## Research Terms of Reference Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan Population LBY2105a Libya

May 2021 Version 1

#### REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

## 1. Executive Summary

Country of	Libya					
intervention						
Type of Emergency		Natural disaster	X Co	nflict		Other (specify)
Type of Crisis		Sudden onset	□ Slo	w onset	Х	Protracted
Mandating Body/	Europ	ean Civil Protection and Hur	manitari	an Aid Operations (E	CH	O) [Confirmed, budget
Agency	code	pending], United Nations Off	fice for t	ne Coordination of H	um	anitarian Affairs
	(UNO	CHA) [Anticipated, budget c	ode per	ding], United States	s Bu	reau for Humanitarian
	Affairs	s (USBHA) [Anticipated, bud	get code	e pending]		
IMPACT Project Code	Pend	ing finalized financial sheets				
Overall Research						
Timeframe (from	01/03	/2021 to 28/02/2022				
research design to final						
outputs / M&E)				-		
Research Timeframe	1. Pilo	ot/ training: 04/06/2021		6. Preliminary pre	ser	itation: 19/09/2021
Add planned deadlines	2. Sta	rt collect data: 14/06/2021		7. Outputs sent fo	or va	alidation: 31/12/2021
(for first cycle if more than	3. Data collected: 31/07/2021			8. Outputs published: 31/01/2020		
1)	4. Data analysed: 19/08/2021         9. Final presentation: 28/02/2022				28/02/2022	
	5. Da	ta sent for validation: 20/08/2	2021			
Number of	Х	X Single assessment (one cycle)				
assessments	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)					
Humanitarian	Miles	tone		Deadline		
milestones		Donor plan/strategy		//		
Specify <b>what</b> will the	Х	Inter-cluster plan/strategy		04/10/2021		
when	Х	Cluster plan/strategy		30/09/2021		
e.g. The shelter cluster		NGO platform plan/strategy	у			
will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal:		Other (Specify):		//		
Audience Type &	Audie	ance type		Dissemination		
Dissemination Specify	X Stra	ategic		X General Product	Mai	ling (e.g. mail to NGO
who will the assessment	X Programmatic			consortium; HCT pa	artic	ipants; Donors)
inform and <b>how</b> you will	Cluster Mailing (Educ				cation, Shelter and WASH)	
disseminate to inform the				and presentation of	finc	lings at next cluster meeting
audience		ner, Specityj		X Presentation of fin Cluster meeting)	ndin	gs (e.g. at HCT meeting;
		Cluster meeting) X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)				

		□ [Other, Specify]					
Detailed	X						
dissemination plan							
required							
General Objective	To del	iver up-to-date information for humanitarian actors on the severity of humanitarian					
	condit	ons of crisis-affected Libyan populations in all Libyan mantikas and selected					
	baladi	yas, with the aim of contributing to a more targeted and evidence-based					
	humar	hitarian response.					
Specific Objective(s)	1.	Understand humanitarian needs in terms of:					
		a. the impact that the crisis has had on people;					
		b. Inumanitation conditions (i.e., inving standard gaps), use of coping mechanisms and the severity of humanitarian needs) and					
		c. current and forecasted priority needs and concerns:					
		And, how these humanitarian needs differ by:					
		i. geographic location (i.e., baladiya);					
		ii. population group (i.e., internally displaced person (IDP), returnee and					
		non-displaced); and,					
		iii. pre-existing vulnerability profile. <sup>2</sup>					
	2.	Conduct gualitative interviews – both Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus					
		Group Discussions (FGDs) – in cooperation with local partners and organisations					
		in order to:					
		a. triangulate findings with those derived from quantitative data collection;					
		b. understand the specific humanitarian needs of vulnerable population groups;					
		and,					
		c. provide in-depth context to specific follow-up questions.					
	3.	Identify severity of humanitarian needs, and the proportion of respondents in each					
		category, in order to provide robust evidence to support and inform:					
		a. Key milestone documents such as the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)					
		and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2022;					
		b. The Libyan humanitarian response planning in general.					
Research Questions	1.	Pre-existing vulnerabilities					
		<ul> <li>a. virial proportion of nousenoids have pre-existing vulnerability ?</li> <li>b. And how do levels of pre-existing vulnerability differ based on:</li> </ul>					
		D. THU HOW UD IEVEIS OF PIE-EXISTING VUITIETADIIILY UITIET DASED OFF.					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The MSNA will aim to calculate the proportion of affected population groups with living standard gaps – i.e. the proportion of respondents unable to meet their basic needs in one or more sectors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pre-existing vulnerability is determined through a composite score calculated using a set of cross-sectoral indicators selected to reveal which households have conditions that may influence their members' ability to access services and fulfil their basic needs across all sectors. Pre-existing vulnerability may be social, economic, or a combination of the two. For example, female-headed households are known to face challenges in accessing services and fulfilling basic needs when compared to male-headed households.

i. Assessed baladiya <sup>3</sup> ; ii. Population group (i.e. IDPs, returnees, and pop-displaced)2
<ol> <li>Humanitarian conditions (living standards and well-being):         <ul> <li>What is the level of living standard gaps for Libyan households across the following sectors and thematic areas - Food Security, Cash &amp; Markets, Livelihoods, Shelter &amp; Non-Food Items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Health and Protection (including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Child Protection, and Mine Action)?</li> <li>And how do living standard gaps differ by:</li></ul></li></ol>
<ul> <li>3. To what level do Libyan households report using coping mechanisms across the following sectors: <ul> <li>a. Food Security, Cash &amp; Markets, Shelter &amp; NFIs, WASH, Education, Health and Protection?</li> <li>b. And how do those coping mechanisms employed differ by: <ul> <li>i. Assessed baladiya?</li> <li>ii. Population group (i.e. IDPS, returnees and non-displaced)?</li> <li>iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>
<ul> <li>4. The severity of humanitarian needs: <ul> <li>a. What is the overall severity of humanitarian needs?</li> <li>b. What proportion of households fall into each severity category?<sup>4</sup></li> <li>c. And how does the severity of humanitarian needs differ by: <ul> <li>i. Assessed baladiya?</li> <li>ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</li> <li>iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>
<ul> <li>5. Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns: <ul> <li>a. What key factors may affect Libyan households' needs in the future?</li> <li>b. And how do current priority needs/concerns differ by: <ul> <li>i. Assessed baladiya?</li> <li>ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</li> <li>iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A baladiya – corresponding to a 'municipality' – is the third level of geographic classification in Libya after region and mantika and represents the principal level at which findings will be communicated during the 2021 MSNA.

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

	6. What are households' self-identified needs and preferences around the provision of					
	humanitarian aid?					
	a. And how do these needs and preferences differ by:					
	i. Assessed baladiya?					
		ii. Population grou	p (i.e. IDP, returnees and non-displaced)?			
		iii. Pre-existing vul	nerability profile?			
Geographic Coverage	At least 41 baladiv	as in Libva will be asses	sed. The baladivas have been selected in			
	coordination with (	DCHA, the Humanitarian	Country Team (HCT), and the Assessment			
	Working Group (A	WG). Baladivas have bee	en prioritized based on several criteria, including			
	presence of vulner	able populations needs	identified in the 2020 MSNA and population			
	size <sup>5</sup> Additional b	aladivas may be covered	if additional support is provided within the next			
	weeks leading up	to data collection <sup>6</sup> The 4	1 baladivas certain to be assessed:			
	weeke leading up					
	Pagion	Montiko	Polodivo			
	Region	Walluka	Alleufro			
		Alkufra	Aikuila			
			Alabyar			
		Denshari				
		Benghazi	Gemienis			
			Suloug			
	Fast		Toukra			
		Derna	Derna			
			Albrayga			
			Aujala			
		Fidabia	Ejdabia			
			Ejkherra			
			Jalu			
			Marada			
		Aljufra	Aljufra			
		Ghat	Ghat			
			Algatroun			
		Murzuo	Alsharguiya			
		Murzuq	Murzuq			
	South		Wadi Etba			
		Sebha	Sebha			
		Llbori	Alghrayfa			
		Obali	Ubari			
		Wadi Ashshati	Brak			
		Wau Asisiali	Edri			
			Al Aziziya			
		Aliford	Janzour			
		Aljfara	Qasr Bin Ghasheer			
	West		Swani Bin Adam			
		Almargeb	Tarhuna			
		Azzawya	Azzawya			
		Misrata	Misrata			
			morata			

\_

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For more information on prioritization, see the Methodology section.
 <sup>6</sup> At the time of writing, engagement with stakeholders is ongoing to expand the scope of the MSNA. For an overview of baladiyas to be added if support is provided, see the Methodology section.

			0:1				Zliten		
			Sirt						
							Abusliem		
							Ain Zara		
			Tripoli				Hai Alandalus		
							Suq Aljumaa		
							Tajoura		
							Tripoli		
Secondary data	The to	ollowing two d	atasets were u	ised	to ca	Icul	late the sampling frame, which is		
sources	repre	sentative at th	e mantika leve	el:					
	1 2 Other •	<ol> <li>International Organization for Migration – Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) IDP &amp; Returnee Report, Round 35 (January-February 2021) (IOM, 2021a). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 6 May 2021) (accompanying dataset contains IDP and returnee population figures)</li> <li>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 2020 population data (Available <u>here</u>) (contains total population figures, adjusted with data from IOM-DTM and used to calculate non-displaced population figures. Dat published in 2020)</li> <li>ther secondary data sources include:</li> <li>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 (December 2020) (UN OCHA, 2020). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 23 March 2021).</li> <li>REACH, 2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (March 2021). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 23 March 2020).</li> </ol>							
Population(s)	Х	IDPs in cam	p (if present, e	хре	cted	Х	IDPs in informal sites		
		to be small r	minority)						
Select all that apply	Х	IDPs in host	communities				IDPs [Other, Specify]		
		Refugees in	camp				Refugees in informal sites		
		Refugees in	host communi	ties			Refugees [Other, Specify]		
	Х	Host commu	unities			Х	Returnees		
Stratification	Х	Geographica	al #:41		Disp	lace	ement status		
Select type(s) and enter		baladiyas (a	t least) <sup>7</sup>		#: 3	(IDI	Ps, returnees,		
number of strata		Population s	ize per strata		and	nor	n-displaceds)		
		is known? X	$Yes\squareNo$		Ρορι	ulat	tion size per		
					strat	a is	s known?		
	X		•		ΧΥε	es 🗆			
Data collection tool(s)	X	Structured (	Quantitative)			X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		
<u> </u>	Samp	oling method				Da	ata collection method		
Structured data	🗆 Pur	rposive					Key informant interview (Target #):		
collection tool # 1:	🗆 Pro	bability / Simple	e random				Group discussion (Target #):		
Household survey		hahility / Stratif	ied simple rando	m					
		Probability / Cluster sampling							

<sup>7</sup> With the current resources available, 41 baladiyas can be covered. At the time of writing, stakeholder engagement for further resource mobilization is ongoing. Further locations may be added if resources allow.

	🗆 Pro	bability / Stratified cluster samp	oling		X Household interview (Target #): 91659			
	X Mu	Itiple frame sampling using non	-ran	dom	□ Individual interview (Target #):			
	conve	nience quota sampling through	CS	Эs	□ Direct observations (Target #):			
	and R	andom Digit Dialing (RDD) <sup>8</sup>			□ [Other Specify]	(Tar	aet #):	
Somi-structured data					_ [ee., epee)]	(	<b>30</b> . ")	
collection tool (s) # 1	X Pu	posive			X Key informant in	tervi	ew (Target #): 5010	
Key Informant	🗆 Sn	owballing			Individual intervi	ew (	Target #):	
Interviews	□ [Ot	her, Specify]			Focus group dis	cuss	ion (Target #):	
					□ [Other, Specify]	(Tar	get #):	
Semi-structured data	Y Pu				□ Key informant in	itorvi	ew (Target #):	
collection tool (s) # 2:		owballing					Torget #):	
Focus group						ew (	iaiget #)	
discussions		ner, Specityj			X Focus group als	cuss	ion (Target #):15 <sup>11</sup>	
					□ [Other, Specify] (	Tar	get #):	
Target level of	N/A				N/A			
precision if								
probability sampling								
Data management	Х	IMPACT						
platform(s)		Other Created						
Evenented oursuit		[Other, Specify]	V	Don	ort #1.1		Drofile #:	
		Situation overview #	^	кер	OIL #. 1			
type(s)	X	Presentation (Preliminary	X	Drog	sentation (Final)	X	Factshoot #: 714	
		findings) # $13^{12}$		# 2	013			
	Х	Interactive dashboard #:1		Web	omap #:	Х	Map #: As needed	
		[Other, Specify] #:			<u> </u>			
Access	Х	Public (available on REAC	H re	sourc	e center and other	hur	manitarian platforms)	
		Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no					mination list, no	
		publication on REACH or c	othe	r platf	orms)			
Visibility Specify which	REA							
logos should be on	Donc	or: ECHO, BHA, OCHA						
ouipuis	Coor	dination Framework: ISCG						
	Partr	ers: Norwegian Refugee Co	ounc	il (NR	C), World Food Pr	ogra	am (WFP), Free Fields	
	Foun	Foundation (3F), Shiek Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO), Diwan.						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Entirely random sampling is not possible due to the phone modality of surveys and the lack of availability of phone numbers. The findings will be indicative only. For more information on RDD and sampling see the Methodology section.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The number is based on the stratified samples for the 41 baladiyas that are sure to be included. The sample may increase as more support is granted that allows for the scope to be expanded. Sample size per baladiya is based on quotas for each population group. The quotas are calculated in line with sample calculations in previous years, with quotas calculated as though it is randomly sampled with a 95% confidence interval, 10% margin of error, and 10% buffer. However, as sampling is not random, the findings will still be indicative only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Number of interviews will be dependent on quantitative findings in line with proposed trigger system, as well as support provided for data collection. See methodology section for more information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> As for the key informant interviews, this number will be dependent on quantitative data in line with the trigger system, as well as support provided for data collection. See methodology section for more information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Based on the number of active sectors and working groups in Libyan response that will use findings for the HNO.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Based on the number active sectors and working groups, as well as area coordination groups and additional key stakeholders in the Libyan response.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> One factsheet per sector and one related to Cash and Markets.

## 2. Rationale

## 2.1 Background

Since 2011, Libya has experienced several waves of fighting, and the complex socio-political landscape has given way to an increasingly protracted conflict. Throughout 2020, the conflict that began in 2011 in Libya continued to fragment the country, leaving thousands displaced and further weakening political and economic institutions. From April to June 2020, over 50,000 people became displaced, primarily due to conflict in the West which brought the total estimated number of displaced populations to 425,714 throughout the country.<sup>15</sup> An oil blockade instated in January and lasting until September 2020 deepened the economic crisis in the country, further exacerbating the liquidity shortage that has characterised the Libyan market since conflict in 2014 reduced government revenues and cash flows, and deepened mistrust in the banking system.<sup>16,17</sup> The economic situation in Libya deteriorated further with the onset of COVID-19, which resulted in various restrictive measures that disrupted livelihoods and supply lines.<sup>18</sup> In 2020, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) determined that 1.3 million people in Libya were in need.<sup>19</sup>

Renewed efforts to broker peace in Libya were initiated by political talks in Berlin in January 2020, resulting in the creation of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission.<sup>20</sup> In October, this commission reached an official ceasefire agreement, building on an informal ceasefire that had been in effect since August.<sup>21</sup> Additionally, oil production in several oil fields resumed in October after agreements on revenue distribution were reached.<sup>22</sup> In December, the two central banks met for the first time in five years and agreed to unify exchange rates.<sup>23</sup> In March 2021, the Libyan parliament approved the newly formed unified interim government. The interim government has been mandated to lead the country until the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for December 24, 2021.24

Despite the positive developments of the last months, the situation in Libya remains uncertain. The 8-month long oil blockade resulted in losses to the economy that will likely have a lasting impact.<sup>25</sup> The blockade also resulted in problems around the payment of public salaries, threatening the livelihoods and ability to meet needs of many households.<sup>26</sup> A comprehensive peace deal is also not yet in sight and territories remain disputed. The displacement caused by the shift in conflict lines this year may have long-lasting effects for these households.

Libya, like many other countries, continues to struggle with the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The first case in Libya was identified on 24 March 2020.27 Different measures including regional lockdowns and confinements have been put in place since.<sup>28</sup> The fragmented health system struggles to accommodate the needs of affected people.<sup>29</sup> The spread of COVID-19 in combination with continued violence pose significant threats to the safety and well-being of people in Libya.<sup>30</sup> As per 12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> IOM-DTM, "Libya IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 30"; IOM-DTM, "Libya IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 31."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Ayman al-Warfali, "Cash Shortage Adds to Weary Eastern Libyans' Woes," Reuters, October 7, 2020...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> REACH and Libya Cash Working Group, "Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI): 3 - 13 October," 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> ICRC, "Libya: COVID-19 and Conflict Collide, Deepening Humanitarian Crisis," ICRC, August 20, 2020,.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> UN OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 (December 2020) (UN OCHA, 2020). Available here (accessed 23 March 2021).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Sami Zaptia, "The Berlin Conference on Libya: Conference Conclusions," Libya Herald, January 19, 2020. <sup>21</sup> International Crisis Group, "Fleshing Out the Libya Ceasefire Agreement," International Crisis Group, November 4, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Benoit Faucon, "Libya Restarts Oil Production at Biggest Field," Wall Street Journal, October 11, 2020,. <sup>23</sup> "Peace Dividend for Libya Economy, as Oil Flows and Central Bank Unifies Exchange Rate after Years of Deadlock," UN News,

December 16, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Mirette Magdy, "Libya Lawmakers Approve First Unified Government since 2014," Bloomberg, March 10, 2021.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Safa Alharathy, "Boumtari: Oil Blockade Losses Amount to 130 Billion USD," The Libya Observer, October 22, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Abdelwahed, "Workers in Libya Struggle under Oil Blockade," Al Jazeera, April 3, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Walid Abdullah, "COVID-19 infections in war-torn Libya rise to 10," Andolu Agency, April 1, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> IOM, "Libya — Mobility Restriction Dashboard 8 (1 - 30 September 2020)," IOM Flow Monitoring, October 6, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Amnesty International, "Libya: Historic Discrimination Threatens Right to Health of Minorities in the South amid COVID-19," Amnesty International, April 20, 2020,.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> ICRC, "Libya: COVID-19 and Conflict Collide, Deepening Humanitarian Crisis," ICRC, August 20, 2020.

April, there are 167,825 confirmed cases in Libya and 2,823 deaths.<sup>31</sup> The Libyan government began its delayed rollout of vaccinations on April 10, 2021.<sup>32</sup>

#### 2.2. Intended impact

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

OCHA and REACH have organised the 2021 MSNA, designed data collection and analysis tools, and consulted with each sector active in the Libyan response to revise indicators. OCHA and REACH have actively engaged with humanitarian partners in March – May 2021 to assess the feasibility of, and revise methodologies in line with physical access restrictions arising out of the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19, with contingency plans designed for various scenarios (outlined in following sections). Based on the latest analysis of the situation in Libya as well as reflecting on global trends, it is unlikely that the operating environment in Libya will be such that REACH assessment teams will be able to follow previous fully in-person data collection methods.

This year's Libyan Population MSNA is intended to provide an overall understanding of household vulnerabilities, their most pressing needs and the severity of these needs, both within each sector and from a cross-sectoral perspective.

#### The Libyan population MSNA and the Refugee and Migrant MSNA

In line with the 2020 MSNA process in Libya, the 2021 MSNA will consist of two parallel data collection exercises, differentiated by population groups of interest. The first component will focus on Libyan IDPs, Libyan returnees and the Libyan non-displaced and is described in this document. The second component, which is presented in a separate Terms of Reference, will concentrate on migrants and refugees.

The rationale for not including migrants and refugees under the umbrella of population groups covered by the broader 2021 Libyan MSNA process, and instead conducting a separate MSNA, is as follows:

- Migrants and refugees have unique experiences that cannot be combined with the experiences of Libyan nationals to produce overall composite results reflecting the state of humanitarian needs country-wide
- Research into different needs profiles within migrant and refugee populations indicates that the most distinctive
  determinant of experiences are region of origin and gender. In order to produce meaningful findings on needs
  within migrant and refugee populations, groups should therefore be stratified according to these population
  characteristics.<sup>33</sup> In conjunction, migrant and refugee groups additionally are not found with similar distribution
  as Libyan populations across Libya, with migrant and refugee communities mainly concentrated within certain
  mantikas only;
- As secondary sources indicate, the proportion of migrants and refugees travelling and living in Libya with their families tends to be much lower compared to those who travel and live in Libya as individuals, making a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> WHO Health Emergency Dashboard, available <u>here</u>, [accessed 12 April 2021].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> AI Jazeera, "Libya kicks off delayed COVID-19 vaccination drive," AI Jazeera, April 10, 2021.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> See, for example, REACH, "2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA", April 2021; MMC, "North Africa 4Mi Snapshot: protection risks within and along routes to Libya – a focus on sexual abuse" (January 2020), available <u>here</u>.

household survey challenging (particularly in light of difficulties surrounding the definition of "household").<sup>34</sup> The primary unit of analysis for migrants and refugees is therefore the individual rather than the household.

The two assessments will adopt two distinct methodologies to reflect the different situation and accessibility of the migrant and Libyan population. In particular, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will use a non-representative sampling approach and will focus on the individuals, rather than the households, as the main unit of analysis (for more details, see "Population of interest" and "Primary Data Collection" sections below). It is important therefore to stress that the two MSNAs will lead to two separate reports focusing on their respective population groups of interest and are not intended to produce comparable outputs, due to the different methodological choices. However, an attempt has been made to align the Refugee and Migrant MSNA tools and indicators with that of the Libya MSNA as much as possible, to be able to draw limited comparisons between the Libyan and migrant populations.

## 3. Methodology

## 3.1 Methodology overview

As with the <u>methodological approach employed during the 2020 Libya MSNA</u>, this MSNA will follow a mixed-methods approach, with both quantitative and qualitative components. The quantitative component will consist of a household-level survey conducted remotely by phone that will assess three sub-groups that represent the three aforementioned main population groups of interest – IDPs, returnees and non-displaced Libyans. In contrast to 2020, the MSNA will cover at least 41 baladiyas (ADM3).<sup>35</sup> The number of baladiyas may increase if additional support for data collection is provided in the weeks running up to data collection.

Across the 41 baladiyas, a total of 9,165 household surveys will be conducted. Sampling will be primarily purposive with guotas for each population group in each baladiya, meaning that findings will be indicative only, as in 2020. The 2021 MSNA will aim to diversify the sources of phone numbers, partially through piloting multiple frame sampling. Purposive convenience sampling through partner networks will be supplemented with a sampling frame based on Random Digit Dialing (RDD). This method will be used to diversify phone numbers and reduce some of the bias associated with relying exclusively on partners. RDD refers to a method of sampling where phone numbers are randomly generated and dialed to get a random sample of the population who have working phones. As the RDD sample is likely to reflect the actual population distribution due to the random nature of the method, it will be hard to reach IDPs and returnees through this method, as these population groups make up only a small portion of the Libyan population.<sup>36</sup> RDD can also only be used to a limited extent because the MSNA will not cover the entire country.<sup>37</sup> This means that a significant proportion of reached households cannot be surveyed, as they will fall outside of the scope, increasing both the time required and the costs per survey of RDD. Therefore, RDD will be used to collect 1000 surveys only. Additional purposive sampling will be done to compensate, and to capture IDPs and returnees especially. To perform the analysis, the data from the two sampling frames will be merged. If it were to be possible to use RDD for the complete process of data collection, it would be possible to have generalizable and representative data. However, due to the small contribution of RDD to the overall sample, the findings will still be indicative only. The sample size per strata will be calculated as in previous MSNAs, which had a 95% confidence interval, 10% margin of error and 10% buffer, although this target level of precision will not be maintained due to the aforementioned inability to randomize data collection. Sample sizes have been kept the same to maintain some level of consistency in sampling with previous years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> IOM DTM, "Libya's migrant report. January-February 2021 (Round 35)", April 2020, available here.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> In 2020, the MSNA sampled at mantika-level (ADM2). In 2021, in order to align with the HNO and at the request of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), sampling will be at baladiya-level (ADM3).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> According to the sampling frame for the 2021 MSNA, IDP households make up 5% of the population, and returnee households make up 8% of the overall population.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> With the expected scope of 41 baladiyas at the time of writing, 60% of the population will be covered.

Data collection for the quantitative component is scheduled for 14 June to 31 July 2021. For more information on quantitative data collection, RDD and multiple frame sampling see section 3.4 below.

The qualitative components will take place after the quantitative household survey and will consist of a set of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). KIIs will (most likely) be conducted remotely by phone with expert stakeholders selected based on perceived knowledge of sectoral and cross-sectoral themes related to the respective mantika, as well as the three population sub-groups under evaluation. FGDs will be conducted using our in-house online FGD platform developed for the MSNA in 2020. Both KIIs and FGDs may potentially be partially in-person if supporting partners have the capacity to do so in line with COVID-19 safety protocols, as outlined in <u>IMPACT's SOPs for Data Collection</u> during COVID-19. The topics for qualitative investigation will be decided in conjunction with active sectors in Libya. The locations will be based on triggered for the different themes. Qualitative data collection is scheduled for September-October 2021. The exact data collection timeframe will be decided closer to the time of data collection.

### 3.2 Population of interest

## 3.2.1 Geographic area assessed

During the 2020 MSNA, sampling was done at mantika-level, covering the entire country. This posed some challenges for the HNO, as People in Need (PiN) numbers were calculated at baladiya-level. The MSNA was not able to move to sampling at this lower administrative level without sacrificing coverage due to the limited resources available. In 2021, the Libya HCT decided to limit the number of baladiyas covered by the HNO to 65 baladiyas and requested REACH to aim to cover those baladiyas at baladiya-level. Therefore, the 2021 MSNA will no longer sample at mantika-level. With the resources currently available, including support offered by International Non-governmental Organizations (INGO)s and Civil Society Organizations (CSO)s, 41 baladiyas can be covered. OCHA and REACH continue to engage in outreach to increase support and expand coverage at the time of writing. Therefore, the scope may be expanded further after the finalization of this document.

The 2021 MSNA will cover at least 41 baladiyas. The confirmed locations, as well as the locations to be added if additional resources become available, have been prioritized in close cooperation with OCHA, the HCT, the ISCG, and the AWG. Prioritization was based on several indicators, namely the 2021 HNO severity calculations, the percentage of households with two or more sectoral needs according to the 2020 MSNA, the size of the IDP and returnee populations, the size of the migrant and refugee populations, and the frequency of safety incidences according to the <u>Armed Conflict Location & Event</u> <u>Data Project (ACLED)</u> data. See the map below for the locations that will be covered, and those 10 that will be the first to be added in the weeks running up to data collection if support is provided. For more detailed information on the prioritization of those 10, see the sampling section.



#### 3.2.2 Population assessed

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

 Internally displaced person (IDP): An IDP is any "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border."<sup>38</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> IOM, DTM Libya – Mobility Tracking: Methodology, Version 11 (IOM, 2017). Available here [accessed 12 April 2021].

• Returnee: "A returnee is any person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence."<sup>39</sup>

For both IDPs and returnees, this MSNA will look specifically at displacement from baladiya of origin since 2011. Finally, for the purposes of this MSNA, the non-displaced population is defined as:

 Non-displaced: A non-displaced person is someone who is a citizen or long-term resident<sup>40</sup> of the country of focus, for whom the country of focus is their primary residence, and who does not fit the above definitions of IDPs and returnees.

### 3.2.3 Unit of measurement

This MSNA will be conducted at the household level, to maintain continuity with the previous Libyan population MSNAs. For the purpose of this MSNA, a household will be defined as follows:

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

#### 3.3. Secondary data review

The secondary data review (SDR) for this MSNA will build on the parameters of the same SDR that was conducted for the 2020 MSNA. Additions for 2021 will include:

- New and updated population data used to create the sampling frame: <u>IOM-DTM Round 35</u> data for January-February 2021 (the most recent iteration available) have been used to calculate IDP and returnee population figures. The <u>UNFPA/Libyan Bureau of Statistics 2020 population projections for Libya</u> were published shortly after quantitative data collection for the 2020 MSNA was finalized and are the most updated population estimates available and will be used this year to establish the overall population frame.
- Updated reports on the humanitarian context: This year's SDR will draw on secondary data reports on the humanitarian context in Libya that have been published since last year's SDR was completed. These reports will include: the <u>2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview</u> for Libya; <u>REACH reports on Libya</u> from the last 12 months, including the <u>2020 Libyan population MSNA</u> report; and publications by other humanitarian actors published within the last 12 months. The data will be used to verify/triangulate primary data and findings.
- Updated reports on the political/economic/social context: The SDR will also draw, as necessary, on reports released within the last 12 months covering contextual information on Libya's political, economic and social conditions. These reports will be sourced from news publications, think tanks, and other institutions with expertise on Libya. This information will be used to contextualize the findings gathered through primary data collection.
- Additional guidance documents and academic papers on remote research: In 2020, the sudden onset of COVID-19 in Libya necessitated rapid adaptation of research methods to remote data collection. In 2021, more in-depth research will be conducted on remote research methods and various ways to strengthen the validity and effectiveness of remote data collection in Libya. This research includes NGO guidance documentation as well as academic publications related to for example RDD and multiple frame sampling.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> The phrase "long-term resident" is meant to encompass members of traditionally nomadic tribes/communities who reside in Libya for all or significant portions of the year, but who do not have Libyan citizenship.

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

- Mortality, morbidity and malnutrition data: No up to date, mantika level figures on mortality, morbidity or malnutrition rates are available. The 2021 MSNA questionnaire will not gather data on mortality, morbidity or malnutrition rates, which constitutes a potential information gap. However, national-level figures on these topics are available and will be drawn upon for the SDR.
- Reports by government or other humanitarian actors on community or location-level vulnerabilities, impact on
  systems and services, living standards, and coping mechanisms: Few government or other humanitarian actors
  have the resources and/or the access to conduct assessments on the impact of the protracted crisis or current
  humanitarian conditions. This means that there will be relatively few secondary sources that REACH can use to
  triangulate results on these topics. The exception is a select set of locations where REACH has conducted or is in
  the process of conducting <u>Area-Based Assessments (ABAs)</u>.

### 3.4. Primary Data Collection

#### 3.4.1 Method

The 2021 MSNA will rely on a mixed method approach, consisting of quantitative household surveys and qualitative KIIs and FGDs. All household data collection organized and coordinated by REACH will be done remotely, in order to ensure the safety of our enumerators and respondents. The remote modality is necessitated by the ongoing spread of COVID-19.<sup>41</sup> As per 12 April, there are 167,825 confirmed cases in Libya and 2,823 deaths.<sup>42</sup> Additionally, remote data collection resulted in limited biases and data validity issues during the 2020 MSNA, underlining remote data collection as a valid alternative.<sup>43</sup>

The household surveys will take place over the phone. At least 9,165 household surveys will be conducted from 14 June to 31 July 2021. As phone numbers will be largely purposively sampled through our partners based on quotas for the different population groups (i.e. convenience sampling), the findings will be indicative only. The phone calls will be conducted by REACH enumerators, data collection partners and by enumerators employed by the RDD company. Enumerators associated with the RDD company will receive the same training as the other enumerators. They will exclusively conduct the surveys with participants reached through the RDD sampling system. In total, 1000 surveys will be conducted by the RDD company. This number was established in conversation with the RDD company based on what could feasibly be achieved within the given timeframe and scope for the MSNA. See the sampling section for more information on the specifics of RDD. The remaining surveys will be done by REACH enumerators and data collection partners. Data collection partners include Libyan CSOs and INGOs that have offered voluntary support in order to expand the scope of the MSNA.

Based on the lessons learned exercise from the 2020 Libyan population MSNA, the tool will be shortened to last maximum 30 minutes. This will be done in an effort to improve data quality and improve completion rates. The tool will be shortened in close cooperation with the active sectors and working groups in Libya, as well as other key stakeholder such as OCHA and the Assessment Working Group (AWG). For more information, see the section on tools below.

As in 2020, qualitative data collection will be used to triangulate and contextualize quantitative findings. Qualitative data collection will consist of KIIs and FGDs. Unless sufficient safety measures can be in place and assured, all qualitative data collection will be remote. In-person qualitative data collection will exclusively take place if:

- Both the enumerator and the participant(s) prefer this method;
- Both the enumerator and the participant(s) have a medical-grade mask and hand sanitizer;
- Handwashing facilities are available at the location;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> The remote data collection method aligns with <u>IMPACT's SOPs for Data Collection during COVID-19</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> WHO Health Emergency Dashboard, available here, [accessed 12 April 2021].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> See the <u>2020 Libyan Population MSNA report</u> for more information.

- A minimum of two meters' distance can be assured between the enumerators and all participants (if FGD) at all times;
- No one has to travel more than 30 minutes to reach the interview location;
- Neither the enumerator or any of the participants has had any COVID-19 symptoms (e.g. coughing or sneezing) in the 30 days prior to the interview.

The listed requirements align with the World Health Organization's (WHO) guidance on COVID-19 prevention.<sup>44</sup> Additionally, these rules are in accordance with IMPACT's SOPs on Data Collection during COVID-19 (available <u>here</u>).

If any one of the requirements are not met, data collection will be remote. In this case, KIIs will be over the phone and FGDs will be conducted using REACH Libya's in-house online FGD platform. The platform was developed to allow for asynchronous text-based discussions. Asynchronous online FGDs are preferred in Libya as internet issues are common and prevent participants from being online at the same time. The platform can accommodate discussions including:

- Open discussions between participants;
- 'Select one' or 'select multiple' polls;
- Ranking of options;
- Sharing of pictures and multi-media in discussions, including maps.

The facilitation on the platform will be done by field staff that have been trained on its use. Participation on the platform is anonymous and the data is protected on the REACH server.

The number and locations of KIIs and FGDs will be dependent on findings from the quantitative data, as well as support provided by partners. As in 2020, a trigger system will be developed based on the quantitative tool and data that will highlight key areas for qualitative follow-up. For budgetary reasons, the number of KIIs conducted by REACH will be capped at approximately 50 and the number of FGDs will be capped at approximately 15.<sup>45</sup> If humanitarian partners have the capacity to do additional qualitative data collection, then these numbers may be exceeded. The flowchart below shows how the trigger system will be operationalized.



Topics for qualitative follow-up will be based on interest from sectors, working groups, and other key stakeholders in Libya. The tools will be designed to best answer the research questions identified by stakeholders. The trigger in the quantitative

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> WHO. "Coronavirus: Prevention." Accessed 31/3/2021.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> The exact number will be based on the trigger system, as well as available resources and support provided for data collection.

data can be based on a single question or a composite indicator. The trigger will be selected or constructed to best flag needs or issues related to the theme of interest. For example, if a qualitative assessment is planned on the topic of GBV, a trigger may be set on the indicator '% of households reporting security concerns related to sexual or verbal harassment'. Qualitative follow-ups will then be conducted on the topic of GBV in all mantikas that passed the predetermined threshold for that indicator.

In addition to the triggers and follow-ups for specific topics based on sector interest, triggers will also be set for the Living Standards Gaps (LSGs) to be calculated after quantitative data collection.<sup>46</sup> Qualitative follow-ups will be conducted for the three most common LSGs. The KIIs and FGDs will take place in those baladiyas where the largest percentage of households were found to have the LSG in question. The choice for KIIs, FGDs, or a mix will depend on the nature of research questions related to the triggered LSGs. The objective of the qualitative follow-up will be to better understand the drivers of the sectoral and thematic needs identified.

In terms of the number of KIIs and FGDs per theme and per mantika, this will depend on the number of themes and the number of locations triggered. As mentioned before, the number of KIIs is capped at approximately 50 and the number of FGDs is capped at approximately 15.<sup>47</sup> The distribution of data collection resources will depend on the number of locations triggered, where it may be the case that not all data collection resources are used for this exercise.

## 3.4.2 Sampling

#### Quantitative data collection

The 2021 Libyan population MSNA will apply a dual frame approach to sampling for the quantitative household survey. As in 2020, the surveys will be conducted over the phone, which poses significant challenges for sampling. In MSNAs prior to 2020, random GPS point sampling was used for in-person surveys, making the findings representative. The phone modality complicates random selection of respondents. In 2020, Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) was pilotted to address this issue. Unfortunately, the rate of referrals was too low to rigourously apply this method. Instead, sampling ended up relying primarily on data collection partners who purposive sampled phone numbers from beneficiary lists and lists provided by local committees. This meant that findings were indicative only. In the 2021 MSNA, sampling will again have to rely on this method of purposive sampling. However, this purposive sampling will be supplemented with random sampling through Random Digit Dialing (RDD). Unfortunately the contribution of RDD surveys will not be significant enough to present representative findings. Findings for the 2021 MSNA will again be indicative only.

RDD is a method of sampling where phone numbers are automatically randomly generated and dialled. It therefore represents a form of simple random sampling. RDD is limited to the portion of the population that can be reached over the phone. In the 2021 MSNA, only cell phones will be targetted with RDD, as cell phone ownership is much more widespread in Libya then landline ownership.<sup>48</sup> In 2019, when MSNA surveys were conducted in person, 96% of households reported to have at least one smart phone in the household.<sup>49</sup> It is an inherent limitation of doing phone surveys that the part of the population witout cell phones is excluded. Additionally, women in Libya are less likely to own a cell phone, which is another key limitation as women are less likely to be selected.<sup>50</sup> This problem is in part dealt with by asking questions at household-level. Additionally, the qualitative phase will focus on women especially, in order to capture more insights on the specific

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> The LSGs are calculated in line with the Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). LSGs are calculated for each sector, and the Cash & Markets thematic area, to estimate the percentage of households with specific sectoral or thematic needs. See section 3.5 for more information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> The exact number will be based on the trigger system, as well as available resources and support provided for data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> GSMA. "<u>The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2020</u>." March 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> REACH. "2019 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment." April 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> GSMA. "<u>The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2020</u>." March 2020.

issues faced by women. See the section on qualitative data collection below for further details on mitigation strategies regarding the potential exclusion of vulnerable groups.

RDD represents a sampling frame distinct from the purposive sampling frame. According to multiple frame sampling methodology, there are robust ways of combining sampling frames to derive statistically representative findings. This option was explored extensively. Unfortunately, this proved to not be viable option for population strata level findings for several reasons. The primary reason is that for multiple frame sampling to work, at least half of the sample per strata (in most cases) would have to come from RDD. This would mean putting in place RDD sampling targets for IDP, returnee, and non-displaced households per baladiya. As the IDP and returnee population groups only consistitute a small percentage of the overall population, they will be very hard to to reach through random dialing. Setting targets for these groups would result in exponentially higher costs as well as an extended timeframe. Similarly, because not all baladiyas in the country will be used in the MSNA exclusively as a means of getting additional phone numbers from a source other than our partners. No specific geographic or population group targets will be given, though caps will be provided to avoid oversampling in more populous areas. For more information on multiple frame sampling and the decision process, please see Annex 1.

As RDD requires specific facilities and an attached call center, these surveys and the sampling will be done by a Libyan company. The remaining sampling will be done by REACH partners and enumerators. Data collection partners will be mobilized to gather phone numbers of potential respondents in the months leading up to data collection. Additionally, humanitarian sectors and their members in Libya will be asked to source phone numbers. This kind of sampling is inherently imperfect, as those households associated with local and internaitonal organizations are much more likely to be included. As a suitable alternative is missing, especially for IDPs and returnees, this method will have to be relied on in order to present indicative findings. In order to mitigate some of the limitations and biases associated with purposive sampling, data collection partners will diversify the sources of phone numbers as much as possible, and the sources of phone numbers will also be tracked to ensure no 'list' is overrepresented in any location. During and after data collection, all findings will be triangulated extensively with other sources, previous MSNAs, and local stakeholders to ensure no significant bias has been introduced.

The sample sizes per strata will be calculated using simple random sample calculations, with 95% confidence interval and 10% margin of error. This will be done to align with sample calculations in previous years. The buffer, however, will be adjusted downwards from 20% to 10% as the deletion rate for the 2020 MSNA was 1%. If the deletion rate proves to be similarly low this year during data collection, then the buffer may be reduced further and resources may be redirected to other baladiyas not yet included in sampling. The sampling frame is based on population data from the 2020 UNFPA population projections, while specific displacement figures were drawn from population figures presented in Round 35 of IOM-DTM (January-February 2021). Sample sizes are determined at baladiya-level and distributed among muhallas based on the population distribution in the 2017 UNFPA population dataset (available here). This dataset is used as it is the latest dataset that contains muhalla-level population size data. The 2020 UNFPA dataset contains data at baladiya-level only.

#### **Sampling Framework**

Minimum sample quotas based on geographic location (baladiya) and population sub-group (quantitative data collection) for the locations that are certain to be included:

Region (ADM1)	Mantika (ADM2)	Baladiya (ADM3)	IDP sample	Returnee sample	Non-displaced sample	Total sample
East	Alkufra	Alkufra	96	85	105	286
East	Alkufra	Tazirbu	0	0	101	101
East	Benghazi	Alabyar	68	0	106	174
East	Benghazi	Benghazi	105	106	106	317
East	Benghazi	Gemienis	48	49	104	201

East	Benghazi	Suloug	44	0	105	149
East	Benghazi	Toukra	38	0	105	143
East	Derna	Derna	35	105	106	246
East	Ejdabia	Albrayga	39	0	105	144
East	Ejdabia	Aujala	38	0	102	140
East	Ejdabia	Ejdabia	104	56	106	266
East	Ejdabia	Ejkherra	35	0	97	132
East	Ejdabia	Jalu	83	0	104	187
East	Ejdabia	Marada	0	0	93	93
South	Aljufra	Aljufra	71	52	106	229
South	Ghat	Ghat	91	51	105	247
South	Murzuq	Algatroun	92	57	102	251
South	Murzuq	Alsharguiya	51	64	104	219
South	Murzuq	Murzuq	91	66	105	262
South	Murzuq	Wadi Etba	102	0	102	204
South	Sebha	Sebha	104	95	106	305
South	Ubari	Alghrayfa	73	0	105	178
South	Ubari	Ubari	88	105	96	289
South	Wadi Ashshati	Brak	71	0	105	176
South	Wadi Ashshati	Edri	60	29	105	194
West	Aljfara	Al Aziziya	42	105	104	251
West	Aljfara	Janzour	97	72	106	275
West	Aljfara	Qasr Bin Ghasheer	11	104	106	221
West	Aljfara	Swani Bin Adam	27	105	105	237
West	Almargeb	Tarhuna	31	92	106	229
West	Azzawya	Azzawya	98	0	106	204
West	Misrata	Misrata	104	28	106	238
West	Misrata	Tawergha	0	98	0	98
West	Misrata	Zliten	103	81	106	290
West	Sirt	Sirt	103	106	106	315
West	Tripoli	Abusliem	98	106	106	310
West	Tripoli	Ain Zara	28	106	106	240
West	Tripoli	Hai Alandalus	102	98	106	306
West	Tripoli	Suq Aljumaa	104	87	106	297
West	Tripoli	Tajoura	102	38	106	246
West	Tripoli	Tripoli	90	79	106	275
Totals			2767	2225	4173	9165

Minimum sample quotas based on geographic location (baladiya) and population sub-group (quantitative data collection) for the first set of locations that are prioritized to be added if additional support is provided:

Region (ADM1)	Mantika (ADM2)	Baladiya (ADM3)	IDP sample	Returnee sample	Non-displaced sample	Total sample
South	Ubari	Bint Bayya	38	0	104	142
South	Wadi Ashshati	Algurdha Ashshati	56	0	105	161
West	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Ghiryan	88	0	106	194
West	Aljfara	Azzahra	86	94	105	285
West	Azzawya	Gharb Azzawya	91	0	106	197
Totals			359	94	526	979

Minimum sample quotas based on geographic location (baladiya) and population sub-group (quantitative data collection) for the second set of locations that are prioritized to be added if additional support is provided (and the above five have already been included):

Region (ADM1)	Mantika (ADM2)	Baladiya (ADM3)	IDP sample	Returnee sample	Non-displaced sample	Total sample
East	Tobruk	Tobruk	80	0	106	186
West	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Azzintan	49	0	106	155
West	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Kikkla	0	102	102	204
West	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Yefren	41	91	104	236
West	Misrata	Abu Qurayn	50	101	102	253
Totals			220	294	520	1034

If less than 5 baladiyas can be added, then the exact baladiyas that will be included in the MSNA will be chosen from this list by REACH and OCHA, with approval from the HCT.

#### Qualitative data collection

For the KIIs and FGDs, the MSNA will use purposive sampling. Interviewees will be chosen in consultation between REACH and its data collection partners. The exact number of KIIs and FGDs to be conducted per mantika is kept flexible as it depends on the triggers from the household survey and may be increased or decreased based on how many specific topic areas of follow-up are required for each geographical area. A maximum of approximately 50 KIIs and approximately 15<sup>51</sup> FGDs will be conducted. These will likely be concentrated in areas where need is typically concentrated, such as in the South and the East.

REACH has decided to conduct both KIIs and FGDs in order to fill key information gaps that are not easily investigated through quantitative measures. Additionally, the qualitative phase allows for perspectives to be shared that may be missed during the household survey, for example those of women and of experts on specific issues. A detailed description of the profiles of participants for both types of data collection method will follow below.

#### Profile of KIIs

For the KIIs the following profiles will be targeted:

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

The targeted profiles, as well as the number of individuals from each of the above stakeholder groups that are contacted, will depend on the trigger assessment system in the event that KIIs are deemed appropriate in gaining further in-depth knowledge of identified themes and research questions.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> The exact number will be based on the trigger system, as well as available resources and support provided for data collection.

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

### Profile of FGDs

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

- Non-displaced Women
- Non-displaced Men
- IDP Men
- IDP Women
- Returnee Women
- Returnee Men

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

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

A potential sampling challenge for online focus groups is the need for participants to have a smart phone or laptop, and access to the internet at least at some point during each day of the focus groups. In the table below, 2019 data is used to analyze what groups may be most likely to be excluded from the online FGD methodology. 2019 data is used here because that was the last MSNA with in-person data collection, and therefore not affected by the phone modality. It is also the best and most recent source on smartphone ownership and connectivity.

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

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

Internet penetration in Libya has been increasing year on year, with a 13% increase recorded between 2019 and 2020, reaching penetration levels of 75% as of January 2020.<sup>52</sup> Similarly, the data shows that smart phone ownership is common for Libyan populations, which reduces the likelihood of this being a barrier for the targeted groups.

However, online FGDs do risk excluding Libyan women. The 2020 Connected Women report published by the GSMA indicates that women in the MENA region have significantly less access to mobile phones and mobile internet. In 2019, the gender gap for mobile ownership in the region was 9%. More problematically, the gender gap for mobile internet use was 21% in the same year.<sup>53</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

## 3.4.3 Tools

The tool for **quantitative data collection** is represented by a household survey encompassing different humanitarian sectors, as well as specific sections related to displacement and assistance. The 2020 Libyan MSNA tool was used as a starting point for the 2021 tool. The indicators being used in the 2021 Libya MSNA have been revised and drafted in consultation with all sectors and working groups active in the Libyan response (adhering to global core indicators developed at REACH HQ). The Libyan MSNA tool has been drafted as much as possible in alignment with that of the Migrant and Refugee MSNA in order to enable limited comparisons between the Libyan and migrant groups during and after analysis.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> DATAREPORTAL, *Digital 2020: Libya* (2020). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 12 April 2021).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> GSMA, Connected Women: The Mobile Gender Gap Report, March 2020 (GSMA, 2020). Available here (accessed 12 April 2021).

respondent's answers directly into the smartphone KoBo application during the call. Enumerators will be based in their homes and will conduct all data collection from a place that is most convenient for them and which produces as few external distractions as possible. Enumerators will have a smartphone, while phone credit will be included in contracts funded by REACH and provided to them by partners in Libya.

For those surveys conducted by the RDD company, the software used to conduct the surveys may be different, depending on the company. The software used will have to accommodate the same question types as KoBo, as the content of the tool will be exactly the same. The company will give daily and weekly updates, with completed surveys shared with REACH on a weekly basis in excel format.

**Referral pathways:** In collaboration with the Protection Sector, referral pathways for different locations have been embedded in the 2020 MSNA quantitative tool to respond to potential protection needs of respondents. At the end of the survey, respondents residing in baladiyas where a referral pathway is currently active will be provided, if interested, with the relevant name and contact details of organizations providing protection services in their baladiya. The same will be done in the 2021 MSNA qualitative tool.

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

**KIIs:** The KIIs will similarly to the household interview be collected remotely through the CATI method, meaning that the questions will be displayed in a Word format which the interviewer then reads to a respondent over a phone call and enters the respondent's narrative answers directly into the Word form. The form is designed by REACH staff in Tunis. Completed forms will be emailed to REACH staff in Tunis. Once receipt is confirmed, the enumerator's copy will be destroyed. Interviews will be translated into English by the REACH Assessment Officer with support from the Project Officer and the Project Assistant. If KIIs are conducted in person, following the measures and conditions listed in the methods section above, the tool will be in printed format with sufficient space for enumerators and potential note-takers to leave notes and transcribe as much as possible.

**FGDs:** As with KIIs, all FGDs will be conducted remotely unless the listed conditions can be met. The online FGDs will be conducted asynchronously on REACH Libya's in-house platform, meaning that it will not be necessary for all participants to be online at the same time. Instead, in a message board-style platform, participants will have one day per question, and can comment on each other's posts over the span of a few days or weeks. This means that all participants can in their own time respond to the questions posed by the facilitator. In addition, within this allotted time period there will be no limitation on which messages and which individuals a respondent can reply to. As such, if someone posts a reply, and numerous respondents post responses after this reply, a participant logging in at a later point will be able to respond to the original reply or comments made by others. Through commenting on each other's posts and ideas, consensus can still be built over the course of 1 to 2 weeks.

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

## 3.4.4 Triangulation and enumerator management

Before data collection starts, enumerators will receive comprehensive training facilitated by REACH and conducted by the data collection organisation's focal point. The focal points will have received training directly from REACH. The overall training process will consist of the following steps:

- 1. Focal points will be asked to follow extensive training modules including video presentations on Moodle, an online learning platform. The training modules will include short quizzes to ensure comprehension of the materials.
- 2. All focal points will have training calls with REACH staff after completion of the online training, for more in-depth training on key topics such as data collection ethics and the tool.
- 3. Focal points will then relay the training received to their enumerators in live sessions. Training materials will be provided to aid the training. Whenever possible, REACH staff will attend these trainings to ensure all topics are covered.
- 4. Enumerators will be obliged to take a short quiz administered by REACH using KoBo to ensure comprehension of key topics.
- 5. Enumerators will also be obliged to do and submit a practice survey using the tool.

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

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

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

- Entered phone number corresponds to phone number allocated to the enumerator;
- Type of household is correct (IDP, returnee, non-displaced; mantika); and
- Length of survey meets minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected).

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

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

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

## 3.5 Analytical Framework

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

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

Broadly in line with these four pillars, REACH will conduct its own analysis to estimate severity of humanitarian needs and proportion of households in each severity category. These findings will then be disaggregated in order to compare and contrast outcomes between different sub-groups (i.e. IDPs, returnees, non-displaced) and geographic areas.

## 3.6 Data Processing & Analysis

#### 3.6.1 Quantitative data

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

Analysis of the quantitative data will commence after the clean dataset is finalized. The first step will be assigning weights to the sample to correct for oversampling of IDP and returnee households. Returnees and IDPs will be oversampled in order to be able to present findings for these groups. The weighting will allow for more reliable analysis of aggregated data at baladiya level, regional level and national level. The weights will be based on the population data in the sampling frame. While the weighting will improve the reliability of the findings, they will remain indicative only. Consequently, no significance tests will be required. Analysis will consist of descriptive statistics only, in line with the analytical framework described above. The overall aim of the analysis is to determine, indicatively, what percentage of the different strata have sectoral or thematic needs.

## 3.6.2 Qualitative data

Qualitative data will be collected by field staff and partners. The partners and field staff will be responsible for compiling the Arabic language transcripts of interviews and FGDs. If the capacity is there, the field staff will translate the transcripts. Data from the KIIs and FGDs, will be anonymised and sent to the REACH Assessment Officer, who will work with the Lead Assessment Officer to ensure that all qualitative data is translated into English, if this was not done in the field, and that the data is reviewed for quality as it comes in, so that timely feedback can be provided to the field teams. The review of qualitative data will be done in alignment with the IMPACT Minimum Standard Checklist for Semi-Structured (Qualitative) Data Processing and Analysis.

The Assessment Officer will be primarily responsible for analysing the qualitative data, although possibly assisted by other MSNA team members. A first layer of analysis for both KIIs and FGDs will involve straightforward content analysis of data. This first layer will serve to identify key themes in the data and feed into the development of the codebook which will be the starting point for the second layer of analysis. The codebook will consist of the key themes to be classified and sorted when analyzing qualitative data. The codebook will ensure that analysis done by different team members will be comparable and follow the same approach. The second layer of qualitative analysis will be done through NVivo. NVivo allows for thematic coding within and across transcripts to identify key trends across population groups and regions. The codebook will be the starting point, but may be updated and expanded as more themes or subthemes are identified during analysis. This analysis will result in the construction of a data saturation grid exported to Excel, which identifies the type and frequency of themes arising in qualitative interviews and monitors the level of saturation for each theme. The final saturation grids will include summaries of how certain themes from the codebook were mentioned by different respondents, and include examples.

## 4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design	Yes/ No	Details if no (including mitigation)
Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid	Yes	
unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?		
Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (specifically	Yes	
by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/		
accurate reporting of information provided)?		
Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct	Yes	
result of participation in data collection?		
Does not expose respondents / their communities to any	Yes	
risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?		
Does not involve collecting information on specific topics	Yes	
which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research		
participants (both respondents and data collectors)?		
Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less	Yes	
than 18 years old?		

Does not involve <b>data collection with other vulnerable groups</b> e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	The sampling strategy for the quantitative survey does not allow for direct prevention of inclusion of these groups. However, no respondents will be asked directly about sensitive topics, and respondents can always opt to not answer specific questions. Special care will be taken to make sure the tool adheres to Do No Harm principles.
Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of <b>personally</b> identifiable information?	Yes	

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Lead Assessment Officer	Lead Assessment Officer	Research Manager, field staff, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit, Active Sectors and WGs in Libya	All active sectors and working groups in Libya, the area coordination groups, the INGO forum
Supervising data collection	Lead Assessment Officer, Assessment Officer, Operations manager	Lead Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager	OCHA
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Assessment Officer, Data Unit	Lead Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	
Data analysis	Data Unit, Assessment Officer, Assessment Officer	Lead Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	
Output production	Lead Assessment Officer, Assessment Officer, Data Unit (dashboard)	Lead Assessment Officer	Research Manager, Country Focal Point, IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors and WGs in Libya

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan Population, May 2021

Dissemination	Lead Assessment Officer	Lead Assessment Officer	Research Manager, Country Focal Point, IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit.	OCHA, Sectors and WGs in Libya
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Lead Assessment Officer	Research Manager	ACTED Project Development, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit
Lessons learned	Lead Assessment Officer	Lead assessment Officer	Research Manager, Country Focal Point, Operations Manager, Data Unit	IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit

**Responsible:** the person(s) who executes the task

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

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

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

# 5. Data Analysis Plan

Research question	Group	Indicator	Question #	Question	Instructions	Answer options	Select Multiple	Data collection level	Sampling
N/A	Consent	Consent	m.1	Hello, my name is [name of enumerator]. I am working with REACH on a survey that is being facilitated by ACTED, an international organization based in Libya. We were given your number by an organization you have interacted with or another community member, on the understanding that you might be able to help us with our survey. The survey is happening all across the country to help update humanitarian organizations about what people need, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided next year. We do not deliver any assistance ourselves. Participation in the survey is voluntary, and you can choose to stop at any time. No personal information will ever be shared. The survey takes approximately 30 minutes, and your participation would be greatly appreciated. Could you		Yes No, but I would want to participate at a later moment No, I do not want to participate		Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component

		spare some time and take the survey now?			

Consent	Consent	m.2	When can I call you to take the survey?	Agree on a moment and write it down here and for yourself on paper with this phone number, and save the survey. Write down the time you saved the survey also. Reopen when you call this person back	Free text	Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Consent	Consent	m.3	Thank you very much for agreeing to participate. If you would like to submit any complaints about this survey, you may do so using the phone number provided now - this number refers to a hotline set up independent from our organisation, so you will speak to a person different to myself and I will not be informed. [Enumerator must provide phone number in the interview and advise the respondent to write it down 1404]. As			Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component

			mentioned the survey will take about 40 minutes.			
Biodata	% of HoH by age and sex	m.4	The questions in this survey are about 'households'. A household is a group of people who live under the same roof and who share food and other key resources. This includes people that are not a part of your family but you are hosting and sharing expenses with. The 'head of household' is the person in the households who is the senior and main decision-maker. Are you the head of your household?	Yes No	Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Biodata	% of HoH by age and sex	m.5	Are you willing and able to respond to the questions on behalf of the household?	Yes No (End of survey)	Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan Population, May 2021

Biodata	% of child-headed household (where child is anyone <18 years of age)	m.6	How old is the head of the household?	<ol> <li>Less than 18 years old</li> <li>18 to 24 years old</li> <li>25 to 34 years old</li> <li>35 to 44 years old</li> <li>45 to 60 years old</li> <li>More than 60 years old</li> </ol>	Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Biodata	% of child-heade household (where child is anyone <18 years of age)	m.7	How old are you?	<ol> <li>Less than 18 years old (end interview)</li> <li>18 to 24 years old</li> <li>25 to 34 years old</li> <li>35 to 44 years old</li> <li>45 to 60 years old</li> <li>More than 60 years old</li> </ol>	Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Biodata	% of female- headed households	m.8	Is the head of household male or female?	Male Female	Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Biodata	Gender of respondent	m.9	Enumerator to note down respondent gender (if in doubt, ask)	Male Female	Individual	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Biodata	# of individuals in HH	m.10	How many people live in your household, including yourself?	Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.11	Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household, including yourself.	Note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.12	Infants (0 – 5 years)	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.13	Children (6 – 14 years)	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.14	Children/Youth (15 – 17 years)	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.15	Young adults (18-35)	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.16	Adults (36 – 59 years)	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.17	Elderly (60+ years)	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.18	Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household, including yourself.	Note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.19	Infants (0 – 5 years)	integer	d	łousehol Is	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.20	Children (6 – 14 years)	integer	H d	lousehol Is	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.21	Children/Youth (15 – 17 years)	integer	H	lousehol Is	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.22	Young adults (18-35)	integer	H	lousehol Is	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.23	Adults (36 – 59 years)	integer	H	lousehol Is	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Househol d compositi on	% of HH members by sex and age	m.24	Elderly (60+ years)	integer	H	lousehol Is	Non- probability quota with RDD component
What is the prevalence of separation of children in Libya?	Separatio n of children	% of HHs with at least one child (<18) not residing in the HH	m.25	Does your HH have any child, son or daughter (<18 years) not currently living in the HH?	Yes No Don't know Prefer ot to answer	H	łousehol Is	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Separatio n of children	# of children (<18), on average, that do no reside in the HH	m.26	If yes, how many?		integer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Separatio n of children	% of HHs with at least one child (<18) not residing in the HH (3), by reason	m.27	What is the reason for why your children/child are/is not living in the household?		Married and left the house Left the house to seek employment Left the house to study Left the house to engage with armed groups Kidnapped/abducted Missing (left and no news) Arbitrarily detained Do not know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Separatio n of children	% of boys/girls in early marriage, at the time of data collection, by civil status of children	m.28	What is the civil status of the child or children who are not in your household	If there are multiple children outside the household, select multiple if for different reasons.	Single Married Divorced Widowed Don't know Decline to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Metadata	Place of actual residence	m.29	Which Mantika are you currently living in?		[[admin2]]		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Metadata	Place of actual residence	m.30	Which Baladiya are you currently living in?		[[admin3]]		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with

N/A

						RDD component
Metadata	Place of actual residence	m.31	Which Muhalla are you currently living in?	[[admin4]]	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Metadata	% and # HHs, by displacement status	m.32	Has your household ever been displaced from a Baladiya you were living in since 2011 as a result of the conflict or any other stress events such as natural disasters?	Yes No	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Metadata	% and # HHs, by displacement status	m.33	Are you currently living in the Baladiya that you were initially displaced from? (Hint: has the household returned to the Baladiya they were displaced from)	Yes No	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Metadata	% and # HHs, by displacement status	m.34	This household is a [non- displaced / returnee / IDP] household.	note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

What are the key drivers and patterns of displacement?	Displacem ent	% of IDP HHs that have been displaced from their baladiya of origin by year.	d.1	When was your household displaced from your baladiya for the first time?	Do not read list	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Displacem ent	% of returnee HHs that have returned to their baladiya of origin within the last 2 years.	d.2	When did your household return to this baladiya after your most recent incidence of displacement?	Do not read list	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Displacem ent	% of IDP and returnee HHs that have been displaced more than once since 2011	d.3	How many times has your household been displaced since 2011?	Do not read list	One time Two times Three times Four times Five times More than five times Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component	
------------------	---	-----	--	------------------	--	----------------	---	
Displacem ent	Length of time since IDP or returnee HH's arrival in this baladiya	d.4	When did your household arrive in this baladiya?	Do not read list	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component	
Displacem ent	IDP HHs' place of origin, by %	d.5	What mantika in Libya was your household living in before you were first displaced?		[[admin2]]	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component	
Displacem ent	IDP HHs' place of origin, by %	d.6	What baladiya in Libya was your household living in before you were first displaced?		[[admin3]]	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component	

Displacem ent	% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their baladiya of origin because they lost their home (i.e., either because it was destroyed, or because they were evicted) % of IDP and returnee HHs that left their baladiya of origin because of violence or the threat of violence (i.e., either because of	d.7	What are the main reasons why your household left its baladiya of origin?	Do not read list	Damage to house or shelter Inability to pay rent Problems accessing services (such as education or health care) Violence and/or security issues in the Baladiya Fear of persecution Fear of forced recruitment Seeking support from family living elsewhere Flooding or other natural disaster No opportunity for work in the Baladiya Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	household, or the presence of explosive hazards)							
	% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their baladiya of origin because they could not access basic services (i.e., healthcare, education, electricity or							

energy, water, or housing)					
% of IDP and returnee HHs that left their baladiya of origin because there was no opportunity for work					

	Displacem ent	% of HHs that intend to move to a new place of residence within the next 6 months % of IDP HHs intending to return to their baladiya of origin within the next 6 months	d.8	What are your household's movement intentions in the next 6 months?	Do not read list	Return to the baladiya of origin Stay in the current baladiya of residence Settle elsewhere within Libya Move to a country outside of Libya Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
What are the primary sources of income of Libyans?	Source of income	% of HHs by main source of income	c.1	What is your household's main source of income?	Do not read list but probe with answer options if needed	Members of the HH are working Savings Humanitarian assistance (including local charities) Remittances Loans (formal or informal) Government subsidies No income source Prefer not to answer Other	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Source of income	% of HHs relying on government subsidies, according to type of government subsidies	c.2	Which government subsidies received by your household represent a main source of income?	Do not read list	Social Solidarity Fund (such as Basic Assistance Grand, PWD Grant, or Emergency Assistance) From the Ministry of Social Affairs (such as the Wives and Children Grants, the Marriage Grant) Zakat fund (Monthly Cash Assistance) From the Ministry of Sponsorship of Families of Martyrs, Missing persons & Amputees Social Security Fund (retirement pension for former public and private employees). Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Source of income	% of HHs by type of employment as their main source of income	c.3	The next question is about the job or type of employment that is your main source of income. What type of job is it?	Do not read list	Permanent job (go to work regularly with predictable monthly salary) Temporary job (short-term employment, less predictable source of income) Daily labour (highly unpredictable form of work, day- to-day knowledge of income source) Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Source of income	% of HHs that have worked in agricultural production in the past year	f.1	Did your household engage in any agricultural activities such as crop farming, raising animals, fishing, etc., for income generation or food consumption at any point in the last 12 months?	Do not read list	No Yes, crop production Yes, livestock production Yes, fishing/fisheries Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Source of income	% of HHs that have had to reduce (totally or partially) agricultural activities in the last 12 months because of a loss of productive assets.	f.2	Did you or your household have to stop or reduce any of those activities in the last 12 months?	Do not read list	Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Source of income	HHs' reported reasons for reducing (totally or partially) agricultural activities in the last 12 months, by %	f.3	Why did you or your household have to reduce or stop these activities?	Do not read list	Loss of productive assets (e.g. Livestock, tractors, fishing boats) Forced displacement Bad harvest Crop destruction and/or damage of agricultural land Land grabbing/loss of land Lost interest Movement restrictions (related to conflict or COVID-19) Loss of employees Don't know Prefer not to answer Other	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Source of income	Food expenditure	f.4	During the past 30 days, could you estimate the market value (in LYD) of food items your household produced and kept for own consumption?	If the respondent does not know, enter 999	Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount and % from each source	c.4	Can you estimate your household's income (in LYD) over the last 30 days from each of the following sources?	Read list and enter integer for each. If no income from that source, enter 0	note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount	c.35	Permanent job		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount	c.36	Temporary or daily labour		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount	c.37	Income from own business		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount	c.38	Humanitarian assistance (incl. From local charities)		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount	c.39	Remittances		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount	c.40	Loans		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Income modality	HH income over the last 30 days, by amount	c.41	Government subsidies		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
How much money (LYD) do Libyan households typically spend in a 30 day and a 6 month period?	Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by amount	c.6	In the last 30 days, could you estimate how much your household spent for in total in LYD?	Do not read list	Less than 350 LYD Between 350 and 549 Between 550 and 749 Between 750 and 949 Between 950 and 1149 Between 1150 and 1349 Between 1350 and 1549 Between 1550 and 1749 Between 1750 and 1949 Between 1950 and 2149 Between 2150 and 2349 2350 or more Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
'	Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by amount	c.7	If more than 2350, please specify the amount		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.8	During the past 30 days, how much did you spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption?	Read list and enter integer for each.	Note	House ds	hol Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.9	Food		Integer	House ds	hol Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.10	Water		Integer	House ds	hol Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.11	Rent (incl. Utilities)		Integer	House ds	hol Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.12	Hygiene items (incl. Soap, female hygiene products, etc.)		Integer	House ds	hol Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.13	Fuel		Integer	House ds	hol Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.14	Transportation (public or private)		Integer	House ds	hol Non- probability quota with RDD component

Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.15	Communication (e.g. Phone credit)		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	c.16	Any other regular expense (please specify)		Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in the last 6 months, by % per type	c.42	During the past 6 months, how much did your household spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption?	Read list and enter integer for each, emphasize last 6 months	Note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in the last 6 months, by % per type	c.43	Shelter maintenance or repair		integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in the last 6 months, by % per type	c.44	Non-food household items (clothing, blankets, cooking pots, etc.)		integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in the last 6 months, by % per type	c.45	Health costs (including medication)		integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in the last 6 months, by % per type	c.46	Education costs (school fees, supplies, uniforms)		integer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in the last 6 months, by % per type	c.47	Debt repayment		integer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Expenditu re	Reported expenditure in the last 6 months, by % per type	c.48	Any other infrequent expense (please specify)		integer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extend are households able to meet their needs?	Unmet needs	% of HH reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days, per category of needs	c.19	I will now list 9 categories of needs. In the past 30 days, did you ever have trouble meeting the following essential needs because you could not afford them? Please tell me for each category I will list whether you were able to afford your needs - note we are just asking about financial coverage, we will discuss other safety/security/access concerns later.	Read list and select all that the respondent could not cover in the last 30 days	Food Drinking water Water for other needs Essential communication needs, such as phone credit or provider costs Essential education needs, such as tuition, fees, books, etc. Essential health needs, such as medicines or treatments Essential shelter needs, such as rent and utilities Essential transport services Essential hygiene needs Other, such as legal support, please specify None of the above	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

To what extent do households use coping strategies to deal with an inability to meet needs?	LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.20	Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you have dealt with situations were you did not have enough resources to cover your basic needs. Could you tell me for each of the following actions whether you had to undertake them in the last 30 days because of a lack of resources? If you already used up a certain action before the last 30 days, or if a strategy is not applicable to you, please say so. In the last 30 days, when you had a lack of resources, did you ever have to	Note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.21	Sold non-productive household assets or goods (TV, household appliance, furniture, gold, etc.)	Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.22	Spent savings	Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.23	Borrowed money	Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.24	Reduced expenses on education	Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.25	Sold productive household assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, car, etc.)	Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.26	Reduced expenses on health (including drugs)	Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.27	HH members over 18 engaged in degrading or illegal income activities (e.g. theft, smuggling)	Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.28	Children (below 18) had to engage in income generating activities	Yes No, because I this activity wit months and ca doing it No, because I shortage of res necessary Not applicable	already exhausted thin the last 12 annot continue did not face a sources/not	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.29	Sold house or land	Yes No, because I this activity wit months and ca doing it No, because I shortage of res necessary Not applicable	already exhausted thin the last 12 annot continue did not face a sources/not e/not available	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.30	Took on an additional job	Yes No, because I this activity wit months and ca doing it No, because I shortage of res necessary Not applicable	already exhausted thin the last 12 annot continue did not face a sources/not	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	LCSI	% of HHs who resorted using one or more livelihood coping strategies, by type of stratefy	c.31	Reduced expenditures on essential non-food items (water, hygiene items, etc.)		Yes No, because I already exhausted this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue doing it No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary Not applicable/not available		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Do Libyan households have safe shelters and occupancy statuses?	NFI	% of HHs that own the basic items needed to lead and sustain a minimum decent standard of living, by number and types of items owned	s.1	I will read a list of household items, please tell me which of these items your HH does not have and needs urgently.	Read list and select all that the respondent is in need of	Mattresses Blankets Clothing for mild/warm weather Clothing for cold weather Heating systems Gas/electric stove Water storage containers (water tank, jerry cans, etc.) Kitchen items (pots, plates, cups, etc.) Cooking fuel Female hygiene items (e.g. sanitary pads) Personal hygiene items (e.g. toothbrushes, and excluding female hygiene items) House cleaning materials (e.g. detergent, towels) No need for any of the listed items	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Shelter	% of HH living in substandard shelter type (e.g., unfinished building, public space not usually used for shelter, private space not usually used for shelter, tent or caravan, temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO, camp)	s.2	What type of house or accomodation do you live in?	Do not read list	Private room in an apartment/house shared with other people (not family members) Room shared with other people (not family members) Apartment (not shared) House Hotel Unfinished/unenclosed building Private building not usually used for shelter (e.g. Basement, garage, store, warehouse, etc.) Public building not usually used for shelter (e.g. School, mosque, etc.) Emergency shelter not provided by iNGOs or local NGOs (e.g. tent or caravan) Temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO Camp or informal settlement Connection house (note to translator: refers to a house arranged by smugglers) Outdoors/no shelter Other Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
---------	---	-----	---	------------------	--	--	----------------	---

Shelter	% of HH with security of tenure for shelter (e.g., legal tenancy agreement)	s.3	How would you describe your occupancy status? For example, do you own the house, or is someone else paying for it?	Do not read list	Ownership Co-ownership Rental (with written contract) Rental (with verbal agreement) Housing provided by public authority Housing paid by employer Living at workplace Housing provided by smuggler Being hosted for free (not including by employer) Squatting (without consent of owner) Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Shelter	% of HHs whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards	s.4	Does the accomodation currently have any damage or defects?	Do not read list	No damage / negligible damage Light damage (minor repairs needed, but shelter is livable even without) Medium damage (minor/major repairs needs, shelter is livable partially and/or with some concerns for health and/or security Heavy damage (shelter is not livable without repairs, serious risk of phisical injuries and/or security) Destroyed (shelter needs to be reconstructed) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	Shelter	% of HHs with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	s.5	Does the accomodation have any enclosure issues?	Do not read list	Lack of insulation from cold or heat Leaks during rain Limited ventilation (no air circulation unless main entrance is open) Presence of dirt or debris Presence of mold or moisture issues Defective doors and windows Lack/ bad conditions of toilets Lack/bad conditions of toilets Lack/bad conditions of kitchen Lack/bad conditions of sewage system The building is made of iron, wood, or other unsuitable materials Doors/windows cannot be locked None Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
How reliable is the power network in	Power network	% of HHs with access to electricity, by source of electricity	s.8	What is your main source of elecricity?	Do not read list	No access to electricity City grid Personal generator Communal generator Solar panels Don't know Other (specify)		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Power network	% of HHs with access to electricity, by hours per day	s.9	How many hours per day, on average, does your household have access to power (electricity)? Enter '0' if you have no access at all		Integer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	Eviction	% of HHs threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason	s.6	Have you experienced eviction or the threat of eviction within the past 6 months?	Use question options as probes, in case they say no ask about someone they know	Yes, have been threatened with eviction verbally Yes, have been threatened with eviction in written form Yes, have been evicted No, but I am afraid it might happen soon No but I know someone in this area who has been evicted No Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
How common is eviction and the threat of eviction?	Eviction	% of HHs threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason	\$.7	Why do you think you were evicted / threatened with eviction?	Do not read list	Unable to pay rent Lack of rental contract Discrimination/xenophobia Order from local authorities Order from local armed groups Disagreement with other tenants or neighbors Accommodation was needed by others/landlord wanted to rent accommodation to others Lack of documentation Damage to the property Loss of job (for respondents who's housing was provided by employers) Unmet expectation by the landlord that the tenant would provide free labour or sexual or other favours Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Do households have access to improved and safe sanitation facilities?	Sanitation facilities	% of HHs having access to a functional and improved sanitation facility	w.1	What kind of sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) does your household usually use?	Do not read list	Flush or pour/flush toilet Pit latrine without a slab or platform Pit latrine with a slab and platform Open hole Pit VIP toilet (Pit latrine with ventilation) Bucket toilet Plastic bag Hanging toilet/latrine None of the above, open defecation Other (specify) Don't know	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Sanitation facilities	% of HHs having access to a safe sanitation facility	w.2	Does the latrine/toilet have lights and locks?	Do not read list	Yes, locks and lights Locks but no lights Lights but no locks Neither Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Do households have access to soap?	Soap	% of HHs with access to soap	w.3	Do you currently have soap in your household?		Yes No Don't know Prefer to say	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

To what extent do households have access to sufficient and safe water?	Water	% of HH relying on unimproved sources of water	w.4	What is your household's main source of drinking water?	Do not read list	Public network (connected to the shelter) Bottled water Water trucking Tap accessible to the public Protected well (e.g. in your house or in the mosque) Unprotected well Surface water (lakes, ponds, rivers, etc.) Rainwater Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Water	% of HH with access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic uses	w.5	In the past 30 days, were there ever any times that you did not have enough water to meet any of the following needs for your household?	Read list and and select all needs that the respondent was not able to meet.	Drinking Cooking Personal hygiene (washing or bathing) Other domestic purposes (cleaning house, floor, etc.) I was able to meet all needs I prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	Water	Consistency of access to water from the public network by the respondent within the last 7 days	w.6	Over the past 30 days, on average how many days per week did your household have access to water from the public network?	Do not read list	Every day (7 days per week) Most days (4-6 days per week) Rarely (1-3 days per week) Not at all (0 days per week) Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Do households in Libya consume sufficient amount of foods?	FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.5	Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about the meals you and your household had in the last 7 days. This information will help us understand the range of foods eaten in Libya, and if there is anything important missing. I will list 8 food groups, can you tell me for each, how often you have eaten them in the last 7 days? First, how often in the last 7 days have you eaten	Note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.6	1. Cereals, grains such as bread and pasta, and potatoes	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.7	2. Beans or nuts,	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.8	3. Milk and dairy products, such as cheese or yoghurt	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.9	4. Eggs, meat, and fish	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.10	5. Vegetables	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.11	6. Fruits	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.12	7. Oil and fat, such as vegetable oil or butter	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	FCS	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	f.13	8. Sugar and sweets, such as jam, or sugary drinks	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent do households use food-based coping strategies to deal with a lack of food?	rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.14	Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about actions you may taken in the last 7 days to deal with a lack of food or money to buy food. For each action, could you tell me how many days you have had to undertake the action? Note that these questions can be sensitive, and if you prefer not to answer at any stage just let us know and we will move on. 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:	Note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	t.15	1. Borrow/receive tood from friends or relatives	Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.16	2. Limit portion size for all HH members at mealtimes	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.17	3. Reduce portion sizes and meals for adults in order for small children to eat	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.18	4. Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day (for all HH members)	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.19	5. Purchase food on credit	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.20	6. Go whole days without eating	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.21	7. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.22	8. Send children to eat elsewhere	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.23	9. Send women and/or children to work for food	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
	rCSI	% of HHs relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	f.24	10. Use bank checks to purchase food	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent do households face barriers to accessing and	Markets	% of HHs that are able to access a marketplace or grocery store	c.32	Does your household have access to a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes travel time in your mahalla or close to your mahalla?	Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
their neighborhoods?	Markets	% of HHs reporting issues accessing marketplaces	c.49	In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to consistently accessing markets?	Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with

								RDD component
Markets	Most reported barriers to accessing markets, by % of respondents	c.33	What kinds of barriers to accessing markets did you experience?	Do not read list	Live too far from marketplace / no means of transport Prices too high Lack of access to cash Transportation too expensive Damage to marketplace Damage to roads leading to marketplace Insecurity travelling to and from marketplace Insecurity at the marketplace Curfew and other COVID-19 related measures prevented access to market Marketplace never open at a time when we can visit Presence of explosive hazards Discrimination by vendors Language barriers Restrictions based on gender (stops members of my HH going out without being authorised/accompanied by a male person, members of my HH are afraid of harassment at the marketplace, etc.) Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	T	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	Markets	% of HHs that are able to access enough cash to meet household needs in the last 30 days	c.34	Did you have any issues withdrawing sufficient cash from the bank to meet your household's needs in the last 30 days?	Do not read list	No issues Yes, issues with the bank Yes, my income is too low Yes, delay in payment of my salary No, income paid directly in cash Yes, Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent do nouseholds have access to different kinds of medical care?	Access to health care	% of HHs with access to public and private health care	h.1	If you or someone in your household needed healthcare, what kind of health facilities would you have access to in your Baladiya? E.g. Where would you go if you had a health problem? Note: a person who can physically access a facility but would not go there because unable to pay or scared of arrest should not considered as having access to it	Read list and select all that aplly	Public hospital/primary care Private clinic/primary care Clinic run by an iNGO/UN agency Pharmacy Mental heathcare facilities Traditional healers/medicine None Other (please specify) Prefer not to answer	T	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
What kinds of barriers do households face when trying to access health care?	Barriers to health care	% of HHs that accessed health services in the previous 90 days	h.2	During the last 3 months, did anyone in your household have a health problem and needed to access health care (including mental health services)? Note: a health problem here refers to a problem that cannot (or should not) be addressed with painkillers or other over- the-counter medication alone.		Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Barriers to health care	% of individuals with access to public and private health care	h.3	If yes, please tell me how many people in your household in the last 3 months were NOT able to obtain health care when they felt they needed it?	Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
			Note: Visiting a pharmacy does not count as obtaining health care			

Barriers to health care	% of HHs who report having faced challenges in the previous three months when accessing health care	h.4	What barriers did your household experience that prevented you from accessing the health care you needed in the last 3 months? [choose up to 3 most important]	Do not read this list to respondents. Listen to their answer and choose the three options that fit best	No problems Cannot afford to pay for health services No healthcare facilities availabe in my area Facilities closed due to COVID- 19 Health facilities too far/transport too expensive Security concerns around travel to the health facility Security concerns at the health facility Safety concerns for women at the health facility Discrimination at health facilities Lack of trust in health workers Poor quality health care Accessibility issues for people with disabilities Lack of medicines at the health facilities Overcrowding Long waiting times at health facilities Social stigma around mental health services Lack of documentation Other (please specify) Prefer not to answer	Τ	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
-------------------------------	---	-----	---	--	---	---	----------------	---

Barriers to health care	% of HHS who report having faced challenges in the previous three months when accessing health care	n.5	Has your nousenoid experienced any of the following barriers or problems when accessing health care in the last 3 months? [choose up to 3 most important]	Do not read this list to respondents. Listen to their answer and choose the three options that fit best	No problems Did not need to access healthcare Cannot afford to pay for health services No healthcare facilities availabe in my area Facilities closed due to COVID- 19 Health facilities too far/transport too expensive Security concerns around travel to the health facility Security concerns at the health facility Safety concerns for women at the health facility Discrimination at health facilities Lack of trust in health workers Poor quality health care Accessibility issues for people with disabilities Lack of medicines at the health facilities Overcrowding Long waiting times at health facilities Social stigma around mental health services Lack of documentation Other (please specify) Prefer not to answer		ds	probability quota with RDD component
-------------------------------	---	-----	--	--	---	--	----	---

How long do households generally have to travel to reach health facilities?	Distance to health facilities	% of HHs that can access primary healthcare within one hour's walk from dwellings	h.6	How long (in minutes) does it take anyone from your household to reach the nearest functional healthcare facility (including clinics, hospitals), using your normal mode of transport?	integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent do households have documentation relation to vaccination for children in the household?	Immunizat ion records	% of children under-5 years of age with a vaccination card	h.7	How many children in your household have a National Child Immunization Record, immunization records from a private health provider, or any other document where vaccinations are written down?	Integer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent do households have access to COVID- 19 testing facilities?	COVID-19 testing	% of households with access to COVID-19 testing facilities	h.8	Do you have access to COVID-19 testing facilities in your Baladiya?	Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
How common in enrollment of school-aged children in Libya in education?	Enrollmen t	% and # of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in formal or informal education, per age and sex groups	e.1	For the 2020-2021 school year, how many school-aged children (6-17 years) in the household were enrolled/registered in formal or non-formal school? Note: This does not mean going physically to school (as schools were partially closed), but that the child was registered/affiliated with a school. This includes registered in either full-time public schools or recognised private schools.	Note	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Enrollmen t	% and # of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in formal or informal education, per age and sex groups	e.2	1. Boys (aged 6-14)	integer	Househo ds	I Non- probability quota with RDD component
Enrollmen t	% and # of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in formal or informal education, per age and sex groups	e.3	2. Girls (aged 6-14)	integer	Househo ds	I Non- probability quota with RDD component
Enrollmen t	% and # of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in formal or informal education, per age and sex groups	e.4	3. Male youths (aged 15-17)	integer	Househo ds	I Non- probability quota with RDD component
Enrollmen t	% and # of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in formal or informal education, per age and sex groups	e.5	4. Female youths (aged 15-17)	integer	Househo ds	I Non- probability quota with RDD component

What kinds of education are most commonly accessed by school-aged children in Libya?	Enrollmen t	% of school-aged children, per education type and provider	e.6	What type of education are your children enrolled in - meaning formal or non-formal; please also let us know who the provider is.	Do not read list	Officially enrolled in a formal school Attending formal Libyan school unofficially Attending non- formal/unrecognized private school Non formal education at NGO centre Employer providing professional training Non-formal education at home Non-formal education at faith- based organization Non-formal education at community centre Non-formal education at Museum/libraries Enrolled in both formal and non formal learning centers Homeschooling/self-learning Other (please specify) Prefer not to answer	T	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
How common in attendance of school-aged children in Libya in education?	Attendanc e	% of school-aged children attending school regularly in the 2020-2021 school year, per age and sex group.	e.7	While schools were open in the current school year (2020- 2021), how many school-aged children in the household were attending regularly? NOTE: Any child that dropped out in the last 12 months should not be counted as attending		Note		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Attendanc e	% of school-aged children attending school regularly in the 2020-2021 school year, per age and sex group.	e.8	1. Boys (aged 6-14)	int	iteger	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component		
Attendanc e	% of school-aged children attending school regularly in the 2020-2021 school year, per age and sex group.	e.9	2. Girls (aged 6-14)	int	iteger	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component		
Attendanc e	% of school-aged children attending school regularly in the 2020-2021 school year, per age and sex group.	e.10	3. Male youths (aged 15-17)	int	iteger	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component		
Attendanc e	% of school-aged children attending school regularly in the 2020-2021 school year, per age and sex group.	e.11	4. Female youths (aged 15-17)	int	iteger	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component		
Vhat issues revent school-age hildren from being nrolled or ttending school?	Non- enroliment	% of HH with school-aged children not enrolled or not attending, by reason	e.12	For those school-aged children not enrolled, or not regularly attending, why is this the case?	Do not read list	School closures due to COVID- 19 School closed for other reasons (e.g. is used for other purposes) Problems with school infrastructure (e.g. lack of electrictity or sex-segregated latrines) Problems with means for school fees, transport, materials, or food Problems with quality, curriculum (e.g. inappropriate contents), or capacity (e.g. over-crowded). Problems with safety and security (e.g. violence or harassment on the way to school/at school) Problems with child's health or behavior Problems with child marriage or pregnancy Problems with need for the child to work for a salary Discrimination at school Distance to schools (e.g. schools are too far) Language barriers Lack of documentation Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
--	--------------------	---	------	---	------------------	--	---	----------------	---
--	--------------------	---	------	---	------------------	--	---	----------------	---

What issues do school-age children face in schools?	Issues during attendanc e	Issues faced by HH children while attending education services, by %	e.13	Have any children in your household faced any issues when attending school ? Examples might be problems with the children, school staff or the school building/capacities. Please list any issues that a child may have had in the last year.	Do not read list	No issues School closures due to COVID- 19 School closed for other reasons (e.g. is used for other purposes) Problems with school infrastructure (e.g. lack of electricity or sex-segregated latrines) Problems with means for school fees, transport, materials, or food Problems with quality, curriculum (e.g. inappropriate contents), or capacity (e.g. over-crowded). Problems with safety and security (e.g. violence or harassment on the way to school/at school) Problems with child's health or behavior Problems with child marriage or pregnancy Problems with need for the child to work for a salary Discrimination at school Distance to schools (e.g. schools are too far) Language barriers Lack of documentation Other (specify) Don't know	Т	Househol ds	Non- probabilit quota wit RDD compone
What issues do school-age children face in schools?						(e.g. inappropriate contents), of capacity (e.g. over-crowded). Problems with safety and security (e.g. violence or harassment on the way to school/at school) Problems with child's health or behavior Problems with child marriage or pregnancy Problems with need for the child to work for a salary Discrimination at school Distance to schools (e.g. schools are too far) Language barriers Lack of documentation Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer			

To what extent is the lack of documentation an issue for Libyan households?	Document ation	% of men, women, boys and girls without a valid ID, at the time of data collection	p.1	Do all households members currently have a valid ID (for example Passport and/or valid national ID)?	Do not read list	Yes, in our possession Yes, we all have IDs but they are not in our possession (e.g. left behind somewhere) No, but we are in the process of obtaining them No, some HH members are missing documentation Don't know. Prefer not to say	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Are Libyan households generally able to obtain birth certificate for children in the household?	Birth certificate	# and % of women who gave live birth in the last 2 years who obtained documentation for the child(ren)	p.2	For the children or child in your households born in the last 2 years, do they have a birth certificate or notification?	Do not read list	Not applicable (no children born in last 2 years) Birth certificate Only a birth notification issued by the hospital Other No birth certificate or notification Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

What are the main safety concerns for Libyan households?	Safety concerns	% of HH reporting safety and security concerns	p.3	What are the main safety and security concerns for you and your family, if any? We are trying to find out any reasons why you might feel in danger in your area	Do not read list	None Armed conflict or presence of armed actors Communal violence Explosive hazards Robberies Arrest or detention Kidnappings Verbal or psychological harassment Threats of violence (non-conflict related) Physical violence (not sexual and non-conflict related), including killings Sexual harassment or violence Domestic violence (i.e. violent or aggressive behaviour within the home, e.g. violent abuse of a spouse, partner or family member) Discrimination (the person is discriminated in their access to essential services and opportunities because of reasons such as ethnicity, gender, disability, etc.) Trafficking in persons Environmental hazards (e.g. floods) Exploitation (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
						floods) Exploitation (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter, inlcuding sexual exploitation) Harmful practices (e.g. forced marriage, female genital mutilation)			

			Association with armed groups Risk of eviction Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer		

How safe do households generally feel?	Feeling of safety	% of HH reporting safety and security concerns	p.4	Now, I would like you to assess how safe you and your family feel in your area. This may include whether or not you feel safe to leave your accommodation, travelling in your area, accessing services, etc. Please choose one of the following options:	Read list	I feel very safe I feel somewhat safe I feel somewhat unsafe I feel very unsafe Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent are households aware of safety incidents in their baladiya?	Safety incidents	% of HHs that are aware of safety and security incidents in the Balaidya in the last 3 months	p.5	Are you aware of any safety or security incidents in your Baladiya in the last 3 months?		Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Safety	% of HHs that are	p.6	What safety and security	Do not read list	None	Т	Househol	Non-
incidents	aware of safety		incidents are you aware of in		Armed conflict or presence of		ds	probability
	and security		your Baladiya the last 3		armed actors			quota with
	incidents in the		months?		Communal violence			RDD
	Balaidya in the				Explosive hazards			component
	last 3 months				Robberies			
					Arrest or detention			
					Kidnappings			
					Verbal or psychological			
					harassment			
					Threats of violence (not conflict			
					related)			
					Physical violence (not sexual			
					and not conflict related),			
					including killings			
					Sexual harassment or violence			
					Domestic violence (i.e. violent or			
					aggressive behaviour within the			
					home, e.g. violent abuse of a			
					spouse, partner or family			
					member)			
					Discrimination (the person is			
					discriminated in their access to			
					essential services and			
					opportunities because of			
					reasons such as ethnicity,			
					gender, disability, etc.)			
					Forced eviction			
					Trafficking in persons			
					Environmental hazards (e.g.			
					floods)			
					Exploitation (i.e. being engaged			
					in harmful forms of labour for			
					economic gain of the exploiter,			
					including sexual exploitation)			
					Harmful practices (e.g. forced			
					marriage, child marriage, female			

		genital mutilation) Association with armed groups Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer		

	Safety	Most reported	p.7	What do you think are the	Do not read list	None	Т	Househol	Non-
	concerns	satety and		main safety and security risks		Armed conflict or presence of		as	probability
	children	Security risks for		for boy children in your		armed actors			quota with
		DOYS, DY % OF		munalla?					RUU
		respondents				Explosive hazards			component
						Robberies			
						Arrest or detention			
						Kidnappings			
						Verbal or psychological			
						harassment			
						Threats of violence (not conflict			
						related)			
						Physical violence (not sexual			
						and not conflict-related),			
						including killings			
						Sexual harassment or violence			
What are						Domestic violence (i.e. violent or			
households' main						aggressive behaviour within the			
safety concerns for						home, e.g. violent abuse of a			
boys and girls in						spouse, partner or family			
their baladiya?						member)			
						Discrimination (the person is			
						discriminated in their access to			
						essential services and			
						opportunities because of			
						reasons such as ethnicity,			
						gender, disability, etc.)			
						Trafficking in persons			
						Environmental hazards (e.g.			
						floods)			
						Exploitation (i.e. being engaged			
						in harmful forms of labour for			
						economic gain of the exploiter			
						including sexual exploitation)			
						Harmful practices (e.g. forced			
						marriage child marriage female			
						genital mutilation)			

			Association with armed groups Being separated from parents, relatives or legal guardians Substance abuse Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer		

Safety	Most reported	p.8	What do you think are the	Do not read list	None	T	Househol	Non-
concerns	safety and		main safety and security risks		Armed conflict or presence of		ds	probability
children	security risks for		for girl children in your		armed actors			quota with
	girls, by % of		muhalla?		Communal violence			RDD
	respondents				Explosive hazards			component
	•				Robberies			
					Arrest or detention			
					Kidnappings			
					Verbal or psychological			
					harassment			
					Threats of violence (not conflict			
					related)			
					Physical violence (not sexual			
					and not conflict-related).			
					including killings			
					Sexual harassment or violence			
					Domestic violence (i e violent or			
					aggressive behaviour within the			
					home e q violent abuse of a			
					spouse partner or family			
					member)			
					Discrimination (the person is			
					discriminated in their access to			
					essential services and			
					opportunities because of			
					reasons such as ethnicity			
					gender disability etc.)			
					Trafficking in persons			
					Environmental bazards (e.g.			
					floods)			
					Exploitation (i.e. boing ongogod			
					in harmful forme of lobour for			
					In harmun joints of labour joi			
					including covual evaluated as			
					Harmful prostions (o.g. forced			
					namini practices (e.g. lorced			
					marriage, child marriage, remale			
					genital mutilation)			1

		Association with armed groups Being separated from parents, relatives or legal guardians Substance abuse Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer		

To what extent are explosive hazards	Explosive hazards	% of HHs reporting presence of explosive hazards in their neighborhood in the last 6 months	p.9	Are you aware of the presence of any explosive hazards in your current baladiya?		Yes No Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
a problem in different areas in Libya?	Explosive hazards	% of HHs affected by explosive hazards in the last year	p.10	Has the presence of mines or explosive hazards negatively affected any member of your household during the past year?	Do not read list	No Yes, physical injury or death Yes, restrictions on movement Yes, restrictions of livelihoods Yes, restrictions on access to basic services Yes, preventing return home Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent do households face movement restrictions?	Movement restriction s	% of HHs that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 30 days	p.11	In the last 30 days, have any members of your household faced obstacles when moving within your muhalla or outside your Muhalla to another Muhalla/Baladiya? We are trying to understand if anything makes it difficult for you to move, including security issues, COVID-related restrictions, lack of means of transportation, or socio- cultural barriers faced by certain groups (e.g. women)		Yes No Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

Moveme restriction S	nt % of HHs that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 30 days	p.12	If yes, what are the main barriers that members of your household face when moving within your muhalla or outside of your muhallah to another muhalla/baladiya?	Do not read list	Conflict related insecurity/violence Non-conflict related insecurity/violence, including targeted persecution Presence of checkpoint/roadblocks Lack of documentation Fear of arrest/detention Lack of means of transportation Restrictions based on gender (i.e. inability to move without a male person accompanying/authorising me, fear of sexual harassment or violence, etc.) COVID-19 restrictions Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent do Libyan household access humanitarian assistance?	<ul> <li>% of HHs having received assistance in the previous 6 months</li> </ul>	a.1	Did you or anyone in your household receive any kind of support from a non- governmental organisation during the previous 6 months?		Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

	Assistanc e	% of HHs having received assistance in the previous 6 months, by modality	a.2	What was the type of the assistance your household received?	Do not read the list	Cash Vouchers In kind (such as food, water, medicines, shelter) Mixed (in-kind and cash/voucher) Services (e.g., health care, education, or protection services such as mine action, psychological, or legal support) Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
To what extent are household that have received aid, satisfied with that aid?	Assistanc e	[Of those who received aid] % of HHs who were satisfied with the aid they received	a.3	Was your household satisfied with the aid you received?		Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

What kinds of issues do households in Libya face in relation to the provision of aid?	Assistanc e	% of HHs who reported barriers to accessing aid	a.4	In the last 6 months, did you or any members in your household face any barriers to receiving humanitarian assistance? (Please note that we do not provide any assistance directly and your answer will not have any direct impact on assistance you may provide. We are trying to understand what are the main general problems related to humanitarian assistance)	Do not read the list	Humanitarian assistance is not available in my baladiya/I am not aware of any humanitarian assistance available in my baladiya I did not know how to access humanitarian assistance that was delivered in my baladiya The mode, timing or location of distribution made it difficult for me to access it I cannot carry the items distributed I faced insecurity on the way to humanitarian aid distribution or on the way back I felt discriminated by providers of aid I have been asked to pay or provide a service in exchange for humanitarian assitance Providers of aid said I do not fit the criteria I do not trust providers of aid I experienced or I am aware of mistreatment by providers of aid I did not face any problems I did not try to access humanitarian assistance as I did not need it Other (specify) Don't know	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
--	----------------	---	-----	--	-------------------------	--	---	----------------	---

Assistanc e	% of HHs who reported barriers to accessing aid, by reason	a.5	If you or anyone in your household felt discriminated by providers of aid, what do you think are the reasons for this discrimination?	Do not read the list	My or a household member's gender My or a household member's ethinicity My or a household member's age My household's displacement status My or a household member's disability My or a household member's status (documented or not) My or a household member's area of origin My or a household member's tribal/political affiliation Other (please specify) Prefer not to answer	T	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Assistanc e	% of HHs satisfied with aid workers' behaviour in the area	a.9	Are you and other members of your household satisfied with the way aid workers generally behave in your area?		Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

How do households prefer to submit complaints about humanitarian aid?	Assistanc e	Households' preferred means (channel) for providing feedback, % households by means (channel)	a.6	How would your household prefer to give feedback to aid agencies about the aid you are receiving and bad behaviour/misconduct of aid workers	Do not read the list	Face to face (at home) with aid worker Face to face (in office/other venue) with aid worker Face to face with member of the community Complaints and suggestions box Phone call SMS WhatsApp Facebook Facebook Facebook Facebook Messenger Letter Tweet Other (specify) Do not want to provide feedback		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
---	----------------	---	-----	---	-------------------------	--	--	----------------	---

How do households prefer to receive information about humanitarian aid?	e e	Prefered means (channels) of humanitarian communication, by type %	a.7	What is your household's preferred means (channel) of receiving this information?	Do not read the list	I do not want to receive information/I don't care Face to face Telephone (calls or SMS) Whatsapp groups in the community TV Community leader or group Local government Social media (Facebook, Twitter) Notice board Internet (online research) Newspaper Women's group Call centre Radio Staff from humanitarian agencies Religious leader or group Community volunteer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
---	--------	--	-----	---	-------------------------	--	---	----------------	---

What do Libyan households consider to be their priority needs?	Assistanc e	Top three most commonly reported priority needs, by % of HHs per type of priority need reported	a.8	What are the top 3 priority needs of your household?	Do not read the list	Access to cash Food Water Shelter support Medical care COVID-19 testing Sanitation services Electricity or fuel Documentation Access to means of communication (mobile phone network coverage or mobile phone credit) Household or hygiene items Employment (livelihood opportunities) Vocational training Education for children Child-friendly spaces or activities Explosive hazard clearance, risk education, or services for survivors Gender-based violence support Mental health and psychosocial support (e.g., counseling) Legal assistance (e.g., civil documentation, house/land/property, family law) Other (please specify) I have no needs Don't know Prefer not to answer	Т	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
What are the key drivers and patterns of displacement?	Displacem ent	% and # HHs, by displacement status	m.35	This household was classified as [non- displaced/returnee/IDP]. Based on your interactions, do		Yes No		Househol ds	Non- probability quota with

			you believe this classification is correct?			RDD component
Displacem ent	% and # HHs, by displacement status	m.36	What displacement status do you think this household has	IDP Returnee Non-displaced	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component
Displacem ent	% and # HHs, by displacement status	m.37	Why do you think this household should be classified like this?	Free text	Househol ds	Non- probability quota with RDD component

7.	Monitoring	&	<b>Evaluation</b>	Plan
1.	Monitoring	a		ιαπ

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
		# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ		X Yes
	Number of humanitarian	# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
Humanitarian stakeholders are	manitarian keholders are cessing IMPACT oductsorganisations accessing IMPACT services/productsNumber of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
accessing IMPACT products		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_I og	2022 Libya HNO, 2022 Libya HRP
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff Perceived guality of outputs/programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back <i>and</i> Usage_Surv ey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle following release of all outputs, pertaining to utilization and usefulness of all disseminated outputs, targeting all sectors and

	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			working groups and Libya and other key stakeholders (e.g. OCHA).
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	/or percentage       # of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis	Country team	Engagement _log	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

# ANNEX 1: MULTIPLE FRAME SAMPLING

This annex will provide additional background to multiple frame sampling theory and outline the decision-making process for incorporation into the 2021 MSNA. The steps detailed below were taken prior to the shift in scope from nationwide mantika-level sampling to baladiya-level sampling in select locations. Additional notes on how this shift influenced decision-making can be found in the conclusion.

# Background: multiple frame sampling

Multiple frame sampling refers simply to the use and combination of two or more separate sampling frames to establish a sample. Having separate sampling frames is different from having multiple sources that feed into the same sampling frame, as sampling frames in multiple frame sampling will have distinct characteristics and (likely) biases. The primary purpose of multiple frame sampling is to minimize non-coverage (and any other potential) bias in any individual sampling frame.

Benefits of multiple frame sampling:

- a. Limit non-coverage bias
- b. Exploit the strengths of different frames and offset weaknesses
- c. Combining frames may in some cases be cheaper than relying entirely on a single frame
- d. Potential to present representative data even if one of the sampling frames is purposive

For this last benefit to come to fruition, multiple frame sampling theory has to be used to establish the sample sizes from all frames. For more information on the technicalities of how the theory can be used, see sources listed under the final section.

There are two requirements for using multiple frame sampling:

- a. Completeness → frames together have to cover the entire population of interest.Note that if this is not the case, it might still be useful to use multiple frames to expand coverage to some extent, but it will not be able to use multiple frame methodology to establish a margin of error and confidence interval).
- b. Identifiability → it is important to know for each unit in the sample from which frame they came. Additionally, the overlap needs to be known so which units in the target population are within two or more frames (and which).

The most common form of multiple frame sampling is dual frame sampling (two frames).

#### 2021 MSNA, RDD, and multiple frame sampling

The 2021 Libyan population MSNA will be reliant on remote data collection for the quantitative component, as was the case in 2020. In 2020, phone numbers were purposively sampled through partner networks. This meant that findings were indicative only and there was no clear picture on the extent of bias that may have been introduced.

In an effort to diversify phone number sources, the 2021 MSNA plans to work with a company that can do random digit dialing (RDD) in Libya. RDD is a sampling method where phone numbers are randomly generated and dialed. Phone numbers where a potential respondent picks up are directly forwarded to an enumerator who then proceeds to conduct the survey. As REACH does not possess the capacities to run RDD sampling, a company has to be relied on to do the sampling and data collection.

The major benefit of RDD is that it is a random sampling method, meaning that it can theoretically draw a representative sample. The disadvantage of RDD is that it is unlikely to find people belonging to minority groups – such as IDPs and returnees.<sup>54</sup> It is possible to have targets with RDD, in which case screening at the start of the survey will be used to weed out any households belonging to strata for which targets have already been reached. This, however, increases both the time required and cost per survey. The smaller the group of interest in the overall population, the more time-consuming and expensive it will be to reach them with RDD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Note that the Libya MSNA is stratified on displacement status (IDP, returnee, non-displaced) at mantika-level.

As a result, the MSNA team plans on using two sampling frames:

- a. RDD  $\rightarrow$  using cellphone numbers (due to higher penetration than landlines)  $\rightarrow$  Frame A
- b. Purposively gathered phone numbers through partner network  $\rightarrow$  Frame B

Then the question is how to divide the overall sample size for each strata between these two frames, and whether multiple frame sampling can be used to produce generalizable findings using these two frames.

## Scoping & decision process

Key considerations related to degree of incorporation of RDD in the MSNA sampling:

- a. The more quotas/targets added to the RDD sample, the more time required and the higher the costs per survey
- b. Cost: based on rough estimates provided by companies prior and during the procurement process, cost per survey with targets per mantika is cheaper than REACH cost per survey, but adding targets for displacement status raises the costs significantly. Adding targets for baladiyas also raises prices significantly.
- c. As this would be the first time using RDD and partnering with a Libyan company, the MSNA team does not want to be too reliant on them for the sample.
- d. The timeframe for data collection is limited data collection is scheduled to start 14 June and finish 31 July.

The steps taken to understand the potential role of multiple frame sampling methodology in 2021 MSNA, were as follows:<sup>55</sup> Note that these calculations were done before the scope shifted to baladiya-level sampling in selected locations. The calculations below assume mantika-level sampling covering the entire country.

## Step 1: Estimate parameters of the two frames

- i. First the size of the two different frames had to be estimated per strata (displacement status at mantika-level), two assumptions were made to do this:
  - a. RDD frame = population (# of households) \* 0.96
    - i. 0.96 is based on 96% of households during 2019 MSNA indicating that they had a smartphone in the household
  - b. Purposive frame = sample size \* 1.5
    - i. This estimate is based on the assumption that partners will have access to phone numbers for sufficient but not much more than our sample requires, based also on the experience of getting phone numbers in 2020.
- ii. Then the overlap had to be calculated which was in this case very simple as anyone captured in Frame B would also be in Frame A. Frame B falls entirely within Frame A.

# Step 2: Estimate margin of error for different sample allocations

- Based on the size estimations, the margin of error was calculated for different sample allocations per strata, e.g. margin of error if 50% of sample came from RDD, margin of error if 30% came from RDD etc. Calculations were done with following parameters
  - a. Confidence interval: 95%
  - b. Sample size per strata based on random simple calculation with 95% confidence interval and 10% margin of error.
- iv. In most cases, the margin of error was too high (>10%). Ostensibly the best option was basing the allocation of the sample based on the overlap/ratio of the frames. E.g. if Frame B / Frame A = 0.3, then 30% of the sample should come from Frame B and 70% from Frame A.
- v. This poses some challenges , however, as for most strata the RDD frame size is expected to be much bigger than the purposive frame. Meaning that the large majority of the sample, even for hard-to-reach strata, has to come from RDD. There are two ways to achieve this:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> Note that these steps are not mandated steps for exploring multiple frame sampling, but rather the steps that the MSNA team went through.

- a. Set targets for displacement status for the RDD company driving up price and time needed
- b. Set higher targets per mantika at a level where one can reasonable expect to get the required sample per strata. → E.g., if IDPs make up 10% of the population of a mantika, it is likely that roughly 10% of the RDD sample will be IDPs. So if the target is 50 IDPs from the RDD sample in the multiple frame sampling framework, the RDD target would need to be set for the mantika at: 50/0.1=500. This option was explored but resulted in the sample size increasing exponentially beyond what would be affordable.

#### Step 3: Change sampling parameters

- vi. As it was not considered realistic to give the targets required or increase the sample size, the next step was to adjust the confidence interval. A lower confidence interval means smaller sample, which means RDD targets are lower and budget may be freed up to afford actively setting those targets with the RDD company.
- vii. With a minimum confidence interval of 90%, the overall sample would be lowered from 6572 to 4579, with an RDD allocation of 3565 with targets per strata per mantika. While this could potentially be manageable from a budgets perspective, it would involve relying very heavily on the RDD company, which is not ideal. The issue of time also still remains, as it would involve, for example, randomly dialing numbers until finding 7 IDP households in Derna where there are expected to be only 65 (i.e. 0.005% of the population).

#### In summary: Scenarios for implementing multiple frame sample methodology

- 1. Increase the overall sample size for RDD per mantika significantly to capture the needed population group without setting hard targets for the RDD company
  - → Would involve inflating the RDD sample to 88,120 household surveys → too expensive
- 2. Give hard targets for population groups per mantika to the RDD company while keeping parameters the same (MoE max 10%, CI 95%)
  - → Too expensive, too time-consuming
- 3. Give hard targets for population groups per mantika AND reduce the CI to lower the overall sample size.
  - → Likely still too time-consuming, and too much reliance on RDD company (potentially an option in future years if RDD pilot successful).

Based on the steps outlined above and scenarios examined, the MSNA team decided to use RDD only to get a representative mantika sample, not stratified for population groups. After these considerations we made, the scope was changed to include only a portion of the baladiyas in Libya. Because of the reduced scope, no geographic sampling targets were financially feasible. Instead RDD will be used to collection 1000 surveys within the scope, regardless of distribution. The number of surveys will be capped to avoid oversampling in more populous locations. This RDD sample will be merged with the purposive sample to meet all sampling targets, but this will not be guided by multiple frame sampling theory. We will use the multiple frame sampling methodology to calculate in retrospect whether any of the sample allocations between the frames happen to allow us to present representative findings for any of the strata – but the expectation is that this will rarely be the case and almost only occur for the non-displaced strata.

Sources on multiple frame sampling

FAO. "<u>Multiple Frame Agricultural Surveys, Volume 2: Agricultural survey programmes based on area frame or dual frame</u> (are and list) sample designs." 1998.

FAO. "Master Sampling Frame (MSF) for Agricultural Statistics: Survey Desing and Estimation when the MSF is a Multiple Frame." 2017.

Brick, J.M, and Lepkowksi J.M.. "Chapter 7: Multiple Mode and Frame Telephone Surveys." In Lepkowksi et al. "Advances in Telephone Survey Methodology." 2007.

Robert Smith Cochran. "Theory and application of multiple frame surveys." 1965.