have a **poor or borderline** FCS.

Conclusion

Differences in displacement trends

- **66%** of migrant and refugee respondents have been in Libya for **more than one year**
- **70%** of refugee respondents reported intending to leave Libya, in the six months following data collection whereas **67%** of migrant respondents reported wanting to stay in Libya in the six months following data collection

Common challenges driving the needs of refugees and migrants

- Findings suggest that lack of documentation causes barriers to accessing services, driving the **protection** needs found among the migrant population
- Lack of sufficient livelihood emerged as key driver of poor water access and quality food consumption, likely heightening the needs in **food security and WASH** of both migrant and refugee population
- Migrant and refugee respondents from East Africa and West Central Africa were found to have the most complex needs profiles (with multiple overlapping needs)

Localised and heightened needs in West and South

- Needs among migrant respondents appeared particularly high in the **South** and in most Mantikas in the **West** for **both migrants and refugees.**

Thank You

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action