

# Libyan Population Multi- sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2021: Sectoral Findings

Joint Analysis Workshop, August 2021



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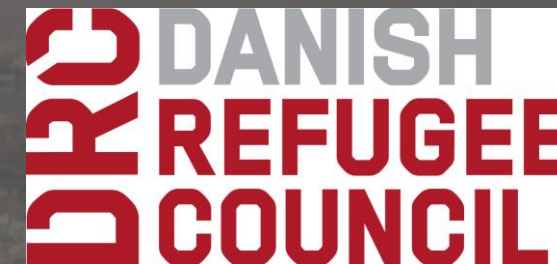


# Supporting INGOs

**Special thanks to these INGOs for their support  
in data collection for the 2021 Libyan MSNA**



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# Supporting Libyan CSOs

**Special thanks to these CSOs for their support in  
data collection for the 2021 Libyan MSNA**





# Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Methodology overview
3. Key findings & LSGs
4. Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI)
5. Key messages
6. Next steps



# Introduction

## MSNA Overall Objectives

- Update humanitarian actors' understanding of the current **needs that exist** in the country
- **Inform the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).**
- Contribute to a more **targeted and evidence-based** humanitarian response.

## Workshop Objectives

- Present our preliminary findings
- Agree on the Living Standard Gap (LSG) Frameworks
- Identify key messages for MSNA





## Analytical framework

# MSNA Analytical framework

## Background and objectives

1. The REACH MSNA analysis method was developed internally by REACH and is implemented primarily using household-level data collected through the MSNA. While it shares some elements with the Joint Intersectoral Analytical Framework (JIAF), the methodology used is different.
- Analysis aims to determine the proportion of households per stratum (location or displacement status) that have **sectoral and/or thematic needs**, and identify socio-demographic factors that influence household's **access to resources** and **vulnerability** to protection violations

## Key terms

- The Multi-sector Needs Index (MSNI) is a measure of a household's **overall severity of humanitarian needs**, expressed on a scale of 1 – 4
- A Living Standards Gap (LSG) signifies an **unmet need** in a given sector, where the LSG severity score is 3 or higher
- A Capacity Gap (CG) signifies weakened capacity to deal with shocks or adversity



## Workshop Objectives

### Potential LSG framework changes

1. Switch any of the non-critical indicators with critical indicators
2. Add or omit any non-critical or critical indicators, while keeping 1-3 critical indicators and 4 non-critical indicators
3. Amend the classification of answer options for any of the LSG indicators



# MSNA Overview

## CONSULTATION

- Sectoral kick-off (Feb-May 2021)
- Sectoral feedback on quantitative tools and indicators (May 2021)

## DATA COLLECTION

- Quantitative: 14 June – 2 August
- Qualitative: October 2021

## ANALYSIS & FINDINGS

- Dataset and results tables published August 2021
- Triangulation workshops (August to September 2021)
- Outputs: Results tables, sectoral factsheets, briefing note(s), report



## Sampling overview

# MSNA Overview

## Libyan MSNA

- **8,871 households surveyed**
- 45 Baladiyas
- Stratified by displacement status: Non-displaced, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees
- Due to COVID-19 safety precautions, all surveys were conducted **over the phone**
- Non-representative sampling
- Households selected from Civil Society Organisation (CSO) networks, municipalities, International Non-Government Organisation (INGO) partners, and previous REACH assessments
- **Random Digit Dialing (RDD)** was additionally piloted for this MSNA, conducted by a Libyan company specialized in this methodology. The method was piloted in an attempt to offset some of the bias associated with purposive sampling. The key benefit of RDD is the random method of generating phone numbers to call. 1295 surveys were completed using this methodology within the data collection timeframe.



# LBY MSNA Methodology: a closer look

## Coverage overview

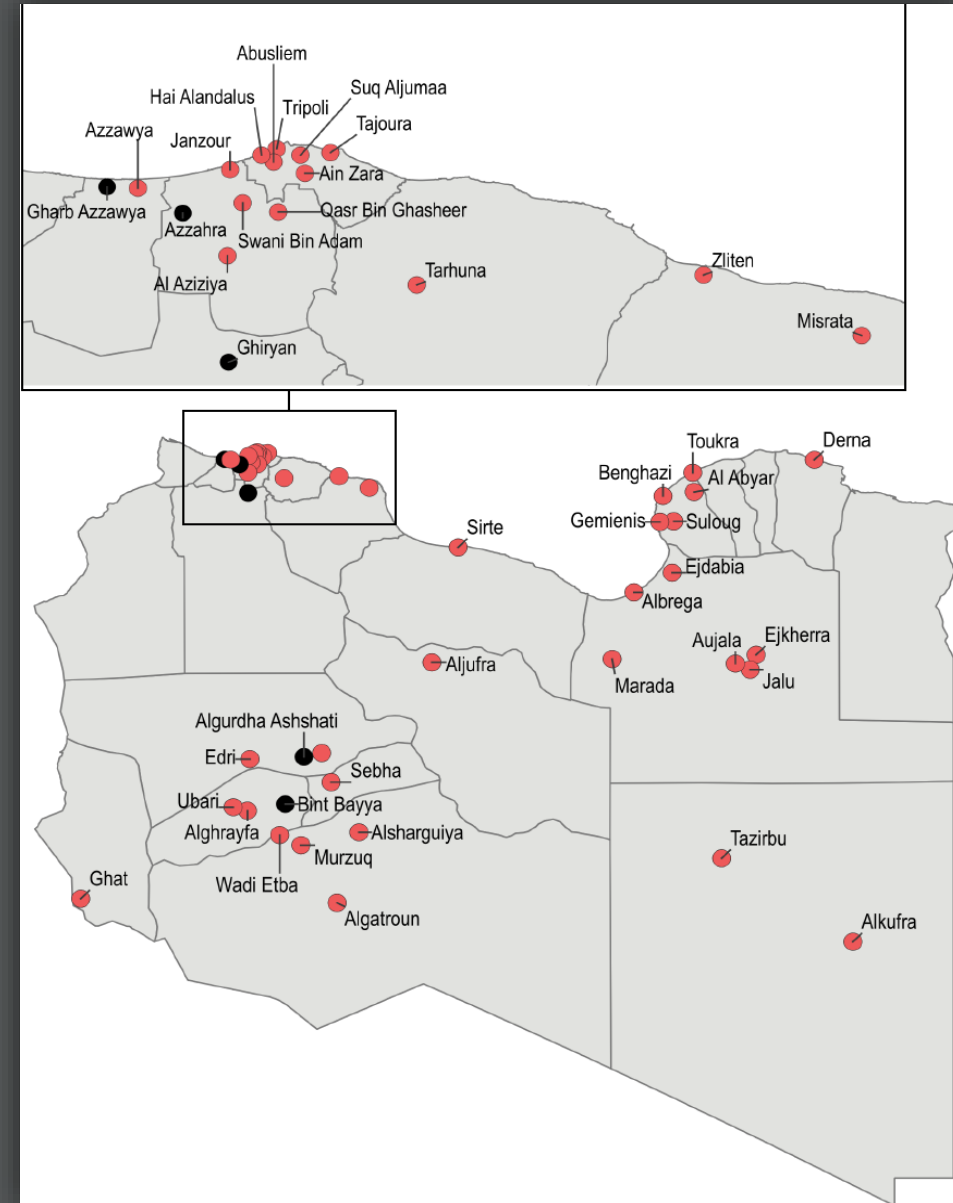
**8,871** household surveys  
conducted by phone, covering:

**2731** IDPs

**2173** Returnees

**3967** Non-displaced

in **45** Baladiyas



# CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

## Exclusion of strata

Due to issues faced during data collection, 4 strata had to be dropped from the sample: IDPs in Gemienis and all strata in Aljufra

## Purposive sampling

As sampling relied on phone number lists primarily provided by partners, the sample is non-random and non-representative. Findings are indicative only.

## Comparability

Comparisons between the 2020 and 2021 MSNAs are not advised, due to the differences in sampling and geographic coverage. Comparisons with the Refugee and Migrant MSNA are also discouraged for the same reason.

## MSNI approach

The analytical framework is useful for identifying broadly those sectors and areas with most needs. However, the framework may simplify complex and nuanced needs, and should not be taken as the only source of information.





# Key Findings

- Accountability to Affected Populations
- Cash, markets, and livelihoods
- Food security
- Protection
- Health
- SNFI
- WASH
- Education

# Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

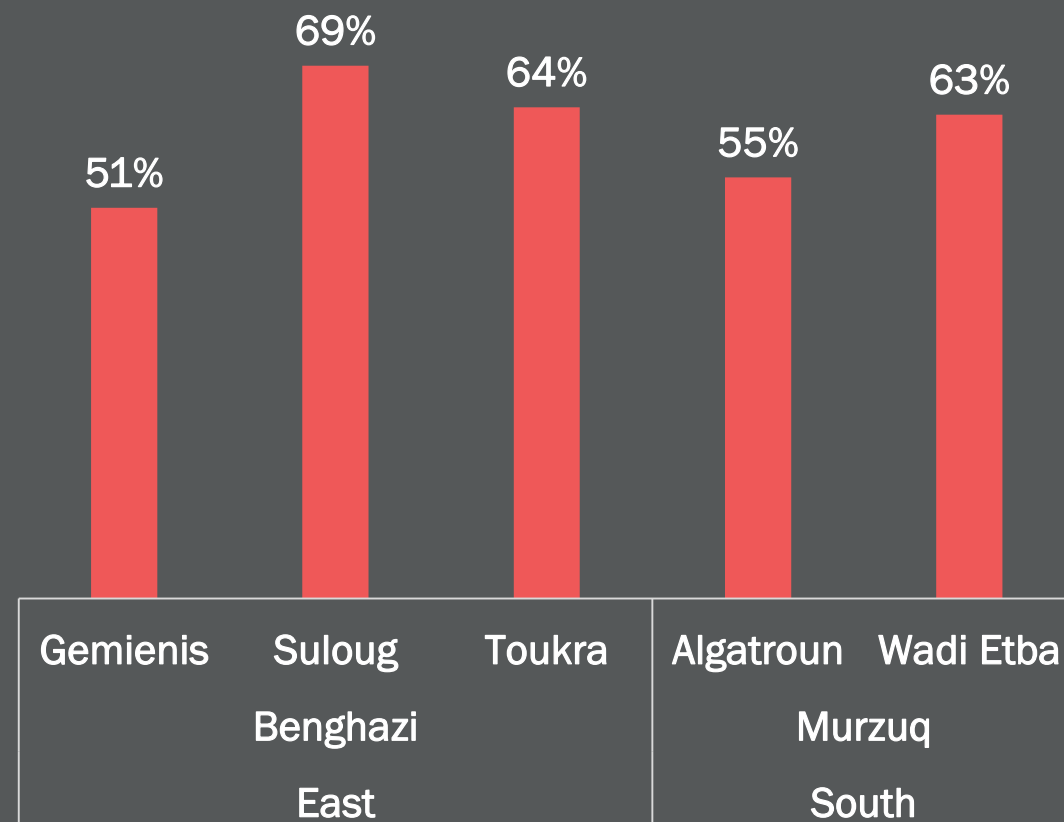


# Assistance

**14%** of households received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection.

Of those households, the majority received in-kind assistance (**72%**)

Top 5 baladiyas where households reported having received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection



# Accountability

## Satisfaction

Of those households that received aid (14% of sample), **15%** were not satisfied with the aid they received

## Behaviour of aid workers

**22%** of households reported being dissatisfied with the way aid workers generally behave in their baladiya

## Feedback

Most commonly reported preferred means of giving feedback were face to face in workspaces (**15%**), at home (**12%**), or over the phone (**15%**)

## Communication

Phone call or SMS was the most commonly reported communication channel through which households reported wanting to receive information about aid (**42%**)



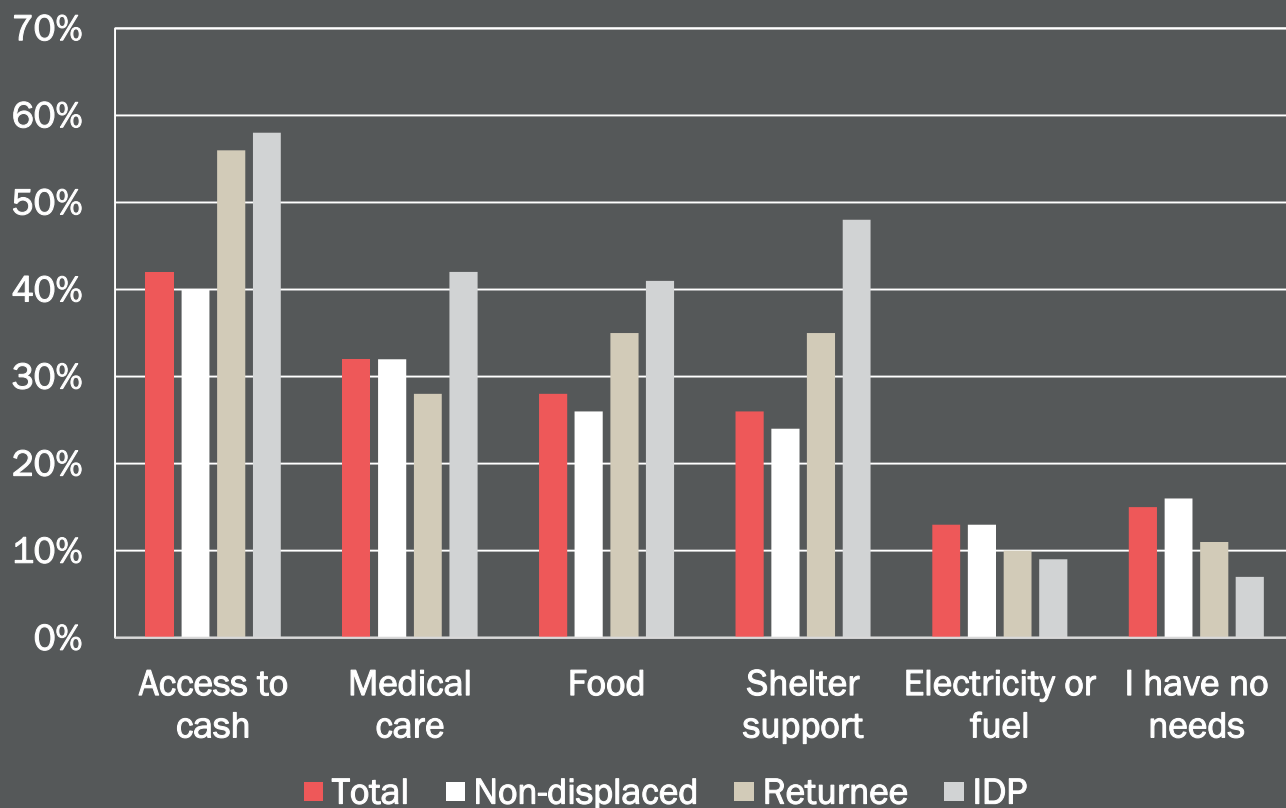
# Cash, markets, and livelihoods

# Priority needs – self-reported

Access to cash was reported to be a top 3 priority need by **42%** of assessed households.

Access to cash was particularly commonly reported as a priority needs in the South and East, where 5 baladiyas in each region had **75%** of households or more report cash as a top 3 priority need (South: Bint Bayya, Wadi Etba, Algatroun, Alsharguiya and Ghat. East: Toukra, Suloug, Gemienis, Tazirbu, Marada)

% of households by top 3 priority needs (self-reported), by displacement status

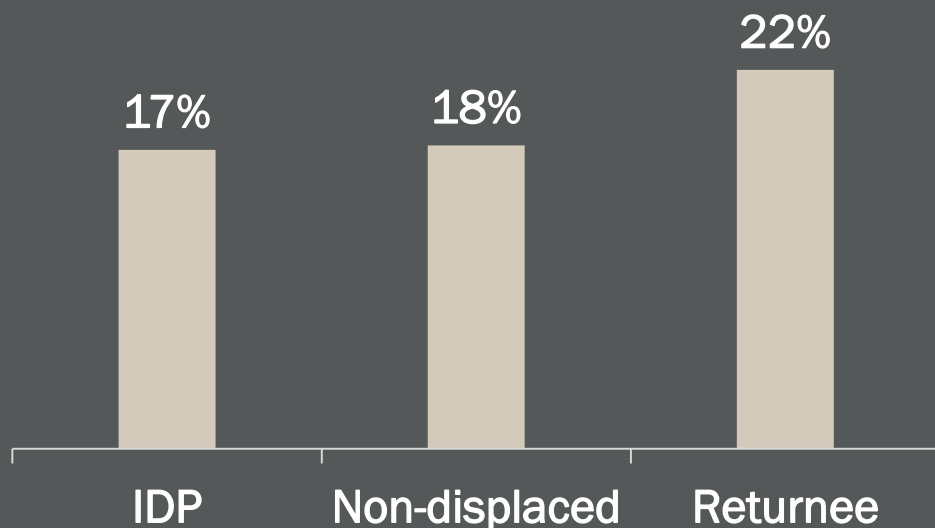




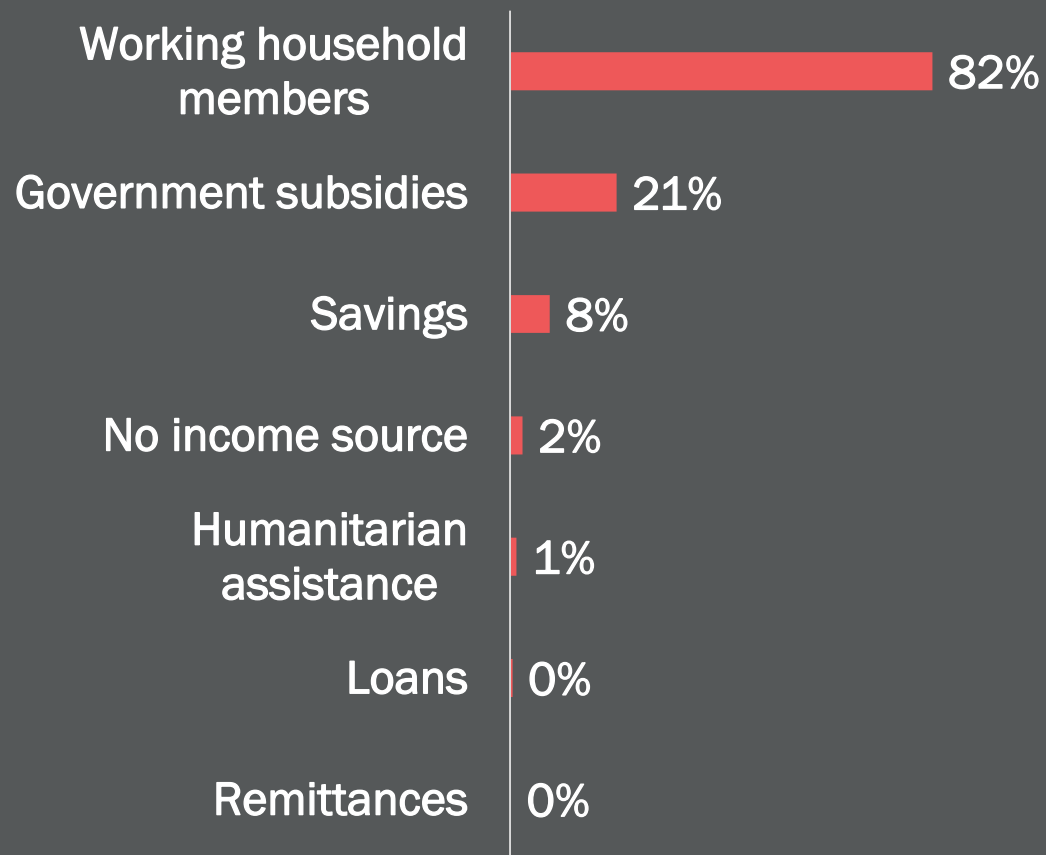
# Income

**82%** of households reported working household members as a main source of income

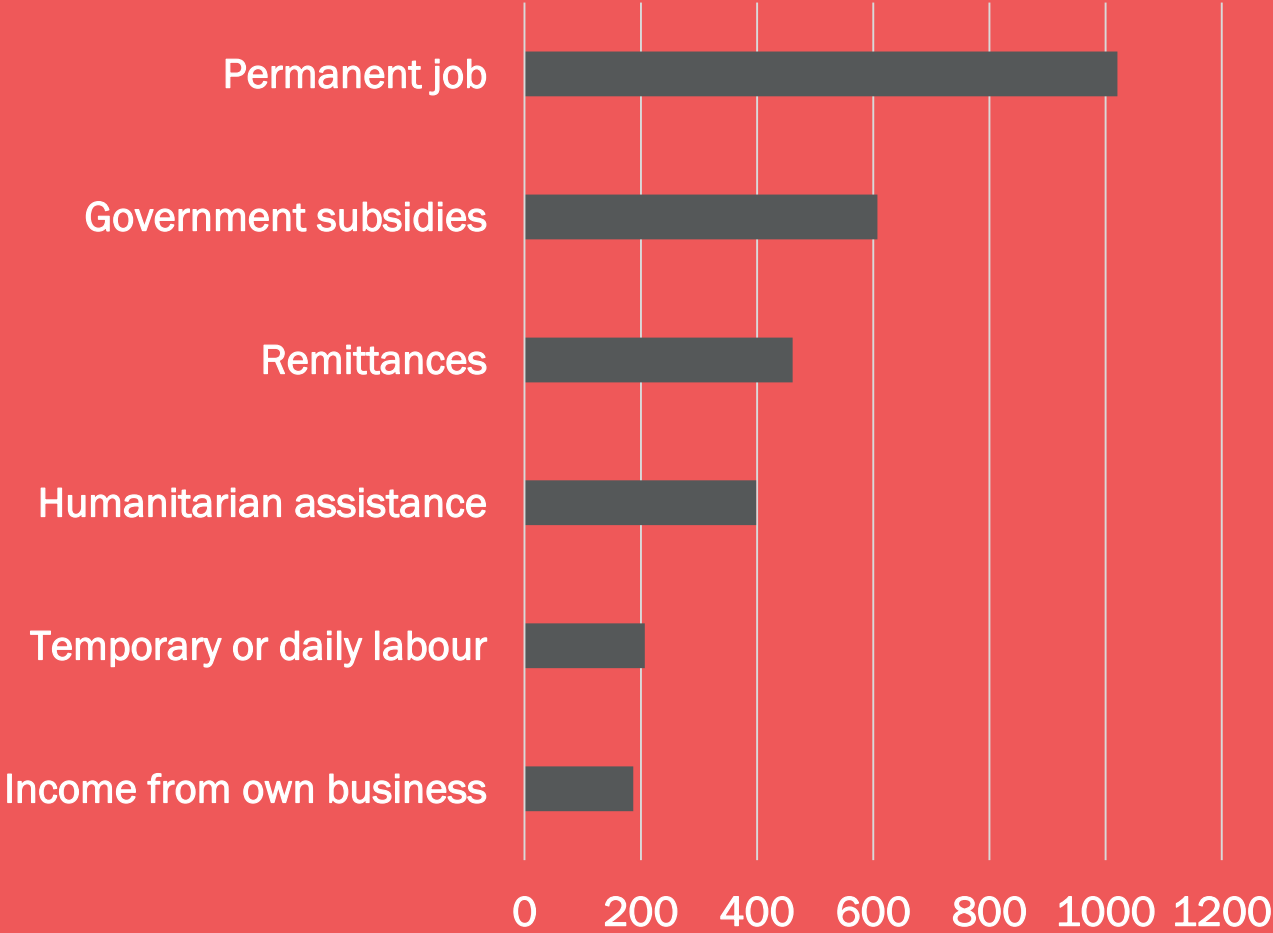
% of households reporting none of their household members were working



Main sources of income, by % of households

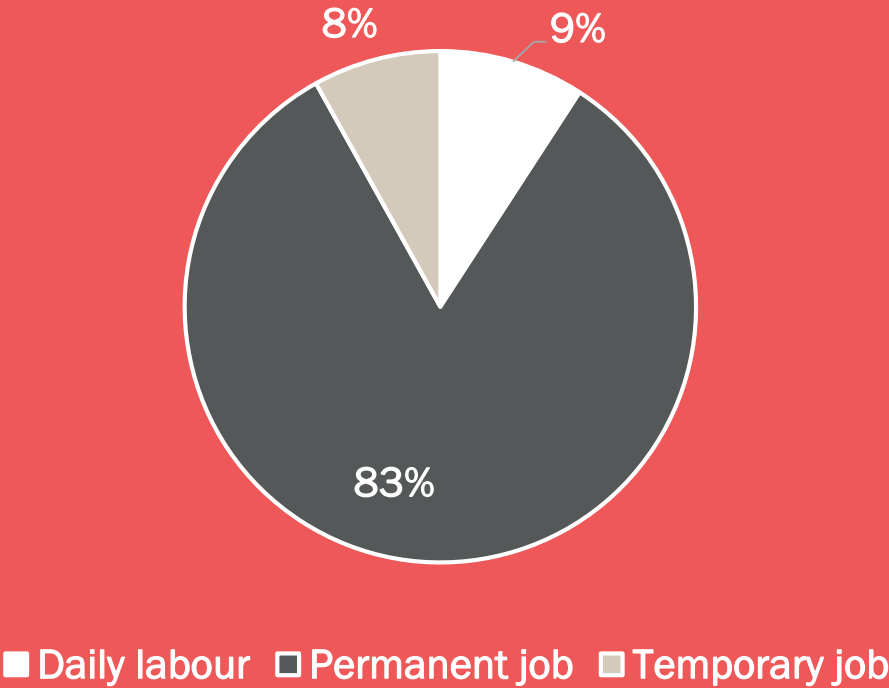


Average income (LYD) in the 30 days prior to data collection per income source, calculated only for households that reported the income source



# Income

% of households per main job type, among households with working household members (82%)





# Access to Cash

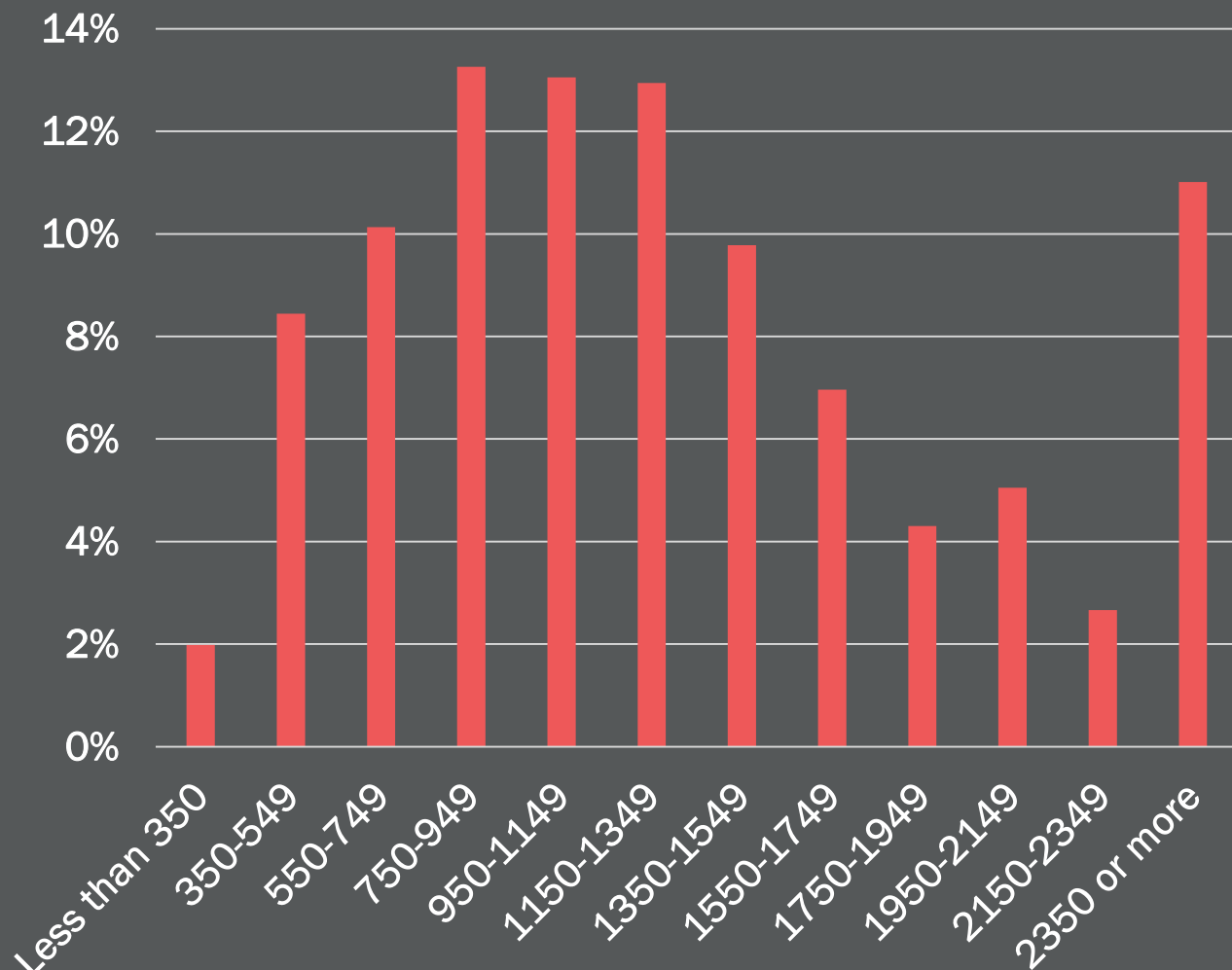
**28%** of households reported issues with the bank that had prevented them from accessing sufficient cash in the 30 days prior to data collection

**25%** of households reported delayed salary that had prevented them from accessing sufficient cash in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting issues that had prevented them from accessing sufficient cash from banks in the 30 days prior to data collection



% of households per expenditure interval  
(LYD) in the 30 days prior to data collection



# Expenditure

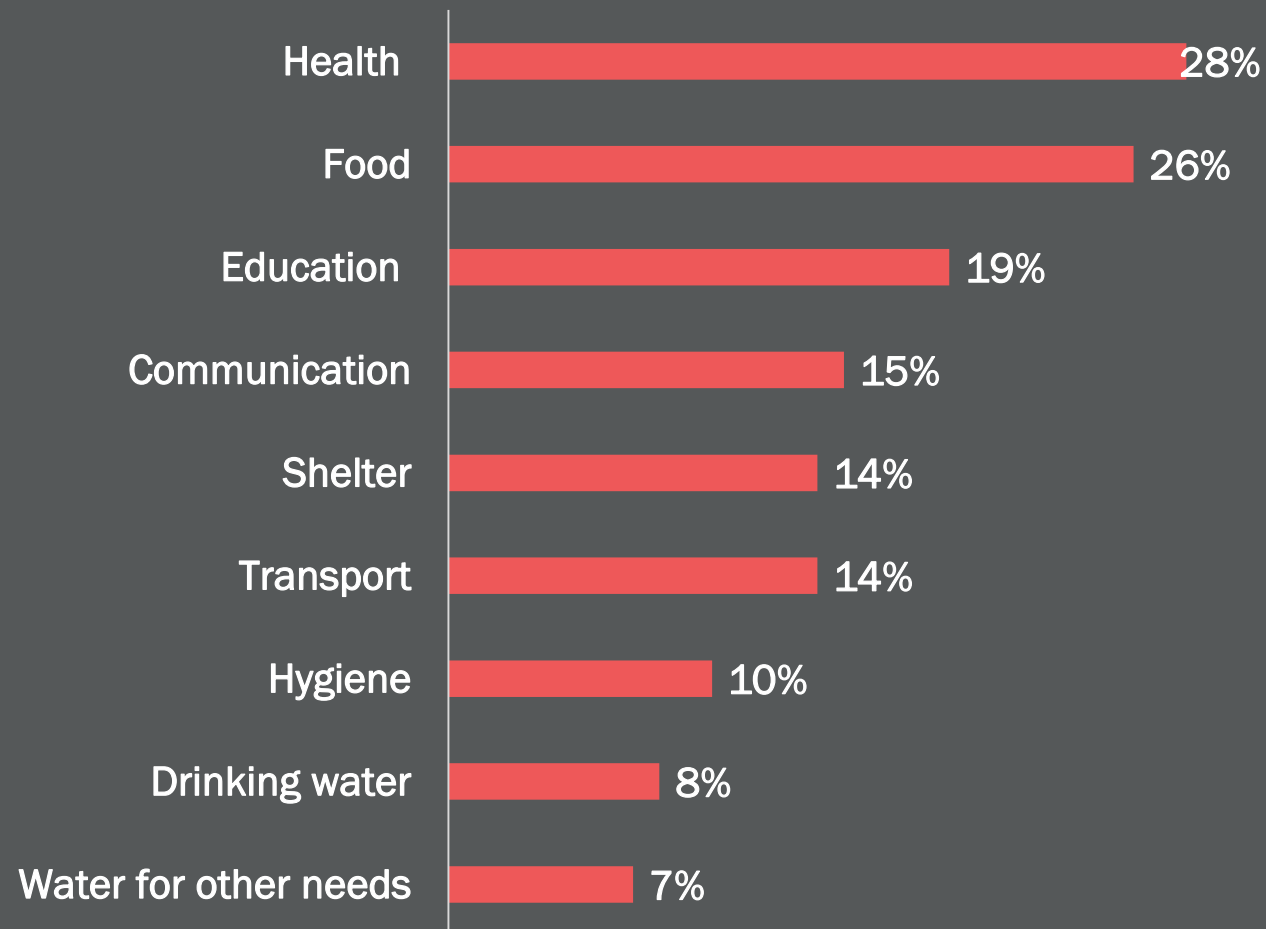
On average, households' highest regular expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection was **food** (average 679 LYD), followed by **hygiene items** (149 LYD)



# Ability to meet needs

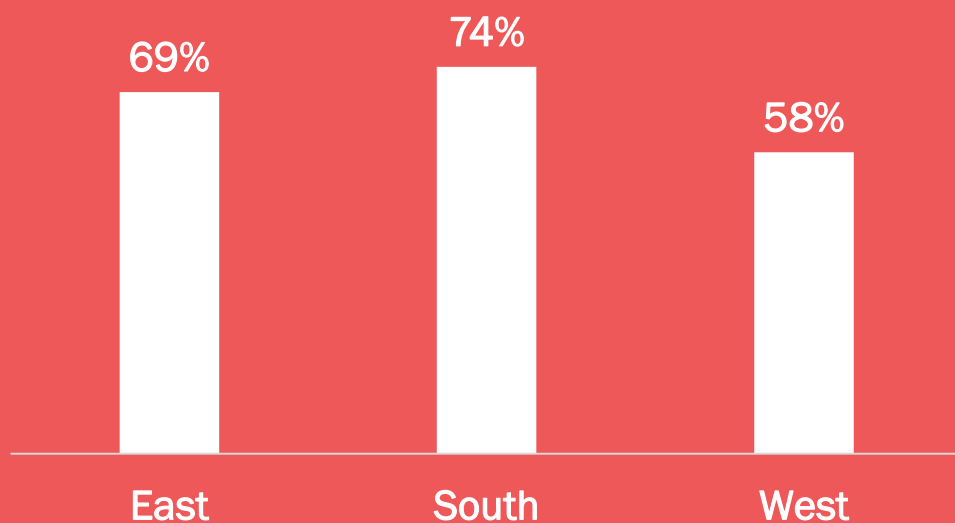
**53%** of households reported having at least one need they were not able to cover financially in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting an inability to financially cover any needs, per category of need

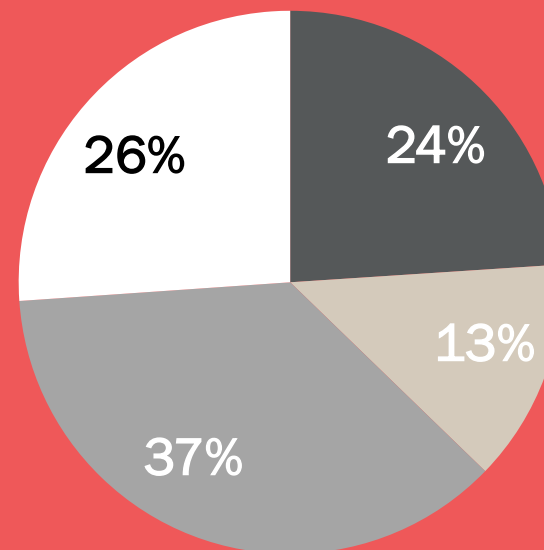


# Livelihood Coping Strategies

% of households with emergency or crisis LCSI scores, or Capacity Gap (CG)\*, per region



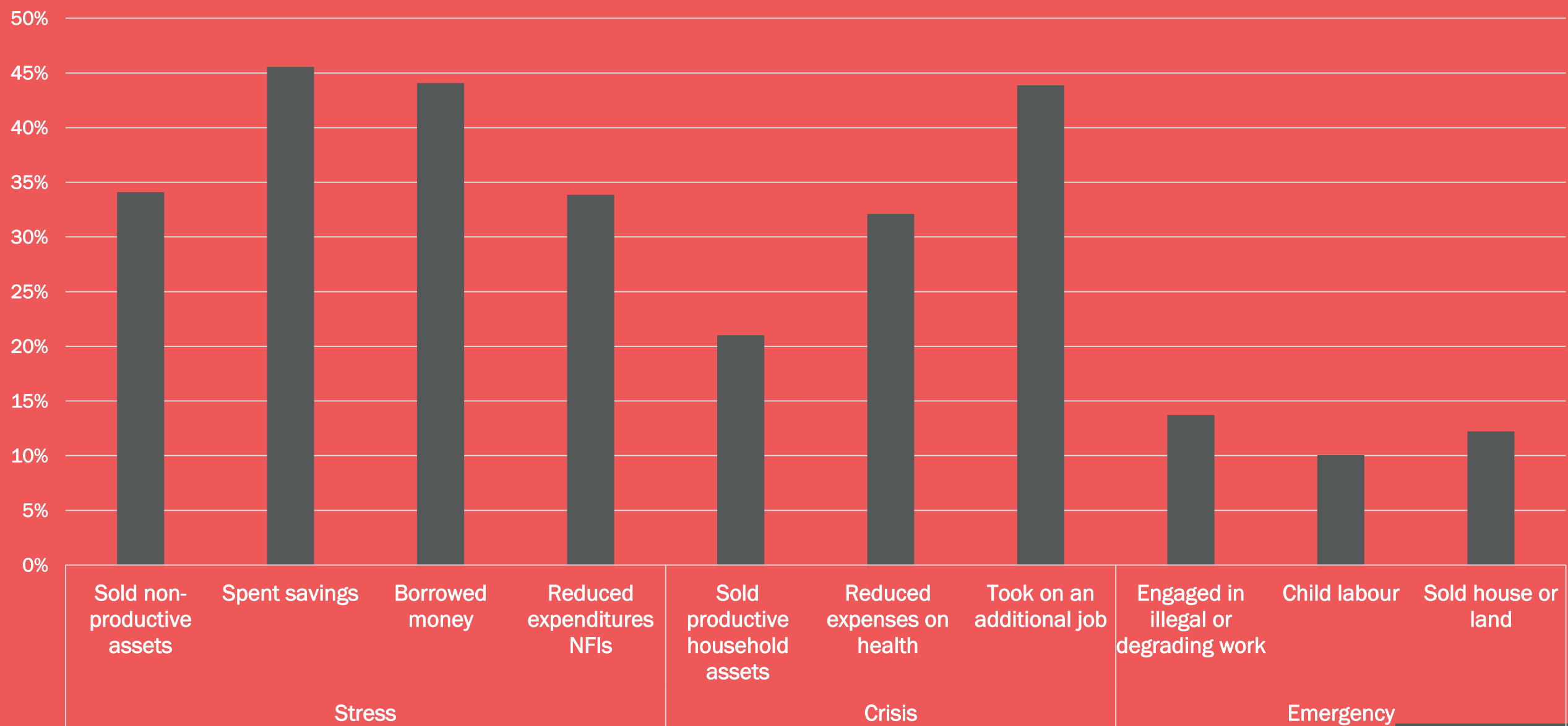
% of households per Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) category



■ None ■ Stress ■ Crisis ■ Emergency

\*Within REACH's analytical framework, the CG is an indicator of households' ability to deal with potential future shocks. Households with an emergency or crisis score for the LCSI are classified as having a CG.

% of households per coping strategy





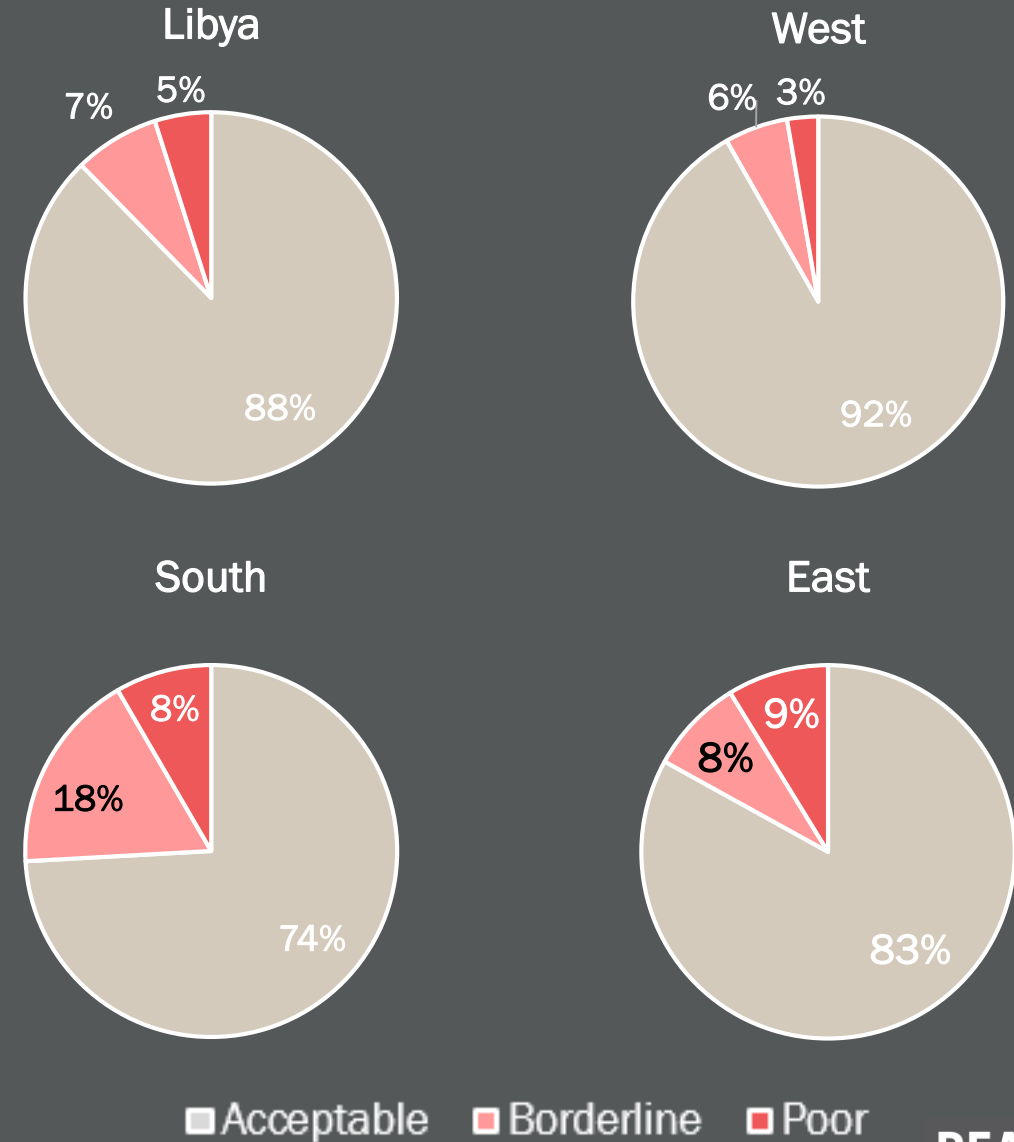
# Food Security

# Food Consumption Score (FCS)

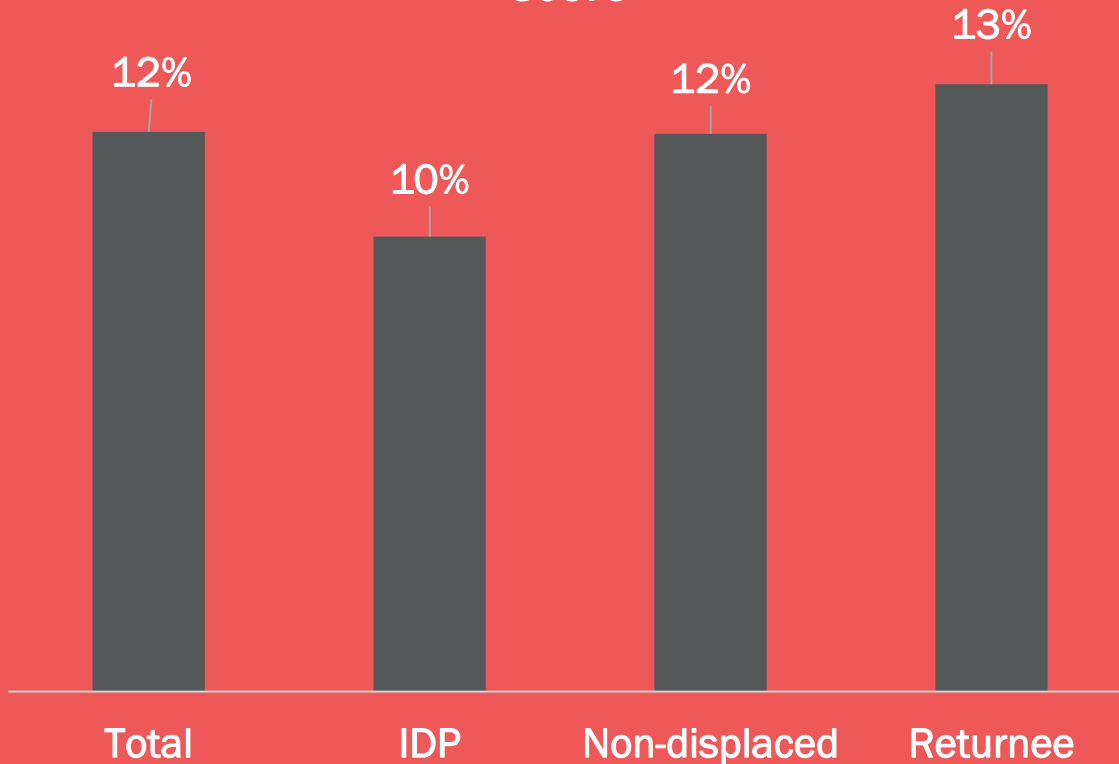
**12%** of households were found to have a poor or borderline FCS.

**22%** of IDP and returnee households were found to have a poor or borderline FCS, compared to **11%** of non-displaced households.

% of households per FCS category, by region



% of households with a medium or high  
reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)  
score



# Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

Only **1%** of households received a high rCSI score



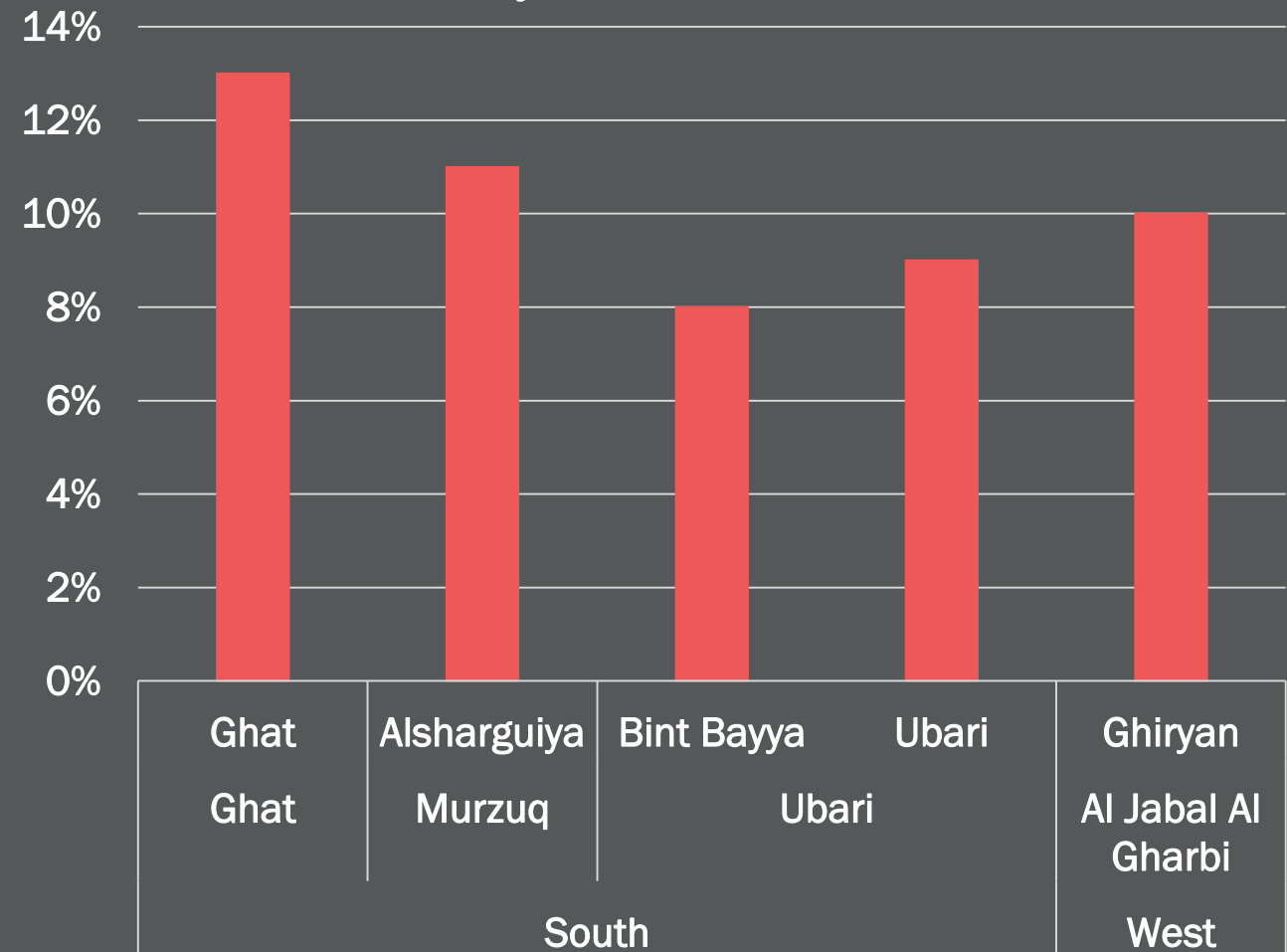
# Agriculture

**10%** of households reported having engaged in agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection.

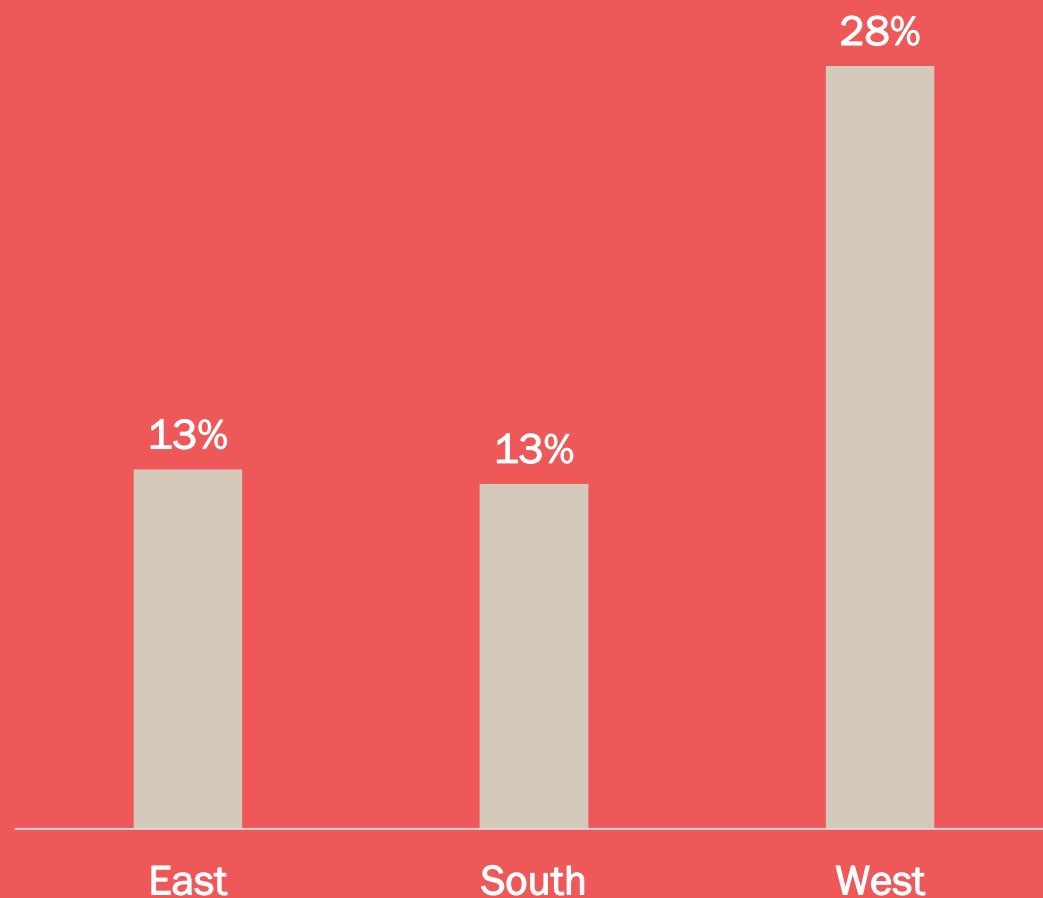
**38%** of those households reported having reduced or abandoned those activities in the 12 months prior to data collection - **4%** of households overall reported having reduced or abandoned those activities in the 12 months prior to data collection.

Among households that reduced or abandoned agriculture (4%), the most commonly reported reasons for reducing or abandoning activities were loss of productive assets (**46%**) and movement restrictions (**26%**).

Top 5 baladiyas where households reported having reduced or abandoned agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection, by % of households overall



% of households with a food expenditure share of over 65% of total household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection



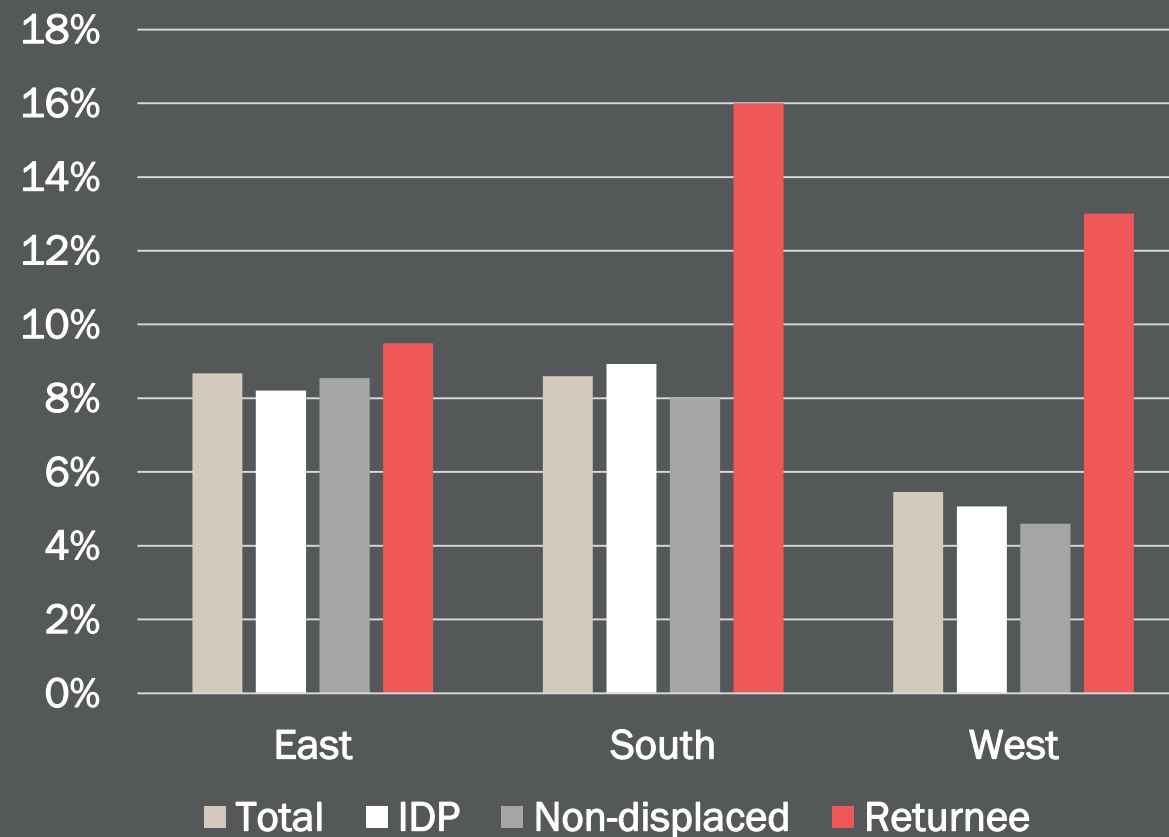
# Food expenditure share

**23% of households have a food expenditure share over 65%, meaning that monthly food-related expenditures constitute over 65% of their total monthly expenditure**

# Access to the marketplace

**7%** of households reported not having access to a marketplace within 30 minutes of travel

% of households reporting not having access to a marketplace within 30 minutes of their dwelling, by displacement status and region







## Meeting objectives reminder

# Objectives of this meeting

- Present our preliminary findings
- Outline, discuss, and potentially amend the LSG framework
- Identify key messages for MSNA

## Potential LSG framework changes

1. Switch any of the non-critical indicators with critical indicators
2. Add or omit any non-critical or critical indicators, while keeping 1-3 critical indicators and 4 non-critical indicators
3. Amend the classification of answer options for any of the LSG indicators

# Food Security LSG Framework

## Critical indicators

Critical indicator	LSG Severity			
	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
Food Consumption Score	Acceptable		Borderline	Poor
	88%		7%	5%

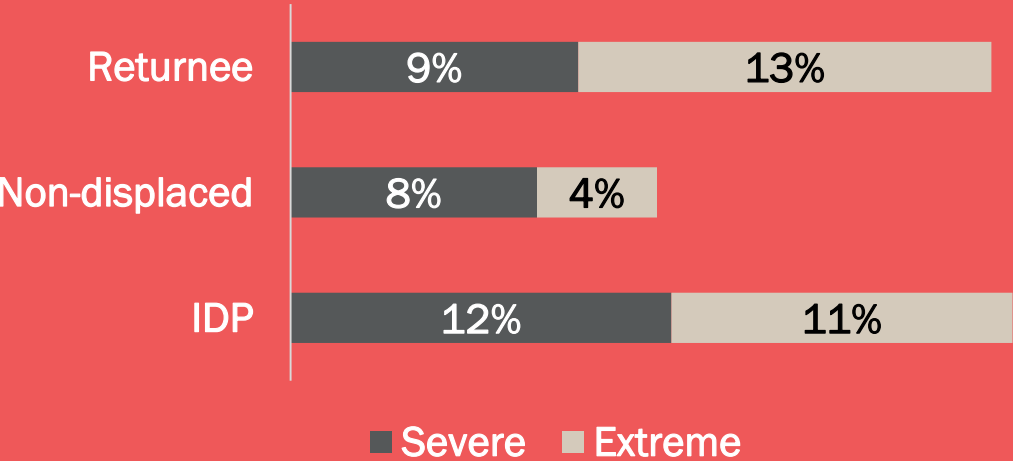
## Non-critical indicators (3 out of 4 indicators required for a severity of 3)

Non-critical indicators	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
Reduced Coping Strategies index	Low	Medium or High
	88% of households	12% of households
Food expenditure share ((expenditure on food + value of non-purchased food)/total expenditure)	<65%	>65%
	77% of households	23% of households
% of households that have had to reduce (totally or partially) agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection	no	yes
	96% of households	4% of households
% of households that are able to access a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes of travel	yes	no
	93% of households	7% of households

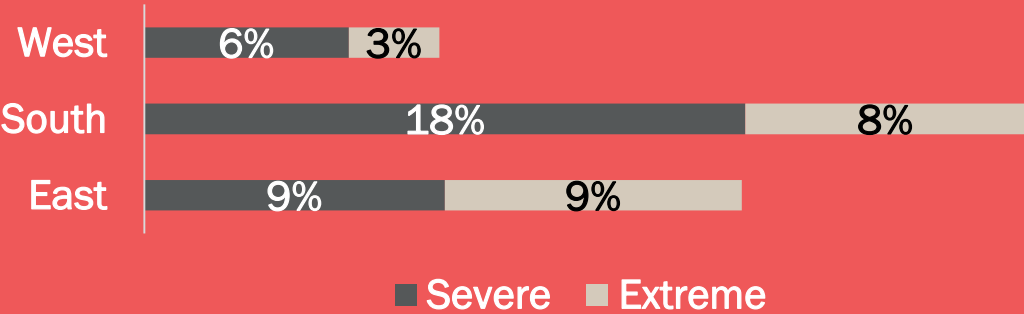
# Food Security LSG

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

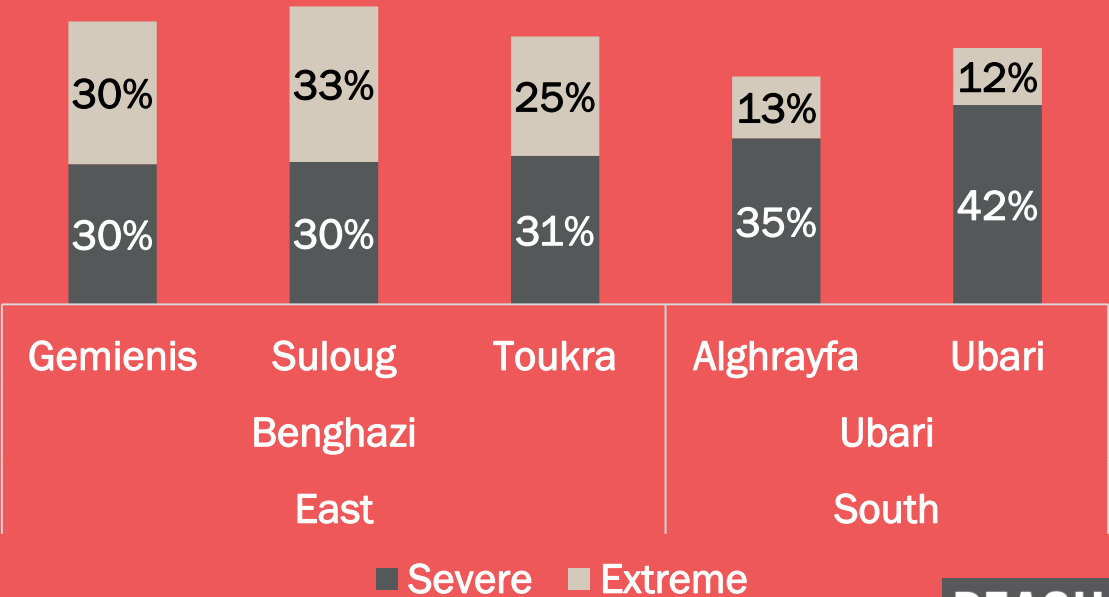
% of households with a food security LSG, by displacement status



% of households with a food security LSG, by region



Top 5 baladiyas by % of households with a food security LSG

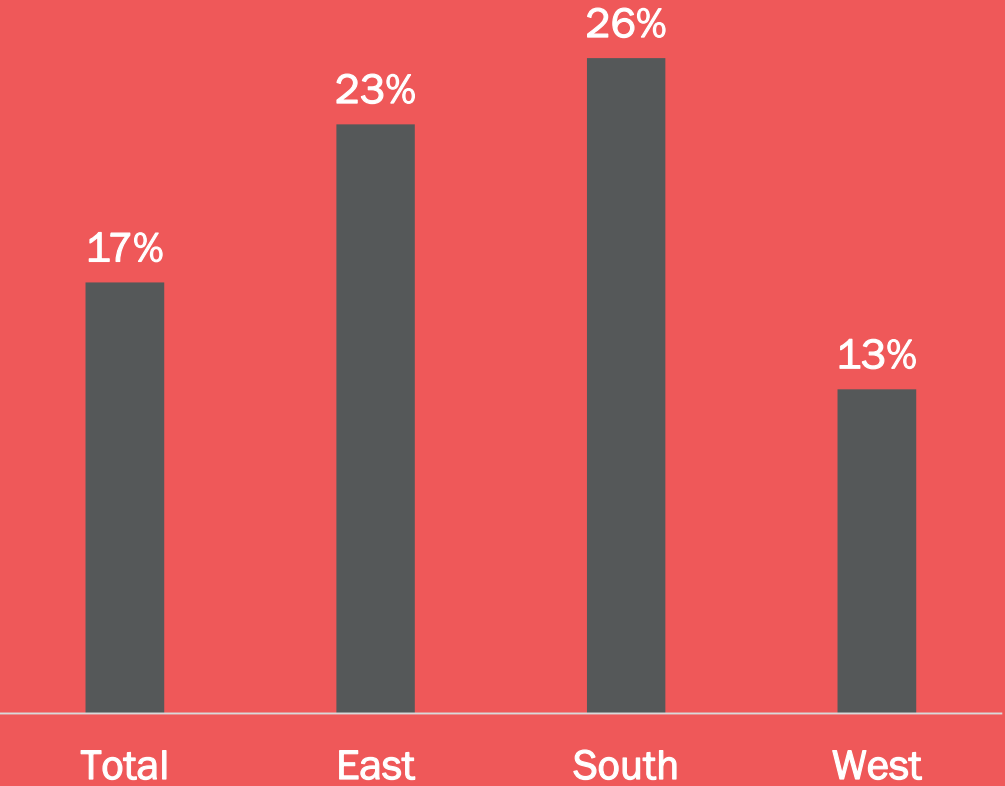




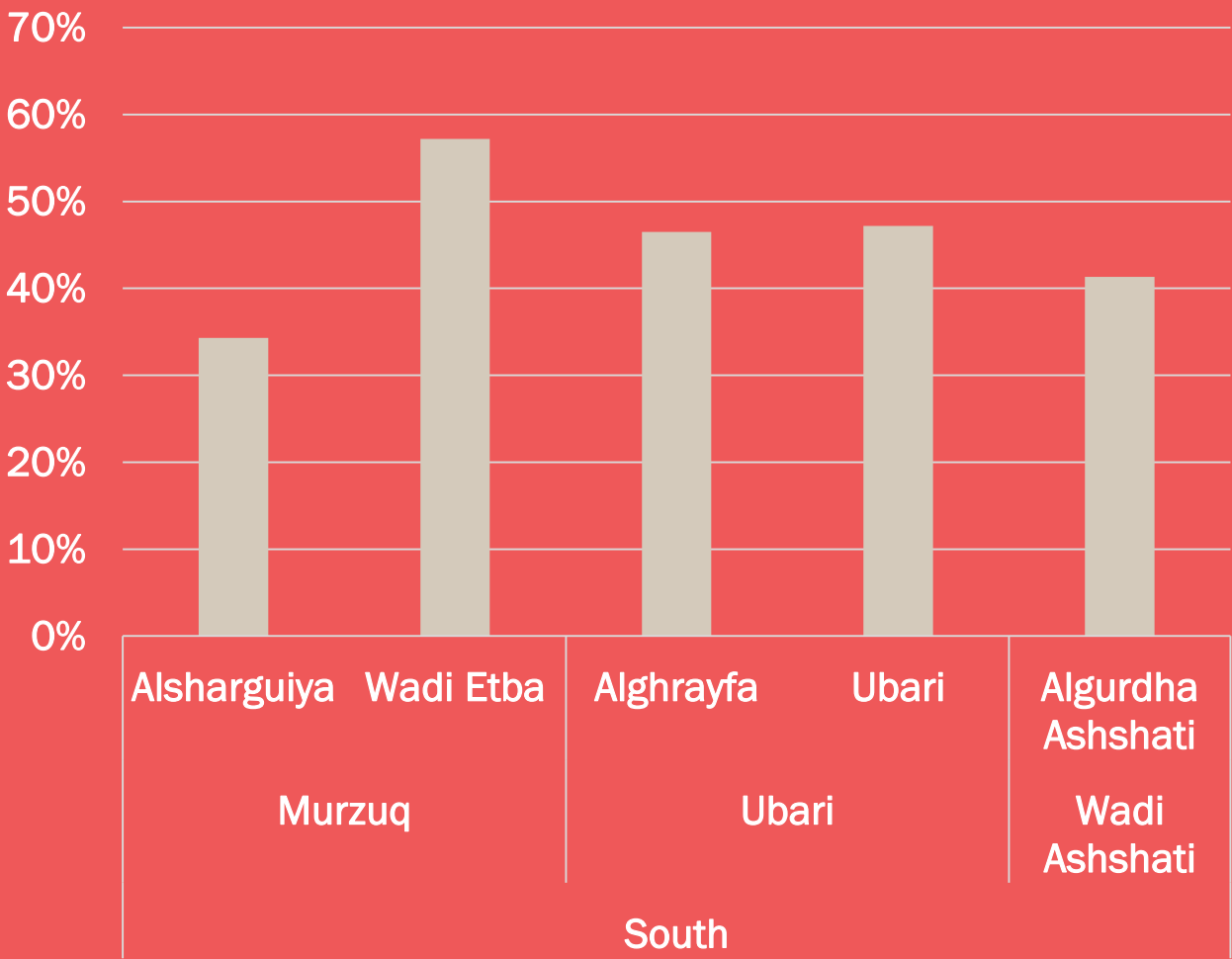
# Protection

# Documentation

% of households reporting household members without valid IDs



Top 5 baladiyas with households reporting household members without valid IDs

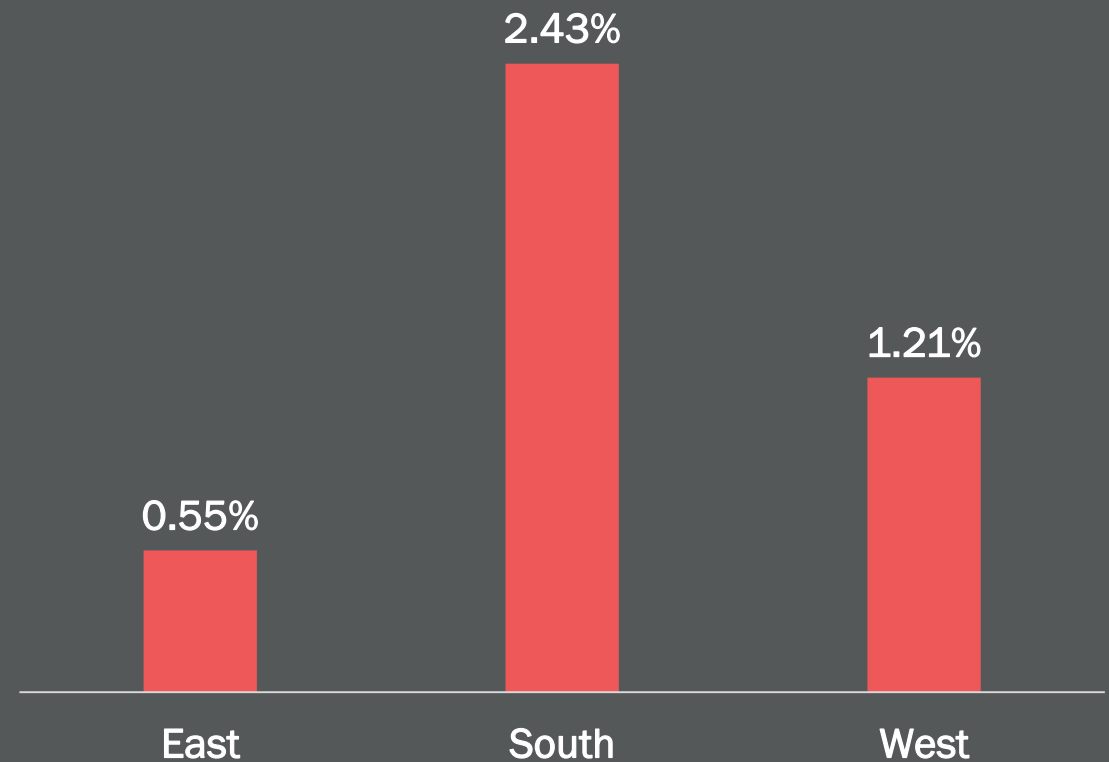


# Children outside the household

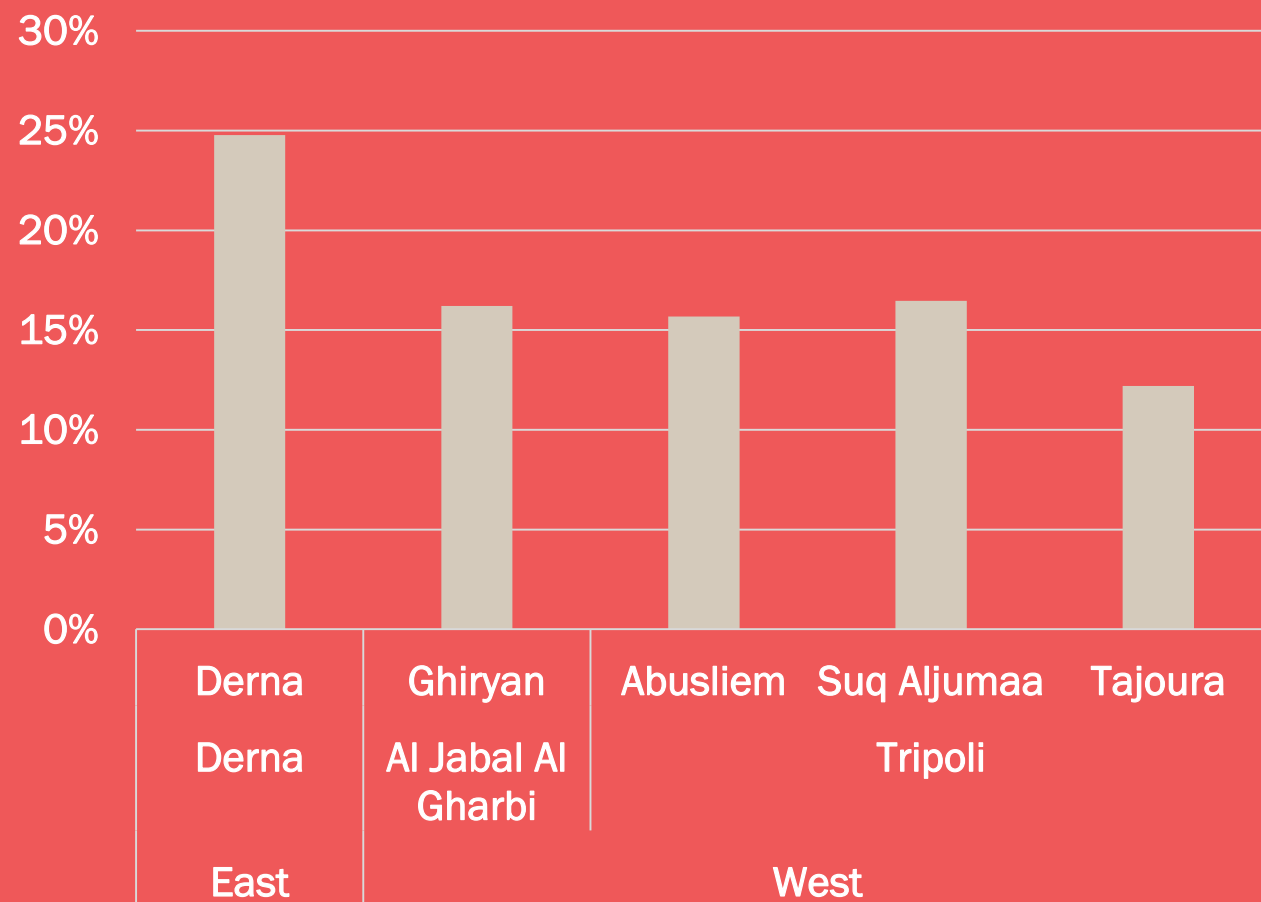
**1.14%** of households reported having children that live outside of the household for reasons other than studying or living with other family.

The most commonly reported reason is child marriage (48% of households who reported children outside the household)

% of households reporting children living outside the household for reasons other than studying or living with other family

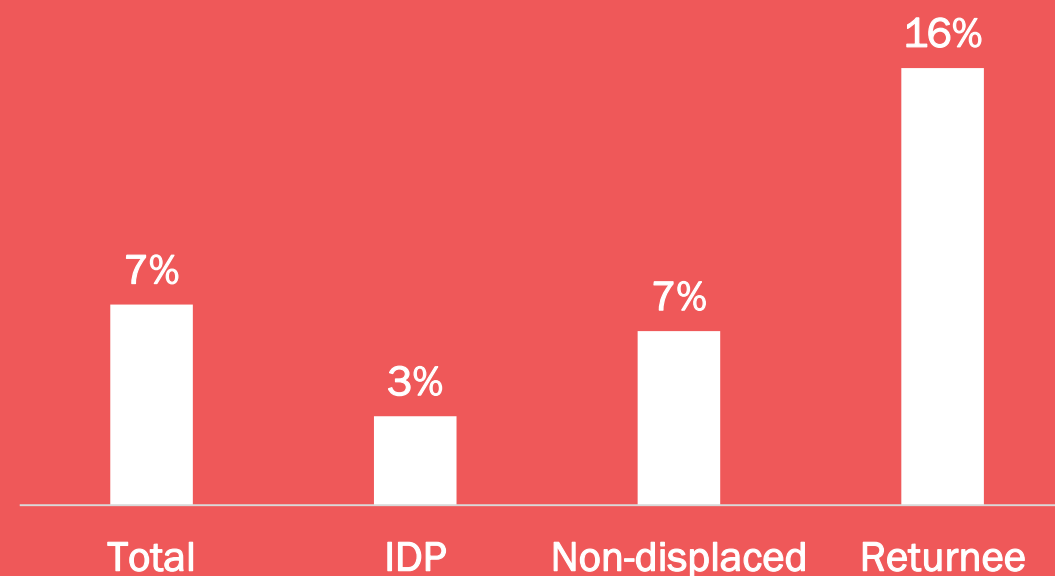


Top 5 baladiyas where households reported being aware of explosive hazards in their baladiya



# Explosive hazards

% of households reporting being aware of explosive hazards in their baladiya



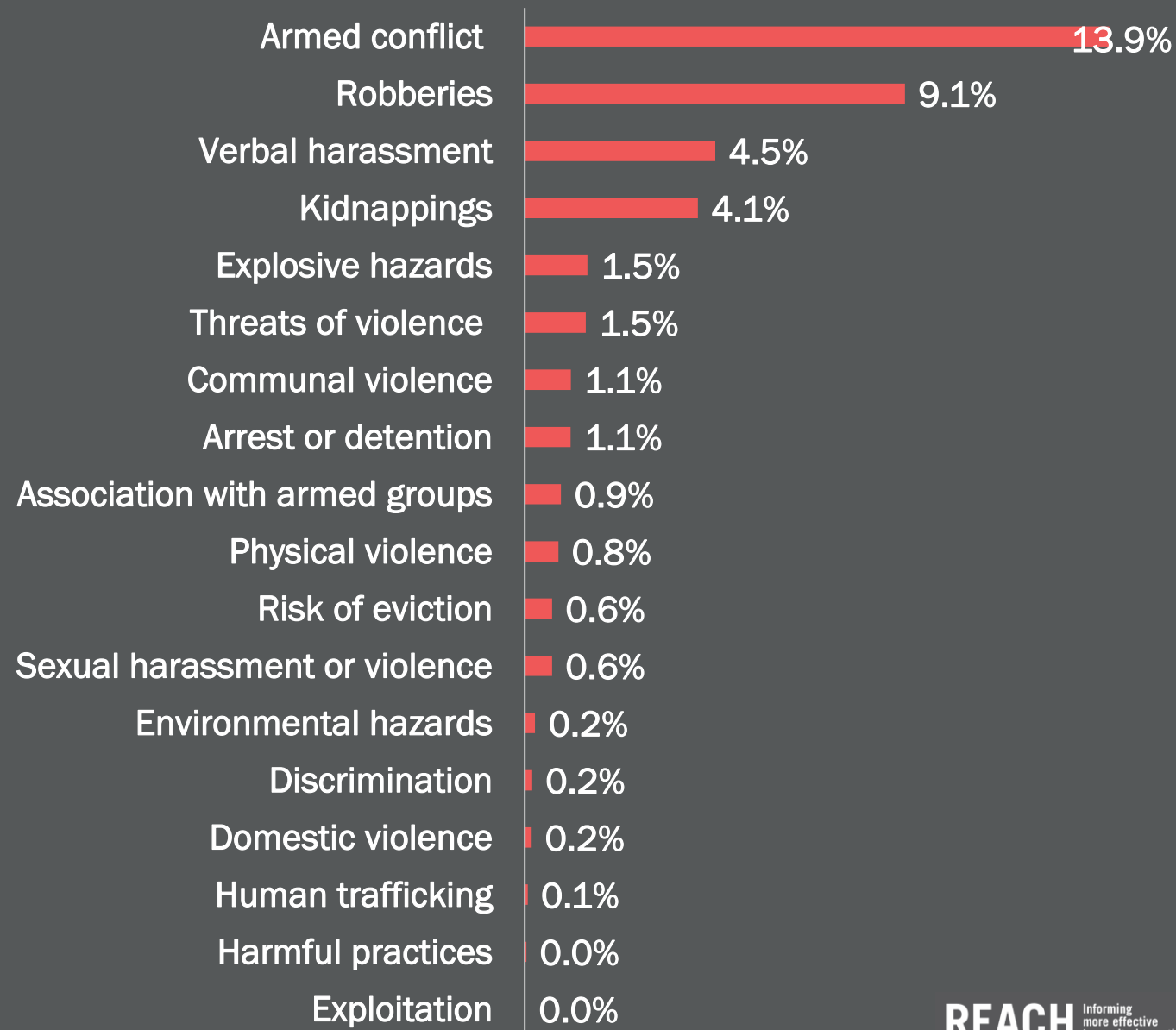


# Safety concerns

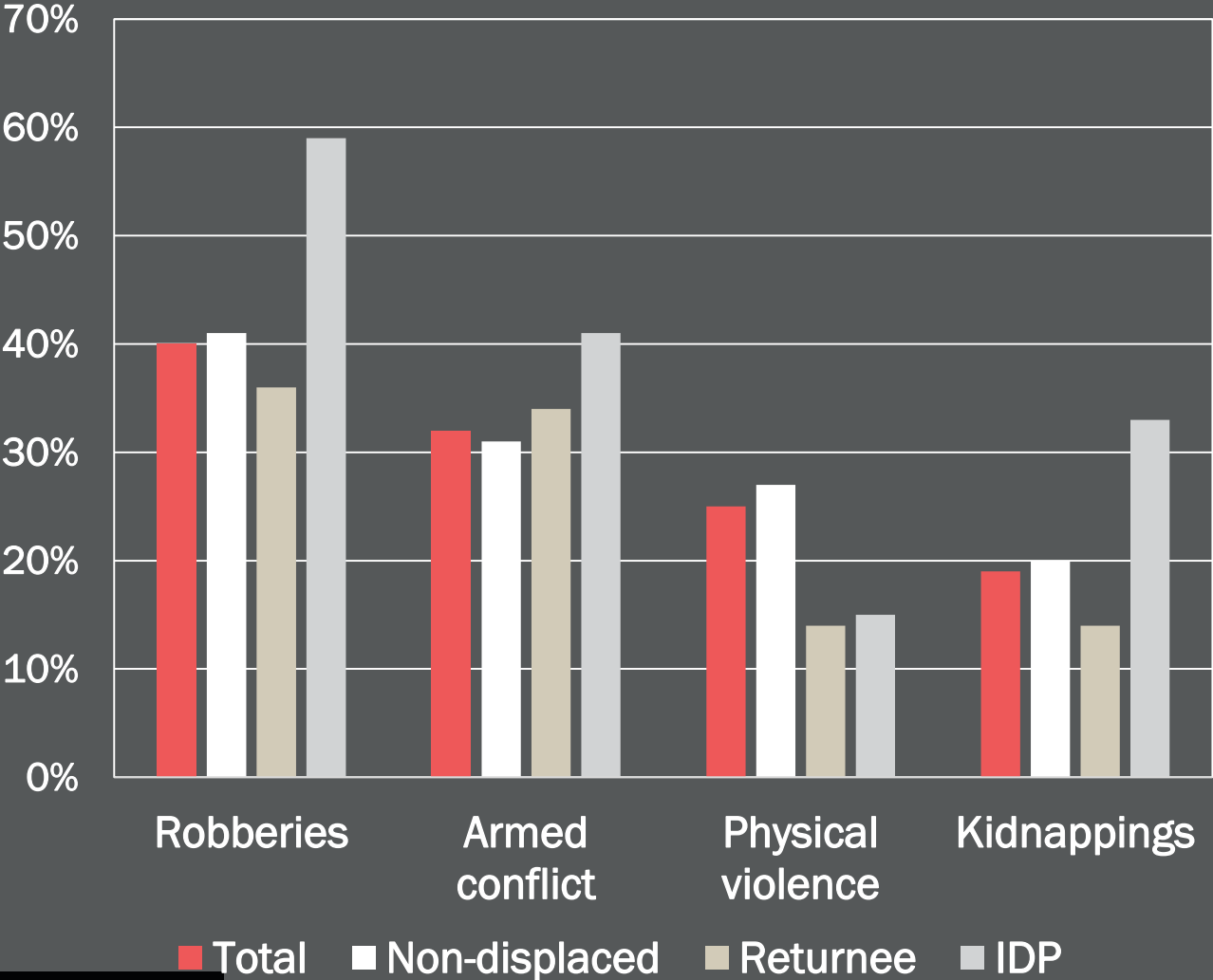
**27%** of households reported safety concerns

**37%** of returnee households reported safety concerns

## % of households per reported safety concern



Most commonly reported types of incidents by % of households that were aware of any safety and security incidents in their baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection



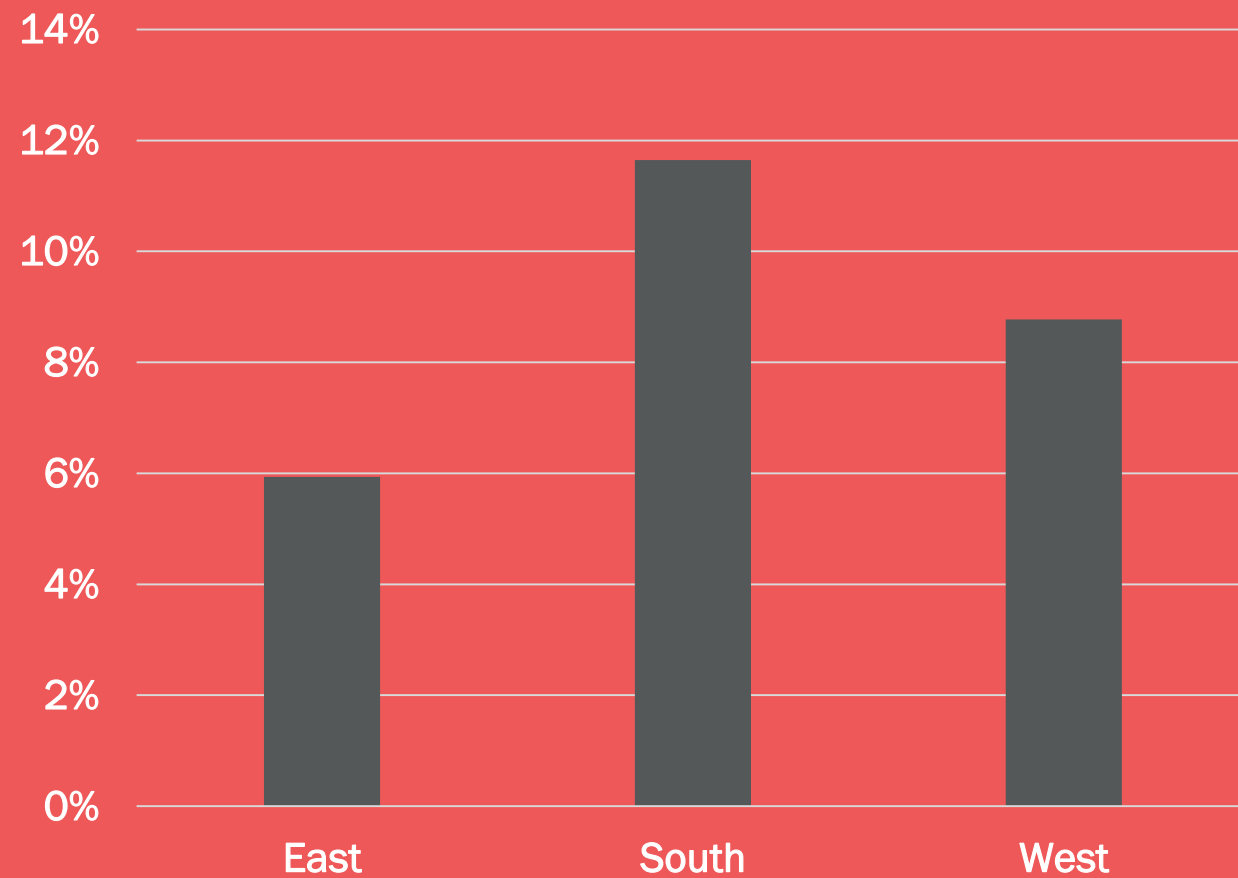
# Safety incidents

**22%** of households reported being aware of safety incidents in their baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection

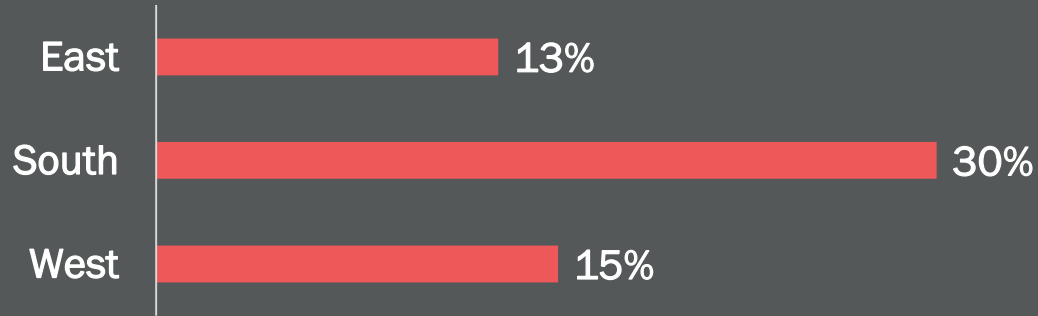
# Movement restrictions

**8%** of households reported having experienced movement restrictions (not related to COVID-19) in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting having experienced movement restrictions (not related to COVID-19) in their baladiya in the 30 days prior to data collection



## % of households reporting feeling unsafe or very unsafe



Baladiyas with the highest % of households reporting feeling unsafe or very unsafe:

Sebha (Sebha, South): **62%**

Tarhuna (Almargeb, West): **43%**

Alkufra (Alkufra, East): **33%**

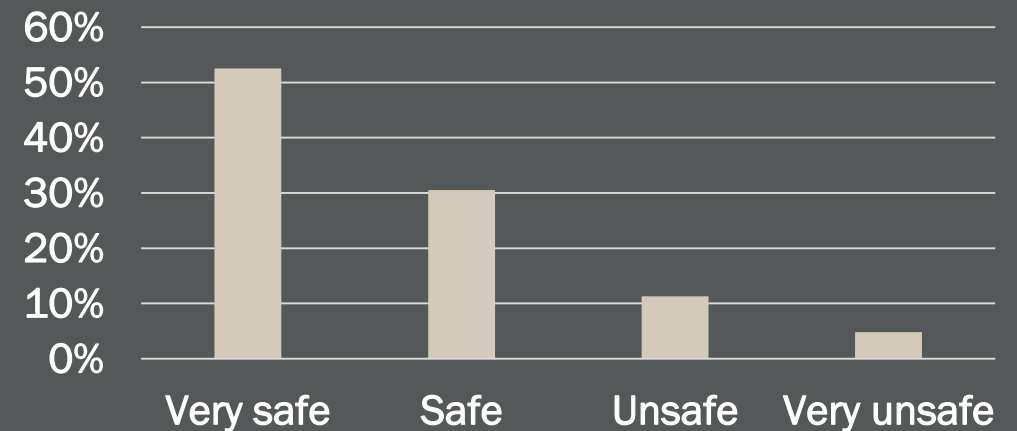
Sirt (Sirt, West): **33%**

Ghiryan (Al Jabal Al Gharbi, West): **31%**

# How safe do you feel?

**16%** of households reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe

## % of households by how safe they report feeling





# Protection LSG framework

## Critical indicators

Critical indicators	Severity rating			
	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
% of households with household members without a valid ID	None missing 83%		At least one household member does not have a valid ID 17%	
% of households with at least one child not residing in the household	No children outside household OR left to study 98.86%			Child left the house to get married; seek employment; engage with armed groups; kidnapped; missing arbitrarily detained 1.14%

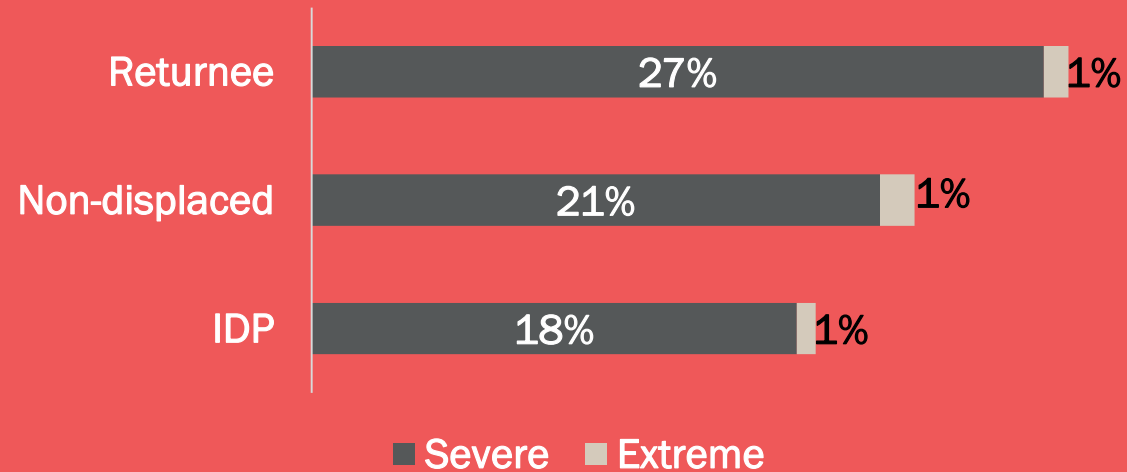
## Non-critical indicators (3 out of 4 indicators required for a severity of 3)

Non-critical indicators	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
% of households reporting presence of explosive hazards at neighborhood level	No 93%	Yes 7%
% of household reporting safety and security concerns	none, verbal harassment; discrimination 76%	Arrest/detention; explosive hazards; physical violence; sexual harassment; domestic violence; risk of eviction; environmental hazards; threats of violence; robbery; armed conflict; communal violence; kidnappings; trafficking; exploitation; harmful practices; association armed groups 24%
% of households reporting movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to data collection	No restrictions, or for covid-19 related reasons only 92%	Yes 8%
% of households reporting feeling unsafe	Feeling completely safe or safe 84%	Feeling complete unsafe or unsafe 16%

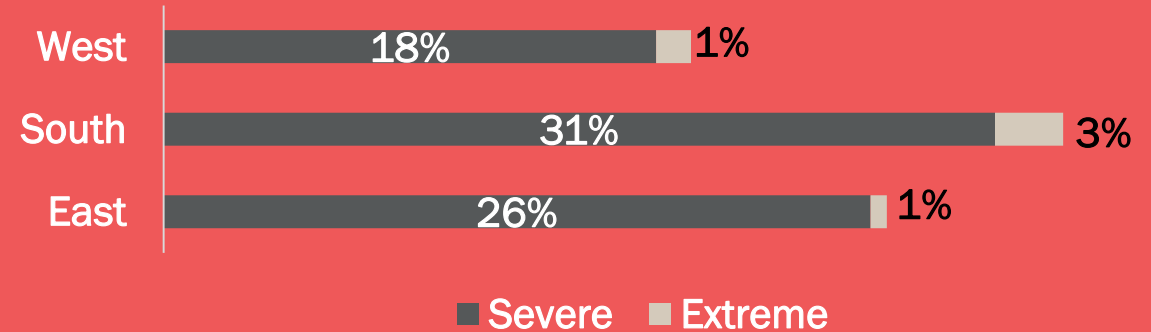
# Protection LSG

**23%** of households have a protection LSG: **22%** severe, **1%** extreme

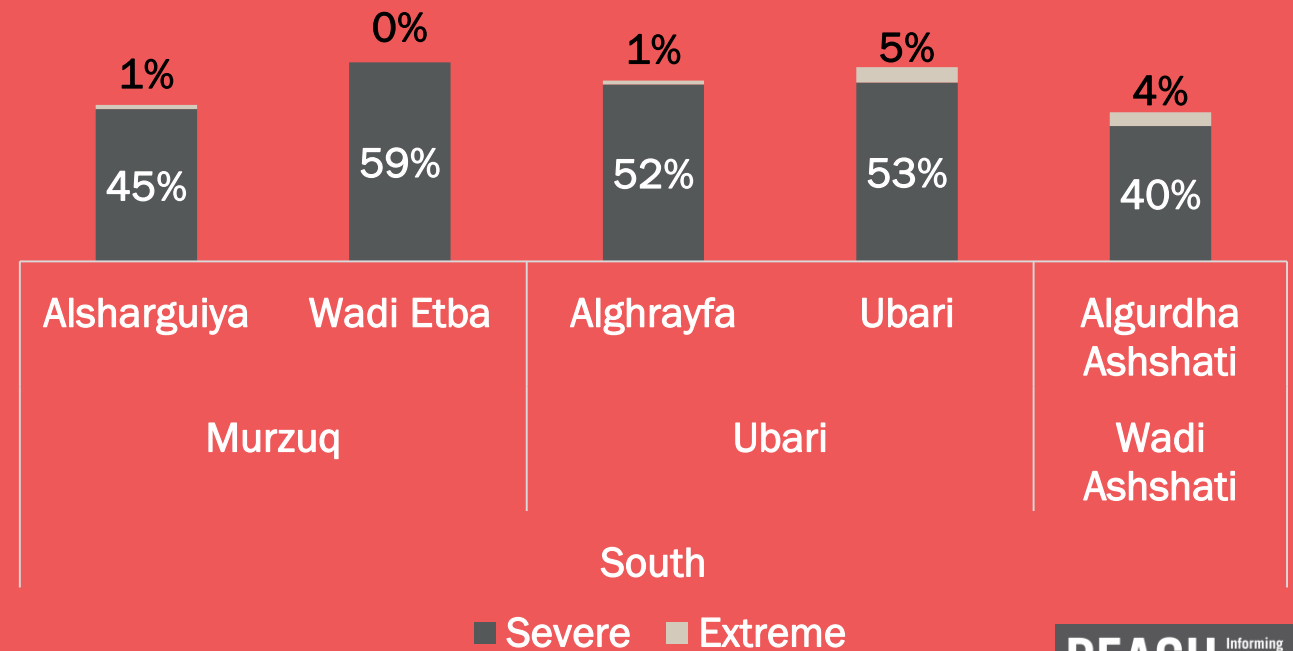
% of households with a protection LSG, by displacement status



% of households with a protection LSG, by region



Top 5 baladiyas by % of households with a protection LSG



# Health

# Access to healthcare

**29% of households reported not having access to a public hospital.**

Baladiyas with highest % of households reporting no access to a public hospital:

Zliten (Misrata, West): **48%**

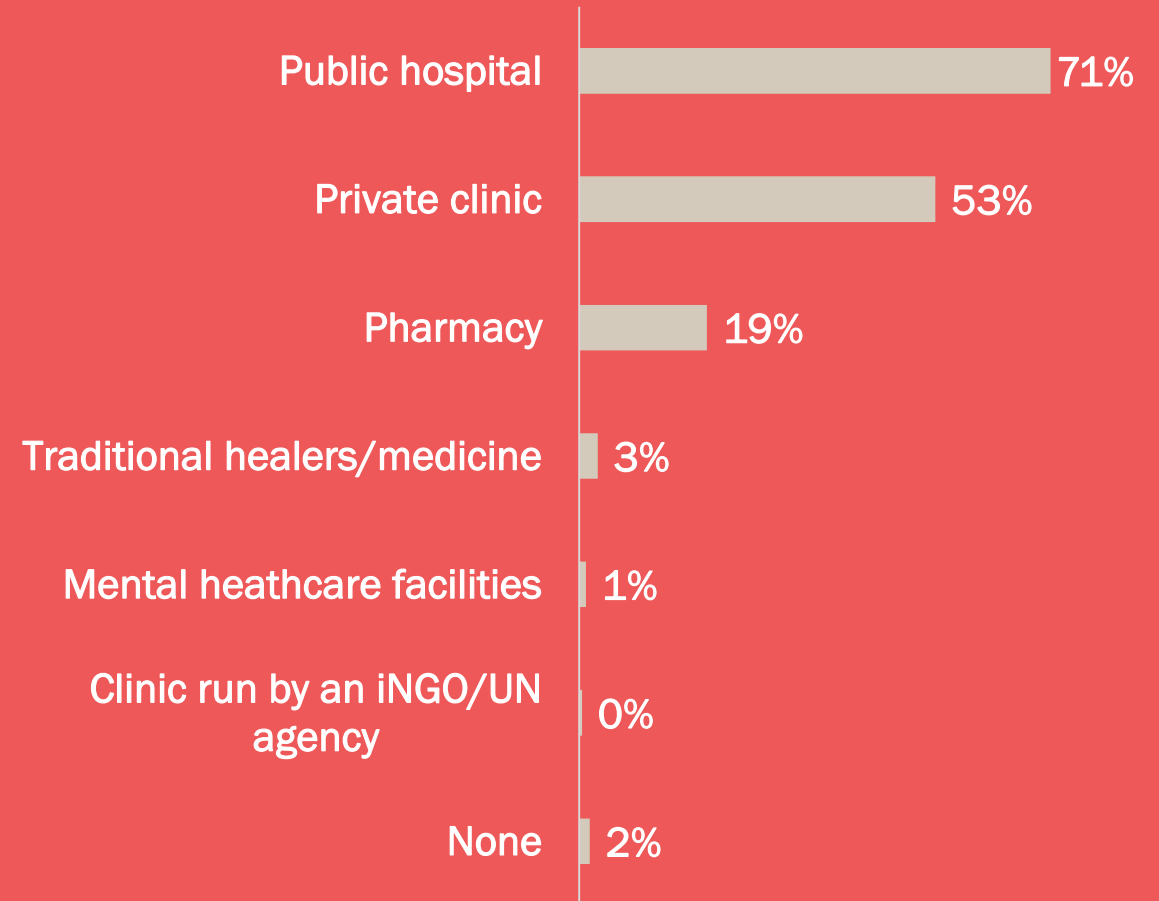
Janzour (Aljfara, West): **46%**

Misrata (Misrata, West): **45%**

Hai Alandalus (Tripoli, West): **40%**

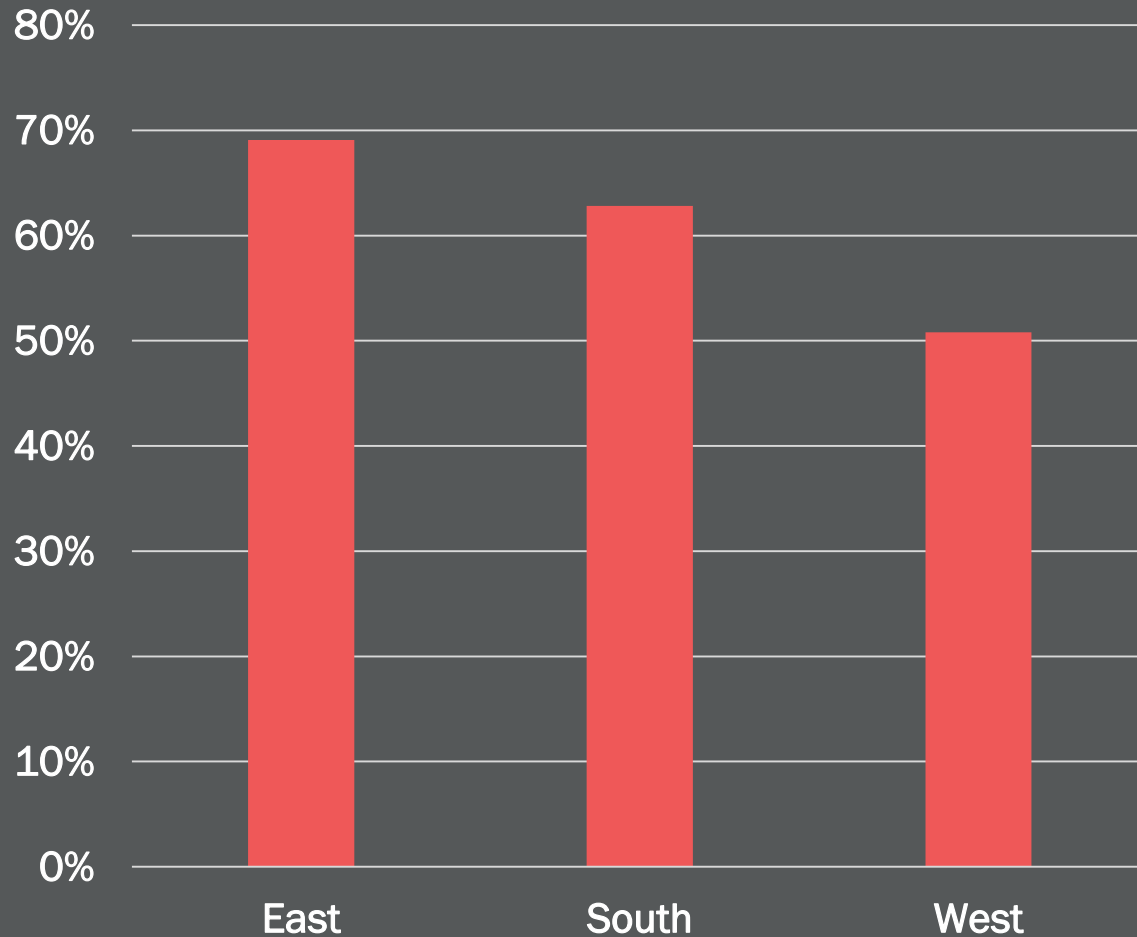
Algurdha Ashshati (Wadi Ashshati, South): **39%**

% of households reporting having access to different types of healthcare, by type of healthcare





Among households that needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection (28% of sample), % of households that reported not being able to access it, by region



# Access to healthcare

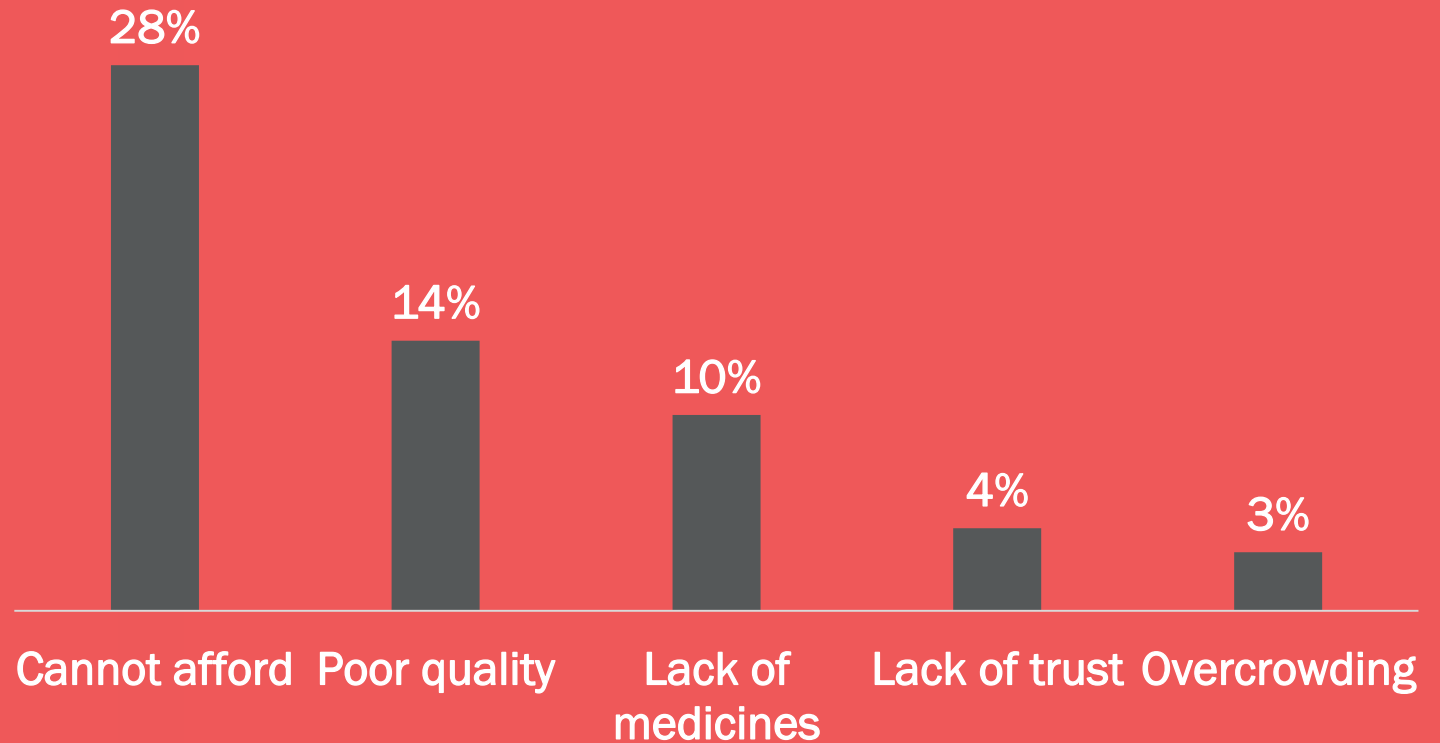
**28%** of households reported having needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection, **56%** of those households reported at least one household member could not access it when needed

# Barriers to healthcare

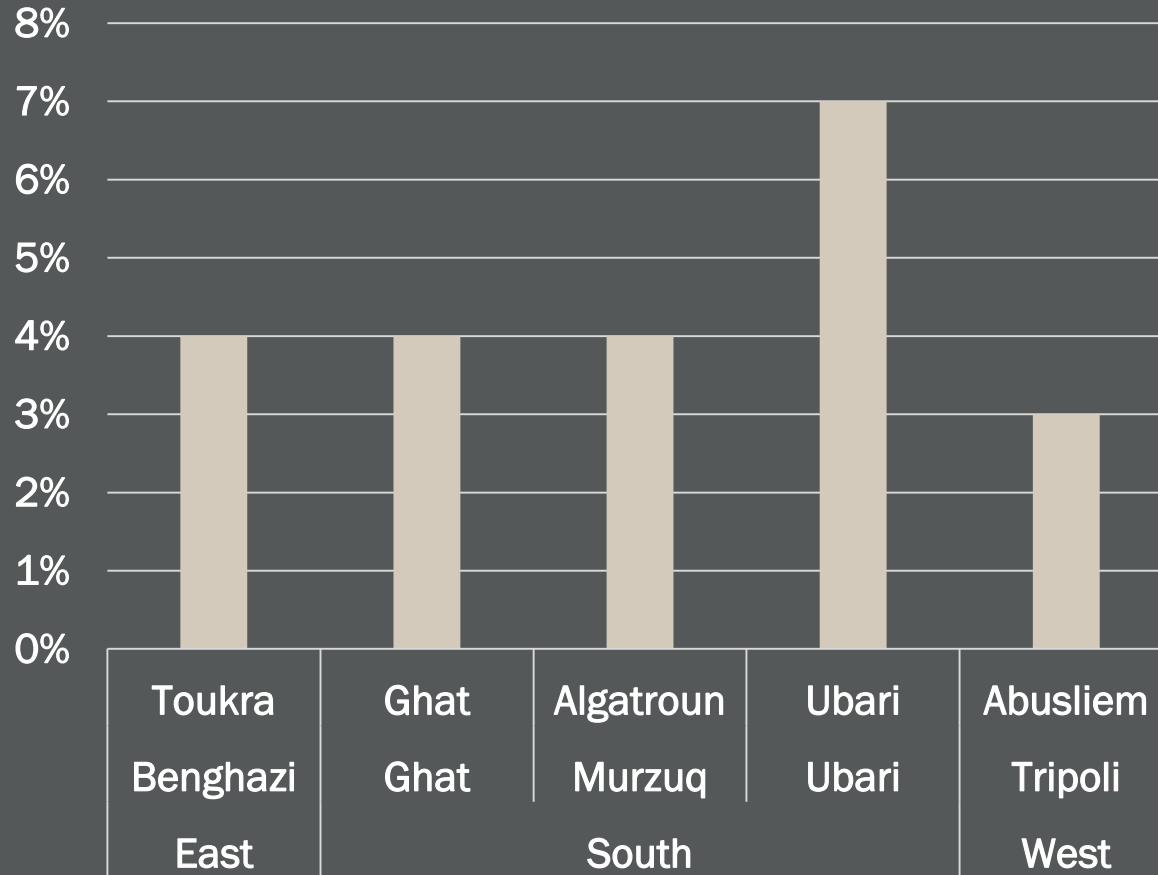
**46%** of households reported having experienced barriers or issues accessing healthcare

Among those households who could not access healthcare when needed (14%), **70%** reported that not being able to afford healthcare was a reason

5 most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare, by % of households



Top 5 baladiyas where households reported not having a health facility within 1 hour of travel



# Distance to health facilities

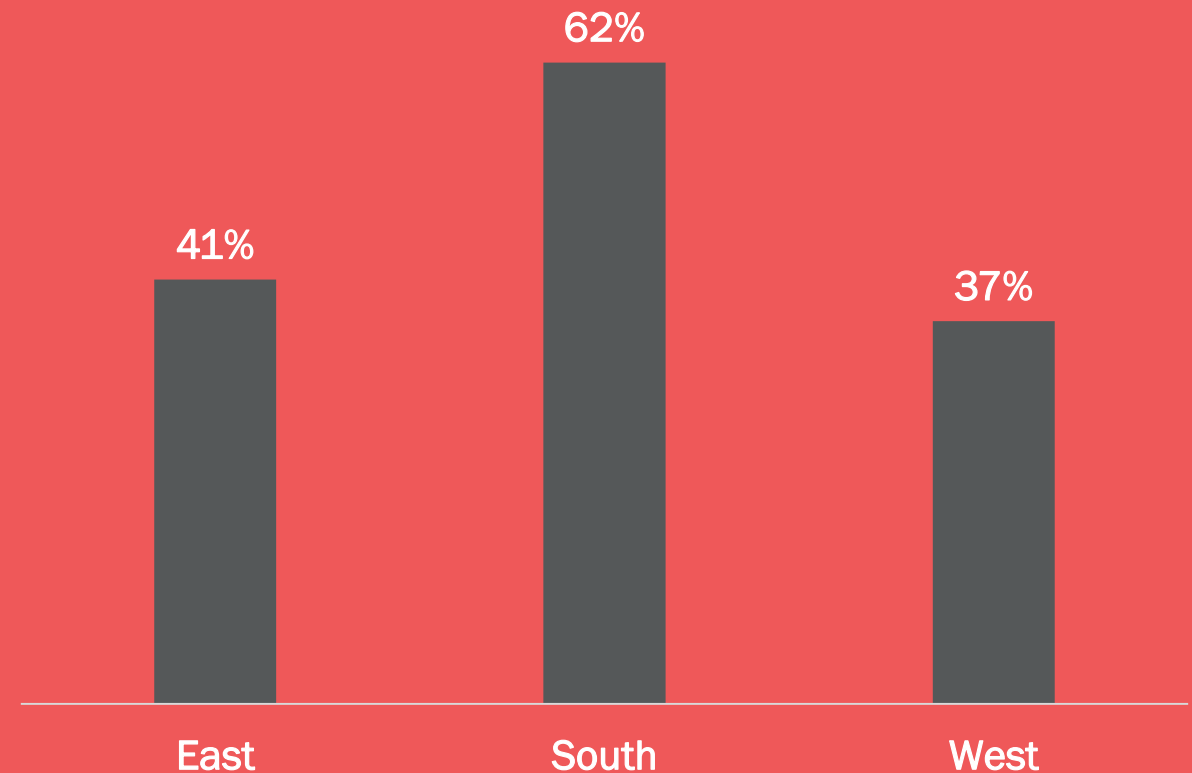
Average distance to health facilities: **20 minutes**

**1%** of households reported not having access to a health facility within **1 hour** of travel

# Immunization records

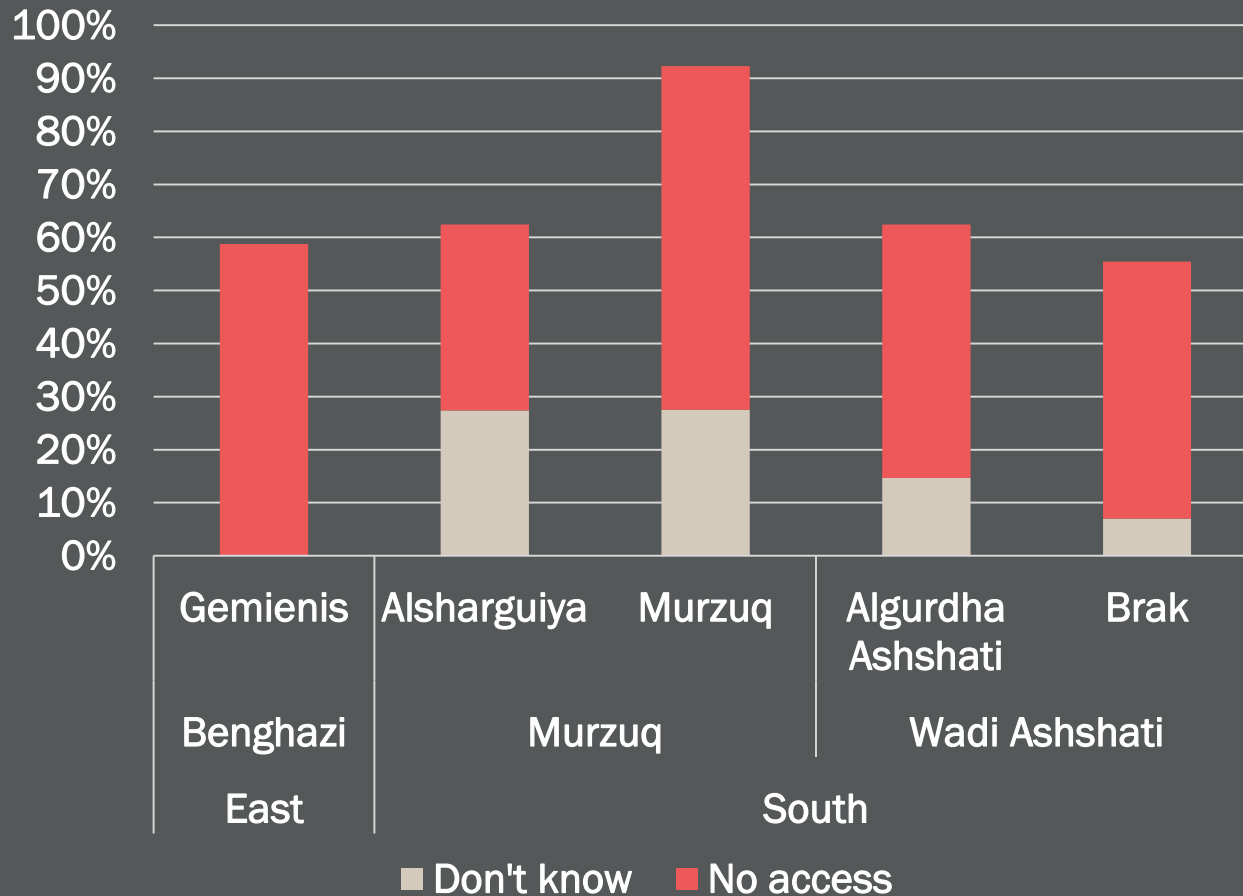
Among households with children (75%), **40%** reported having at least one child without an immunization record

% of households reporting at least one child without an immunization record, among households with children (75%)



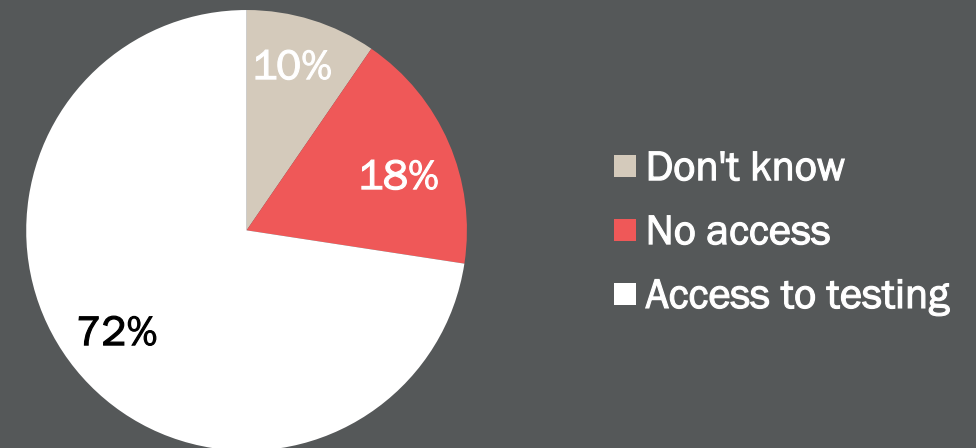


Top 5 baladiyas with the highest proportion of households reporting either not having access to COVID-19 testing facilities in their baladiya, or not knowing whether they have access



# COVID-19 testing

% of households per response to the question if they have access to COVID-19 testing in their baladiya



# Health LSG framework

## Critical indicator

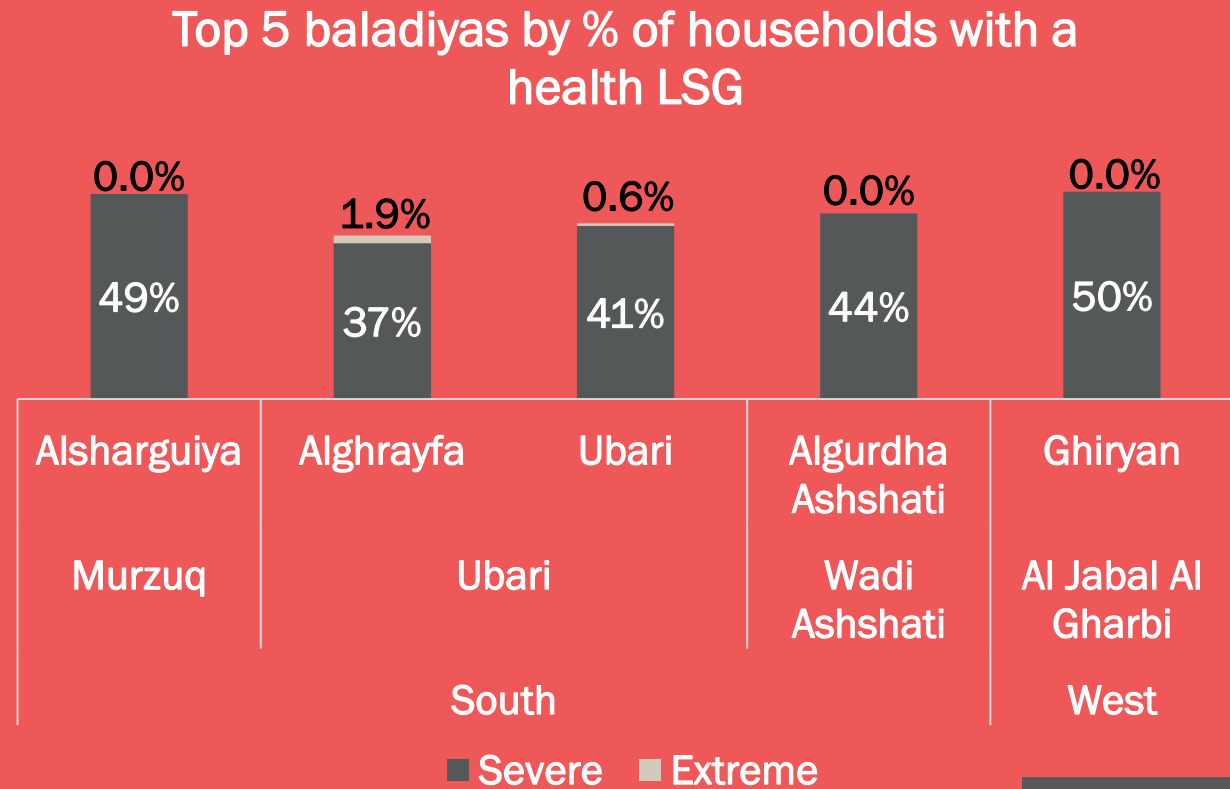
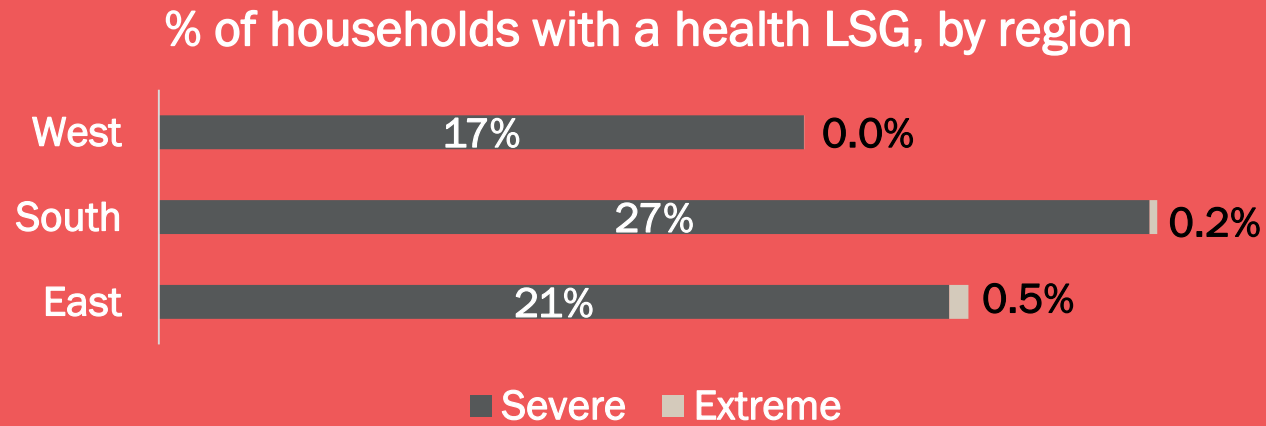
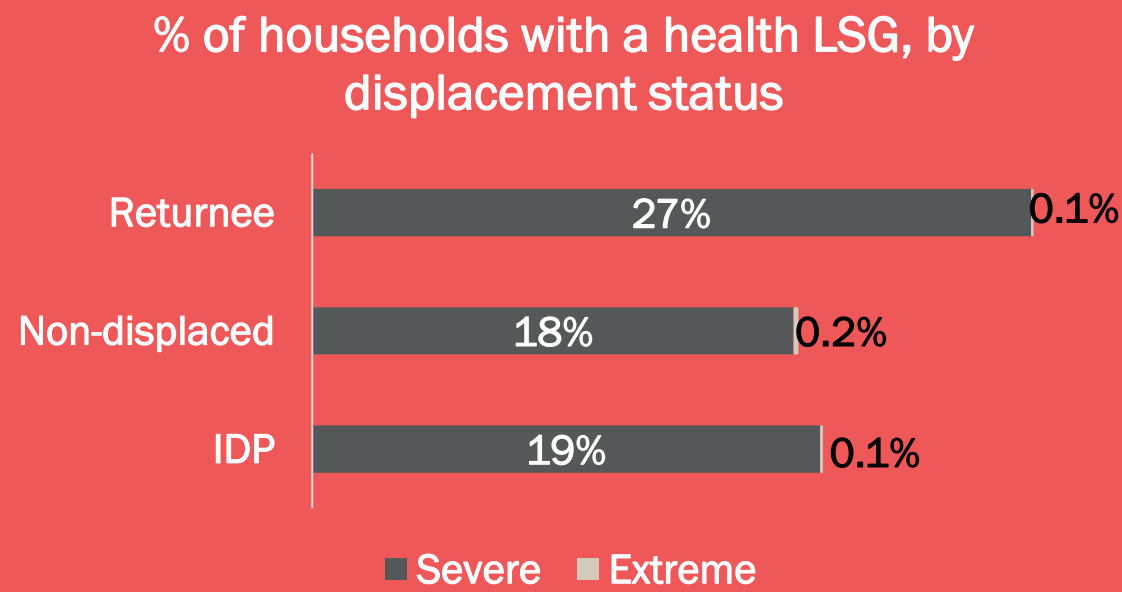
Critical indicator	Severity rating			
	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
% of households with access to public and private health care	Access to healthcare AND no members were not able to access it when needed		No access to healthcare reported, but no members were not able to access healthcare when they needed it OR no access to healthcare but members were able to access it when they needed it	No access to healthcare or access to traditional healers only AND members needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to healthcare but could not access it
	85%		15%	0.16%

## Non-critical indicators (3 out of 4 indicators required for a severity of 3)

Non-critical indicators	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
% of households that reported facing challenges accessing health care	No problems	At least one problem
	63%	37%
% of households that can access primary health care within one hour using their normal mode of transportation.	Less than 1h	More than 1h
	99%	1%
% of households with at least one child without an immunization record	All children have a record	At least one child does not have a record
	70%	30%
% of households with access to COVID-19 testing facilities	Yes	No or 'don't know'
	27%	73%

# Health LSG

**20% of households have a health LSG: 19% severe, 0.17% extreme**



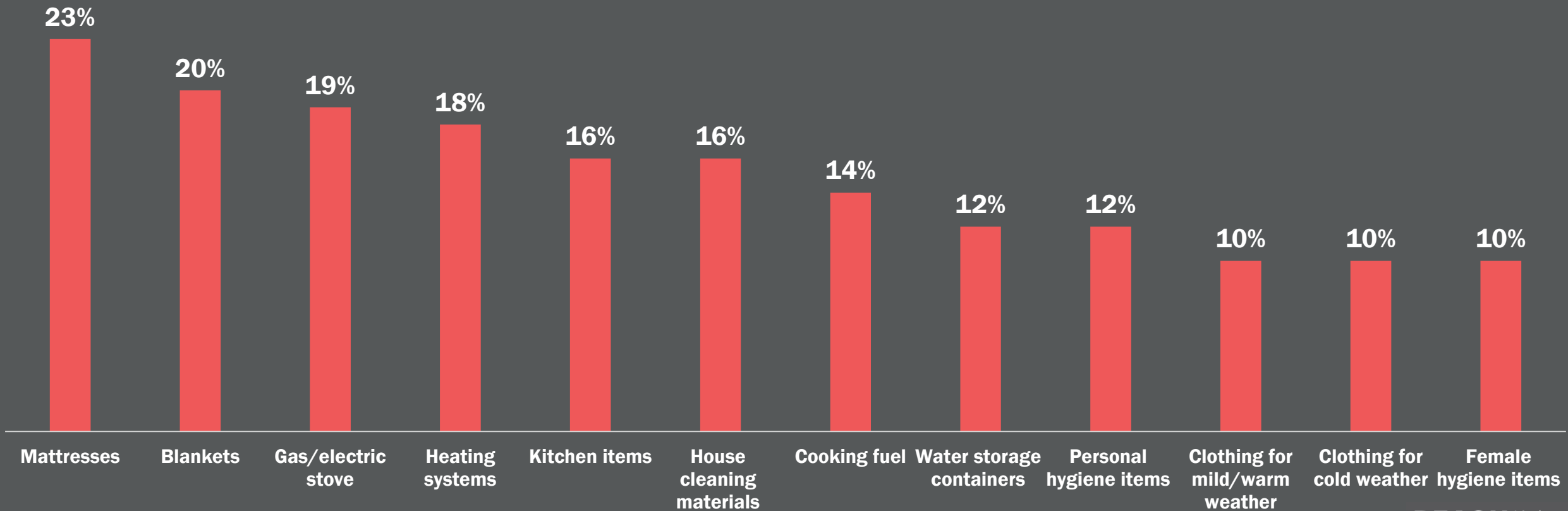
# Shelter and non-food items (SNFI)



# Non-food household items

**66%** of IDP households reported a need for at least one household item

% of households reporting urgent need for selected household items, per item



# Shelter type

**2%** of households reported living in substandard shelter types

**64%** of households reported living in a house

**31%** of households reported living in a private apartment

# Occupancy status

**2%** of households reported having an insecure occupancy status

**62%** of households reported owning their accommodation

**17%** of households reported co-owning their accommodation

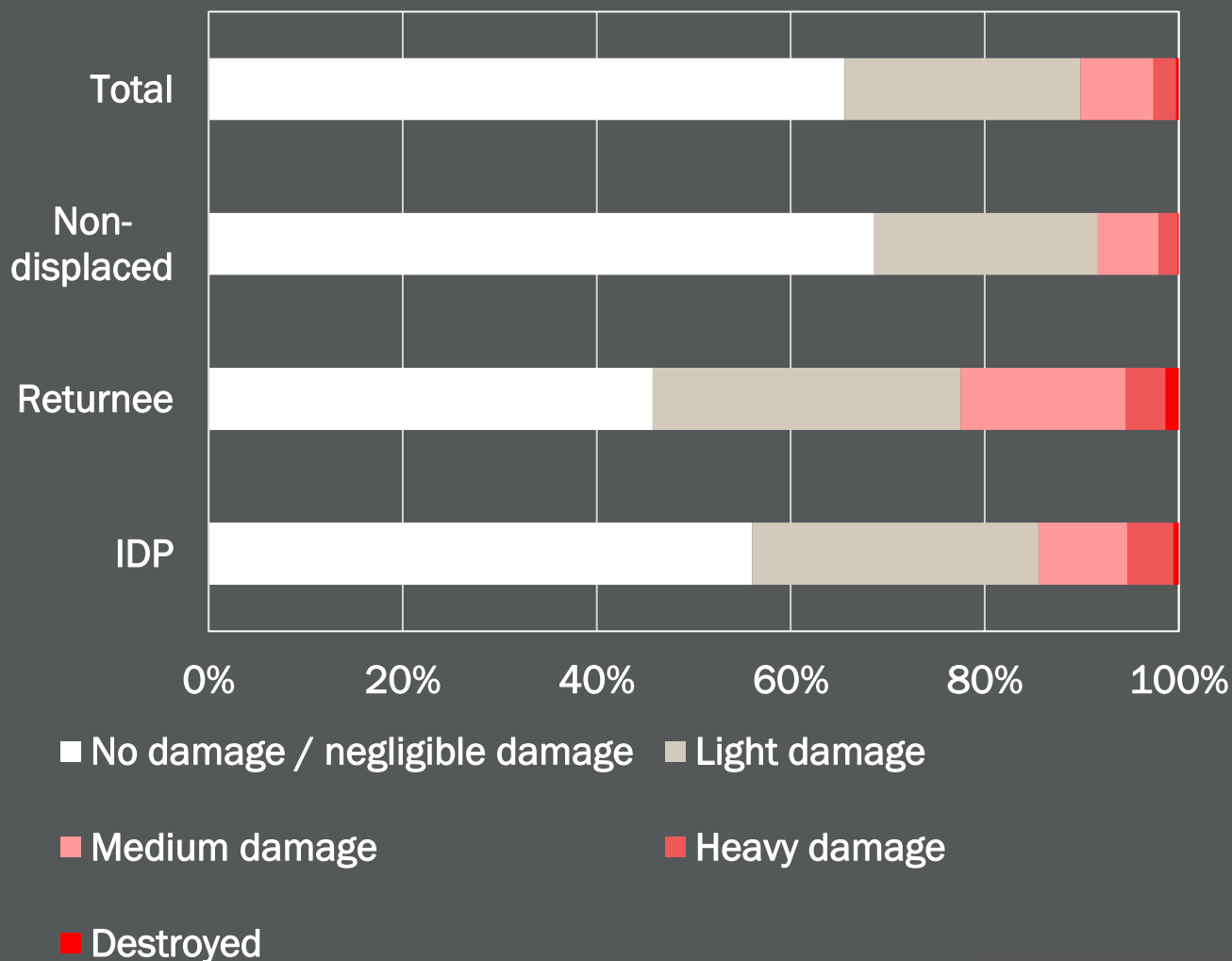
**10%** of households reported renting without a written contract

**9%** of households reported renting with a written contract

# Damage to shelter

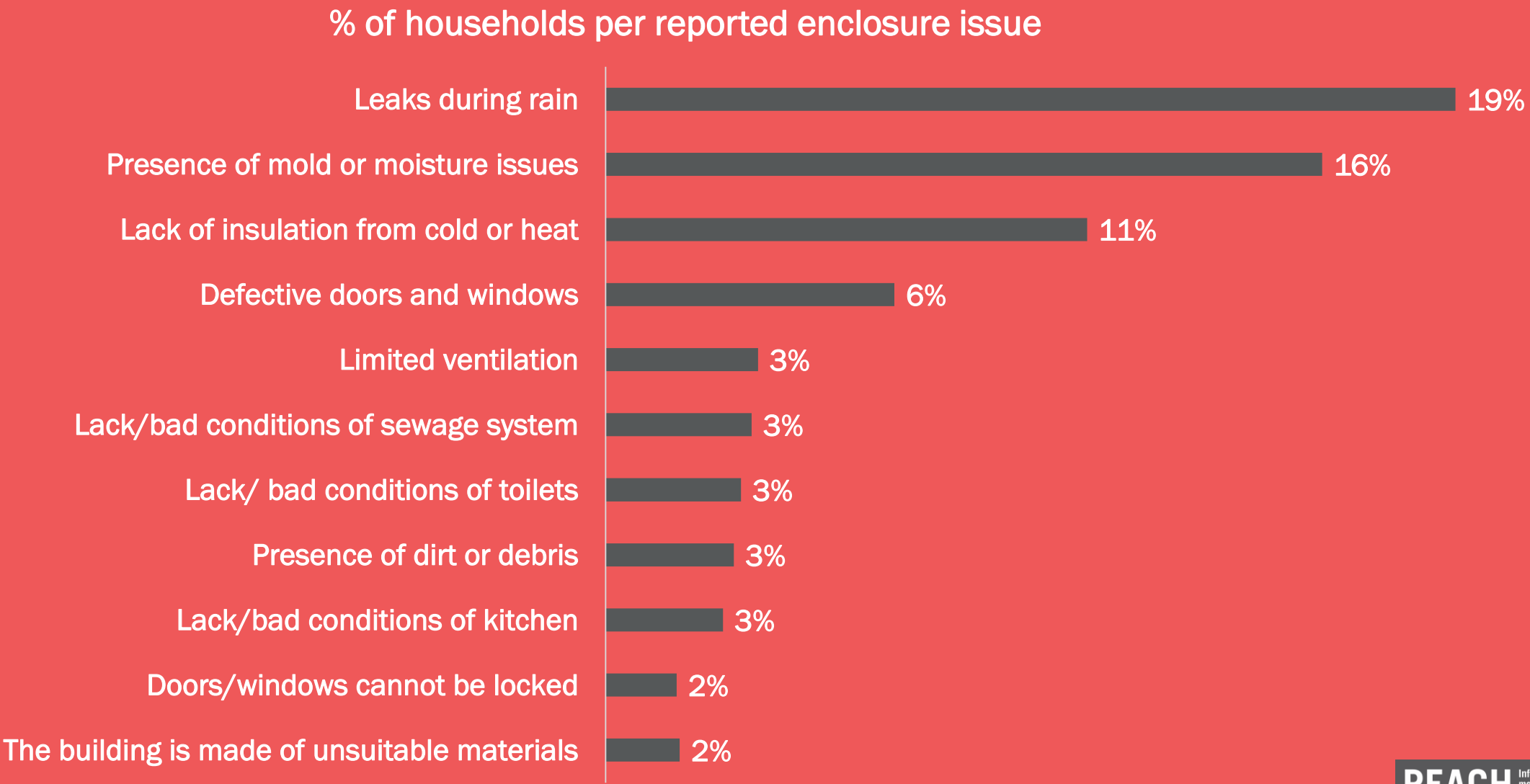
**10%** of households reported medium damage, heavy damage, or destroyed shelters

% of households by level of damage to accommodation, by displacement status



# Enclosure issues

**41%** of households reported at least one enclosure issue





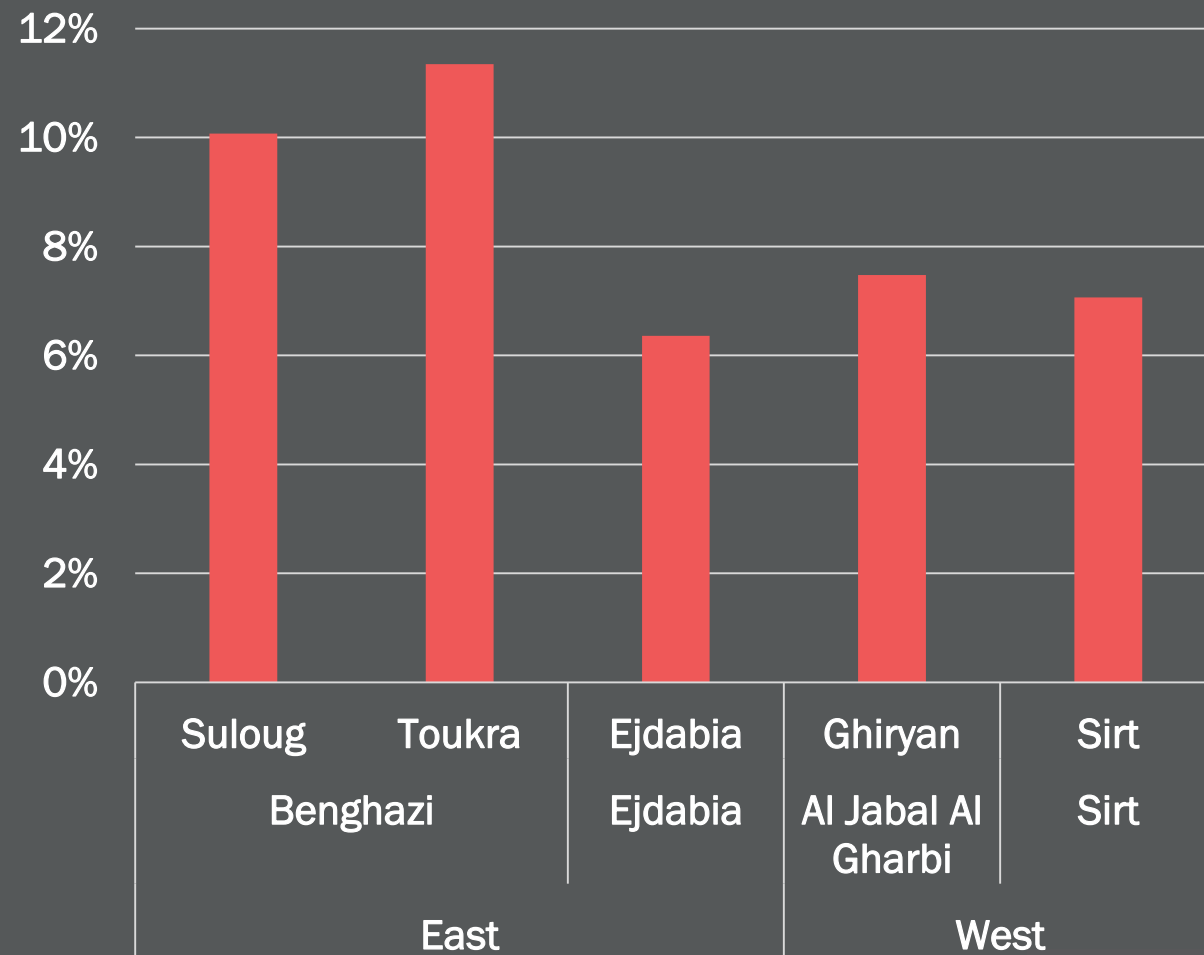
# Eviction

**0.21%** of households reported having been evicted in the 6 months prior to data collection

**3.48%** of households reported having been threatened with eviction in the 6 months prior to data collection

Among households that were evicted or threatened with eviction (4%), **50%** reported they thought the reason was that they were unable to pay rent

Top 5 baladiyas for % of households reporting having been evicted or threatened with eviction in the 6 months prior to data collection



# SNFI LSG framework

## Critical indicators

Critical indicators	Severity rating			
	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
% of households living in substandard shelter types	Apartment, house, hotel, private room in shared accommodation		Temporary shelter run by NGO, connection house, informal settlement	Outdoors, unfinished building, emergency camps not run by NGO, shared room, private or public building not usually used for shelter
	98%		0.30%	2.18%
% of households whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards	No damage or light damage		Medium damage	Heavy damage or destroyed
	90%		8%	3%

## Non-critical indicators (3 out of 4 indicators required for a severity of 3)

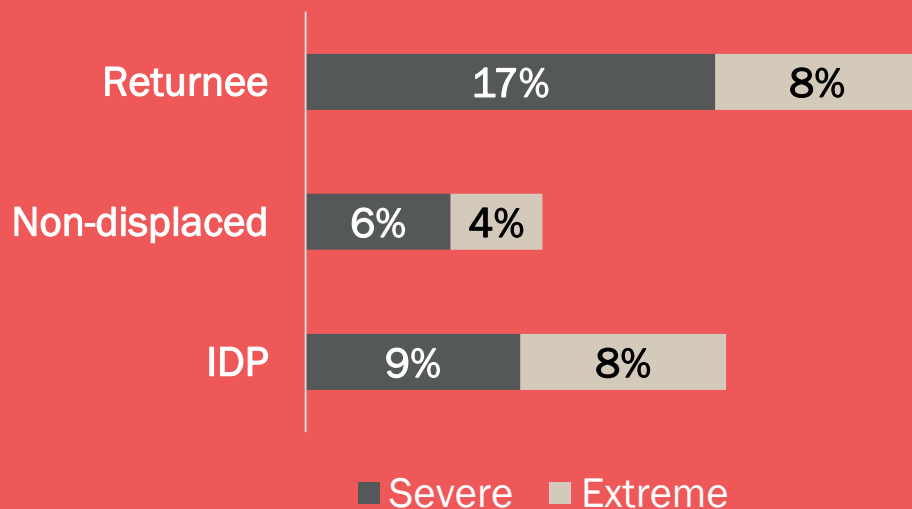
Indicator	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
% of households with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	Less than 7 serious issues 99.74%	At least 7 serious issues 0.26%
% of households that are in urgent needs of mattresses	Not missing items outlined under need	missing at least 75% of winter items or at least 66% of kitchen and home items or missing 100% of summer items*
	85.51%	14.49%
% of households owning or renting their house with security of tenure	Ownership; co-ownership; rental with contract; rental with verbal agreement; housing provided by public authority	Any other option
	98%	2%
% of households owning or renting their house with security of tenure	No	Yes (threatened or evicted)
	96%	4%

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

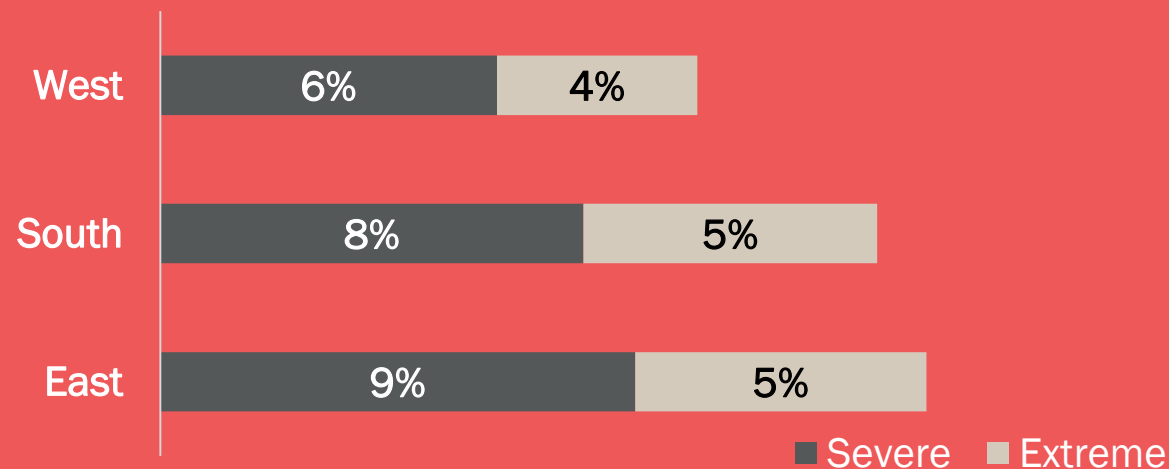
# SNFI LSG

**12%\*** of households have an SNFI LSG: **7% severe, 4% extreme**

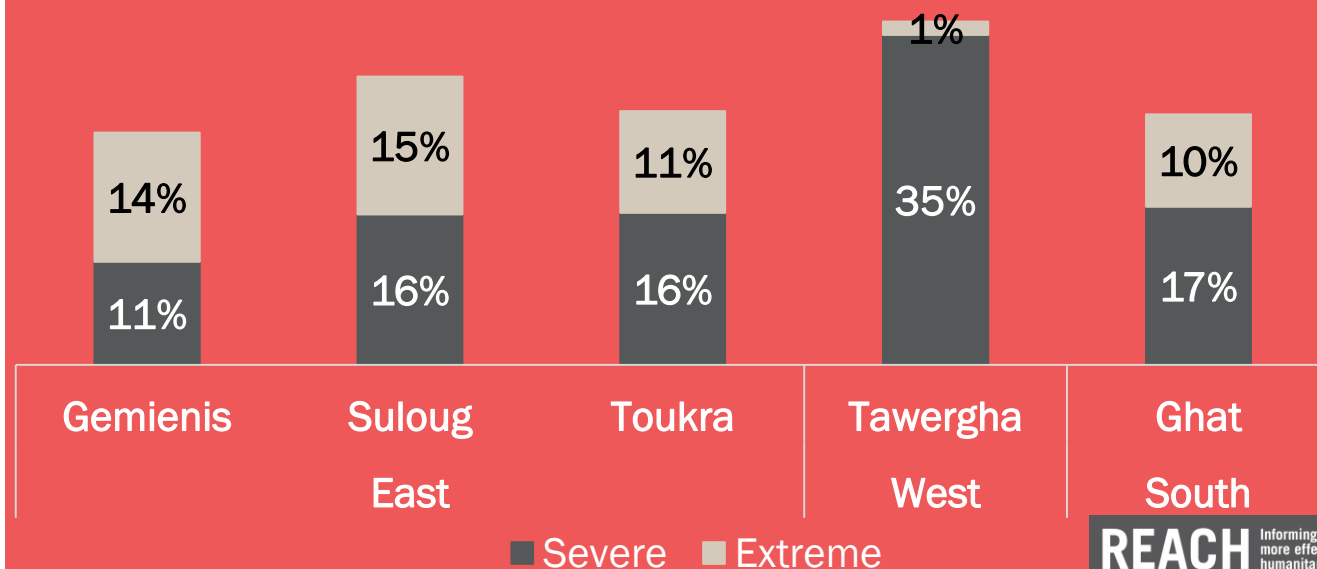
% of households with an SNFI LSG, by displacement status



% of households with an SNFI LSG, by region



Top 5 baladiyas by % of households with an SNFI LSG

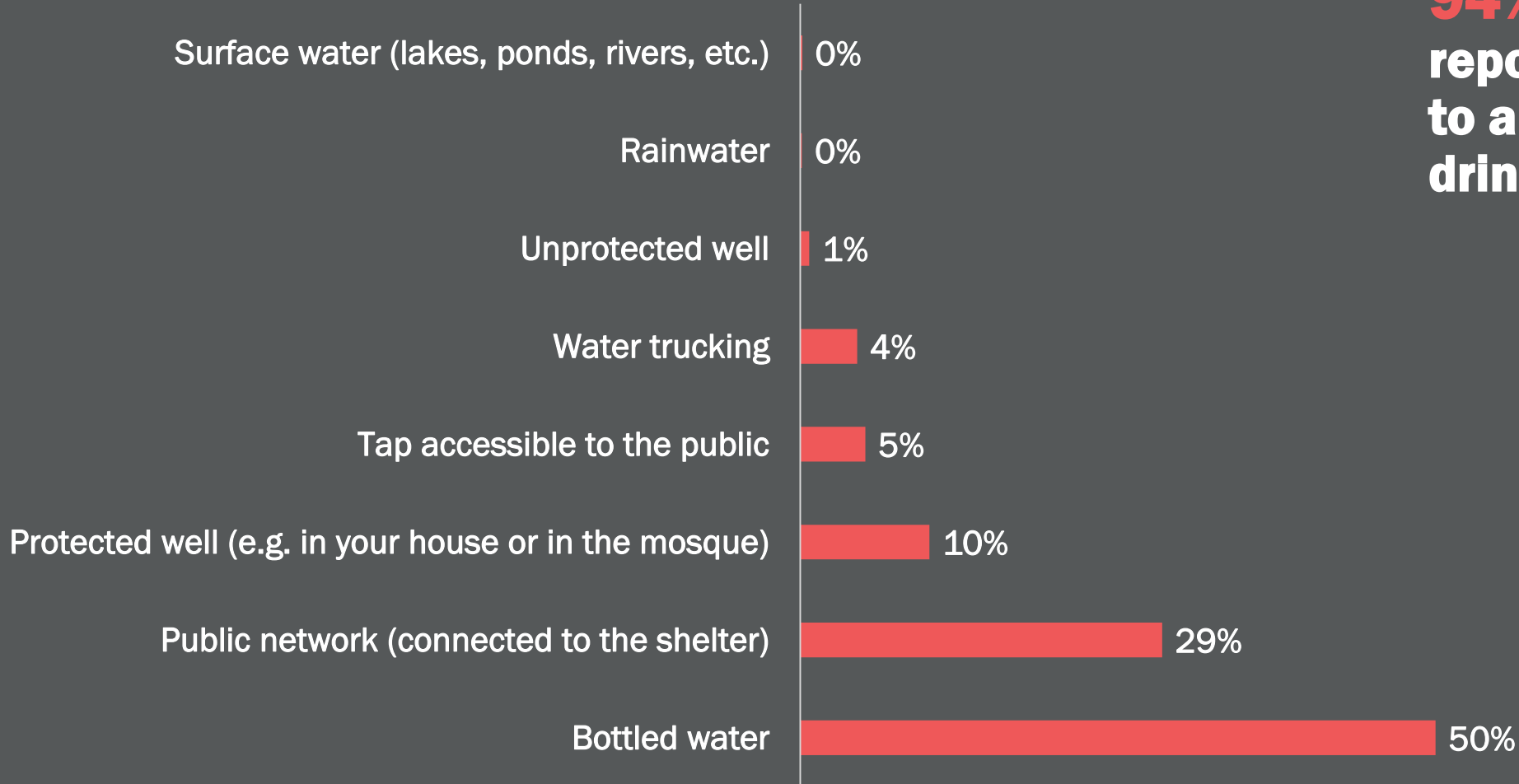


# Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)



# Drinking Water

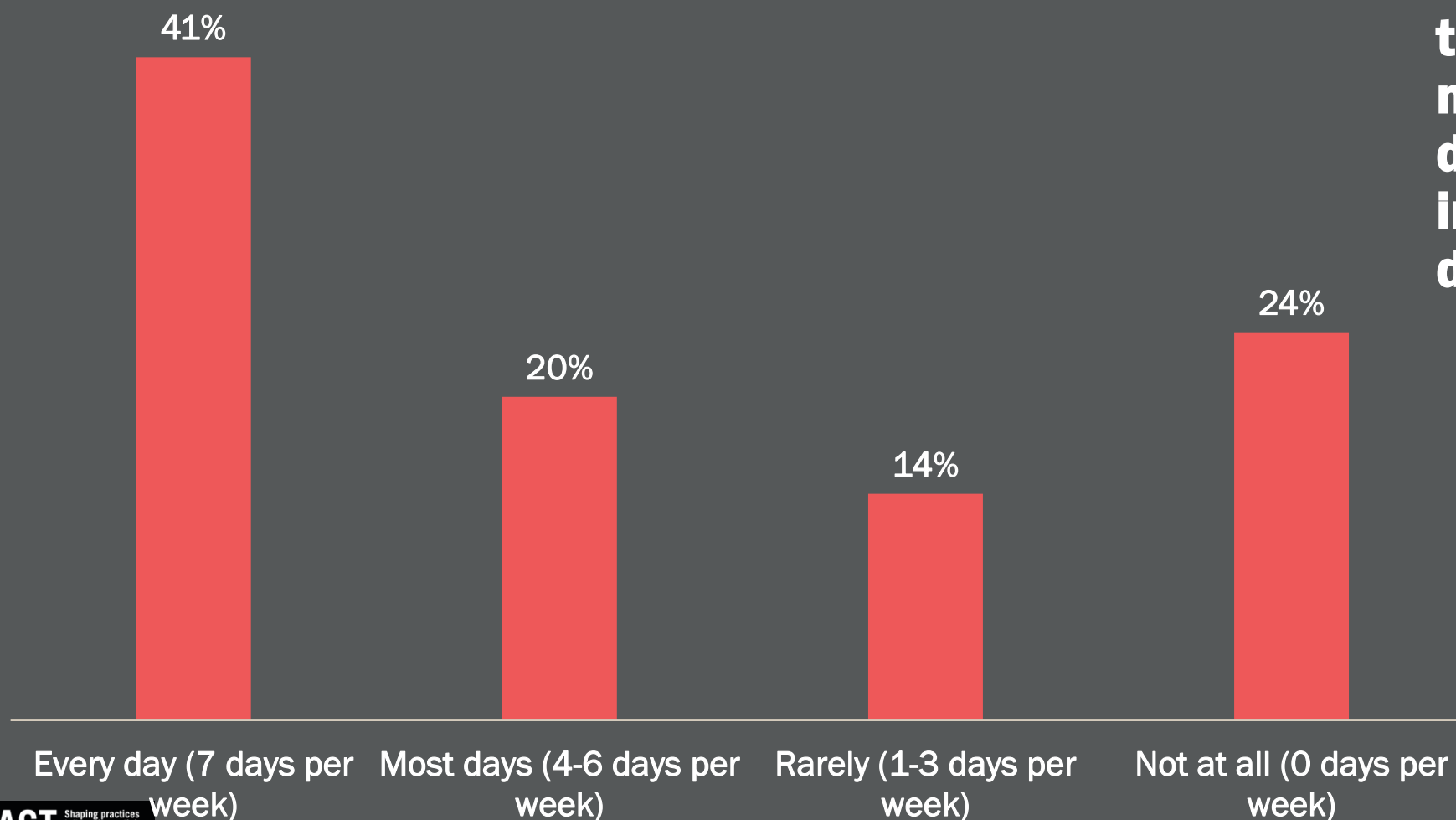
% of households per reported main source of drinking water



**94%** of households reported having access to an improved and safe drinking water source

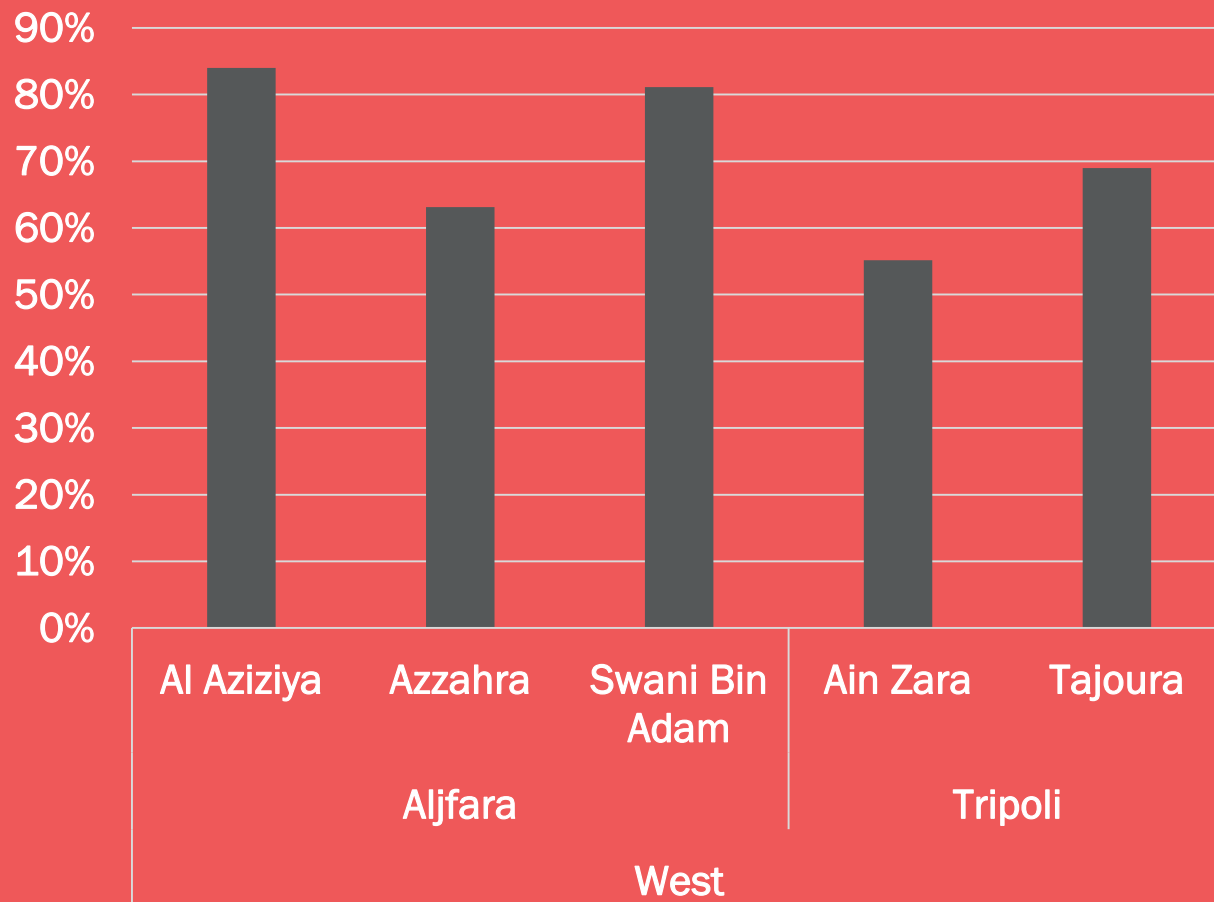
# Drinking water

% of households per average number of days of access to the public network per week in the 30 days prior to data collection



**61%** of households reported having access to the public water network on average 4 days or more per week in the 30 days prior to data collection

Top 5 baladiyas with the highest % of households reporting having had access to the public network on average 0 days per week in the 30 days prior to data collection

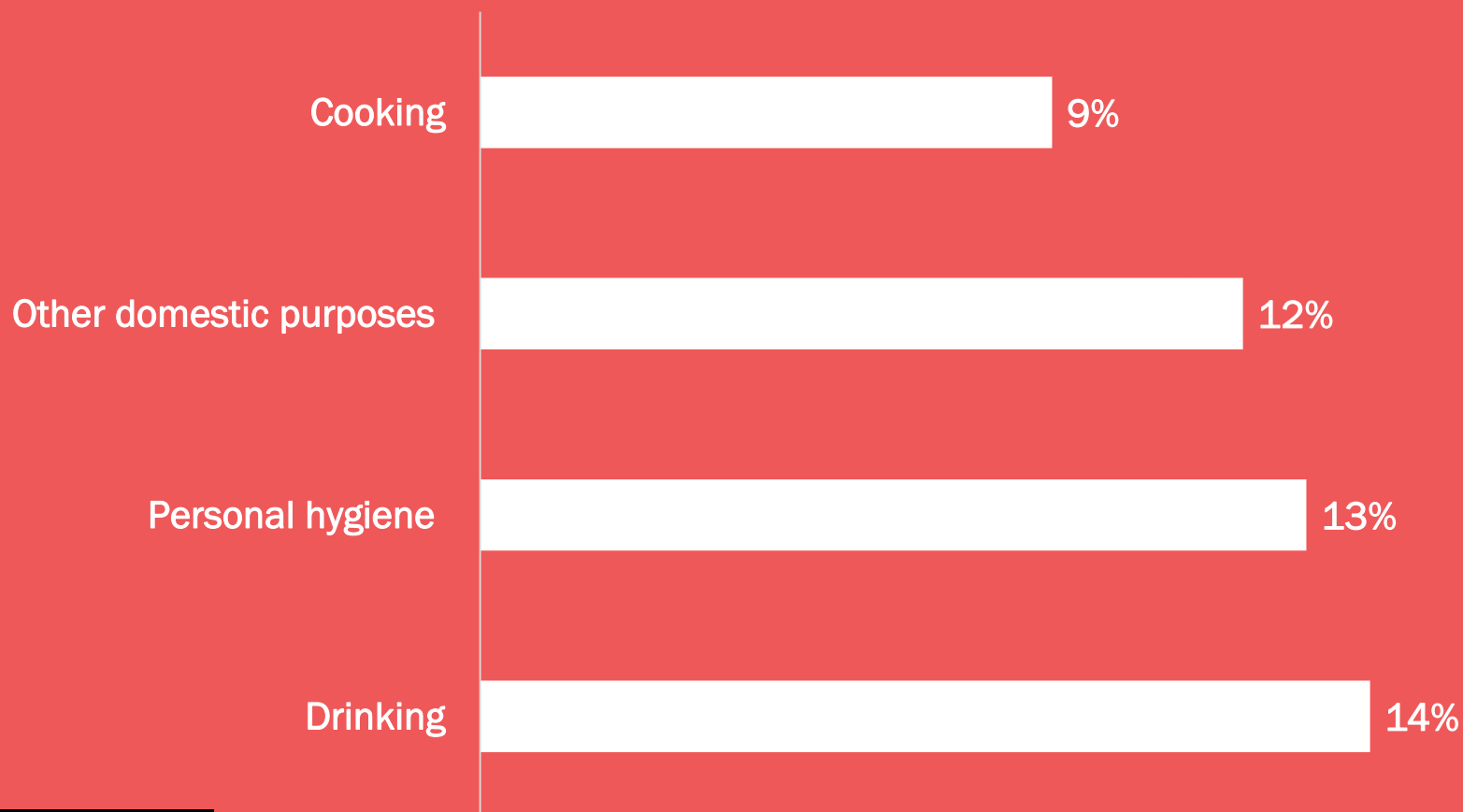


# Drinking water

**24%** of households reported having had access to the public water network on average 0 days per week in the 30 days prior to data collection

# Drinking Water

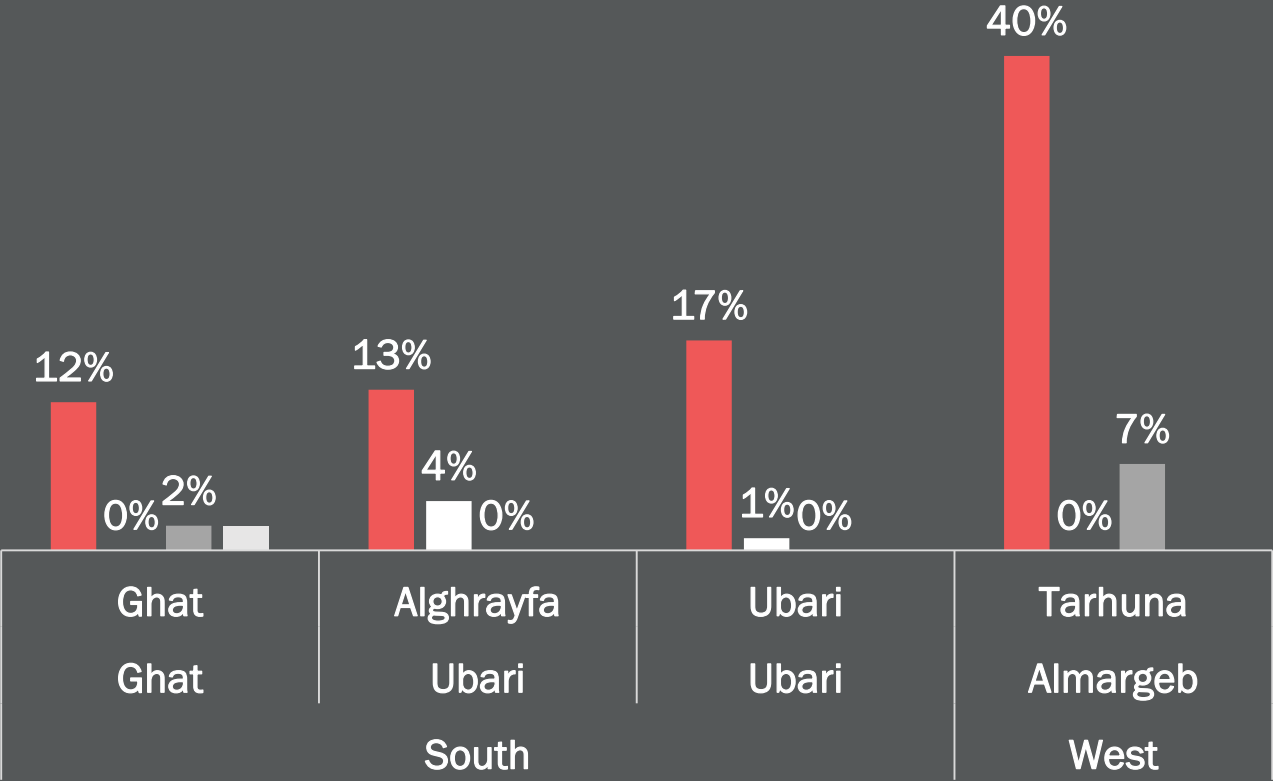
% of households reporting not having had sufficient quantities of water to meet their daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, per type of need



**27% of households reported that there was at least one time when they did not have sufficient quantity of water to meet their daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection**



Top 4 baladiyas with highest % of households reporting relying on un-improved facilities



- Pit latrine without a slab or platform
- Hanging toilet/latrine
- Open hole
- Pit VIP toilet (Pit latrine with ventilation)

# Sanitation facility

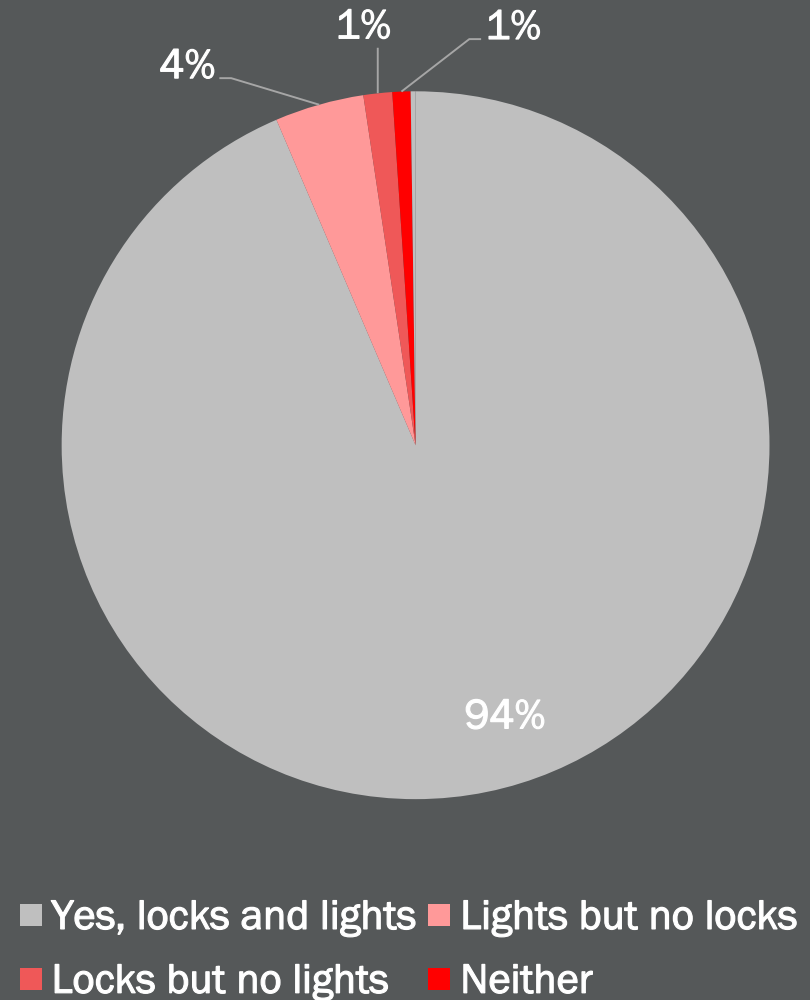
**94%** of households reported relying on functional and accessible sanitation facilities

The majority of households (**89%**) reported relying on flush toilets

# Safe sanitation facility

**94%** of households reported having access to sanitation facilities with locks and lights

% of households per safety category for sanitation facilities

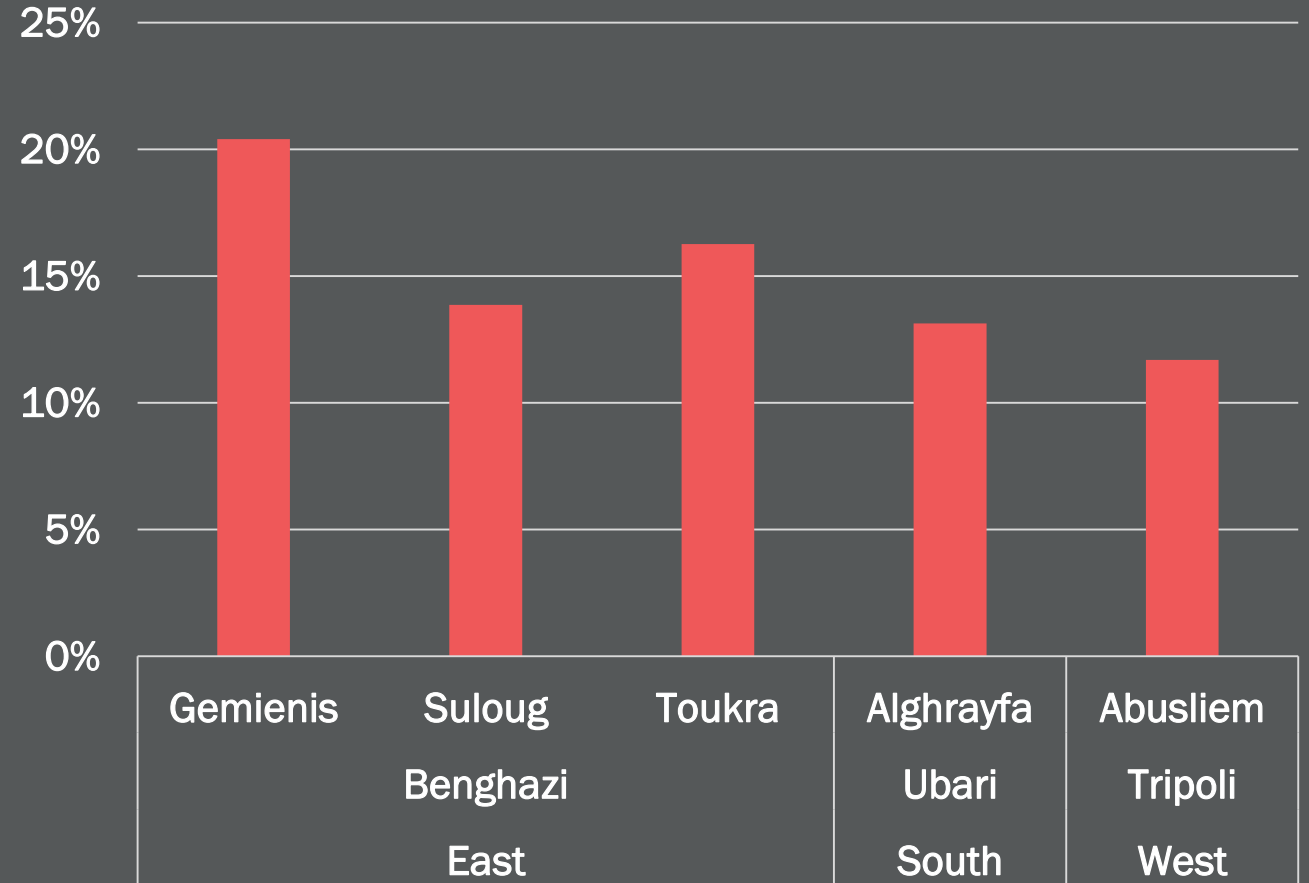


# Hygiene

**7%** of households reported not having soap in their household

**12%** of **returnee** households reported not having soap in their household

Top 5 baladiyas with the highest % of households reporting not having soap in their household



# WASH LSG framework

## Critical indicator

Critical indicator	Severity rating			
	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
	1	2	3	4
% of households having access to a functional and improved sanitation facility	Improved facility (Flush toilet; pit latrine with slab; pit VIP toilet)			Non-improved facility (Pit latrine without slab; hanging toilet; bucket toilet; plastic bag; open hole; none)
	94%			6%

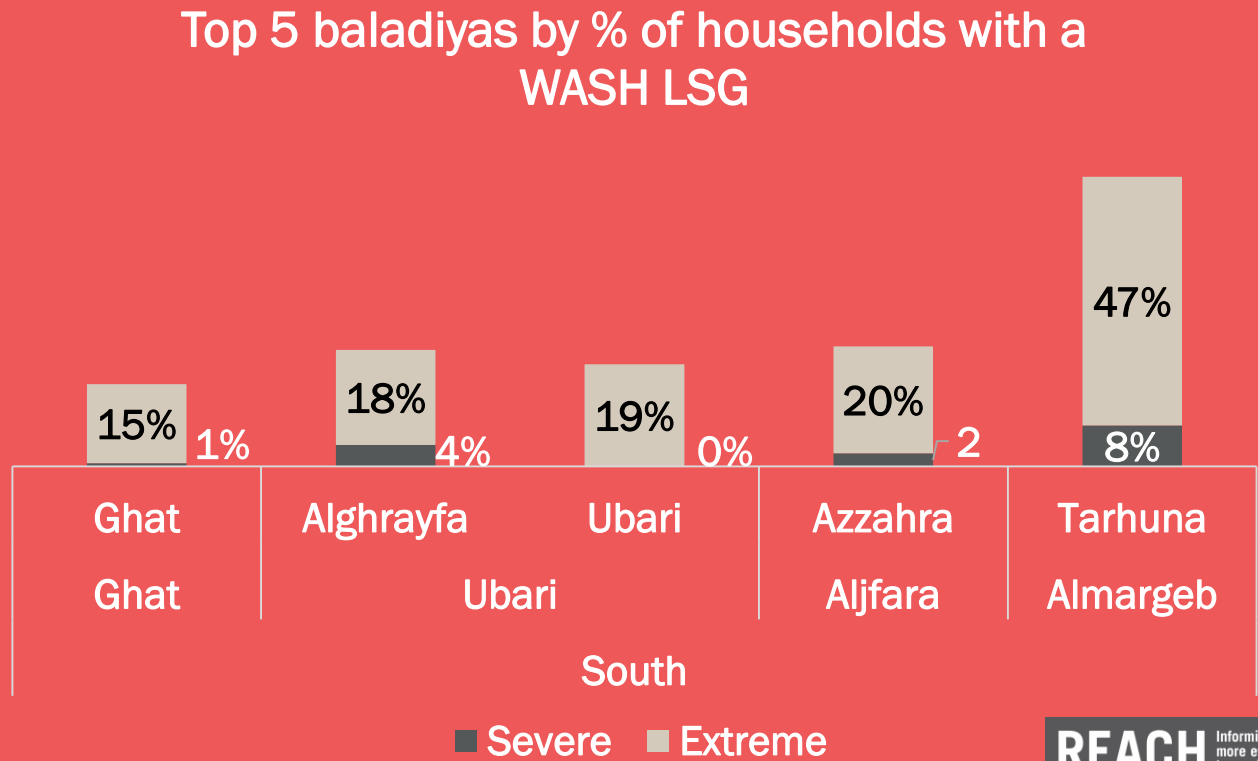
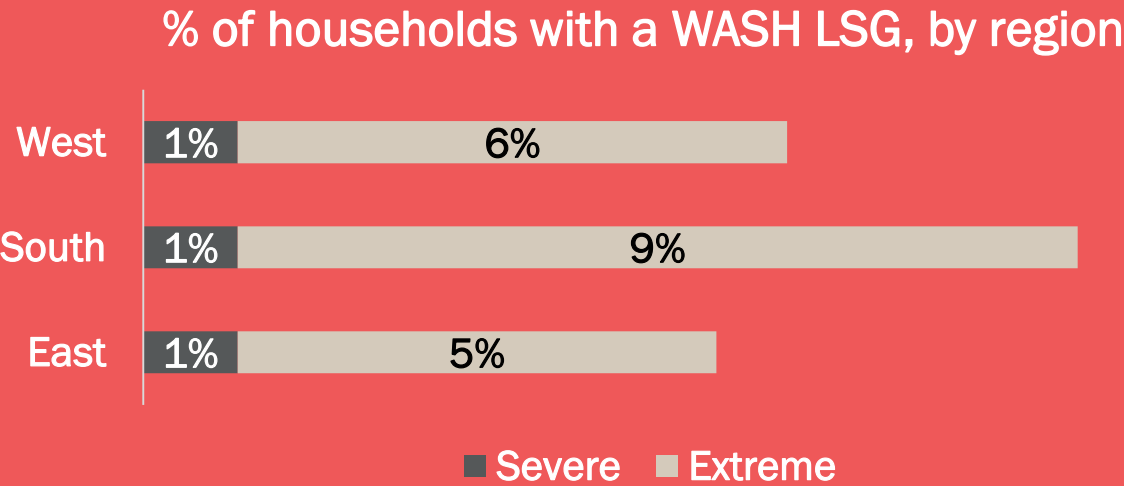
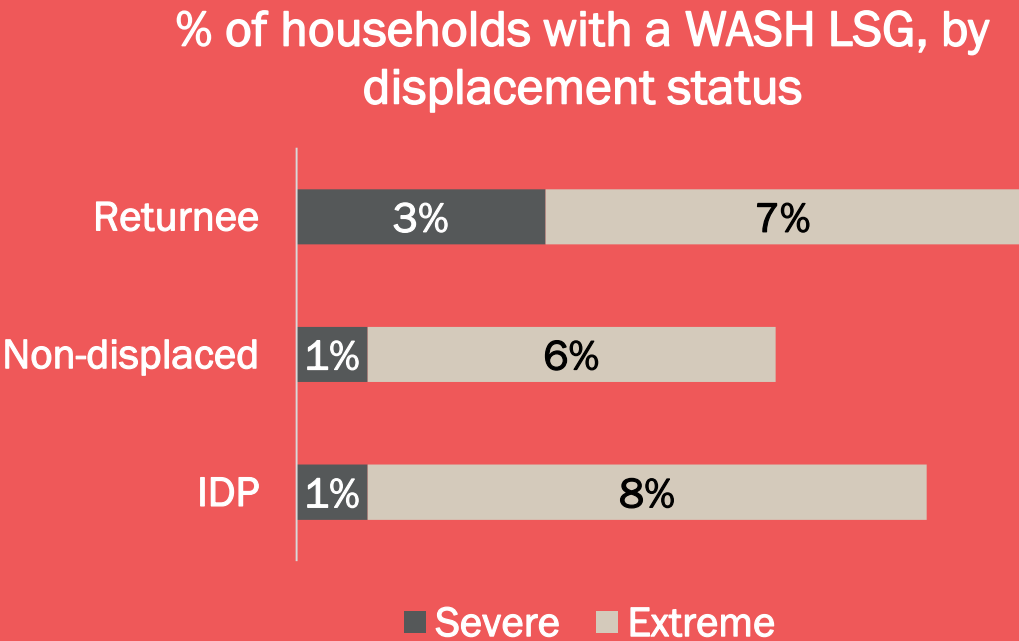
## Non-critical indicators (3 out of 4 indicators required for a severity of 3)

Non-critical indicators	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
% of household relying on unimproved sources of water OR on the public water network with access less than 4 days per week	Improved/reliable (Public network with access most or every day; bottled water; protected well; tap accessible to the public; rainwater)	Unimproved/unreliable (Public water network with access rarely or never; unprotected well; water trucking; surface water)
	91%	9%
% of households with access to soap	yes	no
	93%	7%
% of households having access to a safe sanitation facility	Locks & lights	Either no locks or no lights, or neither
	94%	6%
% of households with access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic uses	All needs met or only domestic needs not met	Drinking, hygiene, and/or cooking needs not met
	76%	24%



# WASH LSG

**7% of households have a WASH LSG:**  
**1% severe, 6% extreme**



# Education

# Enrollment

**Among households with school-aged children (61%), **13%** reported having at least one child not enrolled in school**

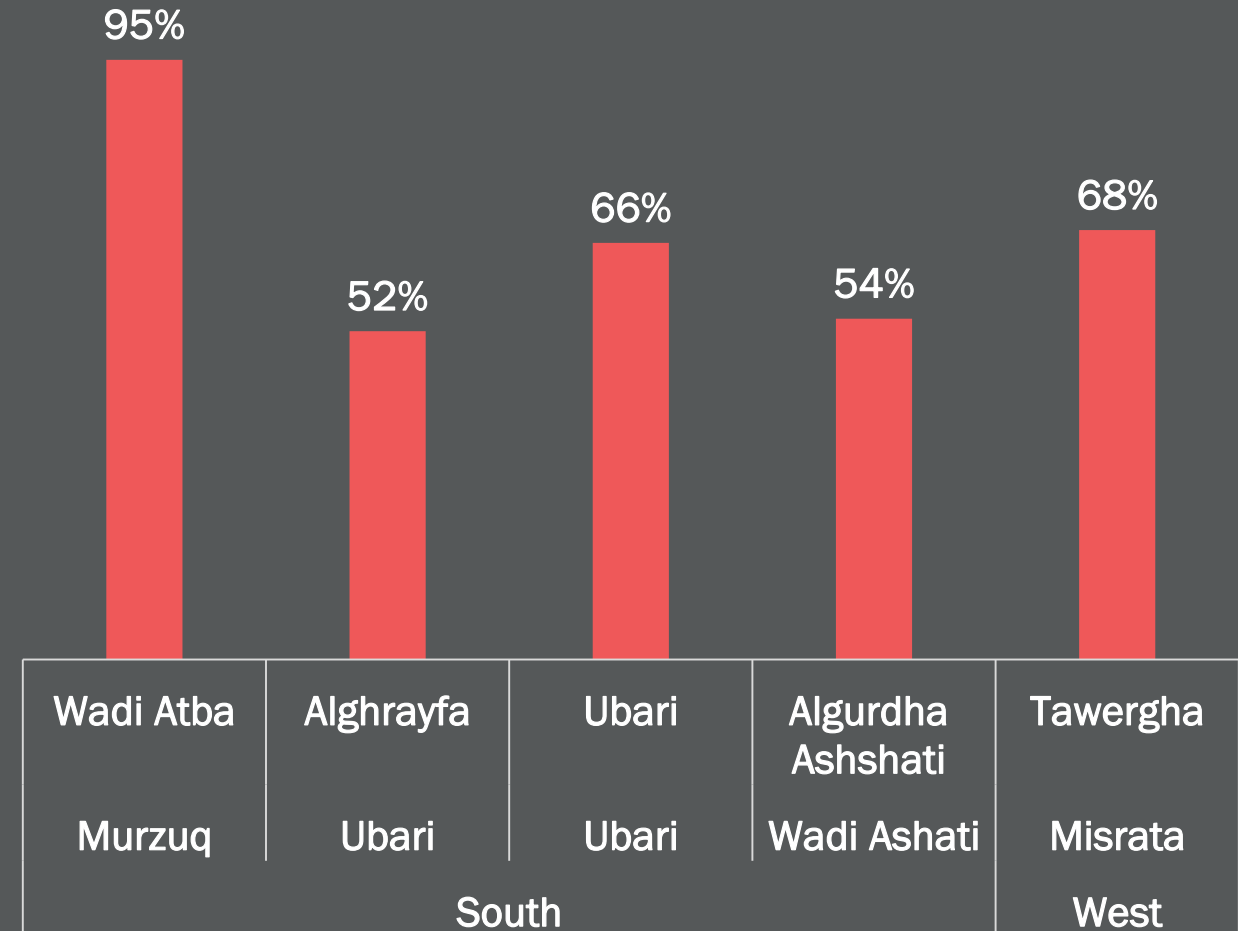
**Among households with at least one child enrolled in school (59%),  
**96%** reported that their children are officially enrolled in formal school,  
**2%** reported having children attending formal school unofficially,  
**1%** reported having children attend unrecognized private schools,  
**1%** reported having children follow education at an NGO centre**

# Attendance

Among households with school-aged children (61%), **17%** reported having at least one child not regularly attending school

Among households with at least one child regularly attending school (56%), **28%** reported school closures related to COVID-19

Top 5 baladiyas with the highest % of households reporting school closures related to COVID-19, among households with at least one child regularly attending (56%)

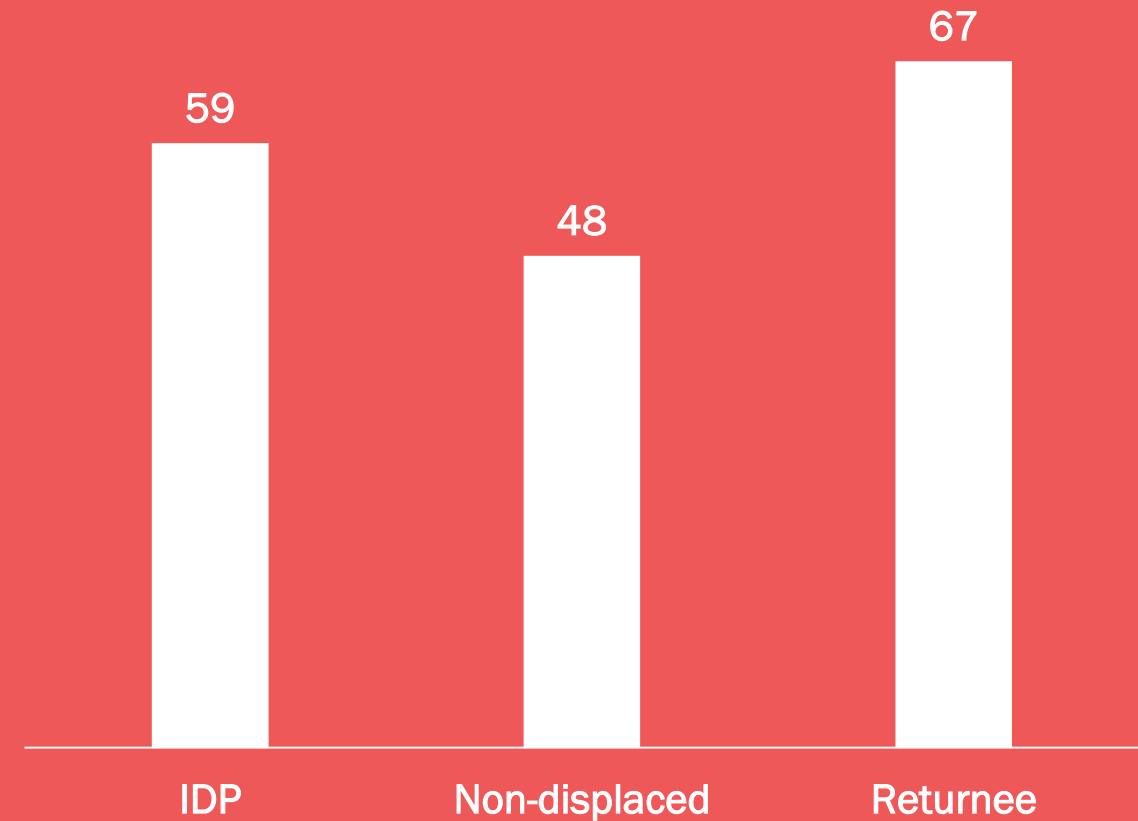




# Reasons for non-enrollment and/or non-attendance

Among households with at least one child not enrolled or not attending (11%), **52%** reported school closures due to COVID-19 as a reason

% of households reporting school closures due to COVID-19, among households with at least one child not enrolled and/or not attending (52%), by displacement status



# Education LSG framework

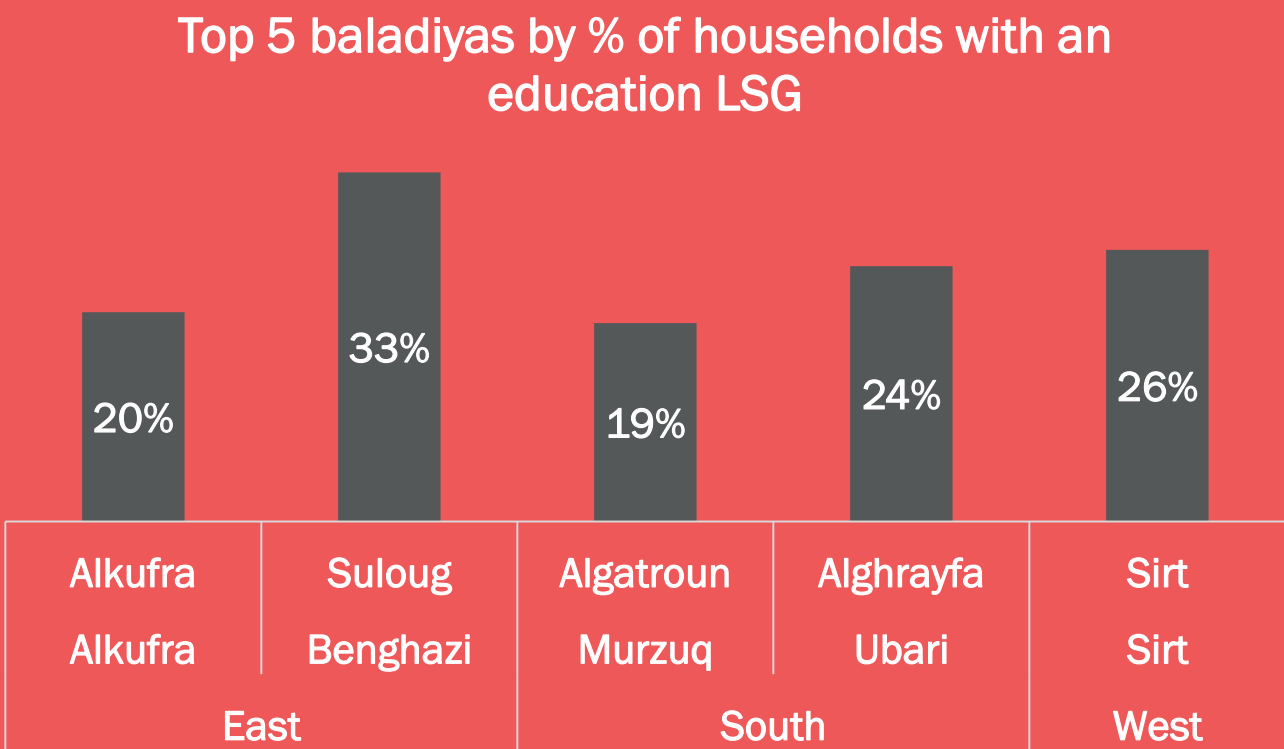
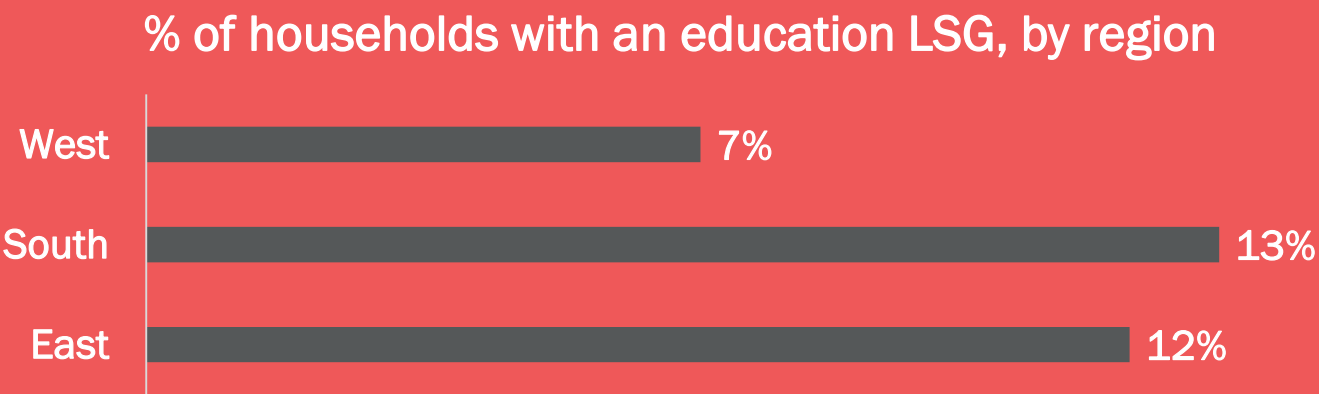
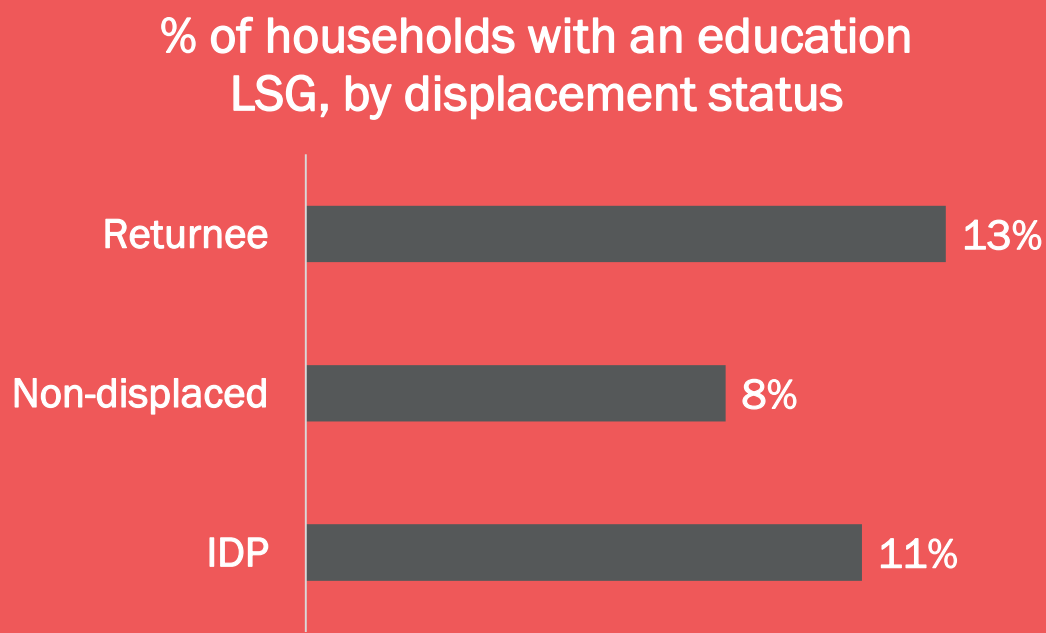
**Critical indicator – none**

**Non-critical indicators (2 out of 3 indicators required for a severity of 3)**

Non-critical indicators	Classification	
	No need	Need
	0	1
% of households with children not enrolled and/or not attending	No non-enrolled or non-attending children	At least one child non-attending or non-enrolled
	89%	11%
% of households reporting issues faced by children while attending school	No issues	At least one issue
	65%	36%
% of households with children not enrolled in formal school	Officially enrolled in formal school	Any other option
	96%	4%

# Education LSG

**9% of households overall have an education LSG**



# Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI)

# LSG summary

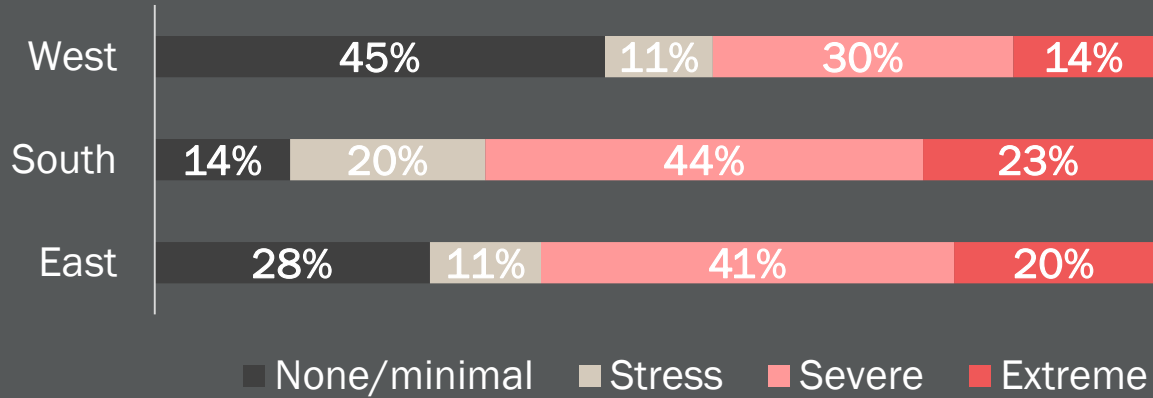
**All results listed on the right are preliminary only – any changes in the framework will affect the percentages presented**

% of households per LSG category per sector

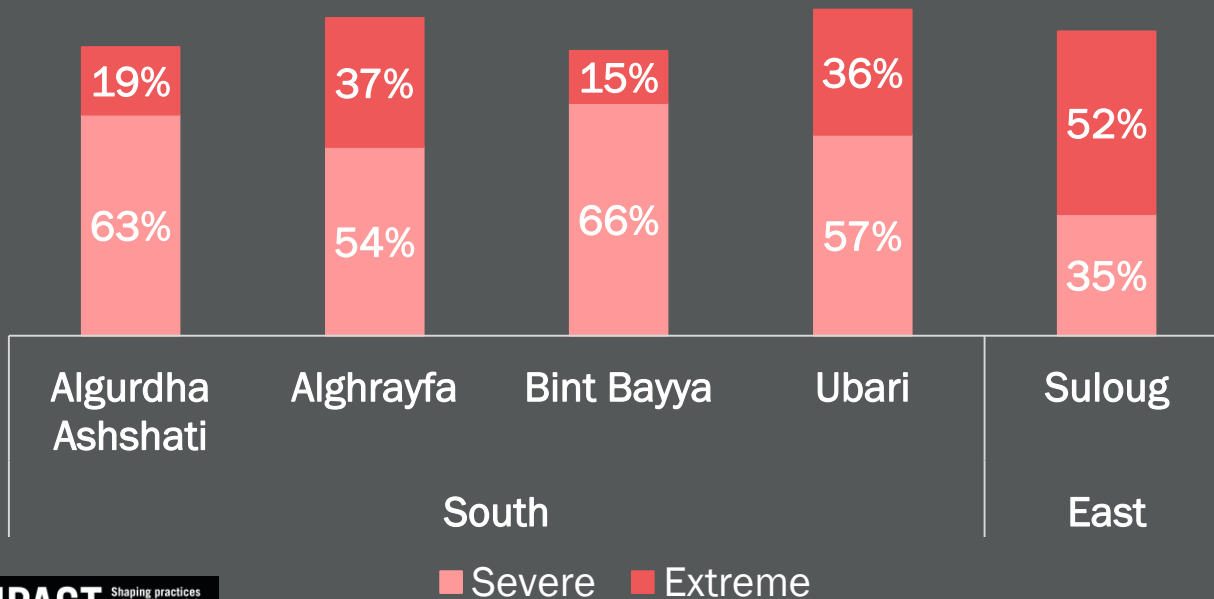
Sector	LSG Severity				Total in need
	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	
	1	2	3	4	
Protection	70%	7%	22%	1%	23%
Health	63%	18%	19%	0%	20%
Food security	80%	7%	8%	5%	13%
SNFI	87%	1%	7%	4%	12%
Education	91%		9%		9%
WASH	88%	5%	1%	6%	7%
MSNI	37%	12%	34%	17%	51%



% of households per MSNI score, by region



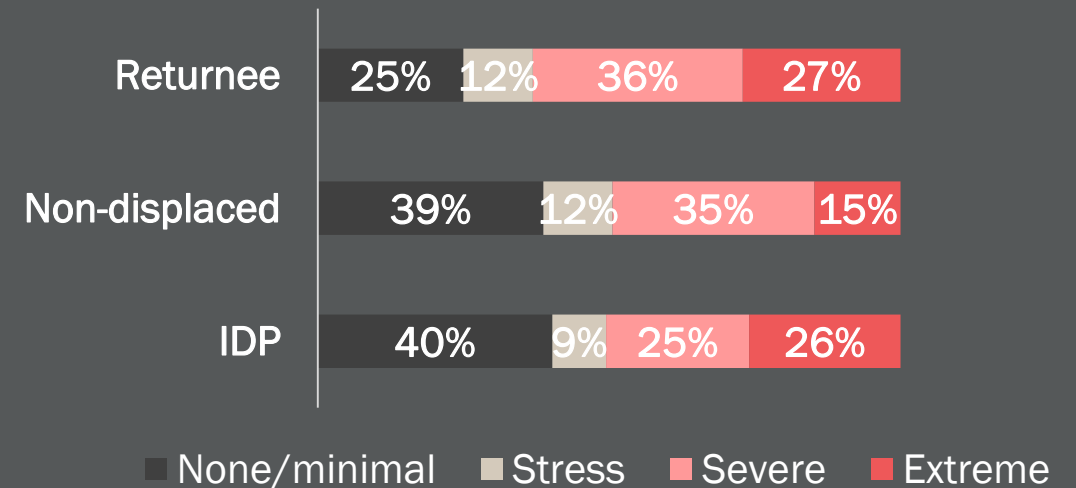
Top 5 baladiyas by % of households with a severe or extreme MSNI score



# MSNI

**51%** of households have an MSNI score of severe (**34%**) or extreme (**17%**) – indicating humanitarian need

% of households per MSNI score, by displacement status



# Key messages

See chat for link to Mural page





# Discussion points

- What are the key needs to highlight?
- What are the key geographical areas to highlight?
- How have needs changed over the years?
- How do we expect needs to change in the upcoming year?
- How would you characterize the situation/crisis in Libya based on this data?

# Next steps





## Qualitative plan

# Two prongs: sectoral follow-ups & case studies

## Sectoral follow-ups

- Objective: understand drivers, consequences, and multi-sectoral implications and dimensions of sectoral needs
- Topics: 3 most common sectoral needs as identified by MSNA methodology
- Scope: For each topic, +/- 3 baladiyas or mantikas where need most common (TBD)

## Case studies

- Objective: Highlight and better understand complex issues not captured (sufficiently) by the quantitative data
- Topics (tentative): mental health and social support systems; gender and access to services; electricity/power; agriculture
- Scope: Potentially trigger based, depends on sectoral/working group interests



# Feedback Polls



# Closing remarks