

# Research Terms of Reference

Child Protection case studies (2022 MR MSNA)

LB2203a

Libya

October 2022  
V.1

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## 1. Executive Summary

<b>Country of intervention</b>	Libya				
<b>Type of Emergency</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>specify</i> )
<b>Type of Crisis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
<b>Mandating Body/ Agency</b>	UNHCR				
<b>IMPACT Project Code</b>	14AUA				
<b>Overall Research Timeframe</b> ( <i>from research design to final outputs / M&amp;E</i> )	1/09/2022 to 31/03/2023				
<b>Research Timeframe</b> <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 14/11/22 to 17/11/22		6. Preliminary presentation: March 2023		
	2. Start collect data: 18/11/2022		7. Outputs sent for validation: March 2023		
	3. Data collected: 31/12/2022		8. Outputs published: Spring 2023 _		
	4. Data analysed: 15/2/2023		9. Final presentation: Spring 2023		
	5. Data sent for validation: 28/02/2023				
<b>Number of assessments</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)			
<b>Humanitarian milestones</b>	<b>Milestone</b>		<b>Deadline</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNCHR plan within broader transition from HRP/humanitarian to UNSDCF/nexus	Mid 2023 – no specific deadline is foreseen		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		
<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b> <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	<b>Audience type</b>		<b>Dissemination</b>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic		<input type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic		<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational				
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)		

			<input type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>General Objective</b>	To produce localised information in three urban environments to better understand Child Protection risks, vulnerabilities, coping and mitigation strategies for migrant and refugees children in urban settings in Libya. Findings from this assessment will inform UNHCR programming for child protection activities.		
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	Based on 2022 Migrant and Refugees Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA): the assessment will seek: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To gain an understanding of the local protective environment for children in the assessment location. This include examining the main protection threats by region of origin and how different children groups (accompanied versus separated; boys versus girls; abled versus living with disabilities; children versus adolescents) are exposed to protection threats;</li> <li>2. To gain detailed understanding on four specific protection threats (child labour, separation, mental health and psychological distress, and SGBV), focusing on extent of the threats, vulnerable groups, and coping strategies adopted</li> <li>3. To gain understanding of actors and factors increasing or decreasing the exposure of migrant, refugee and asylum seekers children to protection risks</li> <li>4. To understand the extent of the capacity of available child protection services to address the needs of affected non-libyan communities</li> </ol>		
<b>Research Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the main child protection risks for migrant, refugees and asylum seekers children in the affected areas?</li> <li>2. To which extent the region of origin impacts the protection risks?</li> <li>3. How does the exposure of the threats vary according to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Accompaniment status;</li> <li>b. Age;</li> <li>c. Gender;</li> <li>d. Disability;</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. To what extent migrant, refugees and asylum seekers children are exposed to child labour?</li> <li>5. To what extent children are exposed to separation from family and caregivers figures?</li> <li>6. To which extent children are exposed to mental health and psychosocial distress?</li> <li>7. To which extent children are exposed to GBV?</li> <li>8. What actors and factors (drivers) increase the risk of exposure to child protection risks among migrant children?</li> <li>9. What actors and factors (drivers) decrease the risk of exposure to child protection risks among migrant children?</li> <li>10. To what extent can available services respond to the child protection needs of the affected refugees, migrants and asylum seekers?</li> </ol>		
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	The selection of the geographical scope of the assessment was based on the MR MSNA data for refugees and migrants of 2022, considering crucial protection indicators indicating the presence of high child protection concerns in the area. For the West, the baladiyat where child protection needs are more acute (namely Zwara and Zawya) also pose critical		

	<p>challenges in terms of access, with potential security risks for respondents, enumerators, and INGO partners involved. To ensure the safety of respondents and the respect of principled Do-No-Harm standards whilst collecting data, Abusliem (Tripoli mantika) has been selected instead. The high concentration of migrants and refugee children, and the overall volatility of security and safety conditions for both the host community and non-Libyan population groups in the location, can justify an interest to further scope child protection concerns there, as well as the existence and effectiveness of community-based protection initiatives.</p>		
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<p>For the <b>secondary data sources</b>, the resources used are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Result tables of the 2022 migrants<sup>1</sup> and refugees<sup>2</sup> MSNA;</li> <li>- Latest (round 42) IOM DTM<sup>3</sup> migrant and refugee population data;</li> <li>- Protection Analysis Update<sup>4</sup> carried out by the Protection Cluster;</li> <li>- the Protection Analysis Report<sup>5</sup> in the South of Libya operationalized through the Community Protection Approach (CPA) conducted by GVC-We World;</li> <li>- 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview<sup>6</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>Previous REACH studies used as secondary data sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Birth Registration and Child Rights in Libya – Overall findings. 2021<sup>7</sup></li> <li>- Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Migrants and refugees in Libya: Education and Child Protection component<sup>8</sup></li> <li>- Urban Case Studies (MR MSNA 2021)<sup>9</sup></li> </ul> <p>Additionally, <b>global guidelines</b> and toolkit have grounded the methodology and theoretical framework of the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, <a href="#">Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action</a>;</li> <li>• The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, <a href="#">Understanding Risk and Protective Factors in Humanitarian Crises</a> ;</li> <li>• Global Protection Cluster Child Protection AoR, <a href="#">Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit</a>, 2012</li> </ul>		
<b>Population(s)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in camp <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in host communities <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees in camp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in informal sites <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs [Other, Specify] <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees in informal sites <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees [Other, Specify]	

<sup>1</sup> REACH, 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Refugees and Migrants, Migrants' dataset. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>2</sup> REACH, 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Refugees and Migrants, Refugees' dataset. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>3</sup> IOM, [DTM Migrant Round 42 April – June 2022](#), 2022

<sup>4</sup> [Global Protection Cluster, Protection Analysis Update – April 2022](#)

<sup>5</sup> GVC-WeWorld, [Protection Analysis Report in the South of Libya operationalized through the Community Protection Approach \(CPA\)](#), May 2022

<sup>6</sup> HPC, [Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), 2022

<sup>7</sup> REACH, Birth Registration and Child Rights in Libya – Overall findings. 2021. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>8</sup> REACH, Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Migrants and refugees in Libya: Education and Child Protection component. May 2022. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>9</sup> REACH, Urban Case Studies, July 2022. Not for online dissemination

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	x	Individuals in mixed migration flows <sup>10</sup>
<b>Stratification</b> Select type(s) and enter number of strata	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: ___ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Region of Origin #: 4 <sup>11</sup> Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes x <input type="checkbox"/> No  No consolidate data for refugees and migrants estimates the size of the population at the municipality level
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: ___ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>Data collection tool(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
		<b>Sampling method</b>		<b>Data collection method</b>
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool # 1</b> Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews	X	<b>Purposive</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	x	<b>Key informant interviews with community members (Target #): 30 per locations, 90 overall<sup>12</sup></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool # 2</b> Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews ***If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.	X	<b>Purposive</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	x	<b>Key informant interviews with service providers' frontline workers (Target #): 5-10 per locations, 15-30 overall<sup>13</sup></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1</b> Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews	X	<b>Purposive</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____

<sup>10</sup> As defined by the Migration observatory of the University of Oxford, Mixed migration encompasses “highly diverse types of people on the move” presenting diverse legal statuses, vulnerabilities, and motivations for being on the move. People involved in mixed migration flows can include, but not limited to, refugees, asylum seekers, trafficked people, settlers, or migrants in transit, travelling on the same routes or living in the same communities

<sup>11</sup> The four regions are East Africa, Central and West Africa, MENA, and South Asia

<sup>12</sup> The target number of interviews aims to maintain an indicative (not statistically representative) sample of assessed locations based on the most recent composition of the migrant and refugee population (children and adults) in each assessed area. This non-probability purposive quota sampling strategy aims to ensure that a robust cross-section of the migrant refugee population has been assessed, for the selected regions of origin in each location.

<sup>13</sup> Child Protection Caseworkers, MHPSS staff, Medical INGO protection staff

		<b>X Focus group discussion (Target #): 2 focus group discussion per location<sup>14</sup> targeting migrant, refugees and asylum seekers adolescents (15 to 17 years old) per location</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _			
<b>Target level of precision if probability sampling</b>	NA % level of confidence		NA+/- % margin of error		
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]			
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: _ _
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Presentation #: 1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Factsheet #: 1</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/> Map #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: _ _			
<b>Access</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)			
<b>Visibility</b> <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	<b>REACH</b>				
	<b>Donor:</b> UNHCR				
	<b>Coordination Framework:</b> Child Protection AoR				
	<b>Partners:</b> If authorized, logos from INGOs who have conducted the focus group discussion could be added in the information products to be developed.				

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1 Background

According to the latest figures from IOM's DTM<sup>15</sup>, Libya hosts 667,440 migrants and refugees of which 76,226 are children (approximately 11% of the total migrant and refugee population assessed). Among the children population, DTM estimates that 31,416 are unaccompanied, which accounts for 41% of the total children population detected. Unaccompanied children are considered a hard-to-reach population due to their status and they present extreme vulnerability to risks such as exploitation, trafficking and worst forms of child labour<sup>16</sup>. More generally, migrant children in Libya are particularly exposed

<sup>14</sup> Given an increase in hostile attitudes from security authorities towards INGOs working with migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, the feasibility of FGDs will be analysed ad-hoc in the weeks approaching to data collection. One out of the three locations should be targeted at least. The actual location of the focus group discussion for Tripoli is likely to be within the baladiya of Tripoli (UNHCR's Community Development Center) instead of Abusliem, as the facilities present there will enable higher safety standards to both respondents and enumerators.

<sup>15</sup> IOM, [DTM Migrant Round 42 April – June 2022](#), 2022

<sup>16</sup> Worst forms of child labour are predefined by the Article 3 of the International Labor Organization's Convention 182. are categorized as follows: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale of a child; trafficking of children, meaning the recruitment of children to do work far away from home and from the care of their families, in circumstances within which they are exploited; debt bondage or any other form of bonded labour or serfdom; forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), including the use, procuring or offering of a child for: prostitution, or the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; use, procuring or offering of a child by others for

to exploitation, trafficking, verbal and psychological harassment. The root causes of insecurity are to be found in the presence of armed conflict, discriminatory policies and weakness of the rule of law that prevents most of migrants and refugees community to access judicial remedies, but as well cultural norm and practices around parenting and child protection awareness. Nevertheless, the child protection situation in Libya remains a subject for which information are scattered, and are lacking of insights on specific protection violations such as early marriage or child labour. Another key area that presents information gaps concerns children's effective measures to mitigate risks. To address these urgent information gaps, REACH in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and in close collaboration with CSOs, INGOs, and UN agencies conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in July 2022, specifically for the migrant and refugee population. The primary purpose of the MSNA is to inform and update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist among refugees and migrants in the country, to inform the 2023 humanitarian response and the transition from the Humanitarian Cluster System and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

As the analysis of data collected through the Migrant and Refugee MSNA 2022 is now complete, REACH will conduct the present child protection case studies, aimed at complementing the comprehensive nature of the MSNA with a more granular understanding of the protection environment for refugee and migrant children in specific urban contexts. The study will be also complementary to ongoing and planned assessments focusing on education and child protection landscape in key locations in Libya<sup>17</sup> and will enhance information gathering efforts. In fact, the seeking synergies between Education in Emergencies and Child Protection within assessments, can facilitate joint programming and outcomes, encourages a child-centred approach to humanitarian response, and creates a mutually reinforcing cycle that can reduce children's vulnerability and promote a protective environment.

## **2.2 Intended impact**

The findings of the assessment will be providing highly-sensitive information on child protection risks and sources across three locations presenting significant density of migrant population. For this reason, the dissemination of the information products to be produced under the assessment will be limited to bilateral briefing and UNHCR's internal perusal, while overall findings could be shared in restricted coordination fora. However, the findings will be improving the understanding of the current situation, and will inform UNHCR's assistance to refugees and asylum seekers individuals. The findings could be used to inform strategic decision-making processes, including funding allocations for the assistance of UNHCR's Population of Concern. In addition to strategic and programmatic priorities, the Child Protection Case Studies will contribute to:

- Generate localized information on the protection risks faced by migrants, refugees and asylum seekers children and enhance the capacity of specialized actors to leverage existing mitigation strategies at the community level;
- Through exploring the drivers of protection risks, and through providing an in-depth understanding of the risks and protective factors that exist among refugees, migrant, and asylum seekers communities, the study aims to provide evidence to support child protection practitioners in their preventive efforts.
- Through focusing on existing capacities and coping mechanisms at the community level, the assessment seek to strengthen community-based protection. This is based on a recognition that affected communities are in the best position to know the threats they face, their cause and impact, as well as ways to help address them<sup>18</sup>.

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illegal activities, also known as children used by adults in the commission of crime (CUBAC), including the trafficking or production of drugs; work by its nature that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

<sup>17</sup> At the time of the design of these ToR, REACH is conducting in parallel a Joint Education Need Assessment (JENA) financed by Unicef and in coordination with the Education Sector in Libya and aligned with Global Education Cluster. Another study in the pipeline, financed by the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) consortium, will further explore the linkages between Education in Emergencies (EiE) and Child Protection (CP) for all target population groups, beyond Libyan population. Dissemination of the findings for JENA is planned in early 2023, while for ECW first assessment is planned to take place in late spring 2023.

<sup>18</sup> UNHCR, [Community-Based Protection](#), The Emergency Handbook.



As mentioned above, understanding the existing community-based protection mechanism, as well as investigating the capacity to access child protection services provided by international humanitarian actors is a key goal of the research. Such objective imposes the direct consultation of the affected communities. To reach this aim, REACH has conducted several rounds of consultation with INGOs in the summer and autumn of 2022 to scope the possibility to conduct participative qualitative data collection with adolescents in all of the identified geographical locations. However, a worsening outlook on the safety of INGO staff engaged in protection of migrants and refugees population, the ongoing impediments to humanitarian access faced by the overall aid community (notably in the case of Zwara), combined with the sensitivity of the topic, have called for caution in this regard. The data collection activities that include consultations with adolescents will thus be maintained where security conditions allows it, to respond to an anecdotal intent, rather than aiming to be descriptive of the overall condition of migrants and refugees adolescents in the assessed locations.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Methodology overview

The assessment will follow a **qualitative methodology**, starting from the analysis of the already-available quantitative data from the 2022 Migrant and Refugee MSNA, other quantitative sources, and will entail collection of primary qualitative data concerning child protection risks. Regarding the latter, semi structured key informant interviews with community members, INGO protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Staff (MHPSS) will be complemented by Focus Group Discussions with adolescent boys and girls.

To begin with, scoping meetings with INGOs, the Child Protection Sub Sector, and UNHCR have taken place to understand information gaps and operational presence. Additionally, the preliminary data from the MSNA 2022's refugees and migrant datasets<sup>19</sup> have been analysed to select the geographical areas of interest for child protection assessment. The following indicators have been considered:

- % of respondents aware of unaccompanied and/or separated children (UASC);
- Most reported safety and security risks for boys, by % of respondents;
- Most reported safety and security risks for girls, by % of respondents;
- % of respondents that are aware of safety and security incidents in the baladiya in the last 3 months;
- % of respondents that are aware of safety and security incidents in the baladiya in the last 3 months, by type.

For these indicators, the geographical concentration of answers reporting high numbers of UASC, known safety and security incidents, and high risk for boys and girls have been considered to select the mantikas within which to concentrate the geographical scope. For the selection of the baladiya, baladiyat with high concentration of migrants within the mantikas were selected. UNHCR was involved in the selection of the geographic locations of the assessments.

The theoretical framework on which the Child Protection Case Studies lays foundations on are the **Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action**, the **ecological approach** and the **Needs Identification Assessment Framework for Child Protection**. The **ecological model** has been integrated as well in the design of the methodology, given its substantial contribution to the analysis of mitigation measures and coping strategies. The **Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action**, developed by the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, define the standards on child protection risks and have been used in this assessment to define the critical issues that relate to the

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<sup>19</sup> For 2022 MSNA, two separate datasets have been developed, one for refugees and one for migrants. The initial analysis took place while results tables were already under development. The finalized result tables have been integrated in the ToR at a later stage for the section concerning the geographical coverage and population of interest.

seven main child protection risks that children may face in humanitarian settings. The seven main child protection risks are the following:

1. Dangers and injuries;
2. Physical and emotional maltreatment;
3. Sexual and gender-based violence;
4. Mental health and psychosocial distress;
5. Children associated with armed forces or armed groups;
6. Child labour;
7. Unaccompanied and separated children.

Additionally, the **universal risk and protective factor framework**<sup>20</sup> developed by the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action has been integrated in the design of research questions, indicators, and tools, to reflect the main theoretical definitions of risks, vulnerability factors, protective factors, and measurement approaches. The definition of resilience and protective factors included in the approach proposed, will be used to understand the children's coping strategies and endogenous protective mechanisms through the FGDs that will complement the KIIs and ensure children's participation and agency to be included in the findings of the assessment.

Finally, the analytical model needed to identify the risk factors (or drivers) and protective factors associated to child protection risks is drawn from the **ecological approach**. Developed by U. Bronfenbrenner in the Seventies, the ecological approach argues that the environment of the child is a nested arrangement of structures that impact child development at different level. Despite Bronfenbrenner using five layers of structures in his theory, the assessment will consider the risks and protective factor's impact on children at the individual, microsystem (family) and mesosystem (community) level only, to facilitate localization of findings.

The data collection for the Child Protection case studies is planned to start in mid-November and last until mid-December. The three assessed baladiyat will be Abusliem, Benghazi and Sebha. For the West, the baladiyat where child protection needs are more acute (Zwara and Azzawya) also pose critical challenges in terms of access. To ensure the safety of respondents and the respect of principled Do-No-Harm standards to the degree that would allow data collection, Abusliem (Tripoli mantika) has been selected instead. The concentration of migrants in the area, the high percentage of children population within the broader group of people within mix movement flows, and the overall volatility of security and safety conditions for all non-Libyan population groups in the location, can justify an interest to further scope child protection concerns, as well as the existence and effectiveness of community-based protection initiatives.

In each of the assessed locations, **30 semi-structured key informant interviews** will be conducted with migrant and refugees, identified with purposive and snowballing methods based on the region of origin, being East Africa, West and Central Africa, the MENA region, and South Asia. These interviews will explore the protection risks, the groups who are most at risk, risk factors and protective factors affecting children's vulnerability and exposure to child protection risks at the individual, family and community level, and the capacity and extent of access to available services among refugees, migrant, and asylum seekers communities. The key informant's profiles among the migrant and refugees community are further detailed in the Methodology section.

Complementarily, **between 5 and 10 semi-structured key informant interviews** will be carried out with individuals knowledgeable about the services available and the child protection activities, such as (but not limited to) Child Protection frontline workers in INGOs, protection outreach staff in protection-focused and non-protection focused INGOs, Mental Health

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<sup>20</sup> The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, [Understanding Risk and Protective Factors in Humanitarian Crises: Towards a Preventive Approach to Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#), 2021



and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) frontline workers. Interviews with subject matter experts will provide understanding of specific protection risks from a specialized assistance point of view, and observed trends in needs.

**Focus group discussion with migrants, refugees and asylum seekers adolescent (15-17):** where security condition allows, 2 FGDs per location will be carried out by INGOs staff engaged in child protection activities. One focus group discussion will target adolescent boys, and one will target adolescent girls. The target participants for this activity will range from a minimum of 6 to a maximum of 8.

Several safeguarding measures will be put in place to ensure the respect of ethical guidelines<sup>21</sup> for data collection on sensitive topics and targeting adolescents:

1. IMPACT HQ was consulted at the beginning of the research design stage to ensure all checklist and IMPACT guidelines are taken into account throughout all steps of research cycle;
2. A wide round of consultation with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) and Child Protection humanitarian partners took place early at research design stage to ensure INGO's staff capacity to conduct the FGDs; the selection of the location to conduct the FGDs and the participants will be a shared responsibility of the INGOs and REACH;
3. A RACI matrix will be circulated among all involved stakeholders (CP AoR, INGOs, REACH) prior to the kick-off of data collection with adolescents;
4. The training materials for the enumerators will include a module on child protection with theoretical information on minimum standards and guidelines on i. how to interact with children; ii. How to detect signs of distress; iii. Distress in adolescents; iv. Guiding principles (safety, confidentiality, respect and non-discrimination). A second module on IMPACT Child Safeguarding policy will be included in the training package.
5. A referral pathway is in place to ensure appropriate follow-up of adolescents in need of case management services following potential disclosures of incidents during the FGDs, PSS services;
6. The data to be collected through the FGDs reflect topics for which the input of targeted groups (adolescents) is essential and cannot be gathered elsewhere. The discussion topics of the FGDs will cover mostly mitigation strategies and to the extent possible, age-appropriate PSS activities should be included to open and close the FGDs.
7. The ToRs, data collection tools and training materials will be reviewed by an Ethical board organized by UNHCR;
8. Informed consent form in Arabic, English or French will be used to obtain consent from the adolescents' parents and caregivers prior to data collection

### **Key terms and definitions<sup>22</sup>:**

**Harm:** Harm is any detrimental effect of a significant nature on a child's physical, psychological or emotional well-being that impacts healthy child development. Harm may be caused by physical or emotional abuse, neglect, and/or sexual abuse or exploitation.

**Hazard:** Hazard is potentially damaging physical events, natural phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage. Some definitions suggest hazards are dangers that can be foreseen but not avoided<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> The guidelines to ensure ethical data collection taken into account for the formulation of this assessment are the following: IMPACT Initiatives, Research Design Guidelines, Version 1, 2020

MRS Guidelines, [Conducting data collection activities with children](#), 2020

UNHCR, [Listen and Learn: Participatory Assessments with Children and Adolescents](#), 2012

WHO, [Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting, and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies](#), 2007

<sup>22</sup> All definitions are extracted from: The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2021

<sup>23</sup> Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2019

**Risk Factors:** Risk factors are environmental factors, experiences or individual traits that increase the probability of a negative outcome

**Protective factors:** Protective factors balance and buffer risk factors and reduce a child's vulnerability. They lower the probability of an undesirable outcome

**Resilience:** Resilience in child protection in humanitarian action is the ability to deal with adversity and crisis. It refers to the capacity of a dynamic system to adapt successfully to challenges that threaten its function, survival, or development and is influenced by a combination of protective factors that exist across a child's social ecologies, which must be promoted to outweigh risks. These include individual characteristics and external factors that have come together for it to materialize in culturally meaningful ways, such as: diversity of livelihoods, coping mechanisms, life skills such as problem-solving, the ability to seek support, motivation, optimism, faith, perseverance and resourcefulness. While resilience has been viewed as a trait or an outcome, it most likely is a process that exists on a continuum that may be present to differing degrees across multiple domains of life, and may change as a result of the child's interaction with their environment.

**Risk:** Risk refers to the likelihood that violations of and threats to children's rights will manifest and cause harm to children in the short- or long-term. It takes into account the type of violations and threats, as well as children's vulnerability and resilience. Risk can be defined as a combination of hazard, threat, and vulnerability and must be considered within the socio-ecological framework.

**Threat:** Threat is a person or thing that is likely to, or acts with the intent to, inflict injury, damage, danger or harm, either perceived or actual. They may be manifested in the form of behavior, organizational or group practices, or formal policies.

**Vulnerability:** Vulnerability refers to individual, family, community and societal characteristics that reduce children's ability to withstand adverse impact from violations of and threats to their rights. It is often specific to each person and to each situation as well as to geographic location and timing.

### **3.2 Population of interest**

The selection of the locations to assess was carried out using findings from the quantitative stage of the migrant and refugee MSNA 2022 and was informed by consultations with the Protection Sector for Libya (coordinators and partners). However, it is necessary to note that the administrative level of the result tables for the migrant and refugee dataset of 2022 MR MSNA is the mantika (admin level 2); while for the assessment detailed in this ToR it will be the baladiya (admin level 3). In the ToR, the data extracted from the MSNA refers to the mantika level. It is essential to note that a further analysis of the MSNA results for the questions whose phrasing specifically mentioned the baladiya level (e.g. *Are you aware of any migrant or refugee girls or boys below 18 years old in your baladiya who live without parents or primary caregivers (mitkaffel)?*) will not be by any means representative of the overall protection situation in that said baladiya, while they provide a descriptive and indicative account on events, and perception of the sampled response group. Few other considerations regarding sampling and selection of respondents for the MSNA should be considered in the presentation of the assessment's result at area level: while the sampling frame for migrant was purposive and non-representative, the sampling frame for refugees respondent was a probability sampling based on the list of Population of Concern (PoC) individuals registered with UNHCR. Therefore, the difference of sampling strategies and their size, does not allow for direct comparison between the analysis of migrant's dataset and refugee's dataset, while only descriptive and indicative conclusions for that specific group of respondents, can be drawn. The findings have been considered to develop the specific tools to be used in primary data collection for this assessment.

**Abusliem (Tripoli mantika):** Libya's capital city has become a hub in mix-migration flows, both as a way station in the Central Mediterranean Route, and a destination for migrants seeking livelihood opportunities and refugees seeking durable solutions. It is the first Libyan city per presence of migrants, according to IOM's DTM, with 111,576 individuals residing in

the city as of July 2022<sup>24</sup>. The presence of detention centers across the West coastal area, is a life-threatening hazard for children as well as for adults, while in urban areas, migrants are exposed to conflict-related injuries and other protection threats. According to IOM's Detention Profile Generator for September 2022<sup>25</sup>, there are four official Detention Centres (DC) in the Tripoli urban and surrounding areas: Shara Zawyia DC, Triq al Sika DC, Abusliem DC, Ain Zara DC, managed by the Libyan Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). The population within IOM-monitored DC as of September 2022 counts 2,213 individuals detained in the four official DC, with most of the population (1,885) detained in the Ain Zara DC. As per the same assessment round, 63 children are currently detained across the four facility, with the majority (55) detained in Ain Zara DC. According to MSF oral reports, and accounts from journalistic sources a fifth Detention Center in Al-Maya is controlled by Stability Support Apparatus (SSA)<sup>26</sup>, yet no accurate information on the population detained, on the presence of children and the overall living conditions is available due to no international monitoring activities carried out in the detention centre. Additionally, throughout 2022, the city has witnessed sporadic yet increasingly damaging clashes between armed groups affiliated to the two competing factions that are contending the political leadership of the country. Three major clashes events occurred in 2022, on May 17<sup>th</sup>, August 27<sup>th</sup> and between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of September. In the most deadly of the episodes, the August clashes, 32 people were killed and 159 were injured<sup>27</sup>.

At the baladiya level, the assessment will focus on Abusliem given that, according to DTM findings, it is the baladiya with the highest proportion of children within the Tripoli mantika (37% of children population among the mix migrant communities vis-à-vis an average of 18% of children population across the 5 baladiyat composing the mantika of Tripoli). Further, the known presence of SSA, who controls the area, is a major risk factor for children with diverse vulnerabilities, to be exposed to a wide range of child protection threats.

With respect to the data emerging from the latest MSNA's for migrant respondents, in terms of displacement, 27% of the respondents for the overall mantika of Tripoli were aware of a unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) below 15 years old, and 15% aware of a UASC above 15 years old. Overall, 43% of the respondents in the larger mantika of Tripoli are aware of the presence of migrant boys or girls living without parents of primary caregivers. In terms of refugees' dataset for the 2022 MSNA, a minor share of the respondents for the mantika of Tripoli was aware of the presence of unaccompanied and separated minors in the baladiya of residence, both above 15 years old (6.15%) and below (8.61%). In terms of safety and security threats, the respondent targeted in the mantika of Tripoli identified the presence of armed actors, as the main concern for their safety and security, along with robberies. Threat of communal violence, and arrests and detention were secondary yet relevant concerns mentioned by the various respondents among the migrant communities. The proliferation of armed groups in the area was also indicated as a main source of threat connected to safety incidents in the baladiya for the three months prior to data collection, and communal violence and verbal harassment have been identified as well. These concerns are reflected similarly among refugee respondents, whose responses were gathered separately through the data collection conducted with the refugees sampling frame. Refugee respondents mentioned as well incidents connected to robberies, arrests and kidnappings.

The same concerns have been flagged by the respondents as affecting the safety and security of boys, while for girls, the population (both among the migrant and refugees separate sampling frames) identified as well domestic violence and sexual assaults as safety concerns in their area of residence. Concerning the existence of support networks to rely on for protection related concerns, it emerges that within the mantika, only a negligible amount of migrant respondents (1%), but a significant share of refugee respondents (24.59%) would not have anyone to ask for support, while seeking supports to other migrant community members or host community members would be the main mechanism to request support in the occurrence of

<sup>24</sup> IOM, [DTM Migrant Round 42 April – June 2022](#), 2022

<sup>25</sup> IOM, Libya – [Detention Centre Profile Generator](#), September 2022

<sup>26</sup> The Stability Support Apparatus (SSA) is a security force was established by the Tripoli government in 2021, and reports directly to Tripoli's Presidential Council without being subject to scrutiny (source: [Infomigrants](#)). Additionally, SSA acts as an umbrella group for various militias, and is led by Abdel-Ghani al-Kikli, also known as "Gheniwa." He has been accused by rights group Amnesty International of war crimes and other rights violations over the last decade.

<sup>27</sup> Aljazeera, [32 killed in Libya's Tripoli as fears grow of a wider war](#), 28<sup>th</sup> August 2022

serious protection incidents. Such a difference among the migrants and refugees sampled respondents will be further investigated qualitatively through the research question on access to services.

**Benghazi:** Benghazi is the largest city in the East of Libya and provides a gateway into migratory dynamics in urban areas in the region. According to the latest IOM DTM figures, 76,638 migrants reside in Benghazi, making it the second-largest migration hub in the country, following Tripoli. Selected for being the major economic centre in the East, Benghazi is the go-to destination in the region for migrants and refugees seeking economic opportunities, arriving mainly from Egypt and bordering southern countries.

The MSNA result tables for the migrant population highlights that for the mantika of Benghazi, 29% of the respondents targeted with the specific question are aware of the presence of UASC above 15 years old, while 12.5% are aware of the presence of unaccompanied and separated children below 15 years old. Refugee respondents mirrored to some extents these findings, with 28% of the sampled refugee respondents who self-reported awareness on the presence of UASC above 15 years old in their baladiya. Robberies and arrest are the top concerns of the respondents in the mantika, based both on respondent's perception and their knowledge on safety and security incidents occurring in their baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection. Kidnappings and trafficking of persons (both adults and children) were mentioned as well when asked about known safety and security incidents. The same concerns were as well identified by the sample of refugee respondents identified in the mantika, with the additional mentioning of incidents concerning verbal and psychological harassments, physical violence, and sexual harassment occurring through the recall period. In addition, the refugee respondents identified that boys are exposed as well to being associated with armed groups. Finally, refugee respondents identified that girls are at risk of verbal or psychological harassment, and sexual harassment and violence.

A previous protection assessment conducted in the Al Salmani neighbourhood<sup>28</sup> in 2021 evidenced that protection risks for adults vary according to the region of origin, with East Africans reporting to be the most at risk because of the threats posed by the presence of armed groups. Finally, the mentioning of forced eviction by a smaller proportion of migrant respondents in the 2022 MR MSNA migrant dataset, mirrored the findings of the assessment conducted in 2021 in Al Salmani, that evidenced forced eviction to be a concern among the migrant population. The assessment's result table also points out that referring to the host community is the most widely recognized support mechanism to respond to individual protection incidents (62% of the migrant respondents indicated that the main group they would resort to is their Libyan friends).

**Sebha:** The largest city in Southern Libya is host to a large migrant population estimated at around 23,605<sup>29</sup> individuals, and is an important stop on migration routes from Libya's southern border to the Mediterranean coast. Libya's porous borders with Algeria, Chad and Niger, combined with Sebha's proximity to the border and its economic relevance, makes the city a popular first destination for migrants and refugees from Sub-Saharan African countries (20,538 individuals, accounting for 87% of the total migrant population assessed by DTM) arriving to Libya, and Southern Libya's largest migration hub. For such reason, the city is also an important gateway for understanding migratory flows and profiles in urban locations in the south of the country. Previous assessments conducted in the location (ABAs<sup>30</sup>, Case Studies<sup>31</sup>) evidenced how refugees and migrants residing in Sebha reported low sense of safety, mostly due to the presence of armed groups, and the threats connected to their activities spanning from smuggling of goods, robberies, and kidnapping for ransom and human trafficking. The latest assessment carried out in October 2021 and finalized in July 2022 evidenced how the population reporting the highest levels of insecurity are newly arrived migrants, especially in the younger age group (25-49). However, there is a lack of data regarding the perception of the safety of young adults (18-25) and adolescents (15-17).

With respect to the findings of the 2022 migrant MSNA at mantika level<sup>32</sup>, it emerges that a significant share of the respondents (56.41%) is aware of the presence of UASC in the region for both above 15 years old and below 15 years old

<sup>28</sup> REACH, Urban Case Studies, 2021 (restricted dissemination)

<sup>29</sup> IOM, DTM Report, 2022

<sup>30</sup> REACH, [Sebha Area Based Assessment](#), 2021

<sup>31</sup> REACH, Urban Case Studies, 2021 (restricted dissemination)

<sup>32</sup> Please note that the 2022 MR MSNA data collection activities in Sebha were possible for the migrant population only.

age group. Among all mantikas assessed, Sebha scored the highest in terms of the MSNA indicator related to reported knowledge of UASC presence, and it is the only mantika in which more respondents reported awareness on UASC presence than not (only 12% of the migrant respondents to this question were not aware of any UASC present in their baladiya). The mantika of Sebha presents protection related criticalities with striking percentages of migrant respondents expressing their concerns about robberies, detention and kidnappings (reported respectively by 89%, 84% and 87% of the respondents), but also the presence of armed actors and conflict, the threat of physical violence, the association with armed groups, substance abuse, and risk of eviction were reported consistently by migrant respondents. It is worth noticing that the totality respondents were aware of incidents concerning kidnappings and physical violence occurring in the baladiya, and incidents related to robberies and detention were also widely known (respectively reported by 83% and 89% of respondents) among the pool of migrants targeted by the MR MSNA. Another concerning point emerging from the migrant result table is that a significant proportion of respondents (compared to other mantikas' proportions) declared that they would have no one to resort to in case of a serious protection incident.

### **Population of interest**

The main population of interest will be migrant and refugee communities currently residing in the selected locations. To provide focused analysis and findings, and to mirror the 2022 migrants and refugees MSNA, the assessed population will be classified into four region-of-origin groups: West and Central Africans, East Africans, Middle Easterners and North Africans, and Southern Asians. This grouping is based on the geographical proximity of countries within each region and similarities in the socio-cultural backgrounds as well as in the needs and profiles identified in the 2022 migrant and refugee MSNA between countries falling within each region.

As a cyclical finding from the 2021 and 2022 MSNAs indicate, migrants and refugees originating from sub-Saharan Africa (East Africa and West Central Africa) have more protection-related needs than their counterparts from the MENA region or South Asia. Therefore, and depending on their presence in each assessed location, sub-Saharan African migrants and refugees will be more represented in the sampling than those from other regions.

### **Unit of measurement**

In recognition of the diversity of the complex migration dynamics characterizing the Libyan context, these case studies will include all people from the chosen nationalities, living in or transiting through each assessed location and falling under the concept of mixed migration. Mixed migration encompasses “highly diverse types of people on the move” presenting diverse legal statuses, vulnerabilities, and motivations for being on the move. People involved in mixed migration flows can therefore be refugees, asylum seekers, trafficked people, settlers, or migrants in transit, traveling on the same routes or living in the same communities, most of whom enter Libya in an irregular manner. These individuals may also have mixed motivations for moving or may fit into more than one of these categories, making it difficult to assess them according to which sub-group they belong to and providing a further reason to assess all people on the move together<sup>33</sup>. Thus, in accordance with the wider 2022 Migrant and Refugee MSNA, the following definitions will apply:

**Migrant:** An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> REACH bases its understanding of mixed migration on the concept as explained by the Migration Observatory of the University of Oxford, and more particularly by migration scholar Nicholas Van Hear (The Migration Observatory, *Mixed Migration: Policy Challenges* (Van Hear, 2011), available [here](#)).

<sup>34</sup> IOM, [“Who is a migrant?”](#).



**Refugee:** A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it<sup>35</sup>.

**An asylum-seeker** “is someone who says he or she is a refugee and seeks international protection from persecution or serious harm in their home country. Every refugee is initially an asylum-seeker, but not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee. While they are waiting for their claim to be accepted or rejected, they are called asylum-seekers.”<sup>36</sup>

**Host community:** refers to a national or local community in which displaced persons temporarily reside, narrowed down for the purposes of this assessment to the Libyan community. As result of the protracted conflict, members of the Libyan population can share similar humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of migrants and refugees in the country<sup>37</sup>.

### 3.3 Secondary data review

To inform the research and methodology design, a thorough review of the most recent relevant secondary literature was carried out to inform the definitions used for this assessment, the methodology adopted, the locations to be assessed and the population groups within each location. More specifically, the following document were consulted to provide guidance on the research design:

- **Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action** were used to structure the analysis of child protection risks;
- **Needs Identification and Analysis Framework for Child Protection** was used to inform the selection of the primary data collection methodology and to refer to best practices regarding the collection of primary data with experts and children;
- **Understand Risk and Protective Factors in Humanitarian Crises: Towards a Preventive Approach to Child Protection in Humanitarian Action** was used to align the questions related to risk triggers and mitigating factors to the universal risks and protective factors and inform the assessment under the lenses of the ecological approach.
- **WHO Ethical and Safety recommendations for researching, documenting, and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies** were used for the section regarding SGBV risk to ensure safety considerations are taken into account at all stages of the research cycle, and to provide a risk-informed framework to data collection in its operational and technical side.
- **Sampling and Estimation in Hidden Populations using Respondent-Driven Sampling**<sup>38</sup> was used to strengthen the design of the methodology for selecting respondents among migrant and refugee respondents in the targeted locations.

Concerning secondary data that has provided contextualized information on Child Protection among migrant, refugees and asylum seekers children, the following sources have been considered:

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<sup>35</sup> Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951.

<sup>36</sup> UNHCR, [Asylum-seekers | Seeking international protection](#), December 2016. It is important to note that Libya is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and does not hold a national asylum system. Currently, registration, documentation activities and refugee status determination procedures are carried out by UNHCR. In Libya, UNHCR is currently registering individuals of the following nationalities: Iraqi, Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Somali, Sudanese, South Sudanese, Yemeni.

<sup>37</sup> UN OCHA, Libya 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview, December 2021. Available [here](#).

<sup>38</sup> Salganik, M. J., & Heckathorn, D. D. (2004). 5. Sampling and Estimation in Hidden Populations Using Respondent-Driven Sampling. *Sociological Methodology*, 34(1), 193–240. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0081-1750.2004.00152.x>



- Findings from the **result tables of the 2022 migrant<sup>39</sup> and refugee<sup>40</sup> MSNA** on protection needs were used to identify the Mantikas with the most acute protection needs and provided an initial understanding of protection incidents that migrants and refugees face in each of the assessed Mantikas, and how those vary across the different region-of-origin groups.
- **IOM DTM migrant and refugee population data<sup>41</sup>**, which presents estimates of the size of the migrant and refugee populations in each Mantika, was used to inform the sampling framework and the quotas set for each region of origin and the countries of origin within each region.
- **Protection-related studies, reports** were used to provide contextual information on the protection environment across Libya. This included, for example, the Protection Analysis Update<sup>42</sup> carried out by the Protection Cluster, the Protection Analysis Report in the South of Libya operationalized through the Community Protection Approach (CPA) conducted by GVC-We World<sup>43</sup>, 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview<sup>44</sup>. External sources were also complemented by recently conducted REACH studies, both disseminated externally and internally<sup>45,46,47</sup>.

The identified secondary literature will be supplemented with any studies, reports and news released during data collection and will be used at the analysis stage to contextualise and triangulate findings from the primary data collection.

### 3.4 Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection will involve three data collection methods in each assessed location, as detailed below. Operations wise, a priority in data collection will be given to Data collection method 1, the KIIs with community members, as it will provide the bulk of the information related to community perception on risks and vulnerable groups, while KIIs with INGO staff will complement and offer insights from respondents with a more complex understanding of child protection and protection as themes. The FGDs with adolescents will finally add the information layer of targets groups' perspectives on mitigation measures and, where possible, information over least sensitive child protection topics.

#### **Data collection method #1: Key informant interviews with community members using the AoK methodology**

**The AoK methodology** has been employed by REACH in South Sudan since 2016 to collect humanitarian information at the settlement levels through a network of Key Informants.<sup>47</sup> This methodology gathers data about area-level indicators, by asking KIs to provide information relative to the geographical area of which they can reasonably be expected to have knowledge. As such, migrants and refugees interviewed for the purposes of the planned assessment will be asked questions about their own experiences and the experiences of migrants and refugees from their community who are residing in their neighbourhood. While respondents interviewed for the South Sudan assessments were asked to provide information about a specific number of households within their neighbourhood, respondents for this assessment will be asked questions about the situation of their community (country of origin) within the neighbourhood, as a whole.

The key informant interviews will cover topics such as the main child protection risks for migrant children in the baladiya, the groups most at risks, with specific dive-in questions related to Mental Health and Psychological Distress, Separation, Child Labour, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), risk factors and mitigation measures.

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<sup>39</sup> REACH, 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Refugees and Migrants, Migrants' dataset. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>40</sup> REACH, 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Refugees and Migrants, Refugees' dataset. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>41</sup> [IOM DTM Libya – Migrant Baseline Assessment Round 42](#) and [IOM DTM Libya – Migrant Report 42 \(May-June 2022\)](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Global Protection Cluster, Protection Analysis Update – April 2022](#)

<sup>43</sup> GVC-WeWorld, [Protection Analysis Report in the South of Libya operationalized through the Community Protection Approach \(CPA\)](#), May 2022

<sup>44</sup> UN OCHA, 2021

<sup>45</sup> REACH, Birth Registration and Child Rights in Libya – Overall findings. 2021. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>46</sup> REACH, Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Migrants and refugees in Libya: Education and Child Protection component. May 2022. Output available on the [Reach Resource Center](#)

<sup>47</sup> REACH, Urban Case Studies, July 2022. Not for online dissemination.

In total, **30** interviews with migrant and refugee key informants will be conducted in each baladiya (admin level 3). Respondents will be purposely identified based on their region of origin and gender<sup>48</sup>, relying on partner organisations' networks and by using the respondent-driven sampling method. The size of migrant and refugee communities from each region of origin varies drastically across the different cities in Libya. Therefore, and as there are no available estimates of the size or the demographic composition of migrant and refugee populations at the neighbourhood level, a tentative sampling strategy was designed based on IOM DTM's Baladiya-level migrant and refugee population data.

To ensure a correct application of the respondent-driven sampling methodology, at early stage of contact with the key informants from the migrant, refugee and asylum seekers communities, they will be asked to provide each five contacts of other migrants who are knowledgeable about child protection risks and vulnerabilities in their community. The number of contacts asked is to ensure a minimum of at least one person to be found reachable through the contact provided. This is supposed to mitigate the frequent challenges which are commonly found when trying to get in touch with hard-to-reach communities. In addition, a final question in the KII tool will regard the request for further respondents to be interviewed.

The profiles of the migrant and refugees key informants will be the following:

- Influential community members with information on migration dynamics;
- INGO's community mobilizers
- Parent, children and caregivers as secondary recipients of services
- Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker youth, who have turned 18 in the last 12 months.

Sub-groups' quotas were set based on the following sampling strategy:

The baseline data of DTM Round 42 for Migrant was used to extrapolate the proportion of present migrant and refugee population per region of origin in the baladiya, and the share was applied to the total number (n=30) of KIIs to be carried out in each of the three selected locations. The four regions of origin considered reflect integrally the division of countries as designed for the Migrant and Refugees MSNA. For population groups with a rather limited presence (less than 10-12%) in the locations to be assessed<sup>49</sup>, a standard quota of 5 KIIs has been assigned, and the most prominent populations' shares have been reduced by defect to allow for a total number of KIIs per location not to exceed the total of n=30 KIIs.

- Concerning the East African population, 18 KIIs in total among the migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker community will be interviewed across the three locations (8 in Benghazi, 5 in Abusliem, 5 in Sebha). Considering that East Africans are a particularly hard to reach population and they are likely to be underrepresented, the share for East Africans in Sebha has been adjusted to include minimum 5 community member respondents, despite the figures provided by DTM show a relatively small presence in the area.
- Concerning the West and Central African (WCA) population, 33 KIIs in total among the migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker community will be interviewed across the three locations (8 in Benghazi, 10 in Abusliem, 15 in Sebha). The high representation of WCA in Sebha has been counterbalanced to allow for more respondents from minoritarian groups in the areas to be included in the sample selection.
- Concerning the MENA population, 24 KIIs among the migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker community will be interviewed across the three locations (9 in Benghazi, 10 in Abusliem, 5 in Sebha).

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<sup>48</sup> Adult women represent only 11% of the assessed migrant and refugee population according to IOM DTM estimates and are particularly hard to reach. Therefore, interviews will not be equally distributed between men and women and a tentative minimum quota for female respondents will be set at data collection stage. That said, efforts will be made to ensure women's opinions and experiences are as represented as possible.

<sup>49</sup> For Benghazi, the minority population group is South Asia (11%); likewise for Tripoli/Abusliem where it accounts for 1%, and for Sebha, both East Africans and South Asians account respectively for 3% and 1% of the assessed population in the baladiya.

- Concerning the South Asian population, 15 KIIs will be carried out in Benghazi, Sebha and Abusliem. The quota is not reflective of the actual population shares as the proportion is minimal in each of the locations to be assessed.

Based on the above sampling strategy, the table below shows IOM DTM's population figures at Baladiya level and the tentative sampling framework adopted for each neighborhood by region of origin.

Table 1: Breakdown of number of key informant interviews with community members by region in each location:

Location/Region of origin	South Asia	East Africa	West & Central Africa	MENA	Total by location
<b>Estimated population figures</b>					
Benghazi (Benghazi Baladiya)	5,815	14,946	14,205	29,198	64,164
Tripoli (Abusliem Baladiya)	165	3,567	6,888	8,176	18,796
Sebha (Sebha Baladiya)	219	2,121	20,248	662	23,250
<b>Total population estimates</b>	<b>6,199</b>	<b>20,634</b>	<b>41,341</b>	<b>38,036</b>	<b>106,210</b>
<b>Sample sizes</b>					
Benghazi	5	8	8	9	30
Abusliem	5	5	10	10	30
Sebha	5	5	15	5	30
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>90</b>

For this data collection, a semi-structured interview tool will be developed using Microsoft Word. Despite its operational agility, KoBo will not be used due to the expected length of answers. Unless specifically required for security situations and safety measures, KIIs will be conducted in person.

Triangulation of the findings from the KIIs conducted with the migrant and refugee community will be carried out based on the already acquired body of knowledge (primarily the SDR sources and the MSNA 2022 data), and will be complemented by the debrief forms to be obtained by the enumerators which will provide contextual information on the overall setting of the interview. Regular (daily or every two days) debriefing and follow up with the enumerator team will ensure rapid identification of concerning findings that need further follow up. Finally, regular screening of the KII submissions will provide a first layer of quality control and enable the further development of specific themes and topic emerging from early submissions.

## Data collection method #2: Key informant interviews with child protection services frontline workers

This data collection method will provide relevant information on reported protection threats and access to services by the affected population. The data collection will target individuals involved in providing child protection services (CP and GBV case workers, PSS social workers, and officers), identifying potential individuals in need of assistance (outreach staff), and protection staff of INGOs that do not specifically focus on child protection services (for example, medical INGOs or INGOs providing legal aid).

The respondents will be purposely identified by REACH staff and partners' networks and then further respondents will be identified using the snowballing method to target the profiles that are likely able to provide the most relevant information. In

each location and depending on child protection services' availability and activities, between 5 and 10 Key informant interviews with key stakeholders will be conducted in each location.

The tool will be semi-structured and paper-based, allowing for many open-ended questions to capture detailed answers from those knowledgeable about the migrant and refugee demographics, the migration flows and the protection environment in the assessed areas. These interviews will be conducted by REACH staff in person. Wherever the security condition would call for an alternative data collection setting, phone interviews could be considered on an ad-hoc basis.

### **Data collection method #3: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with migrant, refugee and asylum seeker adolescents (aged 15-17 years)**

Two FGDs per location will be implemented to provide information on coping mechanisms and service accessibility. The justification for collecting data with children, is to be found in the assumption that the experience on mitigation measures at the individual, family and community level, is unique. Any investigation on factors that decrease the risk exposure of children to protection threats, cannot overlook adolescent contributions, which can provide in-depth information on the strategies they implement to protect themselves. Actions aiming to strengthen community-based protection mechanisms should in fact include adolescents, as they are both overlooked by children and adult-focused interventions<sup>50</sup>. Two different focus groups will be held, one for boys and one for girls, to ensure appropriate reflection of gendered aspects of child protection. The focus groups will be managed operationally and facilitated by humanitarian actors with a child protection expertise, or by a blended setting that integrate child protection caseworkers or social workers. This will ensure appropriate facilitation and approaching of the topics and participants, and will provide possibility of referrals to protection services in case of disclosure of a need of assistance from any of the participants. The composition of the focus group participants will try to consider the population's distribution by region of origin and will take into account, wherever possible, language barriers. The obtainment of informed consent will be ensured ahead of the data collection exercise.

The focus group discussions will be facilitated by a main animator and a note-taker. The tool for this data collection method will be as well, semi-structured and paper based, to allow to record detailed accounts of the discussion among participants on actors and factors that decrease the level of exposure to protection risks in the assessed location. The FGD will be conducted strictly in person, by INGO staff, in their usual premises where they conduct activities with children. Wherever the security situation would not allow for the conduction of a focus group discussion in presence, individual follow up with the selected participants could be considered instead.

In consideration of IMPACT's Child Protection Protocol<sup>51</sup>, the following measures have been considered from the conception of the initial design of the assessment:

- The information to be provided by the FGD, and the consequent design of the Data Analysis Plan, reflected only the areas for which the direct target of the assessment (i.e. the children) can provide essential information that no one else is capable to fill with the same level of accuracy and exactness. Additionally, no person below the age of 15 will be targeted to participate in the FGDs.
- The adoption of guiding principles of survivor-centered approach which are **respect, confidentiality, safety and non discrimination** during the facilitation of the FGD and following up with referral and protection services where necessary;
- A Data Collection protocol has been designed and annexed to the present TOR, which will also include the use of the following documentation:
  - An Informed Assent / Consent form for the parents and caregivers to give approval for data collection.

<sup>50</sup> UNCHR, [Understanding Community-Based Protection](#), 2013

<sup>51</sup> IMPACT Initiatives, Research Guidelines, 2020. Annex 10: Example of child protection protocol developed for a 2018 REACH-UNICEF Assessment on Unaccompanied and Separated Minors

- A Data Protection form to be signed by each individual involved in data collection, which will outline the confidentiality requirements and the guiding principle of preserving anonymity.
- The facilitator and note takers will also sign a Debrief form to highlight any signs of distress emerging from the discussion or any point requiring further action both from REACH side and INGO side in terms of follow up;
- A risk assessment on the conduction of data collection activities on sensitive topics with a vulnerable population will be included in the protocol.
- The Child Protection Sub Sector has been consulted in the development of all research questions, indicators and tools concerning data collection with adolescents.
- An Ethical Committee to be constituted by UNHCR will review the protocol as well the tools and TORs for validation.
- The INGO staff involved in the facilitation of focus group discussions will receive a refresher by REACH staff in conducting FGDs on sensitive topics, and to the extent possible the FGD should include a light psychosocial support activity at the beginning and at the end of the FGD. The training should include, at minimum:
  - A session on how to interact with children;
  - A session on how to detect signs of distress;
  - Guiding principles of referral mechanisms.

Each focus group discussion will see the participation of minimum 6 adolescents, and maximum 8. The focus group discussion includes as well two participatory activities adapted from Cesvi's Resilience-Focused Case Management manual<sup>52</sup>. The objective of the activities is to facilitate the discussion around coping mechanisms and mitigating measures, to appropriately tailor the wording of the topic to the age and understanding of the participants.

### **Training and enumerator management**

Within the assessment, three different types of enumerators will be involved in the collection of primary data:

1. Subcontracted CSOs' enumerators will be responsible for the collection of KI interviews with migrant community members;
2. REACH field staff will be involved in the collection of KI interviews with INGO frontline staff;
3. Child protection staff from selected INGOs will be responsible to facilitate the Focus Group Discussion with migrant, refugee and asylum seeker adolescents.

The training of the various enumerators will include the following contents:

- Introduction of REACH
- Scope and rationale of the assessment
- Communication and reporting procedures
- In depth training on the tool. Enumerators will be provided with explanations on the reasons and intentions for the inclusion of certain questions, nuances of vocabulary and wording.
- Ethical guiding principles and data collection with adolescents
- Facilitating focus group discussion.

The first 1-2 days of data collection activities will also serve as piloting to ensure that the translation is accurate and clear, and that the length of the interviews is appropriate. Based on the enumerators' feedback, the debrief forms, and the pilot interviews submitted, potential edits to the tools will be made before data collection continues.

### **3.5 Data Processing & Analysis**

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<sup>52</sup> Cesvi, 2021. [Resilience-Focused Case Management: a manual for frontline workers](#)

The data obtained through the KIIs and FGDs will be translated in English and checked daily for consistency and clarity. Enumerators will provide as well debriefing forms inclusive of contextual information that will be critical to understand the need for a revision of the tools based on initial findings in pilot stage, and to address any upcoming issue from the respondents regarding sensitivity of the topics to be addressed through the interview.

Data will be analysed using the software NVivo. Throughout data collection, the assessment team will produce a data saturation and analysis grid following IMPACT's [Minimum Standards Checklist for Semi-Structured \(Qualitative\) Data Processing and Analysis](#). This allows for the systematic analysis of qualitative data through thematic coding. Data cleaning will be guided by IMPACT's [Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist](#).

The analysis will focus on the investigation of protection threats, vulnerabilities and mitigating factors per baladiya, with specific focus to be dedicated to four high-sensitive and high-risk child protection threats (mental health and psychosocial distress, separation from caregivers, child labour, and gender-based violence).

## 4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

<b><i>The proposed research design...</i></b>	<b><i>Yes/ No</i></b>	<b><i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i></b>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to <b>avoid unnecessary duplication</b> of data collection efforts?	YES	
... <b>Respects respondents, their rights and dignity</b> ( <i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i> )?	YES	
... Does not <b>expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	NO	<p>The conduction of this specific research is authorized at national level and it falls under the same authorization that enables to collect data for the 2022 Migrant and Refugees' Multi-Sector Need Assessment.</p> <p>During the research design stage and prior to kick-off in data collection, concerns have been raised on an observed trend of increase of scrutiny on INGO staff sharing information. For this reason, the participation of international organization's staff to the assessment, both as respondents or data collectors, is subject to an informed and personal judgement and assumption of risk. At any stage of data collection, both INGOs and individuals can refrain from continuing the activities and withdraw from the data collection</p>



... Does not <b>expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	YES	
... Does not involve <b>collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising</b> for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	NO	<p>The subject of the assessment is inherently touching sensitive topics. However, no information on personal experiences and incidents will be asked to be shared by any of the data collection tools designed. The level of information to be shared is to facts known in the community that could help understand the prevalent threats and vulnerability faced by children from specific migrant refugees and asylum seekers communities.</p> <p>With the specific regard to children respondents, the collection of information on protection risks and violation will be minimal, and will be complemented by age-appropriate PSS activities that can ease the transition in and out of the topics touched by the focus group discussion.</p>
... Does not involve <b>data collection with minors</b> i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	NO	<p>Please see <b>Data collection method #3: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with migrant, refugees and asylum seekers adolescents (aged 15-17 years)</b></p> <p>and <b>Annex 1 Data collection Protocol</b></p>
... Does not involve <b>data collection with other vulnerable groups</b> e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	NO	<p>Survivors of protection incidents are not a target of this assessment. However, it must be considered that, given the mix movement context and the risks connected to the migrant status in Libya, respondents might have been subject or exposed to protection incidents in the past.</p> <p>Mitigation measure: no respondent will need to answer any direct question on details regarding specific protection incidents they might have experienced, witnessed, or heard of. The sole interest of the questions related to protection incidents in the assessment will investigate which threats are more</p>

		common, which vulnerability factors increase the exposure to such threat, and what are the drivers of increase or decrease the risk at individual, family and community level.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of <b>personally identifiable information</b> ?	YES	

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

<i>Task Description</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Accountable</i>	<i>Consulted</i>	<i>Informed</i>
Research design	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	UNCHR, Child Protection AOR Co- coordinator Child Protection INGOs, Protection INGOs REACH SMT staff REACH HQ Migration Specialist Reach HQ RDD Unit	Protection Cluster Coordinator
Supervising data collection	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	REACH Operation Manager ACTED Security Manager	REACH Country Coordinator
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ	REACH Operations and Logistics
Data analysis	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ	REACH Country Coordinator
Output production	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ, UNHCR	REACH Country Coordinator
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ, UNHCR, Protection Cluster, Child Protection AOR Protection sector partners INGOs	Partner INGOs involved in data collection

<i>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</i>	<i>Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Assessment Officer</i>	<i>HQ, UNHCR</i>	<i>REACH Country Coordinator</i>
<i>Lessons learned</i>	<i>Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Assessment Officer</i>	<i>HQ, UNHCR</i>	<i>REACH Country Coordinator</i>

## 5. Data Analysis Plan

### DATA COLLECTION TOOL #1: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Research Questions	SUBQ #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations
Informed Consent	<p><b>Who you are:</b> Hello, my name is (enumerator name) and I work for Acted, an international non-governmental organisation.</p> <p><b>Why we are doing the interview:</b> In partnership with UNHCR , we are conducting an interview for an assessment that aims to understand child protection needs in Libya, particularly regarding the risks to safety and security faced by migrant, refugees and asylum seekers in this baladiya.</p> <p><b>What we will ask:</b> We will ask questions about child protection threats, vulnerability factors, and drivers that can increase or mitigate the risk to be exposed to various threats . Your answers will be valuable to inform humanitarian actors of education needs and the challenges migrants, refugees and asylum seekers face.</p> <p><b>Respondent rights:</b> Participation in this study is voluntary. You do not have to participate, and you can end your involvement any time if you do not want to continue. Also, if you are unsure about the answer to any of the questions we ask, please just say so, and we can move on. Some of these questions will concern sensitive or delicate topics on child protection and gender based violence. I want you to understand that you can skip any question you prefer not to answer, and we can interrupt the interview if you want to take your time before resuming it.</p> <p><b>What we will do with the information:</b> everything you tell us will be kept anonymous and confidential. Names will not be recorded, and your comments will be anonymised. No identifiable information will be shared. Members of the research teams will be the only ones to view the full transcripts of your answers. The information you will provide during this interview will be used to write a report on education needs in the locations covered by this assessment, which will be shared with UNHCR.</p> <p><b>Duration of interview/information gathering process:</b> as there are only a limited number of questions, we hope that we will not take more than an hour to collect the information.</p> <p><b>Contact information:</b> If you have any questions or concerns about this research, you need to report a problem that happened during this discussion or feel distressed due to the topics addressed during this discussion, please contact our focal point: <a href="mailto:giulia.bruschi@reach-initiative.org">giulia.bruschi@reach-initiative.org</a></p> <p><b>Do you consent to this interview?</b> Yes/No</p> <p><b>Do you consent to being contacted in the future to be asked some additional questions?</b> Yes/No</p> <p><b>Do you have any questions before we begin?</b> Yes/No</p>						
	B.1.1.	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Enumerator ID	Enumerator ID	N/A	
	B.1.2.	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Key Informant ID	For enumerator - What is the Key Informant's ID?	N/A	
	B.1.3.	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Organisation	What is the nationality of the key informant?	N/A	
	B.1.4.	KI Interview with migrant	Key characteristics	Key Informant position	What is the role of the key informant ?	Influential community members with information on migration dynamics; INGO's community mobilizers	

		community members				Parent, children and caregivers as secondary recipients of services Migrant, refugees, and asylum seekers youth, who have turned 18 in the last 12 months.	
	<b>B.1.5.</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Baladiya of data collection	Where are data being collected?	N/A	
What are the main child protection risks for migrant, refugees, and asylum seekers children in the affected areas?	<b>B.2.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	top 3 protection risks migrant, refugees and asylum seekers children		What are, according to your experience, the top three risks to safety and security for children from your community face in this baladiya?	Dangers and Injuries Physical violence and abuse Emotional violence and abuse Presence of explosive ordinances Exposure to crossfire and weapons Neglect Child Marriage Sexual violence Denial of opportunities and resources Mental health and psychological distress Association with armed groups Child work Separation from caregivers	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.2.2</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	top 3 protection risks migrant, refugees and asylum seekers children		What are the reasons why you identified these as the top protection risks?	Do you identify these risks as most impacting or most frequent? And why?	
Which groups are most at risk	<b>B.3.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	top 3 protection risks for accompanied children vs unaccompanied and separated children  top 3 protection risks for girls vs boys  top 3 protection risks for children with disabilities		Which group is at risk at the most?	And for unaccompanied children of your community of origin, are those risks to safety and security any different? Are they exposed to the risk in a different way? Is the risk impacting their life in a different way? If yes, why?  What are, the difference in terms of risks between boys and girls? Are they exposed to the risk in a different way? Is the risk impacting	

			top 3 protection risks for children aged 0-11 vs children aged 12-17			<p>their life in a different way? If yes, why?</p> <p>What are, according to your experience, the specific risks faced by children with disabilities in your community in this baladiya? Are they exposed to the risk in a different way? Is the risk impacting their life in a different way? If yes, why?</p> <p>Do younger children (aged 0 to 11) face the same risks that adolescent face? What are the main differences? Are they exposed to the risk in a different way? Is the risk impacting their life in a different way?</p>	
To which extent children are exposed to child labour?	<b>B.4.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Known extent of children engaged in income generating activities by region of origin	Known extent of children engaged in income generating activities by region of origin	Can you talk about children who work in your community of origin in this baladiya? Consider activity, modality, starting age.	<p>What are the differences in working among girls and boys? Do they normally work for community members or Libyans? Is it regular or occasional/daily? To which extent are girls engaged in domestic work in a different household? Are these children able to alternate school and work?</p>	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.4.2</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Main areas of work children engage in	Worst forms of child labour	Are you aware of children in your community engaging in any of the following activities?	<p>children to do work far away from home and from the care of their families, in circumstances within which they are exploited; debt bondage (children who are working under a debt contracted with the employer) forced or compulsory labour children used by adults in the commission of crime any work by its nature that is likely</p>	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin



						to harm the health, safety or morals of children	
	<b>B.4.3</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Main drivers of child labour at the household level	Main drivers of child labour at the household level for boys	At the family level, what are the main triggers for a boy to start working? And for girls?	To which extent is household lack of income or changes in composition constitute a reason to start working?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
To which extent children are exposed to separation from family and caregivers' figures?	<b>B.5.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Known extent of unaccompanied and separated children by region of origin	Average age of UASC Living condition	Can you describe the profiles and living conditions of unaccompanied and separated children ?	to which extent are unaccompanied and separated children present in your community?  How old are they, on average?  Is the separation happening before entering in Libya or while in Libya?  Where do they live?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
To which extent children are exposed to mental health and psychosocial distress?	<b>B.6.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Sources of stress for boys and girls		What do you think is making boys and girls stressed?	How does this change according to gender?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.6.2</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	sources of stress for caregivers		Are you taking care of children right now? And if yes, as a caregiver, what are the main sources of stress for you?		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
To which extent children are exposed to GBV?	<b>B.7.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Main GBV risk among boys and girls	Main GBV risk among girls	In terms of gender based violence, what are the main risks in your community for children?:	Are girls and boys exposed to different risks? And to which extent are those risks different?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.7.2</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Main GBV risk among boys and girls	Vulnerability factors for girls	What do you think are the factors that makes children more vulnerable to GBV?	Are these factors different between girls and boys? And to which extent are they different?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.7.3</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Extent of diffusion of early and forced marriage in the community (harmful practices, excluding FGM/cutting)	Extent of diffusion of early marriage	Do you think that marriage before 18 is diffused in your community?	What are the main drivers of early marriage?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin

What actors and factors (drivers) increase the risk of exposure to child protection risks among migrant, refugee and asylum seekers children?	<b>B.8.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Top 3 actors (individuals, groups of individuals, communities) actively contributing to increasing the risk of exposure	Actors actively contributing to increasing exposure to CP threats	Who are the individuals, group of individuals or communities who are actively <u>increasing</u> the risks for boys and girls to be exposed to the risks we have discussed so far?	Is any of these actors posing risks specifically to mostly boys or mostly girls?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.8.2</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Top 3 factors (events, policies, social norms) actively contributing to increasing the risk of exposure	Policies and social norms actively contributing to increasing the risk of exposure	What are the policies and social norms in place that contribute to <u>increase</u> the risk to the safety and security of boys and girls in your community?		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
What actors and factors decrease the risk of exposure to child protection risks among migrant, refugee and asylum seekers children?	<b>B.9.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Top 3 actors (individuals, groups of individuals, communities) actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	Actors actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	Who are the individuals, group of individuals or communities who are actively <u>decreasing</u> the risks for boys and girls to be exposed to the risks we have discussed so far?	Is any of these actors mitigating the risks affecting a specific group (for example, girls / boys / unaccompanied children / young children / teenagers) ?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.9.2</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Top 3 factors (events, policies, social norms) actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	Policies and social norms actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	What are the policies and social norms in place that contribute to <u>decrease</u> the risk to the safety and security of boys and girls in your community?		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
To what extent can available services respond to	<b>B.10.1</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Top 3 actors (individuals, groups of individuals, communities) actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	Support networks (follow up from MR MSNA p.12)	If you came across to a child who experienced a serious problem, who would you resort to for support and help, and why?		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin

the child protection needs of the affected refugees, migrants and asylum seekers?	<b>B.10.2</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Main barriers to accessing child protection services in the location	Knowledge of existence of services and attempted access	Can you describe your community's experience accessing child protection services?	In case you wanted to access child protection services and was not able to, what was the main barrier?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>B.10.3</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members	Degree of satisfaction of secondary recipients of services in the location		In case you accessed the services, how satisfied are you with the services provided?	Were you able to meet all your needs? Why?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
Closing	<b>B.11</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members			thank you for taking your time in completing the interview. Is there anything else you would like to report?		
Respondent-driven sampling	<b>B.12</b>	KI Interview with migrant community members			Is there any other community member with significant knowledge of the themes we discussed that you would like to refer to us for conducting this same interview with them? .	If yes, would you like to share with the enumerator their contact?  <b>Note for the enumerator: do not include the personal information shared in the KII transcript. Note it down in a separate document and make sure you destroy all physical records of their identifiable information, and delete all info saved on your phone, after the end of the data collection process</b>	

## DATA COLLECTION TOOL #2: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW WITH CHILD PROTECTION AND MHPSS FRONTLINE WORKERS

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations
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Informed Consent	<p><b>Who you are:</b> Hello, my name is (enumerator name) and I work for Acted, an international non-governmental organisation.</p> <p><b>Why we are doing the interview:</b> In partnership with UNHCR , we are conducting an interview for an assessment that aims to understand child protection needs in Libya, particularly regarding the risks to safety and security faced by migrant, refugees and asylum seekers in this baladiya.</p> <p><b>What we will ask:</b> We will ask questions about child protection threats, vulnerability factors, and drivers that can increase or mitigate the risk to be exposed to various threats . Your answers will be valuable to inform humanitarian actors of education needs and the challenges migrants, refugees and asylum seekers face.</p> <p><b>Respondent rights:</b> Participation in this study is voluntary. You do not have to participate, and you can end your involvement any time if you do not want to continue. Also, if you are unsure about the answer to any of the questions we ask, please just say so, and we can move on. Some of these questions will concern sensitive or delicate topics on child protection and gender based violence. I want you to understand that you can skip any question you prefer not to answer, and we can interrupt the interview if you want to take your time before resuming it.</p> <p><b>What we will do with the information:</b> everything you tell us will be kept anonymous and confidential. Names will not be recorded, and your comments will be anonymised. No identifiable information will be shared. Members of the research teams will be the only ones to view the full transcripts of your answers. The information you will provide during this interview will be used to write a report on education needs in the locations covered by this assessment, which will be shared with UNHCR.</p> <p><b>Duration of interview/information gathering process:</b> as there are only a limited number of questions, we hope that we will not take more than an hour to collect the information.</p> <p><b>Contact information:</b> If you have any questions or concerns about this research, you need to report a problem that happened during this discussion or feel distressed due to the topics addressed during this discussion, please contact our focal point: giulia.bruschi@reach-initiative.org</p> <p><b>Do you consent to this interview?</b> Yes/No</p> <p><b>Do you consent to being contacted in the future to be asked some additional questions?</b> Yes/No</p> <p><b>Do you have any questions before we begin?</b> Yes/No</p>						
	A.1.1.	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Enumerator ID	Enumerator ID	N/A	
	A.1.2.	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Key Informant ID	For enumerator - What is the Key Informant's ID?	N/A	
	A.1.3.	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Organisation	For enumerator - For which organisation does the key informant work for?	N/A	
	A.1.4.	KI Interview with migrant community members	Key characteristics	Key Informant position	What is the role of the key informant in the organisation?	N/A	
	A.1.5.	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Key characteristics	Baladiya of data collection	Where are data being collected?	N/A	
What are the main child protection risks for migrant children in the	A.2.1	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	top 3 protection risks migrant, refugees and asylum seekers children	What are the top 3 protection risks among accompanied children versus unaccompanied children?	What are, according to your experience, the top three dangerous risks to safety and security that migrant and refugee children face in the baladiya of [insert location]?	<p>To which extent are boys and girls facing the same threats, or different? And If yes, why?</p> <p>Are they exposed to the risk in a different way? And if yes, why?</p> <p>Is the risk impacting their life in a different way? And if yes, why?</p>	Baladiya of data collection

affected areas?	<b>A.2.2</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	top 3 protection risks for accompanied children vs unaccompanied and separated children	What are the top 3 protection risks among accompanied children versus unaccompanied children?	And for unaccompanied and separated children, are those risks to safety and security any different?	Are they facing the same threats, or different ones?  Are they exposed to the risk in a different way? And if yes, why?  Is the risk impacting their life in a different way? And if yes, why?	Baladiya of data collection
	<b>A.2.3</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	top 3 protection risks for children with disabilities	What are the top 3 protection threats faced by children with disabilities?	What are, according to your experience, the specific risks faced by children with disabilities in the baladiya of [insert location]?	Are they different from the threats menacing children without disabilities?	Baladiya of data collection
	<b>A.2.4</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	top 3 protection risks for children aged 0-11 vs children aged 12-17	To which extent the most prominent protection threat are influenced by age?	Do younger children (aged 0 to 11) face the same risks that adolescent face?	What are the main differences?	Baladiya of data collection
Which groups are most at risk?	<b>A.3.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Most vulnerable group to danger and injuries	Which sub-group of children is more exposed to the threat of dangers and injuries?	To what extent children are exposed to the specific risk of getting injured, or impaired, in this baladiya?	How would you justify this?  Which age group and gender is more exposed, and why?  To which extent are children living with disabilities exposed to such risks? Would you say they are more or less exposed than children without disabilities , and why?  To which extent war remnants such as collapsed or damaged infrastructures, presence of explosive ordnances or unexploded ordnances, poses threats to the safety of children?  Is violence or conflict posing risks to the safety of children?	Baladiya of data collection

	<b>A.3.2</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Most vulnerable group to physical and emotional maltreatment	Which sub-group of children is more exposed to the threat of physical and emotional maltreatment?	Considering the specific risk of children neglect (deprivation), physical abuse (hitting, beating, torturing, abductions), emotional abuse (humiliation, threats) which category of children from your community, in your opinion, is more exposed to such risk?	<p>What do you think are the main factors creating this threat?</p> <p>To which extent you think individual conditions (such as death or separation from parents and caregiving figures, parental stress, substance abuse, abandonment, poverty, poor housing, displacement) contribute to children being exposed to such risk? How would you justify this?</p> <p>To which extent do you think that society factors, (such as social and cultural norms, the legal status of the migrant children, weak rule of law and discriminatory policies), contribute to children being exposed to such risk? And why?</p>	Baladiya of data collection
	<b>A.3.3</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Most vulnerable group to be associated with armed forces and armed groups	Which sub-group of children is more exposed to the threat of associating with armed forces and armed groups?	Considering the risk of a child associating a militia, both wilfully or forced to do so, both for combating or supporting the militia, which category of children is more exposed to such risk?	<p>Between forced recruitment and wilful recruitment, which of the two is more common?</p> <p>If wilful recruitment is diffused, what are the main drivers?</p> <p>What is the profile of children who are recruited in terms of age, gender and disability?</p>	Baladiya of data collection
To which extent children are exposed to child labour?	<b>A.4.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Known extent of children engaged in income generating activities by region of origin	<p>Known extent of children engaged in income generating activities by region of origin</p> <p>Main areas of work children engage in</p>	How diffused is the phenomenon of children working in the baladiya of [insert location]?	<p>Do they normally work for community members or Libyans?</p> <p>Is it regular or occasional/daily? How many hours do they work?</p> <p>What type of work?</p>	Baladiya of data collection



To which extent children are exposed to separation from family and caregivers' figures?	<b>A.5.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Known extent of unaccompanied and separated children by region of origin	Profile of known UASC	Are there large numbers of children reported as separated, unaccompanied or missing in the baladiya of [insert location]?	If yes, how many? What are the age groups? Are girls and boys affected differently, and how?	Baladiya of data collection
	<b>A.5.2</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Known extent of unaccompanied and separated children by region of origin	Root causes of separation	In your opinion, what are the root causes of separation?	Is separation occurring before or during the stay in Libya?	Baladiya of data collection
To which extent children are exposed to mental health and psychosocial distress?	<b>A.6.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Known extent of children in need of specialized mental health services		<p>According to your experience, what form of mental health specific issues requiring specialized care are more prominent among migrant and refugees children?</p> <p>You can consider the following symptoms: <i>showing prolonged distress, attempting self-harm or suicide, showing severe behavioural problems or have difficulty completing basic daily task</i></p>	<p>Which group shows higher presence of mental health issues requiring specialized care? Which gender? Which age group?</p> <p>Do you observe any specific pattern in the diffusion of MHPSS issues among migrant and refugees children?</p>	Baladiya of data collection
To which extent children are exposed to GBV?	<b>A.7.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Main GBV risk among boys and girls	Main GBV risks	In terms of gender based violence, what are the main risks for girls in the baladiya of [insert location]? And for boys, is the situation any different?	Are girls and boys exposed to different risks? And to which extent are those risks different?	Baladiya of data collection
	<b>A.7.2</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Main GBV risk among boys and girls	Vulnerability factors	What do you think are the factors that makes children more vulnerable to GBV?	Are these factors different between girls and boys? And to which extent are they different?	Baladiya of data collection

	<b>A.7.3</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Extent of diffusion of harmful practices in the community	Extent of diffusion of early marriage	Are you aware of girls married below the age of 18 in the baladiya of [insert location]?	What are the main drivers of early marriage?	Baladiya of data collection
What actors and factors (drivers) increase the risk of exposure to child protection risks among migrant children?	<b>A.8.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Top 3 actors (individuals, groups of individuals, communities) actively contributing to increasing the risk of exposure	Actors actively contributing to increasing the risk of exposure	Who are the individuals, group of individuals or communities who are actively <u>increasing</u> the risks for boys and girls to be exposed to the risks we have discussed so far?	Is any of these actors posing risks specifically to mostly to boys or to girls?	Baladiya of data collection
	<b>A.8.2</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Top 3 factors (events, policies, social norms) actively contributing to increasing the risk of exposure	Policies actively contributing to increasing the risk of exposure	What are the policies and social norms in place that contribute to <u>increase</u> the risk to the safety and security of boys and girls in the baladiya of [insert locations]?		Baladiya of data collection
What actors and factors (drivers) decrease the risk of exposure to child protection risks among migrant children	<b>A.9.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Top 3 factors (events, policies, social norms) actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	Events actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	Have there been any event in the past 3 months in the baladiya of [insert location] that contributed to <u>decrease</u> the risks to the safety and security for all children?		Baladiya of data collection
	<b>A.9.2</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Top 3 factors (events, policies, social norms) actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	Policies actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	What are the policies and social norms in place that contribute to <u>decrease</u> the risk to the safety and security of boys and girls in your community?		Baladiya of data collection
To what extent can available services	<b>A.10.1</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Main barriers to accessing child protection services in the location	Barriers to access services	Are there groups of children who are systematically excluded from the provision of services?	And if yes, who and why?	Baladiya of data collection

respond to the child protection needs of the affected refugees, migrants and asylum seekers?	<b>A.10.2</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers	Main barriers to accessing child protection services in the location	Improvement of access	What are your recommendation to improve access to services among migrant and refugees communities in the baladiya of [insert location]?		Baladiya of data collection
Closing	<b>A.11</b>	KI Interview with child protection frontline workers			thank you for taking your time in completing the interview. Is there anything else you would like to report?		Baladiya of data collection

## DATA COLLECTION TOOL #3: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH MIGRANT, REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS ADOLESCENTS (AGED 15-17)

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire question	Probes	Key disaggregations
Informed consent	<p><b>Who you are:</b> Hello, my name is (enumerator name) and I work for Acted, an international non-governmental organisation.</p> <p><b>Why we are doing the interview:</b> In partnership with UNHCR, we are conducting an interview for an assessment that aims to understand child protection needs in Libya, particularly regarding the risks to safety and security faced by migrant, refugees and asylum seekers in this baladiya.</p> <p><b>What we will ask:</b> We will ask questions about child protection threats, vulnerability factors, and drivers that can increase or mitigate the risk to be exposed to various threats. Your answers will be valuable to inform humanitarian actors of education needs and the challenges migrants, refugees and asylum seekers face.</p> <p><b>Respondent rights:</b> Participation in this FGD is voluntary. You do not have to participate, and you can end your involvement any time if you do not want to continue. Also, if you are unsure about the answer to any of the questions we ask, please just say so, and we can move on. Some of these questions will concern sensitive or delicate topics on child protection and gender based violence. I want you to understand that you can skip any question you prefer not to answer, and we can interrupt the interview if you want to take your time before resuming it.</p> <p>Please note that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There will be no consequences for you if you decide not to answer the questions. However, please do your best to answer our questions and share with us your knowledge of the situation.</li> <li>- The discussion is completely anonymous - we will not retain your name so that no one can know you participated in this interview. We are interested in all your opinions, stories and experiences, whether positive or negative, without ever revealing who said what.</li> <li>- If you agree to participate in this discussion, you are free to answer no questions if you are unsure or unwilling and we will move on to the next question.</li> <li>- If you ever feel uncomfortable during the discussion, please let me know and we can suspend it.</li> <li>- You can ask any question at any time: now, during and after the group discussion. The discussion will take about 60 minutes, I will ask you questions, and I [note taker name] will note down the answers.</li> </ul> <p>We appreciate your participation and thank you in advance for your cooperation.</p> <p><b>What we will do with the information:</b> everything you tell us will be kept anonymous and confidential. Names will not be recorded, and your comments will be anonymised. No identifiable information will be shared. Members of the research teams will be the only ones to view the full transcripts of your answers. The information you will provide during this interview will be used to write a report on education needs in the locations covered by this assessment, which will be shared with UNHCR.</p> <p><b>Duration of interview/information gathering process:</b> as there are only a limited number of questions, we hope that we will not take more than an hour to collect the information.</p> <p><b>Contact information:</b> If you have any questions or concerns about this research, you need to report a problem that happened during this discussion or feel distressed due to the topics addressed during this discussion, please contact our focal point: giulia.bruschi@reach-initiative.org</p> <p><b>Do you consent to this interview?</b> Yes/No</p> <p><b>Do you consent to being contacted in the future to be asked some additional questions?</b> Yes/No</p> <p><b>Do you have any questions before we begin?</b> Yes/No</p>						
Icebreaker	<p><b>for the facilitator and the note taker: use the ice breaker to fill in questions C.1.1 to C.1.5</b></p> <p>I will ask you to talk briefly to the person next to you and after you have gotten to know each other, <b>they will introduce you, and you will introduce them, to the rest of the group.</b> You should be able to tell their name, where they come from, their age, one thing they like, and one thing they don't like. You have five minutes!</p>						
N/A	C.1.1.	FGD	Key characteristics	Facilitator ID	Facilitator ID	N/A	
	C.1.2.	FGD	Key characteristics	Note taker ID	Note taker ID	N/A	

	<b>C.1.3.</b>	FGD	Key characteristics	Baladiya of data collection	Where are data being collected?	N/A	
	<b>C.1.4.</b>	FGD	Key characteristics	Gender	What is the gender of the participants		
	<b>C.1.5.</b>	FGD	Key characteristics	Nationality	What are the nationalities of the participants?	N/A	
What are the main child protection risks for migrant children in the affected areas?	<b>N/A</b>	<b>FGD</b>	Introduction	Introduction	The first part of our discussion together is related to things that might stress you out in your life, not necessarily connected to your personal problems, but more connected to the issues that are in this baladiya and the dangers present. If you feel like that this subject is making you uncomfortable and you don't feel like taking part in this discussion, you can step on the side of the room and spend some time with [name of PSS social worker / Psychologist] doing other activities . Are you ready?		
	<b>N/A</b>	<b>FGD</b>	top 3 protection risks for girls vs boys	Introduction of activity	We will start with a game. There will be no winners or losers! Here's how we play: you will form a line on the side of the room. I will read several statements, and I will ask you to move on the opposite side of the room if you <b>disagree</b> with it.  We will then discuss among us the topic of that statement, and the reasons why you agree or disagree. Is it all clear?		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>C.2.1.</b>	<b>FGD</b>	top 3 protection risks for girls vs boys	Top 3 protection risks for the gender of the participants	There are things that I cannot do in this baladiya in order to stay safe	For those who agree, what things you cannot do? What risks are preventing you to do that?  For those who disagree, can you explain why?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>C.2.2</b>	<b>FGD</b>	top 3 protection risks for girls vs boys	Top 3 protection risks for the gender of the participants	There are specific places, moments of the day, and events, when I feel more unsafe than others	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin

						For those who agree, can you provide an example of time or places that make you feel unsafe?	
	<b>C.2.3</b>	<b>FGD</b>	Most vulnerable groups among children	Most vulnerable groups among children	Male teenagers need to be more careful than girls or younger children when they are outside	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree? What makes some groups of children to be more at risk of harm?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>C.2.4</b>	<b>FGD</b>	top 3 protection risks for girls vs boys	Top 3 protection risks for the gender of the participants	Libyan strangers are normally respectful towards migrant and refugee children	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree?	
To which extent are children exposed to child labour?	<b>C.3.1</b>	FGD	Main enabling factors of child labour at community level	Social norms and practices enabling child work at community level	Anyone below 18 should not be allowed to work	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>C.3.3</b>	FGD	Known extent of children engaged in income generating activities by region of origin	Extent of children being deprived of education opportunities	Working does not prevent children from attending to school	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>C.4.1</b>	FGD	Extent of the integration of UASC children in the community of origin	Existence of community-led effort to address UASC basic needs	There are people in my community who offer help to children who have no one to take care of them	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree? Who are these people? What help do they provide?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
To which extent are children exposed to mental health and psychosocial distress?	<b>C.5.1</b>	FGD	Sources of stress for boys and girls	Sources of stress	Teenagers do not worry about their safety in this baladiya	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree? How do you normally cope with stress?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>C.5.2</b>	FGD	Coping strategies	Coping strategies at the individual level	Teenagers take specific measures to cope with stress	Why do you agree? Why do you disagree? What do you normally do?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>N/A</b>			Activity bridge	Thank you for taking part to this activity! I hope you liked that and enjoyed the discussion that came up with it. Now, we will pass to another game. Are you ready?		



	<b>C.5.3</b>	FGD	Sources of stress for boys and girls	Safe places at community level (cardinal points activity)	<p><b>For the facilitator: distribute a sheet of paper to each participants, and place in the middle some colours to be used.</b></p> <p>I'll ask you to draw a compass on a piece of paper and divide it into four parts, for the north, the south, the east and the west [show the reference you have drawn yourself, ahead of the start of the FGD].</p> <p>You will identify 4 places in the baladiya you feel you belong to, or where you feel good to stay in. You will have 15 minutes. If you want, you can bring the drawing home with you at the end of our session together.</p> <p><b>for the facilitator: drawing are not meant to be collected as data sources. at the end of 10 minutes continue with question 6.4.</b></p>		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	<b>C.5.4</b>	FGD	Sources of stress for boys and girls	Safe places at community level (cardinal points activity)	Could you briefly describe what places did you draw and what makes you feel safe there?		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
What actors and factors decrease the risk of exposure to child protection risks among migrant, refugee and asylum seekers children?	<b>C.6.1</b>	FGD	Coping mechanisms activity	Top 3 actors (individuals, groups of individuals, communities) actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	<p><b>for the facilitator: you will need a flipchart and markers for this activity. Divide the flipchart sheet in two horizontal sections. On the top part, there is a drawing of big clouds and thunderbolts, and on the bottom part, an umbrella. The top drawing is meant to include child protection risks, and the blank space under the umbrella is meant to be filled with actors contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure.</b></p> <p>I will now ask you to recall all the sources of stress and risks that were</p>		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin

					<p>mentioned before throughout our discussion. [Name of the note taker] will also help us in recalling them. We will write them here [pointing at the top half]. Then, I would like you to describe who helped you deal with each of the sources of stress and risks. They can be individuals, group of individuals, or specific communities. We will write them here [pointing at the blank space under the umbrella] if you don't have direct experience of some risks, you can think of individuals that could help you in case you find yourself in such situations. Are you ready?</p> <p><u>For the facilitator: Do not write people's names, but just their relationship towards the children or their role in the community (for example: parents, teachers, community leader, neighbor, INGO outreach worker, friend, etc..)</u></p> <p><b>for the note taker: keep taking notes during this activity to complement the keywords added in the graphic representation.</b></p>		
	<b>C.6.2</b>	FGD	Coping mechanisms activity	Top 3 factors (events, policies, social norms) actively contributing to decreasing the risk of exposure	<p>Now, I would like you to describe other factors that could fit in the space under the umbrella that are not individuals,. They can be events, behaviors, or laws and policies, but also attitudes or beliefs that are present in your community.</p> <p><u>for the facilitator: add the other points mentioned in the umbrella chart. You could use a different colour to help differentiation. Do not forget to take a picture of the flipchart at the end of</u></p>		Baladiya of data collection Region of origin

					<p>the activity and include the photo taken in the notes.</p> <p>for the note taker: keep taking notes during this activity to complement the keywords added in the graphic representation.</p>		
To what extent can available services respond to the child protection needs of the affected refugees, migrants and asylum seekers?	C.7.1	FGD	Main barriers to accessing child protection services in the location	Knowledge of existence of services and attempted access	<p>Thank you for participating in the last activity. I hope you liked. Now, before we close the group discussion, there are three last questions for you.</p> <p>If something serious would happen to you, like a robbery, or separation from your parents or other adults that are taking care if you, to which would you go to ask for help, and why?</p>	<p>What kind of support would those people be able to provide you?</p> <p>How would you approach them?</p>	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
	C.7.2	FGD	Main barriers to accessing child protection services in the location	Barriers to access services	In case you had tried before to ask for help to a specific individual, and was not able to, what was the main barrier?	Why was this barrier preventing you to access the service?	Baladiya of data collection Region of origin
Closing	N/A	FGD	Closure		thank you for taking your time in participating in the discussion. Is there anything else you would like to share?		

## 6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
<b>Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products</b>	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products  Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response</b>	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	N/A
		# references in single agency documents			
<b>Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products</b>	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	Debrief consultations to be held with protection partners after 3 months from publication
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP,	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			

	cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
<b>Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle</b>	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs ( <i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i> )	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes

## ANNEX 1: CHILD PROTECTION PROTOCOL

### 1. Purpose of the Protocol

Child abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation is considered worldwide a violation of the fundamental rights of the child. Violence against children is unacceptable and requires comprehensive action, IMPACT is committed to safeguarding and protecting children's rights in the overall performance of its activities.

This protocol outlines key principles and actions that will be taken by IMPACT staff and contractors to safeguard the rights of children, adolescents, young people, their families and communities directly addressed, in the implementation of its activities.

This protocol aims at ensuring that urgent issues that can put the life and/or well-being of a child in immediate danger detected during the implementation of the activities are timely and efficiently referred to child protection personnel for their due follow-up in full respect of the International Convention of the Rights of the Child and following Protocols.

This protocol outlines compulsory procedures to be undertaken by IMPACT staff, partnering NGOs and contractors.

The protocol will be validated by UNHCR within the Ethical Board review. No data collection will be carried out before the validation of this instrument.

### 2. Guiding Principles

1. The Best Interest of the Child lies at the heart of the assessment, its design and implementation.

2. **Respect:** all evidence-generating activities should ensure respect for all persons. Respect demands that individuals be treated as autonomous agents. An autonomous agent is an individual capable of deliberation about personal goals and of acting under the direction of such deliberation. To respect autonomy is to give weight to autonomous persons' values, preferences, and beliefs and to recognize their capability for self-legislation, their ability to make judgments, to state their opinions and to make choices.

3. **Informed consent:** For any primary data collection, informed consent is obtained by the respondent; if the respondent is a child, this entails assent by the child and informed consent by their caretaker. Once identified the individual participants, partner INGO conducting data collection will contact respective guardians and explain the research activities in its purpose and methodology. Once obtained guardians verbal consent, the informed consent form will be signed, outlining all the procedures to be taken to ensure child protection and privacy, and request the guardians' signature.

4. **Confidentiality and Professionalism:** IMPACT personnel will devote equal attention to all urgent cases identified in the course of the activities. It will ensure no dispersion of confidential information. The communication will be set up in such a way to reduce communication leaks or any violation of the privacy of the child and other respondents. The data management plan specifically outlines appropriate procedures for the collection, treatment and disclosure of confidential information.

International best practices and instruments: child protection cases will be referred to services internally by the INGO who is conducting data collection. Additional reporting instrument to complement the availability of referrals will be:

1. The Informed Consent Form
2. The Data protection form to be signed by all parties involved in data collection
3. The Enumerator Debriefing Form

### 4. Procedures

#### Informed assent/consent

- No child below the age of 15 will be interviewed in the study.
- After the selection of the potential participant, the Enumerator engages with his/her legal representative to seek his/her consent for the child to participate in the data collection exercise using the Consent Form.
- Upon consent from the child's legal representative, the Enumerator engages with the child to seek his/her assent to participate in the data collection exercise using the Assent form.



- The Informed Consent form outline important elements of which the potential participant and her/his legal representatives should be informed, including the purpose of the research, the selection of the participants, the voluntary nature of the participation, the procedures of relevant data collection methods, the confidentiality of the research, the data management policy, the risks involved in taking part in the research, the no-compensation/no-benefit policy as well as the way findings will be shared (for more details refer to the Consent/Assent forms).
- Enumerators shall inform the participants that even if he/she is not asking about abuse, in light of legislation, if there is evidence of abuse occurring, it will have to be reported in accordance with the law to the judicial authorities, according to REACH Child abuse reporting procedures.
- No data collection exercise may be carried out without the formal consent of the legal representative AND the assent from the child.
- For direct observation components of the study, the assent and consent will be received in the forms for participation in the interview.
- See the Informed Consent form

#### Data collection time

- Focus group exercises should take strictly the time needed to collect relevant information to minimize their impact on the children's daily schedule.
- The focus group exercises time is inclusive, to the extent possible, of age-appropriate PSS activities in the opening and the closure of the data collection exercise.

#### Data collection space and privacy

- The focus group should take place in a room that guarantees the security and privacy of the respondents. Therefore, enumerators shall ask the reception centre management for a place where they and the respondents will not be heard by non-participants.
- If non-participants are present in the data collection room, enumerators explain them that in order to protect the participants' privacy, non-participants should leave the room.
- If privacy cannot be guaranteed the focus group exercise is rescheduled and Enumerators refer to the Field Coordinator.
- If third parties are interfering with an interview or focus group, the Enumerators will interrupt the data collection exercise.

#### Confidentiality and anonymization

- Before starting data collection, enumerators will be asked to sign a Confidentiality Agreement with REACH whereby they commit not to disclose any information they collect as part of their Enumerator role to other actors.
- Data collection forms are anonymous, and the Enumerators shall not record the names of the participants.
- To protect confidentiality during Focus Groups the Enumerators shall demand participants to refrain referring to individual cases presented during the discussion outside the group with non-participants.
- However, the Enumerators shall inform the participants about the risk of other participants reporting topics discussed during the session.
- At the end of individual interviews, participants will be granted the possibility to check the script to make sure that answers were recorded correctly.

#### Addressing discomfort from a child during data collection

- Enumerators shall remind the children that they have the right to interrupt the interview at any point and are free not to answer specific questions if they wish so.
- Enumerators shall ensure that concerns and distress are timely detected and addressed during the data collection phase, including interrupting momentarily, or definitively the interview to protect the Best Interest of the Child.

#### Ensuring cultural sensitiveness

- The Enumerator team accounts for potential political and cultural sensitivities of participants. Each sub-team will include a female and male component. Enumerators are trained to ensure full respect of participants political or cultural sensitivities.
- Enumerators will not provide any information regarding their religious or political affiliations.

Collecting complaints about data collection

- Enumerators shall address children's concerns in the first instance and provide response during the data collection phase, by interrupting the interview and investigate and reply to children's individual concerns.
- In addition, Enumerators shall systematically provide the contact reference for complaints to all participants at the end of the interview.
- The Assessment Officer is the focal point for complaints. As such, she/he collects potential concerns and complaints and suggests an appropriate approach to be undertaken by the Field Coordinator as line manager, including disciplinary measures – from formal warning to dismissal of the Enumerator involved.

Urgent action cases

- While Enumerators are not asking about abuse, if there is evidence of abuse occurring, it will have to be referred to appropriate child protection case management services.
- In that case, referrals are to be treated by the Enumerator in accordance to [Libya's Inter Agency Referral Standard Operating Procedures](#)

Reporting and referral

- Enumerators shall inform the participants that the outcome of the research process will be a restricted report, where all information will be de-identified, and sensitive information omitted in order to ensure protection of participants.
- Participants who wish to be referred to child protection case management services may provide their name in the Referral Form but this will be shared on a need-to-know basis.
- The Assessment Officer shall make sure that the research outputs will present information that in no way could be traced back to individual participants.
- Draft reports are reviewed by the REACH Assessment Officer as well as by REACH Geneva HQ to ensure that information cannot be traced back to individual participants.
- An additional double-check is provided by UNCHR Senior Child Protection Officer that will make sure that assessment outputs do not entail risks for the direct participants and/or to the target group

**4. Protection risk matrix**

Risk	Risk mitigation	Responsibility
Enumerator suspects the presence of a threat or that his personal safety is not guaranteed	Reach out to the field coordinator before going to the data collection location Concerns will be addressed by the Field Coordinator No data collection will be conducted if there is a threat on the personal safety of the enumerators	Field coordinator
Child or legal representative have complaints or concerns about the survey	Established a complaint focal point (the lead AO <a href="mailto:giulia.bruschi@reach-initiative.org">giulia.bruschi@reach-initiative.org</a> ) to address complaints from the data collection implementing partner for addressing issue  concerns will, if possible be addressed by interviewers / moderators and supervisors	Assessment Officer Field Coordinator Enumerators

	<p>Contact details of concerns or complaints focal point will be shared with the participants if they have any concerns</p> <p>No data collection exercise will be carried out without the formal consent of the legal representative AND the assent from the child</p>	
Focus group facilitators, interviewers and field researchers cause distress to participants	<p>Interview tools have been designed in order to ensure an escalation of the question sensitiveness.</p> <p>If necessary, interviewer / moderator asks participant if they want to stop for a few minutes and return to the question afterward or if he/she wants to skip the particular question.</p> <p>If the respondent continues to be distressed, interviewer / moderator may stop the interview and offer that the respondent can speak to their legal representative.</p>	Field Coordinator Enumerators
Limited / no privacy	<p>Interviews shall be held in public spaces where overhearing is not allowed.</p> <p>If privacy cannot be guaranteed the interview is rescheduled and Enumerators refer to their focal point</p> <p>If third parties ( including the legal representative) are interfering with an interview or focus group, the Enumerators will interrupt the data collection exercise.</p>	Field Coordinator Enumerators
Present authority figure(s) are potentially intimidating for respondents	The field coordinator negotiates presence with authority figure(s) in such a way that will minimize any potential intimidation. These figures should be best kept out of sight and listening range during the survey	Field Coordinator Enumerators
Confidentiality of data is compromised	The Assessment Officer designed a comprehensive Data Management Plan establishing procedures to ensure that data collection, transmission and storage is secure and to protect the privacy of the participants. The Assessment Officer ensures REACH staff comply with the Data Management Plan.	Assessment officer

Evidence or disclosure of urgent cases that can put the life and/or well-being of a child in immediate danger	Procedures to address evidence or disclosure are established before starting data collection. Standard reporting forms are drafted to collect information in a comprehensive and timely manner Data are de-identified before sharing of data	Assessment officer  Enumerators  INGO responsible for conduction of the FGD (for referral and intake in CP services)
Interviewer's beliefs in conflict with that of the community	Interviewers are trained not to provide any information regarding their gender attitudes, religious or political affiliations or other beliefs	Field coordinator
Breach of personal data and post interview risk	Interviewers make sure to get rid of all identifiable information of interviewees No promises of any assistance should be provided to interviewees	Field coordinator  Interviewer