

REFUGEE AND MIGRANT (R&M) 2021 MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) Qualitative Findings

SNFI sector, January 2022

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UNHCR
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Agenda

1. Introduction
2. MSNA overview and methodology
3. Qualitative phase overview
4. Context: Key quantitative findings
5. Key qualitative findings



Introduction

MSNA Overall objectives

- Update humanitarian actors' understanding of the current needs that exist in the country
- Inform the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).
- Contribute to a more **targeted and evidence-based** humanitarian response.

Why an additional R&M MSNA?

- Data on the numbers and location of migrants and refugees are **indicative only** (thus preventing national-level stratification);
- Migrants and refugees are **not dispersed** throughout Libyan territory but rather known to be **clustered** in certain (usually urban) areas

R&M MSNA Methodology Overview

R&M MSNA: a closer look

Sampling strategy and methodology (Quantitative phase: June – July 2021)

1554 individual interviews

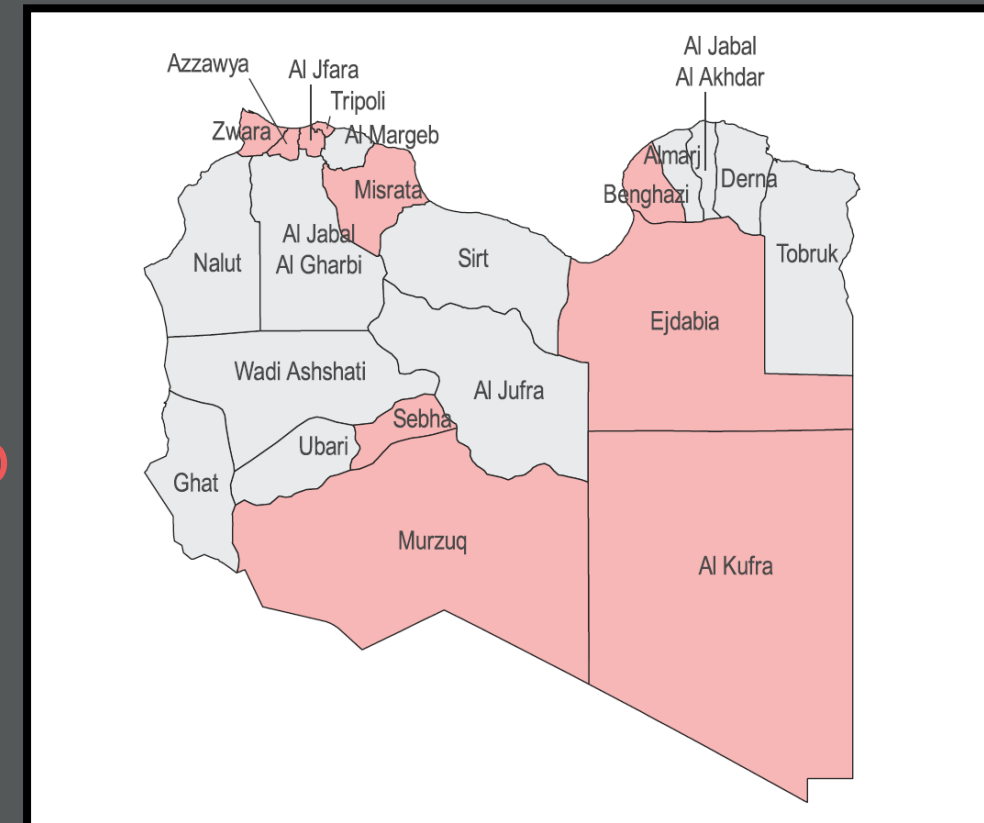
11 mantikas covered

Non-representative sampling

4 regions of origin

- West/Central Africa: 780
- East Africa: 101
- MENA: 577
- South East Asia: 96

10% female respondents





Qualitative data collection

- Overview and topics covered
- General context
- Key qualitative accommodation findings

2021 Qualitative data collection

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

Topics covered: a closer look

	Livelihoods	Accommodation	Access to humanitarian assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies Migration dynamics Gender dynamics Shocks • Livelihoods strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to employment Barriers to employment Work conditions • Livelihoods outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security Coping strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental market Documentation • Area level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial segregation Access to services and opportunities Protection concerns • Individual level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for assistance Priorities Obstacles • Supply side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of assistance Priorities Obstacles
	Mental health, protection and gender related issues topics were mainstreamed across the tools		
KIs	71	43	30
FGDs	2	6	0

Limitations of the qualitative analysis



Sample not perfectly inclusive

- Gender balance not always achieved

Interviews conducted in Arabic

- Subtle and specific details may have been lost during the translation process
- Limited the possibility to obtain meaningful and elaborate answers from KIs who were not articulate in Arabic

Geographical coverage

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

Timeline for data collection

quantitative phase

June – August 2021



Telephone interviews

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

Qualitative phase training

September

Qualitative phase

November/December 2021



Key informant interviews and focus groups discussions

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

December/January 2022



Analysis

Produce data saturation grids that illustrate the findings per each topic

'Why' – Follow-up data collection to answer any further questions that come up as we analyse the quantitative data from Part 1.



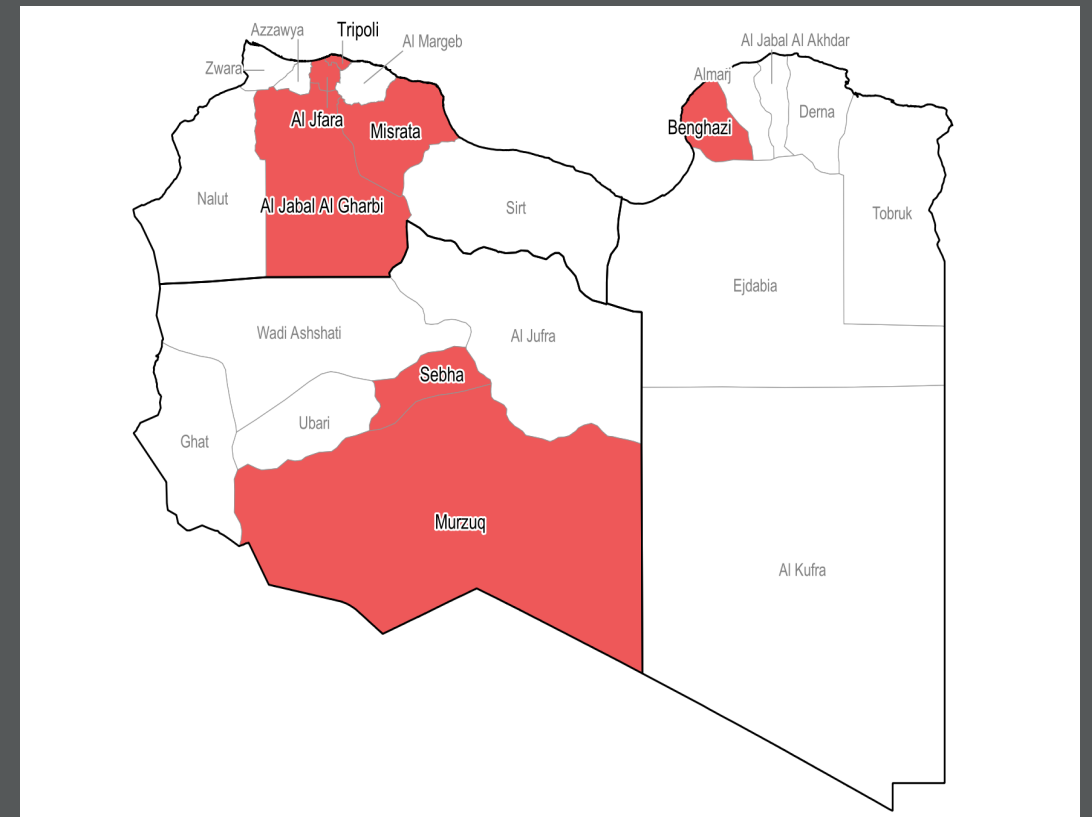
Accommodation

- Assessed sample
- Key quantitative findings
- Key qualitative findings on the general context
- Key qualitative findings on the neighbourhood and individual level

Assessment sample

Number of KI interviews	On the general context level	On the neighbourhood and individual level
Total	14	29
Female KI	7	6
Male KI	7	23
South	4	7
East	2	4
West	8	18

Geographical coverage of the assessment
(7 Mantikas)



Summary of key quantitative findings

23% of respondents were found to have SNFI needs, **7%** had extreme needs (out of 1554 respondents)

39% of respondents reported that shelter needs are among their unsatisfied essential needs over the 30 days prior to data collection

35% of respondents reported shelter support as a priority need

20% of respondents reportedly do not own the basic items needed to lead and sustain a minimum decent standard of living

Top 3 most reported types of accommodation, by % of respondents

50% Shared room

27% Private room in shared accommodation

12% Apartment

General context level

Key findings

Assessed sample

Total KIs	14
Female KI	7
Male KI	7
South	4
East	2
West	8

Sample of the KI profiles and professions
(representatives of the migrant and
refugee community)

- INGO workers (2 KIs)
- Civil activist (1 KI)
- Workers in the health sector (3 KIs)
- Cleaning sector (2 KIs)
- Community representative (1 KI)
- Retail sector (2KIs)

Access to shelter

Most commonly reported channels through which refugees and migrants find housing, by number of KIs



6 KIs reported that **many** housing solutions are available for migrants and refugees (of whom 4 are female KIs, out of the 7 female respondents)

6 KIs reported that **only few** or no housing solutions are available for migrants and refugees (of whom 5 are male KIs, out of the 7 male respondents)

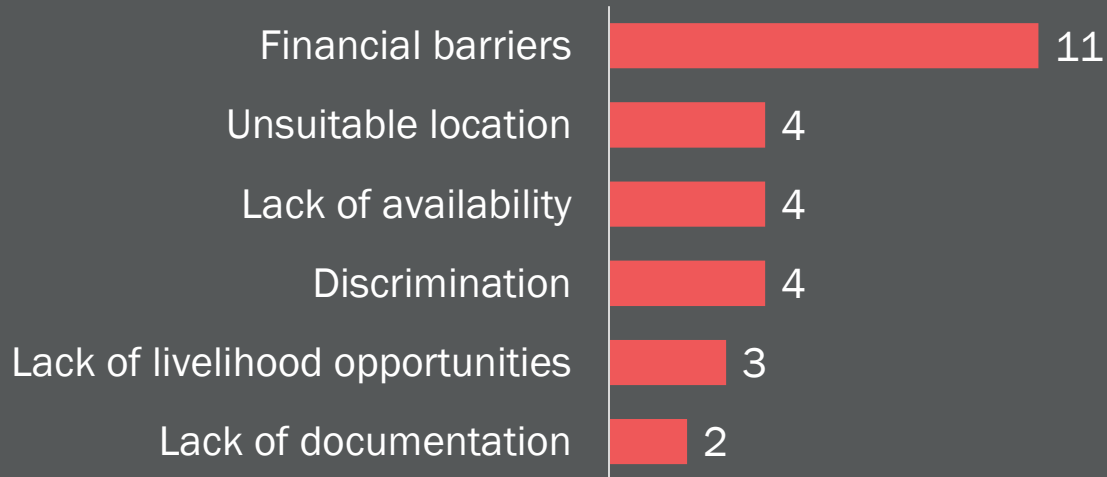
Top 4 most reported types of housing available for refugees and migrants, by number of KIs



* Defined by the KI as “far from communities”

Access to shelter

6 most commonly reported barriers to access adequate housing for refugees and migrants, by number of KIs



“There are mostly places designated for rent for migrants that are unhealthy or overpopulated and not socially suited to Libyans “ (Male KI, Tripoli)

Findings on price discrimination varied; while **8 KIs** reported perceiving price discrimination between migrants, refugees, and Libyan nationals exists, **6 KIs** (all of whom are in the WEST) perceived that there is no price discrimination

Affordability of housing for refugees and migrants, by number of KIs

Not affordable	5 KIs
Affordable*	4 KIs
Affordable if shared*	3 KIs**

*Reported only in the east and west

** All KIs are females

5 KIs stated that low budget is the main reason for renting poor quality housing, that is usually unhealthy or unsafe (**6 KIs**)

Security of tenure

Half of the KIs (7 out of 14) reported migrants and refugees are more exposed to predatory treatment than Libyan citizens

4 most reported predatory practices by landlords against migrants and refugees, by number of KIs



4 KIs stated that it is common for migrants and refugees to be victims of eviction, against **2 KIs** who claimed that exposure is the same as Libyans*

3 most commonly reported reasons for eviction of migrants and refugees



“Yes, especially if the landlord receives an offer from a Libyan tenant, the landlord would prefer to have a Libyan in the residence rather than a migrant or refugee” (Female KI, Benghazi)

*The rest of the KIs did not report about eviction in comparison to Libyan nationals in particular

Security of tenure

Legal requirements to rent accommodation

Documentation	10 KIs
None	4 KIs
Libyan intermediary	2 KIs

“There are no impossible conditions or requirements for obtaining housing other than money [...] passport document is often enough [...] absence of documents is often not an obstacle” (Female KI, Al Jfara)

11 KIs reported that it is **uncommon** for migrants and refugees to have a written contract

7 KIs think that a written contract provides more safety

Alternative to written contracts, by number of KIs

Verbal agreement	10 KIs
Guarantor	4 KIs
Witnesses	4 KIs

Neighbourhood and individual level

Key findings

Assessed sample

Total KIs	29
Female KI	6
Male KI	23
South	7
East	4
West	18

Sample of the KI profiles and professions

- INGO shelter unit enumerator (1 KI)
- Community leaders (2 KIs)
- Member of social council (1 KI)
- Mechanics technicians (5 KIs)
- Plumbers (2 KIs)
- Daily workers (2 KIs)

Please note that all KIs belonged to non-Libyan communities

Spatial segregation

Main reported positive and negative aspects of migrants and refugees being concentrated in the same residential area

Positive impact (27 KIs)

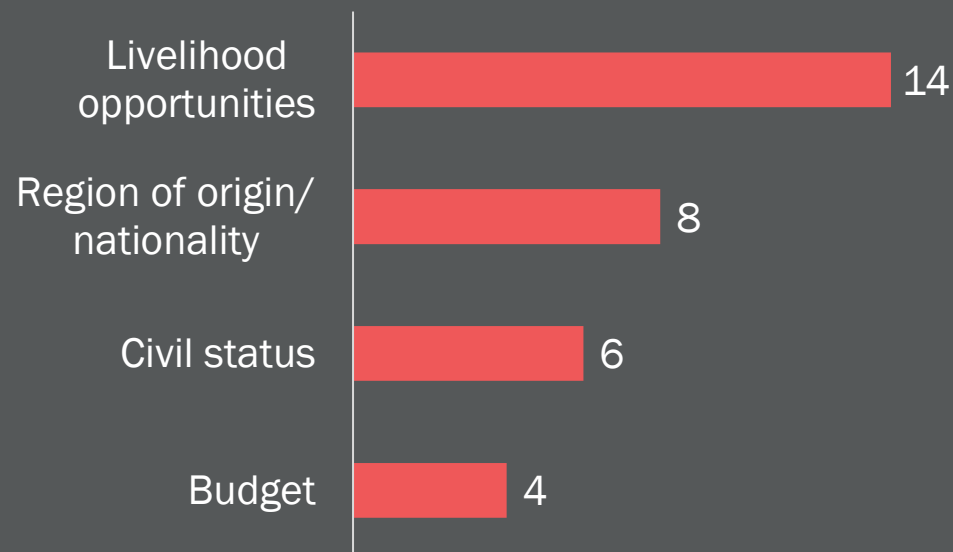
- ❖ Cohesion and sense of belonging among migrants and refugees (25 KIs)
- ❖ Increased feeling of safety (18 KIs)
- ❖ Improved access to livelihoods opportunities (6 KIs)

Negative impact (10 KIs)

- ❖ No cohesion with Libyans (8 KIs)
- ❖ Decreased feeling of safety (1 KI)
- ❖ Increased risk of arrest or eviction (1 KI)
- ❖ Exclusion from job opportunities (1 KI)

The majority of KIs (18 out of 29) reported that some migrants and refugees are concentrated and some are spread apart due to several factors

Top 4 most reported factors affecting concentration decisions per number of KIs



“[...] Nigerian families always live in a less concentrated way, compared to, for example, Egyptians, where many of them are living nearby each other” (Nigerian diaspora representative in Benghazi)

Spatial segregation

3 KIs reported that concentration decisions depend on gender **

“Most of the male migrants and refugees are in residential complexes of their own, most of which are not mixed. This is different for women, as they are in several neighbourhoods near residential complexes for Libyan citizens” (Female KI, Misrata)

** Reported by two male respondents in Sebha and in Murzuq and one female respondent in Benghazi

17 KIs reported that, after arrival, there is much movement among migrants and refugees within and between baladiyas

Reported drivers of movements decisions per number of KIs



Only 7 (out of 29) KIs, all males, reported that there is not much movement across the Baladiya after arrival

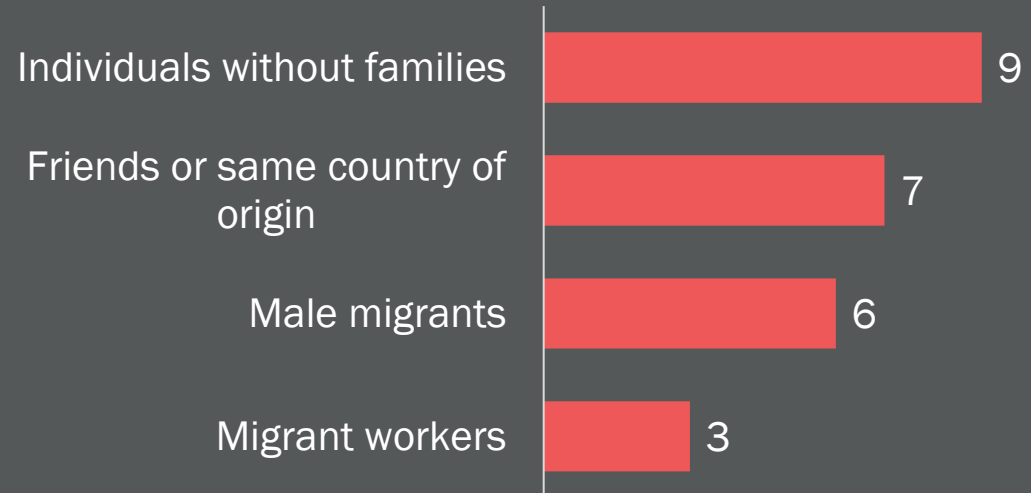
Shared rooms

Almost all KIs (**28 KIs out of 29**) reported that migrants and refugees do share rooms frequently and the main reported reason is budget (**22 KIs**)

10 KIs reported refugees and migrants share rooms by choice, against **4 KIs** who reported that it is not by choice

“Not by choice, but they are forced to do so if they do not have enough work and income to live alone” (Nigerian KI, Sebha)

Groups that are most likely to share rooms, per number of KIs



“Most men's apartments are shared with multiple people to share the value of the room's rent [...], and women are more likely to share with family members” (Female KI, Misrata)

Shared rooms

To 4 reported positive and negative aspects of shared rooms on migrants and refugees per number of KIs

Positive impact (22 KIs)

- ❖ Increased safety (**17 KIs**)
- ❖ Increased social support and cohesion (**18 KIs**)
- ❖ Increased comfort (**6 KIs**)

Negative impact (12 KIs)

- ❖ Lack of privacy (**7 KIs**)
- ❖ Adverse effect on physical health (**7 KIs**)
- ❖ Adverse effect on mental health (**7 KIs**)

A significant number still reported negative consequences, including severe consequences

3 KIs reported that shared rooms may lead to personal belonging being stolen. “The person in the room is likely to be exposed to the theft of his personal property.” (Syrian KI, Sebha)

“[...] living in shared rooms has an impact on their physical and mental health, [...] transmission of contagious diseases [...] share all the kitchen supplies for food and drink, clothes and general hygiene, in addition to poor sanitation [...] lack of safe doors or windows, or the absence of a solid roof [...]” (Male KI, Murzuq)

Access to utilities

Access to the city grid

25

KIs reported that migrants and refugees have access to the city grid

4

KIs reported that migrants and refugees have limited to no access to the city grid

16 KIs reported that migrants and refugees have equal access to electricity as Libyan nationals

Access to the public water network

25

KIs reported that migrants and refugees have access to the public water network, **11** of whom reported that access among refugees and migrants is usually equal to Libyan nationals' access levels

4

KIs reported that migrants and refugees have limited to no access to the public water network

4 KIs all in the South, reported that migrants and refugees only have access to unhygienic water facilities

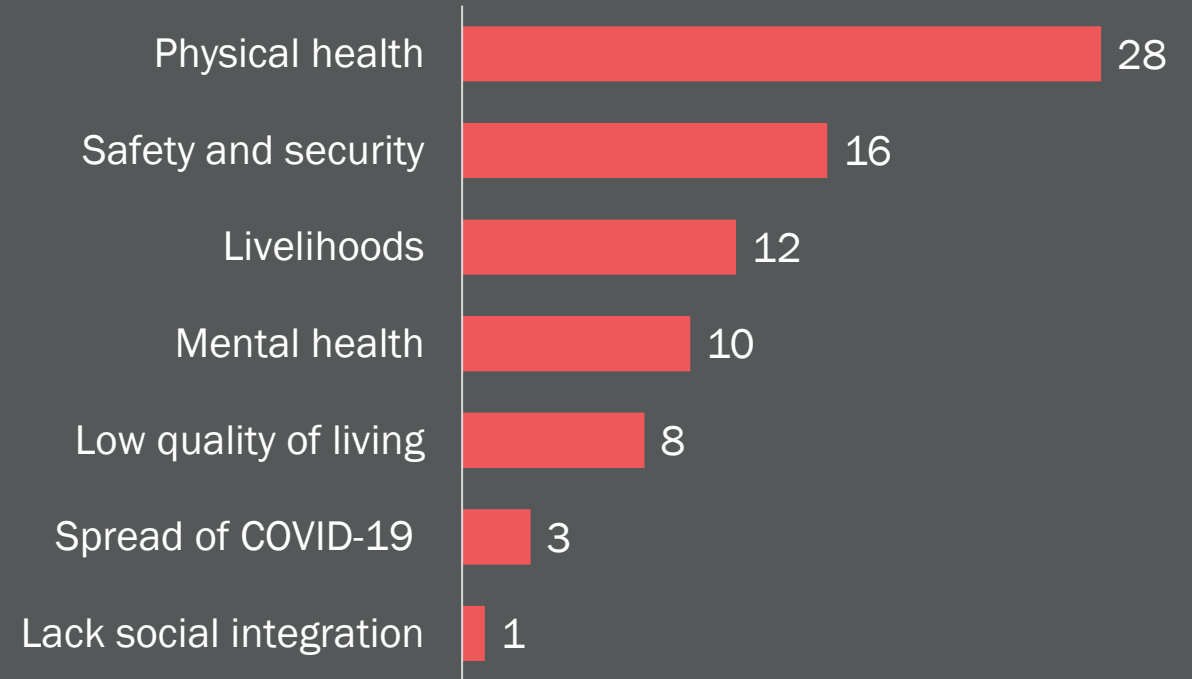
“[...] they live in usually unhygienic homes and have no direct access to the public water system, and also because the water facilities are broken and unhygienic” (Male KI, Sebha)

Inadequate housing

Groups that are described by KIs as the most likely to end up living in inadequate housing, per number of KIs



Aspects of life that are negatively affected by inadequate housing, per number of KIs



“Single women are the group most affected affected by this aspect because it is difficult for the landlord to agree to the presence of single women in an apartment or house because of the customs and traditions of this country” (Female KI, Benghazi)

Impact of housing and location on access to services and exposure to protection risks for the MR communities

Access to services

14 KIs reported barriers to access services

- ❖ Language barriers 7 KIs
- ❖ Financial barriers 7 KIs
- ❖ Documentation 7 KIs
- ❖ Discrimination* 3 KIs

“Some have been prevented from accessing health services because of their ethnic or tribal affiliation” (Syrian KI, Sebha)

Overall, **12 KIs** reported that most services are generally accessible for migrants and refugees while **14 KIs** reported that there is limited to no access to essential services

Services that were reportedly not accessible, or only limitedly accessible, to refugees and migrants, per number of KIs

- ❖ Schools 10 KIs
- ❖ Healthcare 8 KIs
- ❖ Transportation* 4 KIs
- ❖ Livelihoods* 1 KI
- ❖ Shelter* 1 KI

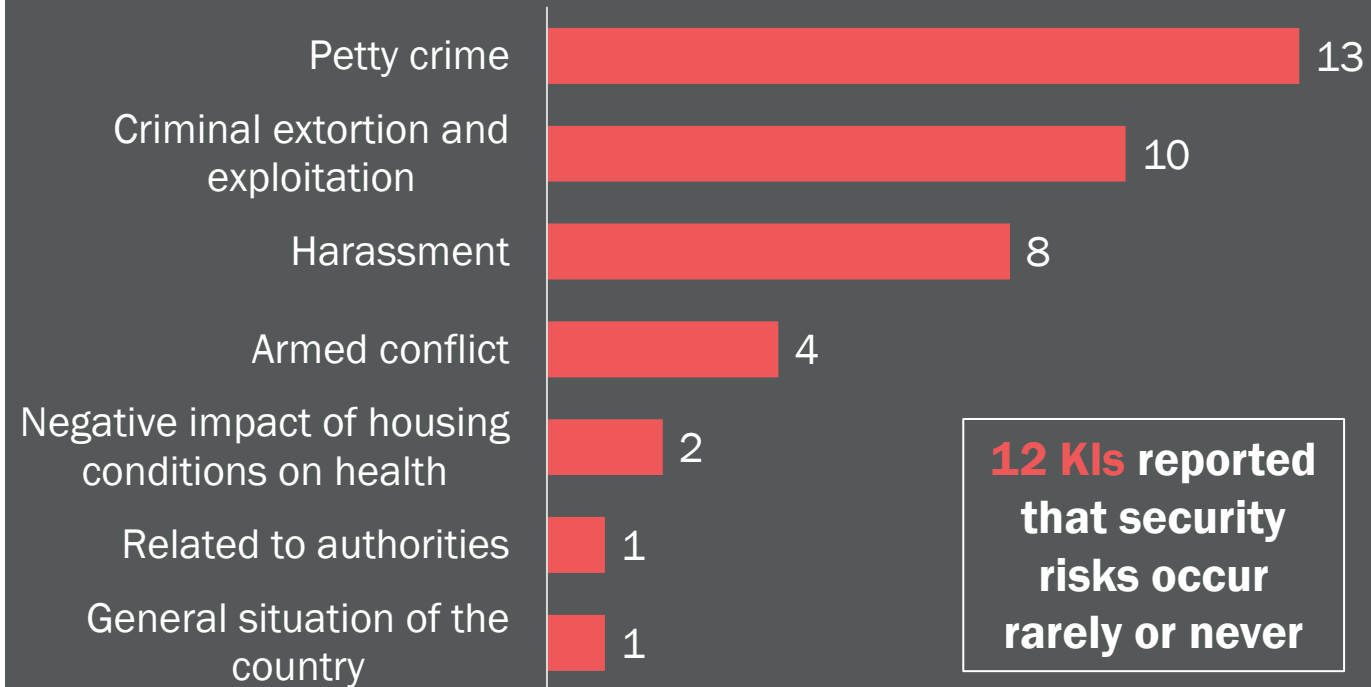
*** Reported only in the South**

Safety and security risks

7 KIs reported that safety and security risks depend on the neighbourhood, where remote areas appear to be less safe than cities

“The remoteness of most migrant and refugee housing compounds from the city and residential compounds increases their vulnerability to **theft and verbal and physical harassment** by lawless gangs.” (Male KI, Tripoli)

Main security risks in the areas where refugees and migrants reside, per number of KIs



“Security risks, such as fear of being exploited for illegal activities such as smuggling, stealing, selling smoke, or being robbed or kidnapped for money.” (Nigerian KI, Sebha) as an answer to the question on the main security risks in the area where migrants and refugees reside

Access to shelter and other types of assistance

Shelter support

Available assistance reported

- ❖ **7 KIs** (all of whom are in the West) reported that the support available for migrants and refugees (without specifying the type) is not enough
- ❖ **17 KIs** reported that they are not aware of any shelter support available for migrants and refugees
- ❖ **10 KIs** reported that CSOs and INGOs are the main providers of assistance

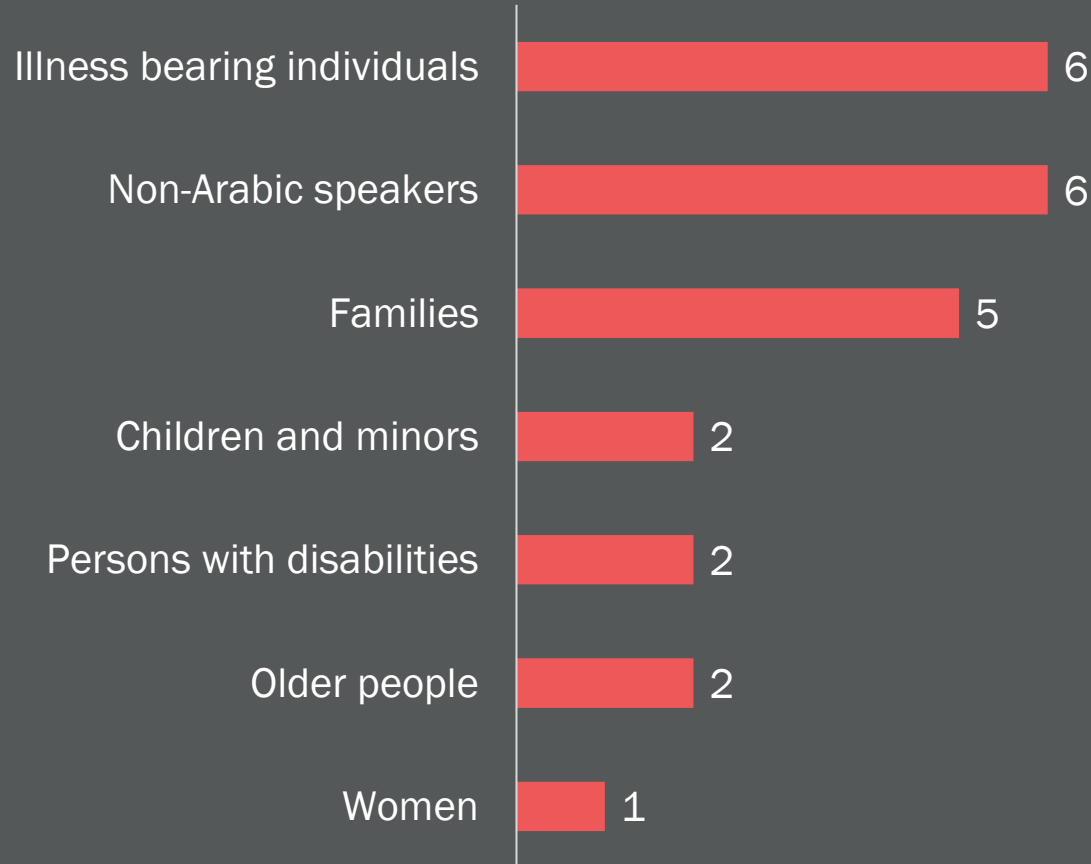
Food is the most reported type of assistance available to refugees and migrants according to KIs (**8 KIs**), followed by health/medicine (**5 KIs**) and non food items (**5 KIs**)

Most needed assistance reported, by number of KIs



“There are many of them who want to reunite their families, which are dispersed because of the difficult living conditions, and they do not have the legal documents that enable them to meet each other [...]” (Male KI, Al Jabal Al Gharbi)

Groups that are most vulnerable according to KIs,
by number of KIs



Shelter support

“They are often vulnerable people who come for the first time to the country and they don't have money or they have been pillaged and cheated when they come to the country through smuggling routes. You always find them in unsanitary temporary housing so that they blend into the labour market and get money to move to healthy housing or transit to other regions. Some migrate by sea to Europe.” (Male KI, Al Jabal Al Gharbi)

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Thank you for your attention



Annex (SNFI Living Standards Gap - LSGs)

SNFI LSG

Critical indicators, by % of respondents per severity category

Indicator	Severity rating			
	None/ Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
% of respondents living in substandard shelter type	Apartment House Hotel Private room OR Shared room		Connection house Informal settlement NGO shelter	No shelter Emergency shelter Unfinished building Private building Public building
	95%		1%	4%
% of respondents whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards	No/light damage		Medium damage	Heavy damage or destroyed
	81%		17%	3%

* In line with Libya SNFI sector *2021 HNO PiN categories

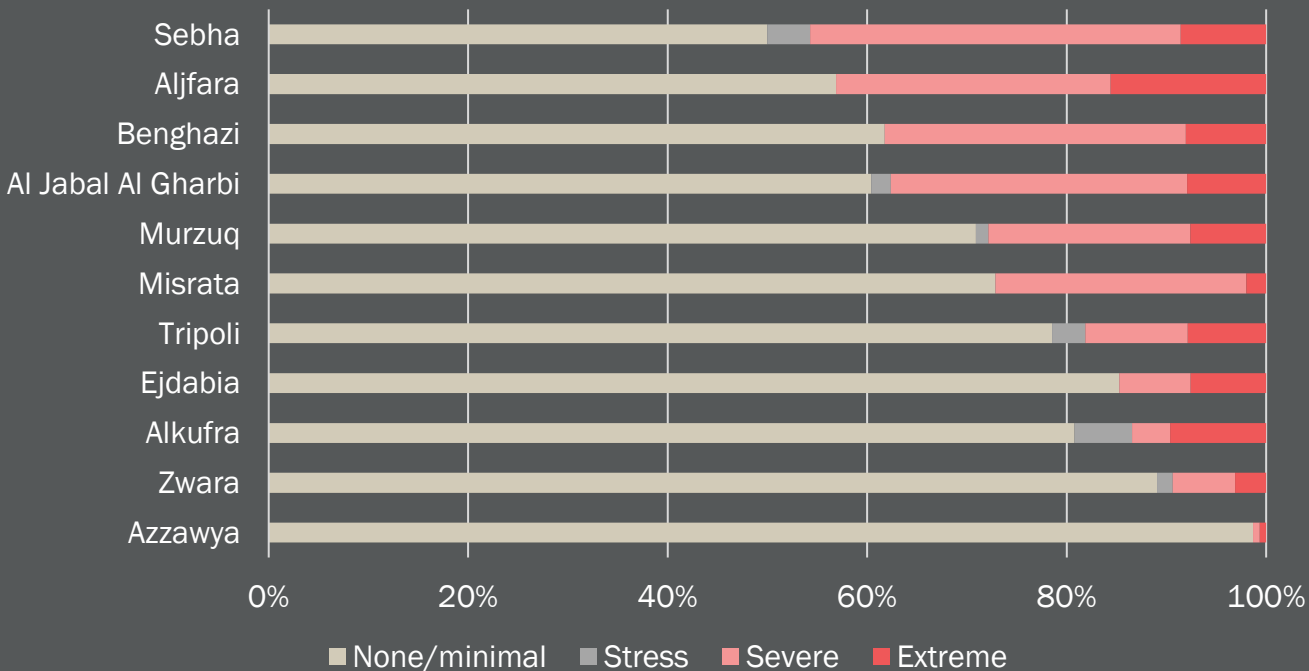
Non-critical indicators, by % of respondents per severity category

Indicator	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
% of respondents reporting serious shelter issues	Serious shelter issues sum < 7	Serious shelter issues sum >= 7
	99.6%	0.4%
% of respondents that own the basic items needed to lead and sustain a minimum decent standard of living	Not missing items outlined under need	missing at least 75% of winter items or at least 66% of kitchen and home items or missing 100% of summer items*
	80%	20%
% of respondents owning or renting their house with security of tenure	Any other options	Provided by smuggler, Hosted for free, Squatting
	98%	2%
% of respondents reported eviction or threat thereof in the previous 6 months	No	Yes (threatened or evicted)
	91%	9%

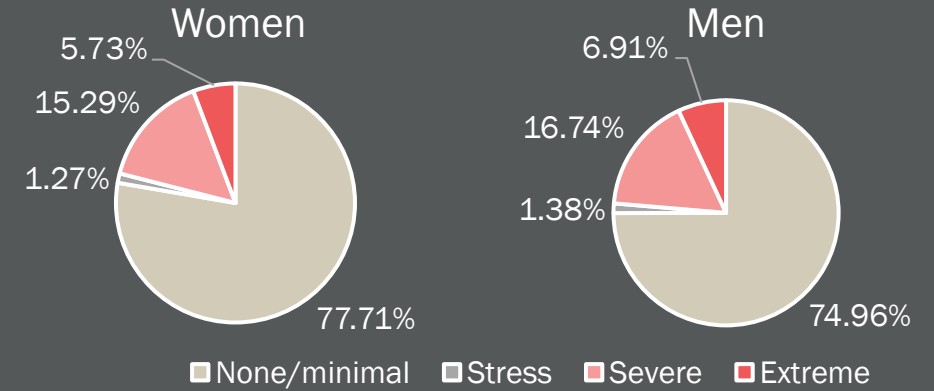
SNFI LSG

23% of respondents were found to have SNFI needs, 7% had extreme needs

SNFI LSG, per % of respondents per severity category, by mantika



SNFI LSG, per % of respondents per severity category, by gender



SNFI LSG, per % of respondents per severity category, by region of origin

