MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) FACTSHEETS - REFUGEES IN LIBYA

January 2023

CONTEXT

Since 2011, a protracted conflict has been a feature of Libya's complicated socio-political environment. The country's political and military divide in 2014 signalled the start of a new period of instability.[1] Libya's protracted conflict has impacted the lives of many residing in Libya. According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), about 0.8 million people are considered in need of humanitarian assistance. Refugees and migrants together represent 34% of the total estimated people in need, respectively 43,000 refugees registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and 232,000 migrants.[2] The needs of these populations differ in magnitude and in severity across different sectors, population groups, nationalities, and regions within Libya.[3]

Libya remains a destination and transit country for refugees and migrants despite its ongoing conflict, economic crises, and harsh immigration laws and mostly because of its employment possibilities and proximity to Europe. Significant information gaps related to migrants' and refugees' living conditions and access to basic services in Libya remain. In light of these information needs, REACH, on behalf of UNHCR, with the support from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and input from all active sectors and working groups in Libya, conducted the fourth Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) among UNHCR-registered refugees and migrants in Libya. The MSNA has informed the 2023 Humanitarian Overview and, more generally, aims to support a more evidence-based humanitarian response.

These factsheets present the sectoral and inter-sectoral findings of the **refugee sub-component** of the Refugee and Migrant MSNA. All other publications related to this MSNA can be found here.

METHODOLOGY

This MSNA was conducted between June 20 and August 31, 2022 using a forty-minute individual-level structured survey conducted either in-person or over the phone. The assessment took place in seven mantikas and covered nine different nationalities, surveying 680 refugees. The seven mantikas were selected based on the distribution of the refugees registered with UNHCR. Only people belonging to one of the nine nationalities UNHCR is authorised to register in Libya as refugees were considered in the analysis. To foster comparability between the different nationality groups, a minimum quota was calculated for each stratum (nationality) with a 90% confidence level and a 15% margin of error.

LIMITATIONS

Due to the purposive sampling strategy (reliance on UNHCR registration lists), findings for the refugee component should be considered indicative and cannot be generalised with a known level of precision. In addition, although the female respondent quota was achieved, due to the small sample interviewed, gender analysis should only be considered broadly indicative. Please see the Methodology Overview and the Terms of Reference for more details.

Assessment scope and coverage
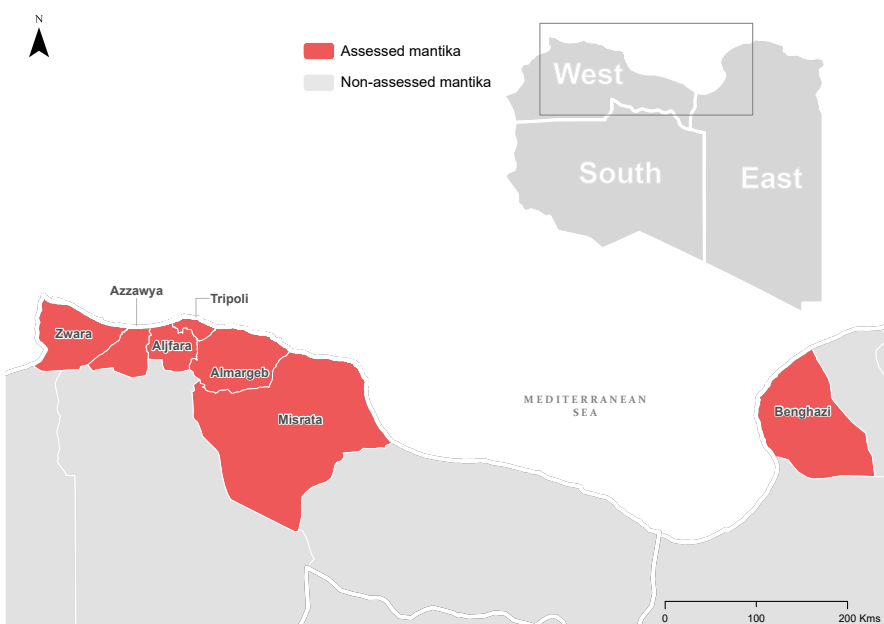
Nationalities as per UNHCR registration list	Total # of respondents	Percentage
Syria	191	28%
Sudan	178	26%
Eritrea	59	9%
Somalia	56	8%
Ethiopia	55	8%
Palestine	52	8%
South Sudan	50	7%
Iraq	22	3%
Yemen	17	3%
Female	81	12%
Male	599	88%

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS INDEX (MSNI)

% of respondents found to have multi-sectoral needs (MSNI severity score of 3 or 4): **64%**

% of respondents per MSNI severity score:

37%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)
33%	Stress	(severity score 2)
3%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of respondents per MSNI severity score, per nationality

	1	2	3	4	In need
Yemen (n=17)	0%	6%	29%	65%	94%
Eritrea	2%	7%	32%	59%	92%*
Somalia	0%	13%	43%	45%	88%
Ethiopia	5%	13%	33%	49%	82%
South-Sudan	6%	14%	38%	42%	80%
Sudan	2%	39%	22%	37%	59%
Iraq (n=22)	0%	45%	9%	45%	55%
Palestine	0%	52%	21%	27%	48%
Syria	3%	49%	24%	24%	48%

The MSNI is a composite indicator designed to measure humanitarian needs across sectors, based on the highest sectoral severity identified per individual on a scale from 1 (no need) to 4 (extreme need). Sectoral severity is determined through the calculation of sector specific composite indicators. The composite indicators that feed into the MSNI are referred to as Living Standards Gaps (LSGs), with LSG scores of 3 or 4 signifying a need in a given sector. Refer to the LSG Framework for the complete overview of the indicators feeding into the calculations of the LSGs. The full methodology behind the calculation of the MSNI and individual sectoral composites, in accordance with the REACH MSNA Analytical Framework Guidance, can be found here.

* In some cases the percentages do not align due to the rounding.

% of respondents found in need, per mantika

	< 20%
	20% - 39%
	40% - 59%
	60% - 79%
	> 80%
	Non-assessed mantika

Azzawya (75%)
Tripoli (86%)
Zwara (6%)
Aljfara (74%)
Almargeb (72%)
Misrata (14%)
Benghazi (29%)

West
South
East

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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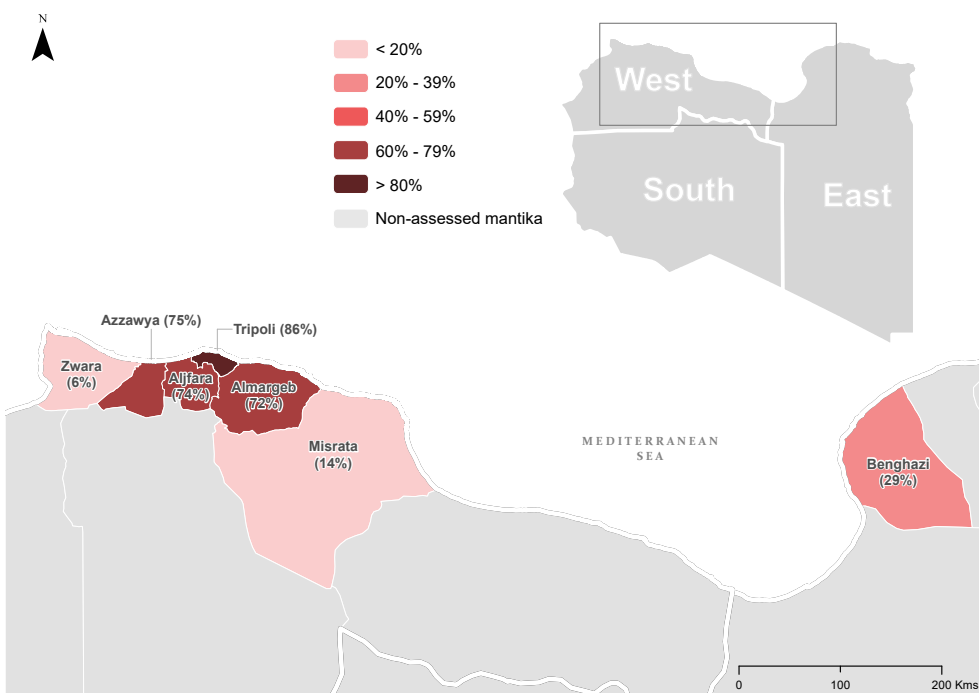
Respondents from Yemen were most commonly found to be in need (MSNI score of 3 or 4). However, the subset was very small and further study is required to understand the humanitarian situation of Yemeni refugees. A high percentage of respondents in need was also found among respondents from the Horn of Africa. More than 80% of respondents from Eritrea, Ethiopia, and South-Sudan was found to be in need. The percentage of respondents in need was found to be the lowest among respondents from the Levant. Linguistic, and, to a certain extent, cultural similarities between the Levant and Libya might enable a smoother integration process and leave refugees from these regions less susceptible to shocks than refugees from non-Arabic speaking countries.
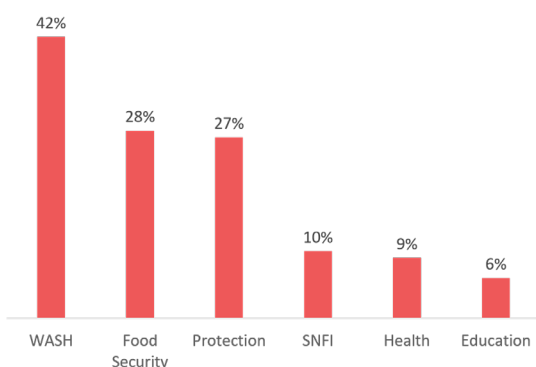
NEEDS PROFILES

## % of respondents with needs in three or more sectors

13%

This page sheds light on the number of LSGs respondents were found to have. The number of LSGs reflects the number of sectors in which a respondent **was found to be in need** i.e. has been assigned an LSG score of 3 (severe) or 4 (extreme). Whereas the MSNI score is based on the highest sectoral severity identified, the frequency of sectoral LSGs might help understand the potential complexities of the respondents' needs profiles.

% of respondents per sectoral needs, by sector

% of respondents per number of sectoral needs
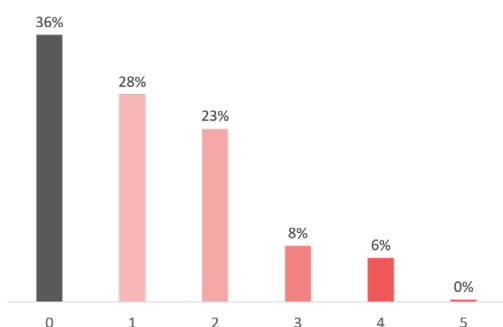
Most common needs profiles (i.e., combinations of concurring LSGs), by % of respondents per nationality

	Food Security	Protection	WASH
Eritrea (19%)			✓
Ethiopia (18%)			✓
Iraq (n=22) (32%)			✓
Palestine (12%)			✓
Somalia (18%)	✓		✓
South Sudan (22%)	✓		
Sudan (8%)		✓	✓
Syria (8%)		✓	✓
Yemen (n=17) (10%)		✓	✓

% of respondents per number of sectoral needs, by nationality

	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	3 or more sectoral needs
Somalia	13%	61%	25%	2%	27%
Eritrea	8%	66%	25%	0%	25%
South Sudan	20%	58%	22%	0%	22%
Sudan	41%	39%	20%	1%	21%
Ethiopia	18%	73%	9%	0%	9%
Yemen (n=17)	6%	88%	6%	0%	6%
Syria	52%	43%	5%	0%	5%
Palestine	52%	46%	2%	0%	2%
Iraq (n=22)	45%	55%	0%	0%	0%

Concurring needs across three or more sectors were most commonly found among respondents from Somalia, Eritrea, South Sudan, and Sudan, with approximately one-fourth of respondents from these countries having needs in three or more sectors. Many factors could be contributing to this complexity of needs profiles ranging from language barriers to the possibility that Sub-Saharan African refugees are more likely to be arrested, detained, and exploited.[4] Such conditions could contribute to poor standards of living.

% of respondents per number of sectoral needs, by mantika

	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	3 or more sectoral needs
Azzawya (West)	25%	49%	25%	2%	26%
Tripoli (West)	14%	64%	22%	0%	23%
Almargeb (West)	28%	57%	15%	0%	15%
Aljfara (West)	26%	66%	7%	0%	7%
Zwara (West)	94%	2%	4%	0%	4%
Misrata (West)	86%	12%	2%	0%	2%
Benghazi (East)	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%

The needs profiles of respondents appeared diverse. Overall, 36% of respondents was found to have no sectoral needs, which was particularly often found among respondents from Palestine (52%), Syria (52%), Iraq (45%), and Sudan (41%). The most common needs profile was found to be only a WASH need (i.e., 10% of respondents only had a WASH need and no other sectoral needs) or only a food security need (10%).
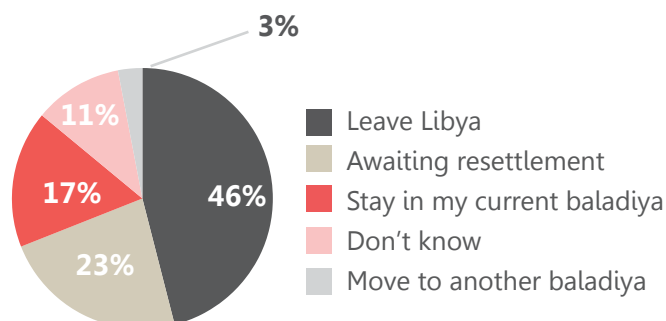
Most respondents (76%) reported having been in Libya for more than one year at the time of data collection. This percentage was found to be particularly low for Almargeb (22%) and high for Zwara (100%). Of the respondents who reported *not* having been born in Libya (n=635), 28% reported having migrated to Libya on their own, which was particularly commonly reported by Somalian (59%) and South Sudanese (48%) respondents. The most reported reasons for migrating to Libya among the same subset of respondents was **conflict and insecurity in the respondents' countries of origin** (58%). The **lack of economic opportunities** in the respondents' countries of origin was the second most reported reason for migrating to Libya (43%). Migration to Libya was found to be primarily shaped by push factors: socio-political and economic conditions in the respondents' home countries were the most reported migration motivations.
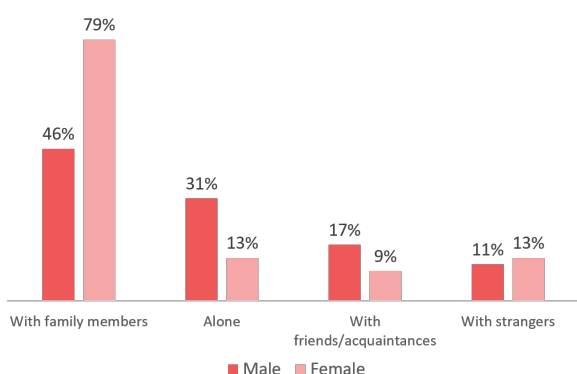
Respondents' movement intentions for the six months following data collection, by % of respondents

- **Leave Libya** — 46%
- **Awaiting resettlement** — 23%
- **Stay in my current baladiya** — 17%
- **Don't know** — 11%
- **Move to another baladiya** — 3%

• Most respondents (69%) reported **not intending to stay in Libya** in the six months following data collection; respondents indicated that they are waiting for resettlement or leave Libya in a different way. When looking at migration intentions per nationality, resettlement was the most frequently reported migration intention among Iraqi (36%) and Sudanese (34%) respondents. Among Ethiopian (78%) and Eritrean (66%) respondents, leaving Libya was the most reported migration intention. Among respondents intending to leave Libya (n=316), continuing conflict and insecurity in Libya (40%) and the wish to apply for asylum in a country perceived to be safer (36%) were the most reported reasons for the decision to leave.
• Palestinian respondents stood out in terms of their intention to stay in Libya (63%) as well as their length of stay, indeed, 38% of the Palestinian respondents reported having been born in Libya as opposed to 4% overall.

% of respondents travelling to Libya by travel arrangement, by gender of respondent
Findings relate to a subset of respondents reporting not having been born in Libya (n=653: 75 female and 578 male respondents).

	Male	Female
With family members	46%	79%
Alone	31%	13%
With friends/acquaintances	17%	9%
With strangers	11%	13%

Most reported reasons for travelling to Libya, by nationality
Findings relate to a subset of respondents reporting not having been born in Libya (n=653).
Multiple choice question.

	Overall	Eritrea n=59	Ethiopia n=55	Iraq n=21	Palestine n=32	Somalia n=56	South Sudan n=50	Sudan n=174	Syria n=189	Yemen n=17
Conflict/insecurity in my home country	**58%**	61%	55%	62%	31%	38%	60%	45%	79%	71%
Lack of income or job opportunities in my home country	**43%**	49%	56%	62%	59%	41%	42%	44%	34%	29%
Job/economic opportunities in Libya	**28%**	7%	11%	38%	41%	27%	24%	32%	35%	6%
I came to Libya with the plan to travel to another country	**23%**	31%	27%	33%	22%	13%	10%	16%	26%	82%
Limited access to services in my home country	**12%**	25%	18%	24%	13%	4%	10%	6%	12%	24%

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP

% of respondents found to have a WASH LSG: **42%**

% of respondents per severity of WASH LSG

29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)
45%	Stress	(severity score 2)
8%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)
5%	No score	

% of respondents per severity of WASH needs, by nationality

	1	2	3	4	In need	No score
Yemen (n=17)	6%	6%	24%	65%	88%	0%
Eritrea	8%	15%	27%	42%	69%	7%
Ethiopia	7%	29%	20%	38%	58%	5%
South Sudan	12%	30%	24%	32%	56%	2%
Somalia	5%	45%	27%	21%	48%	2%
Iraq (n=22)	5%	45%	0%	45%	45%	5%
Sudan	7%	47%	12%	29%	42%	5%
Palestine	4%	67%	0%	25%	25%	4%
Syria	11%	58%	4%	19%	23%	8%

% of respondents per severity of WASH needs, by mantika

	1	2	3	4	In need	No score
Azzawya	2%	28%	12%	53%	65%	5%
Tripoli	9%	27%	19%	43%	62%	3%
Almargeb	4%	7%	6%	50%	56%	33%*
Aljfara	15%	44%	19%	17%	36%	5%
Misrata	0%	93%	0%	7%	7%	0%
Zwara	0%	96%	0%	4%	4%	0%
Benghazi	12%	86%	0%	2%	2%	0%

* Almargeb was found to have a relatively high percentage of respondents who did not receive a WASH score. This is partially due to the fact that 12 out of 54 respondents did not report what kind of sanitation facility they use, or whether they had access to enough water in the 30 days prior to data collection to meet their basic needs.

% of respondents found to have WASH needs, per mantika

Legend:
- < 20%
- 20% - 39%
- 40% - 59%
- 60% - 79%
- > 80%
- Non-assessed mantika

West / South / East

Azzawya (65%)
Tripoli (62%)
Zwara (4%)
Aljfara (36%)
Almargeb (56%)
Misrata (7%)
Benghazi (2%)

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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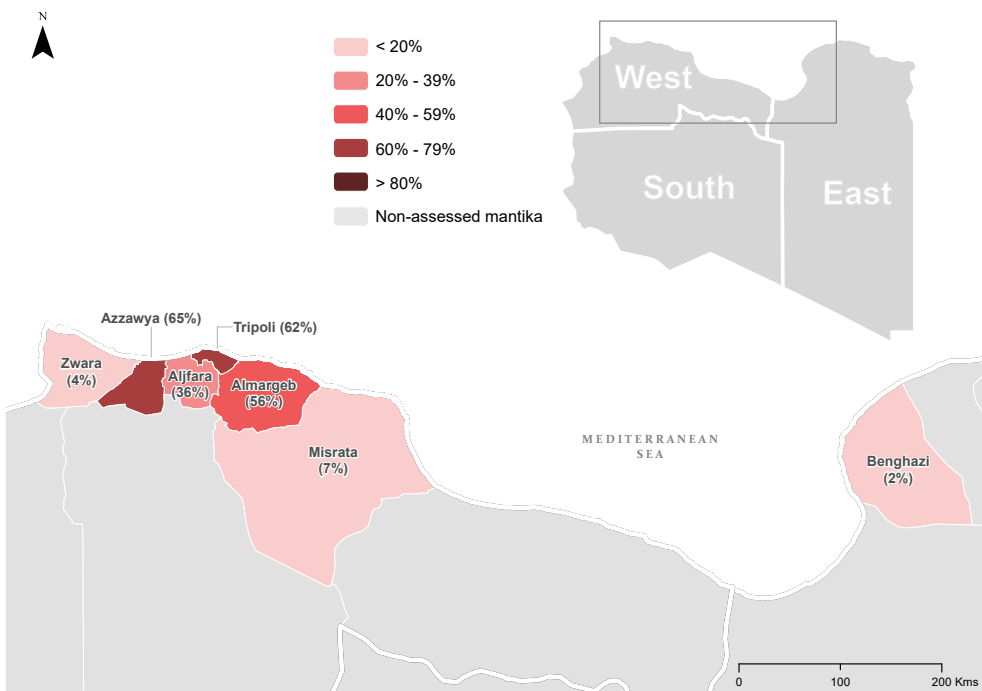
• Among the six assessed sectors, WASH needs were the most common sectoral need; 42% of respondents was found to have a WASH need. Needs in this sector were found to be mostly driven by a reliance on unimproved sanitation facilities and/or a reported lack of sufficient water to meet needs.

• 10% of respondents was found to have a need profile consisting of WASH needs only. 31% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of multiple sectoral needs, including WASH.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP

**The following indicators fed into the overall WASH LSG:***

% of respondents reporting relying on unimproved sanitation facilities, sharing improved facilities with 20 or more people, or not having access to a sanitation facility at all**	**12%**
% of respondents reporting relying on unimproved* drinking water sources**	**0%**
% of respondents reporting not having had enough water to meet cooking, personal hygiene, and drinking needs in the 30 days prior to data collection	**29%**
% of respondents reporting not having a hand washing facility equipped with water and soap	**27%**
% of respondents reporting problems with their sanitation facilities	**36%**

* The calculation of the WASH LSG relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators in **bold** have been selected through consultations with sector partners. For WASH, respondents reported relying on unimproved sanitation facilities or drinking sources or reporting not having had enough water to meet cooking, personal hygiene, and drinking needs in the 30 days prior to data collection were immediately classified as having WASH needs.
** Unimproved sanitation facilities were pit latrines without slabs, hanging toilets, and bucket toilets.
*** Unimproved drinking water sources were water obtained from unprotected wells, boreholes or tube wells, unprotected springs, rainwater, or surface water.

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Top five mantikas where respondents reported relying on unimproved sanitation facilities

Tripoli	Azzawya	Almargeb	Aljfara	Misrata
18%	14%	13%	10%	3%
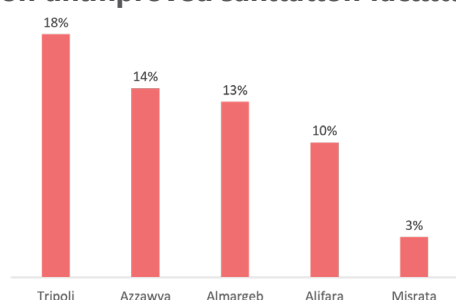
% of respondents reporting not having had enough water to cover their drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene needs in the thirty days prior to data collection, by mantika

	Drinking	Cooking	Personal Hygiene	Other domestic purposes
Azzawya (West)	51%	11%	2%	2%
Almargeb (West)	50%	15%	2%	7%
Tripoli (West)	37%	7%	9%	6%
Aljfara (West)	17%	4%	1%	1%
Misrata (West)	5%	0%	0%	0%
Zwara (West)	4%	0%	0%	0%
Benghazi (East)	2%	0%	0%	0%

Mantikas where respondents reported having been able to access water from the public network *less* than four days per week in the thirty days prior to data collection

		Most reported source of drinking water
Tripoli (West)	20%	Bottled water (48%) and public network (45%)
Benghazi (East)	18%	Bottled water (84%)
Azzawya (West)	7%	Public network (56%)
Aljfara (West)	1%	Public network (69%)

Benghazi stood out as the mantika with the highest percentage of respondents (16%) reporting not having had *any* access to water from the public network the seven days prior data collection. At the same time, it was found to have the highest percentage of respondents (98%) reporting having had their water needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing covered in the thirty days prior to data collection. Most respondents in Benghazi (84%), reported depending on bottled water as their main source of drinking water.

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Top five reported problems with sanitation facilities
Findings relate to a subset of respondents with access to a sanitation facility (n=635).
Multiple choice question.

Facilities are in a bad condition or not working	12%
Facilities are shared with more than five people	11%
Facilities have a door that cannot be locked from the inside	6%
There is no light inside/around sanitation facilities	4%
Sanitation facilities do not have a door or a screen	3%
None	60%

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WASH needs were further found to be driven by 21% of respondents reporting the absence of hand-washing facilities equipped with soap *in combination with* the reliance on sanitation facilities with issues. The most commonly reported issues are outlined in the table above. This combination was found to be especially high among respondents in Tripoli (36%) and Aljfara (25%).

FOOD SECURITY LIVING STANDARDS GAP

% of respondents found to have a food security LSG:

28%

% of respondents per severity of food security LSG

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)
50%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)
10%*	No score	

% of respondents per severity of food security needs, by nationality

	1	2	3	4	In need	No score
Somalia	20%	11%	38%	23%	61%	9%
Yemen (n=11)	47%	0%	29%	6%	35%	18%
Ethiopia	38%	20%	22%	13%	35%	7%
South Sudan	42%	16%	20%	14%	34%	8%
Sudan	48%	9%	16%	15%	31%	11%
Eritrea	37%	19%	8%	15%	24%	20%
Syria	62%	13%	12%	5%	17%	8%
Palestine	65%	12%	13%	2%	15%	8%
Iraq (n=22)	73%	9%	5%	0%	5%	14%

% of respondents per severity of food security needs, by mantika

	1	2	3	4	In need	No score
Aljfara	41%	6%	28%	18%	45%	8%
Tripoli	32%	21%	22%	14%	36%	11%
Azzawya	46%	11%	12%	12%	25%	19%
Almargeb	54%	2%	6%	6%	11%	33%
Benghazi	63%	27%	8%	0%	8%	2%
Zwara	94%	4%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Misrata	95%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%

* Overall, 10% of respondents did not receive a food security score. This percentage was significantly higher for respondents in Almargeb and Azzawya. Overall, 16% of respondents did not provide enough information to receive a reduced Coping Strategies Index (rSCI) score. Questions on (a lack of) food consumption and related coping mechanisms might be sensitive and considered private, thus reducing the response rate.

% of respondents found to have food security need, per mantika

	< 20%
	20% - 39%
	40% - 59%
	60% - 79%
	> 80%
	Non-assessed mantika

West

South

East

Azzawya (25%)
Tripoli (36%)
Zwara (2%)
Aljfara (45%)
Almargeb (11%)
Misrata (0%)

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Benghazi (8%)

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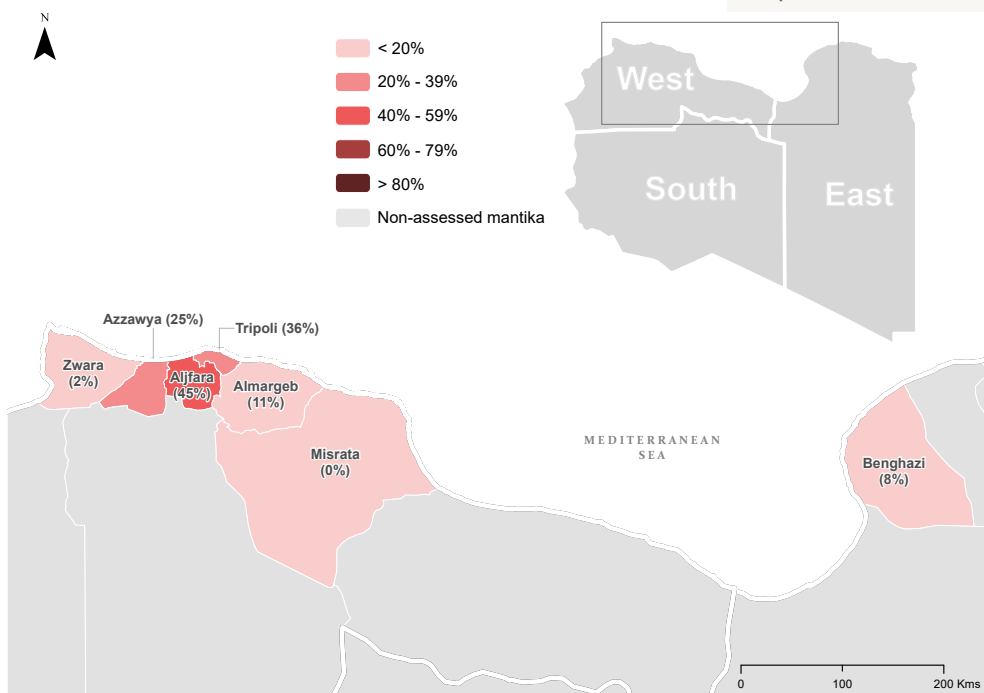
• Food security needs were the second most common sectoral need; 28% of respondents was found to have a food security need. Needs in this sector were found to be mostly driven by respondents classified with a borderline or poor Food Consumption Score.

• 10% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of food security needs only. 17% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of multiple sectoral needs, including food security.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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FOOD SECURITY LIVING STANDARDS GAP

The following indicators fed into the overall food security LSG*:

% of respondents classified with a poor or borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS)	**26%**
% of respondents classified with a severe or extreme Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	**2%**
% of respondents classified with a medium or high consumption-based reduced Coping Strategies (rCS) score	**53%**
% of respondents with classified with emergency or crisis Livelihood Coping Strategy (LCS) score (discussed in detail on page 18)	**30%**
% of respondents reporting having spent over 65% of their total expenditure on food in the 30 days prior to data	**3%**
% of respondents reporting not having access to a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes travel time in their mahalla	**9%**

*The calculation of the food security LSG relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators **in bold** have been selected through consultations with sector partners. For food security, a respondent with a poor or borderline FCS or severe or extreme HHS was immediately classified as being in need.

% of respondents by FCS, by nationality

The FCS is calculated based on the quantity of consumption of key food groups in the 7 days prior to data collection. During this MSNA, the FCS data was collected at an individual and not at a household level.

	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	NA
Somalia	41%	36%	23%	0%
Yemen (n=17)	59%	29%	23%	6%
South Sudan	66%	22%	12%	0%
Ethiopia	65%	20%	13%	2%
Sudan	64%	17%	12%	7%
Eritrea	75%	8%	15%	2%
Syria	82%	12%	5%	2%
Palestine	83%	13%	2%	2%
Iraq (n=22)	91%	5%	0%	5%

% of respondents by FCS, by type of employment

Findings relate to a subset of respondents who reported work as a sources of income (n=612)

Self employment (n=73): 96% — 4%

Permanent employment (n=131): 96% — 1% / 3%

Temporary employment (n=83): 73% — 23% 4%

Daily labour (n=325): 56% — 41% 3%
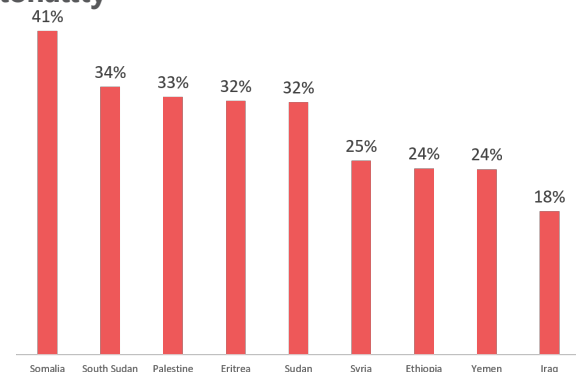
■ Acceptable ■ Borderline/Poor ■ No score

In Libya, a predominantly market-dependent society where access to food depends on financial capabilities, food consumption patterns are likely influenced by access to a sustainable income. This might be reflected in a higher proportion of respondents who rely on sustainable employment having an acceptable FCS compared to respondents with less sustainable income.

The HHS is a cross-cultural food security indicator to measure hunger experienced in households. During this MSNA, the HHS data was collected at an individual and not at a household level. HHS scores were slightly higher among respondents from Ethiopia and Sudan (both 4%).

The rCS Index measures the severity of coping strategies used in case of food shortages in the 7 days prior to data collection. The coping strategies are: 1) Relying on less preferred foods; 2) Borrowing food from a relative or a friend; 3) Reducing of the number of meals eaten in a day; 4) Limiting portion size of all individuals in the household; 5) Limiting portion size for adults in order for children to eat.

% of respondents by medium and high rCS, by nationality

Somalia: 41%
South Sudan: 34%
Palestine: 33%
Eritrea: 32%
Sudan: 32%
Syria: 25%
Ethiopia: 24%
Yemen: 24%
Iraq: 18%

While the majority (75%) of respondents was found to have an acceptable FCS, indicative of a relatively diverse food intake, findings suggest that many respondents might only be sustaining their food intake through engagement in erosive coping strategies. For example, when looking at respondents classified as having an acceptable FCS (n=479), 41% was classified as having a medium or high rCS score and 24% was classified as having an crisis or emergency LCS score.

Overall, 9% of respondents reported not having access to a marketplace within thirty minutes of travel from their accommodation. In addition, the percentage of respondent experiencing barriers to consistently access markets was found to be 17%. The most reported barriers reported by respondents experiencing barriers (n=118) were prices being too high (60%), no liquidity (57%), and insecurity at the market places (10%).

PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP

% of respondents found to have a protection LSG: **27%**

% of respondents per severity of protection LSG

0% Extreme*	(severity score 4)
27% Severe	(severity score 3)
26% Stress	(severity score 2)
40% No or minimal	(severity score 1)
8% No score	

% of respondents per severity of protection needs, by nationality

	1	2	3	No score
Somalia	9%	46%	39%	5%
Eritrea	7%	44%	36%	14%
Yemen	0%	44%	36%	18%
Sudan	46%	15%	33%	6%
Ethiopia	13%	45%	25%	16%
South Sudan	32%	40%	24%	4%
Syria	54%	19%	20%	6%
Palestine	65%	12%	19%	4%
Iraq	77%	9%	9%	5%

% of respondents per severity of protection needs, by mantika

	1	2	3	No score
Azzawya	19%	16%	54%	11%
Almargeb	9%	19%	50%	22%
Tripoli	23%	36%	35%	6%
Aljfara	33%	39%	20%	9%
Benghazi	76%	8%	10%	6%
Zwara	94%	2%	4%	0%
Misrata	95%	2%	3%	0%

* Note on the protection methodology: It was not possible to be classified as having extreme protection needs due to a lack of personal safety indicators in the MSNA.

% of respondents found to have protection needs, per mantika

	< 20%
	20% - 39%
	40% - 59%
	60% - 79%
	> 80%
	Non-assessed mantika

West
South
East

Zwara (4%)
Azzawya (54%)
Tripoli (35%)
Aljfara (20%)
Almargeb (50%)
Misrata (3%)
Benghazi (10%)

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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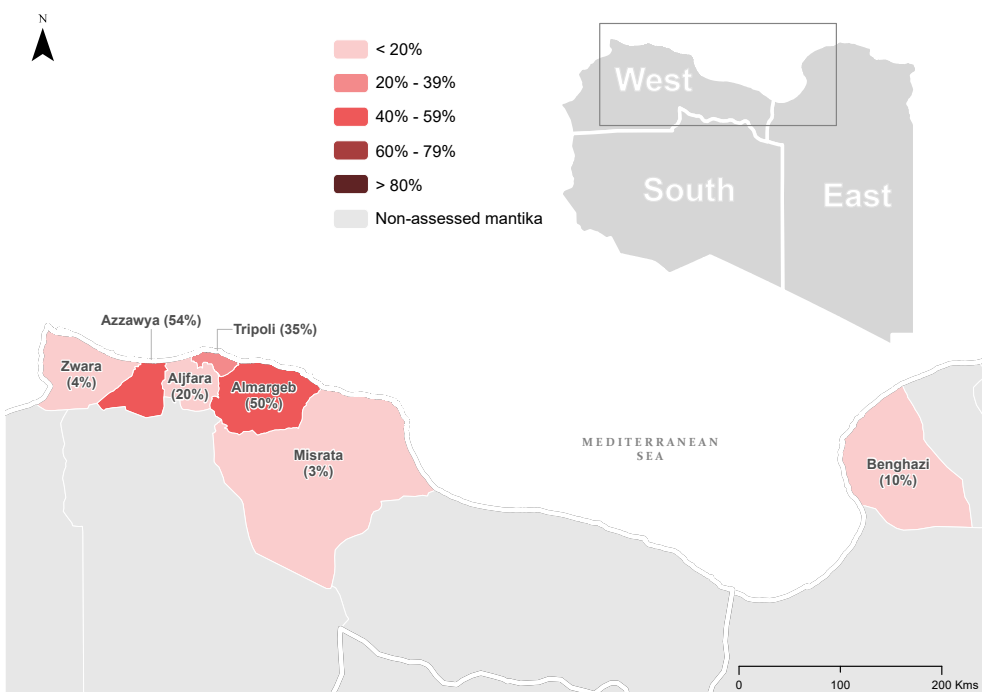
• Protection needs were the third most common sectoral need; 27% of respondents was found to have a protection need. Needs in this sector were found to be mostly driven by respondents reporting obstacles to access legal documentation and this lack of documentation having prevented access to essential services in the three months prior to data collection.

• 8% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of both WASH and protection needs, 4% was found to have protection needs only, and 16% was found to have a different combination of sectoral needs.

PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP

The following indicators fed into the overall protection LSG:*

% of respondents reporting obstacles to access legal documentation and this lack of documentation having prevented access to basic services in the 3 months prior to data collection	**26%**
% of respondents reporting safety and security concerns	**46%**
% of respondents reporting having experienced movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to data collection	**14%**
% of respondents reporting not having access to any support network in Libya (meaning: If a serious problem was experienced, there would be no one available to resort to for help)	**26%**

*The calculation of the protection LSG relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators in **bold** have been selected through consultations with sector partners. For protection, respondents reporting obstacles to access legal documentation and this lack of documentation having prevented access to basic services in the 3 months prior to data collection, were immediately classified as having protection needs.

Overall, 48% of respondents reported having all the documentation they need or not facing any obstacles accessing it. This percentage is found to be lowest among respondents in Azzawya and Almargeb, where respectively 26% and 19% of respondents reported having all the legal documentation they need. The findings suggest that respondents might not have their legal documentation due to having arrived in Libya recently. Nearly 25% of respondents in both mantikas reported having been in Libya for less than six months at the time of data collection. Almargeb and Azzawya were also found to have the highest percentages of respondents reporting security concerns and movement obstacles as is visible on the right side of this page. Arguably, due to respondents reporting not having all legal documentation they might perceive themselves more susceptible to, among others, arrest, detention, and kidnappings.

Top five reported obstacles to access legal documentation Multiple choice question.

Not being familiar with the procedures	24%
The process is too complicated and takes time	8%
Not feeling comfortable or safe approaching the consulate/embassy of country of origin	7%
Not being able to access the consulate/embassy of country of origin	6%
Not being able to access relevant Libyan authorities	5%
None	48%

Top five essential services and commodities reported as being inaccessible due to a lack of documentation in the three months prior to data collection

Findings relate to a subset of respondents reporting having experienced obstacles accessing legal documentation (n=357).
Multiple choice question.

Health	**19%**
Movement and travel	**14%**
Education	**7%**
Government assistance	**7%**
Humanitarian assistance	**6%**
None	**38%**

The percentage of respondents reporting safety and security concerns differs among the mantikas. The percentage of respondents *not* reporting any security concerns was highest in Tripoli (51%), Benghazi (61%), Misrata (88%), and Zwara (93%). The table below shows the most commonly reported safety and security concerns in Almargeb, Azzawya, and Aljfara; the mantikas with the highest percentages of respondents reporting concerns.

Top four most commonly reported safety and security concerns in Almargeb, Azzawya, and Aljfara
Multiple choice question.

	Almargeb	Azzawya	Aljfara
Arrest or detention	63%	46%	14%
Kidnappings	56%	51%	15%
Armed clashes or presence of armed actors	37%	16%	36%
Robberies, theft	33%	47%	14%
None	19%	25%	36%

Overall, 14% of respondents reported having faced obstacles moving inside or between baladiyas in the three months prior to data collection. This percentage was found to be higher among respondents in Almargeb (26%) and Azzawya (32%). In these two mantikas, the respondents who reported facing movement restrictions indicated that these were primarily caused by the presence of checkpoints, the lack of documentation, and a fear of arrest.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI) LIVING STANDARDS GAP

% of respondents found to have an SNFI LSG: **10%**

% of respondents per severity of SNFI LSG

3%	Extreme (severity score 4)
7%	Severe (severity score 3)
26%	Stress (severity score 2)
53%	No or minimal (severity score 1)
11%	No score

% of respondents per severity of SNFI needs, by nationality

	1	2	3	4	In need	No score
Somalia	32%	45%	14%	9%	23%	0%
Eritrea	56%	22%	14%	8%	22%	0%
Sudan	47%	25%	11%	5%	16%	12%
South Sudan	56%	32%	10%	0%	10%	2%
Syria	61%	19%	3%	0%	3%	17%
Ethiopia	56%	36%	2%	0%	2%	5%
Iraq (n=22)	59%	23%	0%	0%	0%	18%
Palestine	62%	25%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Yemen (n=17)	41%	6%	0%	0%	0%	53%

% of respondents per severity of SNFI needs, by mantika

	1	2	3	4	In need	No score
Azzawya	37%	16%	12%	5%	17%	30%
Tripoli	42%	32%	12%	5%	17%	9%
Misrata	64%	29%	5%	2%	7%	0%
Benghazi	73%	22%	4%	0%	4%	0%
Zwara	72%	24%	4%	0%	4%	0%
Aljfara	67%	27%	3%	1%	4%	2%
Almargeb	30%	4%	0%	2%	2%	65%*

* The percentage of people who did not receive a SNFI score was particularly high in Azzawya (30%) and Almargeb (65%). This was due to respondents preferring to not answer the question on shelter damage, or reporting not knowing the answer to this question.

% of respondents found to have SNFI needs, per mantika

Legend:
- < 20%
- 20% - 39%
- 40% - 59%
- 60% - 79%
- > 80%
- Non-assessed mantika

West, South, East

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Azzawya (18%) — Tripoli (17%)
Zwara (4%)
Aljfara (4%)
Almargeb (2%)
Misrata (7%)
Benghazi (4%)

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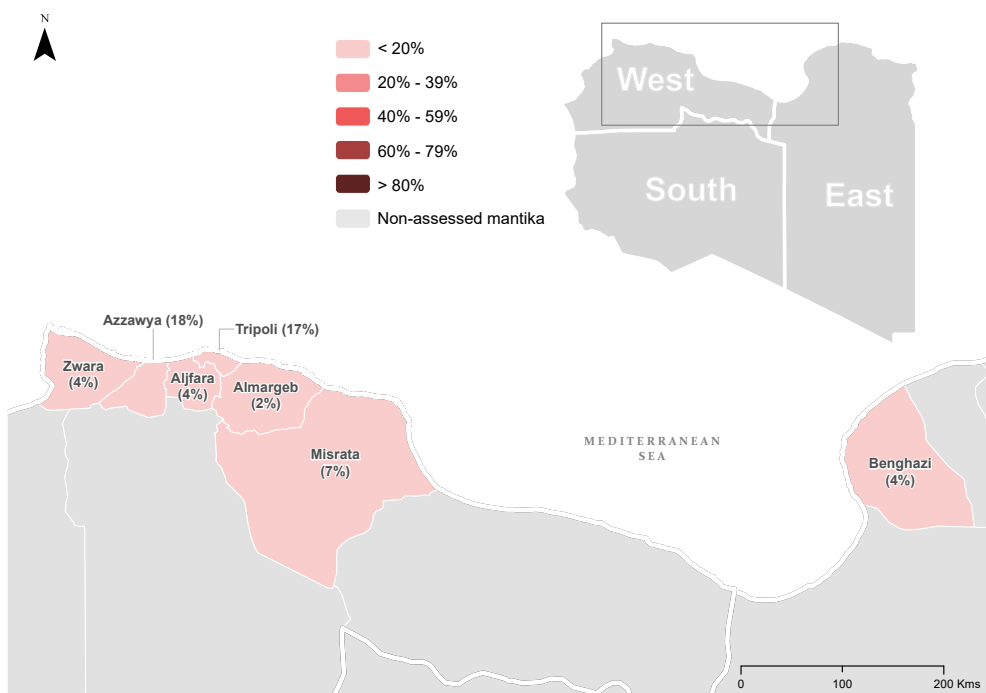
• SNFI needs were the fourth most common sectoral needs; 10% of respondents was found to have SNFI needs. Needs in this sector were found to be mostly driven by respondents reporting to live in substandard shelter types and/or in shelters with medium and heavy damage.

• SNFI needs were found to often co-occur with other sectoral needs. 1% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of SNFI needs only and 9% was found to have a different combination of sectoral needs that include SNFI.

SNFI LIVING STANDARDS GAP

The following indicators fed into the overall SNFI LSG:*

% of respondents reporting living in a substandard shelter type**	**4%**
% of respondents reporting living in a shelter with medium or heavy damage or in a shelter that is completely destroyed**	**7%**
% of respondents reported being in need of core non-food items****	**20%**
% of respondents living in a shelter considered non-functional	**36%**
% of respondents with insecure occupancy of their accommodation*****	**1%**
% of respondents reporting having been evicted or threatened with eviction in the six months prior to data collection	**14%**

* The calculation of the SNFI LSG relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators **in bold** have been selected through consultations with sector partners. For SNFI, respondents who reported living in a substandard shelter type or in a shelter with medium to heavy damage were immediately classified as having SNFI needs.
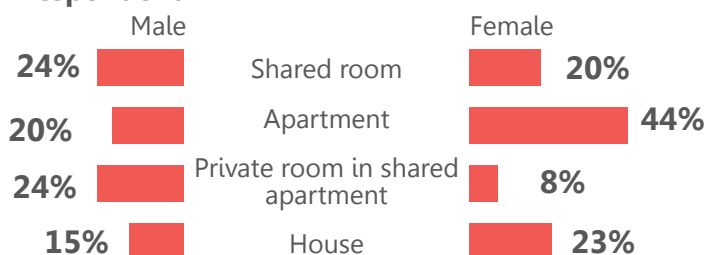
** Substandard shelter types were considered private buildings not usually used for shelter, temporary shelter provided by (international) organisations, shelter provided by smugglers, tents, caravans, camps, informal settlements, or unfinished/unenclosed buildings. Living outdoors, having no shelter, or sharing a room with 7 or more issues were also considered substandard shelter types.

*** Core non-food items referred to, in line with Libya SNFI sector 2021 HNO People in Need categories: mattresses, blankets, clothing for mild/warm weather, clothing for cold weather, heating devices, gas/electric stove, water storage containers, kitchen items, cooking fuel, personal hygiene items, and house cleaning materials.

**** Medium damage was considered: Minor/major repairs needed, shelter was liveable partially and/or with some concerns for health and/or security. Heavy damage was considered: Shelter was not liveable without repairs, serious risk of physical injuries and/or security). A destroyed shelter was a shelter in need of reconstruction.

***** Insecure occupancy referred to either living at one's workplace, a house provided by a smuggler, being hosted for free (not including by employer), or squatting without the consent of the owner.

Top 4 most reported shelter types, by gender of respondent

Male		Female
24%	Shared room	**20%**
20%	Apartment	**44%**
24%	Private room in shared apartment	**8%**
15%	House	**23%**

The percentage of respondents reported living in a substandard shelter was found to be particularly high among Somalian (14%) and Eritrean (10%) respondents. This same trend applies to shelter damage, 20% of Somalian respondents and 17% of Eritrean respondents reported living in a shelter with medium or heavy damage or in a shelter which is completely destroyed.

Top five NFIs reported as urgently needed by respondents at the time of data collection
Multiple choice question.

Blankets	**58%**
Mattresses	**50%**
Personal hygiene items	**34%**
Kitchen items	**34%**
Heating devices	**23%**

Top four reported shelter issues, overall and for respondents of the three nationalities with the highest percentages of respondents reporting shelter issues
Multiple choice question.

	Overall	Somalia	Ethiopia	Sudan
Lack of insulation from cold or heat	**21%**	34%	25%	19%
Presence of mold or moisture issues	**15%**	11%	18%	23%
Limited ventilation	**8%**	21%	9%	7%
Leaks causing flooding during rain	**7%**	7%	16%	9%
None	**51%**	38%	40%	43%

% of respondents reporting having been evicted or threatened (verbally or written) with eviction in the six months prior to data collection, by nationality

	Evicted	Threatened
Eritrea	14%	12%
Sudan	7%	8%
Syria	5%	3%
Palestine	4%	0%
Ethiopia	4%	4%
South Sudan	2%	16%
Somalia	2%	23%
Iraq (n=22)	0%	0%
Yemen (n=17)	0%	12%

The highest percentage of respondents reporting having been evicted or having been threatened with eviction in the six moths prior to data collection was found in Tripoli (22%). Among respondents in Tripoli reporting having been evicted or having been threatened with eviction (n=87) the three most reported reasons for (a threat of) eviction were the inability to pay rent (16%), eviction orders from armed groups (10%), and eviction orders from local authorities (7%).

HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP

% of respondents with health needs:

9%

% of respondents per severity of health LSG

0%	Extreme*	(severity score 4)
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)
42%	Stress	(severity score 2)
47%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)
3%	No score	

% of respondents per severity of health needs, by nationality

	1	2	3	No score
Eritrea	66%	22%	12%	0%
Sudan	38%	50%	10%	3%
Iraq (n=22)	27%	64%	9%	0%
Syria	43%	45%	8%	4%
South Sudan	50%	42%	8%	0%
Palestine	54%	37%	8%	2%
Ethiopia	58%	33%	7%	2%
Yemen (n=17)	47%	47%	6%	0%
Somalia	61%	30%	5%	4%

% of respondents per severity of health needs, by mantika

	1	2	3	No score
Almargeb	20%	56%	24%	0%
Tripoli	45%	42%	11%	2%
Azzawya	51%	26%	11%	12%
Aljfara	75%	18%	5%	2%
Misrata	22%	75%	3%	0%
Zwara	4%	94%	2%	0%
Benghazi	69%	27%	0%	4%

* Note on the health methodology: It is not possible to be classified as having extreme health needs due to the MSNA not capturing health prevalence indicators on the individual level.

% of respondents with health needs, per mantika

	< 20%
	20% - 39%
	40% - 59%
	60% - 79%
	> 80%
	Non-assessed mantika

Azzawya (11%)
Tripoli (11%)
Zwara (2%)
Aljfara (5%)
Almargeb (24%)
Misrata (3%)
Benghazi (0%)

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

West
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East

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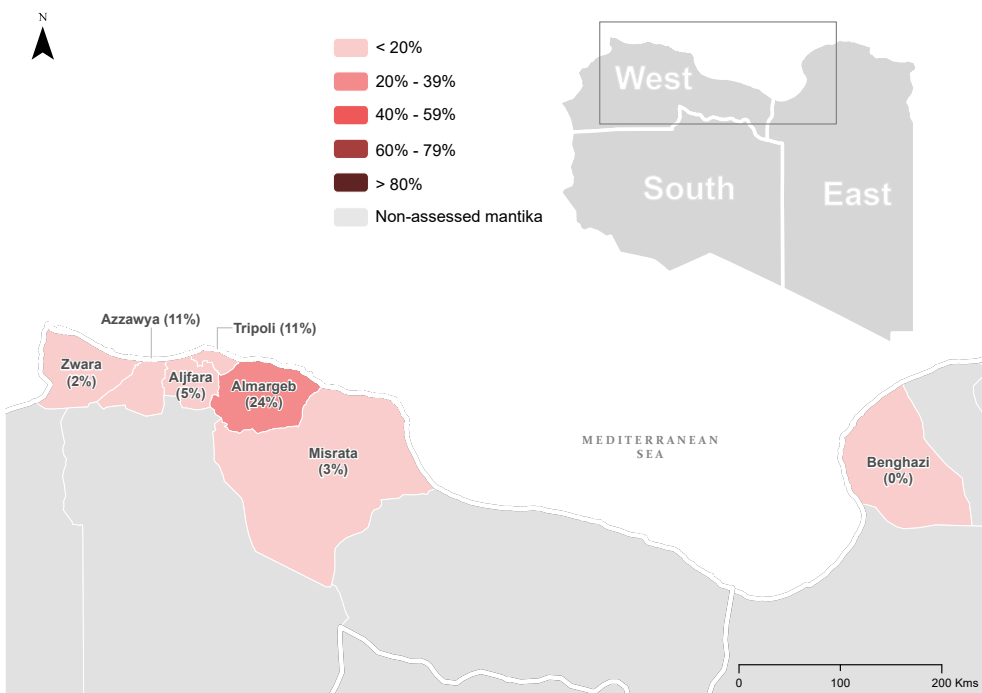
• Health needs were the fifth most common sectoral need; 9% of respondents was found to have a health need. Needs in this sector were found to be mostly driven by respondents reporting having needed but having been unable to access health care in the 6 months prior to data collection.

• SNFI needs were found to often co-occur with other sectoral needs. 1% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of health needs only and 8% was found to have a different combination of sectoral needs that include health.

HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP

The following indicators fed into the overall health LSG:*

% of respondents reporting having needed but having been unable to access health care in the 6 months prior to data collection	**9%**
% of respondents reporting not having access to health care services or only having access to traditional healers.	**1%**
% of respondents reporting needing to travel one hour or more to reach the nearest health facility	**1%**

*The calculation of the health LSG relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators **in bold** have been selected through consultations with sector partners. For health, respondents reporting having needed health care, but having been unable to access health care in the 6 months prior to data collection were immediately classified as having health needs.

Access to health care

48% of respondents reported having needed health care in the six months prior to data collection. Of those who reported needing health care (n=329), 82% reported being able to obtain the care they needed. Among respondents who reported having been able to access the care they needed (n=270), 84% reported not having experienced any barriers or problems when accessing it. The two most reported challenges were the inability to afford the care-related costs (9%) and poor quality of health care (6%).
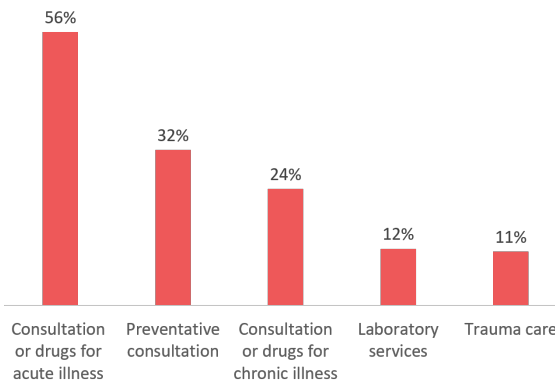
No access to health care

Of the 48% of respondents reporting needing health care in the six months prior to data collection (n=329), 18% reported not having been able to obtain it. The percentage of Eritrean respondents not able to access health care was found to be much higher than the overall average (39%).

Top five most commonly reported barriers to health care *Findings relate to a subset of respondents who reported having needed but having been unable to access health care in the six months prior to data collection (N=58). Multiple choice question.*

Poor quality health care	**55%**
Cannot afford	**28%**
Lack of medication	**17%**
Overcrowding	**17%**
Discrimination	**7%**
No problems	**16%**

Top five most commonly reported health care needs *Findings relate to a subset of respondents who reported having needed health care in the six months prior to data collection (N=329). Multiple choice question.*
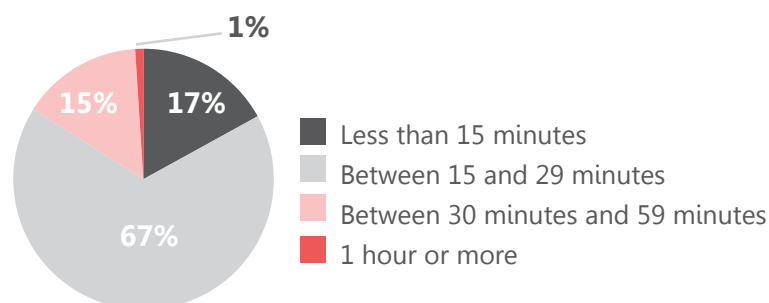

Consultation or drugs for acute illness	56%
Preventative consultation	32%
Consultation or drugs for chronic illness	24%
Laboratory services	12%
Trauma care	11%

% of respondents indicating having access to the following health facilities in their baladiya
Multiple choice question.

General Hospital/primary Care	70%
Pharmacies	43%
Private clinic/primary care	38%
Clinic run by an INGO/UN agency	3%
Traditional healers	2%

Whereas overall only 1% of respondents reported only having access to traditional healers or no access to health care services at all, this percentage was found to be slightly higher in Almargeb (7%).

Time it takes to reach nearest functional healthcare facility, using a normal mode of transport, by % of respondents

- Less than 15 minutes — 17%
- Between 15 and 29 minutes — 67%
- Between 30 minutes and 59 minutes — 15%
- 1 hour or more — 1%

EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP

% of respondents found to have an education LSG: 6%

% of respondents per severity of education LSG

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%*	Stress	(severity score 2)
28%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)
65%	No school-aged children	

% of respondents per severity of education needs, by nationality

	1	3	4	In need	No children
South Sudan	16%	18%	0%	18%	66%
Eritrea	14%	15%	0%	15%	71%
Ethiopia	2%	11%	0%	11%	87%
Syria	38%	6%	1%	6%	56%
Palestine	31%	4%	2%	6%	63%
Somalia	29%	4%	0%	4%	68%
Sudan	34%	2%	0%	2%	64%
Iraq (n=22)	41%	0%	0%	0%	59%
Yemen (n=17)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

% of respondents per severity of education needs, by mantika

	1	3	4	In need	No children
Tripoli	23%	10%	0%	10%	67%
Benghazi	47%	6%	2%	8%	45%
Aljfara	13%	6%	0%	6%	80%
Azzawya	23%	4%	0%	4%	74%
Misrata	64%	3%	0%	3%	32%
Zwara	70%	2%	0%	2%	28%
Almargeb	4%	0%	0%	0%	96%

* Note on the education methodology: Respondents could not be classified with an LSG score of 2 ("stress"). Whenever a respondent reported having a school-aged child not enrolled in formal school, the respondent was classified as having an education LSG.

% of respondents found to have education needs, per mantika

Legend:
- < 20%
- 20% - 39%
- 40% - 59%
- 60% - 79%
- > 80%
- Non-assessed mantika

Azzawya (4%)
Tripoli (10%)
Zwara (2%)
Aljfara (6%)
Almargeb (0%)
Misrata (3%)
Benghazi (8%)

West
South
East

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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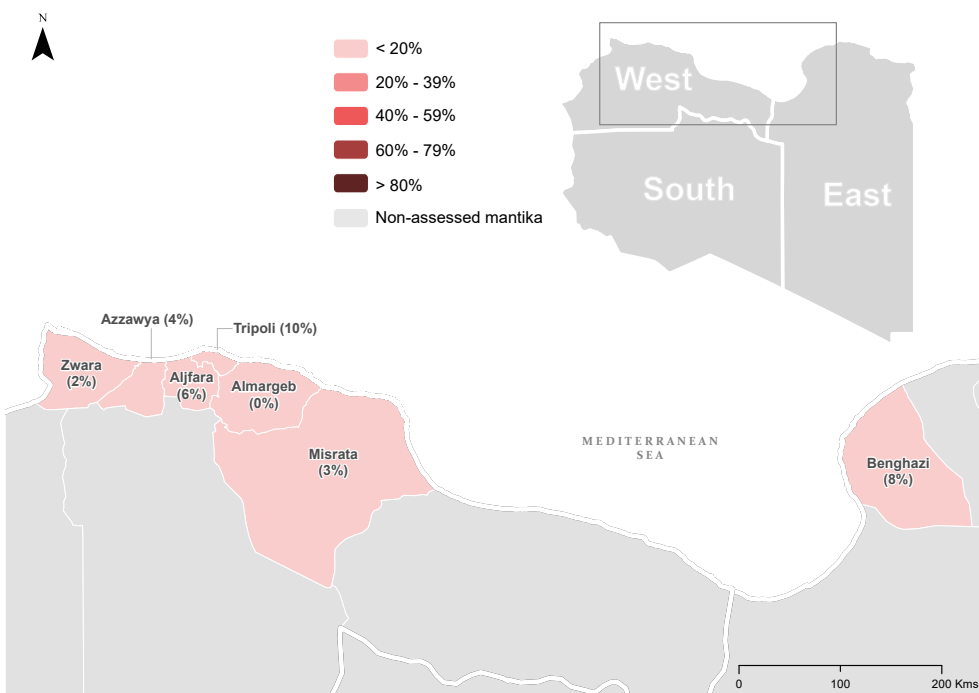
• Education needs were the sixth most common sectoral need; 6% of respondents was found to have an education need. However, when only looking at respondents with school-aged children in their household in Libya (n=235), 19% was found to have education needs. Needs in this sector were found to be driven by respondents reporting having at least one school-aged child in their household not enrolled in formal school.

• Among respondents with school-aged children in their household in Libya (n=235), 5% was found to have a needs profile consisting of education needs only and 14% was found to have a different combination of sectoral needs that include education.

EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP

The following indicators fed into the overall education LSG:*

% of respondents with children in their household not enrolled in formal school (2021-2022 school year)	**6%**
% of respondents with children in their households having dropped out of school in the previous year (2020-2021 school year)**	**1%**

*The calculation of the needs indicator relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators **in bold** have been selected through consultations with sector partners. A respondent reporting having at least 1 child in their household in Libya not enrolled in formal school, was automatically classified as having an education LSG.
** A child is considered to have dropped out from formal school if they were enrolled in the 2020/2021 school year and were not enrolled in the 2021/2022 school year.

The percentage of respondents found to have education needs is presented as a percentage of the total sample. 65% of respondents reported not having any school-aged children in their household in Libya and therefore they were classified as not having education needs. The table below presents the percentage of respondents with school-aged children in their household in Libya found to have education needs.

## Number of respondents found to have education needs, by nationality

Findings relate to a subset of respondents with school-aged children in their household in Libya (n=235).

	No need (n=191)	In need (n=44)
Ethiopia (n=7)	1	6
Eritrea (n=17)	8	9
South Sudan (n=17)	8	9
Palestine (n=19)	16	3
Syria (n=84)	72	12
Somalia (n=18)	16	2
Sudan (n=64)	61	3
Iraq (n=9)	9	0

Economic hardship and children's health issues were the main reported reasons for drop-outs in the 2020-2021 school year among respondents with school-aged children who had dropped out (n=10). Among those with school-aged children who had not been enrolled for more than two years (n=34), economic hardship and language and cultural barriers were the most reported reasons. The limited sample size for this sub-section of the MSNA made it impossible to make any meaningful conclusions on the underlying drivers of education needs among migrant children in Libya.

As of August 2022, REACH is implementing a Joint Education Needs Assessment together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to assess educational needs of (migrants') children in Libya. Outputs related to this assessment will be made available here.

% of school-aged children (n=467) in respondents' households in Libya enrolled in formal school for the year 2021-2022

Girls (6-14) (n=139)	**86%**
Girls (15-17) (n=139)	**88%**
Boys (6-14) (n=186)	**85%**
Boys (15-17) (n=76)	**83%**
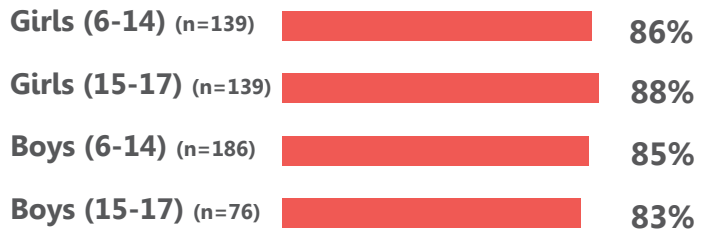
When looking at the percentage of school-aged children not enrolled in formal school (as opposed to percentage of *respondents* with children in their household in Libya not attending formal school), 14% of the children were reportedly not attending formal school. When looking at the percentage of children reportedly not enrolled in formal school, it was found to be highest in Aljfara (23% - 14 out of 46 school-aged children) and Tripoli (25% - 38 out of 152).

Child Protection
Top four mantikas where respondents reported being aware of migrant or refugee girls or boys without parents or primary caregiver

Benghazi	**29%**
Tripoli	**14%**
Azzawya	**12%**
Zwara	**9%**
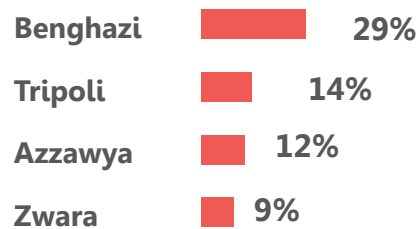
Top five reported safety and security for boys and girls

Multiple-choice question.

	Boys	Girls
Robberies, theft	28%	18%
Arrest or detention	24%	16%
Kidnappings	21%	17%
Verbal or psychological harassment	16%	23%
Armed clashes or presence of armed actors	10%	5%
Sexual harassment and violence	2%	17%
None	40%	42%

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

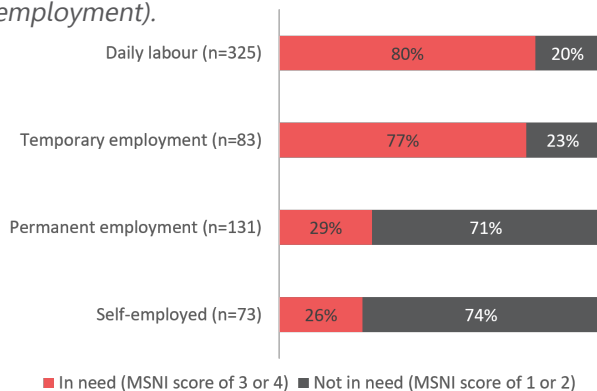REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

SOCIOECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES

• The findings suggest that sustainable work and income appear to be key factors in mitigating the impact of potential shocks and stressors. Overall, 90% of respondents reported **relying on work** as a main sources of income (respondents could select up to three sources of income). Among respondents who reported relying on work (n=614), 62% was found to be in need (MSNI score of 3 or 4) whereas among respondents who reported *not* relying on work (n=66) this was found to 83%.

• In terms of **types of employment**, findings suggest a similar trend; among respondents reporting more stable forms of employment, the percentage of respondents in need was found to be lower. Respondents from the Levant reported depending more often on permanent jobs and self-employment. Arguably, the linguistic and cultural similarities between people from the Levant and Libya enabled these respondents to take up more stable forms of employment.

% of respondents in need, by type of employment
Findings relate to a subset of respondents who reported work as a source of income (n=614 of whom two respondents indicated not knowing their type of employment).
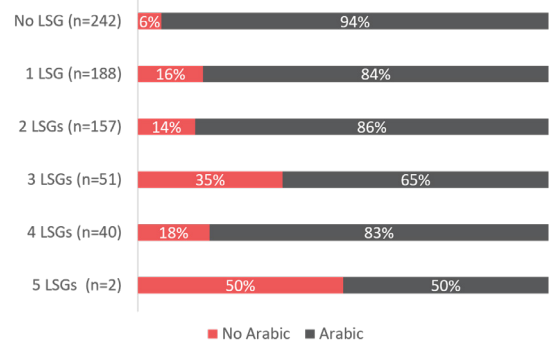
	In need (MSNI score of 3 or 4)	Not in need (MSNI score of 1 or 2)
Daily labour (n=325)	80%	20%
Temporary employment (n=83)	77%	23%
Permanent employment (n=131)	29%	71%
Self-employed (n=73)	26%	74%

Overall, 26% of respondents reported having accumulated debt in the three months prior to data collection.

Top five reported reasons for taking on debt
Findings relate to a subset of respondents who reported having had to take up debt (n=178).
Multiple choice question.

Paying for food	**66%**
Paying for rent	**53%**
Paying for healthcare	**38%**
Other needs	**8%**
Remittances	**8%**

% of respondents reporting not speaking Arabic, by number of sectoral needs

	No Arabic	Arabic
No LSG (n=242)	6%	94%
1 LSG (n=188)	16%	84%
2 LSGs (n=157)	14%	86%
3 LSGs (n=51)	35%	65%
4 LSGs (n=40)	18%	83%
5 LSGs (n=2)	50%	50%

Overall, **14%** of respondents reported not speaking Arabic. The percentage of respondents reporting not speaking Arabic was found to be particularly high among respondents from Somalia (71%), Eritrea (42%) and Ethiopia (38%).

% of respondents reporting having been unable to afford basic needs in the thirty days prior to data collection, per reported need
Multiple choice question.

Food	**41%**
Shelter	**36%**
Healthcare	**19%**
Drinking water	**17%**
None	**34%**

Food needs: The percentage of respondents who reported being unable to meet their food needs was found to be particularly high in Tripoli (56%) and among Ethiopian respondents overall (62%).
Shelter needs: The percentage of respondents reporting not being able to meet their shelter needs was found to be highest in Aljfara (51%) and among Yemeni respondents overall (88%).

When asked who respondents would resort to for support in the case of a serious problem
Multiple choice question.

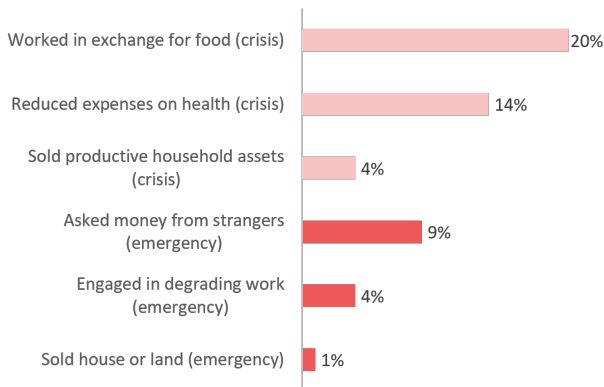|	
37%	of respondents reported they would rely on the Libyan authorities or the police
31%	of respondents reported they would rely on Libyan friends or acquaintances
20%	of respondents reported there would be **no one** who could help them, or they would not report the problem
18%	of respondents reported they would rely on family members in Libya or refugee and migrant friends/acquaintances in Libya

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES

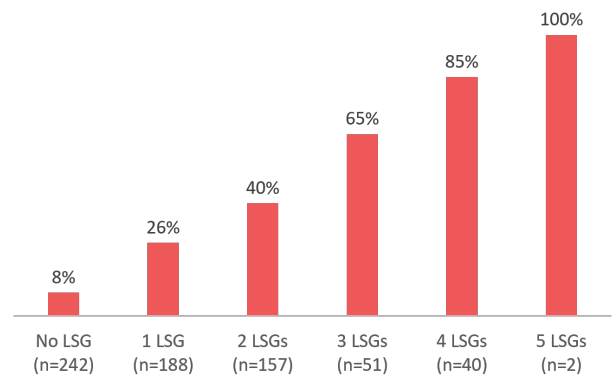## % of respondents that employed crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies: **30%**

% of respondents having used or exhausted crisis and emergency coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection

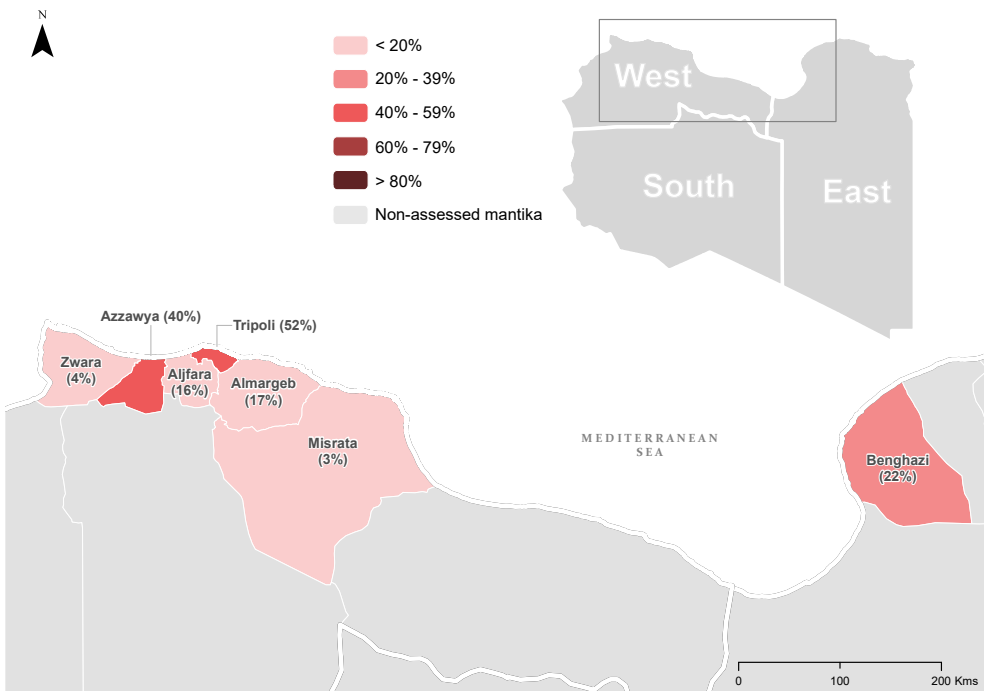| Strategy	Percentage
Worked in exchange for food (crisis)	20%
Reduced expenses on health (crisis)	14%
Sold productive household assets (crisis)	4%
Asked money from strangers (emergency)	9%
Engaged in degrading work (emergency)	4%
Sold house or land (emergency)	1%

Overall, just under a third of respondents (30%) were classified as having crisis or emergency LCS scores. This indicates that due to an inability to meet all basic needs, the use of coping strategies among respondents in Libya was common. Among respondents without sectoral needs (n=242), 8% was still classified with a crisis or emergency LCS score. This indicates that they might have been maintaining access to basic needs mostly through a reliance on negative coping strategies, which, in turn, might render them vulnerable to potential future shocks and stressors.

The Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) score is a composite indicator to understand the medium and longer-term coping capacity of a respondent in response to not being able to meet basic needs. The strategies are divided into stress, crisis, and emergency and for each strategy the respondent is asked if they had used or exhausted a number of strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection. In short, the use of coping strategies is an indication that a person is struggling to meet their basic needs and engaging in behaviour that could erode their resilience to future shocks.

% of respondents having used or exhausted crisis and emergency coping strategies in the therity days prior to data collection per number of sectoral needs

Category	Percentage
No LSG (n=242)	8%
1 LSG (n=188)	26%
2 LSGs (n=157)	40%
3 LSGs (n=51)	65%
4 LSGs (n=40)	85%
5 LSGs (n=2)	100%

% of respondents having used or exhausted crisis and emergency coping strategies in the thirty days prior to data collection

Legend:
- < 20%
- 20% - 39%
- 40% - 59%
- 60% - 79%
- > 80%
- Non-assessed mantika

Map labels:
- West
- South
- East
- Azzawya (40%)
- Tripoli (52%)
- Zwara (4%)
- Aljfara (16%)
- Almargeb (17%)
- Misrata (3%)
- Benghazi (22%)
- MEDITERRANEAN SEA
- 0 — 100 — 200 Kms

As is visible on the map, the highest percentages of respondents classified with crisis or emergency LCS scores were found in Tripoli (52% of respondents) and Azzawya (40%). These were also the mantikas where respondents were found to have the highest percentages of respondents with three or more sectoral needs, respectively 26% of respondents in Azzawya and 23% in Tripoli. Thus, the findings suggest that despite reliance on negative coping strategies, many respondents were still found to have multiple sectoral needs.

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Endnotes

1   Crisis Group Middle East and North Africa. "Steering Libya Past Another Perilous Crossroads", (March 2022). Accessed December 1, 2022. Available, here.
2   The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), "2022 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)", (December 2021). Accessed December 1, 2022. Available here.
3   United Nations Support Mission In Libya (UNSMIL), "Desperate and Dangerous: Report on the human rights situation of migrants and refugees in Libya", (December 2018). Accessed December 1, 2022. Available here.
4   Crisis Group Middle East and North Africa. "Steering Libya Past Another Perilous Crossroads", (March 2022). Accessed December 1, 2022. Available, here.

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