

Durable Solutions Analysis of the Multi- Sector Needs Assessment 2022

The Case of Murzuq

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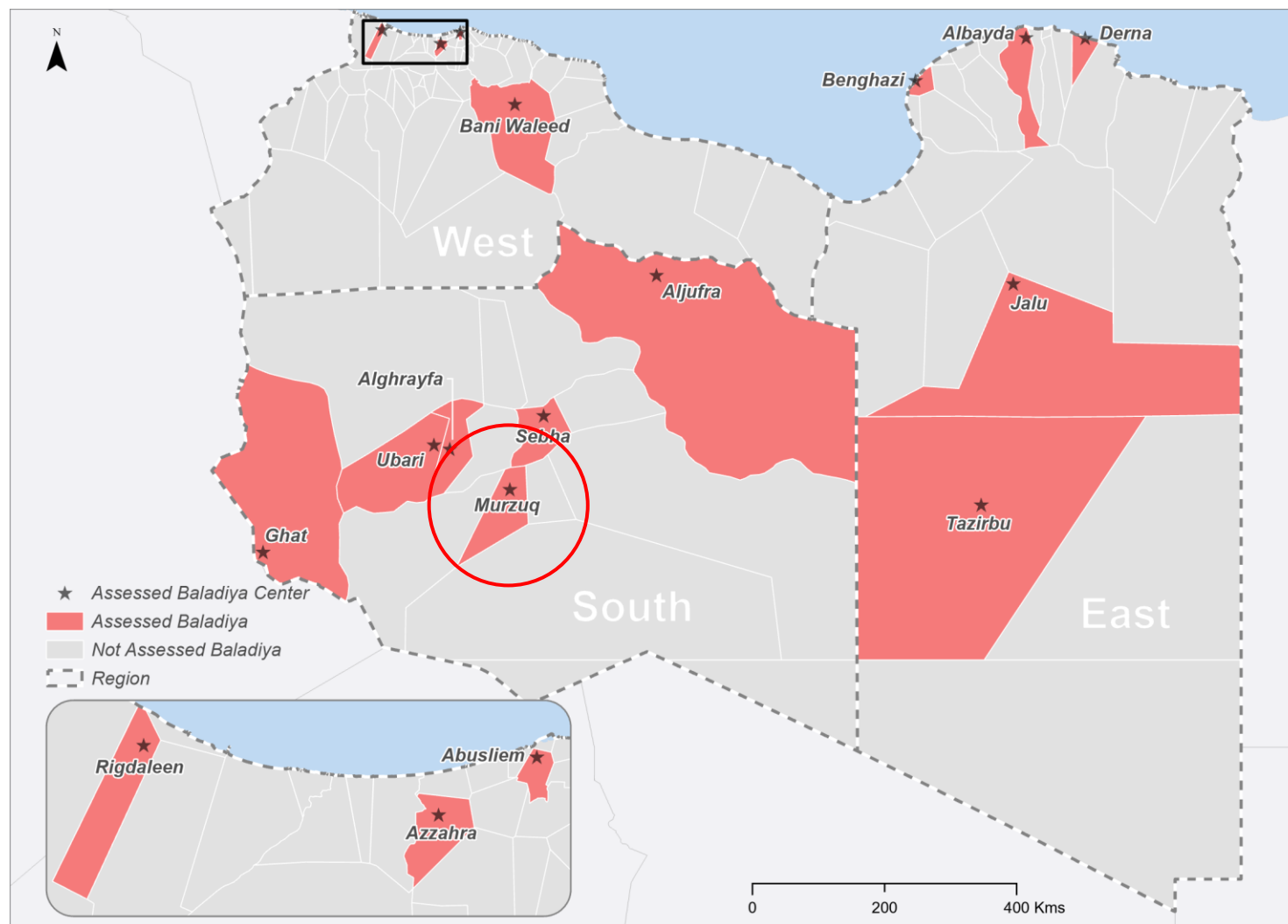
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This presentation provides an analysis of the 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) quantitative data, focusing on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The IASC Framework consists of eight criteria and associated indicators, which are highlighted in red throughout the presentation. These indicators are sourced from the IASC indicator library and guide. The presentation covers the three components of the IASC Framework: demographic profile, IDPs' perspectives on durable solutions, and the durable solutions criteria. It builds upon a previously published factsheet in May and offers area-based analysis specifically targeting displaced populations in Murzuq Baladiya. The objective is to support the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy and guide the programming of local and international organizations involved in durable solutions and assistance to displacement-affected groups.

Indicators of interest

IASC indicators

A. Core demographics

A1. Core demographics

A2. Displacement & mobility history

B. Internally Displaced Persons' Future Preferences and Plans

B.1 Preferred place of settlement regardless of conditions

MSNA indicators

- Interviewed population groups
- % of head of household by sex
- % of head of household by age
- % of displaced households that have been displaced from their baladiya of origin by year
- % of displaced households per top three most reported reasons for leaving the Baladiya of origin, by region of origin

- Top 3 most reported movement intentions in the 6 months following data collection by % of internally displaced households in Murzuq
- % of IDP households with no intentions to return to place of origin, by top 3 reasons of not wanting to return
- % of IDP households with intentions to return to place of origin, by top 3 expected challenges upon return

Indicators of interest

1. Long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement

1.1 Threats to Safety and Security

1.2 Safety and Security incidents

1.3 Reporting of Safety and Security incidents

1.4 Restrictions to freedom of movement

- Top 5 most reported safety and security risks for men in Murzuq, by % of households
- Top 5 most reported safety and security risks for women in Murzuq, by % of households
- % of households that are aware of safety and security incidents in the baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection, by type of concern
- % of households that reported being affected by explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection
- % of households that reported not having access to any support networks
- % of households that have experienced movement restrictions in the 3 months prior to data collection, by top 5 reasons in accordance with The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights' Article 12

2. Adequate Standard of Living

2.1 Access to basic services and goods

2.2 Food security

2.3 Tenure security and housing conditions

- Households using an unimproved sanitation facility, by type of problem
- % of households with access to public and private health care, by displacement status
- % of households with unmet healthcare needs that reported having faced challenges in the 3 months prior to data collection, per top four challenges
- % of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category (no/slight/moderate)
- Households relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days prior to data collection (rCSI)
- % of households per main shelter type
- % of households threatened with eviction from current shelter, by the two main reasons, by displacement status
- % of households by occupancy status
- % of households by type of reported damage to their current accommodation, by displacement status

Indicators of interest

3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

3.1 Employment

3.2 Household economy

3.3 Access to productive assets, markets and financial services

- % of households with a job having a formalized labour relation as their source of income
- % of households by main employment status as source of income
- % of households being enrolled in social insurance scheme, by displacement status
- Households with children (below 18) engaging in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection
- % of households relying on government subsidies, according to type of government subsidies
- % of households reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by category of needs, by displacement status
- % of households reporting having contracted debt during the 3 months prior to data collection
- % of household expenditure in last 30 days prior to data collection, by expenditure type and displacement status

5. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation

5.1 Possession of IDs and other personal documents

- % of households with at least one household member without an ID document
- Households possessing a family booklet
- % of households with at least one household member without an ID document, by main reason

A. CORE DEMOGRAPHICS

Target population by displacement status

Interviewed population groups in Murzuq



Non-displaced

89%



Internally
displaced people
(IDPs)

9%



Returnees

2%

A total of 276 households were interviewed in Murzuq in summer 2022.

A1. Core demographics

Assessed population by sex

% of heads of household by gender in Murzuq

100% of head of households across all population groups in Murzuq were males.

Target population by age of household's head

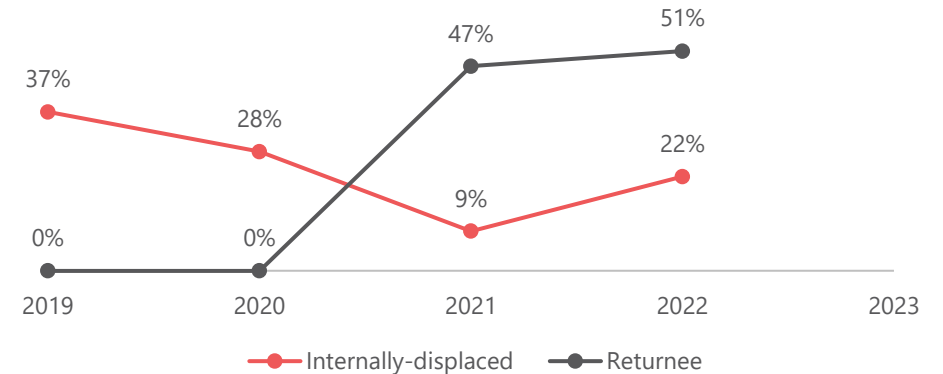
% of head of household by age in Murzuq

56% of head of surveyed households were aged between 33 and 44 years old. It is worth noting that no returnee heads of households were recorded in Murzuq.

A2. Displacement & mobility history

Target population by year of displacement

Murzuq's internal displacement and return timeline by % of households



Target population by main cause(s) of displacement

% of IDP households in Murzuq per top three most reported reason for leaving the Baladiya of origin

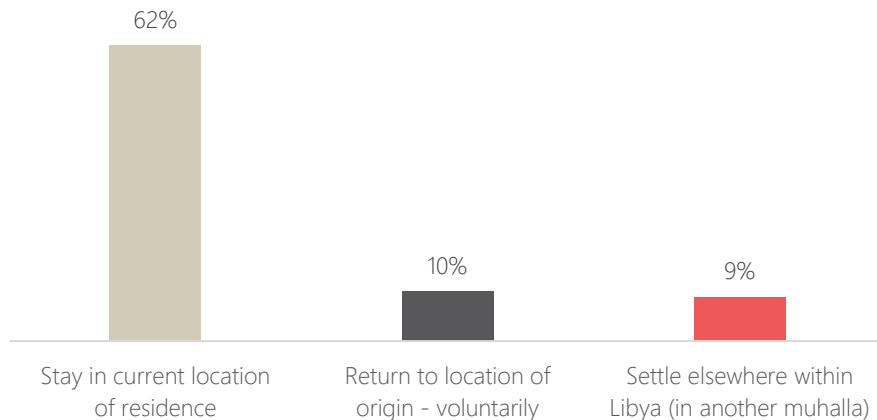


B. Internally Displaced Persons Future Preferences and Plans

B.1 Preferred place of settlement regardless of conditions

Target population by preferred location of future settlement (current location, elsewhere in the country, or place of origin)

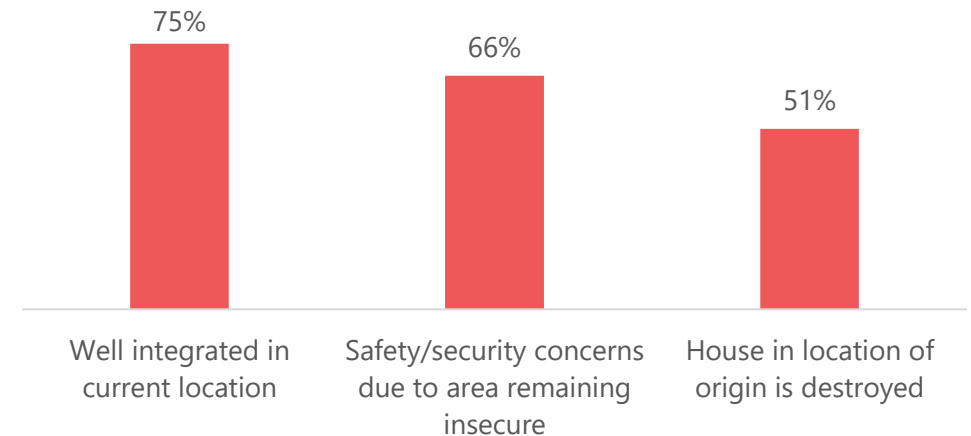
Top 3 most reported movement intentions in the 6 months following data collection by % of internally displaced households in Murzuq



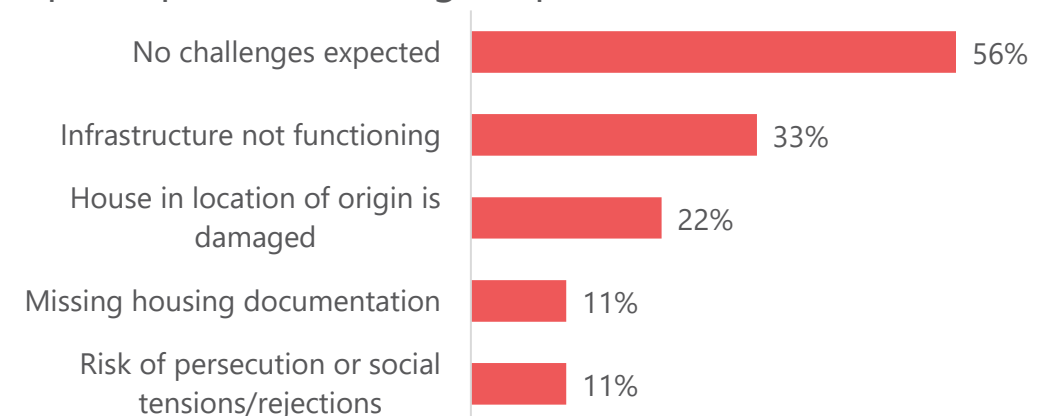
Furthermore, for households who originated from Murzuq but currently live elsewhere, 13/19 reported wanting to stay in their current location and only 2/19 reported wanting to return to Murzuq.

Target population by main reason to choose to stay in current settlement

% of IDP households with no intentions to return to place of origin, by top 3 reasons for not wanting to return



% of IDP households with intentions to return to place of origin, by top 3 expected challenges upon return

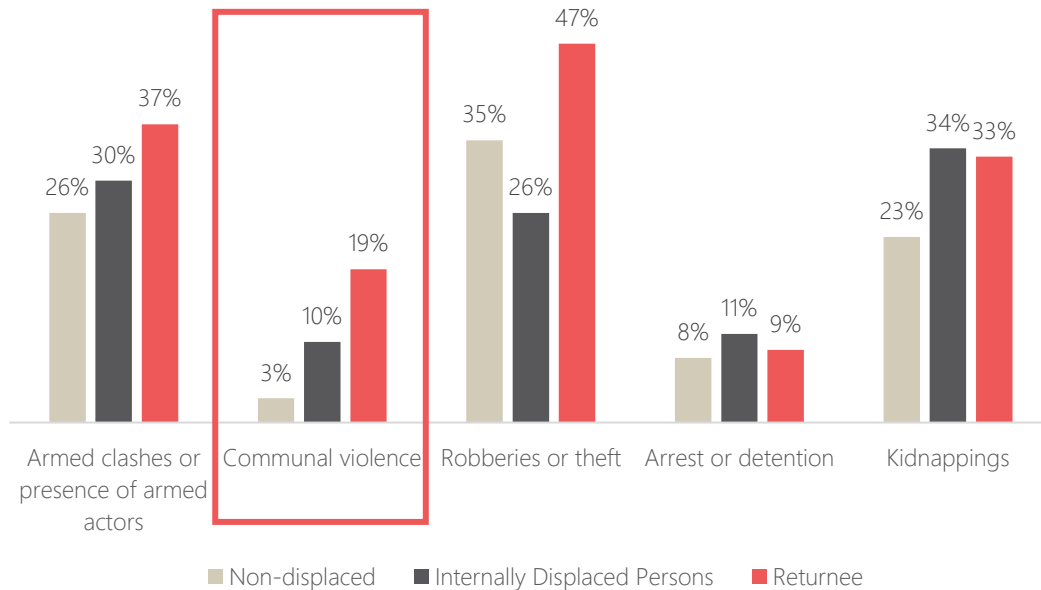


1. Long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement

1.1 Threats to Safety and Security

Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law, human rights violations and national legislation

Top 5 most reported safety and security risks for **men**
in Murzuq, by % of households*



Top 5 most reported safety and security risks for **women** in Murzuq, by % of households*



* This is a multiple-choice question, and as a result, the total percentage may exceed 100%

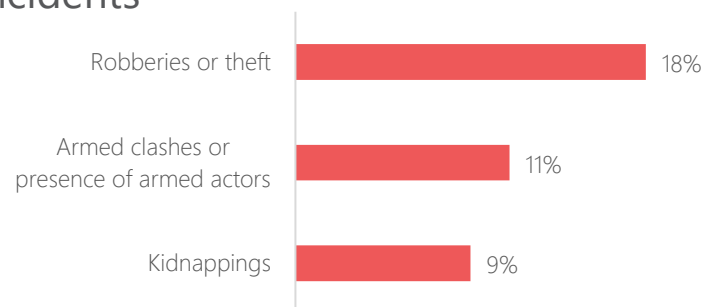
Safety and security concerns such as armed clashes or the presence of armed actors, robberies and theft, and kidnappings were found to be significantly higher in Murzuq compared to the national level, while a comparatively higher proportion of returnees to Murzuq expressed these concerns for women and men. Furthermore, arrest and detention were reported as safety and security concerns only for men, and sexual harassment and violence for women in Murzuq. These trends followed national trends. Findings in Murzuq stood out in particular on the safety and security concern of communal violence for both men and women. This concern was highlighted by 20% of returnee households.

1. Long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement

1.2 Safety and Security incidents

Target population who were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)

% of all Murzuq households that are aware of safety and security incidents in the baladiya in the last 3 months, by type of incidents*



* This is a multiple-choice question, and as a result, the total percentage may exceed 100%

Target population who were affected by hazards in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)

% of households that reported being affected by explosive hazards in the last year (N=33)



99% of households reported not being affected by hazards in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)

1.3 Reporting of Safety and Security incidents

Target population who experienced violence in the previous 12 months and who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism

% of households that reported not having access to any support networks

In case of experiencing a serious problem (e.g. abuse, robbery...), households reported they would resort to the support and help from the Libyan authorities/police (65%) and Family or friends (63%). It is worth mentioning that 29% of internally displaced and 19% of returnee households reported that no one could help their household / They would not ask for help or report the problem. The percentage of displaced households reporting not having access to any support networks (29%) significantly differed from findings nationally (11%).

1.4 Restrictions to freedom of movement

Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement
Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement by type/cause of restriction

% of households that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 3 months prior to data collection, by top 5 reasons in accordance with The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights' Article 12

Only 2 households in Murzuq reported facing movement restrictions. Therefore, restrictions to freedom of movement within the baladiya appeared to not be a challenge.

2. Adequate Standard of Living

2.1 Access to basic services and goods

Target population with access to basic drinking water services

Overall, the percentage of households with basic drinking water services in Murzuq (97%) was higher than the national average (61%).

Target population with access to basic sanitation facilities including a hand-washing facility on premises with soap and water

Households using an improved sanitation facility (n= 272) AND with access to functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap available (n=30).

9% of households in Murzuq have access to improved sanitation facilities and functioning handwashing facilities with soap and water

Target population with no access to basic sanitation facilities by main reason

Households using an unimproved sanitation facility*, by type of problem (n=4)

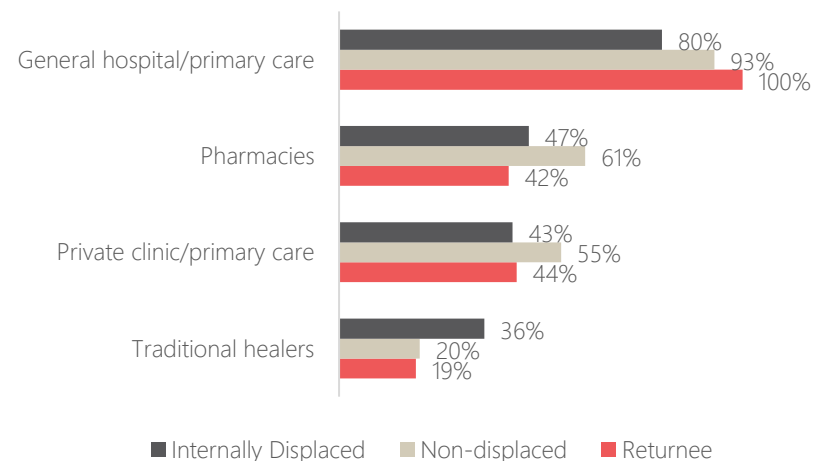


A small number of households in Murzuq reported having an unimproved sanitation facility. Of those 2/4 reported blocked pipes as the main sanitation facility problem.

* According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) ladder for sanitation, Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines), and composting toilets

Target population covered by essential health services

% of households with access to public and private health care, by displacement status



Target population who did not access health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 12 months when needed by main reason

% of households with unmet healthcare needs that reported having faced challenges in the 3 months prior to data collection, per top two challenges

Among households, who had at least one household member with an unmet healthcare need, the main barriers mentioned were:

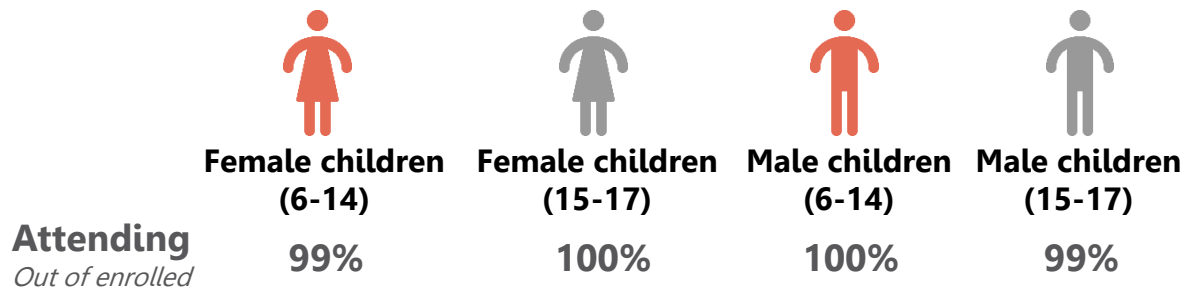
- Poor quality of health care (57%)
- Lack of medicines at health facilities (50%)

80% of returnee households reported each of these barriers, compared to respectively 62% and 54% of non-displaced, and only 11% of internally displaced households

2. Adequate Standard of Living

Net attendance ratio in target population (% of children of primary school, secondary, and tertiary age in target population)

Primary school-age target population not attending education according to main reason

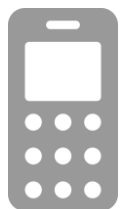


For the school-aged children not regularly attending school (n=4), the main reason was school closures due to COVID-19.

Target population who own a mobile phone

100% of HHs reported having a phone

Type of phone used by % of households



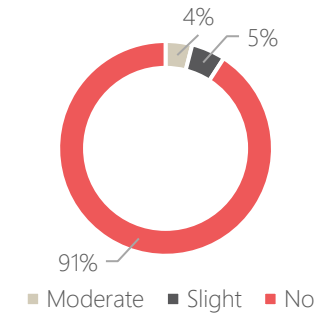
90% Smartphone

10% Feature phone (no internet access)

2.2 Food security

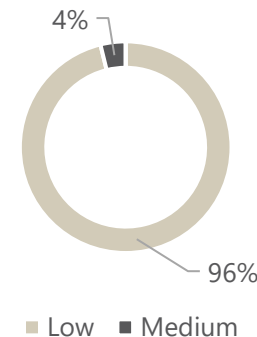
Target population by prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the past year, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category (no/slight/moderate)



Target population who experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the last year, by main coping strategy

Households relying on food-based strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days prior to data collection (rCSI)



Households' main three food-based strategies to cope with lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection (rCSI) in Murzuq were:

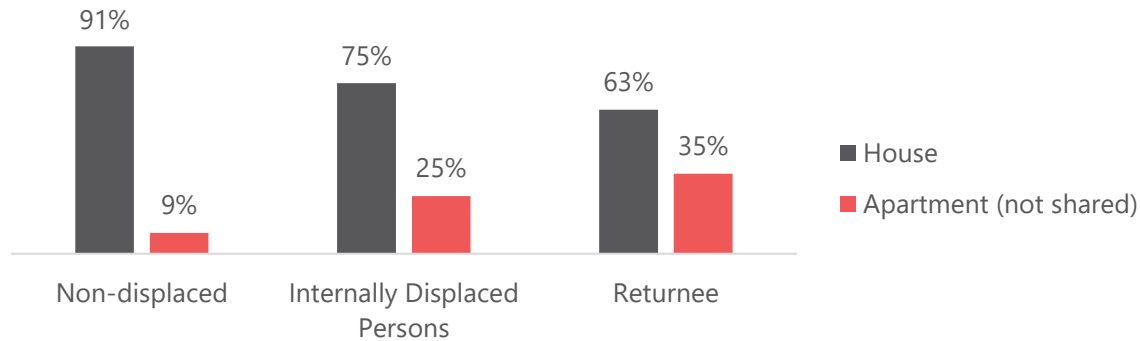
- Less preferred and less expensive food
- Reduced number of meals eaten in a day
- Borrow food or rely on help from a relative or friend

2. Adequate Standard of Living

2.3 Tenure security and housing conditions

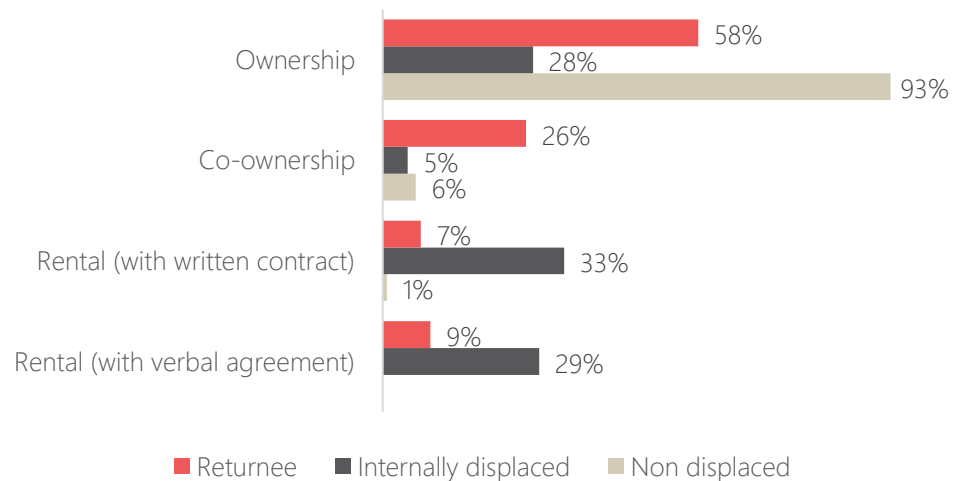
Target population by current housing type

% of households per main shelter type



Target population by current housing tenure types

% of households by occupancy status



Target population having been forcibly evicted over the past 12 months

Target population, not being evicted in the past 12 months, but living in constant fear of eviction (population who do not perceive their current tenure rights as secure)

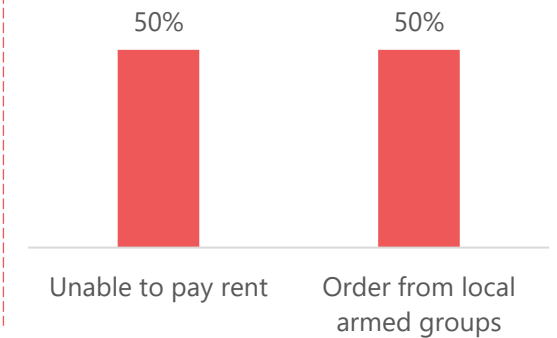
% of households threatened with eviction from current shelter, by the two main reasons, by displacement status (n=21)

2% of households reported having been threatened with eviction within the 6 months prior to data collection. Of those, 2/4 reported not being able to pay rent as their main reason for constantly fearing eviction.

% of internally displaced households reporting main reasons for constantly fearing eviction



% of returnee households reporting main reasons for constantly fearing eviction

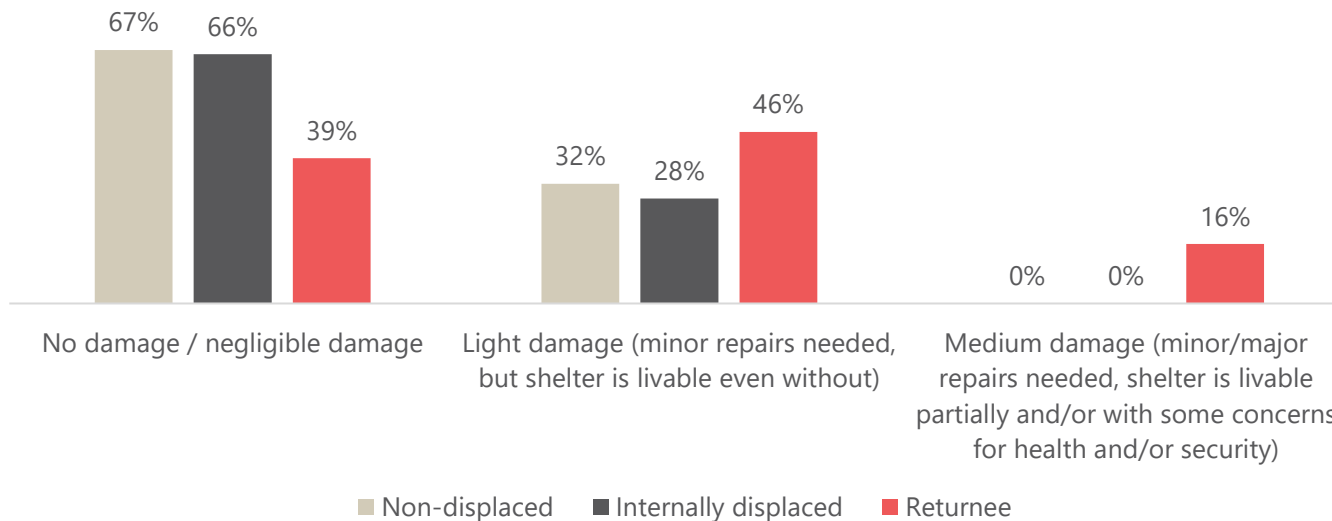


2. Adequate Standard of Living

Target population residing in durable housing structures

% of households by type of reported damage to their current accommodation, by displacement status

The main displacement related need in Murzuq were found to be on the IASC Durable Solutions Framework indicator **Target population residing in durable housing structures**. 16% of returnee households reported to reside in housing with medium damage, hence residing in non-durable housing structures compared to none of internally displaced persons or non-displaced households in Murzuq.



3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

3.1 Employment

Target population employed in formal and informal sector (employment rate)

% of households with a job having a formalized labour relation as their source of income

99% of households reported members of households were working, and 99% of these reported working under a written contract.

Target population covered under social security schemes (public or private)

76% of households reported not getting any social security or pension contributions, paid by the employer

Overall, a significant higher proportion of households in Murzuq than nationally reported their employer does not pay social security or pension contributions, despite employment sector trends remaining the same.

Particularly, returnees (80%) reported to not get any social security or pension contributions compared to non-displaced (78%) and Internally Displaced Households (63%).

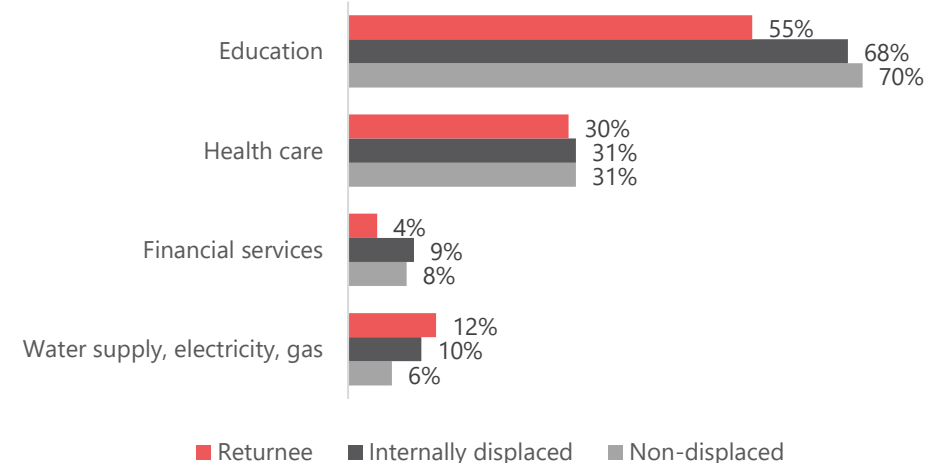
Target population aged 5-17 engaged in child labor (% of total child population 5-17 years of age):

2% of households with members below 18 years old reported that at least child had to engage in income generating activities

Target population employed in formal and informal sector (employment rate)

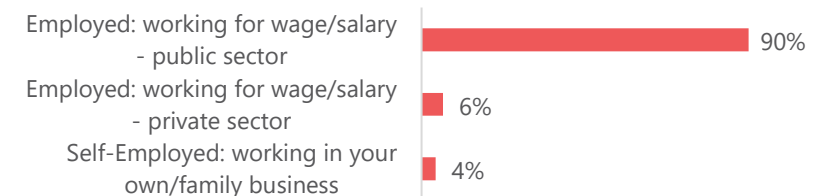
% of households with a job having a formalized labor relation as their source of income

99% of households reported working under a written contract



Employed and self-employed target population by type of occupation

% of households by main employment status as source of income



3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

3.2 Household economy

Target population by primary and secondary source of income/livelihood the past 30 days

Target population relying primarily on sustainable income sources over the last 30 days

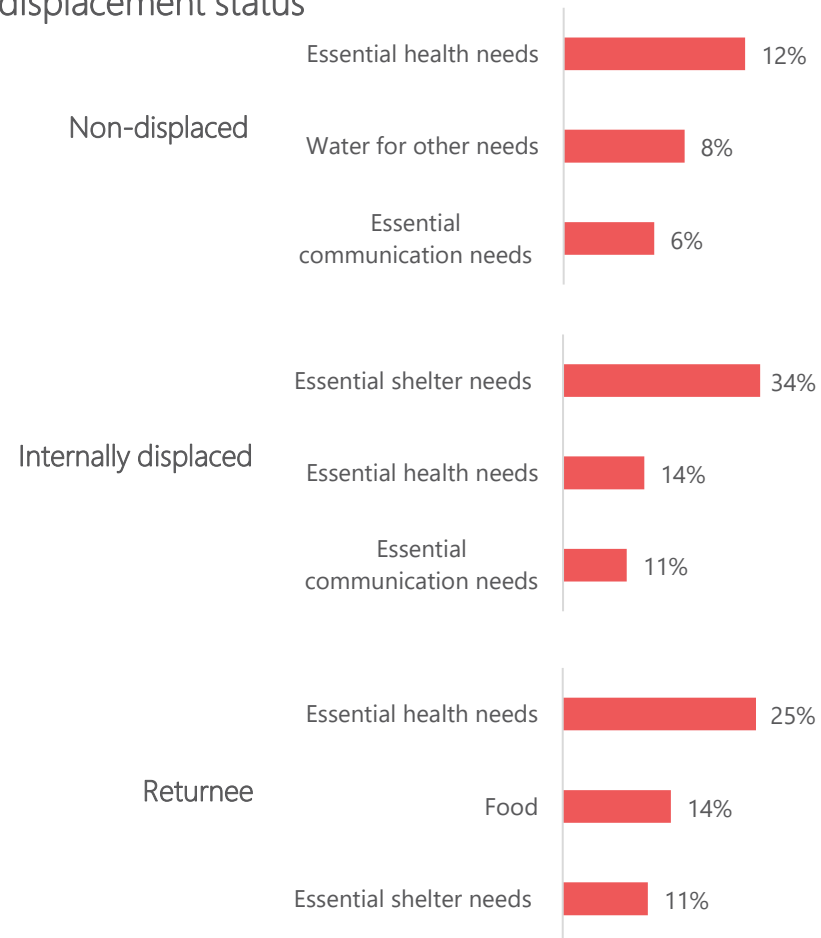
% of households relying on government subsidies, according to type of government subsidies (n=105)

IDP households were proportionally more often found to report government subsidies as a main or secondary source of income (52%), compared to other population groups (33% of non-displaced and 28% of returnees).

Furthermore, returnee (4%) and non-displaced (4%) households were slightly more often reporting government subsidies as secondary sources of income compared to 1% for IDPs.

Target population who in the last 30 days was not able to pay for basic expenses:

% of households in Murzuq reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by category of needs, by displacement status



Returnees in Murzuq were more likely to report they were not able to cover essential health needs such as medicines or treatments in the past 30 days prior to data collection (25%), compared to non-displaced (12%) or internally displaced households (14%).

3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

Target population who in last 12 months who obtained a loan to cover basic expenses:

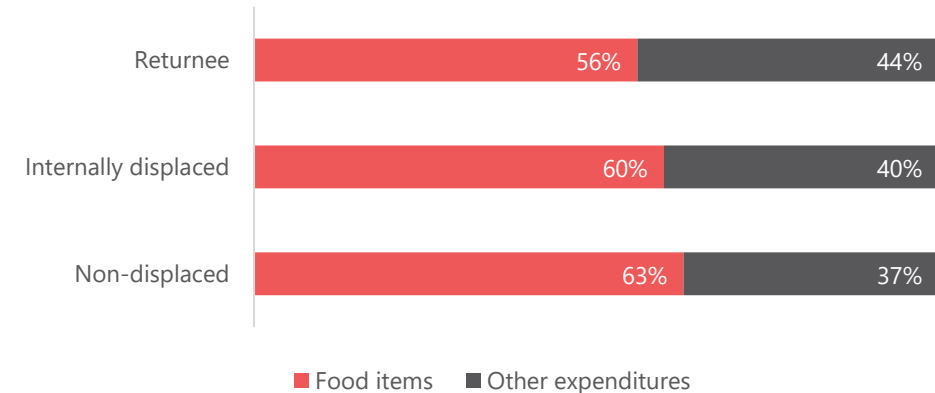
% of households reporting having contracted debt during the 3 months prior to data collection to pay for basic expenses (n=223)

Non-displaced households (87%) and returnees (81%) in Murzuq were more likely to have reported contracted debt in the three months prior to data collection compared to Internally displaced households (71%)

This is despite the income levels of the three population groups remaining the same, which could indicate reduced access to loans for Internally displaced households.

Ratio of average food expenditures against average total expenditures, per capita

% of household expenditure in last 30 days prior to data collection, by expenditure type and displacement status



3.3 Access to productive assets, markets and financial services

Target population with access to markets:

99% of households reported not facing any barriers to consistently accessing markets in the last 30 days prior to data collection

5. ACCESS TO AND REPLACEMENT OF PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION

5.1 Possession of IDs and other personal documents

Target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context

% of households with at least one household member without an ID document

3% of households reported at least one household member without a valid national ID

Target population with other personal documentation necessary for accessing their rights

% of households possessing a family booklet

94% of households reported having a family booklet/family status document

Target population with no personal identification document by main reason

of households with at least one household member without an ID document, by main reason (n=12)

2/12 of households without a national ID card reported not having time to finish the process



Thank you for your attention



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