Research Methodology Note

Migrant and Refugee Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – Education and Child Protection component
LBY2105b
Libya

June 2021
V1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	*Libya*

Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted

Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
IMPACT Project Code	14AQJ

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Pilot/ training: 04/06/2021	6. Preliminary presentation: 19/09/2021
	2. Start collect data: 14/06/2021	7. Outputs sent for validation: 31/12/2021
	3. Data collected: 31/07/2021	8. Outputs published: 31/01/2022
	4. Data analysed: 19/08/2021	9. Final presentation: 28/02/2022
	5. Data sent for validation: 10/08/2021	

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	04/10/2021
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	30/09/2021
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

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

Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	□	No

General Objective	Within the framework of the the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, delivering up-to-date information on the education needs of refugees and migrants across the assessed

	locations in Libya to humanitarian actors, in order to provide robust evidence to support and inform key milestone documents for 2022 (HNO and HRP), and to contribute to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.

Specific Objective(s)	Understand humanitarian needs in terms of:
	   a. humanitarian conditions (i.e., education living standard gaps[1] and child protection concerns);
	   b. current and forecasted priority needs and concerns with regards to education and child protection
	
	      And how these humanitarian needs differ by:
	        i.geographic location;
	        ii.population group (Arabic-speakers and non-Arabic speakers)

Research Questions	Humanitarian conditions (living standards, coping mechanisms and well-being):
	   a. What are refugees and migrants' needs with regards to education and child protection?
	
	      And how do living standard gaps differ by:
	        i.assessed mantika?
	        ii.population group (Arabic-speakers and non-Arabic speakers)?
	
	Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns:
	   a. What key factors may affect refugees and migrants' needs in the future, with regards to education and child protection?
	
	      And how do these needs and concerns differ by:
	        i.assessed mantika?
	        ii.population group (Arabic-speakers and non-Arabic speakers)?

Geographic Coverage	9 mantikas[2] across Libya: **West**: Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jfara, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Zwara **East**: Benghazi **South**: Sebha, Murzuq
Secondary data sources	• International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), *Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)* (April 2021). Available here. (*Note*: Data from IOM-DTM Round 35 were used to identify refugee and migrant figures to calculate the sampling frame). • UN OCHA, *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021* (December 2020). Available here. • REACH, *2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Refugees and Migrants* (April 2021). Forthcoming in Reach Resource Centre. • REACH, *2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan population* (March 2021). Available here. • Other REACH assessments in Libya • Libya Education Sector (2019). Libya Joint Education Needs Assessment: Report. Available here

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

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[1] The assessment will calculate the proportion of the affected population with an education living standard gap – i.e. the proportion of respondents unable to meet their basic needs in the education sector.

[2] A mantika (corresponding to a district) is the second level of geographic classification in Libya after region.

	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 mantikas Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No (only estimates exist)	X	**Language** #: 2 (Arabic speakers, non-Arabic speakers) Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No	□ *[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No

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

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	X Purposive[3] □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Household interview (Target #): 194[4] □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Target level of precision if probability sampling	N/A	N/A

Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	□	UNHCR
	□	[Other, Specify]		

Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	X	Report #: 1[5]	□	Profile #: _ _
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 3[6]	X	Presentation (Final) #: 3[7]	X	Factsheet #: 1
	X	Interactive dashboard #:1[8]	□	Webmap #: _ _	□	Map #: _ _
	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 Group
	Partners: Cesvi, Terre des Hommes, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNICEF and INTERSOS

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[3] 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, Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January-February 2021), available here. This non-probability purposive quota sampling strategy aims to ensure that a robust cross-section of the migrant refugee population has been assessed.

[4] For the criteria used to define the strata, see sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 below. For a detailed breakdown of the number of interviews per stratum, see section 3.4.2 below.

[5] To be determined whether findings will be presented in the Refugee and Migrant MSNA report or in a separate output.

[6] Presentations to the Education Sector, Child Protection WG and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) WG.

[7] Presentations to the Education Sector, Child Protection WG and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) WG.

[8] Refugee and Migrant MSNA dashboard.

2. Rationale

2.1 Background and intended impact

Since 2011, Libya's complex socio-political context has been marked by an increasingly protracted conflict. The political and military division of the country between West and East in 2014 marked the beginning of a renewed state of instability, characterised by more localised forms of violence around key strategic and economic resources. In 2019, conflict reignited in the Western region and tensions continued into 2020, with hostilities impacting some of the region's most populated areas.[9] The protracted conflict, together with the closure of the main oil terminals in the Eastern region from January to September 2020, has severely affected Libya's economy, primarily dependent on oil and gas exports and already hit by a liquidity crisis.[10] While the creation of the country's first unified government in seven years in March 2021[11] represents a key milestone of the peace process, its medium to long term impact on Libya's stability still needs to be fully appreciated.[12] In addition to conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent public health measures adopted have had the effect of further disrupting livelihoods already affected by the protracted conflict and the economic crisis, resulting in a generalised erosion of living standards and threatening the ability of Libyan and non-Libyan populations to meet their basic needs. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview, the number of persons in need inside Libya reached 1,3 million in 2020, with a 44% increase compared to the previous year (0,9 million). Refugees and migrants together represented 28% of the total estimated people in need, with 44,000 and 304,000 people in need respectively.[13]

Despite ongoing conflict, economic crisis, and restrictive migration policies, Libya remains a destination and transit country for migrants, primarily from neighbouring countries such as Niger (20% of the total estimated migrant population in Libya), Egypt (17%), Chad (15%) and Sudan (14%), due to its job opportunities and geographical location.[14,15,16] As of October 2020, 574,146 migrants were estimated residing in the country, while approximately 44,000 individuals were registered as refugees or asylum seekers with the UNHCR.[17] From the total migrant population, an estimate of 58,000 are children, and nearly 12,000 of whom are unaccompanied[18]. However, reduced livelihoods opportunities, lack of documentation, and discrimination prevent many refugees and migrants from accessing basic services and assistance, and covering their essential needs.[19] In addition, due to endemic insecurity and weakness of the rule of law, refugees and migrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, harassment and abuse, while the criminalisation of irregular entry, stay or departure since 2010 exposes them to the risk of arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention.[20] These issues have also been reported as prevalent in refugee and migrant children, many of which are unaccompanied[21].

Since the onset of the conflict in Libya, access to education services for children has been severely disrupted. In 2019, the education sector in Libya reported continued irregular attendance across Libya with an estimated 123,000 children in need

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[9] Wolfgang Pusztai, "Libya's conflict. A very short introduction", EU Institute for Security Studies, November 2019, available here.

[10] The oil blockade resulted in a dramatic drop in oil production, which reached 100,000 barrels per day in the first half of 2020 (compared to an average of 1,14 million b/d in December 2019) and created fuel shortages countrywide. In combination with the global plummeting of oil prices in early 2020, due to the COVID-19 outbreak in China, the blockade strained Libya's revenue flows, with cumulative losses between January and September 2020, when the blockade was conditionally lifted, have been estimated at around 10 billion dollars by the National Oil Corporation (NOC). See National Oil Corporation (NOC), "NOC reports revenues for July and August 2020", September 2020, available here.

[11] Bloomberg, "Libya installs unity government as peace effort gathers pace", March 2021, available here.

[12] See, for example, Middle East Eye, "EU says withdrawal of foreign fighters a 'precondition' to Libya's stability", April 2021, available here.

[13] OCHA, "2021 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)", January 2021, available here.

[14] IOM-DTM, "Libya's migrant report. September-October 2020 (Round 33)", December 2020, available here.

[15] IOM, "Migration in West and North Africa and across the Mediterranean: Trends, risks, development and governance", September 2020, available here.

[16] IOM DTM, "Libya's migrant report. September October 2020 (Round 33)", December 2020, available here.

[17] In February 2021, 43,870 asylum seekers and refugees were registered with UNHCR. UNHCR Operational portal (consulted on 15 February 2021).

[18] IOM-DTM "Libya's migrant report: Key Findings. January-February 2021 (Round 35)". Available here.

[19] REACH, "2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA", April 2021, Forthcoming in Reach Resource Centre.

[20] In 2010, Libya implemented Law No. 19/2010 on Combating Irregular Migration, criminalising irregular entry, stay or departure, without any distinction between migrants, refugees and victims of trafficking. The law also states that those who do enter the country irregularly may be detained for an indefinite period of time prior to deportation. See ICMPD, "What are the protection concerns for migrants and refugees in Libya?", November 2017, available here.

[21] Protection Sector (2020), "Libya Protection Sector Strategy 2020-2021". Available here

of emergency education support, including 13,000 refugee and migrant children.[22] The 2019 Joint Education Needs Assessment, covering 34 schools distributed across 10 baladiyas in the Southern and Western regions of Libya, reported severe impact of conflict on school infrastructures. Findings from this assessment also included protection-related issues such as the presence of armed groups in schools (mainly in the West), frequent school looting, and lack of reporting mechanisms in case of violence, neglect or abuse of children.[23] Reportedly, obstacles limiting access to education services for children have increased since the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak.[24] Evidence shows that refugee and migrant children in Libya are heavily affected by lack of access to education and by protection-related issues. Qualitative findings from the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA show multiple barriers for children to access schools including language barriers, inability to pay for school fees and other school-associated costs, distance to schools, and protection related issues such as discrimination, physical and verbal abuse, sexual abuse, and safety and security risks on the way to school.[25] Indeed, several sources highlight the severity of protection concerns for refugee and migrant children, both in urban settings and detention centres, as well as their limited access to education and other essential services, including humanitarian assistance.[26,27,28,29,30] This notwithstanding, limited information is available on the specific education and child protection needs and concerns of refugee and migrant children in Libya.

In the light of this information gap and within the framework of the 2021 Refugee and Migrants MSNA, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH and extensive input from the Libya Education Sector, the Child Protection Working Group (WG) and the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group (MHPSS WG), propose to conduct a dedicated data collection exercise on education and child protection in 9 mantikas[31] in Libya, on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG). The rationale for conducting a separate exercise lies in the profile of the refugee and migrant population in Libya and specifically the low proportion of individuals travelling and living with school-aged children. This makes it particularly challenging to collect direct information about education through the MSNA survey, as the relevant subset of respondents is extremely small: in 2020, only 8% of the overall sample (i.e. 130 respondents) reported having school-aged children in their household. This study is an integral part of the Refugee and Migrant MSNA and aims to complement the multi-sectoral data collected under this latter assessment by providing up to date information on education and child protection needs of refugee and migrant children in Libya, with the purpose of informing and updating humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist among refugees and migrants in the country, to inform the 2022 humanitarian response planning and, overall, to support a targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.

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[22] Libya Education Sector (2019), "Libya Joint Education Needs Assessment: Report". Available here.
[23] Ibid.
[24] REACH Initiatives (2021), "2020 Libyan population MSNA report", available here.
[25] REACH Initiatives (2021), "2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA report", forthcoming in Reach Resource Centre. Note: qualitative findings on child protection are not publicly available.
[26] Protection Sector (2020), "Libya Protection Sector Strategy 2020-2021", available here.
[27] IRC (2020) "New IRC data: nearly 500 children sent to Libyan detention centres in past 6 months; IRC calls for immediate closure of inhumane centres". Accessed 28 April 2021, available here.
[28] UNICEF (2017), "Trapped: Inside Libya Detention Centres", available here.
[29] MSF (2019), "Libya's cycle of detention, exploitation and abuse against migrants and refugees", available here.
[30] UNICEF (2017), "A Deadly Journey for Children: The Central Mediterranean Migration Route", available here.
[31] Tripoli, Misrata, Aljfara, Zwara, Azzawya, Benghazi, Sebha, Murzuq.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

This exercise will adopt the Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods (AoK-N) methodology - a Key-Informant (KI) based, household-level methodology - which was piloted by REACH in South Sudan in 2020 to provide household-level data on humanitarian needs in hard-to-reach areas.

The AoK-N methodology consists of two different components:

i) The **AoK methodology**, which has been employed by REACH in South Sudan since 2016 to collect humanitarian information at the settlement levels through a network of Key Informants.[32] This methodology gathers data about area-level indicators, by asking KIs to provide information relative to the geographical area of which they can reasonably expected to have knowledge.

ii) The **Neighbourhood Methodology**, which was first developed by CPC Learning Network partners and piloted by Columbia University, in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Liberia in 2007 and in Ethiopia in 2008. This methodology, which was originally designed to gather population-based data on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in countries recovering from conflict, is based on the assumption that "ordinary individuals can serve as sources of information about other people in their neighbourhood".[33] Data collection based on this methodology uses household interviews to enquire not only about the respondent's experience, but also those of others in the same neighbourhood.

The aim of using the AoK-N is to provide household level information on education and child protection at mantika (administrative level 2) level, to update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist among refugee and migrant children in the country and inform the 2022 humanitarian response planning. While the education data collection will be carried out as a separate exercise due to the different methodology and sampling strategy, the AoK-N is a component of the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, conducted with the objective to complement the MSNA household data by filling the information gap concerning education needs and priorities of the refugee and migrant population in Libya. For this reason, the assessment will take place only in mantikas included in the geographical scope of the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, further shortlisted based on the proportion of refugee and migrant children reported living there, namely Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Aljfara, Zwara, Benghazi, Sebha and Murzuq.[34] Under this component, a total of 194 household interviews will be conducted, encompassing questions aimed at providing specific information about education and child protection needs and priorities.

In coherence with the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, this assessment will target the refugee and migrant population, classified into two groups of interest according to their primary language – Arabic speakers and non-Arabic speakers. The disaggregation of the concerned population based on language deviates from the strategy adopted in the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, where respondents are classified according to their region of origin (West and Central Africa, East Africa, Middle East and North Africa, and Southern Asia) and reflects the significance of the language spoken as a factor hindering or facilitating access to education. For a more detailed overview of the population groups assessed, as well as the rationale for choosing this classification criterion, see section 3.2.2 below. Results will be indicative for the assessed locations and the population sub-groups, with a non-probability purposive sampling approach driven by quota-based sampling. Data collection is scheduled to take place between 14 June 2021 and 31 July 2021 and will be conducted either remotely by phone or in person, depending on the operational context, the capacity and preference of the implementing partner, and the ability to implement relevant safety protocols.

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[32] See, for example, REACH, "Assessment of hard-to-reach areas" (2018), available here.
[33] CPC Learning Network, "Neighbourhood method" (webpage), available here.
[34] According to IOM-DTM, "Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)" (April 2021). Available here.

3.2 Population of interest

3.2.1 Geographic area assessed

In line with the geographical scope of the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, this assessment is intended to present indicative needs of migrants and refugees at mantika level for a limited number of locations (9 mantikas).

Mantikas covered:

West: Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Aljfara, Zwara
East: Benghazi
South: Sebha, Murzuq

Map 1 : Assessed mantikas

To shortlist the mantikas in which the assessment will be carried out, the following criteria were employed:

i)   The mantika is assessed under the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA
ii)   The mantika hosts at least 3% of the overall refugee and migrant children population, according to IOM-DTM estimates[35]

The table below shows each mantika's categorization according to these criteria. In order to be selected for the assessment, a mantika needed to fulfil both criteria.

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[35] IOM DTM**,** *Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)* (April 2021). Available [here](#).

Table 1: Categorisation of mantikas based on selection criteria. In order to be selected for the assessment, a mantika needed to fulfil both criteria ((A) and (B)). Mantikas selected for the assessment are in bold in the table.

Mantikas	(A) Assessed by the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA	(B) Hosts at least 3% of the overall migrant children population
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	NO	NO
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	YES	YES
Aljfara	YES	YES
Aljufra	NO	NO
Alkufra	YES	NO
Almargeb	NO	NO
Almarj	NO	NO
Azzawya	YES	YES
Benghazi	YES	YES
Derna	NO	NO
Ejdabia	YES	NO
Ghat	NO	NO
Misrata	YES	YES
Murzuq	YES	YES
Nalut	NO	NO
Sebha	YES	YES
Sirt	NO	NO
Tobruk	NO	NO
Tripoli	YES	YES
Ubari	NO	NO
Wadi Ashshati	NO	NO
Zwara	YES	YES

The list of assessed mantikas includes the top 5 mantikas per population of refugee and asylum seekers children registered with UNHCR, namely Tripoli, Aljfara, Misrata, Azzawya, and Zwara.[36]

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 include 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.[37]

Within this framework and for the purposes of the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, the following definitions will apply:

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[36] UNHCR, "Operational data portal" (webpage), available here.
[37] For the purposes of the 2021 Refugee and Migrant 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.

- **Migrant**: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.[38]
- **Refugee**: A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.[39]
- **Child**: A child is any person under the age of 18.[40]

For the purposes of this assessment, the refugee and migrant population is classified by primary language spoken, with two groups of concern being identified: Arabic-speaking refugees and migrants, and non-Arabic speakers. In this aspect, this assessment deviates from the classification strategy adopted by the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, which employs the criterion of region of origin to identify four population groups, namely West and Central Africa, MENA, East Africa and Southern Asia.[41] The rationale for this deviation lies in i) the lack of population data providing an estimate of the age of migrants and refugees subset per region of origin[42] and ii) the low proportion of respondents from East Africa and Southern Asia travelling with children.[43] In particular, according to the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, only a small number of East African refugees and migrants in particular would be travelling/living with children (1% of respondents from this region-or-origin group). Indeed, according to KIs interviewed for the 2020 MSNA, East African minors living in Libya tend to travel to the country alone and do not therefore live with parents or other caregivers, which makes it impossible for a household-level study to assess them.[44] This represents not only a limitation of the present assessment but a significant information gap for humanitarian actors active in Libya, who have access to limited data on the situation and needs of this particularly vulnerable sub-group, and should be addressed by means of a dedicated assessment. In addition to the factors listed above, the proposed classification of the relevant population reflects the relevant role played by language in facilitating or hindering access to education, as highlighted for example by IOM DTM.[45]

3.2.3 Unit of measurement

Unlike the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, which is conducted at individual level, the present exercise will adopt the household as its main unit of measurement, to be able to capture the experience of school-aged children in the household.[46] For the purpose of this MSNA, a household will be defined as follows:

- **Household:** A household is a group of people who live in the same dwelling and share food and other key resources. In the event of any ambiguity, survey respondents will have the final say on who belongs to their household (reflecting the similar definition used in past MSNAs and other household-level surveys).

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[38] IOM, "Who is a migrant?" (webpage), available here.
[39] Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951
[40] UNICEF, "The Convention on the Rights of the Child", available here.
[41] For more information about the composition of geographical regions of origin used in the 2021 MSNA, see the Refugee and Migrant MSNA ToR, available here.
[42] This information is not provided by IOM DTM, which represents the main source of population data for migrants in Libya. IOM DTM, *Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)* (April 2021). Available here.
[43] See, for example, REACH, "2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA report", forthcoming in Reach Resource Centre.
[44] Due to child protection concerns, no minors will be directly interviewed by REACH for the purposes of this assessment.
[45] IOM DTM, *Libya's Migrant Report: Round 34 (November – December 2020)* (February 2021). Available here. Among all respondents who reported that school-aged children in their family were unable to access education, 65% mentioned language barriers as the main obstacle to accessing education.
[46] For child protection reasons, no interviews are conducted directly with children.

3.3 Secondary data review

A review of secondary data sources was carried out for a better understanding of the methodology and the context on which this assessment will be focusing. In addition, prior to, throughout and after data collection, the assessment team will continue to monitor the most updated resources of secondary data to inform the design and content of the questionnaires; and to ensure contextualisation and triangulation of findings for the final output production. The secondary data reviewed will include, notably:

- **Population and population groups data**: IOM-DTM Round 35 data for January-February 2021 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 mantika level.

- **Humanitarian assessments and reports**: UN OCHA's 2021 Libya HNO, REACH assessments on Libya, including the 2020 Libya and Refugee and Migrant MSNA[47], as well as humanitarian assessment and operations planning will be used to verify primary data and findings about refugees and migrants.

- **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.

- **Humanitarian assessments and reports focusing on education and protection** in Libya, including the Libya Joint Education Needs Assessment[48], the Libya Protection Sector Strategy for 2020-2021.[49]

- **Specific assessments and reports focusing on migrant and refugee children**, including the UNICEF report on children migrants in the central Mediterranean migration route[50], and other resources published by UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, WFP, among others), iNGOs, think-tanks, national institutions, and media-outlets addressing education and protection issues of refugee and migrants, including children.

- **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 in the refugee and migrant population in Libya[51].

- **Resources supporting the design of the methodology**, including i) reports published on the CPC Learning Network website on the application of the Neighbourhood methodology to GBV-related data collection in Liberia, Northern Uganda, and Ethiopia;[52] ii) earlier studies conducted by REACH in South Sudan using the AoK methodology; iii) Terms of Reference and outputs published by REACH in relation to its pilot of the AoK-N methodology in South Sudan in 2020.[53]

3.4 Primary Data Collection

3.4.1 Method of data collection

This assessment will rely on quantitative data collection, conducted between 14 June and 31 July in all assessed mantikas with an overall target of minimum 194 interviews. Each interview will encompass two components:

i) First, based on a methodology inspired by the Neighbourhood approach, each respondent will be asked to answer questions about children in their household; children in the household of a first migrant friend/acquaintance; children in the household of a second migrant friend/acquaintance. In the respect of the

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[47] Forthcoming in Reach Resource Centre
[48] Libya Education Sector (2019). Libya Joint Education Needs Assessment: Report. Accessed 27 April 2021, available here.
[49] Protection Sector (2020) Libya Protection Sector Strategy 2020-2021. Accessed 28 April 2021, available here.
[50] UNICEF (2017) A Deadly Journey for Children: The Central Mediterranean Migration Route. Accessed 28 April 2021, available here.
[51] See, for example, REACH COVID-19 related outputs, available here; and various UN OCHA COVID-19 situation reports, available here (accessed 2 April 2021).
[52] CPC Learning Network, "Neighbourhood method" (webpage), available here.
[53] REACH, "Assessment of hard-to-reach areas" (2018), available here.

scope and frame of the assessment, the respondent will be requested to "sample" friends/acquaintances who are migrants or refugees and live in the same mantika as them. Questions in this section will mainly focus on access to education.

ii) Once the respondent has provided information for all three households (their own and two additional ones), they will be asked to answer questions about the situation in the geographical area of which it is reasonable to expect they have knowledge, defined for the purposes of this assessment as the baladiya (administrative level 3) where they live. This second component, drawing upon the AoK methodology, will encompass broader information related to education and child protection concerns in the area identified.

The reason for combining two different approaches (Neighbourhood methodology and AoK approach) lies in the complementarity of information collected through them: while the first allows to capture the prevalence of practices such as enrolment and dropout, the second component provides a broader overview of issues related to a specific area (e.g. protection incidents and threats).

Data collection is expected to be carried out mainly by partner organisations and conducted under the umbrella of the Libya Education Sector, Child Protection WG and MHPSS WG. As a consequence, the final list of mantikas, as well as the sample per each location will depend on the extent of support provided by partners, based on their capacity and presence in the country. Taking into consideration the anticipated support by partner organisations and their preference for in-person data collection, on one hand, and the likely restrictive operational environment, as per the latest analysis of the situation (as of April 2021)[54], on the other, REACH and its partners will make a case-by-case decision on the modality of data collection (remote or in person).

- In-person data collection will exclusively take place in the cases where explicit, case-by-case consent is provided by all persons involved in the data collection (enumerator/facilitator, interviewee/participant, interpreters, note takers and any other staff) and in the respect of standard requirements to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including i) availability of medical-grade masks, sanitisers and handwashing facilities and ii) minimum distance of at least two meters between all persons involved.[55] In addition, before the interview takes place, all persons involved will be required to provide a declaration stating that they have not had any COVID-19 symptoms (e.g. coughing or fever), nor have had any contact with (suspected) COVID-19 cases, in the 30 days prior to the interview.
- If in-person data collection is not possible or advisable, REACH and its partner organisations will conduct interviews remotely via phone. It shall be noted that remote data collection was preferred for both the 2020 and the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA and, in 2020, was not found to have resulted in significant biases and data validity issues, remaining therefore a viable and sound alternative to in-person data collection

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 education and child protection needs across the geographical areas covered.

3.4.2 Sampling strategy

In line with the strategy adopted for the broader Refugee and Migrant MSNA, this study will employ non-probability sampling methods. Minimum quotas of sub-groups will be 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 location (quota layer 1), with minimum quotas based on primary language spoken (quota layer 2).

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[54] See, for example, OCHA, "Libya Situation Report" (March 2021), available here (accessed 9 April 2021).
[55] WHO. "Coronavirus – prevention", available here. (Accessed 9 April 2021). IMPACT, "SOPs for Data Collection during COVID-19", available here.

Mantika-level displacement figures for refugee and migrant children were drawn from population figures Round 35 of IOM DTM (January-February 2021) 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 migrant and refugee children combined for all assessed mantikas** was calculated (see Table 3 below);

b) Based on the population size, **the size for a representative sample was calculated at 381**. As the present study employs a non-probability sampling, this step was only intended to provide an initial sample size, with no implications on the generalisability of findings. **The sample was distributed across the selected locations** in order to determine the total quota per each mantika (quota layer 1). This was calculated by dividing the total sample proportionally based on the share of the overall refugee and migrant children population determined to be residing in each one of the assessed mantikas. For example, as 31% of the total refugee and migrant children population living in the 9 assessed mantikas reportedly resides in Tripoli, a quota of 119, corresponding to 31% of the total sample, was set for households in Tripoli;

c) To enable comparability across different locations, **a minimum threshold of 30 interviews per mantika was set** and samples that were originally found to fall below 30 were oversampled accordingly. More specifically, i) the smallest sample (20 households in Benghazi, i.e. 5% of the overall sample) was increased to 30; ii) the total sample was recalculated proportionally at 583; and iii) the total sample so calculated was redistributed across locations respecting the original proportions. Thus, for example, if the original quota for Tripoli was 119, i.e. 31% of the initial sample (381), after oversampling the quota for Tripoli was 183, i.e. 31% of the final sample (583). In the light of the AoK-N methodology, this sample should be understood as the sum of households directly interviewed by REACH and its implementing partners and of the two additional households for which information is reported by each of the household interviewed.

d) **To calculate the number of households that will be actually interviewed, the sample was divided by three**, as each household interviewed is expected to provide information for three households (their own and two friends/acquaintances' households).[56]

e) Finally, to account for operational difficulties stemming from the limited access humanitarian actors enjoy to non-Arabic speaking households with school-aged children, **a non-proportional minimum quota of 25% of the sample per mantika was set for non-Arabic speaking households** (quota layer 2), to ensure that this population group is not overlooked in the study.

The full sampling framework for this study, including breakdowns of the population numbers in each mantika, as well as the size of the final sample, can be found in the table below:

Table 3: Minimum sample quotas based on current mantika of residence:

Mantika	Population figures (Estimated number of refugee and migrant children)	Overall sample	Sample of households to be interviewed
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3393	47	16
Aljfara	3476	49	16
Azzawya	6069	85	28
Benghazi	2144	30	10
Misrata	2919	41	14
Murzuq	5761	81	27
Sebha	2611	37	12

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[56] The size of the final sample will depend on whether all interviewed households will consent to provide information about two additional households, or only on their own.

Tripoli	13070	183	61
Zwara	2249	31	10
Total	**41692**	**584**	**194**

In view of the fact that this study is expected to be carried out mainly by external partners and taking into consideration the fact the presence of humanitarian actors tends to be concentrated in certain regions, if no partners are available to cover one or more mantikas, the sample for these locations will be redistributed proportionally across the assessed mantikas.

Potential respondents will be identified by means of a purposive sampling through REACH Libya's network of local and international partners. Data collection partners will be mobilized to identify potential respondents who satisfy the following criteria:

i) They are refugees or migrants (i.e. non-Libyan nationals). In the case of mixed households (encompassing both Libyan and non-Libyan members), they will satisfy this requirement provided that at least the head of the household is a non-Libyan individual

ii) There is at least one school-aged child (i.e. an individual between 6 and 17 years old) in the household

iii) The respondent is able and willing to provide information on two other refugee or migrant households with school-aged children in the same mantika

iv) The respondent is not closely connected to any other respondents to the same study, to the best knowledge of REACH and its partners, to limit the risk of interviewing different households who report on each other.

The hard-to-reach nature of the refugee and migrant population in Libya, together with the lack of detailed population data on households with children make purposive sampling the most feasible option. In order to mitigate some of the limitations and biases associated with purposive sampling, during and after data collection, all findings will be triangulated extensively with secondary literature and local stakeholders to ensure no significant bias has been introduced.

3.4.3 Tools

The tool for quantitative data collection is represented by a **household structured survey encompassing three different sections:**

i) The first section includes questions related to school enrollment, attendance, and barriers to education. This section is asked with regards to the children in the respondent's household.

ii) Then, respondents are asked to provide the same information for two other migrant households they have knowledge of. This can include neighbours, friends, or acquaintances who are migrants, have children in their household, and live in the same mantika as the respondent. Questions in these first two sections have been designed to encompass information that a person can be reasonably expected to be able to provide not only for their household but also with regards to their friends'/acquaintances' children.

iii) Finally, respondents are asked to provide information about education and child protection issues in their area of knowledge (defined as their baladiya of residence for the purpose of this assessment). Questions under this section include safety and security risks for children in the baladiya, access to services, and awareness of mental health concerns for children.

The indicators being used in this study have been drafted in consultation with the Libyan Education sector, Child Protection WG and MHPSS WG, with the aim to complement the indicators included in the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA and, specifically, provide data on the living standards of refugee and migrant children, with regards to education and protection.

The quantitative data will be collected 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 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.

3.4.4 Triangulation and enumerator management

Before data collection commences, enumerators will receive comprehensive training. The training's content will include:

i) Introduction of REACH and the MSNA
ii) Scope and rationale of the assessment
iii) Data collection Standard Operating Procedures
iv) Communication and reporting procedures
v) Guidelines on how to use Kobo
vi) In-depth training on the tool. In particular, enumerators will be provided with explanations on the reasons and intentions for the inclusion of certain questions, nuances of vocabulary and wording.

In addition, the training package will include detailed instruction on key principles of 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. Enumerators will be trained on how to obtain the informed consent of all respondents prior to conducting the interview, and will be reminded to respect both the voluntariness and gratuitousness of participants, as well as the respondent's anonymity.

The training will be conducted with a mixed methodology, as outlined below:

- REACH will conduct a remote training targeting enumerators via the open-source learning platform Moodle. This first part of the training will include points i) to v) listed above, as well as final tests to assess the enumerators' understanding of the key concepts covered in the training;
- Following this first module, REACH field staff will conduct additional training by phone or in person. This second component will be dedicated to familiarize enumerators with the tool and the methodology and address any doubts or questions regarding the questionnaire or the previous module.
- Finally, a multiple-day pilot of data collection will be carried out in order to allow enumerators to familiarize themselves with the tools.

All training material will be designed by REACH Tunis staff. Training will be carried out in the weeks immediately preceding the relevant data collection exercise (early June).

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;
- Length of survey meets minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected).

Step 2: The Database Officer will 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 validation based on form constraints such as timelines, non-conflicting answers within one survey, logical numbers of household sizes and more.

As data collection is expected to be carried out by external partners, enumerators will be managed internally by partners themselves. Each enumerator team will have a designated REACH focal point in Libya, who will be responsible for supporting in case of problems with data collection (e.g. difficulties in identifying respondents). REACH Senior Assessment Officer will be responsible for following up regularly with the partner, making sure the field teams are aware of their progress

towards targets, answering questions, and communicating any messages. In addition, in cases where data collection is conducted remotely, there will be increased de-briefing with enumerators as well as increased communication with team leaders, field managers and focal points to ensure randomised spot checks on key questions.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Data 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 KoBo server. Once data have 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.

Due to the indicative nature of findings, no significance tests will be conducted. Analysis will consist of descriptive statistics only, based on the analytical framework described in Annex I. The overall aim of the analysis is to determine, indicatively, the proportion of households per stratum (location or language group) presenting education needs, as well as to identify broader concerns and needs with regards to education and child protection. Findings from this assessment will be presented as follows:

i)   % of households reporting issues related to school enrolment, attendance, and barriers to education: information collected through the neighbourhood methodology (sections 1 and 2 of the tool) will be presented for the total sample (n=584), encompassing households who took the survey and households for which indirect information was provided by the respondents. When presenting findings, no differences will be made between the first and the second group.

ii)   % of respondents reporting concerns related to education and child protection in their baladiya: information collected through the AoK methodology (section 3 of the tool) will be presented for the sample of interviewed households only (n=194).

Outputs produced within the scope of this assessment will clearly highlight the difference between the categories of findings listed above, as well as explicitly discourage readers from statistically comparing these findings with data for the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, under which umbrella this assessment falls, or the Libya population MSNA due to the distinct methodologies adopted.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing*	Yes	

length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided)?		
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Yes	
… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	No	The AoK-N methodology, by requiring respondents to provide information on third parties (friends or acquaintances), may create tensions between respondents and their community. To prevent this risk, i) no questions on sensitive topics such as child protection risks have been included in the sections of the questionnaire referring to children in other migrants' households ii) respondents are explicitly instructed not to provide any personally identifiable information about these other persons
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	No	While the tool does not include any explicit questions about direct experiences of traumatic events, it does nonetheless include topics that may be perceived as sensitive or stressful, including questions about child protection concerns. To mitigate this issue, the following measures will be adopted: i) The tool will be reviewed by the Child Protection Working Group and the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Working Group, to provide feedback on the potential sensitivity of questions ii) The tool will be further reviewed by REACH field staff, to ensure that the questions are not too sensitive in relation to the specificities of the Libyan context iii) Enumerators will be specifically trained on ethical and Do No Harm principles, including the importance of collecting informed consent and informing the participants of their right not to answer and to end the interview at any moment
… Does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	Due to the nature of the Libyan context and the specific experience of refugees and migrants in this context, it is highly likely that a number of respondents will be interviewed that have experienced or witnessed protection incidents in the past. To prevent secondary traumatisation, the mitigation measures described above will apply. In addition, self-referral for humanitarian assistance will be encouraged by providing respondents with the Community Feedback

		Mechanism (CFM) number, through which they may require information about the services and assistance available in their baladiya.
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Research Manager, field staff, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit, Libya Education sector, Child Protection WG, MHPSS WG*	*Libya Education sector, Child Protection WG, MHPSS WG*
Supervising data collection	Senior Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, Operations Manager	Senior Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager	OCHA
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Junior Assessment Officer, Data Unit	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	
Data analysis	Data Unit, Senior Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Data and Design Unit	
Output production	Senior Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, Data Unit (dashboard)	Senior Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors and WGs in Libya
Dissemination	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager,	OCHA, Sectors and Working

			IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	Groups in Libya
Monitoring & Evaluation	Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	ACTED Project Development
Lessons learned	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, Country Focal Point, Operations Manager	IMPACT 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.

6. Data Analysis Plan

The data analysis plan has been published as a separate document in the REACH Resource Centre, available here.

ANNEX 1: ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The assessment will operate off the same analytical framework used for the overall MSNA analysis. Such framework is based on the draft JIAF, tailored to the current operational context in Libya. 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 Assessment Working Group (AWG) 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). Information collected by means of the assessment outlined in the present ToR will feed into this latter pillar, allowing analysis of refugees and migrants living standards with regards to education.

The combined information from the different pillars will allow REACH to estimate severity of humanitarian needs and proportion of respondents 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.