

Research Terms of Reference

Refugee and Migrant MSNA

LBY1901b

Libya

July 2019
V2

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Libya		
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	UNHCR, OCHA, IMAWG		
Project Code	To be confirmed with UNCHR		
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	15/03/2019 to 4/12/2019		
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Start collect data: 07/07/2019	5. Preliminary presentation: 20/09/2019	
	2. Data collected: 30/08/2019	6. Outputs sent for validation: Preliminary (to meet HPC milestones): 4/11/2019 Final (if different from above): _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _	
	3. Data analysed: Preliminary (to meet HPC milestones): 13/09/2019 Final (if different from above): _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _	7. Outputs published: Preliminary (to meet HPC milestones): 4/12/2019 Final (if different from above): _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _	
	4. Data sent for validation: Preliminary (to meet HPC milestones): 16/09/2019 Final (if different from above): _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _	8. Final presentation: 2/12/2019	
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]</i>		
Humanitarian milestones Specify <i>what</i> will the assessment inform and <i>when</i> e.g. The shelter cluster	Milestone		Deadline
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HNO Sectoral Analysis Support	16 - 20/09/19 <i>[Describe here the minimum outputs needed to meet this milestone]</i>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HNO Joint Analysis Workshop(s)	TBC

will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;			[Describe here the minimum outputs needed to meet this milestone]
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy <i>[Specify which ones and individual deadlines for each]</i>	16/09/2019
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	--/ /----
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	24/09/2019
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	--/ /----
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	--/ /----
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type		Dissemination
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
General Objective	Delivering up-to-date information on the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and conditions of refugees and migrants across the assessed locations in Libya for humanitarian actors, with the aim of contributing to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.		
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand humanitarian needs in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ impact on people of the crisis, ▪ humanitarian conditions (i.e., living standard gaps¹, use of coping mechanisms and severity of humanitarian needs) and ▪ current and forecasted priority needs/concerns And how this differs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ geographic location ▪ population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival) and ▪ pre-existing vulnerability profile (e.g. poverty, female-headed households) • Conduct qualitative interviews (KIs) using local partners and organisations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ triangulate findings from quantitative data collection and ▪ provide in-depth context to specific follow-up questions. • Identify severity of humanitarian needs and proportion of respondents in each category to provide robust evidence to support and inform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key milestones documents such as the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2020 ▪ The Libyan humanitarian response planning in general 		
Research Questions	Pre-existing vulnerabilities:		

¹ The MSNA will calculate the % of people with living standard gaps i.e. the proportion of households/respondents unable to meet their basic needs in one or more sectors

- What proportion of refugees and migrants have pre-existing vulnerability? And how does this differ by:
 - Assessed Baladiya,
 - Population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival)?

Impact on people:

- What is the level of impact on refugees and migrants of the crisis? And how does this differ by:
 - Assessed Baladiya,
 - Population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival) and
 - Pre-existing vulnerability profile?

Humanitarian conditions (living standards, coping mechanisms and well-being):

- What is the level of living standard gaps for refugees and migrants across the following sectors:
 - Food Security, Cash & Markets, Shelter & NFIs, WASH, Education, Health and Protection (including GBV, Child Protection, and Mine Action).

And how does this differ by:

- Assessed Baladiya,
- Population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival) and
- Pre-existing vulnerability profile?
- What is the level of use of coping mechanisms by refugees and migrants across the following sectors:
 - Food Security, Cash & Markets, Shelter & NFIs, WASH, Education, Health and Protection (including GBV, Child Protection, and Mine Action).

And how does this differ by:

- Assessed Baladiya,
- Population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival) and
- Pre-existing vulnerability profile?

Humanitarian conditions (MSNI):

- What is the overall severity of humanitarian needs?
- What proportion of refugees and migrants fall into each severity category? And how does this differ by:
 - Assessed Baladiya,
 - Population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival) and
 - Pre-existing vulnerability profile?

Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns:

- What key factors may affect refugees and migrants' needs in the future? And how does this differ by:
 - Assessed Baladiya,
 - Population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival) and
 - Pre-existing vulnerability profile?
- What are refugees and migrants' self-identified needs and preferences around the provision of humanitarian aid? And how do these differ by:
 - Assessed Baladiya,
 - Population group (i.e. from different regions and countries of origin and with different times of arrival) and
 - Pre-existing vulnerability profile?

Geographic Coverage	9 locations across Libya: West: Tripoli (mantika) ² , Misrata (baladiya), Aljufra (baladiya), Azzawya (baladiya) South: Sebha (baladiya), Algatroun (baladiya) East: Alkufra (baladiya), Benghazi (baladiya), Ejdabia (baladiya)			
Secondary data sources	IOM-DTM, Round 24 dataset: Used to identify refugee and migrant figures to calculate the sampling frame [Data from January-February 2019].			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Migrants in host communities
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: 9 Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Only estimations exist)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group #: 4 (Regions of origin: West and Central African, East African, MENA and Other) Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Only estimations exist)
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
		Sampling method		Data collection method
Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive <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]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): 1628 <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Structured data collection tool # 2 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i> <i>***If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive <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]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #): 45 <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 #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): Tentative plan to carry out FGDs in one

² Most cities in Libya are contained within a baladiya, which makes baladiya-level assessment an appropriate way of assessing the population of a city. However, the city of Tripoli is spread across six baladiyas, making assessment at baladiya level unsuitable for assessing the city as a whole. For this reason, we have decided to assess the mantika of Tripoli, which encompasses the extended urban area of Tripoli.

		location. Unspecified number but less than 10. <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _				
Target level of precision if probability sampling	_ _ % level of confidence- N/A		_ _ +/- % margin of error- N/A			
Analytical Framework used	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JIAF (All components)	<input type="checkbox"/>	JIAF (Some components only) [Specify which pillars/ sub-pillars excluded]		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Lessons Learned incorporation from past MSNAs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Documentation available and consulted	<input type="checkbox"/>	No lessons learned documentation available		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No MSNAs conducted in the past				
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: _ _	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Report #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: 3
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: _ _
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ToRs: 1 Assessment ToRs published on the REACH Resource Centre + questionnaire Dataset: Clean and anonymised dataset to be published on HDX + REACH Resource Centre				
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH					
	Donor: UNHCR					
	Coordination Framework: Libya Inter-Sector Coordination Group					
	Partners: IOM, Cesvi, IRC, IMC					

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

Since 2011, Libya has experienced several waves of fighting, and the complex socio-political landscape has given way to an increasingly protracted conflict. From 2014, the conflict gave way to more localised forms of community-based fighting over governance and control of key strategic and economic resources. However, on 4 April 2019, intensive fighting between Libya's western- and eastern-based governments broke out in the Tripoli area. As a result, U.N.-backed talks to promote national unity between these factions have been indefinitely postponed.³ Reescalation of violence has led to a state of greater fragility in Libya, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance⁴.

³ Al Jazeera, "Libya: UN evacuates refugees, postpones peace talks amid violence," 9 April 2019.

⁴ IOM DTM Flash Update #14, May 2019

The humanitarian crisis in Libya that has resulted from this conflict has been defined by “persisting political instability, conflict and insecurity, the breakdown of the rule of law, a deteriorating public sector and a dysfunctional economy.”⁵ Interlinked political, security and economic crises have weakened state institutions, facilitating the existence of criminal gangs and armed militias. The protracted conflict has increased humanitarian needs in Libya and the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview identified more than 820,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, out of which 288,000 were migrants and 125,000 were refugees.

The situation for migrants and refugees is particularly precarious and a significantly higher proportion of them are in need of humanitarian assistance than of the general Libyan population.⁶ Their economic and employment situation has deteriorated in recent years due to the economic and liquidity crises and the devaluation of the Libyan dinar.⁷ Yet, despite these challenges, Libya continues to be a popular destination country for labour migration as it is still seen as having more employment opportunities than its neighbours.⁸ Inflows from sub-Saharan countries do not appear to have significantly decreased since 2018 and the outflows of migrants and refugees to neighbouring countries is reportedly low.⁹

However, the dynamics of migration through Libya to Europe have changed greatly since 2017 due to agreements between EU states and the Libyan authorities restricting irregular migration.¹⁰ Departure from Libya for migrants and refugees is increasingly difficult and the numbers attempting the sea crossing have been decreasing each year since 2017.¹¹ These new dynamics have led to an increase in protection risks for smuggled and onward-travelling migrants and refugees as a higher proportion die during the sea crossing, intercepted migrants are placed in detention and smugglers turn to exploitation as an alternative source of profit.¹²

Crucial humanitarian information gaps remain regarding refugees and migrants in Libya, as the political, economic and social landscapes are constantly evolving, and as access is challenging in some areas and to certain population groups. Building on its experience conducting Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in Libya since 2016, REACH – in collaboration with its partners (IOM-DTM, Cesvi, IMC and IRC) for the 2019 iteration and on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG) – proposes to conduct this refugee and migrant MSNA in Libya to inform and update humanitarian actors’ understanding of the needs that exist among refugees and migrants in the country. This MSNA will be conducted with strong linkages to and coordination with the HCT and the HNO process and also provide trends analysis and updates on key sector priorities.

In contrast to previous Libya MSNAs, the 2019 MSNA is split into two parallel data collection exercises, differentiated by population groups of interest. The other component is similar to the 2018 Libya MSNA and focuses on: Libyan IDPs, Libyan returnees and the Libyan non-displaced. We have attempted to align the Refugee and Migrant MSNA tool and indicators with that of the Libya MSNA as much as possible in order to be able to make some comparisons between the Libyan and refugee and migrant groups during and after analysis. The two MSNAs will lead to two separate reports focusing on their respective population groups of interest. However, we hope to also produce a shorter output which compares the findings about the Libyan and non-Libyan population groups.

⁵ International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), “Ghat and Murzuq Update,” 17 June 2019.

⁶ OCHA, [2019 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), October 2018

⁷ REACH, [Access to Cash and the Impact of the Liquidity Crisis on Refugees and Migrants in Libya](#), June 2018

⁸ REACH, [Mixed Migration Routes and Dynamics in Libya, May - December 2018](#), January 2019

⁹ REACH, [Mixed Migration Routes and Dynamics in Libya, May - December 2018](#), January 2019

¹⁰ REACH, [Mixed migration routes and dynamics in Libya – The impact of EU migration measures on mixed migration in Libya](#), April 2018

¹¹ REACH, [Mixed migration routes and dynamics in Libya – The impact of EU migration measures on mixed migration in Libya](#), April 2018

¹² Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, [The Human Conveyor Belt: Assessing the collapse of the human-smuggling industry in Libya and the central Sahel](#), March 2019

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

Data collection for the 2019 Refugee and Migrant MSNA is scheduled for July-August 2019. OCHA and REACH has organised the 2019 exercise through IMAWG, designed data collection and analysis tools, and consulted with each sector active in the Libyan response to revise indicators. Given time, access and budgetary constraints, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA is not intended to provide a thorough, in-depth analysis of all dynamics and vulnerabilities for each sector. Rather, it is intended to provide an overall, cross-sectoral understanding of vulnerabilities among refugees and migrants in Libya, their most pressing needs and the severity of needs, both within each sector and from a cross-sector perspective.

3.2 Population of interest

Geographical area assessed

For the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, REACH intends to assess nine of the Libyan baladiyas and one of the Libyan mantikas¹³ with the largest populations of migrants and refugees. For the set of potential assessment locations, the twenty baladiyas that contained the largest number of migrants and refugees were identified. The numbers of migrants per location have been determined using Round 24 baladiya-level IOM-DTM data (covering January-February 2019). The nine baladiyas among these that were selected for assessment were chosen according to the following criteria:

- The size of the local migrant and refugee population
- Accessibility to humanitarian actors
- Interest to humanitarian actors

The following nine locations have already been suggested for inclusion in the Refugee and Migrant MSNA:

Assessment Location	Number of migrants present	Data Collection Partner
Tripoli (mantika)	143,838	Under DC partner
Misrata (baladiya)	50,150	Under DC partner
Sebha (baladiya)	43,490	REACH
Ejdabia (baladiya)	39,040	IOM
Azzawya (baladiya)	28,090	REACH
Benghazi (baladiya)	26,107	IOM
Alkufra (baladiya)	24,859	IOM
Algatroun (baladiya)	15,527	REACH
Aljufra (baladiya)	13,464	IOM

Population assessed

¹³ Most cities in Libya are contained within a baladiya, which makes baladiya-level assessment an appropriate way of assessing the population of a city. However, the city of Tripoli is spread across six baladiyas, making assessment at baladiya level unsuitable for assessing the city as a whole. For this reason, we have decided to assess the mantika of Tripoli, which encompasses the extended urban area of Tripoli.

The 2019 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will focus on **migrants and refugees present in Libya**. The rationale for including migrants and refugees among the population groups covered by the broader 2019 Libyan MSNA process and conducting a separate MSNA to focus on them is two-fold. On the one hand, several sources, including the 2019 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview, point to the fact that migrants and refugees are among the most vulnerable groups in the context of the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Libya. On the other hand, while multiple studies have been focussing on the living conditions of migrants and refugees in Libya, information on their humanitarian needs remains scattered across the sectors. The 2019 MSNA aims, therefore, to fill these information gaps by providing comprehensive information about the multi-sector needs of migrants and refugees on a broader geographical scale and through a conspicuous sample of migrant and refugee interviewees.

A separate methodology is proposed for the Refugee and Migrant MSNA in order to reflect and analyse migrants and refugees' inherently different experience, needs and outreach modalities in Libya than the members of the Libyan population. Secondary sources indicate that the proportion of migrants and refugees travelling and living in Libya with their families tends to be much lower compared to those who travel and live in Libya as individuals, making a household survey inappropriate.¹⁴ Practical concerns were also a reason to opt for a different methodology than the MSNA on Libyan population groups. Firstly, migrants and refugees in Libya are hard to locate; secondly, data about their numbers and location is based on indicative estimates and finally, previous assessments indicate that migrants and refugees have a high rate of refusal to participate in surveys. These reasons point to the need for a different sampling framework as representative sampling is practically impossible. The 2019 MSNA on migrants and refugees will supplement the 2019 MSNA on Libyans and will provide helpful data about this hard-to-reach population. For more information on the methodology, please refer to the section "Methodology" below.

In recognition of the diversity of the complex migration dynamics characterising the Libyan context, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will embrace all people living in or transiting through Libya 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, travelling 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 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.¹⁵ For programmatic purposes, we will interview any person present in Libya of foreign origin who does not possess Libyan nationality.¹⁶

REACH found that two criteria are particularly associated with migrants and refugees' experience in Libya. Firstly, migrants and refugees' region of origin was found to be linked to different experiences in accessing services, separate coping strategies in use, and different extent of exposure to protection risks.¹⁷ Secondly, long-term migrants and refugees were found to cope with adversity better than recently arrived migrants and refugees.¹⁸ Interviewees for this assessment will be therefore stratified according to their country of origin, four regions of origin (West Africa, MENA, East Africa and Other) and two times of arrival (within the past 12 months and longer than 12 months ago) in order to enable the comparison of subgroups within the sample.

3.3 Secondary data review

¹⁴ See for example IOM DTM Migrant Report - Round 24.

¹⁵ For the purposes of the 2019 Libyan MSNA, 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: <https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/primers/mixed-migration-policy-challenges/>

¹⁶ By people 'of foreign origin', we mean first- and second-generation immigrants in Libya.

¹⁷ See for example: REACH, "Refugees and Migrants' Access to Resources, Housing and Healthcare in Libya - Key Challenges and Coping Mechanisms", December 2017 and REACH / UNICEF, Solitary Journeys of Unaccompanied and Separated Children, forthcoming.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Available secondary data such as population and population groups data are drawn from one source for the year 2019 to inform the research design and sampling of individuals to be assessed during the study, as well as their geographical locations within the regions assessed. IOM-DTM Round 24 data for Jan – Feb 2019 on migrants in Libya is used to identify and sample the refugee and migrant population groups at Baladiya level. UNOCHA's latest HNO document, wider humanitarian documents as well as previous humanitarian assessments and operations planning are important references to triangulate figures of and information on refugees and migrants in the different Baladiyas and groups of different regions and countries of origin and different times of arrival.

In addition to this, prior to, throughout and after data collection, assessment teams will continue to monitor secondary data to inform: definitions; the design and content of the questionnaires; the categorisation of areas and target population groups for assessment; and to ensure contextualisation of findings for the final output production.

In order to address certain pillars and sub-pillars of the Joint Inter Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) that is structuring the MSNA, we will conduct desk reviews of relevant secondary data. The Context pillar and the Drivers and Impact on Systems and Services sub-pillars will be addressed in this way. The sections of the MSNA based on these pillars will contextualise the data we gather through primary data collection.

2.2. Primary Data Collection

Method

The Refugee and Migrant MSNA will adopt a **mixed-methods** approach to gathering data, with quantitative and qualitative components. The quantitative component will consist of an individual-level survey using a questionnaire adapted from the 2019 MSNA household survey for the Libyan population and made more relevant to the demographics and experiences of migrants and refugees in Libya. The aim is to keep these two surveys as compatible as possible in order to enable comparison between migrants and refugees and the other population groups being assessed. The survey will capture the country of origin, region of origin and time of arrival of the migrants and refugees in order to facilitate comparison of subgroups within the sample at a national level. REACH, IOM and the other data collection partners collectively intend to carry out 200 individual interviews in Tripoli, 187 in four of the assessment locations and 170 in the remaining four assessment locations, adding up to a total of 1628 interviews.¹⁹ Due to non-probability sampling being used, findings of the MSNA will not be generalisable to the entire migrant population of Libya, and will only provide indicative findings on the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs in relation to each sector, and across the geographical areas covered.

Following the individual interviews, a set of key informant interviews (KIIs) specifically for the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will be conducted to address specific questions that have arisen from the analysis of the quantitative data. These KIIs aim to further contextualise and triangulate the findings of the refugee and migrant survey, as well as to provide an in-depth understanding of the needs of particular population groups. An estimated 3 KIIs will be conducted in each baladiya or mantika being assessed. KIIs will be identified purposively among migration experts and practitioners, non-governmental and civil society organisation members, Libyan authority members and community leaders. They will be selected on the basis of their knowledge of the sectors, population groups and locations being assessed. The areas of coverage, as well as the precise topics to be addressed, will be determined during the quantitative analysis phase.

Sampling

For all assessed locations, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will employ **non-probability quota sampling methods**. Statistically representative methods are unusable due to the difficulty of locating and surveying migrants and refugees in Libya and the lack of reliable figures regarding their numbers and distribution. The sample of respondents will be stratified by location (stratification layer 1), region of origin (stratification layer 2) and nationality (stratification layer 3). At the baladiya

¹⁹ More interviews will be conducted in Tripoli due to the substantially larger population of migrants and refugees there than in other Libyan cities

and mantika level, migrants and refugees will be sought in a purposive manner based on the criteria above and there will be required quotas of interviews for regions of origin and specific countries of origin of interest in each location. The region of origin interview quota for each location is in proportion to the relative number of people from that region in the location (according to IOM-DTM data). The ten countries of origin with targeted number of minimum interviews to be conducted were chosen for their numerical importance and interest to the humanitarian community and are Niger, Chad, Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Bangladesh. Where a sufficiently high proportion of the migrant population in a location was from one of these countries, a minimum number of interviews to be conducted with this nationality was created in order to ensure their proportional representation.

Interviewees will be classified according to their country of origin (including countries not among the above ten) and four regions of origin (West Africa, MENA, East Africa and Other) in order to enable the comparison of subgroups within the sample. The interviews will also be categorised by times of arrival (within the past 12 months and longer than 12 months ago) but there will be no interview quotas for these categories and it will be seen at the analysis stage whether there is a sufficient number of respondents from each to allow cross-comparison.

Enumerators will search for respondents in known sites of refugee and migration congregation in urban areas, such as particular workplaces and roundabouts. Apart from in Tripoli, migrants and refugees will be approached within the chosen baladiya, and other areas of the surrounding mantika will not be surveyed.

Sampling Framework (number of interviews per location, region of origin and country of origin)

	Tripoli	Misrata	Sebha	Ejdabia	Azzawya	Benghazi	Alkufra	Aljufra	Algatroun	Libya
Niger (interview minimum)	20	10	10	0	10	0	10	10	10	80
Chad (interview minimum)	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
Nigeria (interview minimum)	20	5	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	55
Ghana (interview minimum)	12	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	10	72
Mali (interview minimum)	10	10	10	0	10	0	0	5	5	50
Other W&C African countries (interview minimum)	9	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	29
Remaining interviews with any W&C African nationality	4	55	88	55	65	21	75	140	91	594
Total West and Central Africa	95	100	148	75	125	31	105	165	136	980
Egypt (interview minimum)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	90
Other MENA countries (interview minimum)	12	10	0	10	10	5	0	5	0	52
Remaining interviews with any MENA nationality	18	23	5	27	0	75	12	1	9	170
Total MENA	40	43	15	47	20	90	22	16	19	312
Sudan (interview minimum)	16	10	5	10	10	10	10	5	0	76
Somalia (interview minimum)	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	40
Eritrea (interview minimum)	8	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	18
Ethiopia (interview minimum)	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	18
Remaining interviews with any East African nationality	8	11	2	40	7	32	25	1	5	131
Total East Africa	50	21	7	50	17	57	60	6	15	283
Bangladesh (interview minimum)	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	25
Remaining interviews with any nationality from the Other category	10	1	0	10	3	4	0	0	0	28
Total Other	15	6	0	15	8	9	0	0	0	53
Grand Total	200	170	170	187	170	187	187	187	170	1628

Tools

The indicators being used in the 2019 MSNA for migrants and refugees were drawn through discussion with sectors, to reflect the differing situation of migrants and refugees compared to that of the Libyan population. We have attempted to align Refugee and Migrant MSNA tool with that of the Libya MSNA as much as possible in order to be able to make some comparisons between the Libyan and migrant groups during and after analysis. All included indicators have been drafted in consultation with all sectors active in the Libyan response, as well as with the Libya Cash Working Group (CWG).

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Data entry will be conducted according to the KoBo data collection process. Survey data will be collected online or offline using smartphone and/or tablet devices through the OpenDataKit app. Once survey data is collected, it will be uploaded to the KoBo server where the data cleaning team will download it directly in Excel, CSV, SPSS and other formats for a smooth data cleaning process.

Data cleaning will be conducted by the Tunis Database Officer in consultation with enumerators on a daily basis to produce a consolidated and cleaned dataset for analysis.

As much as possible, data will be corroborated and/or crosschecked with secondary data as well as the qualitative findings of Key Informant interviews. A more detailed analysis plan corresponding to each research question, indicators and questions will be provided.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Coordination with sectors and partners on indicators</i>	Migration Assessment Manager / Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager / Migration Assessment Officer	Country Coordinator / Sector leads	HQ team
<i>Research design</i>	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager / HQ / IOM DTM	HQ team
<i>Development of final indicators and tools</i>	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager / Sector Leads / Country Coordinator	HQ team / IOM DTM
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	REACH: Operations Officer / Migration Assessment Officer;	Migration Assessment Officer / IOM DTM	Migration Assessment Manager	HQ team, IOM DTM
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	IOM DTM REACH: Migration Assessment Officer / Operations Officer / Migration Intern;	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager	Country Coordinator / HQ team
<i>Data analysis</i>	IOM DTM Database Officer / Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager / HQ; IOM DTM	Sector partners / HCT

Mapping	GIS Officer	Migration Assessment Officer / HQ	HQ GIS Manager	HQ team
Output production	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager / Country Coordinator / HQ	IOM DTM
Dissemination	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point / HQ team / IOM DTM	IOM DTM
Monitoring & Evaluation	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager	HQ
Lessons learned	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Officer	Migration Assessment Manager / Country Coordinator	HQ

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

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

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

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

NB: Only one person can be Accountable; the only scenario when the same person is listed twice for a task is when the same person is both Responsible and Accountable.

5. Data Management Plan

- See the Data Protection Memo for guidance when completing the Kobo Access Rights, Raw Data Access Rights and Indicator Risk Assessment sections.

Administrative Data			
Research Cycle name	LBY1901b		
Project Code	To be confirmed with UNCHR		
Donor	UNHCR		
Project partners	IOM, Cesvi, IRC, IMC, UNICEF		
Research Contacts	Vincent Annoni vincent.annoni@impact-initiatives.org Ayah Al Zayat ayah.alzayat@reach-initiative.org Cailean Mallon cailean.mallon@reach-initiative.org		
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 20/06/2019	Version: v1	
Related Policies	[List any relevant policies/procedures on data management, data sharing and data security that this project will be based on]		
Documentation and Metadata			
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? Select all that apply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data analysis plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Cleaning Log, including: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deletion Log <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value Change Log
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Code book	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Dictionary
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Metadata based on HDX	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]

	Standards		
Ethics and Legal Compliance			
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consent of participants to participate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All participants reached age of majority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publicly shared data will be anonymised, removing personal identifiable information to minimize/eliminate protection concerns for the assessed population
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	The anonymized dataset will be uploaded on the OCHA HDX web portal under open data license. Any anonymized secondary data that is incorporated in datasets uploaded on the OCHA HDX web portal will be fully referenced acknowledging the original data source.		
Storage and Backup			
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Kobo Server: <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country/Internal Server
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On devices held by REACH staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical location <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Password protection on devices/servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One staff member will be accountable for each raw dataset
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Form and data encryption on data collection server	<input type="checkbox"/> Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	
Kobo Access Rights			
Kobo Access	Person	Account Name	
View Form	Cailean Mallon	cmallon	
View and Edit Form	Hedi Ben Mustapha	hedi_bm	
View Form and Submit Data	Enumerators	migrant_msna	
Download Data	Hedi Ben Mustapha	hedi_bm	
Raw Data Access Rights			
Raw Data Access	Reason	Person	
Accountable	Accountable	Hedi Ben Mustapha (hedi_bm)	
Access	GIS mapping	Joost Neujens (joostnjns)	
Preservation			
Where will data be stored for long-term	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OCHA HDX

preservation?	<input type="checkbox"/> REACH Country Server	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Data Sharing		
Will the data be shared publically?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, only cleaned and anonymised data will be shared publicly
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data-sharing agreement with WFP for access to GPS points and phone numbers for food security follow-up assessment	
Where will you share the data?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REACH Resource Centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCHA HDX
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian Response	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>[specify]</i>
Data protection risk assessment		
Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.
	[Please complete the first 4 columns in the Indicators Risk Assessment table below]	

Risk indicator	Type of identification risk	Disclosure implications	Benefits	Class	Required mitigation
GPS coordinates	Direct identification of respondent's location	Loss of privacy/potential target of armed actors/potential target of arrest or detention	Shows locality of respondent for later analysis and allows REACH to confirm that interview was actually conducted where it was meant to be conducted	B1	To be deleted from raw dataset once data cleaning and processing completed. Access to raw data containing this information limited to staff member listed as responsible for data cleaning.

Responsibilities	
Data collection	Cailean Mallon, Migration Assessment Officer cailean.mallon@reach-initiative.org
Data cleaning	Hedi Ben Mustapha, Database Officer tunis.database-officer2@reach-initiative.org
Data analysis	Hedi Ben Mustapha, Database Officer tunis.database-officer2@reach-initiative.org
Data sharing/uploading	Cailean Mallon, Migration Assessment Officer cailean.mallon@reach-initiative.org

6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- Please complete the M&E Plan column in the table and use the corresponding Tools in the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix to implement the plan during the research cycle.

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	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	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	Libya HNO 2020;
		# references in single agency documents			Sectors' strategies; Ad-hoc partner organisations/agencies documents published.
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted in January / February 2020, following the release of factsheets and final report from the MSNA research cycle, targeting at least 15 partners.

	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff Perceived quality of outputs/programs Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	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 # of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes X Yes X Yes

ANNEX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE & DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

Sector	Sub-Sector	JIAF pillar	JIAF sub-pillar	Indicator #	Indicator	Question #	MSNA Questions	Answers
Metadata	Metadata	n/a	n/a	N/A	Consent	0.1	<p>I am working with \${organisation_name} on behalf of a project from ACTED, an international organisation based in Libya.</p> <p>This survey is not connected to any specific aid distributions, and completing it does not make it more likely that you will receive aid. However, the data we collect will be used by the humanitarian community to determine what the critical needs and priorities are for vulnerable communities across Libya.</p> <p>Your participation in this survey is voluntary, and you can choose to stop at any time. The information that you give us will be kept confidential. The interview is completely anonymous: we will not write your name down, so no one can know that you participated in this interview.</p> <p>We value your participation in this survey which should take approximately 40 minutes to conduct.</p> <p>Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>
Metadata	Metadata	n/a	n/a	N/A	Enumerator Information	0.2	Unique ID of enumerator	Enter unique ID
Metadata	Metadata	n/a	n/a	N/A	GPS coordinates	0.3	Take the GPS coordinates	\$\$\$

Metadata	Metadata	n/a	n/a	1.1	Place of actual residence	1.1.1	Mantika of current residence (Admin 2)	Dropdown
Metadata	Metadata	n/a	n/a	1.1	Place of actual residence	1.1.2	Baladiya of current residence (Admin 3)	Dropdown
Metadata	Metadata	n/a	n/a	1.1	Place of actual residence	1.1.3	Mahalla of current residence (Admin 4)	Dropdown

Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.2	Country of origin and Nationality	1.2.1	In which country were you born?	Select one: 1. Algeria 2. Bangladesh 3. Burkina Faso 4. Cameroon 5. Chad 6. CotedIvoire 7. Egypt 8. Eritrea 9. Ethiopia 10. Ghana 11. Guinea 12. Kenya 13. Libya 14. Mali 15. Mauritania 16. Morocco 17. Niger 18. Nigeria 19. Pakistan 20. Palestine 21. Senegal 22. Somalia 23. Sudan 24. Syria 25. Togo 26. Tunisia 27. Zambia 28. Other (please specify) 29. Don't know 30. Prefer not to answer
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Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.2	Country of origin and Nationality	1.2.2	[Follow up to 1.2.1] If 'Libya': In which country was your father born?	Select one: 1. Algeria 2. Bangladesh 3. Burkina Faso 4. Cameroon 5. Chad 6. Côte d'Ivoire 7. Egypt 8. Eritrea 9. Ethiopia 10. Ghana 11. Guinea 12. Kenya 13. Libya 14. Mali 15. Mauritania 16. Morocco 17. Niger 18. Nigeria 19. Pakistan 20. Palestine 21. Senegal 22. Somalia 23. Sudan 24. Syria 25. Togo 26. Tunisia 27. Zambia 28. Other (please specify) 29. Don't know 30. Prefer not to answer
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Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.2	Country of origin and Nationality	1.2.3	[Follow up to 1.2.1] If 'Libya': In which country was your mother born?	Select one: 1. Algeria 2. Bangladesh 3. Burkina Faso 4. Cameroon 5. Chad 6. Côte d'Ivoire 7. Egypt 8. Eritrea 9. Ethiopia 10. Ghana 11. Guinea 12. Kenya 13. Libya 14. Mali 15. Mauritania 16. Morocco 17. Niger 18. Nigeria 19. Pakistan 20. Palestine 21. Senegal 22. Somalia 23. Sudan 24. Syria 25. Togo 26. Tunisia 27. Zambia 28. Other (please specify) 29. Don't know 30. Prefer not to answer
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Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.2	Country of origin and Nationality	1.2.4	What nationality do you possess?	Select multiple: 1. Algeria 2. Bangladesh 3. Burkina Faso 4. Cameroon 5. Chad 6. Côte d'Ivoire 7. Egypt 8. Eritrea 9. Ethiopia 10. Ghana 11. Guinea 12. Kenya 13. Mali 14. Mauritania 15. Morocco 16. Niger 17. Nigeria 18. Pakistan 19. Palestine 20. Senegal 21. Somalia 22. Sudan 23. Syria 24. Togo 25. Tunisia 26. Zambia 27. Other (please specify) 28. Don't know 29. Prefer not to answer
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Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.3	Primary languages of respondents	1.3.1	What are your primary languages?	Select multiple: 1. Arabic 2. English 3. French 4. Hausa 5. Songhai/Zarma/Djerma 6. Sara/Bongo/Bagirmi 7. Bedawi/Beja 8. Nubian 9. Fur 10. Zaghawa 11. Dinka 12. Fula/Fulani/Fulfulde 13. Tamasheq 14. Kanuri 15. Igbo/Ibo 16. Yoruba 17. Akan/Asante/Fante 18. Bambara 19. Bengali 20. Tigrinya 21. Somali 22. Other (please specify)
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.4	Time of arrival in Libya	1.4.1	When did you arrive in Libya?	Date
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.4	Time of arrival in Libya	1.4.2	When did you arrive in the current baladiya?	Date

Bio-Data	Bio-Data	n/a	n/a	1.5	% of respondents that are HoH	1.5.1	Are you the head of a household in Libya? Hint: The head of a household is someone who lives with and is the primary provider for family members or other dependants in Libya.	1. 2. No	Yes
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.6	Age of respondent	1.6.1	How old are you?	Integer	
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.7	% of female-headed households	1.7.1	For enumerator: What is the sex of the respondent?	1. 2. Female	Male
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.8	# of individuals in HH in Libya	1.8.1	How many people live in your household (including the interviewee) in Libya? Hint: If the interviewee does not live with family members, dependants or a primary provider of financial support, then he/she does not live in a household and should only be counted as 1 person. If he/she does live with any of these, then count the interviewee and all family members, dependants and primary providers of financial support he/she lives with.	integer	
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.9	% of HH members by sex and age	1.9.1	Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household (including the interviewee) in Libya.	-	

Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.9	% of HH members by sex and age	1.9.2	Infants (0 – 5 years)	For each: (Total number Male Female)
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.9	% of HH members by sex and age	1.9.3	Children (6 – 14 years)	For each: (Total number Male Female)
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.9	% of HH members by sex and age	1.9.4	Youth (15 – 17 years)	For each: (Total number Male Female)
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.9	% of HH members by sex and age	1.9.5	Adults (18 – 64 years)	For each: (Total number Male Female)
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.9	% of HH members by sex and age	1.9.6	Elderly (65+ years)	For each: (Total number Male Female)
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	1.10	% of female respondents that are currently pregnant	1.10.1	[Follow up to 1.7.1] If 'Female': Are you currently pregnant?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Bio-Data	Bio-Data	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	1.11	# of total separated children identified	1.11.1	How many persons under 18 are you or your household hosting that are separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver?	Enter an integer for each of the following: 1. Boys 2. Girls

Food Security	Food	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	3.1	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / borderline / acceptable)	3.1.1	In the past 7 days, on how many days have you eaten the following food items?	<p>Integer from 0 to 7 for each sub-question:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cereals, grains and tubers (including wheat bread, pasta, rice, couscous, potatoes, etc.) 2. Legumes and nuts (including beans, chickpeas, peas, nuts, etc.) 3. Milk and dairy products (including milk, cheese, sour cream, yoghurt, etc.) 4. Eggs, meat, fish (including beef, chicken, lamb, canned fish, fresh fish, etc.) 5. Vegetables and leaves (including onions, lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, red peppers, spinach, etc.) 6. Fruits (including bananas, apples, cherries, dates, lemons, apricots, pears, etc.) 7. Oil and fat (including vegetable oil, butter, margarine, lard, etc.) 8. Sugar and sweets (including sugar, honey, jam, cakes, cookies, sweets, sugary drinks, etc.) 9. Condiments and spices (including garlic, tomato paste, and small quantities of items from other food groups)
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Food Security	Food	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	3.2	% of respondents that rely on unsustainable food sources (i.e., food aid, gifts from friends or relatives, market purchases on credit, borrowing, or zakat)	3.2.1	What are the top three sources from which you typically acquire food?	Select top three: 1. Own production 2. Received as food aid through government, UN, NGOs, civil society, etc. 3. Received as gift from friends or relatives 4. Market (purchased with cash) 5. Market (purchased on credit) 6. Market (purchased with cheque) 7. Work or barter for food 8. Gathering, hunting, or fishing 9. Borrowing food from relatives, hosts, or external parties 10. Zakat 11. Other (please specify) 12. Don't know 13. Prefer not to answer
Food Security	Coping mechanisms	Humanitarian conditions	Coping mechanisms	3.3	% of respondents relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	3.3.1	In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, on how many days have you had to:	Enter an integer from 0 to 7 for each of the following: 1. Rely on less preferred, less expensive food? 2. Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives? 3. Reduce the number of meals eaten per day? 4. Reduce the size of portions or meals? 5. Reduce the quantity consumed by adults so children could eat?
Food Security	Agriculture	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	3.4	% of respondents that have worked in agricultural production in the past year	3.4.1	Have you engaged in agricultural production (crop farming, gardening, livestock production, raising animals, fishing, etc.) for income generation or food consumption during the past year? (If "yes," check which ones apply.)	Select multiple: 1. No 2. Yes, crop production 3. Yes, livestock production 4. Yes, fishing/fisheries 5. Yes, Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Workforce participation	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	4.1	% of adult respondents (18+) with permanent, temporary and daily jobs	4.1.1	Have you worked in any of the following types of jobs in the past 30 days?	Select multiple: 1. Did not work outside the home in the past 30 days 2. Permanent job with annual/monthly/weekly wage 3. Temporary job with weekly/daily/monthly wage 4. Daily labour 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Workforce participation	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.2	Type of institution that employs respondents, by %	4.2.1	[Follow up to 4.1.1] If any option from 2 to 7 selected: Have you worked for the following types of institutions in the past 30 days?	Select multiple: 1. Libyan-owned business (private sector) 2. Foreign-owned business (private sector) 3. Libyan non-profit sector (Libyan NGO, civil society organization, etc.) 4. International non-profit sector (international NGO, UN agency, etc.) 5. Own business or family business 6. Informal or irregular labour 7. Other (please specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Workforce participation	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	4.3	% of boys and girls (17 and under) in HH engaged in child labour	4.3.1	[Follow up to 1.9.3 and 1.9.4]: If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: How many boys and girls (aged 17 and under) in your household in Libya have worked in the following types of jobs in the past 30 days?	Enter an integer for the number of boys and the number of girls in each of the following: 1. Permanent full time with annual/monthly/weekly wage 2. Temporary job with weekly/daily/monthly wage 3. Daily labour

Cash and Markets	Workforce participation	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	4.3	% of boys and girls (17 and under) in HH engaged in child labour	4.3.2	[Follow up to 4.3.1]: If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0 for any of the options: How many boys and girls (aged 17 and under) in your household in Libya have worked in the following types of sector in the past 30 days?	Enter an integer for the number of boys and the number of girls in each of the following: 1. Farming/ agriculture work 2. Factory work/manufacturing of products 3. Construction 4. Transporting goods or people 5. Oil production 6. Mechanical work (repairing vehicles etc.) 7. Domestic work/cleaning 8. Other harsh or dangerous labour 9. Non-harsh/non-dangerous labour
Cash and Markets	Workforce participation	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	4.4	% of adults in HH with permanent, temporary and daily jobs	4.4.1	[Follow up to 1.9.5 and 1.9.6]: If "Male">1 or "Female">1: How many of men and women in your household in Libya (not including you) have worked in the following types of jobs in the past 30 days?	Enter an integer for the number of men and the number of women in each of the following: 1. Permanent full time with annual/monthly/weekly wage 2. Temporary job with weekly/daily/monthly wage 3. Daily labour

Cash and Markets	Income	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards Coping mechanisms	4.5	Reported income over the last 30 days, by amount and % from each source % of respondents that rely on humanitarian aid as their primary source of income	4.5.1	Can you estimate your personal/individual income (in LYD) over the last 30 days from each of the following sources?	Enter an integer for each of the following: 1. Salaried work 2. Casual or daily labour 3. Income from own business or commerce 4. Support from family and friends in Libya 5. Support from family and friends in home country 6. Support/remittances from family and friends in Europe 7. Humanitarian assistance 8. Zakat or charitable donations (not formal humanitarian assistance) 9. Other (please specify)
Cash and Markets	Income	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.6	Modality of receipt of HH income, by %	4.6.1	How did you receive your income over the last 30 days, by percentage?	Enter an integer (<=100) for each of the following: 1. No income (If no income, please put 100) 2. Cash 3. Transferred to bank account in Libya; 4. Transferred to bank account in country of origin; 5. Cheques 6. Phone top-up cards 7. Prepaid card or gift card 8. Other in-kind (e.g., food) 9. Other (please specify)
Cash and Markets	Income	Impact	Impact on people	4.7	% of respondents reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days	4.7.1	Did you face any challenges obtaining enough money to meet your needs over the last 30 days?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Income	Impact	Impact on people	4.7	% of respondents reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days	4.7.2	[Follow up to 4.7.1] If "Yes": What were the main challenges to obtaining enough money to meet your needs in the last 30 days?	Select multiple: 1. Lack of work opportunity 2. Salary or wages too low 3. Salary or wages not regularly paid or not paid at all 4. Unable to withdraw enough money from bank account 5. No currently functioning banks/financial institutions in my area 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Expenditures	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.8	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	4.8.1	When buying items for domestic consumption in Libya, do you buy for your household, share a budget with other people or buy only for yourself?	Select one: 1. I buy for my household (family members or dependents) 2. I share nearly all expenses with other people (not family members or dependents) 3. I share only certain types of expenses with other people (not family members or dependents) 4. I buy only for myself 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Expenditures	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	4.8	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	4.8.2	During the past 30 days, how much did you spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption? For each, please estimate the total amount you spent using all modalities (cash, credit, cheques, etc.).	Enter an integer for each of the following: 1. Food items 2. Rent 3. Shelter maintenance 4. Water (from all sources combined) 5. Non-food household items (hygiene items, blankets, lightbulbs, etc.) 6. Utilities (electricity and gas connections) 7. Fuel (for cooking, for vehicles, etc.) 8. Health-related expenditures (healthcare, medicine, etc.) 9. Education-related expenditures (school fees, supplies, uniforms, etc.) 10. Transportation 11. Mobile phone credit 12. Productive assets (items used to help generate income, such as sewing machines, tools, etc.) 13. Debt repayment 14. All other expenditures (specify)
Cash and Markets	Expenditures	Humanitarian conditions	Coping mechanisms	4.9	Total debt	4.9.1	If 'debt repayment', what is your total amount of debt (in LYD)?	Integer

Cash and Markets	Expenditures	Humanitarian conditions	Coping mechanisms	4.9	Total debt	4.9.2	If 'debt repayment', what was the primary reason for taking on debt?	Select one: 1. Accessing food 2. Paying for healthcare 3. Paying for education 4. Paying for rent 5. Paying for shelter maintenance 6. Paying for other basic needs 7. Purchasing productive assets (for small business or income-generating activities) 8. Purchasing non-productive assets (e.g. TV, household appliances, furniture, gold, etc.) 9. Paying smuggler or connection house operator 10. Paying for release from captivity 11. Other (please specify) 12. Don't know 13. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Expenditures	Humanitarian conditions	Coping mechanisms	4.10	% of income sent as remittances per month	4.10.1	What percentage of your income would you estimate you send to family in your country of origin per month?	Integer
Cash and Markets	Expenditures	Humanitarian conditions	Coping mechanisms	4.11	% of income saved per month	4.11.1	What percentage of your income would you estimate you save in Libya (do not spend/send) per month?	Integer

Cash and Markets	Expenditures	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.12	Most common modality for expenditure in the last 30 days	4.12.1	What was the payment modality that you most commonly used in the past 30 days?	Select one: 1. Cash (LYD) 2. Cash (foreign/non-LYD) 3. Credit or debit card 4. Prepaid or gift card 5. Vouchers 6. Cheques 7. Bank transfers 8. Mobile money 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Access to markets	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	4.13.1	Do you have access to a marketplace or grocery store where you can find fresh produce in your mahalla or close to your mahalla?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Access to markets	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	4.13.2	[Follow up to 4.13.1] If 'Yes': What means of transport do you usually use to travel to the nearest marketplace or grocery store where you can find fresh produce?	Select one: 1. No way to get there 2. Car 3. Walking 4. Bicycle 5. Public transport 6. Driven there by somebody I know 7. Other (please specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Access to markets	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	4.13.3	[Follow up to 4.13.2] If 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7: For how long do you have to travel using this means of transport to get to the nearest marketplace or grocery store where you can find fresh produce?	Select one: 1. Less than 15 minutes 2. 15-29 minutes 3. 30-59 minutes 4. 1-2 hours 5. More than 2 hours 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Access to markets	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	4.13.4	In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces?	Select multiple: 1. No barriers faced when accessing marketplace 2. Live too far from marketplace / no means of transport 3. Transportation too expensive 4. Damage to marketplace 5. Damage to roads leading to marketplace 6. Insecurity travelling to and from marketplace 7. Curfew prevented access to market 8. Marketplace never open at a time when we can visit 9. Presence of explosive hazards 10. Discriminatory practices from market vendors 11. Lack of documents to travel 12. Language barriers 13. Other (please specify) 14. Don't know 15. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Access to markets	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	4.13.5	In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to regularly purchasing specific items on the market?	Select multiple: 1. No, no barrier faced when purchasing market items 2. Yes, some items are too expensive 3. Yes, some items are not available 4. Yes, I have no means of payment (e.g. not enough hard cash, vendors do not accept debit cards, etc.) 5. Yes, discriminatory practices from market vendors 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Access to markets	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	4.13.6	[Follow up to 4.13.5] <i>If "Yes, some items are too expensive":</i> Which items were too expensive to afford? (select category first, then list specific items)	Select multiple (select category first, then list specific items): 1. Food items: fresh vegetables/fruits 2. Food items: fresh fish/meat/eggs 3. Food items: Other (please specify) 4. NFIs: Hygiene items for women 5. NFIs: Hygiene items for men 6. NFIs: Household items 7. NFIs: Fuel 8. Water 9. Medicine or health-related items 10. Other (please specify) 11. Don't know 12. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Access to markets	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	4.13.7	[Follow up to 4.13.5] If "Yes, some items are not available": Which items were not consistently available?	Select multiple (select category first, then list specific items): 1. Food items: fresh vegetables/fruits 2. Food items: fresh fish/meat/eggs 3. Food items: Other (please specify) 4. NFIs: Hygiene items for women 5. NFIs: Hygiene items for men 6. NFIs: Household items 7. NFIs: Fuel 8. Water 9. Medicine or health-related items 10. Other (please specify) 11. Don't know 12. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Access to financial services	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.13	Types of financial service providers accessible to respondents, by %	4.13.8	What types of financial service providers do you have access to in or around your mahalla?	Select multiple: 1. Banks 2. Hawala 3. Financial services provided by local businesses (e.g. petrol stations) 4. Financial services provided by members of the Libyan community 5. Financial services provided by other refugees or migrants 6. Financial services provided by an employer 7. Financial services provided by a smuggler 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Money storage	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.14	Main ways respondents store cash, by %	4.14.1	[Follow up to 4.11.1] If >0: If you save part of your income, how do you store your salary/money?	Select multiple: 1. In a safe place at home; 2. Transfer back to home country; 3. Carry it on me; 4. Put it in a bank account; 5. Give it to my employer 6. Give it to my smuggler 7. Ask refugee and migrant friends to store it 8. Ask Libyan friends to store it 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer
Cash and Markets	Money transfer	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.15	Main ways respondents send remittances, by %	4.15.1	If you transfer some of your money back to your home country (send remittances), how do you send it home? Hint: If a set fee is paid for each transfer, please estimate what % of the transferred money this usually amounts to' after the other hint (If the respondent has to pay 20 cents extra to transfer 1 USD, then you should write 20%)	Select multiple: 1. Do not transfer money to home country 2. Official money transfer agency 3. Unofficial money transfer agency 3. Hawala system; 4. Through a person I know who travels regularly back home; 5. Through bank account; 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer

Cash and Markets	Money transfer	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	4.15	Main ways respondents send remittances, by %	4.15.2	<p>[Follow up to 4.15.1] If any option from 2 to 6: If you transfer some of your money back to your home country (send remittances), what percent extra do you have to pay to transfer each unit of currency?</p> <p>Hint: If the respondent has to pay 20 cents extra to transfer 1 USD, then you should write 20%. If a set fee is paid for each transfer, please estimate what % of the transferred money this usually amounts to.</p>	Integer
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Cash and Markets	Livelihoods coping mechanisms	Event/shock conditions Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Coping mechanisms	4.16	% of respondents who resorted to using one or more coping mechanisms in the last 30 days due to a lack of resources	4.16.1	During the past 30 days, did you have to engage in any of the following activities to cope with a lack of resources to meet your basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	To each of the following, select "Not applicable/This coping strategy is not available to me," "Yes," "No, had no need to use this coping strategy," "No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again": 1. Sold non-productive household assets or goods (TV, household appliance, furniture, gold, etc.) 2. Sold productive household assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, car, etc.) 3. Spent savings 4. Borrowed money 5. Purchased food on credit or borrowed food 6. Reduced expenditures on essential non-food items (water, hygiene items, etc.) 7. Reduced expenses on health or medicine 8. Child or children dropped out of school 9. Delayed or skipped paying rent 10. Asked strangers for money or food 11. Took an additional job 12. Respondent accepted socially degrading, exploitative, high-risk, or illegal work 13. HH minor member accepted socially degrading, exploitative, high-risk, or illegal work 14. Child marriage (i.e., marriage of a household member aged 17 or younger) 15. Other (please specify)
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Cash and Markets	Livelihoods coping mechanisms	Humanitarian conditions	Coping mechanisms	4.16	% of respondents who resorted to using one or more coping mechanisms in the last 30 days due to a lack of resources	4.16.2	[Follow up to 4.16.1] If "Yes" to any of the options: What is the main reason why these coping strategies were used?	Select multiple: 1. Accessing food 2. Paying for healthcare 3. Paying for education 4. Paying for shelter 5. Paying for other basic needs 6. Paying smuggler(s) 7. Paying a ransom 8. Sending money to family in country of origin 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	5.1	% of respondents living in substandard shelter type (e.g., unfinished room(s), public space not usually used for shelter, private space not usually used for shelter, tent or caravan, temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO, camp)	5.1.1	What type of shelter do you live in?	Select one: 1. Apartment (including one-room apartments) 2. House 3. Unfinished room(s) 4. Public building not usually used for shelter (school, mosque, etc.) 5. Private building not usually used for shelter (basement, garage, store, warehouse, work site, etc.) 6. Tent or caravan 7. Temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO 8. Connection house 9. Hotel 10. Camp or informal settlement for displaced persons 11. Outdoors (no shelter at all) 12. Other (please specify) 13. Don't know 14. Prefer not to answer

Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.1	% of respondents living in substandard shelter type (e.g., unfinished room(s), public space not usually used for shelter, private space not usually used for shelter, tent or caravan, temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO, camp)	5.1.2	[Follow up to 5.1.1] If "Apartment," "Unfinished room(s)," "House," "Unfinished room(s)," "Temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO," or "Hotel": How many rooms are in your shelter?	Integer (must be >0)
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	5.2	% of respondents with security of tenure for shelter (e.g., legal tenancy agreement)	5.2.1	How would you describe your occupancy status?	Select one: 1. Ownership 2. Rental (with written contract) 3. Rental (with verbal agreement) 4. Housing provided by public authority 5. Housing provided by employer 6. Housing provided by smuggler 7. Being hosted for free (not including by employer) 8. Squatting (without consent of owner) 9. Living in the streets or public space 10. Other (please specify) 11. Don't know 12. Prefer not to answer
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.3	Among respondents who rent, rental cost per month	5.3.1	[Follow up to 5.2.1] If 'Rental (with written contract) or rental (with verbal agreement)': How much does your rental property cost per month (in LYD)?	Integer

Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.4	Among respondents who rent, direction of change in rental cost since the beginning of 2019	5.4.1	[Follow up to 5.2.1] If "Rental (with written contract)" or "Rental (with verbal agreement)": Has the rent increased or decreased since the beginning of 2019?	Select one: 1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. No change 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.5	Among respondents who are hosted for free, type of host by %	5.5.1	[Follow up to 5.2.1] If "Being hosted for free": Who is hosting you for free?	Select one: 1. Family member 2. Migrant friend 3. Libyan friend 4. Other: please specify
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Forecasted priority needs/concerns	5.6	Respondents' main shelter-related concerns, by %	5.6.1	What are your main shelter-related concerns?	Select up to three: 1. No shelter-related concerns 2. There is no shelter 3. Shelters are overcrowded 4. Homes are so damaged that they are uninhabitable 5. Unexploded remnants of war and landmines 6. Building materials to repair shelters are unavailable 7. Building services/skills are unavailable 8. Lack of access to basic utilities 9. Partial access to basic utilities 10. Lack of basic household items 11. Lack of privacy 12. Insecurity or conflict 13. Lack of gender-sensitive WASH facilities (bathing, washing, toilet, etc) 14. Other (please specify) 15. Don't know 16. Prefer not to answer

Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Impact Humanitarian conditions Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Impact on people Living standards Forecasted priority needs/concerns	5.7	% of respondents living in damaged shelters	5.7.1	How would you describe the overall condition of your shelter? Please refer to the reference pictures below. (Hint: Shelters that were damaged in the past but have been fully repaired should be coded as "No damage / negligible damage.")	Select one: 1. No damage / negligible damage 2. Light damage (repairs needed, but shelter is livable) 3. Medium damage 4. Heavy damage (shelter is not livable without repairs) 5. Destroyed (shelter needs to be reconstructed)
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.8	% of respondents having access to dignified shelter	5.8.1	Who do you live with? Hint: If the respondent lives in a large open shelter (like a warehouse, a work site with bunk beds, etc.), they should refer to the people currently living in the shelter with them. If the respondent lives in a divided building, they should refer to the people sharing rooms that they personally use. If the respondent lives in an undivided house, they should refer to the people currently living in the house with them	Select multiple: 1. I live alone 2. I live with family 3. I live with Libyan friends 4. I live with migrant friends 5. I live with colleagues 6. I live with my employer 7. I live with my landlord 8. I live with other refugees/migrants that I did not previously know 9. I live with Libyans that I did not previously know 10. Other (please specify) 11. Don't know 12. Prefer not to answer
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.8	% of respondents having access to dignified shelter	5.8.2	How many people do you share your accommodation with? Hint: If the respondent lives in a large open shelter (like a warehouse, a work site with bunk beds, etc.), they should estimate the total number of people currently living in the shelter with them. If the respondent lives in a divided building, they should only count the people sharing the rooms they personally live in.	Integer

Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.8	% of respondents having access to dignified shelter	5.8.3	Is your cooking space separate from the rest of your living space?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.8	% of respondents having access to dignified shelter	5.8.4	What is the total area of your accommodation (excluding the cooking space and bathing/toilet facilities if they are separate)? Hint: If the respondent lives in a large open shelter (like a warehouse, a work site with bunk beds, etc.), they should estimate the total area of the shelter. If the respondent lives in a divided building, they should estimate the area of the rooms they personally live in.	Integer (square metres)

Shelter & NFI	Shelter	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	5.9	Respondents' main challenges to accessing shelter, by %	5.9.1	What are the biggest challenges you face in accessing shelter?	Select three: 1. Do not face any challenges 2. Do not have the appropriate documents 3. Do not have enough money 4. Discriminatory treatment/Landlords do not trust me 5. Do not have the right contacts to find a place 6. Fear of being overcharged 7. Lack of information about finding shelter 8. Lack of freedom of movement 9. Tensions with host community 10. Safety and security concerns (threat, danger, etc) 11. Other (please specify) 12. Don't know 13. Prefer not to answer
Shelter & NFI	Housing, land, and property rights	Humanitarian conditions Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Living standards Forecasted priority needs/concerns	5.10	% of respondents threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason	5.10.1	Have you experienced eviction or the threat of eviction within the past 6 months?	Select one: 1. Yes, have been threatened with eviction 2. Yes, have been recently evicted 3. No 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer

Shelter & NFI	Housing, land, and property rights	Humanitarian conditions Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Living standards Forecasted priority needs/concerns	5.10	% of respondents threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason	5.10.2	[Follow up to 5.10.1] If 'Yes, have been threatened with eviction' or 'Yes, have been recently evicted': Why do you think you were evicted / threatened with eviction?	Select multiple: 1. Forced eviction, i.e. from armed group pressure or land-grabbing 2. Land acquisitions 3. Clearance of camp/public space by authorities 4. Discrimination based on ethnicity/nationality 5. Cannot afford rent 6. No documentation to prove legal ownership 7. Lack of rental contract 8. Punitive or retaliatory actions 9. Authorities requested that you leave 10. Host family no longer able to host our family 11. Request to vacate from owner of building/land 12. Lack of required documents 13. Other (please specify) 14. Don't know 15. Prefer not to answer
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Shelter & NFI	NFI	Humanitarian conditions Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Living standards Forecasted priority needs/concerns	5.11	<p>% of respondents that own the basic items needed to lead and sustain a minimum decent standard of living, by number and types of items owned</p> <p>% of respondents lacking sufficient blankets and/or winter clothing for the forthcoming winter season</p>	5.11.1	Select one of the following options for each item on the list of household objects.	<p>Select one:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I do not own this object 2. I own this but need another / more 3. I own enough of this and do not need more 4. Other (please specify) 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to answer <p>Household objects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mattresses 2. Blankets 3. Bedding items (sheets, pillows) 4. Carpets 5. Clothing for cold weather 6. Heating systems 7. Gas/electric stove 8. Cooking set/items 9. Mosquito nets 10. Water storage containers (water tank, jerry cans, etc.) 11. Solar lamp 12. Mobile phone (smart phone) 13. Mobile phone (non-smart phone) 14. Radio 15. TV 16. Desktop or laptop computer 17. Generator 18. Construction materials and equipment
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WASH	Water	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	6.1	% of respondents having access to an improved and accessible drinking water source % of respondents relying on unimproved sources of water over the past 30 days	6.1.1	What was the main source of drinking water you used over the past 30 days?	Select one: 1. Public network (connected to the shelter) 2. Bottled water 3. Water trucking 4. Tap accessible to the public 5. Protected well (e.g. in your house or in the mosque) 6. Unprotected well 7. Surface water (lakes, ponds, rivers, etc.) 8. Rainwater 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer
WASH	Water	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.1	% of respondents having access to an improved and accessible drinking water source	6.1.2	[Follow up to 6.1.1] If "Bottled water," "Tap accessible to the public," "Protected well," "Unprotected well," "Surface water," "Rainwater," or "Other": How far is the main source of drinking water from your dwelling?	Select one: 1. Up to 100m 2. 101-200m 3. 201-300m 4. 301-400m 5. 401-500m 6. 500m or more
WASH	Water	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.2	% of respondents satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water	6.2.1	In the last month, has there been any time when you did not have a sufficient quantity of drinking water to meet your daily needs?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer

WASH	Water	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	6.2	% of respondents satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water	6.2.2	How would you describe the quality of the drinking water from the main source you used during the last 30 days?	Select multiple: 1. Water is fine to drink 2. Taste is not good 3. Smell is not good 4. Water is discoloured 5. Water causes health issues (like diarrhea) 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
WASH	Water	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.3	% of respondents who practice household water treatment	6.3.1	What methods do you use, if any, to improve the quality of your drinking water?	Select multiple: 1. No treatment methods used 2. Boiling 3. Disinfection (tablets, iodine, etc.) 4. Water filters 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
WASH	Water	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.4	Consistency of access to water from the public network by the respondent within the last 7 days	6.4.1	Over the past 7 days, on how many days did you have access to drinking water from the public network?	Select one: 1. Every day (7 days) 2. Most days (4-6 days) 3. Rarely (1-3 days) 4. Not at all (0 days) 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to answer
WASH	Sanitation	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	6.5	% of respondents with access to functional and accessible sanitation facilities	6.5.1	What kind of toilet do you have access to inside your shelter or within easy reach?	Select multiple: 1. Flush toilet (Arabic or Western) 2. Pour toilet (Arabic or Western) 3. Dry pit latrine (without water) 4. No toilet inside shelter or within easy reach 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer

WASH	Sanitation	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.5	% of respondents with access to functional and accessible sanitation facilities	6.5.2	[Follow up to 6.5.1] If "No toilet inside shelter or within easy reach": How far is the nearest accessible toilet from your dwelling?	Select one: 1. Up to 100m 2. 101-200m 3. 201-300m 4. 301-400m 5. 401-500m 6. 500m or more
WASH	Sanitation	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.6	% of respondents who practice safe disposal of solid waste	6.6.1	How did you most often dispose of trash over the past 30 days?	Select multiple: 1. Collected by the municipality, waste management service (private or public), or other authority 2. Put in a public place designated for waste disposal, to be collected later 3. Left in the road or in a public place not designated for waste disposal 4. Buried or burned 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
WASH	Sanitation	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.6	% of respondents who practice safe disposal of solid waste	6.6.2	[Follow up to 6.6.1] If "Put in a public place designated for waste disposal, to be collected later," "Left in the road or in a public place not designated for waste disposal," "Buried or burned," or "Other": How far is the trash disposal point from your dwelling?	Select one: 1. Up to 100m 2. 101-200m 3. 201-300m 4. 301-400m 5. 401-500m 6. 500m or more

WASH	Sanitation	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.7	Frequency of trash collection	6.7.1	[Follow up to 6.6.1] If "Collected by the municipality...": How frequently is your trash collected?	Select one: 1. More than once per week 2. Once per week 3. Once every two weeks 4. Once per month 5. Less frequently than once per month 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
WASH	Hygiene	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	6.8	% of respondents without access to essential hygiene items, by needs and reasons	6.8.1	Among these products, are there any that you require but are unable to purchase?	Select multiple: 1. There are no hygiene products that we require but are unable to purchase 2. Soap (liquid and bar) 3. Disinfectant - surface cleaner (powder, liquid detergent) 4. Toothpaste 5. Clean toothbrushes 6. Sanitary pads 7. Baby diapers 8. Water container (or Jerry can) 9. Shampoo 10. Dishwashing liquid 11. Other (please specify) 12. Don't know 13. Prefer not to answer
WASH	Hygiene	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	6.8	% of respondents without access to essential hygiene items, by needs and reasons	6.8.2	[Follow up to 6.8.1] If "Soap," "Disinfectant," "Toothpaste," "Clean toothbrushes," "Sanitary pads," "Baby diapers," "Water container," "Shampoo," or "Dishwashing liquid": If there were products in that list that you require but are unable to purchase, what is the main reason why you can't purchase them?	Select multiple: 1. Too expensive 2. Not available in the market 3. Can't reach the market 4. Quality not good 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer

Health	Access to healthcare	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.1	% of respondents who successfully received health care in response to illnesses in the last 15 days	7.1.1	Have you been ill in the past 15 days?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Health	Access to healthcare	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.1	% of respondents who successfully received health care in response to illnesses in the last 15 days	7.1.2	[Follow up to 7.1.1] If "Yes": Did you go to a health facility to access the needed health care?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Health	Access to healthcare	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.2	% of respondents who face challenges in accessing health care when they need it	7.2.1	Do you face any challenges accessing health care when you need it?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer

Health	Access to healthcare	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards Coping mechanisms	7.2	% of respondents who face challenges in accessing health care when they need it	7.2.2	[Follow up to 7.2.1] If Yes, what are the main reasons for you to have limited or no access to healthcare (3 reasons maximum)?	<p>Select up to three:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health facilities have been damaged or destroyed 2. Distance to health facilities is too far 3. Route to health facilities is unsafe 4. Presence of explosive hazards 5. No available health facilities that can accept new patients 6. No/lack of money to pay for care 7. Lack of means of transport to get to the healthcare facilities 8. Lack of medical staff in general 9. Lack of female medical staff in particular 10. Lack of private room(s) for receiving confidential care 11. Lack of medicines 12. Lack of medical supplies 13. Lack of documentation 14. Price barriers to access medical aid 15. Linguistic barriers 16. No available health facilities that accept refugees/migrants 17. Did not know where to go 18. For females, denial of permission from family members to visit health facility 19. For females, absence of male companion to accompany during visit to health facility 20. Afraid to become known as a migrant 21. Other (please specify) 22. Don't know 23. Prefer not to answer
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Health	Access to healthcare	Humanitarian conditions	Coping mechanisms	7.3	Coping mechanisms used to make up for the need to pay for health care, by %	7.3.1	[Follow up to 7.2.2] If "No/lack of money to pay for care": What do you do when you do not have enough money to pay for all the healthcare that is needed?	<p>Select multiple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revert to non-medical alternatives (e.g., traditional medicine, home treatments) 2. Prioritize emergency cases 3. Get medical treatment from individuals without professional training 4. Use expired medicine or recycle medical items (e.g., syringes) 5. Travel abroad for required medical treatment 6. Travel to other manitkas for required medical treatment 7. Self-treatment 8. Do not seek medical help 9. Reduce expenditures on other needs (education, NFIs, food) 10. Visit health centre managed by NGO 11. Visit Libyan medical doctor outside medical facilities 12. Visit foreign medical doctor outside medical facilities, 13. Other (please specify) 14. Don't know 15. Prefer not to answer
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Health	Access to healthcare	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.4	Length of time it takes respondent to travel from their place of residence to the nearest health service provider	7.4.1	How do you travel from your place of residence to the nearest health service provider?	Select one: 1. Have not visited a local health service provider 2. No way to get there 3. By car 4. By foot 5. By bicycle 6. By public transport 7. Driven there by somebody I know 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer
Health	Access to healthcare	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.4	Length of time it takes respondent to travel from their place of residence to the nearest health service provider	7.4.2	[Follow up to 7.4.1] If any option from 3 to 8 selected: How much time does it take you to travel from your place of residence to the nearest health service provider using this form of travel?	Select one: 1. Below 15 min 2. 15 - 29 min 3. 30 - 59 min 4. 1 - 2 hours 5. More than 2 hours 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Health	Antenatal care	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.5	% of female respondents gave live birth in the last 2 years who were assisted by a qualified health care provider	7.5.1	[Follow up to 1.7.1] If 'Female': Did you give live birth in Libya during the 2 last years?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer

Health	Antenatal care	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.5	% of female respondents gave live birth in the last 2 years who were assisted by a qualified health care provider	7.5.2	[Follow up to 7.5.1] If Yes (>0): Who assisted in the delivery?	Select multiple: 1. No one 2. Obstetrician 3. General practitioner 4. Certified midwife 5. Uncertified midwife 6. Nurse 7. Relatives / Friends 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer
Health	Chronic Disease	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	7.6	% of respondents reporting to be suffering from a medically-diagnosed chronic disease, by type of chronic disease	7.6.1	Do you suffer from any chronic disease?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Health	Chronic Disease	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	7.6	% of respondents reporting to be suffering from a medically-diagnosed chronic disease, by type of chronic disease	7.6.2	[Follow up to 7.6.1] If "Yes": Which diseases do you suffer from?	Select multiple: 1. Blood pressure 2. Heart disease 3. Diabetes 4. Asthma 5. Joint pain (arthritis) 6. Chronic back pain 7. Cataract 8. Stomach ulcers 9. Kidney failure 10. Epilepsy 11. Other (please specify) 12. Don't know 13. Prefer not to answer

Health	Chronic Disease	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.7	Among respondents reported to be suffering from a medically-diagnosed chronic disease, % that have access to the required doctors, tests, and medicines	7.7.1	[Follow up to question 7.6.1] If "Yes": Do you have adequate access to the needed health care services to treat this condition? (Note for enumerators: If respondents do not understand what is meant by "health care services," tell them that this means medical consultations, tests and medicines.)	Select one: 1. Yes, adequate access 2. Limited access (sometimes, limited quantity..) 3. No access 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer
Health	Chronic Disease	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.7	Among respondents reported to be suffering from a medically-diagnosed chronic disease, % that have access to the required doctors, tests, and medicines	7.7.2	[Follow up to 7.7.1] If "Limited access" or "No access": What are the services that are not available (when needed or prescribed)?	Select multiple: 1. No access to the health facility 2. Lack of availability of specialized consultation 3. Lack of availability of general practitioners for the follow-up 4. Lack of availability of radiologic tests (X-Ray, Ultrasound, Scan, MRI) 5. Lack of availability of biologic tests (blood test, urinary test..) 6. Lack of availability of specialized medical investigation (fibroscopy, angiography ..) 7. Lack of availability of medicines 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer

Health	Psychological Distress	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	7.8	% of respondents that report experiencing signs of psychological distress	7.8.1	Within the past 4 weeks, have you experienced any of the following? (select all that apply)	Select Multiple: 1. Feeling little interest or pleasure doing things that you/they normally like 2. Feeling down, depressed or hopeless 3. Feeling tired or having little energy for no good reason 4. Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep or sleeping too much 5. Felt so nervous that nothing could calm you down 6. Felt so afraid that nothing could calm you down 7. Felt so angry that you felt out of control 8. Prefer not to answer
Health	Disability	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	7.10	% of respondents who have physical or cognitive difficulties (for example: mobility, hearing, sight, communicating) which impact their ability to carry out day-to-day activities such as working, studying, walking, getting dressed, and remembering things	7.10.1	Do you have physical or cognitive difficulties (for example: mobility, hearing, sight, communicating) which impact your ability to carry out day-to-day activities such as working, studying, walking, getting dressed, and remembering things?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer

Health	Disability	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	7.10	% of respondents who have physical or cognitive difficulties (for example: mobility, hearing, sight, communicating) which impact their ability to carry out day-to-day activities such as working, studying, walking, getting dressed, and remembering things	7.10.2	[Follow up to 7.10.1] If "Yes": Do you fall into any of the following categories:	Select one: 1. No difficulty carrying out daily activities 2. Minor difficulties carrying out daily activities but do not need assistance or attention 3. Some difficulties carrying out daily activities and need some assistance and attention (e.g., for 1-2 hours/day) 4. A lot of difficulty carrying out daily activities and need quite a bit of assistance and attention (e.g., for 3-6 hours/day) 5. Cannot carry out daily activities independently and need permanent assistance and attention
Health	Disability	Event/shock	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities	7.10	% of respondents who have physical or cognitive difficulties (for example: mobility, hearing, sight, communicating) which impact their ability to carry out day-to-day activities such as working, studying, walking, getting dressed, and remembering things	7.10.3	[Follow up to 7.10.1] If "Yes": What was the cause of the disability?	Select one: 1. Congenital origin (i.e., present since birth) 2. Illness 3. Mine, unexploded ordnance (UXO), or improvised explosive device (IED) 4. Was shot/injured by a weapon of war 5. Road accident 6. Domestic accident 7. Pregnancy complications (i.e., complications to the mother) 8. Other (please specify) 9. Prefer not to answer

Health	Disability	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.11	Among respondents who have physical or cognitive difficulties (for example: mobility, hearing, sight, communicating) which impact their ability to carry out day-to-day activities such as working, studying, walking, getting dressed, and remembering things, % that have access to the needed health care	7.11.1	[Follow up to 7.10.1] If "Yes": Do you have adequate access to the health care that you need to treat or manage your condition? (Note for enumerators: If respondents do not understand what is meant by "health care services," tell them that this means medical consultations, tests, medicines and equipment.)	<p>Select one:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, adequate access 2. Limited access (only sometimes, limited quantity, etc.) 3. No access 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer
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Health	Disability	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	7.11	Among respondents who have physical or cognitive difficulties (for example: mobility, hearing, sight, communicating) which impact their ability to carry out day-to-day activities such as working, studying, walking, getting dressed, and remembering things, % that have access to the needed health care	7.11.2	[Follow up to 7.11.1] If "No access" or "Limited access": What are the services that are not available (when needed or prescribed)?	Select multiple: 1. Lack of physical therapy and/or rehabilitation 2. Lack of wheelchair 3. Lack of other assistive devices (e.g., prosthetic limbs or hearing aids) 4. Lack of psychosocial support 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Referral				N/A	Handicap International contact information (Tripoli)	N/A	[Follow up to 1.1.1 and 7.10.1] If the respondent is in the mantika of Tripoli AND they have a disability: You have said that you have physical or cognitive difficulties which impact your ability to carry out day-to-day activities. There is an international organization called Handicap International which operates in Tripoli and may be able to offer support. To learn if you are eligible for this support, here is a phone number that you can call, if you wish: 092 307 2273.	

Referral				N/A	Handicap International contact information (Misrata)	N/A	[Follow up to 1.1.1 and 7.10.1] If the respondent is in the mantika of Misrata AND they have a disability: You have said that you have physical or cognitive difficulties which impact your ability to carry out day-to-day activities. There is an international organization called Handicap International which operates in Misrata and may be able to offer support. To learn if you are eligible for this support, here is a phone number that you can call, if you wish: 092 307 2276.	
Referral				N/A	Handicap International contact information (Benghazi)	N/A	[Follow up to 1.1.1 and 7.10.1] If the respondent is in the mantika of Benghazi AND they have a disability: You have said that you have physical or cognitive difficulties which impact your ability to carry out day-to-day activities. There is an international organization called Handicap International which operates in Benghazi and may be able to offer support. To learn if you are eligible for this support, here is a phone number that you can call, if you wish: 094 424 3979.	

Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.1	% of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in school	8.1.1	<p>[Follow up to 1.9.3 and 1.9.4]: If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: How many school aged children (6-17) in your HH are officially enrolled in a formal school in Libya?</p> <p>Hint: A formal school is any public or state-recognised private school providing planned education to children.</p>	<p>Enter an integer for each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boys (6-10) 2. Boys (11-17) 3. Girls (6-10) 4. Girls (11-17)
Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.2	% of school-aged children within the HH who are enrolled in school and regularly attended during the 2018-2019 academic year	8.2.1	<p>[Follow up to 8.1.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: Of the school-aged children who are enrolled in school, how many of them regularly attended school during the 2018-2019 academic year?</p>	<p>Enter an integer for each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boys (6-10) 2. Boys (11-17) 3. Girls (6-10) 4. Girls (11-17)
Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.3	Reported length of time during which children within the HH who are not enrolled in school have not been attending education services	8.3.1	<p>[Follow up to 1.9.3, 1.9.4 & 8.1.1] Subtract 8.1.1 from (1.9.3 + 1.9.4), display question if answer is >0: Of the school-aged children who are neither enrolled in school nor attending school, for how long have they not attended school? (This does not include not attending during school holidays)</p>	<p>Enter number of girls and number of boys for each:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 1 month 2. 1-3 months 3. 4-6 months 4. More than 6 months 5. Entire 2018-2019 school year

Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.4	Main types of education available to children in HH	8.4.1	[Follow up to 1.9.3 and 1.9.4]: If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: What type of education do the children in your household have access to in this baladiya?	Select multiple: 1. No access to formal education 2. Public school 3. Private school 4. Madrasa 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Education	Access to education	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living conditions	8.5	Most cited reasons for the non-enrolled children not attending school, by %	8.5.1	[Follow up to 1.9.3, 1.9.4 & 8.1.1] Subtract 8.1.1 from (1.9.3 + 1.9.4), display question if answer is >0: Of the school-aged children in your household who are neither enrolled in school nor attending school, why are they not attending school? Please select up to five main reasons from the below categories.	Select multiple: 1. Problems with school infrastructure, or school is used for other purpose 2. Problems with means, transport, materials, or food 3. Problems with quality, curriculum, or capacity 4. Problems with safety and security 5. Problems with child's health or behavior, lack of documentation, child marriage or pregnancy, discrimination, or the need for the child to work at home or for a salary 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer

Education	Access to education	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living conditions	8.5	Most cited reasons for the non-enrolled children not attending school, by %	8.5.2	[Follow up to 8.5.1] If "Problems with school infrastructure, or school is used for other purpose": What are the specific problems around school infrastructure that have contributed to the school-aged children not attending school?	Select multiple: 1. Lack of basic amenities at school (potable water, heat, electricity) 2. Lack of infrastructure (school buildings or classrooms) to accommodate all children 3. Lack of latrines separated by sex 4. Local schools overcrowded/lack of space in local schools 5. School is used for other purpose 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
Education	Access to education	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living conditions	8.5	Most cited reasons for the non-enrolled children not attending school, by %	8.5.3	[Follow up to 8.5.1] If "Problems with means, transport, materials, or food": What are the specific problems around means, transport, materials, or food that have contributed to the school-aged children not attending school?	Select multiple: 1. Distance or transport constraint 2. School fees or costs 3. Lack of teaching and learning materials or supplies 4. Lack of food 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Education	Access to education	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living conditions	8.5	Most cited reasons for the non-enrolled children not attending school, by %	8.5.4	[Follow up to 8.5.1] If "Problems with quality, curriculum, or capacity": What are the specific problems around quality, curriculum, or capacity that have contributed to the school-aged children not attending school?	Select multiple: 1. Language 2. One or more school level is not available (pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary). 3. Lack of teachers 4. Poor quality of teaching 5. Education is not seen as useful 6. What is taught is not culturally or age appropriate 7. Other (please specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer

Education	Access to education	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living conditions	8.5	Most cited reasons for the non-enrolled children not attending school, by %	8.5.5	[Follow up to 8.5.1] If "Problems with safety and security": What are the specific problems around safety and security that have contributed to the school-aged children not attending school?	Select multiple: 1. Insecurity on the way to school or in the area (real or perceived) 2. The child joined an armed group or military. 3. Emotional or physical abuse by teachers (corporal punishment, humiliation, corporal punishment etc.); 4. Emotional or physical abuse by peers (bullying, fighting, discrimination, etc) 5. Displaced by conflict 6. Displaced by natural disaster 7. Abduction/detention 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer
Education	Access to education	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living conditions	8.5	Most cited reasons for the non-enrolled children not attending school, by %	8.5.6	[Follow up to 8.5.1] If "Problems with child's health or behavior, lack of documentation, child marriage or pregnancy, discrimination, or the need for the child to work at home or for a salary": What are the specific problems around child vulnerabilities (health/behavior, documentation, etc.) that have contributed to the school-aged children not attending school?	Select multiple: 1. The child has a prolonged illness. 2. The child has a disability (access issue). 3. The child is on the move. 4. Lack of documentation 5. Child marriage 6. Social discrimination (due to ethnicity, religion, poverty, gender, health, disability, or other) 7. Suspended or expelled for performance or behaviour issues 8. The child is pregnant, lactating, or has a child of her own. 9. The child is busy with chores. 10. The child works. 11. Other (please specify) 12. Don't know 13. Prefer not to answer

Education	Access to education	n/a	n/a	8.6	% of respondents wishing the children in their household to access education while in Libya	8.6.1	[Follow up to 1.9.3, 1.9.4 & 8.1.1] Subtract 1.9.3 + 1.9.4 from 8.1.1, display question if answer is >0: Would you like the children in your household that are not attending school to access education while in Libya?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 99. Prefer not to answer
Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.7	Most cited issues faced while attending education services	8.7.1	[Follow up to 8.1.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: Have any children in your household ever faced any of these issues when attending school in Libya?	Select multiple: 1. Lack of functioning latrines 2. Lack of separate and safe toilets for boys and girls 3. Lack of clean water 4. Lack of accessibility for students living with disabilities 5. Overcrowding 6. Poor quality of teachers 7. Violence from teachers (excluding sexual violence or harassment) 8. Bullying/violence from other students (excluding sexual violence or harassment) 9. Sexual violence or harassment 10. Discrimination 11. Attempted recruitment by armed actors 12. School building conversion into other purposes (displaced accommodation, military barracks, etc.) 13. Other (please specify) 14. Don't know 15. Prefer not to answer

Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.8	% of HH children attending non-formal education programmes, by type	8.8.1	[Follow up to 1.9.3 and 1.9.4]: If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: Are the children in your household attending any kind of non-formal education, in other words, education that is completely outside the formal school system?	Enter an integer for the number of boys and the number of girls attending each of the following: 1. Attending formal Libyan school unofficially 2. Attending non-formal/unrecognized private school 3. Non formal education at NGO centre 4. Employer providing professional training 5. Non-formal education at home 6. Non formal education at faith-based organization 7. Non formal education at community centre 8. Non formal education at Museum/libraries 9. Homeschooling/self-learning 10. Other (please specify)
Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.9	Average frequency of access to education for HH children	8.9.1	[Follow up to 8.8.1]: If any option from 2 to 11 was selected: How often do the children in your household have access to non-formal education?	Select one: 1. Five days a week 2. Between four and two times per week 3. Once a week 4. Few days per month 99. Prefer not to answer

Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	8.10	Main types of education available to refugee and migrant children	8.10.1	What type of formal education do refugee and migrant children have access to in this baladiya?	Select multiple: 1. No access to education 2. Public school 3. Private school 4. Madrasa 5. Other (please specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Education	Access to education	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards Coping mechanisms	8.11	Main coping mechanisms to lack of access to formal education for refugee and migrant children	8.11.1	What kinds of non-formal education do refugee and migrant children have access to in this baladiya?	Select multiple: 1. No access to non-formal education 2. Attending formal Libyan school unofficially 3. Attending unofficial or unrecognised private school 4. Non formal education at NGO centre 5. Employer providing professional training 6. Non-formal education at home 7. Non formal education at faith-based organization 8. Non formal education at community centre 9. Non formal education at Museum/libraries 10. Homeschooling/self-learning 11. Other: (specify) 12. Don't know 13. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.1	% of refugees and migrants who feel in danger in their current baladiya in Libya	9.1.1	Do you feel like you are in danger in this baladiya?	Select one: 1. Yes, 2. No, 98. Don't know 99. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Safety and Security	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	9.2	Main insecurity factors reported by respondents, by %	9.2.1	<p>[Follow up to 9.1.1] If 'Yes': Note for enumerators: do not read out the list. Why do you feel in danger?</p>	<p>Select multiple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have no one who can help me 2. I am afraid of or affected by conflict in my area 3. I am afraid of being robbed 4. I was previously robbed 5. I am afraid of being arrested because of lack of documents 6. I was previously arrested because lack of documents 7. I am afraid of being arrested for other reasons (not related to documents) 8. I was previously arrested for other reasons (not related to documents) 9. I was previously threatened 10. I am afraid of being held captive or detained against my will 11. I was previously held captive or detained against my will 12. I am afraid of being kidnapped. 13. I was previously kidnapped 14. I am afraid of being tortured 15. I was previously tortured 16. I am afraid of being physically harassed (not sexually) 17. I previously suffered from physical harassment (not sexual) 18. I previously suffered from verbal harassment 19. I am afraid of being sexually harassed 20. I previously suffered from sexual harassment 21. I am afraid of or affected by environmental hazards 22. I am afraid of or affected by mine/ UXO risks 23. Other (please specify)
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Protection	Safety and Security	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	9.3	Main coping strategies for protection risks utilised by respondents, by %	9.3.1	<p>[Follow up to 9.2.1] If option 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21 or 22 was selected: Note for enumerators: do not read out the list. You said that you feel in danger in this baladiya. How do you try to avoid these risks?</p>	<p>Select multiple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is nothing I can do to avoid the risk 2. I avoid walking/staying alone 3. I avoid walking out at night time 4. I am cautious not to be noticed by strangers 5. I avoid taking always the same streets/routines 6. I always carry my belongings/savings with me 7. I hand my belongings/savings to a friend in Libya 8. I use a cashier 9. I carry a weapon to defend myself 10. I lock up the house 11. I move to another location 12. I stay inside/hidden until the situation improved 13. I seek protection by a Libyan 14. I seek protection by other refugees or migrants 15. Other (please specify) 16. Don't know 17. Prefer not to answer
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Protection	Safety and Security	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	9.4	Main factors which would have made respondents feel safer in Libya, by %	9.4.1	[Follow up to 9.1.1] If 'Yes': What would have made you feel safer/less vulnerable to the dangers in Libya?	Select multiple: 1. Having a shelter 2. Being with family or friends 4. Having a phone to communicate and ask for help 5. Having more economic resources 6. Being able to speak Arabic 7. Having the support of a Libyan person 8. Having official or ID documents 9. Having a job 10. Knowing other migrants who speak my language 11. Being a man/being a woman 12. Other (please specify) 13. Don't know 14. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security	Humanitarian conditions	Living standards	9.4	Main factors which would have made respondents feel safer in Libya	9.4.2	[Follow up to 9.4.1] If 'Having official or ID documents': Which documents would have made you feel safer/less vulnerable to the dangers in Libya?	Select multiple: 1. Property documents 2. Family book 3. Certificate of nationality 4. Passport 5. National ID card 6. Residence Certificate 7. Birth certificate 8. Refugee card 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.5	% of respondents reporting safety and security concerns for refugee and migrant children in the baladiya	9.5.1	What do you think are the safety and security concerns for refugee and migrant children (under 18) in your baladiya?	Select multiple: 1. None 2. Being robbed 3. Being threatened with violence 4. Being kidnapped 5. Suffering from torture 6. Suffering from physical harassment (not sexual) 7. Suffering from verbal harassment 8. Suffering from sexual harassment 9. Being killed 10. Being arrested or detained 11. Being exploited 12. Other (please specify) 13. Don't know 14. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.5	% of respondents reporting safety and security concerns for refugee and migrant children in the baladiya	9.5.2	[Follow up to 9.5.2] If any option from 2 to 12 was selected: Are girls and boys affected differently by the dangerous situations you mentioned?	1. No 2. Boys are more affected 3. Girls are more affected
Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.6	% of respondents reporting restricted freedom of movement in their current baladiya during the last year, by reason and length of time	9.6.1	Have you been able to move freely around this baladiya during all of the last year?	Select one: 1. Yes, 2. No, 98. Don't know 99. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.6	% of respondents reporting restricted freedom of movement in their current baladiya during the last year, by reason and length of time	9.6.2	[Follow up to 9.6.1] If 'No': Why were you unable to move freely around this baladiya?	Select multiple: 1. Conflict or insecurity 2. Lack of money to travel 3. Lack of means of transportation 4. I was kidnapped 5. I was arrested or detained 6. I was afraid of being arrested 7. Other (please specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.6	% of respondents reporting restricted freedom of movement in their current baladiya during the last year, by reason and length of time	9.6.3	[Follow up to 9.6.1] If 'Yes': How long were you unable to move freely for?	Select one: 1. less than one week 2. one week - less than two weeks 3. two weeks - less than one month 4. one to less than three months 5. three to less than six months 6. six months to a year 7. more than a year 8. Don't know 99. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security (Mine Action)	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.7	% of respondents reporting presence of explosive hazards at neighborhood level	9.7.1	Are you aware of the presence of any explosive hazards in your neighborhood?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Safety and Security (Mine Action)	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.7	% of respondents reporting presence of explosive hazards at neighborhood level	9.7.2	[Follow up to 9.7.1] If 'Yes': What course of action did you take?	Select one: 1. No action taken 2. Contacted hotline/emergency services 3. Contacted local authorities 4. Contacted a mine action authority (specify) 5. Contacted an international organisation 6. Self-help (i.e., cleared the explosive hazard themselves) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security (Mine Action)	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.8	% of respondents who have been made aware of the risk of explosive hazards	9.8.1	Have you received any form of information on the risk of explosive hazards?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security (Mine Action)	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.8	% of respondents who have been made aware of the risk of explosive hazards	9.8.2	[Follow up to 9.8.1] If 'Yes': From what source?	Select multiple: 1. Training session 2. Presentation/briefing 3. Community representative (i.e. a focal point going around talking to people) 4. Social media 5. Conventional media (TV/radio/newspaper) 6. Posters, flyers, or other printed material 7. School 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Safety and Security (Mine Action)	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.9	% of respondents injured in an explosive hazard and not receiving specialized assistance	9.9.1	Have you been harmed as a result of being exposed to an explosive hazards in the past? (Do not include being harmed by a household or work-related explosion, such as from a gas cylinder. This question relates only to weapons-related explosions.)	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security (Mine Action)	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.10	% of respondents injured in an explosive hazard, receiving assistance	9.10.1	[Follow up to 9.9.1] If 'Yes': Have you received any rehabilitation, health care, special assistance, or government assistance for your injury or impairment?	Select multiple: 1. Yes, financial support 2. Yes, psychological and psychosocial support 3. Yes, support in physical therapy and functional rehabilitation 4. Yes, donation of mobility devices (wheelchairs, crutches, etc.) 5. Yes, donation of prosthesis & orthotics (artificial limb, externally applied device, etc.) 6. Yes, other type of assistance (specify) 7. Assistance needed but none received 8. Do not need assistance 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Safety and Security (Mine Action)	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.10	% of respondents injured in an explosive hazard, receiving assistance	9.10.2	[Follow up to 9.10.1] If any option from 1 to 6 selected: From what source did you receive assistance for your injury or impairment?	Select multiple: 1. Public hospital 2. Private clinic 3. Family 4. Private donations 5. Local NGO 6. Municipal authorities 7. Religious authorities 8. International NGO 9. Social Solidarity Fund 10. Libyan doctor outside medical facility 11. Non-Libyan doctor 12. Other (please specify) 13. Don't know 14. Prefer not to answer
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Protection	Safety and Security	Event/shock conditions Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	9.11	% of respondents that indicate deliberate exclusion from services	9.11.1	Which of the following services have you needed to access in the past year in Libya?	Select multiple: 1. None 2. Public hospital, 3. Private hospital or clinic, 4. Mental health and psychosocial support 5. Sexual and reproductive health services 6. Gender-based violence assistance 7. Public education, 8. Private education 9. Banking, 10. Police assistance, 11. Rental accommodation, 12. Legal services (solicitor/lawyer) 13. Assistance from humanitarian organisations 14. Transport 15. Information on available basic services 16. Other (please specify) 17. Don't know 18. Prefer not to answer
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Protection	Safety and Security	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	9.11	% of respondents that indicate deliberate exclusion from services	9.11.2	[Follow up to 9.11.1] If any option from 2 to 12 was selected: Of the services you have needed within the past year, were you unable to access any of them?	Select "Was able to access without assistance", "Was able to access with the help of Libyan friends or colleagues" or "Was not able to access" for each option selected in 9.11.1 1. Public hospital, 2. Private hospital 3. Public education 4. Private education 5. Banking 6. Police assistance 7. Rental accommodation 8. Legal services (solicitor/lawyer) 9. Assistance from humanitarian organisations 10. Transport 11. Other
Protection	Safety and Security	Event/shock Humanitarian conditions	Underlying factors/pre-existing vulnerabilities Living standards	9.11	% of respondents that indicate deliberate exclusion from services	9.11.3	[Follow up to 9.11.2 - ask separately for each option from 1 to 11 for which "Was not able to access" was selected] If "Was not able to access" was selected for any option from 1 to 11: Why did you not have access to this service?	Select multiple: 1. I was deliberately excluded by the service providers 2. I had no money to pay for it 3. I was unable to move freely 4. I had no documents to access it 5. There was poor access or transport to the service 6. I did not know where to find the service 7. I could not speak the language of the service providers 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.12	% of respondents who indicate the involvement of refugee and migrants children in child labour in the past year	9.12.1	Have you encountered any refugee or migrant children under 18 that were working in this baladiya within the last year?	Select one: 1. No 2. Yes, I encountered boys working 3. Yes, I encounter girls working 4. Yes, I encountered both boys and girls working 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.12	% of respondents who indicate the involvement of refugee and migrants children in child labour in the past year	9.12.2	[Follow up to 9.12.1] If 'Yes': How many refugee or migrant children under 18 that were working in this baladiya did you encounter within the last year?	1. 1-10; 2. 11-20; 3. 21-50; 4. 51-100; 5. more than 100 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Safety and Security	Impact Humanitarian conditions	Impact on people Living standards	9.13	% of respondents who encountered at least one UASC in their current baladiya in the last year	9.13.1	Have you encountered any UASC (refugee or migrant children unaccompanied by their parents, relatives or legal guardian) in this baladiya within the last year?	Select one: 1. Yes, 2. No, 98. Don't know 99. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Migration Intentions	n/a	n/a	9.14	Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %	9.14.1	What are your migration intentions for the next 6 months?	Select one: 1. Stay in my current baladiya in Libya 2. Move to another baladiya in Libya 3. Leave Libya 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer

Protection	Migration Intentions	n/a	n/a	9.14	Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %	9.14.2	Why do you have these migration intentions?	Select multiple: 1. For employment/economic reasons 2. For security reasons 3. To be with family/friends 4. I came to Libya with the plan to travel to another country [only allow the enumerator to select if they chose 'Leave Libya' in last question] 5. I came to Libya with the plan to return home after a short amount of time [only allow the enumerator to select if they chose 'Leave Libya' in last question] 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Migration Intentions	n/a	n/a	9.14	Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %	9.14.3	[Follow up to 9.14.1] If 'Stay in my current baladiya in Libya' or 'Move to another baladiya in Libya': How long do you plan to stay in Libya for?	Select one: 1. Between 6 and 12 months 2. More than 1 year 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Protection	Migration Intentions	n/a	n/a	9.14	Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %	9.14.4	[Follow up to 9.14.1] If 'Leave Libya': Where do you want to go after Libya?	Select one: 1. Europe 2. Return to home country 3. Another African country 4. Elsewhere 5. Don't know 99. Prefer not to answer

Assistance	Priority Needs	Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Forecasted priority needs/concerns	11.1	Respondent's needs, ranked by %	11.1.1	Note for enumerators: do not read out the list. What are your top 3 priority needs?	Select three: 1. Access to cash 2. Food 3. Water 4. Shelter support 5. Medical care 6. Sanitation services 7. Electricity or fuel 8. Access to means of communication (mobile phone network coverage or mobile phone credit) 9. Household or hygiene items 10. Employment (livelihood opportunities) 11. Vocational training 12. Education for children 13. Child-friendly spaces or activities 14. Explosive hazard clearance, risk education, or services for survivors 15. Gender-based violence support 16. Psychosocial support (e.g., counseling) 17. Legal assistance (e.g., civil documentation, house/land/property, family law) 18. Other (please specify) 19. Don't know 20. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Assistance	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.2	% of respondents having received assistance, by modality and source	11.2.1	Did you receive humanitarian assistance during the previous 6 months?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer

Assistance	Assistance modality	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.2	% of respondents having received assistance, by modality and source	11.2.2	[Follow up to 11.2.1] If "Yes": What was the modality of the assistance received?	Select multiple: 1. cash 2. vouchers 3. in kind 4. Mixed (in-kind and cash/voucher) 5. Services (e.g., health care, education, PSS, GBV, case management, etc) 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Source of assistance	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.2	% of respondents having received assistance, by modality and source	11.2.3	[Follow up to 11.2.1] If "Yes": From what source?	Select multiple: 1. International organisations/NGOs 2. Local organisations 3. Private donations 4. Government or local authorities 5. Religious entities 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Assistance modality and source	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.2	% of respondents having received assistance, by modality and source	11.2.4	[Follow up to 11.2.1] If "Yes": Are you satisfied with the aid you received?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Assistance modality and source	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.2	% of respondents having received assistance, by modality and source	11.2.5	[Follow up to 11.2.4] If "No": Why were you not satisfied with the aid received?	Select one: 1. Quality not good enough 2. Quantity not enough 3. Other (please specify) 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer

Assistance	Barriers to access for humanitarian assistance	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.3	% of respondents reporting barriers to receiving humanitarian assistance	11.3.1	In the last year, did you face any barriers to receiving humanitarian assistance?	Select multiple: 1. No barriers faced in receiving humanitarian assistance / did not want to receive assistance 2. Not aware of any assistance 3. Lack of consent from actor controlling territory 4. Damage to roads leading to area of assistance 5. Insecurity travelling to area of assistance 6. Checkpoints or roadblocks 7. Presence of explosive hazards 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Preferences for assistance	Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Forecasted priority needs/concerns	11.4	Top preferred modality of assistance, by %	11.4.1	If you were to receive assistance in the future, what kind of assistance would you prefer to receive?	Select one: 1. In-kind (house repairs, construction materials, NFIs, etc.) 2. Cash in hand 3. Cash via bank transfer 4. Cash via e-transfer 5. Voucher 6. Mixed (cash and in-kind) 7. Services (e.g., health care, education, PSS, GBV, case management, etc) 8. Do not want to receive assistance 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer

Assistance	Preferences for assistance	Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Forecasted priority needs/concerns	11.4	Top preferred modality of assistance, by %	11.4.2	[Follow up to 11.4.1] If "In-kind": If you would prefer to receive in-kind assistance, what type of in-kind assistance would you like to receive?	Select one: 1. Non-food household items (blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, etc.) 2. Construction materials (cement, wood, tools, etc.) 3. Repairs/rehab work in the shelter 4. Other (please specify) 5. Don't know 6. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Source of information of assistance	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.5	Respondents' current top source of information on humanitarian assistance, by % % of respondents that lack information on how to access available assistance	11.5.1	What is your primary source of information on the humanitarian assistance in your current baladiya of residence?	Select one: 1. Community leaders 2. Radio 3. TV 4. Social media 5. Government 6. Charity organization 7. Humanitarian organization 8. Family members and friends 9. Do not receive information on humanitarian assistance 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer

Assistance	Source of information of assistance	Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Forecasted priority needs/concerns	11.6	Respondents' preferred type of information on humanitarian assistance, by %	11.6.1	What type of information would you like to receive from aid providers?	<p>Select three:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security situation here 2. Finding missing people 3. How to register for aid 4. Food prices 5. How to get healthcare/medical attention 6. How to replace personal documentation (e.g., birth certificate, ID) 7. How to get access to education 8. How to find work 9. How to get more money/financial support 10. Information about possible return to place of origin/relocation 11. How to complain about the aid we are receiving 12. Do not want to receive information from aid providers 13. Other (please specify) 14. Don't know 15. Prefer not to answer
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Assistance	Source of information about assistance	Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Forecasted priority needs/concerns	11.7	Respondents' referred mode of information on humanitarian assistance, by %	11.7.1	[Follow-up to 11.6.1] If "Do not want to receive information from aid providers" is NOT selected: What is your preferred means of receiving the information?	Select one: 1. Phone call 2. SMS 3. Twitter 4. Facebook 5. WhatsApp (or other mobile phone based platform) 6. Other internet platforms 7. Television 8. Newspapers 9. Billboards 10. Posters 11. Leaflets 12. Loud Speakers 13. In person / face-to-face (please specify from whom) 14. Other (please specify) 15. Don't know 16. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Feedback on assistance	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.8	% of respondents that have been asked about what aid they would like to receive within the last 6 months	11.8.1	In the last 6 months have you been asked about what aid you would like to receive?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer
Assistance	Feedback on assistance	Impact	Impact on humanitarian access	11.8	% of respondents that have been asked about what aid they would like to receive within the last 6 months	11.8.2	[Follow up to 11.8.1] If "Yes": Did you receive what you asked for?	Select one: 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer

Assistance	Feedback on assistance	Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns	Forecasted priority needs/concerns	11.9	Respondents' preferred mode of providing feedback on humanitarian assistance, by %	11.9.1	[Follow up to 11.4.1] If "Do not want to receive assistance" is NOT selected: How would you prefer to provide feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of the aid you will receive?	Select one: 1. Face to face with member of the community 2. Phone call 3. SMS 4. E-mail 5. Letter 6. Tweet 7. Social media (specify site) 8. Complaints/suggestions box 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer
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