Research Methodology Note

Migrant and Refugee Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
LBY2001b
Libya

June 2020
V1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	*Libya*

Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	**X**	Conflict		
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	**X**	Protracted

Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Project Code	14 ALT
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	15/06//2020 to 07/12/2020

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start training of enumerators: 01/06/2020	4. Data sent for validation: 14/08/2020
	2. Coping Strategies Index (CSI)[1] update: 12/06/2020	5. Preliminary presentation: 07/09/2020
	1. Start collect data: 24/06/2020	6. Outputs sent for validation: 09/11/2020
	2. Data collected: 08/08/2020	7. Outputs published: 09/12/2020
	3. Data analysed: 14/08/2020	8. Final presentation: 07/12/2020

Number of assessments	**X**	Single assessment (one cycle)
		Multi assessment (more than one cycle)

Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	□	Donor plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	7/09/2020 (MSNA presentations to humanitarian community)
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	21/09/2020 (HNO analysis deadline)
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	Audience type		**Dissemination**

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[1] The CSI is multi-sectoral composite indicator composed of various sectoral-level indicators (e.g. related to food consumption or livelihoods) related to behaviours that individuals report engaging in as a way of coping with a lack of resources to meet their basic needs. A CSI may be used in combination with other indicators in order to determine the severity of humanitarian needs of affected populations.

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience*	X Strategic X Programmatic □ Operational □ [Other, Specify]	X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
		X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
		X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)
		X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)

Detailed dissemination plan required	**X**	Yes	□	No

General Objective	Delivering up-to-date information on the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and severity of humanitarian 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)	1. Understand humanitarian needs in terms of: a. the impact of the crisis on people b. humanitarian conditions (i.e., living standard gaps[2], use of coping mechanisms and the severity of humanitarian needs) – particularly in light of the outbreak of COVID-19; and, c. current and forecasted priority needs and concerns; *And, how these humanitarian needs differ by:* i. geographic location; ii. population group (disaggregated by regions of origin, countries of origin and by gender); 2. Conduct qualitative interviews – both Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) – in cooperation with local partners and organisations in order to: a. triangulate findings with those derived from quantitative data collection; b. understand the specific humanitarian needs of vulnerable population groups; i. i.e. children (especially unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)), non-Arabic speakers, and refugees and migrants recently arrived to Libya (<1 year); and, c. provide in-depth context to specific follow-up questions. 3. Identify severity of humanitarian needs, and the proportion of respondents in each category, in order to provide robust evidence to support and inform: a. Key milestone documents such as the HNO and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2021; b. The Libyan humanitarian response planning in general.
Research Questions	1. Risk and protection factors[3]

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[2] The MSNA will calculate the proportion of the affected population with living standard gaps – i.e. the proportion of respondents unable to meet their basic needs in one or more sectors.

[3] Based on feedback on the 2019 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, the 2020 exercise aims to align to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM)'s *Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability (DoMV)* analytical framework by integrating the identification and analysis of risks and protective factors contributing to refugees and migrants' vulnerability. Risk factors are considered as "those factors which

    a. What are the main risks and protective factors contributing to refugees' and migrants' vulnerability?

    b. *And how do risk and protective factors differ based on:*
- i. Assessed baladiya[4];
- ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?

2. Impact on people:
   a. What is the level of impact that the crisis has had on migrants and refugees?
   b. *And how does the level of impact differ based on:*
      i. Assessed baladiya?
      ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?
   c. How do risk and protective factors contribute to influencing the level of impact of the crisis on refugees and migrants?

3. Humanitarian conditions (living standards, coping mechanisms and well-being):
   a. 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)?
   b. *And how do living standard gaps differ by:*
      i. Assessed baladiya?
      ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?

4. The severity of humanitarian needs:
   a. What is the overall severity of humanitarian needs, taking into account risk and protective factors?
   b. What proportion of refugees and migrants fall into each severity category?
   c. *And how does the severity of humanitarian needs differ by:*
      i. Assessed baladiya?
      ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?

5. Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns:
   a. What key factors may affect refugees and migrants' needs in the future?
      And how do priority needs/concerns differ by:
      i. Assessed baladiya?
      ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?
   b. What are refugees and migrants' self-identified needs and preferences around the provision of humanitarian aid?
      And how do these needs and preferences differ by:
      i. Assessed baladiya?
      ii. Population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?
   c. How do risk and protective factors contribute to influencing current and forecasted priority needs/concerns of refugees and migrants?

Geographic Coverage	1 mantika and 8 baladiyas in Libya: **West:** Tripoli (mantika), Misrata, Azzawya, Azzintan **East:** Ejdabia, Alkufra, Benghazi

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contribute to vulnerability", whereas protective factors are "those aspects which improve capabilities to avoid, cope with, or recover from harm". Within this framework, migrant needs are understood as "gaps between the current conditions of migrants assessed with regards to their vulnerabilities and the conditions in which they shall be able to effectively be afforded their human rights" (*Source*: IOM, *Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse* (IOM, 2019a). Available here (accessed 27 May 2019).

[4] A baladiya – corresponding to a 'municipality', is the third level of geographic classification in Libya after region and mantika (which corresponds to a 'district').

	South: Sebha, Alsharguiya

Secondary data sources	• International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**,** *Libya's Migrant Report: Round 29 (January – February 2020)* (IOM, 2019). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 May 2020) (**Note*: Data from IOM-DTM Round 29 used to identify refugee and migrant figures to calculate the sampling frame). • IOM-DTM, *Libya Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment* (IOM, 2019). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 May 2020). • UN OCHA, *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (January 2020)* (UN OCHA, 2020). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 May 2020). • REACH, *2019 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (April 2020)* (2020). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 May 2020). • REACH, *2019 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Migrants and Refugees (April 2020)* (2020). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 May 2020). • UN OCHA, *Libya: COVID-19 – Situation Report No. 5, as of 27 May 2020* (UN OCHA, 2020). Available h[ere](#) (accessed 28 May 2020). • MMC, *What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to protection incidents in Libya? A micro-level study on the determinants of protection* (MMC, forthcoming).

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	X	**Refugees in host communities**	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	□	Host communities	**X**	**Migrants in host communities**

Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	**X**	**Geographical #: 9** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X No (Only estimations exist)**	**X**	**Population Group #: 4 (Regions of origin: West and Central Africal, East African, MENA and Other)** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X No (Only estimations exist)**	**X**	**Gender #: 2 (Women, Men)** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X No (Only estimations exist)**

Data collection tool(s)	**X**	Structured (Quantitative)	**X**	Semi-structured (Qualitative)

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Quantitative data collection component – remote 30-minute multi-sector individual-level survey*	**X Purposive** □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Individual interview (Target #): 1522[5]** □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

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[5] The target number of interviews aims to maintain an indicative (not statistically representative) sample of assessed locations based on the most recent migrant and refugee population figures published in IOM-DTM data (round 29) for January-February 2020 (IOM-DTM**,** *Libya's Migrant Report: Round 29 (January – February 2020)* (IOM, 2019b). Available [here](#) (accessed 28 May 2020).This non-probability purposive quota sampling strategy aims to ensure that a robust cross-section of the migrant refugee population has been assessed, and includes quotas for certain hard-to-reach migrant and refugee population sub-groups based on region of origin, as well as gender. In combination with the RDS, this sampling strategy is intended to generate the most accurate sample whilst taking into account access limitations in light of the population being assessed, as well as the outbreak of COVID-19.

	X Non-probability / respondent driven sampling (RDS) (pilot) using quota sampling (see section 3 for further details)	
Semi-structured data collection tool # 1 *First qualitative data collection component – remote KIIs with expert sector and multi-sector stakeholders*	**X Purposive** □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**X Key informant interview (Target #): 50[6]** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 *Second qualitative data collection component – remote FGDs (conducted through online, anonymous discussion groups), targeting various population sub-groups*	**X Purposive** □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Focus group discussion (Target #): 24[7]** □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Target level of precision if probability sampling	N/A	N/A
Analytical Framework used	**X** [Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)](#) **(All components)**	JIAF (Some components only)
	X IOM [Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability (DoMV),](#) **in combination with the draft JIAF in order to better fit the operational context and develop more nuanced profiles of the varied levels of vulnerability amongst migrant and refugee populations** (see section 3.4 for further details)	
Data management platform(s)	**X IMPACT** □ [Other, Specify]	□ UNHCR

Expected ouput type(s)	□ Situation overview #: _ _	**X**	**Report #: 1**	□	Profile #: _ _
	X Presentation (Preliminary findings) #:7 (one per sector)	**X**	**Presentation (Final) #: 1**	**X**	**Factsheet #: 16** total (9 assessed locations and 7 sectors), subject to further discussion
	□ Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	**X**	Map #: As needed

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[6] A target of 50 KIIs has been selected with the objective of achieving saturation – that is, when no new insights are being given by conducting additional interviews. The target may be revised down if saturation is achieved at an earlier stage in the process.
[7] The target of 24 has been identified in order to adequately capture specific sup-groups based on region of origin, gender, as well as those populations identified as particularly vulnerable in the 2019 Migrant and Refugee MSNA and in other needs assessments – children (including UASC), non-Arabic speakers and refugees and migrants recently arrived to Libya (<1 year). .

	X	**Dataset #: 1** Clean and anonymised dataset to be published on HDX + REACH Resource Centre
Access	X	**Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)**
	☐	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)
Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	*REACH*	
	Donor: *UNHCR*	
	Coordination Framework: *Libya Inter-Sector Coordination Groups*	
	Partners: *IOM, Cesvi, Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)*	

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. 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."[8] In 2019, escalations in conflict increased civilian casualties and displacement, while protracted political and economic instability has led to a substantial worsening in the provision of basic services, resulting in a gradual deterioration in the humanitarian situation.[9] According to the 2020 HNO (published before the outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019, or COVID-19), 1.8 million people have been affected by the crisis, with more than 893,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, out of which 353,000 people (39%) were reported to be experiencing acute needs.[10] The situation for migrants and refugees is particularly precarious and a significantly higher proportion of them are in need of humanitarian assistance compared to the general Libyan population. The 2020 HNO classifies them among the most vulnerable and at-risk groups, with 276,000 migrants and 48,000 refugees estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance at the time the document was published in January 2020 – together accounting for 36% of the total population in need.[11]

Exposed to similar conflict-related risks as the Libyan population, refugees and migrants also face discrimination, reduced livelihood opportunities, limited access to basic services and assistance, as well as the risk of arbitrary detention. They are found to be particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, with over half of the respondents to a recent IOM assessment (conducted before the outbreak of COVID-19) reporting that they were worried about not having enough food to eat.[12] Refugee and migrant children, which IOM reports at 9% of the overall migrant population, are particularly vulnerable to protection risks, especially if unaccompanied or separated from their primary caregivers. Finally, refugee and migrant women also face heightened vulnerability to protection risks as a result of the intersection of their gender and status, in a context where gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread and refugees and migrants continue to face discrimination when seeking medical care in public hospitals.[13]

The outbreak of COVID-19 in Libya represents a serious emerging public health crisis that could exacerbate the vulnerability that displaced and non-displaced Libyan nationals, as well as migrants and refugees could face to experiencing negative outcomes in health, education, protection and other areas of well-being. The first case of the virus was reported on 24

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[8] International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), *Ghat and Murzuq Update - 17 June 2019* (IOM, 2019c). Available here (accessed 28 March 2020).
[9] UN OCHA, *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (January 2020)* (UN OCHA, 2020a). Available here (accessed 28 March 2020).
[10] Ibidem.
[11] Ibidem.
[12] IOM-DTM and World Food Programme Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP-VAM), *Hunger, displacement and migration in Libya* (IOM-DTM and WFP-VAM, 2019). Available here (accessed 28 March 2020).
[13] Global Protection Cluster, *Libya Gender-Based Violence AoR – Jan-Sept 2019 Updates* (Global Protection Cluster, 2019). Available here (accessed 28 March).

March[14], and there were 75 confirmed cases of the virus and 3 COVID-19-related deaths reported as of the end of May 2020.[15,] Although growing, testing capacities and isolation beds remain limited.[16] While the Libyan government has responded with strong control measures, some of these measures – including lockdowns and movement restrictions, as well as closures of key facilities – have inhibited access of Libyan nationals and migrants and refugees to essential health, education and other services. WHO and UNICEF have alerted of outbreaks of preventable diseases as a result of vaccine shortages arising from disruptions caused by the outbreak of the pandemic.[17] Millions of students are impacted by school closures. Ongoing access constraints as well as continuation of armed conflict have also inhibited food distributions to key populations in need. Many displaced people, including IDPs and migrants and refugees, are often confined within inadequate, unsafe and potentially hazardous structures (sometimes abandoned buildings) with inadequate access to essential services. In light of mobility restrictions, there are ongoing protection concerns particularly in relation to GBV for women, and social and psychological distress amongst children.[18]

Disruptions in access to livelihoods resulting from the outbreak has become a major issue facing Libyan displaced and non-displaced communities, as well as migrant and refugee populations who overwhelmingly rely on daily labour as their only source of income. Sixty-two per cent (62%) of migrants and refugees surveyed in a recent May 2020 Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) 4Mi Snapshot reported having lost their source of income.[19] REACH and MMC surveys have revealed that lack of income is limiting people's ability to pay rent and bills and cover other basic needs (including food, hygiene items and cooking fuel).[20]

There are ongoing concerns about the ability to effectively maintain social distancing amongst displaced and migrant / refugee populations, including for those currently housed in detention centres. The outbreak of COVID-19 has also had large impacts on the mobility of migrants and refugees. The May 2020 MMC Snapshot found that over fourth-fifths (82%) of migrant / refugee respondents reported facing increased difficulty moving within countries, while one quarter (26%) reported increased difficulty crossing borders.[21] Mobility restrictions also appear to have had a major impact on migration decision-making, with over one-third of migrant / refugee respondents (out of 442 assessed) in the same May 2020 MMC survey indicating that they had stopped moving for the time being.[22] Migrants and refugees report feeling at greater risk of being detained or deported as a result of increased police and military presence in the street.[23]

Crucial humanitarian information gaps remain regarding refugees and migrants in Libya, as the political, economic and social landscapes are constantly evolving, and as humanitarian access to affected populations is limited, particularly as a result of COVID-19. Building on its experience conducting annual Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in Libya since 2016, REACH – in collaboration with its partners (IOM-DTM, Cesvi, MMC) for the 2020 iteration and on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), 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.

OCHA and REACH have organised the 2020 MSNA through IMAWG, designed data collection and analysis tools, and consulted with each sector active in the Libyan response to revise indicators. The MSNA will be conducted with strong

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[14] Reuters, "Libya confirms first coronavirus case amid fear over readiness", 24 March (2020). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020).

[15] UN OCHA, *Libya: Covid-19 Situation Report No. 5 (as of 27 May 2020)* (UN OCHA, 2020b). Available here.

[16] Ibedim.

[17] Ibedim.

[18] Ibedim.

[19] MMC, *MMC North Africa 4Mi Snapshot – May 2020: The Impact of Covid-19 on the Mobility of Refugees and Migrants in Libya* (MMC, 2020). Available here.

[20] Protection Sector Libya and REACH, *Protection Monitoring During Covid-19 Crisis – Libya* (30 April – 5 May 2020) (REACH, 2020a). Available here.

[21] MMC, 2020.

[22] Ibidem.

[23] Ibidem.

linkages to and coordination with the HCT and the HNO process and also provide trends analysis and updates on key sector priorities. OCHA and REACH have actively engaged with humanitarian partners in March – May 2020 to assess the feasibility of, and revise methodologies in line with physical access restrictions arising out of the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19, with contingency plans designed for various scenarios (outlined in following sections). Based on the latest analysis of the situation in Libya as well as reflecting on global trends, it is unlikely that the operating environment in Libya will be such that REACH assessment teams can follow previous in-person data collection methods such as those employed in the 2019 Refugee and Migrant MSNA.

In line with the 2019 MSNA, the 2020 MSNA will consist of two parallel data collection exercises, differentiated by population groups of interest. The first component will focus on Libyan IDPs, Libyan returnees and the Libyan non-displaced and is described in separate a Methodology Note. The second component, which is presented in this document, will concentrate on migrants and refugees.

The rationale for not including migrants and refugees under the umbrella of population groups covered by the broader 2020 Libyan MSNA process, and instead conducting a separate MSNA, is as follows:

- Migrants and refugees have unique experiences that cannot be combined with the experiences of Libyan nationals to produce overall composite results reflecting the state of humanitarian needs country-wide, as outlined above;
- Existing assessments of migrant and refugee populations in Libya tend to focus on individual sector-level needs (e.g. exclusively on health). As a result, there is a significant information gap on cross-sectoral needs of these populations that may be addressed through a separate MSNA;
- Research into different needs profiles within migrant and refugee populations indicates that the most distinctive determinant of experiences are region of origin and gender. In order to produce meaningful findings on needs within migrant and refugee populations, groups should therefore be stratified according to these population characteristics.[24] In conjunction, migrant and refugee groups additionally are not found with similar distribution as Libyan populations across Libya, with communities concentrated within select baladiyas within select mantikas;
- As secondary sources indicate, the proportion of migrants and refugees travelling and living in Libya with their families tends to be much lower compared to those who travel and live in Libya as individuals, making a household survey challenging (particularly in light of difficulties surrounding the definition of "household").[25] The primary unit of analysis for migrants and refugees is therefore the individual rather than the household.

The two assessments will adopt two distinct methodologies, to reflect the different situation and accessibility of the migrant and Libyan population. In particular, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will use a non-representative sampling approach and will focus on the individuals, rather than the households, as the main unit of analysis (for more details, see "Population of interest" and "Primary Data Collection" sections below).[26] It is important therefore to stress that the two MSNAs will lead to two separate reports focusing on their respective population groups of interest and are not intended to produce comparable outputs, due to the different methodological choices. However, an attempt has been made to align the Refugee and Migrant MSNA tools and indicators with that of the Libya MSNA as much as possible to be able to draw limited comparisons between the Libyan and migrant populations.

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[24] REACH, *Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, Migrants and Refugees* (REACH, 2020b). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020); MMC, *What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya?: A microlevel study of the determinants of detention* (MMC, 2019a). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020); MMC, *North Africa 4Mi Snapshot: protection risks within and along routes to Libya – a focus on sexual abus*e (2019b). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020).
[25] IOM-DTM, *Libya's Migrant Report Round 28 – October – December 2019* (IOM, 2019d). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020).

The Refugee and Migrant MSNA is intended to provide: i) 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 (driven by the analytical framework proposed in section 3.4); and ii) a more in-depth, qualitative assessment of the situation of specific vulnerable groups.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

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 conducted (most likely) remotely by phone, that will capture the country of origin, region of origin and gender of the migrants and refugees in order to facilitate comparison of subgroups within the sample. The survey will cover all humanitarian sectors and encompass questions aimed at providing specific information about migration dynamics and protection concerns, to be further investigated at the qualitative level. Indicators and tools will be revised in order to collect specific information on changing humanitarian needs and access in light of the outbreak of COVID-19.

REACH intends to carry out a total of 1522 interviews in Tripoli (mantika), Sebha, Misrata, Ejdabia, Azzawya, Alkufra, Benghazi, Alsharguiya, and Azzintan. Results will be **indicative** for the population sub-groups (classified according to the region of origin of refugees and migrants), with a non-probability purposive sampling approach driven by quota based sampling combined with a pilot of respondent driven sampling (RDS) (see further sections for a detailed description of the sampling methodology). Data collection for the quantitative component is scheduled to begin on 24 June 2020 and will continue for one month, ending on 28 July 2020.

The **qualitative components** will take place following completion of the quantitative individual interviews and will be comprised of a set of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). KIIs will (most likely) be conducted remotely by phone with a target of 50 expert stakeholders selected based on perceived knowledge of sectoral and cross-sectoral themes related to migrants and refugees residing in Libya. FGDs will be conducted using online, anonymized discussion forums moderated through a to-be-determined digital platform, with an overall target of completing 24 different FGDs, divided by a range of migrant and refugee sub-groups (sub-section 3.4.2 for further information).

3.2 Population of interest

3.2.1 Geographical area assessed

For the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, REACH intends to focus data collection to present indicative needs of migrants and refugees at baladiya level for eight baladiyas and at mantika level for one mantika.[27] Unlike the [typical methodological approach](28) to the standard nationwide Libyan country MSNA, the migrant and refugee MSNA is intended to produce findings that identify the particular multi-sectoral needs of population group sub-sets, rather than provide a geographically stratified assessment of national-level needs profiles. This is because: i) migrants and refugees are difficult to locate in Libya; ii) data on the numbers and location of migrants and refugees are indicative only (thus preventing national-level stratification); and iii) migrants and refugees are not dispersed throughout Libyan territory but rather known to be clustered in certain (usually urban) areas.[29] This sampling methodology also takes into consideration that migrants and refugees have high refusal rates

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[27] 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.

[28] REACH, *Research Terms of Reference: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2019* (REACH, 2019a). Available [here.](here)

[29] These statements do not take into consideration, of course, those migrants and refugees who are currently being housed in detention centres.

for survey participation. As a result, the primary layers of analysis will be sub-group profiles, with the sample distributed proportionally[30] across selected geographic locations – in particular, urban areas – that are known to have larger sizes of migrant and refugee populations and that were identified as being of particular interest to humanitarian actors.

Given the administrative level with the most available data is mantika level, selection took place firstly to shortlist the mantikas in which the assessment will be carried out. In acknowledgment that migrant and refugee groups are often concentrated in baladiyas, rather than residing evenly in varied locations throughout mantikas, baladiya level was chosen as the primary administrative level to re-distribute the sample. Within the original mantika shortlist, baladiyas were subsequently selected based on the population density of migrant and refugee communities. While the findings are not intended to be representative at any administrative level, the focus on re-distribution at baladiya level will provide indicative results with a more likely chance of representing the differing views of migrant and refugee groups than those generalised at the mantika level, which would likely underplay localised experiences.

I) Selection of mantikas:

Only **mantikas that satisfied at least two** of the following three criteria were selected:

Criteria for selection of mantikas for assessment:

Code	Criteria	Source
A	Hosting a number of migrants and refugees **in total** above the national average per mantika	*Round 29 mantika-level IOM-DTM data* (covering January-February 2020) on the number of refugees and migrants per mantika
B	Hosting a number of migrants and refugees **in need** above the national average per mantika	*2020 HNO*, providing figures for refugees and migrants in need per mantika
C	Presenting a level of access to healthcare for refugees and migrants inferior to the level estimated for the total sample.	2019 IOM-DTM, *Libya migrant vulnerability and humanitarian need assessment*, for information on migrants' access to health services per mantika[31]

The Refugee and Migrant MSNA 2019 findings were used to inform the selection of Criterion C: mantika prioritisation per sectoral needs profile. As per the findings of the Refugee and Migrant 2019 MSNA, protection and health were found to be the most common sectors in which MSNA respondents were found to be in need: 48% of respondents in need had severe or extreme protection needs (including those concurring with severe or extreme needs in other sectors), and 24% had severe or extreme protection needs alone (with no needs in other sectors). For health indicators, 43% of respondents in need were found to have severe or extreme needs (including those combined with needs in other sectors) and 17% were found to have severe or extreme health needs alone.

Due to the current operating environment and the emphasis on health assessments and needs during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the operational feasibility of isolating mantikas based on agreed health indicators, health was selected as an additional criterion for prioritising locations. Given the sensitivity and diversity of indicators that feed into protection needs, this sector will be explored in more detail through the triggered qualitative assessments, as outlined below. It should additionally be noted that a lack of comprehensive protection data at mantika level means that using protection indicators as a selection criterion would have significant limitations.

[31] IOM-DTM, *Libya - Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment* (IOM, 2019e). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020).

See below a table outlining mantika categorization. In order to be selected for assessment, the mantika needed to fulfil at least two of three of the below three criteria outlined in column headings A, B, and C.

Final categorization of mantikas based on pre-established sampling criteria:

Mantika (total list)	(A) #Migrants higher then average - source: IOM DTM	(B) Number of Pin (M&R) higher then average - source: HNO	(C) Access to healthcare lower than figure for whole sample - source: IOM
Tripoli	YES	YES	YES
Murzuq	YES	YES	YES
Ejdabia	YES	YES	NO
Misrata	YES	YES	YES
Sebha	YES	YES	YES
Azzawya	YES	YES	NO
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	YES	YES	YES
Benghazi	YES	YES	NO
Alkufra	YES	YES	YES
Almargeb	NO	NO	NO
Aljfara	NO	NO	YES
Zwara	NO	NO	YES
Ghat	NO	NO	YES
Aljufra	NO	NO	YES
Ubari	NO	NO	N/A
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	NO	NO	YES
Nalut	NO	NO	YES
Almarj	NO	NO	N/A
Tobruk	NO	NO	NO
Derna	NO	NO	NO
Sirt	NO	NO	NO
Wadi Ashshati	NO	NO	N/A

The table above outlines the full categorisation of mantikas in line with the criteria described above. As per the above table, the following mantikas have been selected:

1. Tripoli
2. Murzuq
3. Ejdabia
4. Misrata
5. Sebha
6. Azzawya
7. Al Jabal al Gharbi
8. Benghazi
9. Alkufra

II) Selection of baladiyas

For each mantika, the baladiya hosting the highest number of migrants and refugees was selected, based on Round 29 mantika-level IOM-DTM data. As the table below shows, the chosen baladiyas host between 39% and 100% of all migrants in the respective mantikas.

Final baladiyas / mantika selected for assessment:

SELECTED MANTIKAS (at least 2 conditions satisfied)	SELECTED BALADIYAS (based on est. number of migrants and refugees per mantika) - source: IOM DTM	Est. #Migrants and refugees in chosen baladiyas	Relative weight of chosen baladiya (% of total migrants and refugees in mantika)
Tripoli	Tripoli (All mantika)	98640	100%
Murzuq	Alsharguiya	25697	39%
Ejdabia	Ejdabia	39240	56%
Misrata	Misrata	44510	77%
Sebha	Sebha	52310	98%
Azzawya	Azzawya	31070	72%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Azzintan	19690	51%
Benghazi	Benghazi	29865	82%
Alkufra	Alkufra	31356	98%

The list above closely reflects the IOM-DTM categorization of baladiyas per number of migrants and refugees and encompasses locations that ranked high according to both number of migrants and refugees and needs-related criteria. In terms of geographical balance, the distribution of the selected locations is coherent with the fact that the Western region of Libya hosts a higher proportion of migrants (48%) than the South (25%) and the East (27%).[32]

3.2.2 Population assessed

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 though 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 may fit into more than one of these categories, making it difficult to assess them according to which sub-group they belong to and providing a further reason to assess all people on the move together.[33]

In order to take into account present needs reflective of the diversity of experiences within the overall migrant and refugee population, the assessment will rely on quota sampling of the overall migrant and refugee sample by region of origin. The quota approach has been selected based on secondary data review and experience of the 2019 MSNA, which highlights two criteria as key determinants of experience accessing services, using different coping strategies, and being exposed to different levels of protection risks: i) migrants' and refugees' region of origin; and ii) gender.[34] Interviewees for the survey

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[32] IOM, 2019b.

[33] For the purposes of the 2020 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 (The Migration Observatory, *Mixed Migration: Policy Challenges* (Van Hear, 2011). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020).

[34] See for example: REACH, "*Refugees and migrants' access to resources, housing and healthcare in Libya – Key challenges and coping mechanisms,* December 2017 (REACH, 2017). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020); REACH / UNICEF*, Solitary Journeys of Unaccompanied and Separated Children* (REACH / UNICEF, forthcoming); MMC, *Fraught with risk: protection concerns of people on the move across West Africa and Libya* (MMC, 2018). Available here (accessed 28 May 2020); MMC, *What makes refugees and migrants*

will therefore be subset primarily according to four regions of origin (West Africa, MENA, East Africa and Other)[35]. Given a lack of available population data on gender disaggregation within sub-groups of migrants and refugees based on region of origin, gender will be taken into account through a proportional distribution of male to female respondents per region of origin sub-group reflective of the overall distribution of male to female populations within the migrant and refugee group (determined based on IOM-DTM data).[36]

In addition, a number of particularly vulnerable groups have been identified based on secondary data review. These groups encompass migrants who recently arrived to Libya (within 12 months prior to the assessment), children (including unaccompanied and separated minors), and non-Arabic speakers.[37] The assessment will include a substantial qualitative component that will allow a more in-depth investigation of the needs, priorities and risks of the identified most vulnerable groups, as outlined in more detail in section 3.4.

3.2.3 Unit of measurement

As secondary sources indicate, the proportion of migrants and refugees travelling and living in Libya with their families or in traditional households tends to be much lower compared to those who travel and live in Libya as individuals, therefore limiting the applicability of household level analysis in this context.[38] Consequently, the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will be conducted at individual level, as opposed to the 2020 Libyan MSNA. The only exception to the otherwise individual level survey and analysis will be questions relating to the cross-sectoral needs of migrant and refugee children, who will not be directly interviewed during the quantitative phase, due to considerations for ethical data collection and access limitations. For this group, questions relating to a respondent's household will be introduced in the survey. Within this set of questions, a broad and flexible understanding of "household" will be applied that relies on the notion of financial interdependence: *a group of persons who live together and share expenditures (including the joint provision of the essentials of living).*[39]

3.3 Secondary data review

The secondary data review for the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will build upon the literature review carried out for the 2019 Libya and Migrant and Refugee MSNAs. In addition to this, prior to, throughout and after data collection, the assessment team 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 and triangulation of findings for the final output production. The secondary data reviewed will include notably:

1. Population and population groups data: <u>IOM-DTM Round 29 data for January-February 2020</u> on migrants in Libya will 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 data will contribute to define the geographical scope of the assessment, as well as to identify and sample the refugee and migrant population groups at baladiya level.
2. Humanitarian assessments and reports: <u>UNOCHA's 2020 HNO</u>, <u>REACH assessments on Libya,</u> including the <u>2019 Libya and Refugee and Migrant MSNA</u>, as well as humanitarian assessment and operations planning will be used

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vulnerable to detention in Libya? A microlevel study of the determinants of detention (MMC, 2019b). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 28 May 2020); Women's Refugee Commission, *More Than One Million Pains: Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys on the Central Mediterranean Route to Italy* (WRC, 2019). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 28 May 2020).

[35] The classification per region of origin reflects the categories chosen for the 2019 Migrant and Refugee MSNA, thus ensuring comparability of findings. The category "Other" encompasses all countries of origin that are not included in any other categories.

[36] IOM, 2019b.

[37] See, for example, Global Protection Cluster, *HCT Protection Strategy for Libya 2019-2020* (Global Protection Cluster, 2020). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 29 May 2020); Medecins Sans Frontieres, *Trading in suffering: detention, exploitation and abuse in* Libya (MSF, 2019). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 28 May 2020); UNHCR, *The challenge of helping child refugees in Libya overcome trauma* (UNHCR, 2020). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 29 May 2020); REACH, 2020b.

[38] See for example IOM, 2019d; REACH, *Refugees and migrants' access to resources, housing and healthcare in Libya – Key challenges and coping mechanisms,* December 2017 (REACH, 2017). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 28 May 2019).; IOM-DTM and WFP-VAM, 2019.

[39] European Central Bank, *Household Finance and Consumption Network Core Output Variables*, *March 2011* (ECB, 2011). Available <u>here</u> (accessed 29 May 2020).

to verify primary data and findings about refugees and migrants from different regions of origin in the different baladiyas.

3. Information on Libyan context: studies, reports and news covering the country's political, social, and economic developments will inform the secondary data review for the present MSNA, to contextualize the data gathered through primary data collection.

4. Migrant and refugee-specific assessment and reports: resources published by UN agencies, iNGOs, think-tanks, national institutions, and media-outlets addressing migration patterns, living conditions, needs and protection risks of refugee and migrants in Libya will be systematically consulted and will notably inform the research, tools and analysis design. More specifically, the secondary desk review for the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will monitor information related to the following areas:

   a. Diaspora and migration intentions;[40]

   b. Humanitarian needs, including access to basic services and resources;[41]

   c. Protection-related risks and concerns[42], including for most vulnerable groups[43]. A significant information gap exists when it comes to groups, such as women and children, that are more difficult to reach and therefore less visible, and whose living conditions are thus difficult to investigate. While the Refugee and Migrant MSNA aims to provide information in this sense, by collecting sex-disaggregated data and engaging vulnerable groups during its qualitative phase, the scarcity of secondary information will limit the extent to which MSNA findings for these groups will be possibly triangulated with other sources.

   d. MMC's forthcoming report, *What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to protection incidents in Libya? A micro-level study on the determinants of protection* (MMC, forthcoming), also provides a useful tool analysing demographic, social and economic determinants of protection risks through an analysis of 4Mi data.

5. Data on COVID-19: updated reports and news regarding the spread and impact of COVID-19 in Libya, the containment measures adopted, as well as the peculiar needs and risks arising from this situation will be monitored and will inform the sampling strategy and the tool design.[44]

3.4 Primary Data Collection

3.4.1 Method

The design and implementation of data collection activities for both MSNAs will be contingent on the current operational context in Libya in regard to COVID-19, particularly in regard to movement restrictions, barriers in conducting home visits and staging any form of gathering. As contexts are changing rapidly as the outbreak of the pandemic progresses, REACH has prepared three contingency plans that outline how data collection activities will be modified based on the three most likely scenarios.

COVID-19 and the operating environment 2020:

Scenario Planning	Operational Context	Implications for MSNA Methodology	Mitigation measure

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[40] See, for example, IOM-DTM and WFP-VAM, 2019.

[41] See, for example, REACH, *Refugees and migrants' access to food, shelter & NFIs, WASH and assistance in* Libya (REACH, 2018a). Available here (accessed 29 May 2020); REACH, *Access to cash and the impact of the liquidity crisis on refugees and migrants in Libya* (REACH, 2018b). Available here (accessed 29 May 2020); IOM, 2019e.

[42] See, for example, ICMPD, *What are the protection concerns for migrants and refugees in Libya?* (ICMPD, 2017). Available here (accessed 29 May 2020).

[43] See, for example, MMC, Living on the edge. The everyday life of migrant women in Libya (MMC, 2017). Available here (accessed 29 May 2020).

[44] See, for example, REACH, 2020a; and various UNOCHA COVID-19 situation reports (2020), available here (accessed 29 May 2020).

Scenario 1: Fully operational	No restrictions on movement or data collection modalities	Primary data collection will take place as expected, quantitative survey will include all indicators	No mitigation will be necessary
Scenario 2: Partly operational	• Limited movement between villages • House visits permitted but limited • No gatherings	• Reduction of geographical scope for individual interviews • Reliant on online qualitative data collection • Quantitative survey shortened accordingly and in line with sectoral objectives	• Qualitative data collection of KIIs with phone calls and FGDs through Asynchronous/post-based methods
Scenario 3: Fully restrictive	• No movement between locations • No house visits • No gatherings • Highly securitised environment	• No face-to-face individual interviews • Online qualitative data collection • Quantitative data collection driven by RDS (based on quotas) • Quantitative survey shortened to 30 minutes	• Quantitative data collection through computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) method (e.g. phone-based interviews) • Qualitative data collection will be conducted as in scenario 2

Based on the latest analysis of the situation (as of June 2020)[45] in Libya as well as reflecting on global trends, it **is unlikely that the operating environment in Libya will be such that REACH assessment teams can follow previous data collection methods such as those employed in the 2019 Migrant and Refugee MSNA**. The following section therefore **reflects data collection methods under Scenario 3** (a fully restricted environment), while an overview of methods for Scenarios 1 and 2 can be found in Annex 1.

The quantitative component will be sampled as per the quotas outlined in previous sections. Due to non-probability sampling being used, findings of the MSNA will not be generalizable 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.

While the quantitative portion of the assessment typically involves an hour-long survey (based on the 2019 Migrant and Refugee MSNA), the 2020 Migrant and Refugee MSNA quantitative component will be limited down to 30 minutes in recognition of the fact that respondents may become fatigued at a faster rate by having to answer questions over the phone. Based on past experience in the Libyan and other humanitarian contexts where MSNA's are conducted, conducting quantitative surveys that are too long may affect the robustness of responses and affect overall quality of data collected.

In recognition of the need to decrease the number of questions and indicators measured in the quantitative tool, REACH has worked with sectors and working groups during the research design process in order to prioritize the most important questions to be included in the shortened tool, while determining certain indicators that should be left out of the quantitative tool and instead explored through the qualitative components of the assessment.

At the time of writing, the most likely scenario under which qualitative data collection will occur is remotely by telephone (KIIs) as well as through online anonymized discussion forums (FGDs). A target of 50 KIIs has been selected with the objective of achieving saturation in data collected. The target may be revised down if saturation is achieved at an earlier stage in the process. The target of 24 for FGDs has been identified in order to adequately capture specific sup-groups based on region and country of origin, gender, as well as those populations identified as particularly vulnerable in the 2019 Migrant and Refugee MSNA and in other needs assessments – children (including UASC), non-Arabic speakers and undocumented

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45 See, for example, OCHA, Libya Situation Report (OCHA, June 2020). Available here (accessed 18 June 2020).

migrants. As with the KIIs, the number of FGDs may be revised downward in the event that saturation is achieved or due to time / resource / accessibility constraints. The qualitative components will be triggered by the quantitative findings, with pre-determined thresholds across sectoral, geographical and population variables leading to a series of bespoke qualitative data collection exercises. This approach will prioritise the follow-up topics decided upon for the FGDs and KIIs.

Trigger system

In the process of selecting the indicators to be included in the MSNA, the thresholds for triggered assessments will be decided with the Clusters.
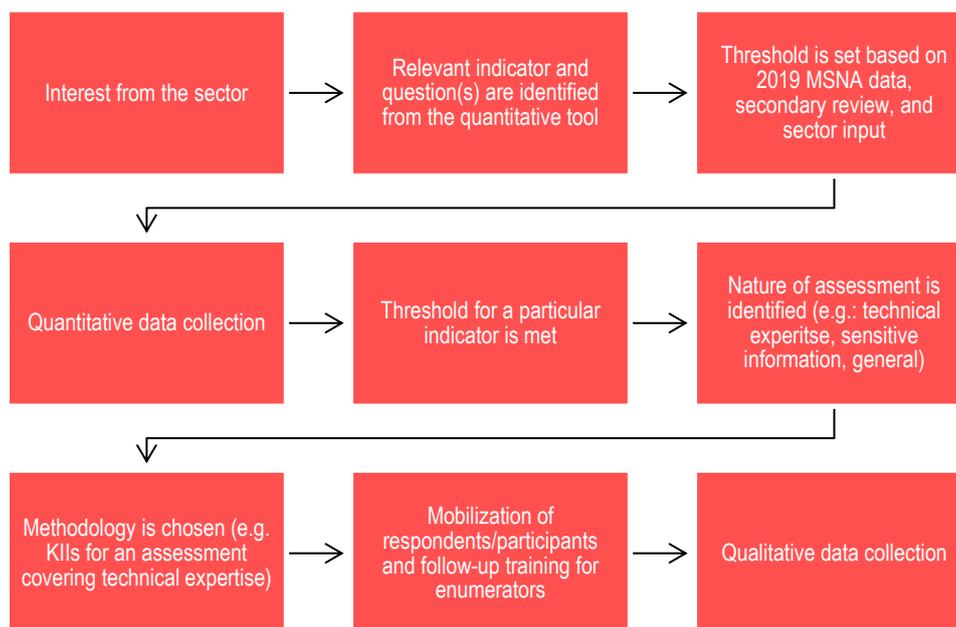
Qualitative tools will focus on areas of particular interest for the humanitarian community, with the aim of:

1.   Explaining in more detail the findings of the quantitative survey, with disaggregation by sub-group as needed;
2.   Exploring any underlying protection related topics relevant to a particular sub-group, which could not fall within the remit of the quantitative survey.

While these follow-up assessments are designed primarily to inform and explain the findings within the MSNA, they will also be used by other departments within REACH as a starting point for launching new research cycles.

Below is a flow chart which shows the processes of the trigger system which will inform the composition of the follow-up qualitative tools. Feedback from sectors will be consolidated and a unified qualitative tool will be designed to address follow-up questions.

Flow chart outlining the steps of the triggers system used to inform qualitative components:

```
┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
│ Interest from    │ →   │ Relevant indicator│ →   │ Threshold is set │
│ the sector       │     │ and question(s)   │     │ based on 2019    │
│                  │     │ are identified    │     │ MSNA data,       │
│                  │     │ from the          │     │ secondary review,│
│                  │     │ quantitative tool │     │ and sector input │
└──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘
                                                             │
           ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
           ▼
┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
│ Quantitative     │ →   │ Threshold for a  │ →   │ Nature of        │
│ data collection  │     │ particular       │     │ assessment is    │
│                  │     │ indicator is met │     │ identified (e.g.:│
│                  │     │                  │     │ technical        │
│                  │     │                  │     │ experitse,       │
│                  │     │                  │     │ sensitive        │
│                  │     │                  │     │ information,     │
│                  │     │                  │     │ general)         │
└──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘
                                                             │
           ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
           ▼
┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
│ Methodology is   │ →   │ Mobilization of  │ →   │ Qualitative data │
│ chosen (e.g.     │     │ respondents/     │     │ collection       │
│ KIIs for an      │     │ participants and │     │                  │
│ assessment       │     │ follow-up        │     │                  │
│ covering         │     │ training for     │     │                  │
│ technical        │     │ enumerators      │     │                  │
│ expertise)       │     │                  │     │                  │
└──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘
```

Examples of triggers may include:

i)   Geographical triggers, flagging particularly high values of pre-identified questions and/or indicators in a specific geographical area;

ii)   Thematic triggers, flagging particularly high values of pre-identified questions and/or indicators in a specific thematic area;

iii)   Population group triggers, flagging particularly high values of pre-identified questions among a specific population group;

iv)   Protection triggers, flagging particularly high values of pre-identified protection-related questions. Such questions will include all child-related matters included within the different sectoral sections thanks to the "broader household" approach.

Example of thematic trigger within Education/Protection sectors:

Trigger activated	More than 30% of respondents in Misrata report that children in their household are not enrolled in school AND the most cited reason for non-attendance is work
What kind of information will the assessment need to cover? Is it sensitive information, personal experience-based information or expertise knowledge?	
Identify type of information to be gathered	Personal experience-based information + expertise knowledge
What kind of methodology is best suited to the type of information? (E.g. personal experience-based information is best captured in FGDs, KIIs best capture expert knowledge)	
Choose methodology based on type of information	FGDs with children Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with child protection experts and community leaders
What is the size of the population of interest for the assessment? How many participants/respondents can feasibly be reached?	
Determine scope	2 (sex-segregated) FGDs with children in the baladiya 1 KII with child protection experts and 1 KII with community leader in the baladiya
Where and how can we reach the desired participants/respondents? What profiles best suit the information to be gathered?	
Identify and mobilize participants/respondents	Use REACH child protection partners' networks to identify and contact participants in the FGDs Use REACH's partner networks to identfy and contact relevant KIs.
Do enumerators require any specific expertise? If so, what partners are best placed to collect the data? What kind of materials are required?	
Develop interview/FGD guide and brief enumerators	FGD facilitators have child protection expertise Semi-structed interview guides, including a list of topics associated with the specific triggers, are disseminated to enumerators
Qualitative data collection	FGDs and KIIs are conducted on the issue of underage labour and related school dropouts in Misrata

Referral pathways

In collaboration with the Protection Sector, referral pathways for different locations have been embedded in the 2020 MSNA to respond to potential protection needs of respondents. At the end of the survey, respondents residing in baladiyas where

a referral pathway is currently active will be provided, if interested, with the relevant name and contact details of organizations providing protection services[46] in their baladiya.

Quantitative data collection

For the quantitative portion of the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, non-probability sampling methods will be employed but with minimum quotas of sub-groups established in order to ensure that the most accurate and robust cross-section of the migrant and refugee population has been assessed to be indicative of the region of origin (quota 1), with proportional distribution across location (quota layer 2) and gender (quota layer 3).

The following limitations apply that make the full use of probability sampling methods unsuitable to the present research:

1. The hard-to-reach and hidden nature of migrant and refugee populations residing in Libya inhibits the ability to draw accurate, statistically-representative samples of these groups. While population figures on migrant and refugee populations are produced by IOM-DTM, there are no other data sources that currently exist in order to triangulate these figures.
2. Due to the accessibility issues peculiar to migrant groups in Libya, the difficulty of locating and surveying migrants and refugees, as well as the specific restrictions due to the COVID-19 crisis, it is impossible to carry out random sampling, as not all members of this population would have an equal chance of getting selected when being contacted by phone and exclusively through chain recommendations. These access limitations thereby limit the possibility for randomisation. This is particularly relevant as the 2020 Assessment explicitly aims at providing gender-disaggregated data – in a context where migrant and refugee women are significantly more likely to decline to participate in the survey compared to men.

Although data collection will occur remotely by phone as a result of COVID-19, REACH aims to pilot Respondent Driving Sampling (RDS), combined with the quota-based approach, in order to reach the previously-established target quotas. Described in further detail below, RDS is a type of "snowball sampling" (that is, having interviewees refer other participants to be contacted for the assessment) that helps to analyse characteristics of hidden and / or hard-to-reach populations by relying "on multiple waves of peer-to-peer recruitment and statistical adjustments to try and approximate random sampling".[47]

The 4 regions of origin targeted in this assessment are: West and Central Africa, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), East Africa and Other.[48] The interviews will also be categorised by time of arrival (within the past 12 months and longer than 12 months ago) but no interview quotas will be set for these categories.

Baladiya-level displacement figures based on region of origin were drawn from population figures Round 29 of IOM DTM (January-February 2020) for proportional distribution across geographic strata. Below is a description of the process by which quotas were drawn for sub-groups:

a) Using IOM-DTM population figures, the **total population** of migrants and refugees combined for all 8 baladiyas / 1 mantika (Tripoli) was calculated and **subset by the four regions of origin** (see table below);

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[46] Protection services currently active in Libya include gender-based violence (GBV) services, child protection services, mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS), and reproductive health services.

[47] Columbia University, *Respondent-Driven Sampling*, n.d. (Columbia University, n.d.). Available here (accessed 29 May 2020).

[48] The following classification applies to the present assessment: Cameroon, Chad, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea; Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal (West and Central Africa); Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Zambia (East Africa); Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Yemen (Middle East and North Africa); other countries (Other). Countries of origin classified according to UN Stats, grouping Middle East + Western Asia under MENA, and Middle + West Africa under West/Central Africa to align with other assessment actors in Libya.

b) Using the **total population of migrants and refugees by region of origin** (presented in the row titled "Population Total" in the table below,) **total quotas** for each of the regions of origin were calculated, to be as indicative and accurate as possible of the total population of migrants and refugees by regional sub-group;

For example, the total population of migrants and refugees from West and Central Africa estimated to be living within the eight baladiyas / one mantika being assessed was 222,230. From this, an indicative quota was calculated of West and Central African migrants and refugees and determined to be 384. As such, across all assessed locations, the number of migrants and refugees originating from West and Central Africa that will need to be represented in the final sample (combined for all assessed areas) is (at least) 384. This exercise was reported for all four sub-regions. Subsequently:

c) The total sample for each region of origin was then distributed across the selected locations (eight baladiyas and one mantika) in order to determine the number of migrants and refugees within the regional subset that needed to be interviewed within each baladiya / mantika. This was calculated by dividing the total sample determined from the population subset, proportionally based on the share of the population sub-total determined to be residing in each one of the baladiyas / mantika.

For example, the table below shows that of the 222,230 migrants and refugees from West and Central Africa found to be living in the nine assessed locations, 56,025 of these migrants and refugees were residing in Tripoli. Altogether, these 56,025 migrants and refugees constituted 25.21% of the 222,230 West and Central African total migrants and refugees determined to be residing in the assessed locations. Subsequently, the initial total sample size – 384 – was then divided by this proportion in order to determine the number of migrants and refugees from this sub-region that needed to be sampled in Tripoli – ultimately found to be 93. This exercise was repeated for each baladiya and mantika to determine the quota needed for each individual location. Consequently, the sub-group sample per location is not proportional to the relative size of the sub-group population in that location, but rather reflects the geographical "preferences" of each population sub-group. For example, 46% of East Africans live in Tripoli, compared to 25% of West and Central Africans. Therefore, even if the total number of West and Central Africans in Tripoli is higher than the number of East Africans, they represent a smaller percentage of the overall region-of-origin group.

After completing these calculations for all four sub-regions:

d) A minimum threshold of 20 interviews per region of origin per location was set as a buffer to ensure that no sub-groups were **underrepresented** in the final sample. Samples that were originally found to fall below 20 were oversampled accordingly. The size of the overall sample per region of origin is fixed, while sub-samples were under-sampled proportionally to their relative weight to compensate. To compensate for any biases that may be created by oversampling, the sample data will be weighted at the analysis stage to match current patterns of distribution of different region-of-origin groups across the selected locations.

e) As IOM-DTM data do not provide an estimate of the gender of migrants and refugees **subset per region of origin, within each baladiya / mantika,** the distribution of interviews by gender was calculated based on the proportion of women among **all** migrants and refugees in Libya, estimated by IOM DTM at 11% (consequently, sub-samples based on gender for each location are not included below). Instead, **within each region-of-origin sample**, interviews will target 11% female respondents and 89% male respondents (see the second table below). A non-proportional quota sampling approach will also be used to set thresholds for gender quotas within samples in each location, to ensure a balanced geographical distribution of female respondents. In view of the difficulty of accessing migrant and refugee women in certain locations, if it is not possible to obtain the 11% of respondents per region of origin in each of the baladiyas / mantika, the shortage of female respondents in one baladiya will be made up elsewhere (for example,

The full sampling framework for the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, which includes breakdowns of the population numbers per region of origin in each baladiya, as well as the size of the final sample, can be found below:

M*inimum sample quotas based on current baladiya / mantika of residence and region of origin:*

Individual Survey	Assessment location	West and Central Africa	MENA	East Africa	Other	
	Total location distribution: Population Figures (Estimated number of individuals)					
	Tripoli (mantika)	56025	23030	11690	7895	
	Sebha	45565	6145	0	600	
	Misrata	26895	15145	300	2170	
	Ejdaba	14876	20763	815	2786	
	Azzawya	20110	7305	2075	1580	
	Alkufra	20211	6365	4780	0	
	Benghazi	4564	21330	2482	1489	
	Alsharguiya	22154	3016	354	173	
	Azzintan	11830	4855	2830	175	
	Population sub-total	222230	107954	25326	16868	
	Sample size per baladiya / mantika (based on distribution of sample based on proportion of total population of regional sub-group that resides in each baladiya / mantika)					
	Tripoli (mantika)	93	79	156	157	
	Sebha	76	21	0	20	
	Misrata	45	52	20	43	
	Ejdaba	25	71	20	55	
	Azzawya	34	25	28	31	
	Alkufra	34	21	64	0	
	Benghazi	20	74	33	30	
	Alsharguiya	37	20	20	20	
	Azzintan	20	20	38	20	
TOTAL	Total sample size	384	383	379	376	**1522**

The below table disaggregates the sample size of 1522 identified in the above table (taken as a sum of the origin of region sub-group sample quotas identified above) by gender. The minimum sample quotas based on gender are calculated to be indicative of the 11% of the total population of migrants and refugees residing in Libya that are women, as determined by the aforementioned IOM-DTM estimates published in early 2020. A buffer has been included on top of minimum quotas to guarantee that women migrants are adequately represented within the final assessed population.

Minimum sample quotas based on gender and region of origin:

Region of origin		West and Central Africa	MENA	East Africa	Other
Individual Survey	Population Figures (Estimated number of individuals)				
	Female respondents	42	42	42	41
	Male respondents	342	341	337	335
TOTAL	Total sample size				1522

Due to the access limitations arising from the outbreak of COVID-19, REACH will pilot a new approach to selecting respondents based on chain-referral sampling, driven by Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) and guided by the quota approach outlined above.[49] RDS is similar to "snowball sampling" in that it involves a chain-recommendation sampling method whereby participants recommend other people they know. However, as opposed to "snowball sampling", RDS involves an element of mathematical "tweaking" in order to incorporate elements of randomness into the sampling frame – that is, the final sample will be weighted and adjusted to compensate for the initial non-random selection of the first wave of informants (outlined below).[50] The quotas above will be added on top of this sampling process to ensure that the final sample includes a robust representation of all regional sub-groups, as well as gender, as outlined above.

The first pool of respondents will be identified by means of a convenience sampling through the partners local network and will stem from both beneficiary and non-beneficiary lists (as outlined in point 1 below). From this first wave onwards, respondents themselves will be asked to "drive" the sampling at each wave by being asked to recommend other participants. If waves of sampling are showing under-representation of certain population sub-groups during data collection, purposive sampling methods will be used to ensure that minimum quotas are met and that no sub-group is under-represented in the final sample.   Furthermore, the MSNA team in Tunis will keep track of the targets and will instruct field managers to further instruct enumerators to specifically ask for a certain type of contact if these targets are not met. This will be done by asking respondents to specifically recommend individuals in their network that fall within any underrepresented sub-group profiles out of those identified above (e.g. by recommending someone else also based in their baladiya or belonging to one of the four previously-defined region-of-origin sub-groups, such as East Africans).

This process "exploits the network of relations connecting the target population to facilitate sampling"[51], while also reducing confidentiality concerns generally associated with sampling from hard-to-reach or stigmatized populations. RDS begins with a convenience sample of individuals as an initial entry point but is considered advantageous given that, after many waves of sampling, "the dependence of the final sample on the initial convenience sample is reduced". With this being said, RDS is to this point an under-explored sampling methodology in quantitative research and carries a number of limitations (outlined later in this section).

Below is a step-by-step process through which REACH intends to pilot the RDS methodology during the 2020 Migrant and Refugee MSNA, in combination with the quota-based sampling methods outlined previously:

1. A first pool of respondents will be identified by REACH staff and partner organizations in Libya (INGOs and CSOs). To select a maximally diverse set of initial respondents:
    i) subjects will be recruited from the network of beneficiaries of the partner organization;

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[49] For Respondent-Driven Sampling, see Salganik, M.J., and Heckatorn, D.D., Sampling and Estimation in Hidden Populations Using Respondent-Driven Sampling, in Sociological Methodology, Vol. 34 (2004), pp. 193-239.
[50] *Statisticshowto*, "Respondent-driven sampling: Definition, examples", n.d. (Statisticshowto.com). Available here (accessed 06 June 2020).

ii) the initial sample will reflect the demographic composition of the overall sample, with both region of origin and gender being used as selection criteria with the final aim of reaching the quotas for different subgroups / gender illustrated in the table below;

iii) a number of initial contacts (up to 50% of the overall first pool) will be drawn from UNHCR registration lists, to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers are represented in the survey,.

The sample for region-of-origin group will then be distributed across locations proportionally to the distribution of migrants and refugees from that region of origin across the selected locations (again based on the IOM-DTM figures presented in the top half of the above table). The same gender rate as for the overall sample will be applied, with a minimum of 11% of initial respondents being females (given that 11% of all migrants and refugees in Libya are reported by IOM-DTM to be women). To facilitate the inclusion of female respondents throughout the subsequent waves in all locations, the female quota of the overall sample will be equally redistributed across region-of-origin groups and locations. The table below outlines the composition of the initial pool of respondents:

Target quotas (by region-of origin and gender in each baladiya / mantika) for first pool ("convenience sample") of individuals to be contacted based on existing networks maintained by REACH staff and partners:

	Region of origin / Location	West and Central Africa		MENA		East Africa		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Individual surveys	Tripoli (mantika)	18	1	15	1	31	1	31	1
	Sebha	14	1	3	1	0	0	3	1
	Misrata	8	1	10	1	3	1	8	1
	Ejdaba	4	1	13	1	3	1	10	1
	Azzawya	6	1	4	1	4	1	6	1
	Alkufra	6	1	3	1	12	1	0	0
	Benghazi	3	1	14	1	6	1	5	1
	Alsharguiya	6	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
	Azzintan	3	1	3	1	7	1	3	1
Total sample size								308	

2. After gathering the initial contacts and conducting the first surveys by phone, first-wave respondents will be asked to provide contacts (phone numbers) of other potential subjects. No restrictions will be placed on how many contacts should or can be provided, as it is not to be assumed that respondents will have the same number of contacts.[52] However, referees will be encouraged to provide contacts for more than one subject. The rationale for this is to limit the attrition problem, which arises in the case respondents fail to provide valid recommendations and makes it difficult

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[52] Ibidem.

to produce lengthy linear recruitment chains.[53] Should this happen, enumerators will be instructed to contact another one of the subjects referred at the previous step. In this way, no single respondent's failure to produce recommendations can interrupt the chain. Out of those subjects referred, enumerators will only select one respondent to be contacted. The respondent selected will be purposive in order to ensure that all quotas are being met (e.g., in areas where certain sub-groups are still underrepresented and where their quota has not yet been met, the respondent who fits within this underrepresented profile will be selected). Choosing no more than one respondent per referee is aimed at reducing bias from the selection of the initial pool, as increasing the length of the chain allows for the final sample to reach subjects more socially distant from the original referee.

3. Finally, should ongoing monitoring of incoming surveys by REACH show that specific region-of-origin and/or gender groups are still not being reached, enumerators will be instructed to purposively request contacts from these groups. In addition, at every stage, based on instructions from REACH team in Tunisia, enumerators will select the potential respondent representing the best fit for research study, e.g. prioritizing women or individuals from a specific region of origin or country (discriminatory sampling). It is expected that by the end of this process, the target of 1522 total surveys composed of the quotas based on sub-region and gender outlined above, per baladiya, will have been achieved. Based on the initial sample outlined in step one, it is expected that the process will require five total waves (including the initial pool). The sampling process is outlined in the graph below:

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[53] Heckathorn, Douglas D. "Respondent-Driven Sampling II: Deriving Valid Population Estimates from Chain-Referral Samples of Hidden Populations". *Social Problems,* Vol. 49, No. 1 (February 2002), pp: 11-34.

Visualization of multi-wave chain referral sampling process facilitated by RDS:
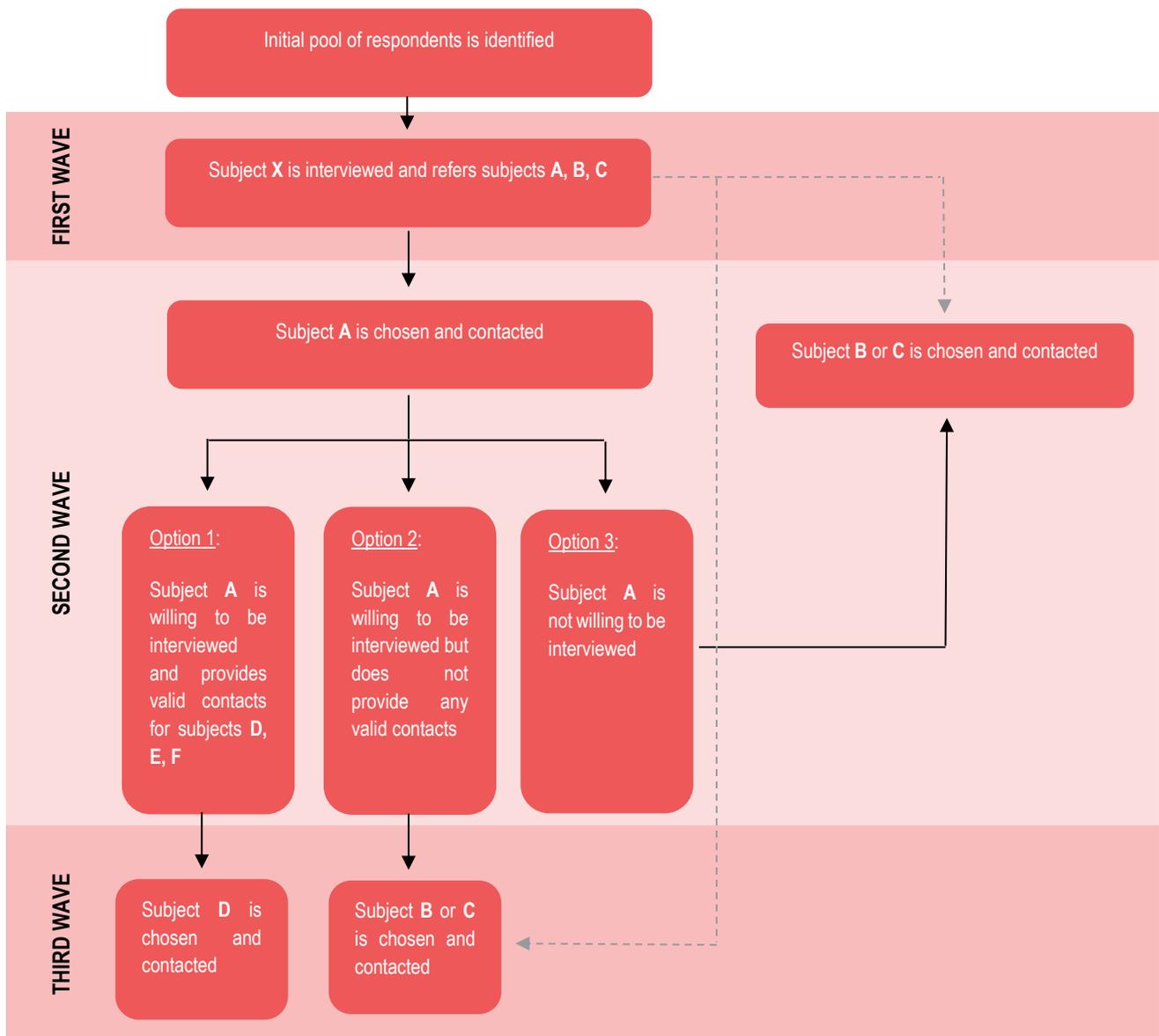
Limitations of sampling approach

As a pilot approach designed to mitigate the effects of access restrictions arising from COVID-19, REACH recognises that there are a number of limitations involved with the RDS approach.

Some of these limitations include, but are not limited to the following: i) the initial convenience sample of "seeds" can introduce levels of bias that are unlikely to be countered by the number of subsequent recommendation waves; ii) bias can also result from respondent's preferential recommendation behavior; iii) "that when a substantial fraction of the target population is sampled the current estimators can have substantial bias"[54]; iv) most referents tend to recruit those that resemble them (based on race, socio-economic status, etc.); and v) "well-connected individuals tend to be over-sampled because many recruitment paths lead to them".[55]

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[54] Ibedim.
[55] Respondentdrivensampling.org, n.d. Available here (accessed 29 May 2020).

To minimize the amount of bias in the sample, and address some of these aforementioned limitations, REACH will conduct solid foundational research (both through informal interviews with key actors on the ground in Libya, including field staff, and through secondary research) to understand the form, function and structure of social networks and the structural biases that characterize social networks existing between migrants and refugees in Libya. This research, in the form of a Social Network Analysis, will complement the final MSNA methodology and will offer clear definition of biases that may then be used as caveats when interpreting findings.

Qualitative data collection

A purposive sampling approach will be employed to select participants in the qualitative exercise. More specifically, initial participants in FGDs will be selected according to the quotas and criteria listed above (location, region and country of origin, gender), while remaining participants in FGDs will be selected mainly based on their appurtenance to the specific vulnerable groups identified, although considerations of gender balance will be made. The selection of both types of participants, as well as of KIs, will be conducted by the partner organizations responsible for data collection, in coordination with REACH.

Layer 1

The exact number of KIIs and FGDs to be conducted per baladiya is kept flexible as it depends on the triggers from the survey, and may be increased or decreased based on how many specific topic areas of follow-up are required for each geographical area, sector and population, and upon analysis of reached saturation points. However, the table below outlines an estimation of the minimum number and composition of FGDs (Layer 1):

Location	Tripoli	Sebha	Misata
FGDs	E Africa - women	W/C Africa - women	E Africa - women
	E Africa - men	W/C Africa - men	E Africa - men
	Other - women		MENA - women
	Other - men		MENA - men
Total			**12**

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

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

The locations for FGDs have been selected based on the triangulation of the criteria outlined in the "Geographical scope" section above and the findings from the 2019 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, which indicated the locations with the highest proportion of respondents in need. More specifically, only locations were selected that:

A.   Belong to a mantika satisfying **all** selection criteria
   A.1 Hosting a number of migrants and refugees **in total** above the national average per mantika

A.2 Hosting a number of migrants and refugees **in need** above the national average per mantika

A.3 Presenting a level of access to healthcare for refugees and migrants inferior to the level estimated for the total sample

B. Have been identified as hosting the highest proportion of respondents in need in the 2019 Refugee and Migrant MSNA (Tripoli, Sebha, Misrata, Azzawya, Alkufra)

Among these locations, Alkufra has been excluded due to the fact that refugees and migrants tend to reside there for a very limited amount of time before moving to other locations, which makes it particularly challenging to access them and severely limits the amount of information that can be collected in terms of access to services and resources, livelihoods and others.

Additional locations may be added should the analysis of the geographical triggers embedded in the survey highlight needs for qualitative follow up in any baladiya not included in the selection above.

The composition of FGDs has been designed based on the findings of the 2019 MSNA, which identified migrants and refugees from East Africa as a particularly vulnerable group, as well as IOM-DTM data on the number of migrants from different regions of origin in each of the selected locations.

Layer 2

At Layer 2, FGDs will aim to investigate the needs and protection risks of most vulnerable population groups. The composition and location of FGDs (layer 2) will be finalized based on inputs from clusters and specialized partners, as well as on the analysis of the triggers, based on the following methodology:

1. Secondary desk review and review of findings from the 2019 Refugee and Migrant MSNA has been carried out, identifying the following population groups as particularly vulnerable and, therefore, potential targets for further qualitative investigation: a) children (including unaccompanied and separated minors), b) undocumented migrants and c) non-Arabic speakers;
2. Preliminary consultations with specialized partners, including but not limited to IOM, UNHCR, the Protection Cluster and the Child Protection Working Group, will be carried out at the design phase;
3. The Triggers System embedded in the survey will provide a measurement of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different population groups, categorized according to two variables: region of origin and gender.

At this stage, REACH proposes the following distribution:

Distribution of FGDs amongst vulnerable population groups:

Location	Tripoli	Sebha	Azzawya	Misata
FGDs	Children - female	Children - female	Children - female	Recently arrived refugees and migrants - male
	Children - male	Children - male	Children - male	Children - male
	Recently arrived refugees and migrants - female	Non-Arabic speakers - female	Non-Arabic speakers - male	Children - female
Total				12

As with Layer 1 of the FGDs, this layer will also be composed of a maximum of 10 participants and conducted remotely online. The composition of FGDs has been designed based on the findings of the 2019 MSNA, IOM-DTM data about prevalence of children and undocumented migrants in each of the selected locations, as well as information about Child Protection actors present in the different areas.[56]

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[56] Information retrieved via the Protection Sector and sub-Sectors Dashboard.

The locations for the FGDs have been identified based on the rationale outlined above (Layer 1). In consideration of the increased protection focus of the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, one additional location (Azzawya) has been included. This latter has been deemed particularly relevant as, first, it hosts the second largest population of migrant and refugee children (after Tripoli) and, second, presents the highest rate of migrant and refugee children to the general migrant and refugee population (15,69%). Additional locations may be added based on the analysis of the geographical triggers embedded in the survey.

In consideration of the specific ethical and protection concerns related to interaction with vulnerable groups, REACH will draw upon the expertise of protection partners to conduct qualitative data collection and will abide to protection standards. More specifically, both quantitative and qualitative data collection will adopt the following precautions:

i)   Enumerators will receive specialized training and briefing about issues including (but not limited to) protection (especially child protection), safe data collection and referrals;

ii) Activities involving minors will only be carried out by specialized actors and in locations where a referral pathway is in place; and,

iii) ~~Enumerators will be provided with the Red Flag Form and a copy of the referral pathway in their location to refer at risk cases.~~; Service mapping will be incorporated into the MSNA data collection tool to facilitate self-referrals

FGDs will be complemented by means of interviews with KIs, who will be identified purposively among:

a)   migration experts and practitioners;
b)   non-governmental and civil society organisation members;
c)   service providers (health);
d)   Libyan authority representatives; and,
e)   community leaders.

To ensure that perspectives amongst these different KI stakeholder groups are as equally weighted against each other, REACH proposes the following distribution of interviews amongst these 5 groups, while also noting that every effort will be made to establish as close to a 50:50 balance between male and female KIs as possible:

Distribution of KIs amongst stakeholder groups and gender:

KI stakeholder group	Distribution (total)	Distribution (by gender)
Migration experts and practitioners	10	5 male KIs, 5 female KIs
Non-governmental and civil society organization members	10	5 male KIs, 5 female KIs
Service providers (health)	10	5 male KIs, 5 female KIs
Libyan authority representatives	10	5 male KIs, 5 female KIs
Community leaders	10	5 male KIs, 5 female KIs
Total number of KIs	**50**	

KIs will be selected on the basis of their knowledge of the sectors, as well as the population groups and locations being assessed. KIIs will take place in two rounds: a first round will be conducted at the very beginning of the qualitative phase, to triangulate the information from the triggers analysis and, more specifically, substantiate the findings related to the triggers, which will guide the first and second layer of data collection respectively; a second round will be conducted in parallel with

the FGDs and will aim at complementing the information collected through group discussion. An estimated total of 50 KIIs (exact number to be defined based on saturation) will be conducted in total.

REACH has decided to conduct both KIIs and FGDs in order to compensate for the more limited nature of the quantitative component of this year's survey (resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak), which will be shortened in time by half and will exclude a number of indicators important to actors in the response. Having additional FGDs and KIIs is expected to address potential gaps in information, while allowing researchers to explore elements of those indicators that were perhaps left out of the quantitative tool

Both FGDs and KIIs are being conducted because they will allow for an analysis of the current humanitarian context at different levels of the process and from two vastly different perspectives – from migrants and refugees who are beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance (FGDs), and from expert stakeholders who are directly involved in humanitarian service provision (KIIs). This process is expected to help in the identification of alignments and misalignments between the perspectives of affected populations and the perspectives of the actors involved in meeting the needs of these affected populations.

3.4.3 Tools

The tool for **quantitative data collection** is represented by an individual survey encompassing different humanitarian sectors, as well as a specific section related to displacement. The indicators being used in the 2020 MSNA for migrants and refugees have been drafted in consultation with all sectors active in the Libyan response, as well as with the Libya Cash Working Group (CWG)(adhering to global core indicators developed at REACH HQ level), which aim to reflect the differing situation of migrants and refugees compared to that of the Libyan population. The Refugee and Migrant MSNA tool has been drafted as much as possible in alignment with that of the Libya MSNA in order to enable limited comparisons between the Libyan and migrant groups during and after analysis.

The quantitative data will be collected remotely through the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) method. More specifically, the questions will be displayed through the survey platform KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLSForm. The interviewer will read the questions to the respondent over a phone call and enter the answers directly in the kobo platform. Surveys will be uploaded to REACH servers daily. It should be noted that due to the unreliable internet connection in certain parts of Libya, this daily uploading is expected to be time-consuming and may occasionally lead to delays in the REACH team's receipt of new data.

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

a) **FGDs**: While FGDs typically take place face-to-face in order to facilitate rich and active discussion amongst participants, COVID-19 access restrictions will require that FGDs be conducted through an online platform. Several different online platforms for group discussion are currently being reviewed for their suitability to the 2020 MSNA. The purpose of online focus groups is to maintain the interaction of participants inherent in FGDs in order to build a consensus view and answer to the questions. The online FGDs will be conducted asynchronously, meaning that it will not be necessary for all participants to be online at the same time. By conducting FGDs through a message board-style platform, REACH acknowledges that the flow of the conversation, as well as the interaction between respondents will be different than that which is obtained during a face-to-face discussion. However, moderators will be encouraged to ask probing questions in order to keep members engaged, and will seek to encourage certain quieter participants (e.g. those who do not offer as much commentary to the group) to offer additional clarification or feedback when necessary.

   The table below shows an analysis of the main challenges related to the use of online platforms for qualitative data collection and the mitigation measures envisioned. It also highlights some of the relative advantages presented by this option in relation to each of the dimensions identified.

Main challenges foreseen in remote realization of qualitative FGDs:

Dimension	Challenge	Mitigation meaure(s)	Relative advantage(s)
Data protection	Collecting data online may expose participants to harm if data are not safely managed	Specific protocols are in place to ensure that data collection, storage and analysis abide to the necessary data protection standards	Consent is required authomatically as a pre-requisite for accessing the platform

The platform does not allow participants to see other participants' names, email addresses or any other identifying details |
| **Internet connection** | In some areas, Internet connection is unreliable/limited | FGDs will take place over several days and participants can log in and participate in the discussion at any point, thus overcoming temporary connection issues

In case of extended power outages, buffer days are envisioned in the schedule | |
| **Inclusiveness** | Least-connected groups are at risk of being excluded[57] | Individual interviews via phone are foreseen in case of systematic marginalization of certain groups due to lack of connectivity

KIIs with informants knowleadgable about the conditions of the marginalized group will be carried out should it be impossible to reach such groups by means of phone calls | Online focus groups increase the possibility to reach some otherwise hard-to-reach groups, such as women in rural areas |
| **Dynamics of participation** | Reduced interaction and commitment by participants | The possibility for participants to cross-comment on each others's intervention is chosen as a criteria for the selection of the online platform

Targeted follow up calls/messages are planned to remind participants to | Due to anonimity, participants are likely to be less self-conscious about their opinions, experience a reduced drive to conform to the majority and be able to voice concerns and thoughts about sensitive topics |

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[57] Research into internet access for migrant and refugee groups has found that just under a quarter (22%) of migrants and refugees do not have access to the internet, but that this figure does not vary significantly by country of origin; 17% were found to have access all the time, 19% several times a week, and 21% with occasional access *(Source: UNHCR, IMPACT, Altai Consulting, Libya: Changing Dynamics and Protection Challenges, 2017).*

		participate and enquire in case of withdrawal from discussion	Due to asynchrony, it is more difficult for a few individuals to dominate the discussion The diminished role of facilitator reduces the potential for facilitator bias

b) **KIIs:** The KIIs will be collected remotely through the CATI method, meaning that the questions will be displayed in a Word format which the interviewer then reads to a respondent over a phone call and then enters the respondent's narrative answers directly into the Word form. Completed forms will be emailed to REACH staff in Tunis. Once receipt is confirmed, the enumerator's copy will be destroyed.

The specific tools for both FGDs and KIIs will consist of guidelines for semi-structured interviews and will be designed by REACH staff in Tunis based on Secondary Data Review and the preliminary findings from the Triggers System. More specifically, a list of topics to be investigated at qualitative level will be drafted and associated with each trigger at the design stage. Such topics will include, for each flagged dimension:

i)   Protection risks;
ii)   Causes, consequence and coping strategies;
iii)   Specific conditions of vulnerable groups; and,
iv)   Impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

Once the data analysis identifies the dimensions to be addressed at qualitative level, the topics of investigation associated with these dimensions will be selected and will be immediately available for deploying the tool in the field.

3.4.4 Triangulation and enumerator management

Before data collection commences, enumerators will receive comprehensive delivered by REACH's focal points (who in turn will be directly trained by REACH). This training will also comprise a multiple-day pilot of the quantitative and qualitative tools in order to allow enumerators to familiarize themselves with the tool. Enumerators will be provided with explanations on the reasons and intentions for the inclusion of certain questions, nuances of vocabulary and wording, and referral pathways. Training will also include details on ethical data collection in order to ensure that enumerators abide by international protection standards. The guiding principles of 'do no harm', confidentiality, and respect will be presented during the training. Cultural and gender considerations, and how to deal with these dynamics during interviews, will also be discussed. Focal points will be trained on how to obtain the informed consent of all respondents prior to conducting the interview. Enumerators will be reminded to respect both the voluntariness and gratuitousness of participants, as well as the respondent's anonymity.

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

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

- Location is correct;
- Type of household is correct; and,
- Length of survey meets minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected).

Step 2: The Database Officer will update the MSNA's Tableau dashboard, which shows the survey's progress against targets per mantika and as a whole. The Database Officer will also update the data validation tracking spreadsheet, which shows exactly which surveys have been validated, marked as pending review, or rejected – and if pending or rejected, why. This

part of the review of surveys will also include checking for duplication of phone numbers and validation based on form constraints such as timelines, non-conflicting answers within one survey, logical numbers of household sizes and more.

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

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

3.5. Analytical Framework

The assessment will operate off of a dual-analytical framework based on the draft JIAF, tailored to the current operational context in Libya using IOM's *Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability* (DoMV) framework. The JIAF is currently under development by the Joint-Intersector Analysis Group (JIAG). Led by OCHA and the Global Cluster Coordinators Group (GCCG), the JIAF aims to assist with identification of inter-linkages between various drivers, underlying and contributing factors, sectors and humanitarian conditions. The JIAF seeks to enable humanitarian actors to arrive at a common understanding of who, and how many people face humanitarian needs, and which needs are most critical.

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

IOM's DoMV framework will be used to further nuance the analytical pillars described above, particularly in regard to the identification of factors influencing vulnerability (under the second pillar). In particular, the DoMV will be used to identify and analyse the specific risks and protective factors that contribute to varied levels of vulnerability amongst migrant and refugee populations in Libya. **Risk factors** are considered as "those factors which contribute to vulnerability", whereas **protective factors** are "those aspects which improve capabilities to avoid, cope with, or recover from harm". Risk and protective factors are determined to manifest themselves at various levels within an interconnected web, consisting of: (1) **individual factors** – such as physical and biological characteristics, beliefs, attitudes and more (e.g. age, sex, racial and / or ethnic identity, gender identity, etc.); (2) **household and family factors** - such as family size, socioeconomic status, migration histories, etc.; (3) **community factors** – such as availability of educational opportunities, health care and social services; and (4) **structural factors** – such as conflict, political systems and migration policies and governance.

Within this framework, migrant needs are understood as "gaps between the current conditions of migrants assessed with regards to their vulnerabilities and the conditions in which they shall be able to effectively be afforded their human rights." These needs are expected to differ significantly between migrant and refugee populations based on the net impact of the interaction of the four aforementioned factors. Thus, by critically analysing what these risk and protective factors are and how they differ between different sub-groups (e.g. by gender, employment status, language or more) of migrants and

refugees, REACH aims to shed light on how these determinants lead to varied levels of vulnerability, how these varied levels of vulnerability lead to different levels of impact on affected populations, and how living standards and coping capacities vary based on different risk and protective profiles. MMC's ongoing exploratory work into risk and protective factors influencing migrants' and refugees' varying levels of vulnerability can also be used to inform relationship-testing in MSNA data.

The combined information from the different pillars and IOM's DoMV (mainly, risk and protective factors) will allow REACH to estimate severity of humanitarian needs and proportion of households in each severity category. These findings will then be disaggregated in order to compare and contrast outcomes between different sub-groups (i.e. region of origin, gender) and geographic areas.

3.6. Data Processing & Analysis

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

Upon completion of data collection, preliminary analysis of raw data will be performed using the software R. During the data analysis phase, the Database Officer will analyse quantitative data in line with the Data Analysis Plan (see section 5 below). The DAP will provide a roadmap outlining weightings, statistical functions required, intermediate composite indicators to be made, as well as final composite classifications (e.g. classifications of coping capacity gaps or living standard gaps) that will later enable the analysis of specific indicators in in line with the analytical framework discussed above. These indicators, designed in collaboration with IMAWG, sectors and other partners in the response, will help to determine the scale and severity of needs of assessed migrant and refugee populations. As much as possible, the analysis of quantitative data will be triangulated with qualitative and secondary data, including secondary literature and past needs assessments in the response.

Data from the KIIs and FGDs, in contrast, will be anonymised and extracted from online discussion forums by partners and sent to the REACH Assessment Officer, who will work with the Project Officer and Project Assistant to ensure that all qualitative data is translated into English, if this was not done in the field, and that the data is reviewed for quality as it comes in, so that timely feedback can be provided to the field teams. The Assessment Officer will be primarily responsible for analysing the qualitative data, although possibly assisted by other MSNA team members. A first layer of analysis for both KIIs and FGDs will involve saturation analysis, which will be carried out throughout data collection to identify the type and frequency of themes arising in qualitative interviews and monitor the level of saturation for each theme. This analysis will take place by means of the construction of a data saturation grid in Excel. At a second stage, data collected via KIIs and FGDs will undergo content analysis. The entire process of qualitative data analysis will be facilitated by using the data analysis software NVivo, which will also help in coding of qualitative data (a code being a word or phrase that summarises or captures the essence of a portion of data) in order to systematically categorize data. Coding of interview data will be done based on the four pillars of the JIAF framework as well as the vulnerability analysis of risk and protective factors under the IOM DoMV framework, in order to triangulate and further nuance findings from the analysis conducted of quantitative data.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	
Supervising data collection	Assessment Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager	OCHA
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	GIS Officer, Database Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Data Unit	
Data analysis	Database Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Pont, Assessment Specialist, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Data Unit	
Output production	Assessment Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Assessment Specialist, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	Sectors
Dissemination	Assessment Officer, Country Focal Point	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	ACTED Project Development
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point,	

Assessment
Specialist,
Database
Officer, GIS
Officer,
Research
Manager,
IMPACT HQ
Research
Design and
Data Unit

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

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

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

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

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 Analysis Plan

See Annex.

ANNEX 1: SCENARIO PLANNING

Sampling

Scenario 1 and 2: For all assessed locations and population groups, the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will employ non-representative sampling methods as per scenario 3.

Within each baladiya, convenience sampling will be used to identify respondents to the survey. More specifically, enumerators will approach respondents at known gathering points.

The full sampling framework for the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, which includes breakdowns of the population numbers in each baladiya and the total numbers of qualitative KIIs and FGDs to be conducted, can be found within the methodology note.

Tools

Scenario 1: All enumerators will collect data via the Android application ODK Collect. The survey platform is KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLSForm. Surveys will be uploaded to REACH servers daily. It should be noted that due to the unreliable Internet connection in certain parts of Libya, this daily uploading is expected to be time-consuming and may occasionally lead to delays in the REACH team's receipt of new data.

All KII and FGD data will be collected on paper forms that were designed by REACH staff in Tunis. Completed forms will be scanned and emailed to REACH staff in Tunis. Once receipt is confirmed, the paper forms will be destroyed.

Scenario 2: The quantitative data collection will be conducted in line with scenario 1. However, the qualitative data will need to be collected through online means of data collection- KIIs will be conducted through phone calls, while FGDs will be conducted through asynchronous or post-based methods (specific tool to be determined).

Annex 2: Data analysis plan

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator group / sector	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Instructions	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level	Sampling	Maps planned?
N/A	N/A	Individual interview	Metadata	Enumerator Information	Unique ID of enumerator	Enter ID	Enter unique ID	N/A	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.15	Individual interview	Strata	Place of actual residence	Which Mantika are you currently living in?	Select one from dropdown list	Dropdown	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.15	Individual interview	Strata	Place of actual residence	Which Baladiya are you currently living in?	Select one from dropdown list	Dropdown	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.15	Individual interview	Strata	Place of actual residence	Which Muhalla are you currently living in?	Select one from dropdown list	Dropdown	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.2	Individual interview	Key characteristics	% of female-headed households	Enumerator to note down respondent gender	Enter gender	1. Male; 2. Female	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	
	1.4	Individual interview	Key characteristics	Country of origin and Nationality	In which country were you born?	Select one	1. Algeria 2. Bangladesh 3. Burkina Faso 4. Cameroon	Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	

					5. Chad			
					6. Ivory Coast			
					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. South Sudan			
					24. Sudan			
					25. Syria			

						26. Togo *27. Tunisia* *28. Zambia* *29. Yemen* *30. Other (please specify)* *31. Don't know* *32. Prefer not to answer*		
	1.5	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*Primary languages of respondents*	*What languages do you speak?*	*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)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*
	1.1	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*Age of respondent* *% of child-headed households*	*How old are you?*	*Enter number*	*Integer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*
	1.3	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of female respondents that are currently pregnant*	*[Follow up to 1.2.1] If 'Female':* *Are you currently pregnant?*	*Select one*	*1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Don't know; 4. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*

	1.7	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of respondents living with other members of their household*	*Some questions in this survey are about 'households'. A household is a group of people who live under the same roof and who share food and other key resources. This includes people that are not a part of your family but you are sharing expenses with.* *Are you sharing accommodation, key resources and expenses with other people?*	*Note for enumerator: we are trying to understand here if the person is living with other members of their household, not just if they are sharing accommodation with other people); respondent: Select one.*	*1. Yes; 2. No*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*
		Individual interview	*Key characteristics*	*% of HoH by age and sex*	*[Follow up to 1.4.1] If "Yes":* *The 'head of household' is the person taking the most important decisions for all household members.* *Are you the head of your household??*	*Select one*	*1. Yes; 2. No*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot*
	1.10	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of child-headed households*	*Follow up to 1.7.1] If "No":* *How old is the head of household?*	*Enter number*	*Integer*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*

	1.11	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of female-headed households*	*Follow up to 1.7.1] If "No": Is the head of household male or female?*	*Select one*	*1. Female* *2. Male*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.12	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*# of individuals in HH in Libya*	*How many people live in your household (including the interviewee) in Libya?*	*Enter number*	*integer*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.13	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of HH members by sex and age*	*Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household (including the interviewee) in Libya.*	*Read out below list*	*-*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.13	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of HH members by sex and age*	*Infants (0 – 5 years)*	*Enter number*	*For each: (Total number Male Female)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.13	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of HH members by sex and age*	*Children (6 – 14 years)*	*Enter number*	*For each: (Total number Male Female)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.13	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of HH members by sex and age*	*Children / Youth (15 – 17 years)*	*Enter number*	*For each: (Total number Male Female)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.13	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of HH members by sex and age*	*Young Adults (18 – 35 years)*	*Enter number*	*For each: (Total number Male Female)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	

	1.13	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of HH members by sex and age*	*Adults (35 – 59 years)*	*Enter number*	*For each: (Total number Male Female)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.13	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*% of HH members by sex and age*	*Elderly (60+ years)*	*Enter number*	*For each: (Total number Male Female)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
What proportion of migrant and refugee households report the presence of separated children	1.11	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*# of total separated children identified*	*[Follow up to 1.4.1] If "Yes":* *How many persons under 18 in your household have been separated from their parents or primary caregivers (mitkaffel) but are accompanied by any other family members?* *(Hint: the focus is on those children who have been separated from the person who is primarily responsible for them, including legal or customary guardians, but are not completely alone, as they have other family members with them)*	*For each, enter number*	*1. Girls 14 and below* *2. Girls 15-17* *3. Boys 14 and below* *4. Boys 15-17*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	

What proportion of migrant and refugee households report the presence of unaccompanied children	*1.11*	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*# of total unaccompanied children identified*	*[Follow up to 1.4.1] If "Yes"* *How many persons under 18 in your household have been separated from their parents or primary caregivers (mitkaffel) and are also not accompanied by any family members?* *(Hint: the focus here is on those children who have no family members travelling with them)*	*For each, enter number*	*1. Girls 14 and below* *2. Girls 15-17* *3. Boys 14 and below* *4. Boys 15-17*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	
	1.6	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*Time of arrival in Libya*	*When did you arrive in Libya?*	*Enter date*	*Date*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	2.6	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*Time of arrival in Libya*	*Was it the first time you ever came to Libya?*	*Select one*	*1. Yes* *2. No* *3. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	1.6	*Individual interview*	*Key characteristics*	*Time of arrival in Libya*	*When did you arrive in the current baladiya?*	*Enter date*	*Date*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

Are migrants and refugees traveling alone or with family?	*2.1*	*Individual interview*	*Displacement*	*% of respondents reporting travelling to Libya alone* *% of respondents reporting travelling to Libya with family members*	*Did you travel to Libya alone or with other people?*	*Select multiple*	1. Alone 2. With my husband/wife 3. With my child(ren) 4. With other family members 5. With friends or acquaintances 6. Other (specify) 7. Prefer not to answer	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What are the principle reasons that migrant and refugees decide to come to Libya?	*2.2*	*Individual interview*	*Displacement*	*Respondents' reported reasons for migrating to Libya, by %*	*Why did you decide to come to Libya?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	1. Lack of income in my home country 2. Lack of job opportunities in my home country 3. Limited access to services in my home country 4. Conflict/insecurity in my home country 5. Hostility or discrimination against me or my family 6. Environmental factors (e.g. water scarcity, land degradation, natural disasters) 7. Family reunification/existance of social networks in Libya 8. I wanted to live abroad	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						9. I wanted to do the same journey as others from my home community did *10. Job/economic opportunities in Libya* *11. Education opportunities in Libya* *12. Better services in Libya* *13. Other types of opportunities offered by Libya (e.g. social opportunities, higher status..)* *14. Other (specify)* *15. Prefer not to answer*			
What are the main migration intentions of migrants and refugees in the next 6 months	*2.3*	*Individual interview*	*Displacement*	*Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %*	*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. I am waiting for resettlement* *5. Don't know* *6. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*

| | 2.3 | *Individual interview* | *Displacement* | *Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %* | *[Follow up to 2.3.1] If "Stay in my current baladiya in Libya" or "Move to another baladiya in Libya": Why do you have the intention to stay in Libya?* | *Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple* | *1. Lack of income in my home country*

2. Lack of job opportunities in my home country

3. Limited access to services in my home country

4. Conflict/insecurity in my home country

5. Targeted discrimination/persecution in my home country

6. Environmental factors (e.g. water scarcity, land degradation, natural disasters) in my home country

7. Family reunification/existance of social networks in Libya

8.Lack of resources to pay the travel to another country/my home country

9. Insecurity in Libya makes it too dangerous to travel

10. Job/economic opportunities in Libya

11. Education opportunities in Libya | *Individual* | *Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)* | *Yes (dashboard)* |

						12. Better services in Libya *13. Other types of opportunities offered by Libya (e.g. social opportunities, higher status..)* *14. I came to Libya with the plan to travel to another country but now I am unable to do so* *14. Other (specify)* *15. Prefer not to answer*			
	2.3	*Individual interview*	*Displacement*	*Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %*	*[Follow up to 2.3.1] 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. Up to 6 months* *2. Between 6 and 12 months* *3. More than 1 year* *4. Permanently* *5. Don't know* *6. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

	2.3	*Individual interview*	*Displacement*	*Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %*	*[Follow up to 2.3.1] If "Leave Libya": Why do you have the intention to leave Libya?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. Lack of income in Libya* *2. Lack of job opportunities in Libya* *3. Limited access to services in Libya* *4. Conflict/insecurity in Libya* *5. Targeted discrimination/persecution in Libya* *6. Inadequate living conditions in LIbya* *7. To be with family/friends* *8. Job/economic opportunities elsewhere* *11. Education opportunities elsewhere* *12. Better services elsewhere* *13. Other types of opportunities offered elsewhere (e.g. social opportunities, higher status..)* *14. I came to Libya with the plan to travel to another country*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						15. I came to Libya with the plan to return home after a short amount of time 16. I wish to seek asylum in a safer country 17. I am being resettled to another country 18. I am being repatriated to my home country 19. Other (specify) 20. Prefer not to answer			
	2.3	*Individual interview*	*Displacement*	*Respondents' migration intentions for the next 6 months, by %*	*[Follow up to 2.3.1] If 'Leave Libya': Where do you want to go after Libya?*	*Select one*	1. Europe 2. Return to home country 3. Move to a Sub-Saharan African country 4. Move to another North African or Middle Eastern country 5. Move elsewhere (specify) 6. Don't know 7. Prefer not to answer	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What are the main sources of income that migrant and refugees report accessing?	3.1	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income*	*What is your main source of income?*	*Enumerator; do not read list, ask probing questions; respondent: Select multiple*	1. I am working 2. Savings 3. Humanitarian assistance (inlcuding local charities) 4. Government subsidies - social solidarity fund 5. Loans (formal or informal) 6. No income source 7. Money sent by my family from my home country 8. Prefer not to say	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	3.1	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income*	*[Follow up to 3.1.1]: If "I am working":* *The next questions are about the job or type of employment that is your main source of income. Is this job a permanent or temporary job, is it daily labour?*	*Select one*	1. Permanent job (go to work regularly with predictable monthly salary) 2. Temporary job (short-term employment, less predictable source of income) 3. Daily labour (highly unpredictable form of work, day-to-day knowledge of income source) 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

	3.2	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents relying on the public sector as their main source of income*	*[Follow up to 3.1.2] If permanent, temporary:* *Is this job in the private or public sector?*	*Select one*	*1. Private sector - work for someone else* *2. Private sector - own business* *2. Public sector (including neighborhood/city level)* *4. Don't know* *5. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
How has the outbreak of COVID-19 affected the employment situation of migrants and refugees?	3.4	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*Change in employee numbers since COVID-19*	*[follow up to 3.2.1] if "Private sector - own business":* *Has the number of people working in this business changed since the COVID-19 outbreak??*	*Select one*	*1. Increased* *2. Decreased* *3. No change* *4. Don't know* *5. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	3.6	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents whose employment situation changed due to COVID-19.*	*[Follow-up to 3.1.1] If "1. I am working":* *Has your work situation changed since the COVID19 outbreak in any of the following ways? (Note to enumerator: read list)*	*Enumerator: read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. My main place of work closed down due to C-19* *2. I was not able to travel to my place of work* *3. I had to quit look after family/friends* *4. My place of work lowered by salary* *5. My place of work was no longer able to pay salary* *6. Other (please specify)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						7. The situation has not changed			
How much did migrants and refugees report earning (in LYD) in the 30 days prior to data collection?	3.7	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*Income over the last 30 days*	*Can you estimate your personal income (in LYD) over the last 30 days? (note to enumerator: do not read out list)*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one*	*1.less than 350 LYD 2.between 350 and 550 3.between 550 and 750 4.between 750 and 950 5.between 950 and 1150 6.between 1150 and 1350 7.between 1350 and 1550 8. between 1550 and 1750 9. between 1750 and 1950 10. between 1950 and 2150 11. between 2150 and 2350 12. More than 2350*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	3.8	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*Income over the last 30 days*	*[Follow up to 3.7.1] If "More than 2350": If more than 2350, please specify the amount*	*Enter integer*	*Integer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

How much money are migrants and refugees report spending (in LYD)?	3.8	Individual interview	Cash and Markets	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	In the last 30 days, could you estimate how much did you spend in total in LYD?	Enter number	Integer		Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
How much money are migrants and refugees spending (in LYD) on items for domestic consumption?	3.8	Individual interview	Cash and Markets	Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type	During the past 30 days, how much did you spend, in LYD, on each of the following categories of items for domestic consumption?	Enter a number for each	1.Food and water 2.Rent 3.Health 4.Clothing and Foot ware 5. Hygiene items 6. Cooking fuel		Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)
What proportion of migrants and refugees report challenges obtaining enough money to meet basic needs in the last 30 days prior to data collection?	3.9	Individual interview	Cash and Markets	% of respondents reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days	I will now list 5 categories of needs. In the past 30 days, did you ever have trouble meeting following essential needs because you could not afford them? Please tell me for each category I will list whether you were able to afford your needs - note we are just asking about financial coverage, we will discuss other safety/security/access concerns later.	Enumerator: read list; respondent: Select multiple	1. Food 2. Essential communication needs, such as phone credit or provider costs 3. Essential education needs, such as tuition, fees, books, etc. 4. Essential health needs, such as medicines or treatments 5. Essential shelter needs, such as rent, furtiture, construction costs 6. Essential transport services		Individual	Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)	Yes (dashboard)

							7. Other, such as legal support, documentation fees, please specify 8. None of the above			
What proportion of migrants and refugees report engaging in coping mechanisms in the last 30 days due to a lack of resources to meet basic needs?	*3.13*	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents who resorted to using one or more coping mechanisms in the last 30 days due to a lack of resources*	*Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you have dealt with situations were you did not have enough resources to cover your basic needs. Could you tell me for each of the following actions whether you had to undertake them in the last 30 days because of a lack of resources? If you already used up a certain action before the last 30 days, or if a strategy is not applicable to you, please say so.* *In the last 30 days, when you had a lack of resources, did you ever have to ...*	*To each of the following, select: "No, because I did not face a shortage of resources/not necessary", "No, because I already exhausted this coping activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it," "Yes", or "Not applicable/not available":*	*1. Sold non-productive household assets or goods (TV, household appliance, furniture, gold, etc.)* *2. Spent savings* *3. Borrowed money* *4. Reduced expenses on education* *5. Sold productive household assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, car, etc.)* *6. Reduced expenses on health (including drugs)* *7. Household members below 18 engaged in illegal or degrading activities (e.g. theft, smuggling)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						8. Household members above 18 engaged in illegal or degrading activities (e.g. theft, smuggling) 9. Asked money from strangers 10. Sold house or land 11. Took on an additional job 12. Reduced expenditures on essential non-food items (water, hygiene items, etc.) 13. Separation of children from their parents because unable to meet their needs 14. Children sent to work			
What proprotion of migrants and refugees report incurring new debts in the 3 months prior to data collection	*3.10*	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents reporting having contracted debt during the past 3 months*	*Have you accumulated debt from any of the following sources during the past 3 months?*	*Enumerator: read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. I did not build up any debt in the last 3 month* *2. Yes, from official lender* *3. Yes, from vendors (purchased on credit)* *4. Yes, from friend and/or family* *5. Don't know* *6. Prefer not to say*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What are the main reasons that migrants and refugees report incurring new debts	3.11	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*Primary reason for taking on debt*	*[Follow up to 3.10.1] If any of the "Yes" answers: What was the primary reason for taking on debt?*	*Select one*	1. Paying for 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. Sending remittances 12. Other (please specify) 13. Don't know 14. Prefer not to answer	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What proportion of migrants and refugees report sending remittances to their families in their countries of origin in the 30 days prior to data collection?	3.12	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents sending remittances*	*Have you sent any of your income to family in your country of origin in the last 30 days?*	*Select one*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Prefer not to say	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What are the priority shelter and NFI needs of migrants and refugees?	*3.14*	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% 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* *% of respondents lacking sufficient blankets and/or winter clothing for the forthcoming winter season*	*I will read a list of 15 household items, please tell me which of these items you do not have and need urgently.*	*Read list and select all that the respondent is in need of*	*Household objects:* *1. Mattresses* *2. Blankets* *3. Clothing for cold weather* *4. Heating systems* *5. Gas/electric stove* *6. Water storage containers (water tank, jerry cans, etc.)* *7. Mobile phone (smart phone)* *8. Mobile phone (non-smart phone)* *9. Radio* *10. TV* *11. Desktop or laptop computer* *12. Generator* *13. Kitchen items (pots, plates, cups, etc.)* *14. Fuel* *15. Hygiene items (e.g. detergent, towels)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
Do migrants and refugees have reliable access to phone and internet coverage?	*3.15*	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% of respondents that report having reliable mobile phone network coverage at their current dwelling*	*Do you have reliable mobile phone network coverage where you live? Reliable coverage means that the mobile network has at most only a few and short outages, for example 2 hours than less than once a week.*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one*	*1. Yes, mobile network coverage exists and is reliable at this dwelling.* *2. No, mobile network coverage exists but is not reliable at this dwelling* *3. No, mobile network coverage does not exist at this dwelling.* *4. Don't know*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

	3.16	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% of respondents that report having reliable or quite reliable internet coverage at their current dwelling*	*Do you have reliable internet coverage where you live? Reliable coverage means that internet network has at most only a few and short outages, for example 2 hours less than once a week.*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one*	*1. Yes, internet coverage exists and is reliable at this dwelling. 2. No, internet coverage exists but is not reliable at this dwelling 3. No, internet coverage does not exist at this dwelling. 4. Don't know*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What proportion of migrants and refugees live in substandard shelters?	3.17	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% 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)*	*What type of house or accommodation (shelter) do you live in?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: 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 (note to translator: refers to a house arranged by smugglers) 9. Hotel 10. Camp or informal settlement for displaced persons 11. Outdoors (no shelter at all) 12. Other (please specify)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

							13. Don't know *14. Prefer not to answer*			

What is the security of shelter tenure of migrants and refugees?	*3.18*	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% of respondents with security of tenure for shelter (e.g., legal tenancy agreement)*	*How would you describe your occupancy status? For example, do you own the house, or is someone else paying for it?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one*	*1. Ownership* *2. Co-ownership* *3. Rental (with written contract)* *4. Rental (with verbal agreement)* *5. Housing provided by public authority* *6. Housing paid by employer* *7. Living at workplace* *8. Housing provided by smuggler* *9. Being hosted for free (not including by employer)* *10. Squatting (without consent of owner)* *11. Living in the streets or public space* *12. Other (please specify)* *13. Don't know* *14. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	3.19	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*Among respondents who rent, direction of change in rental cost since the beginning of 2020*	*[Follow up to 3.18.1] If "Rental (with written contract)" or "Rental (with verbal agreement)":* *Has the rent increased or decreased since the beginning of 2020?*	*Select one*	*Select one:* *1. Increased* *2. Decreased* *3. No change* *4. Don't know* *5. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What proportion of migrants and refugees reside in safe and healthy housing?	3.20	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% of respondents whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards*	*Does the accommodation currently have any damage or defects?*	*Enumerator: read list; respondent: Select one*	*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)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	3.21	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% of respondents with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit*	*Does the accommodation have any enclosure issues, such as leaking when it rains or ventilation issues?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. Lack of insulation from cold* *2. Leaks during light rain* *3. Leaks during heavy rain* *4. Limited ventilation, no fresh air can come in* *5. Presence of dirt or debris (removable)* *6. Presence of dirt or debris (non-removable)* *7. Presence of mold or moisture issues* *8. None* *9. Don't know* *10. Other (please specify)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What proportion of migrants and refugees face risk of eviction from their current shelter?	3.22	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% of respondents threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason*	*Have you experienced eviction or the threat of eviction within the past 6 months?*	*Enumerator: Use question options as probes, if respondent says no, ask about someone they know;*	*1. Yes, have been threatened with eviction* *2. Yes, have been evicted* *3. No but I know a migrant or refugee in this area who has been evicted* *4. No* *5. Don't know* *5. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

					respondent: Select one				
	3.22	*Individual interview*	*Shelter & NFI*	*% of respondents threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason*	*[Follow up to 3.22.1] If 'Yes, have been threatened with eviction' or 'Yes, have been recently evicted': Why do you think you were evicted / threatened with eviction?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. Unable to pay rent 2. Lack of rental contract 3. Discrimination/xenophobia 4. Order from local authorities 5. Order from local armed groups 6. Disagreement with other tenants or neighbors 7. Accommodation was needed by others/landlord wanted to rent accommodation to others 8. Lack of documentation 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What proportion of households have access to a functonal and improved sanitation facility?	*3.23*	*Individual interview*	*WASH*	*% of respondents having access to a functional and improved sanitation facility*	*What kind of sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) do you usually use?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select one*	*1. Flush or pour/flush toilet 2. Pit latrine without a slab or platform 3. Pit latrine with a slab and platform 4. Open hole 5. Pit VIP toilet (Pit latrine with ventilation) 6. Bucket toilet 7. Plastic bag 8. Hanging toilet/latrine 9. None of the above, open defecation 10. Other (specify) 11. Don't know*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What proportion of households currently have access to soap?	*3.24*	*Individual interview*	*WASH*	*% of respondents with access to soap*	*Do you currently have soap in your household??*	*Select one*	*1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer to say*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What proportion of households report regularly washing their hands?	*3.25*	*Individual interview*	*WASH*	*% of respondents that regularly wash their hands*	*How often do you usually wash your hands per day?*	*Select one*	*1. Never 2. One time 3. Two times 4. Three times 5. Four times 6. Five times 7. More than 5 times 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to say*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What proportion of migrants and refugees reported accessing an improved water source as their main source of drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection?	*3.26*	*Individual interview*	*WASH*	*% 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*	*Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking water* *What was the main source of drinking water you used over the past 30 days?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: 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*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
Are migrants and refugees satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water?	*3.27*	*Individual interview*	*WASH*	*% of respondents satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water*	*In the past 30 days, has there been any time when you did not have access to enough drinking water to meet your daily needs?*	*Select one*	1. *Yes* 2. *No* 3. *Don't know* 4. *Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
Do migrants and refugees have consistent access to public water networks?	*3.28*	*Individual interview*	*WASH*	*Consistency of access to water from the public network by the respondents within the last 7 days*	*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*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What proportion of migrants and refugees have poor or borderline food consumption scores?	*3.29*	*Individual interview*	*Food Security*	*Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / borderline / acceptable)*	*Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about the meals you had in the last 7 days. This information will help us understand the range of foods eaten in Libya, and if there is anything important missing. I will list 9 food groups, can you tell me for each, how often you have eaten them in the last 7 days?* *First, how often in the last 7 days have you eaten ...*	*Enter a number between 0 and 7 days for each sub-question*	*1. Cereals, grains such as bread and pasta, and potatoes 2. Beans or nuts, 3. Milk and dairy products, such as cheese or yoghurt 4. Eggs, meat, and fish 5. Vegetables 6. Fruits 7. Oil and fat, such as vegetable oil or butter 8. Sugar and sweets, such as jam, or sugary drinks 9. Condiments and spices, such as garlic or tomato paste*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What coping strategies do migrants and refugees report using in order to cope with a lack of food?	*3.30*	*Individual interview*	*Food Security*	*% of respondents relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)*	*Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about actions you may taken in the last 7 days to deal with a lack of food or money to buy food. For each action, could you tell me how many days you have had to undertake the action?* *Note that these questions can be sensitive, and if you prefer not to answer at any stage just let us*	*Select yes or no for each*	*1. Borrow/receive food from friends or relatives 2. Limit portion size for all HH members at mealtimes 3. Reduce portion sizes and meals for adults in order for small children to eat 4. Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day (for all HH members) 5. Purchase food on credit 6. Go whole days without eating 7. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods 8. Send children to eat*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

				know and we will move on. *In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, on how many days has your household had to:*		*elsewhere* *9. Send women and/or children to work for food* *10. Prefer not to answer*			
What barriers do migrants and refugees face to accessing markets	*3.31*	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items*	*Do you have access to a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes travel time in your mahalla or close to your mahalla?*	*Select one*	*1. Yes* *2. No* *3. Don't know* *4. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

	3.31	*Individual interview*	*Cash and Markets*	*% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items*	*In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces? If yes, what kind of barriers?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: 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. Insecurity at the marketplace 8. Curfew and other COVID-19 related measures prevented access to market 9. Marketplace never open at a time when we can visit 10. Presence of explosive hazards 11. Discrimination by vendors 12. Language barriers 13. Other (please specify) 14. Don't know 15. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What are the current health-seeking behaviors among migrants and refugees?	3.32	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*% of respondents that accessed health services in the previous 90 days*	*The next few questions will be about health services, such as hospitals/medical attention as well as medicine* *In the past 3 months, have you accessed*	*Select one*	*1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

					health services (including medicines)?				
	3.33	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*% of respondents that accessed health services in the previous 90 days*	*[Follow up to 3.32.1] If "No":* *Why did you not access health services?*	*Select one*	*Select one:* *1. I did not need them* *2. Health facilities were closed due to COVID-19* *3. I was unable to access them for other reasons* *4. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What are the current barriers to accessing health services in Libya for migrants and refugees?	*3.34*	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*% of respondents who report having faced challenges in the previous three months when accessing health care*	*Which problems (if any) have you faced in accessing health services in the past three months?*	*Enumerator: do not read list, listen to answer and choose three options that fit best; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. Cannot afford to pay for health services* *2. Absence/shortage of health workers* *3. High cost of transportation to health facilities* *4. Specific people are being discriminated against when visiting the health facility* *5. Lack of trust in health care providers* *6. Security concerns around travel to the health facility* *7. Health facilities are not easily accessible for people who have difficulty moving/seeing/hearing* *8. Lack of medicines at the health facilities*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						9. Health facilities are overcrowded 10. Long waiting times at health facilities 11. The specialized services I/my family need are not available to us (e.g. closed, inaccessible) 12. No problems accessing health services 13. Language barriers 14. Lack of documentation 15.Other (please specify) 16. Prefer not to answer			
	3.33	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*% of respondents that can access primary healthcare within one hour's walk from dwellings*	*How long does it take you to reach the nearest healthcare facility (including clinics, hospitals) by walking?*	*Select one*	*1. Less than 15 mins* *2. Less than 30 mins* *3. Less than 1h* *4. Less than 3h* *5.More than 3h*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What proportion of births in the last 2 years were assisted by a qualified health care provider?	*3.35*	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*# and % of women who gave live birth in the last 2 years who were assisted by a qualified health care provider*	*(If respondent is female) If you have given birth in the past two years, who assisted in the delivery or deliveries?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. At home alone* *2. At home with non-professional care (unqualified or traditional midwife)* *3. At home with professional care (qualified or trained midwife, doctor, …)* *4. In a health facility* *5. Not relevant* *6. Don't know* *7. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What proportion of women who gave birth in the last 2 years obtained documentation for their children?	*3.36*	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*# and % of women who gave live birth in the last 2 years who obtained documentation for the child(ren)*	*[Follow up to 3.35.1] If any options apart from 5 are chosen:* *Does the child/do the children have any of the following documents?*	*Enumerator: read list, for each option enter the number of children who have that document; respondent: Select multiple.*	*1. Birth certificate issued in Country of origin* *2. Birth Certificate issued by Libyan authorities* *3. Birth notification from the hospital in Libya* *3. Other* *4. None* *5. Don't know* *6. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What are the current levels of vaccination of migrant and refugee children?	*3.36*	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*% of vaccinated children who have immunization cards with full documentation of received doses*	*[Follow up to 2.1.1] If "With my child(ren)":* *How many of the children in your household have a National Child Immunization Record, immunization records from a private health provider, or any other document where vaccinations are written down?*	*Enter number*	*1. Yes* *2. No* *3.Don't know* *4. Prefer not to answer*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

	3.37	*Individual interview*	*Health*	*% of HHs where all children <1 received full coverage of DTC3 (DPT3 / PENTA3), by administrative unit* *% of HHs where all children 6 months-15 years have received measles vaccination* *% of HHs where all children aged 12-23 months received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey*	*Follow up to 2.1.1] If "With my child(ren)":* *How many children in your household have the received the following vaccinations: (Note to enumerator: if respondent doesn't know, enter 999):*	*Enumerator: if respondent does not know, enter 999; Enter a number for each*	*1. The 3rd dose of the Hexa vaccine* *2. The 1st dose of the measles vaccine* *3. The 2nd dose of the measles vaccine* *4. The BCG vaccine*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What is the level of access and participation in education opportunities among migrant and refugee children?	*3.38*	*Individual interview*	*Education*	*% and # of school-aged children within the HH enrolled in formal or non-formal education*	*The next few questions will be about education of children in your household.* *How many school-aged boys and girls (aged 6-17) in your household were enrolled in formal or non-formal education before schools were closed due to COVID-19?*	*Enter a number for each*	*1. Boys (aged 6-14)* *2. Girls (aged 6-14)* *3. Male youths (aged 15-17)* *4. Female youths (aged 15-17)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

| | 3.39 | *Individual interview* | *Education* | *# of school-aged children attending non-formal education programmes before the Covid-19 outbreak, per age and sex group*

% of school-aged children accessing non-formal education before the Covid-19 outbreak, per age and sex group | *[Follow up to 3.38.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: What type of education are your children enrolled in - meaning formal or non-formal; please also let us know who the provider is* | *Select multiple* | *1. Officially enrolled in a formal school*
2. Attending formal Libyan school unofficially
3. Attending non-formal/unrecognized private school
4. Non formal education at NGO center
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 center
9. Non-formal education at Museum/libraries
10. Homeschooling/self-learning
11. Other (please specify)
12. Prefer not to answer | *Household* | *Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)* | *Yes (dashboard)* |

| *What are the main education barriers faced by migrant and refugee children and how has COVID-19 affected access to education?* | *3.40* | *Individual interview* | *Education* | *Issues faced by HH children while attending education services, by %* | *[Follow up to 3.38.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: Have any children in your household ever faced any issues when attending school prior to the COVID-19 outbreak? Examples might be problems with the children, school staff or the school building/capacities. Please list any issues that a child may have had.* | *Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple* | *1. No issues faced by children in the household when attending school*
2. Lack of functioning latrines
3. Lack of separate and safe toilets for boys and girls
4. Lack of clean water
5. Lack of accessibility for students living with disabilities
6. Overcrowding
7. Poor quality of teachers
8. Lack of teaching and/or learning material
9. Lack of transportation
10. Safety and security issues on the way to school
11. Attacks on schools
12. Violence from teachers (excluding sexual violence or harassment)
13. Bullying/violence from other students (excluding sexual violence or harassment)
14. Sexual violence or harassment
15. Discrimination
16. Attempted recruitment by armed actors
17. School building conversion into other purposes (displaced accommodation, military barracks, etc.)
18. Other (specify) | *Household* | *Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)* | *Yes (dashboard)* |

							19. Don't know 20. Prefer not to answer			

| | 8.5 | Individual interview | Education | Most cited reasons for children not attending school, by % | [Follow up to 1.4.1] If "Yes": Before the COVID-19 outbreak, what were the main problems that could prevent refugee and migrant children from enrolling in formal education (schools)? | Select multiple | Select multiple: 1. Problems with school infrastructure (e.g. lack of electricity or sex-segregated latrines), or school is used for other purpose 2. Problems with means (e.g. school fees), transport, materials, or food 3. Problems with quality, curriculum (e.g. language or inappropriate contents), or capacity (e.g. lack of teachers) 4. Problems with safety and security (e.g. violence or harassment on the way to school/at school) 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. Lack of documentation 7. Other (specify) 8. Don't know | Household | Non-probability quota + RDS pilot) | Yes (dashboard) |

							9. Prefer not to answer			

	3.41	*Individual interview*	*Education*	*% of HH children dropping out of school*	*[Follow up to 1.4.1] If "Yes":* *Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, how many school-aged children in the household dropped out of school during the current school year (2019-2020)? (Note for enumerators: Enter 0 if none. Dropped out = child attended school at the beginning of the year (or end of the previous school year) but stopped attending at some point since then and does not plan to re-start)*	*Enter a number for each*	*1. Boys (aged 6-14)* *2. Girls (aged 6-14)* *3. Male youths (aged 15-17)* *4. Female youths (aged 15-17)*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

		Individual interview	*Education*	*% of HH children dropping out of school*	*[Follow up to 3.41.1] If Boys>0 or Girls >0 or Male youths>0 or Female youths>0:* *Why did children dropped out of school during the current school year, prior to the COVID-19 outbreak?* *(Note for the enumerator: we are looking at the period before the COVID-19 outbreak, which means that answers such as "Closure of school because of the COVID-19 outbreak" are not acceptable)*	*Select multiple*	*1. Problems with school infrastructure (e.g. lack of electricity or sex-segregated latrines), or school is used for other purpose* *2. Problems with means (e.g. school fees), transport, materials, or food* *3. Problems with quality, curriculum (e.g. language or inappropriate contents), or capacity (e.g. lack of teachers or expulsion due to increased demand by Libyan displaced children)* *4. Problems with safety and security (e.g. violence or harassment on the way to school/at school)* *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. Lack of documentation* *7. Other (specify)* *8. Don't know*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

							9. Prefer not to answer			

	3.42	*Individual interview*	*Education*	*% and # of school-aged children within the HH with access to education during COVID-19 lockdown measures*	*[Follow up to 3.38.1] If "Boys">0 or "Girls">0: Have any children in your household had access to any kinds of distant learning opportunities since the COVID-19 outbreak? Please tell us about all kinds of education children in your household have received since school closures, for example online or phone-based.*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. None* *2. The school has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone* *3. An NGO has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone* *4. An employer providing professional training has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone* *5. A faith-based organization has provided classes online, through social media, or over the phone.* *6. Televised lessons organized by authorities* *7. Teachers (independent from the school) have reached out to children via phone or social media* *8. Paper-based learning materials have been received* *9. Homeschooling/self-learning* *10. Other (please specify)* *11. Prefer not to answer*	*Household*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What obstacles do migrants and refugees report facing in obtaining legal documentation	3.43	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents reporting obstacles to accessing legal documentation, by type of obstacles*	*Now I would like to ask you some questions about safety and security.* *What are the obstacles, if any, to obtain legal documentation (e.g. national ID, travel documents..)?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. I am not familiar with the procedures* *2. I cannot access relevant Libyan authorities* *3. I cannot access the consulate/embassy of my country of origin* *4. I cannot access UNHCR office* *5. Libyan authorities rejected my request without valid reason* *6. I am afraid that Libyan authorities will reject my request without valid reason* *7. The consulate/embassy of my country of origin rejected my request without valid reason* *8. I am afraid that the consulate/embassy of my country of origin will reject my request without valid reason* *9. UNHCR rejected my request without valid reason* *10. I am afraid that UNHCR will reject my*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						request without a valid reason			
						11. I don't feel confortable approaching Libyan authorities			
						12. I don't feel confortable approaching the consulate/embassy of my country of origin			
						13. I don't feel confortable approaching UNHCR			
						14. Safety and security risks on the way prevent me from travelling			
						15. The process is too complicated and takes time			
						16 The process is too expensive			
						17. Other (specify)			
						18. Don't know			
						19. Prefer not to answer			

	9.17	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents whose access to basic services has been disrupted due to lack of required legal documentation*	*During the past three months, did lack of documentation ever prevent you from accessing any of the following?*	*Select multiple*	*1. Education; 2. Health; 3. Assistance from government; 4. Access to salary; 5. Food subsidies/assistance; 6. Assistance from humanitarian organization; 7. Access to land or house; 8. Access to property (e.g., household items, personal items); 9. Movement or travel; 10. Ability to get SIM card; 11. Other (specify); 12. Lack of document did not affect my access to any services; 13. Don't know; 14. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What are the main safety and security concerns reported by migrants and refugees?	*3.44*	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents reporting safety and security concerns*	*What are your main safety and security concerns, if any? We are trying to find out any reasons why you might feel in danger in your area*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. None 2. Conflict-related violence 3. Communal violence 4. Robberies 5. Non-conflict related violence (physical) 6. Sexual harassment or violence 7. Environmental hazards 8. Mine/UXOs 9. Other (please specify) 10. Don't know 11. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What proportion of migrants and refugees report witnessing safety and security incidents in the 30 days prior to data collection?	*3.45*	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents who report that they are aware of incidents of violence/harassment targeting refugees and migrants in the baladiya in the previous 30 days*	*[If female respondent]: Are you aware of any safety and security incidents involving refugee and migrant women and girls in your baladiya in the past 30 days? [if male respondent]: Are you aware of any safety and security incidents involving refugee and migrant men and boys in your baladiya in the past 30 days?*	*Select one*	*1. Yes* *2. No* *3. Don't know* *4. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	3.45	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents who report that they are aware of incidents of violence/harassment targeting refugees and migrants in the baladiya in the previous 30 days*	*[Follow up to 3.45.1] If "Yes": What type of safety and security incident?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. Conflict-related insecurity and violence* *2. Robberies* *3. Detention and captivity* *4. Kidnapping* *5. Verbal harassment or violence* *6. Physical harassment or violence (not sexual)* *7. Sexual harassment or violence* *8. Killing* *9. Exploitation (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter)* *10. Harmful practices (e.g. child marriage)* *11. Environmental hazards* *12. Mines/UXOs* *13. Recruitment by armed groups*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						14. Other (specify) *15. None of the above* *16. Don't know* *17. Prefer not to answer*	

| What are the main safety and security risks for migrant and refugee boys and girls reported by respondents? | 3.47 | Individual interview | Protection | Types of reported safety and security concerns for refugee and migrant children in the baladiya | What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for refugee and migrant boys (under 18) in your baladiya? | Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple | 1. None
2. Being robbed
3. Being threatened with violence
4. Being kidnapped
5.Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)
6. Suffering from verbal harassment
7. Suffering from sexual harassment or violence
8. Being killed
9. Being detained
10. Being exploited (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter)
11. Being recruited by armed groups
12. Being subjected to harmful practices (e.g. child marriage)
13. Being injured/killed by an explosive hazard
14. Other (please specify)
15. Don't know
16. Prefer not to answer | Individual | Non-probability quota + RDS pilot) | Yes (dashboard) |

	3.47	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*Types of reported safety and security concerns for refugee and migrant children in the baladiya*	*What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for refugee and migrant girls (under 18) in your baladiya?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. None* *2. Being robbed* *3. Being threatened with violence* *4. Being kidnapped* *5.Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)* *6. Suffering from verbal harassment* *7. Suffering from sexual harassment or violence* *8. Being killed* *9. Being detained* *10. Being exploited (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter)* *11. Being recruited by armed groups* *12. Being subjected to harmful practices (e.g. child marriage)* *13. Being injured/killed by an explosive hazard* *14. Other (please specify)* *15. Don't know* *16. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
How do migrants and refugees perceive safety and security risks changing for migrant and refugee children as a	3.48	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents that believe children are more at risk since COVID-19*	*[Follow up to 3.47.1 and 3.47.2]: If any option 2-14 for either: Do you think that safety and security risks have increased for children since the COVID19 outbreak,*	*Select one*	*1. Yes* *2. No* *3. Don't know* *4. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

result of the outbreak of COVID-19					*especially with the closing of schools?*				
What proportion of migrants and refugees report the presence of explosive hazards in their neighborhood?	*3.46*	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents reporting presence of explosive hazards at neighborhood level*	*Are you aware of the presence of any explosive hazards in your neighborhood?*	*Select one*	*1. Yes* *2. No* *3. Prefer not to answer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
Are migrants and refugees experiencing movement restrictions as a result of COVID-19 control measures?	*3.49*	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 30 days*	*In the last 30 days, have you faced obstacles when moving outside your Muhalla to another Muhalla/Baladiya? If yes, was this because of COVID-19 related measures or other reasons?*	*Enumerator: do not read list, use options as probes; respondent: Select one*	*1. Yes, because of COVID-19 related restrictions* *2. Yes, because of reasons not related to the COVID-19 outbreak* *3. No* *4. Don't know* *5. Haven't tried to move around*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
	3.49	*Individual interview*	*Protection*	*% of respondents that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 30 days*	*[Follow up to 3.49.1] If "Yes, because of reasons not related to the COVID-19 outbreak":* *Why did you face restrictions when moving outside your muhalla to another muhalla/baladiya in the last 30 days?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. Conflict related insecurity/violence* *2. Non-conflict related insecurity/violence* *3. Presence of checkpoint/roadblocks* *4. Lack of documentation* *5. Lack of money to travel*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

							6. Lack of means of transportation 7. Other (specify) 8. Don't know 9. Prefer not to answer		
Do migrants and refugees have access to humanitarian assistance?	*4.1*	*Individual interview*	*Assistance*	*% of respondents having received assistance in the past 6 months, by modality and source*	*Did you receive any kind of support from a non-governmental organisation during the previous 6 months?*	*Select one*	1.　　　　Yes 2.　　　　No 3.　　Don't　know 4. Prefer not to answer	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What type of humanitarian assistance do migrants and refugees report receiving?	*4.1*	*Individual interview*	*Assistance*	*% of respondents having received assistance in the past 6 months, by modality and source*	*[Follow up to 4.1.1] If "Yes": What was the type 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, mine action) 6.　Other　(specify) 7.　　Don't　know 8. Prefer not to answer	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
What is the level of satisfaction with the	*4.1*	*Individual interview*	*Assistance*	*% of respondents having received assistance in the past 6 months, by modality and source*	*[Follow up to 4.1.1] 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	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

humanitarian aid received?							*1. Quality not good enough*			
							2. Quantity not enough			
							3. Aid provided did not address my needs			
							4. Aid delivery was delayed			
	4.1	*Individual interview*	*Assistance*	*% of respondents having received assistance in the past 6 months, by modality and source*	*[Follow up to 4.1.3] If "No": Why were you not satisfied with the aid received?*	*Select one*	*5. Aid was note easily accessible (e.g. had to travel far)*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*
							6. Aid was not free			
							7. I felt discriminated by the provider of assistance			
							8. Other (specify)			
							9. Don't know			
							10. Prefer not to answer			

What are the barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance reported by migrants and refugees?	*4.2*	*Individual interview*	*Assistance*	*% of respondents reporting problems in accessing assistance in the last 6 months, by type of problem*	*[Follow up to 4.1.1] If "No": Are there any reasons why you have not received humanitarian assistance in the last six months'?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select multiple*	*1. I do not need assistance* *2. Humanitarian assistance is not available in my muhalla* *3. I did not know how to access humanitarian assistance that was delivered in my Muhalla* *4. The assistance provided does not respond to my needs* *5. The mode, timing or location of distribution make it difficult for me to access it* *6. I face insecurity on the way to humanitarian aid distribution or on the way back* *7. I am actively discriminated by providers of aid* *8. I have been asked to pay or provide a service in exchange for humanitarian assitance* *9. Providers of aid said I do not fit the criteria* *10. Other (specify)* *11. Don't know*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

						12. Prefer not to answer			
What is the current level of awareness of feedback and complaint mechanisms amongst migrants and refugees?	*4.3*	*Individual interview*	*Assistance*	*% of respondents reporting awareness of feedback and complaint mechanisms*	*[Follow up to 4.1.1] If "Yes": Do you know how to give feedback about the assistance you received, including complaints, to the providing organizations?*	*Select one*	*Select one:* *1. Yes, I have made use of it* *2. Yes, but I did not use it because I did not need it* *3. Yes, but I did not use because it is not functioning* *4. Yes, but I did not use it because of other reasons* *5. No* *6. Prefer not to say*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

What are the preferred channels through with migrants and refugees wish to receive information about humanitarian assistance?	*4.4*	*Individual interview*	*Assistance*	*Preferred forms of humanitarian communication, by type %*	*How would you prefer to receive information about humanitarian assistance?*	*Enumerator: do not read list; respondent: Select up to three*	*1. I do not want to receive information/I don't care 2. Telephone (calls or SMS) 3. WhatsApp groups in the community 4. TV 5. Community leader or group 6. Local government 7. Social media (Facebook, Twitter) 8. Notice board 9. Internet (online research) 10. Newspaper 11. Women's group 12. Call center 13. Radio 14. Staff from humanitarian agencies 15. Religious leader or group 16. Community volunteer*	*Individual*	*Non-probability quota + RDS pilot)*	*Yes (dashboard)*

ANNEX 3: DISSEMINATION PLAN

A. **Key events and planning dates** of the broader humanitarian community, which should be taken into consideration when developing the dissemination plan:

	Internal Planning dates	External Milestones
May	• **11 – 20 May** – REACH meets with sectors to realize consultation on the draft tools	• **7 May** – Assessment Working Group (AWG) under ISCG established - stakeholders conduct iterative stock taking of existing assessments and data availability and identify gaps in information and geographic coverage as a preliminary step toward identifying priorities of the MSNAs • **21 May** – the AWG meets to establish geographic priorities (e.g. strata and principle zones to be assessed) and endorses the principle population sub-groups to be explored in the Libyan MSNA (e.g., Libyan displaced, non-displaced, returnees and potentially Libyans of undetermined legal status (ULS)) and in the Migrant and Refugee MSNA (e.g., sub-region of origin, gender). • **28 May** – ISCG / HCT makes final decision on populations to cover and how to cover assessment and information gaps identified by the AWG
June	• **By 12 June** – Begin training of data collection teams • **24 June** – begin MSNA data collection	• **1 June** – OCHA sends out template for preliminary mid-year review (PMR) inputs (narrative and data) • **12 June** – Sectors provide information for PMR (including 4W data and sector analysis narratives)
July	• **24 July** – MSNA quantitative data collection ends	• **6 July** – Mid-year review draft sent out to partners for comments • **16 July** – HCT makes decision on Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 based on findings from PMR • **23 July** – Templates for HNO data collection and narratives from sectors sent out by OCHA
August	• **14 August** – MSNA internal data analysis completed	• **31 August – 4 September** – REACH conducts joint analysis with AWG and ISCG of raw MSNA data
September	• **1 September** – begin qualitative data collection • **23 September** – Data sent to HQ for validation • **30 September** – raw dataset published for quantitative component of migrant and refugee MSNA • **30 September** – qualitative data collection ends	• **7 September** – **OCHA finalizes humanitarian profile** – including the overall estimates of people in need (PiN), divided per population group and humanitarian consequences • **7 – 11 September** – REACH conducts MSNA presentations with sectors • **4 – 17 September** – Consultation workshops realized by sectors with partners and national stakeholders • **21 September** – HNO finalizes sectoral-level PiN based on agreed strata (either Mantika or Baladiya) and provides analysis narrative to OCHA • **22 September** – OCHA beings drafting HNO • **24 September** – WORKSHOP – HNO intersectoral analysis workshop with national stakeholders • **25 September** – Templates for HRP data and narratives for sectors sent out by OCHA • **27 September – 1 October** – sector consultation with partners and counterparts on response strategy

October	• **1 October – 15 October –** Analysis of qualitative data • **2 October –** REACH delivers Preliminary Findings Presentation for migrants and refugees • **2 October –** REACH begins drafting factsheets • **10 October – 1 December –** REACH delivers sectoral-level findings presentations for migrants and refugees • **22 October –** Factsheets sent to HQ for validation • **22 October –** Begin drafting reports • **29 October –** HQ returns factsheets with feedback	• **15 October –** OCHA presents draft inputs for the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO), including targets and estimated funding envelope • **19 – 22 October –** HNO draft shared with ISCG and HCT for comments • **22 October –** HCT/HC endorsement of GHO inputs for Libya (+ HRP monitoring framework) • **23 October –** GHO submission to HQ (OCHA) • **27 October –** Workshop – HRP intersectoral workshop: HRP parameters and severity, Strategic Objectives, response strategy and prioritization
November	• **5 November –** REACH delivers Key Findings Presentation • **5 November –** Factsheets finalized and sent out to AWG / ISCG / OCHA for review • **12 November –** Factsheets published	• **2 November –** sectors to provide the monitoring framework to OCHA to set the Project Modula (PM) • **8 November –** HNO published by OCHA • **13 November –** PM set up by OCHA • **14 November –** PM opens for partners to upload projects • **22 November –** Sectors submit HRP narrative submission to OCHA • **23 November –** beginning of HRP drafting • **29 November –** Sectors finish vetting process • **30 November –** PM closes
December	• **1 December –** Reports sent to HQ for validation • **7 December –** HQ returns reports with feedback • **20 December –** Reports submitted for final validation with comments incorporated, reports sent to AWG / ISCG / OCHA for review • **31 December –** Reports published with feedback from partners incorporated	• **14 December –** CLOSING WORKSHOP – HRP vetting workshop with all stakeholders • **20 December –** HRP drafting ends • **21 – 31 December –** HRP draft sent for comments from ISCG and HCT

B. Dissemination plan:

#	Products	Message	Stakeholders	Means of dissemination	Purpose	Responsible	Timeframe
			Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2020 (LBY2001b), Libya				
		Program goal: Deliver up-to-date information on the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and severity of humanitarian 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					
1.	Multi-sector Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA indicator-level and composite-indicator-level multi-sectoral findings on Displacement, WASH, Protection, Food Security, Shelter and NFI, Health and Education	Libyan humanitarian community; HCT; OCHA; NGO consortium; etc.	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide preliminary findings to inform the HRP and	Assessment Officer	By 9 September

					allow sectors to draft inputs		
2.	Protection Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Protection, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Protection Cluster	Protection Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Protection Cluster planning meeting	Inform Protection Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
3.	Protection Fact Sheet	• Inform about lack of access to documentation • Safety and security concerns amongst migrant and refugee households including robberies and sexual harassment and violence • High frequency of reported safety and security incidents amongst migrants and refugees • Risks of physical, sexual and verbal harassment, kidnapping, forced labour and child marriage, and other safety and security risks for migrant and refugee children • Protection risks to migrants and refugees as a result of COVID-19 • Movement restrictions affecting access to essential services • Inform on how Protection indicators have changed in light of COVID-19	• Libyan humanitarian community • Protection sector • NGOs, UNHCR UNICEF and other orgs involved in protection	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Protection Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about protection concerns to influence the response • Inform Protection Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
4.	Education Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Education, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Education Cluster	Education Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Education Cluster planning meeting	Inform Education Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September

5.	Education Fact Sheet	• How displacement is affecting access to education • How COVID-19-related restrictions are affecting access to education • Engagement of migrant and refugee children in formal and non-formal education opportunities • Migrant and refugee children dropping out of education opportunities during the current year • Inform on how Education indicators have changed in light of COVID-19	• Libyan humanitarian community • Protection sector • NGOs, UNICEF and other orgs involved in education	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Education Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about education concerns to influence the response • Inform Education Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
6.	Health Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Health, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Health Cluster	Health Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Health Cluster planning meeting	Inform Health Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
7.	Health Fact Sheet	• Outlining gaps in health-seeking behaviours amongst migrant and refugee populations • Inform of the current barriers for migrants and refugees to accessing health services in Libya, including financial, protection-related, lack of infrastructure or medical staff, inaccessibility to necessary treatments, etc. • Inform on % of migrant and refugee women with young children you had assisted births • Inform on gaps in vaccinations amongst migrant and refugee children • Inform on how Health indicators have	• Libyan humanitarian community • Health sector, NGOs, WHO and other orgs involved in health	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Health Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about health concerns to influence the response • Inform Health Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 November

		changed in light of COVID-19					
8.	Food Security Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Food Security, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Food Security Cluster	Food Security Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Food Security Cluster planning meeting	Inform Food Security Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
9.	Food Security Fact Sheet	• Inform food security sector about acute hunger reported by migrant and refugee households • Inform on proportion of the assessed migrant and refugee population with poor and borderline FCS, and reliance on food-based coping strategies • Inform on how Food Security indicators have changed in light of COVID-19	• Libyan humanitarian community • Health sector • NGOs, WFP and other orgs involved in food security	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Food Security Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about food security concerns to influence the response • Inform Food Security Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
10.	WASH Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to WASH, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	WASH Cluster	WASH Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at WASH Cluster planning meeting	Inform WASH Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
11.	WASH Fact Sheet	• Inform on general access to improved and functional sanitation facilities amongst migrant and refugee households • Inform on soap access and gaps in handwashing practices amongst migrants and refugees • Inform on general access to improved and accessible drinking water sources • Inform on gaps in water quantities as reported by migrants and refugees	• Libyan humanitarian community • Health sector • NGOs, UNICEF and other orgs involved in WASH	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • WASH Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about WASH concerns to influence the response • Inform WASH Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 November

		• Inform on how WASH indicators have changed in light of COVID-19					
12.	Shelter and NFI Preliminary Findings Presentation	Key MSNA quantitative findings with indicators of concern related to Shelter and NFI, displacement and multi-sectoral concerns (including Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Assistance)	Shelter and NFI Cluster	Shelter and NFI Cluster mailing list and presentation of findings at Shelter and NFI Cluster planning meeting	Inform Shelter and NFI Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 September
13.	Shelter and NFI Fact Sheet	• Inform about priority shelter and NFI needs including cold-weather clothing, kitchen items, etc. • Inform about gaps in internet and mobile phone coverage • Inform about risks of eviction and security of tenure • Inform on migrants and refugees living in unsafe and / or unhealth housing	• Libyan humanitarian community • Health sector • NGOs, UNHCR and other orgs involved in Shelter and NFI	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Shelter and NFI Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about Shelter and NFI concerns to influence the response • Inform Shelter and NFI Cluster members to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 9 November
14.	Final Key Findings Presentation – Libya MSNA 2020	• Information on more in-depth multi-sectoral and secondary analysis findings on severity of humanitarian needs and factors influencing levels of vulnerability • Findings presented on severe or extreme sectoral needs or coping capacity gaps, by population sub-group, gender, location and sector • Findings strung into a narrative on key gaps and the necessary humanitarian needs	• Libyan humanitarian community; HCT; OCHA; NGO consortium; etc.	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide key findings to inform the 2021 humanitarian response	Assessment Officer	By 8 October
15.	Final REACH 2020 MSNA Report	• Provide comprehensive information on methodologies and findings of the 2020 Migrant and Refugee MSNA • Provide an overview of the Libyan Context	• Global humanitarian community; Libyan humanitarian community; HCT; OCHA; NGO	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response	Assessment Officer	By 18 December

		• Provide information about the assessment • Information on JIAF and IOM analytical frameworks, objectives, research questions, scope, sampling strategy, data collection methods, analysis, dissemination and limitations • Findings on current needs by geographic area, by population group, by pre-existing vulnerability, by ability to access humanitarian assistance, etc.	consortium; etc	• OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Provide key findings to inform the 2021 humanitarian response	