

Research Terms of Reference

Protection analysis

LBY2107

Libya

January 2022

V1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Libya			
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>)
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)			
IMPACT Project Code	14ARW			
Overall Research Timeframe (<i>from research design to final outputs / M&E</i>)	1/1/2022 to 31/5/2022			
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: NA		6. Preliminary presentation: NA	
	2. Start collect data: 23/2/2022		7. Outputs sent for validation: 31/6/2022	
	3. Data collected: 9/3/2022		8. Outputs published: 15/6/2022	
	4. Data analysed: 15/3/2022		9. Final presentation: 15/6/2022	
	5. Data sent for validation: 17/3/2022			
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)		
Humanitarian milestones ;	Milestone		Deadline	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	--/ /----	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	--/ /----	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	31/4/2022	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	--/ /----	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	--/ /----		
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type		Dissemination	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	

Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	The proposed research takes place as part of a broader package of technical support being provided by REACH to the sectors and working groups active in the Libya response, and in particular has the objective to support the protection sector in piloting the Protection Analytical Framework (PAF) to guide protection analysis in the Libyan context. In general, it aims to provide up-to-date information on protection risks among Libyan and non-Libyan population groups, in order to support and inform the humanitarian response in Libya and ultimately guide the development of strategies for reducing protection risks.			
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map the information currently available on protection risks in Libya • Understand contextual factors that affect the protection landscape, both positively and negatively • Identify and unpack protection risks in the assessed locations and their severity per population group and geographic location 			
Research Questions	<p>I. What information is available on protection risks in Libya?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">I.I Who is collecting the information?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">I.II Where is this information is collected, and which locations experience information gaps?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">I.III Which information is available on different (Libyan and non-Libyan) population groups?</p> <p>II. What contextual factors influence the protection landscape and therefore contribute to increase or decrease protection risks?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">II.I What contextual factors positively impact the protection landscape?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">II.II What contextual factors negatively impact the protection landscape?</p> <p>III. What are the key protection risks in the locations assessed? What is their prevalence overall and across different population groups?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">III.I What are the incidents of violations and abuses most commonly reported in the location assessed?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">III.II What are the underlying factors that increase the affected population's exposure to violations and abuse?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">III.III What is the current combination of individual capacity, local mechanisms, national institutional capacity, and humanitarian response capacity to address violations and abuses?</p>			
Geographic Coverage	<p>The geographical coverage will vary across the different assessment's components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The knowledge mapping will be conducted nationwide, although it is expected that most information will concern locations accessible by humanitarian and development actors - The review of the MSNA data will reflect the geographical coverage of the data, i.e., the 2021 Libyan population MSNA - The case study component will focus on one baladiya (Sebha – in the mantika of Sebha, Southern region), agreed upon with the Protection sector and the partners participating in this exercise. 			
Secondary data sources	Secondary data sources that will be used for this assessment can be divided in three categories:			

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sources that will provide contextual information on the political, social, economic landscape, including publications by REACH, IOM, UNHCR, and other humanitarian and development actors Secondary data on which the analysis will draw, which will encompass, first, the 2021 Libyan population MSNA and, second, data collected and shared by the other partners taking part in this exercise Technical resources on the PAF, developed by the Global Protection Cluster and available here. 					
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Migrants in host communities		
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
		Sampling method		Data collection method		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purposeful		<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #): _____	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #): 10	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #): _____	
				<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #): _____	
Target level of precision if probability sampling	__% level of confidence			__ +/- % margin of error		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT		<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR	
Data management platform(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Report #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: __
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __				
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH					
	Donor: ECHO					
	Coordination Framework: Protection sector					
	Partners: ACTED, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), WeWorld-GVC, CEFA					

2. Rationale

2.1 Context

Since 2011, Libya has experienced several waves of fighting, and the complex socio-political landscape has given way to an increasingly protracted conflict. Throughout 2020, the conflict that began in 2011 in Libya continued to fragment the country, leaving thousands displaced and further weakening political and economic institutions. In 2021, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) determined that 0.8 million people in Libya were in need.¹ Renewed efforts to broker peace in Libya were initiated by political talks in Berlin in January 2020, resulting in the creation of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission.² In October, this commission reached an official ceasefire agreement, building on an informal ceasefire that had been in effect since August.³ In March 2021, the Libyan parliament approved the newly formed unified interim government. The interim government was mandated to lead the country until the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for December 24, 2021.⁴ These peacebuilding efforts have been accompanied by a decrease in the scope and severity of armed conflict, and the improved security situation has caused a reduction of displacement figures, especially in the Western region of the country⁵. Despite these positive developments, the situation in Libya remains uncertain. Elections were not held in December 2021, and a new date remains to be set.

According to the 2022 HNO, 350.000 people within Libya present severe or extreme protection needs. While displacement numbers steadily decreased throughout 2021,⁶ IDPs and returnees continue to face critical protection risks, including limited or no access to basic services, including health and education, family separation, and forced evictions. On the other hand, among the over 600,000 migrants reported living in Libya according to IOM DTM, it is estimated that 40% present humanitarian needs, which tend to be particularly high when it comes to protection. Indeed, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers face systemic insecurity and heightened vulnerability to protection risks in Libya, a country that is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, does not recognize the refugee status, and criminalises irregular entry. Only in January 2022, several incidents affecting migrants and refugees have been recorded, including the mass campaign of arrests and detention implemented in Tripoli in mid-January.⁷ In addition, among both Libyan and non-Libyan populations, women and girls are exposed to widespread discrimination and violence, unable to access legal remedies due to stigmatization, permanence of judicial and customary responses to gender-based violence victimizing survivors, and, in the case of the latter group, lack of documentation. Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact on children's well-being, mental health, and access to education across regions and population groups, contributing to expose around 200.000 children to child protection risks.⁸

2.2 Intended impact

Despite the fact that the situation in Libya has been characterized as a 'protection crisis' for years, significant information gaps persist as to the precise extent of this crisis. While data collection exercises are regularly conducted by humanitarian actors as a part of their activities, during monitoring & evaluation exercise, or as a part of their Accountability to the Affected Population initiatives, such data are rarely disseminated openly. In addition, the lack of a clear framework of analysis has so far been an obstacle hindering the production of a joint protection analysis. In consideration of these information needs, REACH, as a part of its broader programme of support to the sectors and working groups active in the Libya response, intends to conduct the present exercise, with the objective to:

¹ UN OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (December 2021) (UN OCHA, 2021). Available [here](#).

² Sami Zaptia, "[The Berlin Conference on Libya: Conference Conclusions](#)," Libya Herald, January 19, 2020.

³ International Crisis Group, "[Fleshing Out the Libya Ceasefire Agreement](#)," International Crisis Group, November 4, 2020.

⁴ Mirette Magdy, "[Libya Lawmakers Approve First Unified Government since 2014](#)," Bloomberg, March 10, 2021.

⁵ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) "Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021", December 2020, available [here](#).

⁶ IOM-DTM, "Libya - IDP and Returnee Report 39 (October- November 2021)", January 2022, available [here](#).

⁷ International The News, "Libya arrest over 600 migrants", January 2022, available [here](#).

⁸ UN OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (December 2021) (UN OCHA, 2021).

- i) pilot the innovative Protection Analytical Framework, developed by the Global Protection Cluster in 2021, in the Libyan context, by developing a better understanding of the PAF, supporting its contextualisation, and providing guidance on how to implement a PAF-based analysis;
- ii) support the capacity development of the protection sector and its partners in terms of data management and analysis, including by mapping existing information;
- iii) provide nuanced information on the protection landscape in the assessed location; and
- iv) support a process of review of the structure of REACH Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), which will constitute the backbone of the analysis, with the ultimate goal to evaluate the current level of protection mainstreaming into the MSNA and draw a roadmap for strengthening this aspect into the 2022 assessment cycle.

REACH will conduct this assessment as a member of an informal task force constituted under the umbrella of the Protection sector and composed by iNGOs who volunteered to support in this exercise. The outcomes of this projects, in terms both of key findings and lessons learned, are expected to feed into the 2022 Protection sector's strategy.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The project has been developed based on the [Protection Analytical Framework \(PAF\)](#), developed by the Global Protection Cluster in 2021 to guide robust, context-specific protection analysis. To date, the PAF has been piloted only in a small number of countries. While it provides a sophisticated theoretical framework to orient a systematic analysis of protection risks and their impact on different population groups, the PAF is yet to be fully operationalized and its implications for the implementation of protection analysis shall be further explored and contextualized. This project intends to support this process by piloting the application of the PAF to a pre-existing set of data, both qualitative and quantitative, mainly relying on the 2021 MSNA dataset. More specifically, the pilot will encompass three phases, all conducted under the umbrella and in close collaboration with the Libya Protection sector. The key elements of each phase are summarised in Table 1 at the end of this section.

Phase I: Knowledge mapping

Under this first step, a survey will be developed and disseminated to humanitarian and development actors, with the objective to explore the knowledge resources available within the Libyan response. More specifically, the objective of this exercise will be to identify what information is available and who is responsible for collecting it, with specific regards to indicators relevant to the PAF analysis. The expected result of the mapping is to improve the response's information management and, potentially, providing access to sources of information not publicly available (e.g. data collected by individual organisations by means of internal Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) activities).

REACH will provide technical support to the knowledge mapping as a part of an informal task force created under the umbrella of the Protection sector and encompassing ACTED, DRC, IOM, WeWorld-GVC, CEFA, and REACH itself. This exercise is expected to take place in February-March 2022 2022.

Phase II: Applying the PAF to the MSNA questionnaire

In parallel to the previous phase, REACH will review the indicators included in the 2021 MSNA questionnaire, classifying them according to the PAF (a more in-depth review of this process can be found in section 3.3 below). This exercise will aim, first, at mapping the data collected via the MSNA questionnaire in a way that is coherent with the PAF classification, thus easing the analysis of the MSNA dataset according to this analytical framework, both in the context of the current exercise but also to pave the way for future analysis of MSNA data in this sense, by either REACH or the Protection sector. Second, REACH, in collaboration with the Protection sector, will build a composite index reflecting protection threats, with

the objective to guide a more nuanced quantitative analysis of protection issues compared to the ones currently performed by REACH and the Protection sector. This activity is expected to take place in February-March 2022.

Phase III: Developing a PAF-driven area-based case study

Acknowledging that the PAF is first and foremost a guideline to steer *joint* analysis, REACH, as a part of the task force established under the umbrella of the Protection sector, will provide technical support to develop an area-based case study, conducting protection analysis based on the PAF. This exercise is intended to be the first of a series of area-based protection updates conducted by the Protection sector partners, with the objective to zoom in on the protection risks in different priority locations. The first iteration of this analysis is expected to be conducted in the Sebha baladiya (admin. Level 3) and to take place between February and May 2022; it is intended to result in a short protection update to be endorsed by both the sector in country and the Global Protection Cluster and published as part of the selection of (nationwide and area-based) protection updates produced by the country Protection sectors.

Table 1: Methodology overview

Phase	Activity	Responsibility	Timeline
Phase I. Knowledge mapping	Primary data collection conducted through a Kobo survey	Dedicated task force under the umbrella of the Protection sector	February-March 2022
Phase II. Review of the MSNA questionnaire	Secondary data review, based on the 2021 Libyan population MSNA	REACH	February-March 2022
Phase III. Case study	Secondary data review, based on existing data shared by the organisations part of the task force, including REACH	Dedicated task force under the umbrella of the Protection sector	February-May 2022

3.2 Population of interest

The specific geographical area and population groups assessed, as well as the unit of measurement of the analysis, will vary across the different phases; the paragraphs below provide an overview of the relevant information for each phase.

Phase I – Knowledge mapping

Population assessed: Humanitarian and development organisations active in the Libya response. At a first stage, the survey will be disseminated by the Protection sector to its partner organisations. If this exercise is successful, the survey will then be further shared at a later stage with other sectors' coordinators, for them to share it with their members. While the survey will be first developed and shared in English, to test its effectiveness, it is intended to be translated in Arabic and shared again at a later stage, to make sure this exercise is as inclusive as possible and captures the wealth of information owned by Libyan organisations active on the ground. Therefore, the initial (minimum) target is represented by INGOs members of the Protection sector (17), while the long-term objective (which goes beyond the scope of this ToR) is to enable the Protection sector to reiterate this exercise regularly, with the end goal of reaching all national and international organisations active in the Libya response.

Geographical area: The knowledge mapping will be conducted nationwide, although it is expected that most information will concern locations accessible by humanitarian and development actors. In particular, it is expected that most

information will concern major cities (e.g. Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha), and the Western region in particular, due to higher concentration of humanitarian action there,

Unit of measurement: The knowledge mapping will be conducted by means of individual surveys, therefore, the unit of measurement of this component will be the organisation (as it is expected that only one person, most likely the Information Manager/Officer or the MEAL Manager/Officer, will complete the survey on behalf of each organisation).

Phase II - Review of the MSNA questionnaire

As this phase will exclusively rely on data collected under the 2021 Libyan population MSNA, the population assessed, geographical area and unit of measurement will reflect those of the MSNA; more specifically:

Population assessed: The 2021 MSNA targeted three population groups: IDPs, returnees and non-displaced. These groups are defined as follows:

- Internally displaced person (IDP): An IDP is any “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.”⁹
- Returnee: “A returnee is any person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.”¹⁰

For both IDPs and returnees, this MSNA looked specifically at displacement from baladiya of origin since 2011. Finally, for the purposes of the MSNA, the non-displaced population was defined as:

- Non-displaced: A non-displaced person is someone who is a citizen or long-term resident¹¹ of the country of focus, for whom the country of focus is their primary residence, and who does not fit the above definitions of IDPs and returnees.

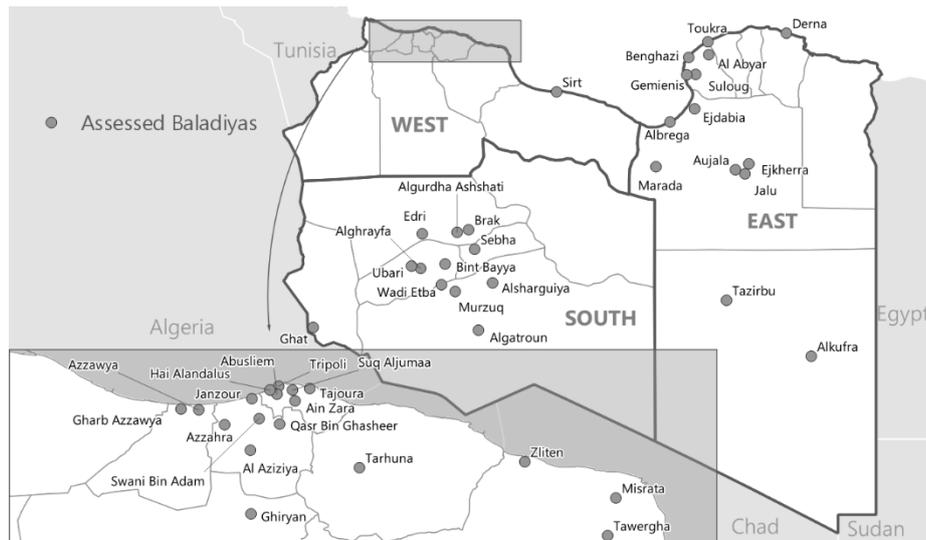
Geographical area: The 2021 MSNA covered 45 baladiyas across 16 mantikas (admin. Level 2), as shown in the map below:

⁹ IOM, *DTM Libya – Mobility Tracking: Methodology, Version 11* (IOM, 2017). Available [here](#) [accessed 12 April 2021].

¹⁰ Ibidem.

¹¹ The phrase “long-term resident” is meant to encompass members of traditionally nomadic tribes/communities who reside in Libya for all or significant portions of the year, but who do not have Libyan citizenship.

Map 1: MSNA coverage map



Unit of measurement: The MSNA was conducted at household level, with “household” being defined as “a group of people who live in the same dwelling and share food and other key resources”.

More information on the methodology and coverage of the 2021 Libyan population MSNA, including the list of assessed mantikas, as well as products summarizing key findings of that assessment can be found [here](#).

Phase III – Case study

Population assessed: Libyan and non-Libyan populations residing in the area of interest. Additional analysis per population groups may be presented, based on the level of disaggregation of the data gathered. Indeed, as no dedicated data collection is envisioned under this component, the size of population assessed, its characteristics and therefore the level of analysis will depend on the data provided by partners (see also “Unit of measurement” below).

Geographical area: The case study will focus on the baladiya of Sebha, in the Southern region. This location was selected for three reasons. First, the Southern region in general and Sebha in particular tend to score consistently high on indicators related to protection; as an example, 62% of households interviewed for the 2021 Libyan population MSNA in Sebha reported feeling “unsafe” or “completely unsafe”, while 53% reported being aware of safety and security incidents happened in their baladiya during the previous 3 months, as opposed to a national average of 16% and 21% for these indicators respectively.¹² Second, a significant information gap persists with regards to the Southern region in general, due to limited accessibility by international actors. Finally, a third consideration contributing to the choice of Sebha as the geographical area assessed by the case study is the fact that, despite the considerations on accessibility mentioned above, a number of protection sector members reported having collected data on Sebha, as part of their routine activities, being willing to share them for the purpose of this analysis and being interested in participating in this exercise, bringing to the table their first-hand knowledge of the context. This information was gathered by means of an Expression of Interest form, developed by REACH and circulated by the Protections sector coordinators among the sector’s partners. If the case study pilot is successful, it is expected to inaugurate a series of additional area-based case studies in other locations, coordinated by the Protection sector. The locations for later iterations of this exercise have not been decided yet; at the moment of writing, it seems plausible that a second location targeted may be Hai Al Handalus, in the Tripoli mantika.

Unit of measurement: The unit of measurement will partially depend on the data provided by the partners joining this exercise; considering the possibility that data have been collected by different organisations using different units of

¹² See REACH, 2021 Libyan Population MSNA, Results tables (August 2021), available [here](#).

measurement (individual/household/community), the assessment will most likely employ the broadest unit possible (community or city level).

3.3 Detailed methodology

3.3.1 Analytical framework

In early 2021, The Global Protection Cluster developed and endorsed the Protection Analytical Framework (PAF). The objective of the PAF is

to guide in-depth and ongoing protection analysis to provide an evidence-base for programming, advocacy and dialogue for the purpose of influencing behaviors and policies in support of a more favorable protection environment. It informs decision making for multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary strategies that reduce and prevent protection risks that may violate international human rights and refugee and humanitarian laws. It is suitable for use across humanitarian contexts, including with internally displaced people, returnees, refugees, and mixed situations.¹³

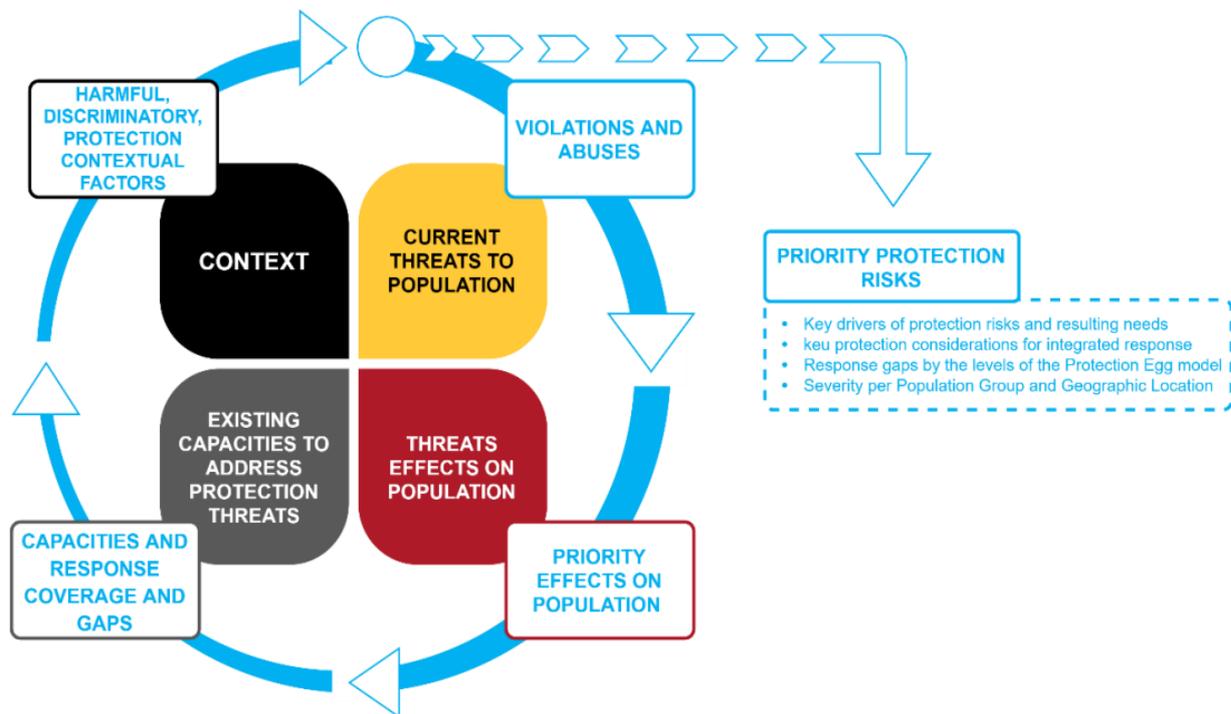
In this sense, the PAF supports the identification of protection risks by looking at four elements:

1. **Current harmful, discriminatory and/or protective contextual factors:** according to this approach, thorough context analysis is key to help understanding specific contextual factors that influence the dynamics of the crisis dynamic and the resultant protection landscape
2. **Situations of violations and abuse across geographic locations and population groups (threats):** for the purposes of the protection analysis, threats are defined as “any human activities or products of human activity that result in a form of violence, coercion, or deliberate deprivation. Threats can be seen as the perpetrator (agent of the threat) or a policy or an ethnicity norm (source of threat) that is causing harm”. According to the PAF, it is important to look at current threats with a critical eye, to identify i) the type of threats, ii) the responsible actors, and iii) the origins of threats.
3. **The priority effects on the population (effecting the dignity, safety and well-being of the population) arising from the degree of negative consequences of specific violations and abuses for each population group and geographic location affected:** more specifically, it is important to identify the population groups that are affected by the threats, how or why are they vulnerable to these threats and how the consequences may be different across different population groups and geographic areas.
For the purpose of the protection analysis, vulnerabilities are defined as “certain characteristics or circumstances of an individual or group, or their surrounding physical environment, diminish ability to anticipate, cope with, resist or recover from the impact of a threat. People differ in their exposure to a threat depending on their social group, gender, ethnicity, age, and other factors. Vulnerability is not a fixed or static criterion attached to specific categories of people, and no one is born vulnerable per se”.
4. **Current combination of individual capacity, local mechanisms and national institutional capacity, as well as humanitarian response capacity to address violations and abuses:** this element refers to how existing capacities at the individual, and local level, as well as institutional response and other capacities (both national and international) can address the protection threats, either by mitigating their consequences or addressing the driving factors of the threat. For the purpose of the protection analysis, capacities are defined as “the resources and capabilities that are available to individuals, households, and communities to cope with a threat, or to resist or mitigate the impact of a threat. Resources can be material or can be found in the way a community is organised. Capabilities can include specific skill sets or the ability to access certain services or the ability to move freely to a safer place”.

¹³ Global Protection Cluste, “ Protection Analytical Framework: an introduction”, available [here](#).

Figure 1 below shows how these elements interact, according to the PAF model, to determine protection risks, intended as “actual, as well as potential, exposure of the affected population to violence, coercion, or deliberate deprivation”.

Figure 1: PAF analytical conclusions¹⁴



The present exercise will draw upon the PAF model and aim to pilot it in the Libya context, applying this analytical framework to i) the 2021 Libyan population MSNA indicators and relative dataset (quantitative data), and ii) quantitative and qualitative data collected by REACH and other partner organisations in Sebha in 2021/early 2022 (before the beginning of this exercise), to guide the protection analysis.

3.3.2 Secondary data review

Secondary data will be used for different purposes:

- I. Provide contextual information on the political, social, economic landscape, in general and with specific regards to the assessed location: sources under this category will include previous REACH publications (available [here](#)); updated reports on the humanitarian context, including the 2022 HNO for Libya and publications by other humanitarian actors published within the last 12 months; and updated reports on the political/economic/social context, including reports released within the last 12 months covering contextual information on Libya’s political, economic and social conditions and sourced from news publications, think tanks, and other institutions with expertise on Libya. In consideration of the geographical focus in Phase III on Sebha, specific attention will be paid to identifying relevant contextual information on this location.
- II. Feed directly into the analysis (Phases II and III): resources under this category will include the 2021 Libyan population MSNA (Phase II and III) and information on Sebha specifically (Phase III). This second type of resources will include other REACH publications, including the 2021 [Sebha area-based assessment](#), as well as data and information shared by the other partners collaborating on the case study.
- III. Provide technical guidance to the analysis: resources under this category will encompass all materials developed by the Global Protection Cluster on the PAF and available [here](#).

¹⁴ This figure and the description of the PAF component are taken from Global Protection Cluster, “Protection Analytical Framework. Introduction to the PAF” (2021).

3.3.3 Data collection and review

Phase I – Knowledge mapping

The knowledge mapping will be conducted with the specific objective of identifying what information is available within the Libya response with regards to a set of specific indicators agreed with the Protection sector and deemed particularly relevant for any PAF-based analysis. The rationale for this activity is twofold. On the one hand, it responds to the need for a stronger coordination in terms of information and knowledge sharing and management within the Libya response. If, indeed, structures are in place to manage information at several levels (e.g. the ActivityInfo platform for tracking activity-related information; the Assessment Working Group to coordinate full-fledged assessments, etc.), much knowledge remains uncaptured, as it is the case, for example, of all information and data collected as a part of M&E activities or for internal analysis (e.g. to build baselines). Second, it addresses the need for a new mapping of the information available, transcending sector-specific classifications and rather focusing on indicators that most relevant for a cross-sectoral protection analysis. As a consequence, this exercise is not meant to be a standalone activity, but rather to initiate a process of knowledge gathering and mapping that shall then be regularly reiterated and updated by the Protection sector.

The knowledge mapping will rely on a questionnaire displayed through the survey platform KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLSForm. The survey will be disseminated by the Protection sector among its members, as well as shared with other sectors' coordinators, for further dissemination; it will be primarily targeting M&E and IM staff within INGOs. It is expected that at least 10 organisations will complete and successfully submit the survey. The questionnaire (available in Annex I) will encompass questions related to the following indicators:

- Geographical area where the organization collects information
- (For each area) Thematic areas for which information is collected
- Population groups for which information is collected
- Unit of measurement
- Frequency of data collection

As mentioned above, REACH will participate in this exercise as a part of an informal task force created under the umbrella of the Protection sector. As such, REACH will provide technical support by i) developing the survey, in close collaboration with the sector's coordination and the other members, ii) operationalizing it in Kobo and iii) being responsible for data cleaning and analysis. Data checking and cleaning will include correcting 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](#). The output of this activity will be a clean dataset, to be shared with the sector; if requested by the sector, REACH will produce more user-friendly products (e.g. a dashboard). This activity is expected to take place in February 2022.

Phase II – Review and mapping of MSNA indicators

The review and mapping of the 2021 MSNA indicators will have the purpose to pave the way for more nuanced protection analysis based on such data. In particular, by applying the PAF structure as a guiding model, it is expected that this analysis will transcend a strict sectoral approach (i.e. an approach that mainly relies on protection-specific indicators only) and rather adopt an inter-sectoral lens, by taking into consideration all indicators that have implications on the protection situation of a household. This may include, for example, considerations related to access to basic services and dignified living conditions.

The process of review and mapping will take place in two steps:

- First, REACH and the Protection sector will select the indicators, included in the 2021 multi-sectoral questionnaire, that are particularly meaningful due to their protection relevance and should therefore be taken into account in the present exercise;

- Second, REACH and the Protection sector will proceed to classify their indicators according to the four pillars and 12 sub-pillars encompassed by the PAF. For an overview of these, please see Table 2 below. Due to its complexity, this step will be conducted in consultation with the Global Protection Cluster, to ensure that the suggested classification duly reflects the analytical framework.

Table 2: PAF pillars and sub-pillars

Pillars	Context	Current threats to the population	Threats effect on the population	Existing capacities to address protection threats
Sub-pillars	Conflict and/or hazard history	Protection threats	Characteristics of affected population	Capacities of affected population
	Political landscape	Main actors responsible of the threats	Consequences of the threats	Local mechanisms, systems and actors
	Institutional, legal and normative landscape	Origins of the threats	Affected population coping strategies	Institutional, other mechanisms and response capacities

Once the review and mapping process is completed, REACH will design composite index aggregating indicators classified under the sub-pillar “Protection threats”. The methodology for aggregating indicators into this composite index will be designed by REACH field staff in coordination with REACH HQ Research Unit and will take into consideration best analysis practices already existing within the organisation, with specific regard to creation of composite indicators and analysis of MSNA data. The analysis plan will be reviewed and finalized in consultation with the Global Protection Cluster.

This activity is expected to take place in February-March 2022 and will result into a brief outlining i) the suggested classification of indicators, ii) the results of the composite analysis, potentially focusing on one or more locations (baladiyas), and iii) the lessons learned from this exercise and the recommendations for how to incorporate this type of indicators mapping and/or analysis into future MSNA cycles.

Phase III – Case study

The third and last phase of this exercise will involve designing an area-specific case study, with the objective to pilot the analytical framework in the Libyan context. The decision to adopt an area-based approach is based on two reasons. First, in a context such as the Libyan one, where the social and political fragmentation of the country results in a diverse protection landscape, focusing on a small geographical scope allows for a more nuanced analysis that limits aggregation and generalization. Second, the knowledge capital in the response remains limited and, while still allowing some analysis at national level, it is not deemed sufficient to guarantee reasonable coverage nationwide. Overall, this phase, as in general the whole exercise, intends to capitalise on already available data and information, to support a more efficient use of such information from the point of view of data sharing (indicators are often collected by individual organisations but are not

shared or published) and analysis (using a new, comprehensive framework to enhance protection analysis). Therefore, no additional primary data collection will be conducted as a part of this phase.

The process of designing and developing the case study is expected to take place in several steps:

- *Inception*: A kick-off meeting was held on February 15, 2022, with the informal task force created under the umbrella of the Protection sector to agree on the location, discuss the relevant data protection protocols, and outline the next steps.
- *Data gathering*: REACH will take the lead on managing a collaborative space where the different organisations will upload the relevant data (either cleaned and anonymised datasets or aggregate analysis), together with a README document providing basic information about the data/analysis and, if possible, the questionnaire(s) used to collect the data. At this stage, no specific requirement will be made to organisations as to the type or thematic areas of data. On the contrary, partners will be encouraged to share information collected in the assessed location not only as part of full-fledged assessments, but also in the context of M&E exercises, project activities, etc. Similarly, the decision not to focus on specific topics at this stage responds to the rationale of the PAF itself, which, due to its holistic character, does not *a priori* assume the irrelevance of any topics to the protection analysis.
- *Analysis design*: An analysis design workshop will be held with the members of the task force in March 2022 to discuss the PAF components and their applicability to the specific context, define the pillars and sub-pillars of analysis, and highlight the relevant research questions and indicators. Based on this discussion, an analysis plan will be drafted outlining the points above.
- *Secondary data analysis*: Relevant secondary data will be collected and stored, and analysis will be done based on the data analysis plan mentioned above.
- *Data preparation and mapping*: Data uploaded on the shared storage system will be prepared to make them easily accessible by all partners (e.g. by reviewing data cleaning, adding a README, etc.). They will then be mapped according to the PAF pillars and sub-pillars, in coherence with the data analysis plan. This phase will be essential to allow for a smooth and in-depth analysis.
- *Analysis*: Following the guidance of the data analysis plan, key indicators from different sources will be collated to draw preliminary results, presented as short narratives rather than descriptive statistics. The precise methodology for analysis will be agreed upon by the task force members during the analysis design phase. Once the analysis completed, a joint analysis workshop will be held with all members of the task force, the Protection sector coordination, a representation of the Global Protection Cluster and any other actors deemed relevant, to discuss the findings and validate the analysis.

While REACH will join this activity as a member of the task force, it will provide essential technical support as to data storage, management, and analysis. This activity is expected to take place between February and May 2022, and the intended output is a brief area-based protection analysis report, following the example of previous such reports published by the Global Protection Cluster (see e.g. [here](#)).

1. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

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

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?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
... 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.?	Yes	
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit, Protection sector	Country coordinator
Supervising data collection	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer		Country coordinator
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	Country coordinator
Data analysis	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit, Protection sector	Country coordinator
Output production	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit,	Country coordinator

			Protection sector	
Dissemination	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	IMPACT HQ Research Department, Protection sector	Country coordinator
Monitoring & Evaluation	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer, IMPACT HQ Research Department	Country coordinator
Lessons learned	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Operations Manager, Data Unit, Protection sector, IMPACT HQ Research Department	Country coordinator

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

6. Data Management Plan

Data management plan available upon request

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	2022 Protection sector strategy
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	Lessons learned workshop with the Protection sector
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			

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

ANNEX 1. DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator group / sector	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Instructions	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level	Sampling	Disaggregation variable(s)
Informed consent	km.1	Individual interview	Metadata	Consent	<p>This knowledge mapping is conducted under the umbrella of the Protection sector to identify and categorize information collected by humanitarian and development actors in Libya.</p> <p>The survey is in English and will take 5 to 10 minutes to complete. Participation in the survey is voluntary, and you can choose to stop at any time. The survey is anonymous and does not require you to enter any personal information apart from the email address of the data focal point of your organisation, which is needed to ease coordination in terms of knowledge sharing and management. If you are not comfortable sharing this information, you can skip that question. Your participation would be greatly appreciated.</p> <p>Can you spare some time and take the survey now? Thank you!</p>	Select one	Yes No	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
Contact data	km.2	Individual interview	Biodata	Organisation	Thank you for accepting to participate in this survey!	Text	Text	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya

Protection analysis Libya, January 2022

					What is the name of your organisation?					
Contact data	km.3	Individual interview	Biodata	Organisation	(Optional) Please enter the email address of the data focal point for your organisation	Text	Text	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
In which geographical areas do organisations collect data?	km.4	Individual interview	Geographical coverage	Mantika(s)	In which mantika(s) does your organisation collect data?	Select multiple	List of mantikas	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.5	Individual interview	Geographical coverage	Baladiya(s)	In which baladiya(s) does your organisation collect data?	Select multiple	List of baladiyas	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
What topics do organisations collect data on?	km.6	Individual interview	Thematic coverage	% of organisations reporting collecting data on specific topics	Does your organisation collect data on the same topics in all baladiyas covered?	Select one	Yes No	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya

Protection analysis Libya, January 2022

km.7	Individual interview	Thematic coverage	% of organisations reporting collecting data on specific topics	(If yes) Please tell us if your organization collects data on any of the following topics:	Select multiple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and security Displacement Access to documentation Access to services Access to accommodation Participation in governance Social cohesion Freedom of movement Support networks Coping strategies Demographic characteristics of the population Mental and physical health Access to legal aid and remedy Access to humanitarian assistance Gender-related issues Child protection and education Livelihoods Access to information Social security Access to energy Housing, land and property issues, including eviction 	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
km.8	Individual interview	Thematic coverage	% of organisations per topic covered	If your organisation collects data on different topics in different baladiyas: please tell us if your organization collects data on any of the following topics in XX (repeated for each baladiya selected):	Select multiple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and security Displacement Access to documentation Access to services Access to accommodation Participation in governance Social cohesion 	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya

Protection analysis Libya, January 2022

							<p>Freedom of movement Support networks Coping strategies Demographic characteristics of the population Mental and physical health Access to legal aid and remedy Access to humanitarian assistance Gender-related issues Child protection and education Livelihoods Access to information Social security Access to energy Housing, land and property issues, including eviction</p>			
What population groups do organisations collect data on, and at what level?	km.9	Individual interview	Population groups	% of organisations per population group covered	Does your organisation collect data on Libyan or non-Libyan population groups, or both?		<p>Libyans Non-Libyans</p>	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.10	Individual interview	Population groups	% of organisations per population group covered	(If Libyans) Please select the group(s) your organisation collects data on (Libyan population)	Select multiple	<p>IDPs Returnees Host population</p>	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.11	Individual interview	Population groups	% of organisations per	(If non-Libyans) Please select the group(s) your	Select multiple	<p>Refugees and asylum seekers Migrants</p>	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya

Protection analysis Libya, January 2022

				population group covered	organisation collects data on (non-Libyan population)					
	km.1 2	Individual interview	Population groups	% of organisations per population group covered	What gender group(s) does your organisation collect data on?	Select multiple	Men Women	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.1 3	Individual interview	Population groups	% of organisations per population group covered	What age group(s) does your organisation collect data on?	Select multiple	Children (0 to 14 years old) Youth (15 to 17 years old) Adults (18 to 60 years old) Elderly (60+ years old)	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.1 4	Individual interview	Population groups	% of organisations reporting collecting data on persons with disabilities	Does your organisation collect data on persons with disabilities?	Select one	Yes No	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.1 5	Individual interview	Unit of measurement	Level of data collection	At what level(s) does your organisation collect data?	Select multiple	Individual Household Community Area Country	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
How often do organisations collect data?	km.1 6	Individual interview	Frequency of data collection	Frequency of data collection	How often does your organisation collect data?	Select one	Monthly Quarterly Twice per year Once a year Ad hoc	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
Are local partners involved in	km.1 7	Individual interview	Local partners	% of organisations working with	Does your organisation work with local	Select one	Yes No	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya

Protection analysis Libya, January 2022

data collection?				local organisations	organizations to collect data in Libya?					
	km.18	Individual interview	Local partners	% of organisations working with local organisations	(Optional) Can you mention who are the local partners with whom your organisation works?	Text	Text	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
Do organisations share data?	km.19	Individual interview	Data sharing	% of organisations publicly sharing their data	Is data collected by your organisation publicly available?	Select one	Yes, all data Yes, some data No	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.20	Individual interview	Data sharing	% of organisations publicly sharing their data	(If yes) Can you share the link to the website/resource centre where your organisation most commonly publishes data?	Text	Text	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
	km.21	Individual interview	Data sharing	% of organisations publicly sharing their data	Would it be possible for your organisation to share data with interested humanitarian and development actors, provided an MoU and a Data Sharing Agreement are signed?	Select one	Yes (clean and anonymised dataset) Yes (aggregated data/analysis only) No	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
Do organisations apply the PAF?	km.22	Individual interview	PAF	% of organisations that started adapting their protection analysis to the PAF	If your organisation conducts protection analysis, has it started or considered adapting this analysis to the Global Protection Cluster's (GPC) Protection Analytical Framework (PAF)?	Select one	Yes No, my organisation does not do protection analysis My organisation does protection analysis but we are not interested in applying the PAF My organisation does protection analysis but we are not familiar with the PAF Don't know	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya

Protection analysis Libya, January 2022

Additional comments	km.2	Individual interview	Additional comments	Comments	Do you have any additional comments?	Text	Text	Individual	Purposive	Baladiya
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