

Durable Solutions Analysis of the Multi- Sector Needs Assessment 2022

The Case of Benghazi

July 2023

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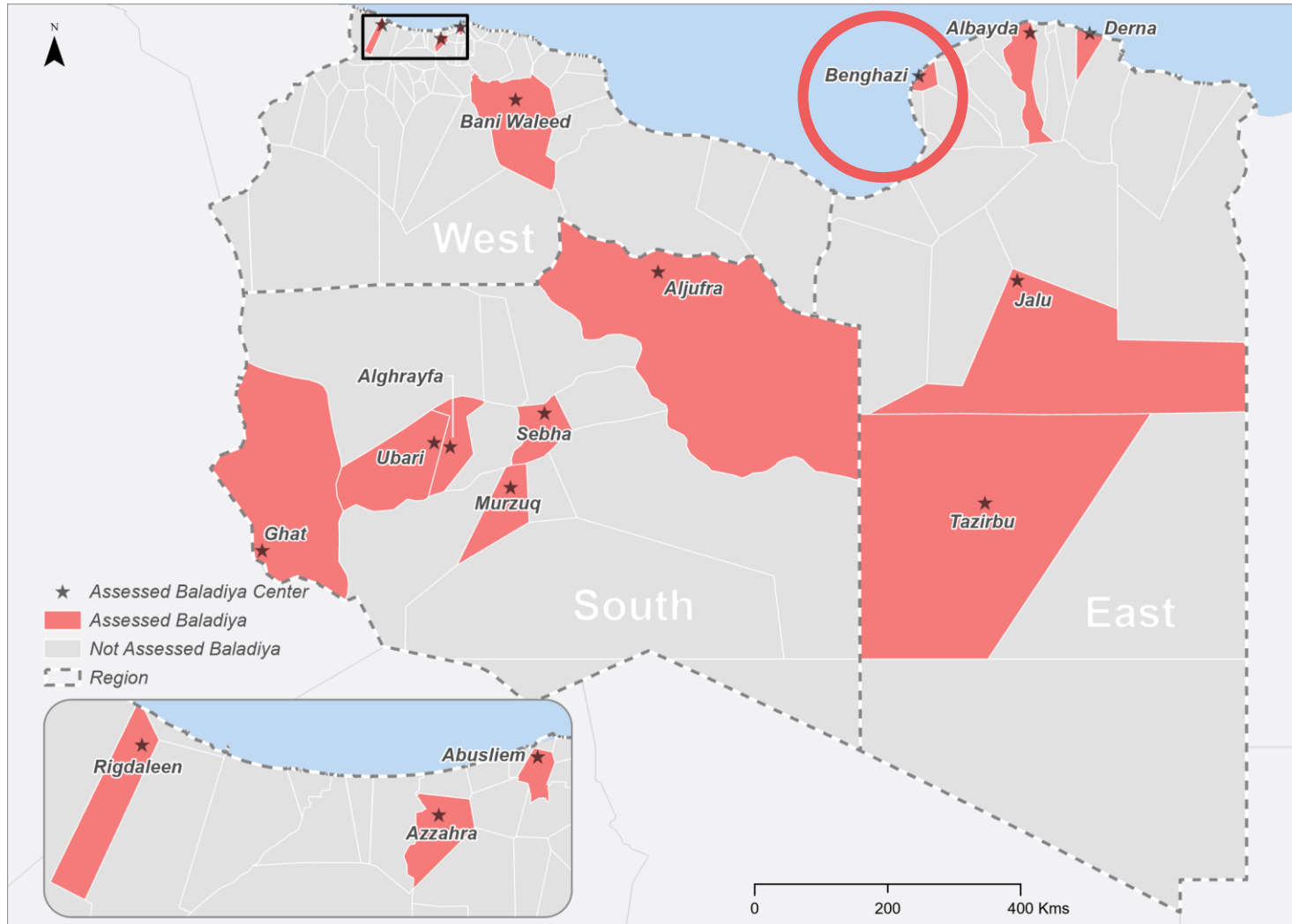
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This presentation provides an analysis of the 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) quantitative data, focusing on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The IASC Framework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

Indicators of interest

IASC indicators

A. Core demographics

A1. Core demographics

A2. Displacement & mobility history

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

B. IDP households' future preferences and plans

B.1 Preferred place of settlement regardless of conditions

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

MSNA indicators

Indicators of interest

IASC indicators

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

1.1 Threats to Safety and Security

1.2 Safety and Security incidents

1.3 Reporting of Safety and Security incidents

1.4 Restrictions to freedom of movement

2. Adequate Standard of Living

2.1 Access to basic services and goods

2.2 Food security

2.3 Tenure security and housing conditions

MSNA indicators

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

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

Indicators of interest

IASC indicators

3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

3.1 Employment

3.2 Household economy

3.3 Access to productive assets, markets and financial services

5. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation

5.1 Possession of IDs and other personal documents

MSNA indicators

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

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

A. CORE DEMOGRAPHICS

Target population by displacement status

Interviewed population groups in Benghazi



Non-displaced 69%



Returnees 27%



Internally displaced people (IDPs) 5%

A total of 319 households were interviewed in Benghazi in summer 2022.

A1. Core demographics

Assessed population by sex

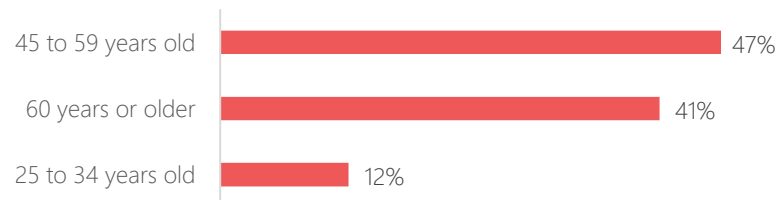
% of head of household by gender in Benghazi



75% of heads of IDP households in Benghazi were females.

Target population by age of household's head

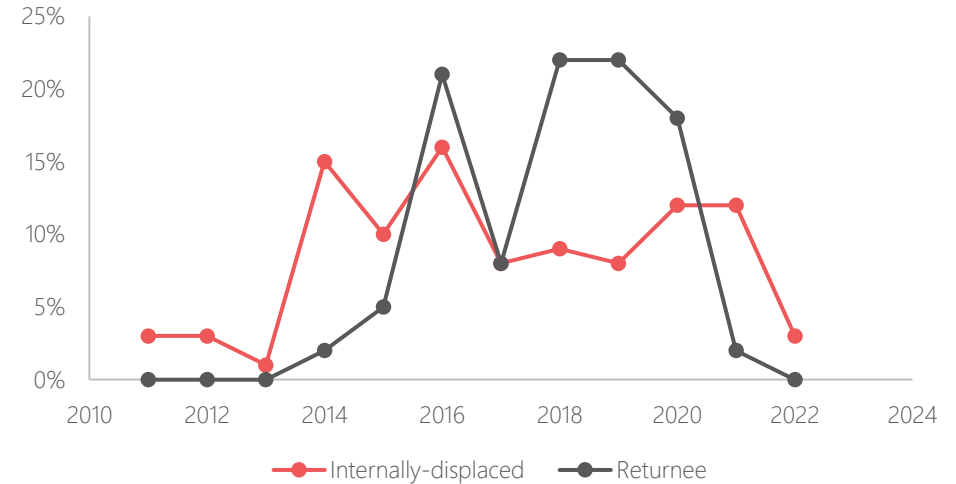
% of head of household by age in Benghazi



A2. Displacement & mobility history

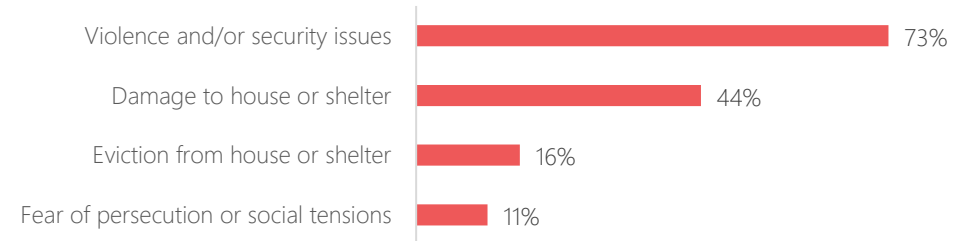
Target population by year of displacement

% of households in Benghazi that have been displaced from their baladiya of origin, by year of displacement



Target population by main cause(s) of displacement

% of IDP households in Benghazi per top four most reported reason for leaving the Baladiya of origin*



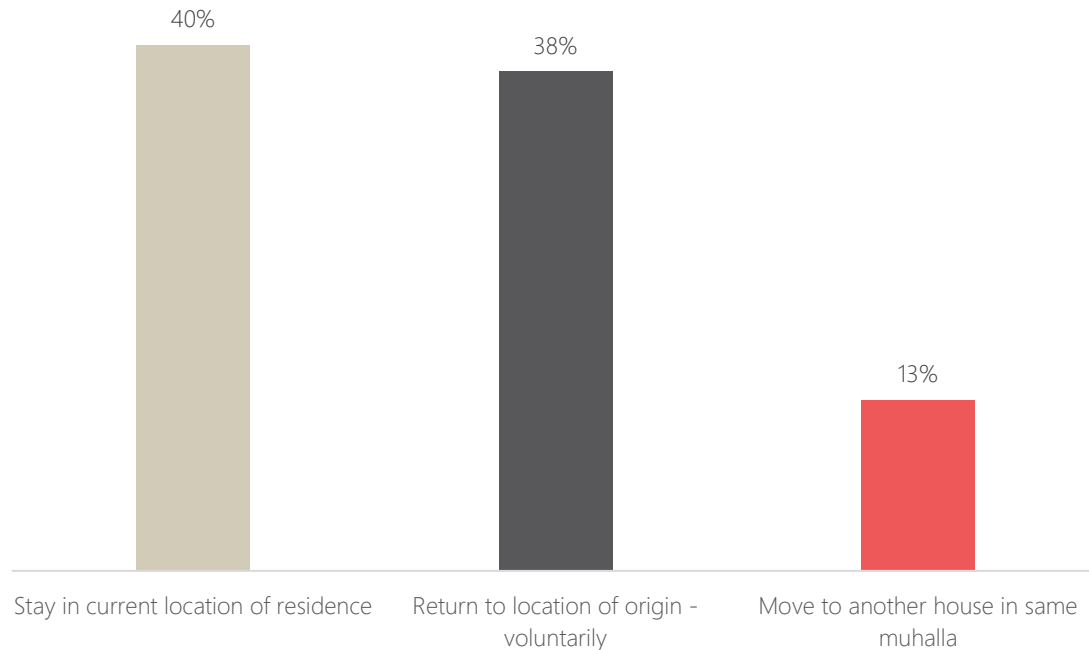
* This is a multiple-choice question, and as a result, the total percentage may exceed 100%

B. IDP households' Future Preferences and Plans

B.1 Preferred place of settlement regardless of conditions

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

Top 3 most reported movement intentions in the 6 months following data collection by % of IDP households in Benghazi



IDP households, both originating from/and currently residing in Benghazi, generally exhibited a strong preference for remaining within Benghazi baladiya.

- 13% of IDP households in Benghazi reported wanting to move to another house in the same muhallah.
- The majority of IDP households originally from Benghazi that wanted to move to another house, return voluntarily to their location of origin or stay in current location were residing in Benghazi baladiya (46/54).

B. IDP households Future Preferences and Plans

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

% of IDP households in Benghazi with no intentions to return to place of origin, by top 3 reasons for not wanting to return (n=40)



47%

Well integrated
in current
location



40%

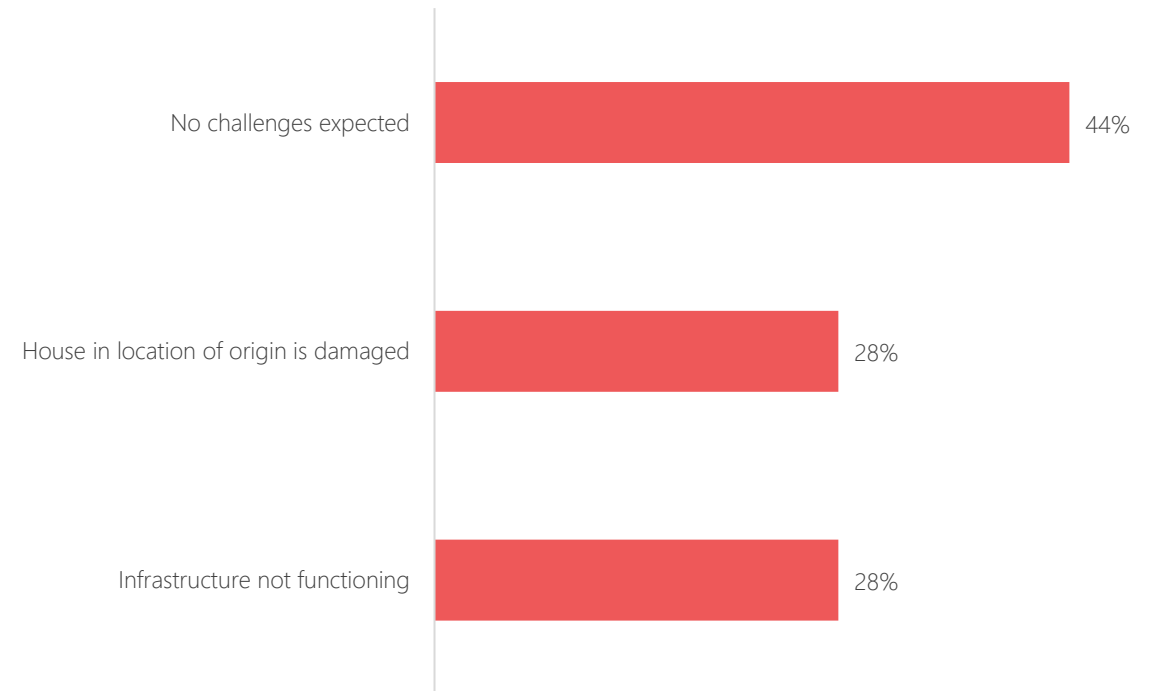
Safety/security
concerns due to area
remaining insecure
(e.g. armed groups,
explosive hazards,
etc.)



18%

Risk of
persecution or
social
tensions/rejections
(e.g. due to
political affiliation)

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



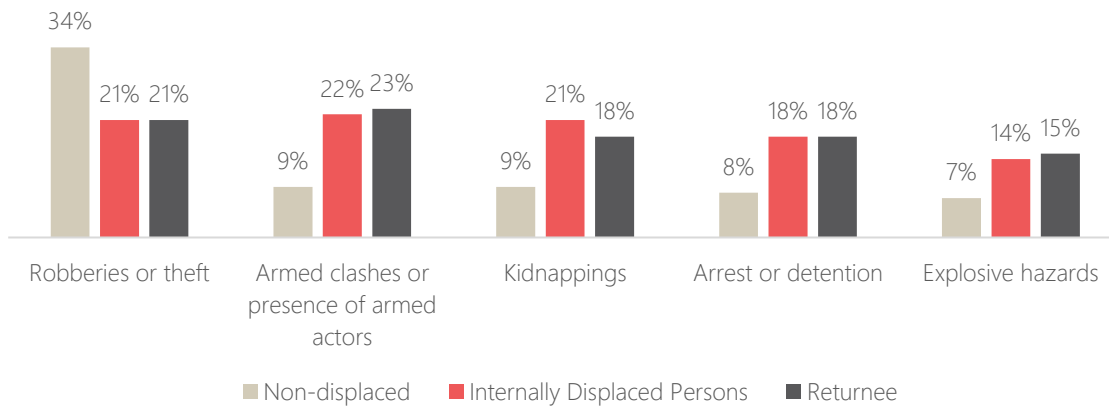
* This is a multiple-choice question, and as a result, the total percentage may exceed 100%

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

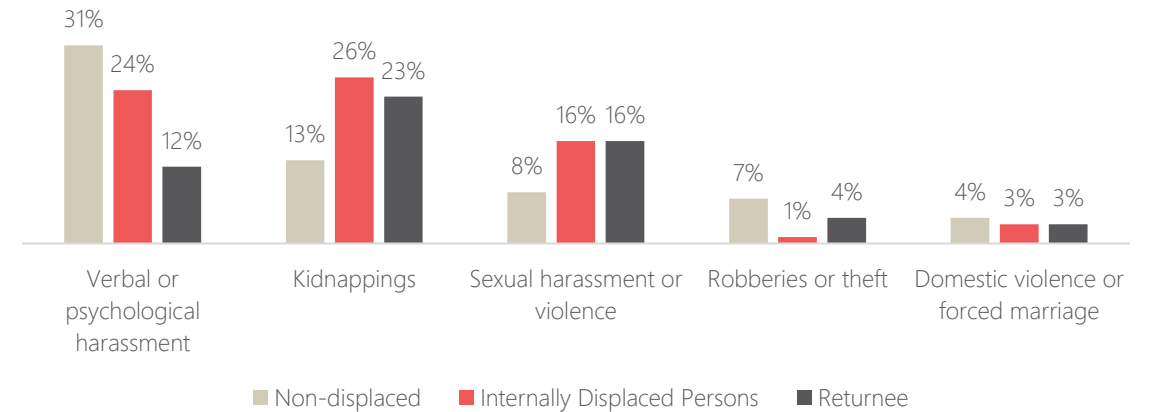
1.1 Threats to Safety and Security

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

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



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



- Overall, safety and security concerns were found to be significantly higher in Benghazi compared to the rest of the country;
- A higher proportion of male and female returnees to Benghazi expressed these concerns.
- **Concerns reported only by men respondents:** armed clashes or presence of armed actors, arrest and detention and explosive hazards were reported as safety and security concerns only for men, **Concerns reported only by women respondents:** sexual harassment and violence, verbal or psychological harassment, and domestic violence or forced marriage for women in Benghazi. These trends followed national trends.
- Findings in Benghazi stood out on the safety and security concern of robberies or theft for men. This concern was particularly highlighted by 21% of men returnees compared to only 4% of women returnees.

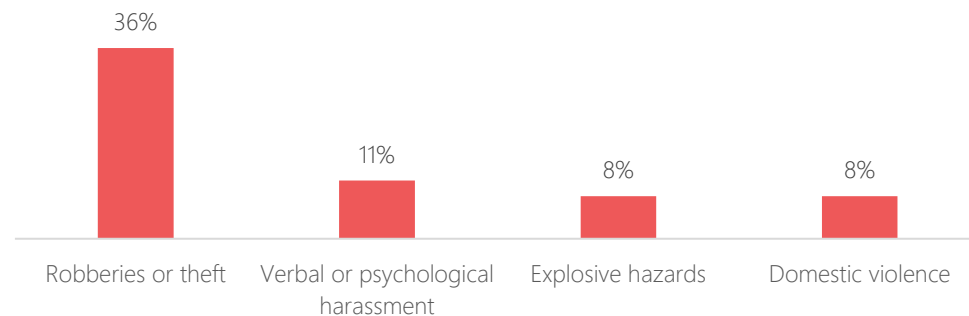
* This is a multiple-choice question, and as a result, the total percentage may exceed 100%

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

1.2 Safety and Security incidents

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

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



Although almost the majority of households (48%) stated their unawareness of any safety or security incidents occurring in the three months leading up to data collection, the top four concerns regarding safety and security were consistently reported among all population groups. However, it should be noted that IDP households listed kidnappings as their second most reported concern.

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

Number of households that reported being affected by explosive hazards in the last year in Benghazi (n=33)

Overall, only 11% of households in Benghazi reported being aware of any explosive hazards incidents in their area in the last 6 months prior to data collection.

While the number is small, the trend among households reporting the impact of explosive hazards closely aligns with the national trend. This unique finding is specific to Benghazi and has not been observed elsewhere. It is noteworthy that only households in Benghazi and Derna reported awareness of explosive hazards in their respective areas during the six months preceding the data collection period.

	Non-displaced	Internally displaced	Returnee
The presence of explosive hazard has not negatively affected any member of the household	11	4	7
The presence of explosive hazards resulted in physical injury or death	0	0	6

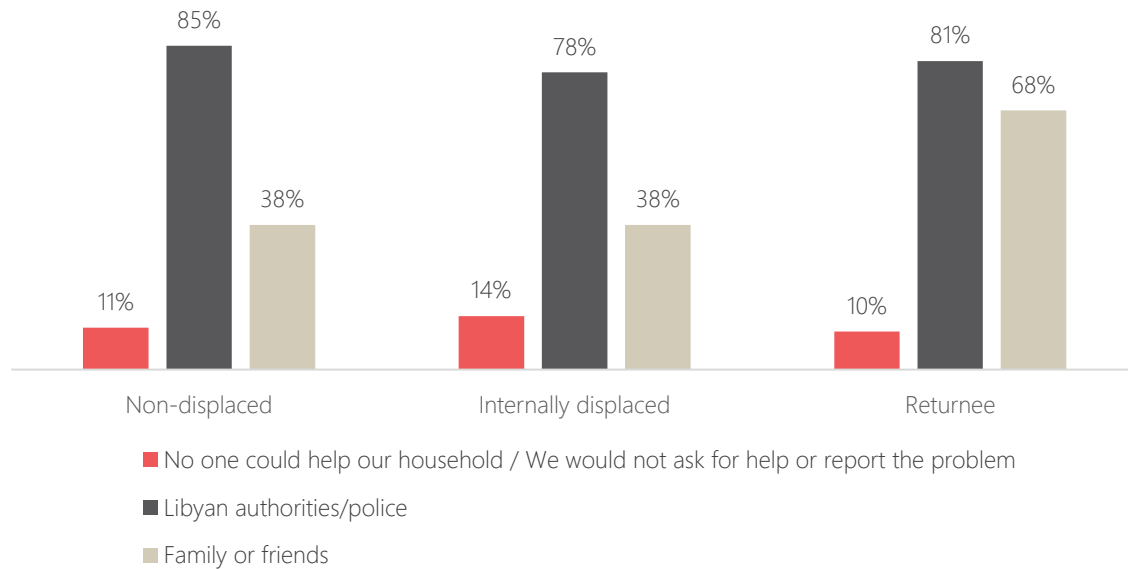
* The IASC indicator requires data collection on incidents experienced, but this data was not collected as per IMPACT SoPs on Ethical Data Collection
This is a multiple-choice question, and as a result, the total percentage may exceed 100%

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

1.3 Reporting of Safety and Security incidents

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

% of households in Benghazi that reported not having access to any support networks and top 2 most reported support networks,*



1.4 Restrictions to freedom of movement

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

% of households in Benghazi that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 3 months prior to data collection, by top 5 reasons in accordance with The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights' Article 12 (n=19)

Overall, the five most frequently reported causes of households' movement restrictions were:

- Fear of conflict-related insecurity/violence,
- Lack of documentation,
- The presence of checkpoints/roadblocks,
- Fear of explosive hazards,
- Fear of arrest/detention.

2. Adequate Standard of Living

2.1 Access to basic services and goods

Target population with access to basic drinking water services

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

Households using an improved sanitation facility (n=289) AND with access to functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap available in Benghazi (n=230)

Overall, the percentage of households with basic drinking water services in Benghazi (96%) was higher than nationally (61%). Similarly, 71% of households in Benghazi had access to improved sanitation facilities and functioning handwashing facilities with soap and water

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

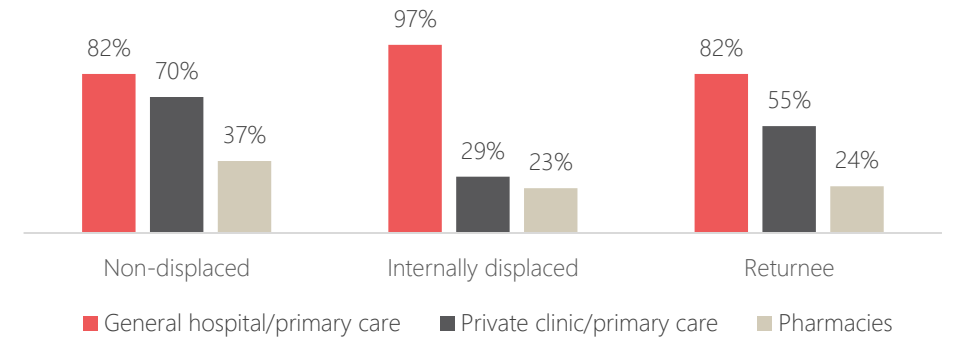
Households using an unimproved sanitation facility* in Benghazi, by type of problem (n=9)



A small number of households in Benghazi reported having an unimproved sanitation facility. Of those **4/9** reported bad conditions or unfunctional sanitation facilities.

Target population covered by essential health services

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



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

% of households in Benghazi with unmet healthcare needs that reported having faced challenges in the 3 months prior to data collection, per top 2 challenges

53% Poor quality of health care
43% Lack of medicines at health facilities

Overall, the types of challenges faced by households with unmet healthcare needs by displacement status did not differ. However, it is worth highlighting that among IDP households in Benghazi who in the 3 months prior to data collection were not able to obtain healthcare when they felt they needed it, 52% reported their inability to afford health services.

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

2. Adequate Standard of Living

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

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

In general, the majority of school-aged children (both female and male, as well as youth and children) attended school regularly with no major difference among regions or displacement status (n=218). For the school-aged children not regularly attending school, the main reason was school closures due to COVID-19.

2.2 Food security

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

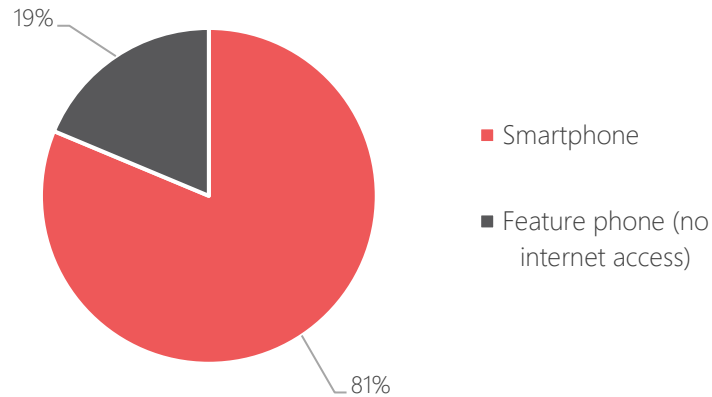
% of households in Benghazi by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category (no/slight/moderate)



22% of IDPs scored moderate and 9% of the same population group scored slight

18% of returnees scored slight and 16% scored moderate

Target population who own a mobile phone



Although all households reported having a mobile phone, more IDPs (46%) than returnee (23%) and non-displaced (15%) reported having feature phone (no internet access).

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

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

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

- Less preferred and less expensive food
- Limited portion size of meals at mealtimes
- Reduced number of meals eaten in a day

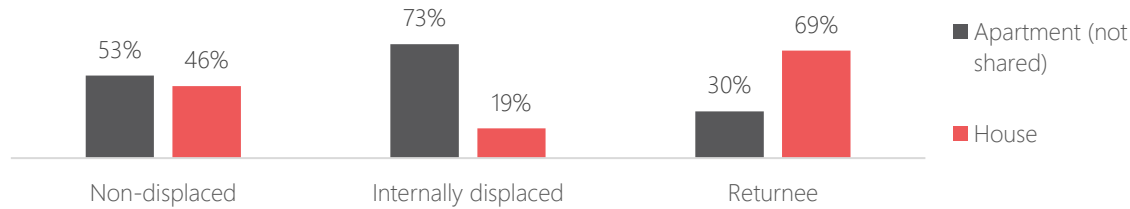
Overall, 48% of households in Benghazi, including 87% of returnees, 6% of IDPs and 57% of non-displaced, were categorized as having a high rCSI score, which is significantly higher than the national average of only 6%.

2. Adequate Standard of Living

2.3 Tenure security and housing conditions

Target population by current housing type

% of households in Benghazi by top two shelter type



Target population having been forcibly evicted over the past 12 months

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

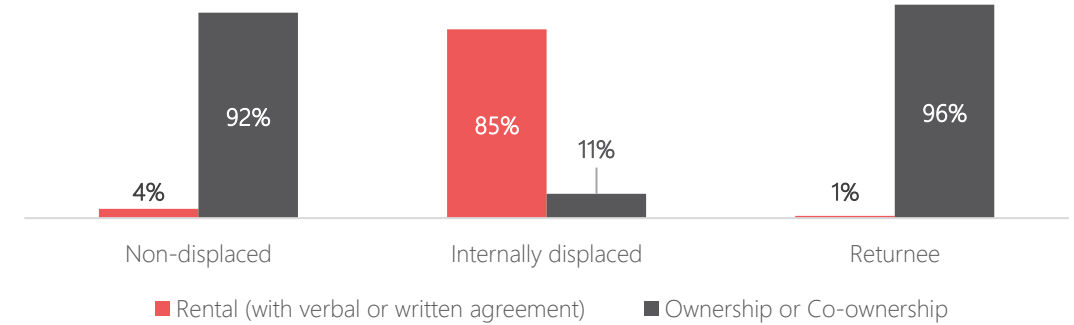
% of households in Benghazi threatened with eviction from current shelter, by the two main reasons, by displacement status (n=50)

Overall, the majority of households in Benghazi did not experience eviction or face eviction threats in the six months prior to data collection. However, it is noteworthy that among IDPs, 21% expressed fear of potential eviction in the near future despite not having been evicted, while 16% of IDPs reported verbal threats of eviction. Those who reported being evicted (or afraid it might happen soon) mentioned the following main two reasons:

- Landlord wants to rent the accommodation to others
- Inability to pay rent

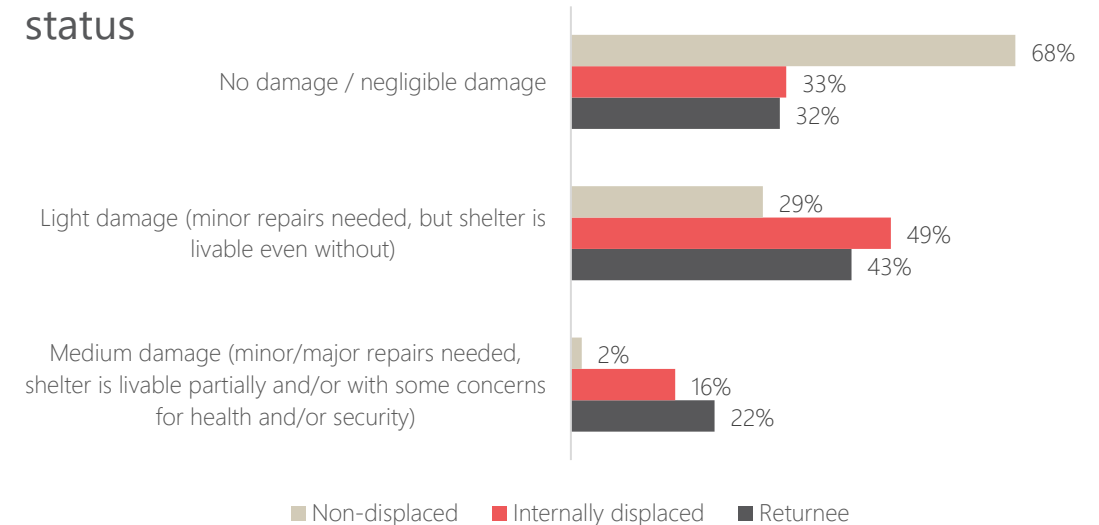
Target population by current housing tenure types

% of households in Benghazi by top two occupancy status



Target population residing in durable housing structures

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



3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

3.1 Employment

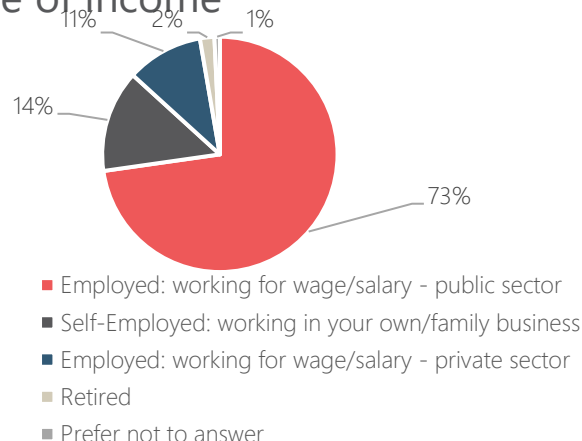
Target population employed in formal and informal sector (employment rate)

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

Overall, 93% of households in Benghazi have a working member who serves as their primary source of income, and this trend is consistent across different displacement groups. Among the households in Benghazi that reported being employed, 88% mentioned having a written contract. However, it is noteworthy that 13% of IDP households reported having either a verbal contract without witnesses, or no contract at all.

Employed and self-employed target population by type of occupation

% of households in Benghazi by main employment status as source of income

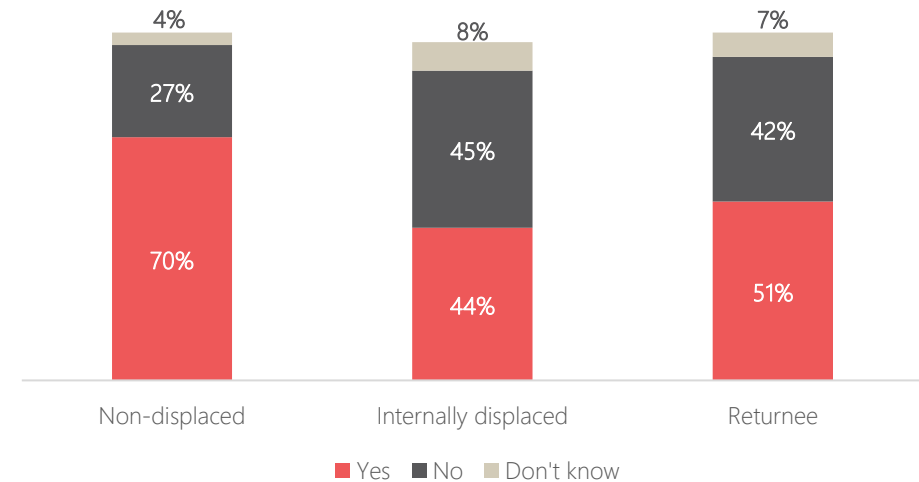


Of those who reported members of the household working, the two main income sectors were:

- Education (21%)
- Public administration (including neighbourhood/city level) (15%)

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

% of households enrolled in social insurance schemes in Benghazi, by displacement status



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

Households with children (below 18) engaging in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Benghazi

6% of households with members below 18 years old have children who had to engage in income generating activities in the last 30 days prior to data collection as a livelihood coping strategy (n=263).

3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

3.2 Household economy

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

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

% of households relying on government subsidies in Benghazi, according to type of government subsidies (n=57)

IDP households were more likely to report humanitarian assistance as their primary or secondary source of income, accounting for 34% of IDP households. In comparison, this figure was 4% for non-displaced households and 9% for returnees. This proportion is also higher than the national average for IDP households, which stands at 19%.

Furthermore, returnee (22%) and IDP (20%) households were slightly more often reporting government subsidies as primary source of income compared to 13% for non-displaced.

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

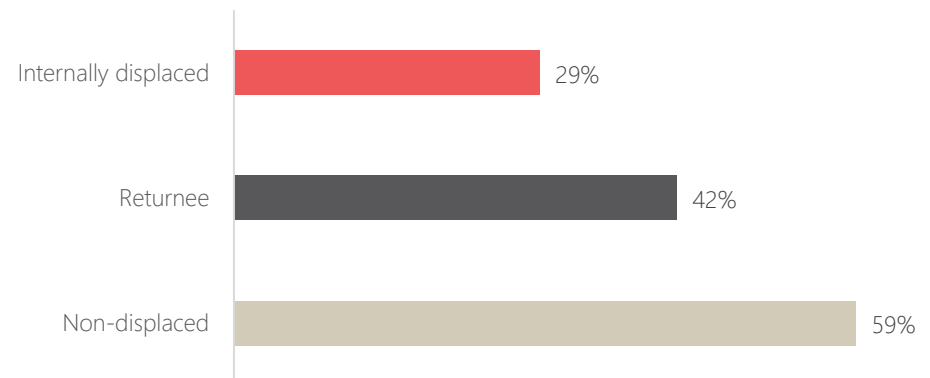
% of households in Benghazi reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by category of needs, by displacement status

Returnees in Benghazi were more likely to report that they were not able to cover essential education needs (such as tuition fees, books, uniforms, etc.) in the past 30 days prior to data collection (32%), compared to non-displaced (21%) or IDP households (24%).

Essential communication needs (such as phone credit or provider costs) and legal support services were particularly highlighted by all population groups in Benghazi as an unmet essential need.

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

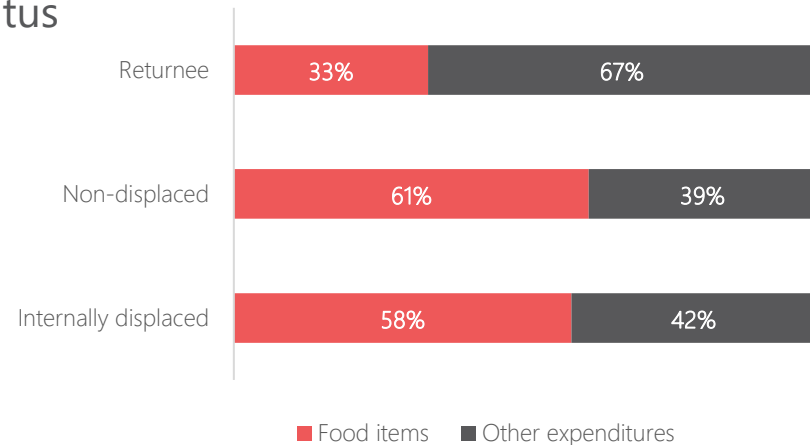
% of households in Benghazi reporting having contracted debt during the past 3 months to pay for basic expenses (n=135)



3. Access to Livelihoods and Employment

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

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



3.3 Access to productive assets, markets and financial services

Target population with access to markets

69% of households reported that they did not face any barriers to consistently accessing markets in the last 30 days prior to data collection. No significant difference was recorded between population groups.

Target population with no access to markets by main obstacle(s)

Most reported barriers to accessing markets in Benghazi, by % of households who reported having faced barriers (n=88)

Overall, fewer returnees in Benghazi than nationally reported facing barriers to consistently accessing markets.

Similar to the national trend, the main two obstacles to accessing markets reported by all population groups in Benghazi were **high prices at marketplaces** and **lack of access to cash**.



Prices at marketplace too high

93%



Lack of access to cash

52%

A higher proportion of returnees in Benghazi than nationally reported a **fear of presence of explosive hazards (12%)** and **living too far from marketplace / no means of transport / transportation too expensive (12%)** as barriers to accessing marketplaces.

5. ACCESS TO AND REPLACEMENT OF PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION

5.1 Possession of IDs and other personal documents

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

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



95% of all households have a national ID card in their possession.

11% of IDPs do not have a national ID card but are in the process of obtaining them.

Target population with other personal documentation necessary for accessing their rights

% of households possessing a family booklet

Almost all households (99%) reported having a family booklet/ family status document in their possession.

Target population with no personal identification document by main reason

Number of households with at least one household member without an ID document in Benghazi, by main reason (n=21)

	Non-displaced	Internally-displaced	Returnee
Do not hold a National Identification Number (NIN)	1	2	1
Did not have time to finish the process	2	6	3
The process is too expensive		1	1



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