

Research Terms of Reference

Shelter Reconstruction Assessment

[LBY2108]

Libya

[January 2022]

[01]

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>)	21/09/2021 to 30/03/2022		
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 29/11/2021	6. Preliminary presentation: __/__/____	
	2. Start collect data: 05/12/2021	7. Outputs sent for validation: 01/03/2022	
	3. Data collected: 12/02/2022	8. Outputs published: 23/03/2022	
	4. Data analysed: 17/02/2022	9. Final presentation: 31 / 03 / 2022	
	5. Data sent for validation: 10/03/2022		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle)		
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	Milestone		Deadline
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	__/__/____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	__/__/____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	22/03/2022
	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
<input type="checkbox"/> Operational	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input checked="" 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 research aims to provide up-to-date information on practices and processes of reconstruction among the Libyan population (returnee and non-displaced) ¹ whose accommodation sustained damage during the armed conflicts that have accrued since 2011, in order to support an efficient, all-inclusive and participatory self-recovery process.			
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key factors enabling or hindering housing reconstruction among returnee and non-displaced households whose accommodation sustained damage during the armed conflict. 2. Gather information about local processes and practices of reconstruction used by the targeted population. 3. Gain knowledge about potential impacts of reconstruction on returnee and non-displaced households in terms of general health and protection status. 4. Identify the groups to be targeted and the potential areas of intervention for an effective participatory humanitarian response. 			
Research Questions	<p>PHASE ONE – Factors around reconstruction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. What are the factors enabling or hindering reconstruction for returnee and non-displaced Libyan households whose accommodation sustained damage during the conflict? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) How do these factors affect the reconstruction process? b) What are the (positive and negative) strategies adopted to cope with hindering factors? II. What are the typical local reconstruction practices? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is the reconstruction process effective and efficient? b) What are the intra-household dynamics when it comes to deciding on and implementing reconstruction? III. What is the impact of reconstruction on the d(by gender, age, and disability groups)? IV. Which (age, gender, diversity or other) groups are more/less likely to be able to reconstruct their accommodation if needed, and why? <p>PHASE TWO – Implication of shelter assistance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Based on the key enabling and hindering factors identified in the previous phase, what elements should humanitarian actors focus on, for a most effective action? And what action would be needed to influence such factors? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) What enabling factors could be strengthened? How? b) What hindering factors could be prevented/mitigated? How? 			

¹ For this assessment **A returnee** is someone who was displaced during or after 2011 and has since returned home. In order to be considered returnee, a household must also have returned to its baladiya of origin within the last two years

A **non-displaced** is then someone that have not been displaced by the conflict from the baladiya where they were living prior to 2011. This definition means that if they moved from the baladiya where they were living since 2011 for reasons other than the conflict (e.g., new job opportunity), they are still counted as non-displaced. Also, if they were displaced prior to 2011, they are counted as non-displaced in this survey.

	<p>II. Based on the reconstruction practices identified in the previous phase, what could be done to build back better?</p> <p>a) How could people build better/safer/more environmentally friendly houses?</p> <p>b) How could access to water/electricity networks be improved through reconstruction?</p> <p>III. Based on the vulnerable groups identified in the previous phase, which groups should be targeted for assistance, and how?</p> <p>IV. How and to what extent can the affected population actively participate in reconstruction projects led by development/humanitarian actors?</p>
Geographic Coverage	<p>The proposed research will cover, at minimum, two muhallas³ in Abu Salim (Tripoli), two muhallas in Benghazi, one muhalla in Tawergha and one muhalla in Derna, for a total of six locations assessed. The specific muhallas will be selected following the scoping exercise conducted ahead of data collection based on damage, displacement and reconstruction patterns.</p>
Secondary data sources	<p>Resources about the general context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights “Overview of Violations of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law During the Ongoing Violence in Libya”, September 2014, available here 2. IOM, “DTM Libya – Mobility Tracking: Methodology, Version 11”, 2017. Available here 3. IOM DTM LYB “IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 34 (November - December 2020)” February 2021, available here 4. IOM DTM LYB “IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37 (May - June 2021)”, August 2021, available here 5. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) “Humanitarian Response Plan - Libya”, January 2021, available here 6. SNFI Sector - Libya “Strategic Operational Framework” October 2021, available here <p>Resources specifically focusing on the assessed locations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Libya (DTM LYB), “Intention Survey of Tawergha IDPs”, May 2021, available here 2. Zaroug, Nihal “Tawerghans make desperate appeal to Libyan leaders as more families evicted”, December 2012, available here 3. Norwegian Refugee Council “Benghazi Assessment on Housing, Tenure Arrangements and Civil Documentation”, March 2018, available here 4. ACTED “Improving road safety in Benghazi’s post-conflict neighborhoods”, October 2018, Web page here 5. REACH “Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya, 1 June 2018”, available here

² “Build Back Better (BBB) is an approach to post-disaster recovery that reduces vulnerability to future disasters and builds community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and shock”

³ “Libya is divided into four types of administrative areas: 3 regions (admin level 1), 22. mantikas or districts (admin level 2), 100 baladiyas or municipalities (admin level 3), and. muhallas, which are similar to neighborhoods or villages (admin level 4).”

	<p>6. Libya Protection Sector “Update on the protection situation of IDPs from Derna”, January 2019, available here</p> <p>7. IOM DTM LYB “Derna Returnee Rapid Assessment” January 2019, available here</p> <p>8. REACH “Tripoli: Joint Rapid Situation Overview Libya, 21 September 2018” available here</p> <p>9. REACH “Abu Salim Area Based Assessment”, October 2021 available here</p> <p>Resources on shelter and reconstruction</p> <p>1. SNFI Sector - Libya “Strategic Operational Framework” October 2021, available here</p> <p>2. Libya Shelter & NFI Sector “Sector Strategy”, June 2021 available here</p> <p>3. Libya Shelter & NFI Sector “Need Analysis”, July 2021, available here</p> <p>4. Global Shelter Cluster “Shelter projects shelter in the middle east: 16 Case Studies”, available here</p> <p>5. Geomilie S. Tumamao-Guittap and Jennifer N. Furigay “Designing shelter programs that empower communities”, 2021, available here</p> <p>6. Global Shelter Cluster, Promoting Safer Building Culture Work Group, “Overview” web page here</p>			
Population(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Returnees
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"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
		Sampling method		Data collection method
Semi-structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Mapping focus group discussion for scoping exercise (Phase 0)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #): 4 (1 per assessed Baladiya)
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____
Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Survey with households collecting household level data (Phase I)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Simple random	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group discussion (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Stratified simple random	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Household interview (Target #): 180 (30 per location assessed)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Cluster sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Stratified cluster sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Direct observations (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #): 60 (10 per location assessed)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing		

Key informant interviews with municipal actors, community leaders and construction professionals (Phase I)	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 3 FGDs for household members collecting community level data (Phase II)	X Purposive X Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (Target #): 12 (2 per assessed location) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 4 Key informant interviews with municipal actors, community, and religious leaders (Phase II)	X Purposive X Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		X Key informant interview (Target #): 60 (10 per location assessed) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			
Target level of precision if probability sampling	N/A		N/A			
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: _ _	X	Report #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	X	Presentation (Final) #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: _ _
	X	Interactive dashboard #:1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	X	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 Specify which logos should be on outputs	REACH					
	Donor: ECHO, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)					
	Coordination Framework: Shelter & NFI Cluster					
	Partners: NRC					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

The Libyan state's current political and economic situation is a result of numerous socio-political events, intermediated by armed conflicts throughout the past decade. In February 2011, inspired by revolts in other Arab countries, especially neighbouring Egypt and Tunisia, violent protests broke out in Benghazi and spread to other cities, leading to escalating armed clashes that culminated in the fall of the state leader, Muammar Ghaddafi, in the October of the same year. Libya has since struggled to fully rebuild state institution and recover governance, while an increasingly protracted conflict has affected all regions of the country (West, South, and East), starting in Tawergha and expanding over the years to almost all

Libyan major cities, namely Benghazi, Derna, Sabha, Sirte, and most recently in Tripoli⁴. Armed conflict breaking out in highly populated regions inevitably resulted in mass displacements of the population living in affected areas. As a result of the continued fighting, the UN Refugee Agency estimates that more than 217,000 people have been internally displaced and approximately 1.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya⁵.

The latter part of 2020 and most of 2021 have been characterized by continuous peacebuilding and unification efforts, built on the peace agreement reached in October 2020.⁶ The agreement set in motion a peace process that is set to culminate in elections in December 2021.⁷ 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 country⁸. Indeed, IOM's Displacement Tracing Matrix (DTM) reports show a 24% reduction in the estimated number of IDPs between December 2020 and June 2021. However, against a noteworthy decline in new displacements, IOM DTM only reports a 6% increase in the number of returnees over the same period^{9,10}. The disproportion between displacement and return figures is likely due to the inability of some affected populations to return to their area of origin despite the de-escalation of armed conflict, and their decision to resettle elsewhere for multiple reasons, including security, social, and political factors.

According to the Shelter and NFI sector in Libya, damaged housing and infrastructure is playing a considerable role as a key barrier to return. In addition, among households who returned to their baladiya of origin, over 80% returned to their original houses but had then to face the burden of reconstructing their damaged house and re-establishing themselves in the community, often with little support. Economic hardship results in substandard or partially completed repairs, leading to dangerous, unhealthy and undignified living conditions¹¹. While displaced populations remain in need of immediate shelter support, longer term support for rehabilitation and reconstruction of dwellings is also a priority. Despite this, according to the Global Shelter Cluster, assistance from the humanitarian sector within the first year after a major conflict is likely to support no more than 1 out of 5 households who need support in repairing or reconstructing their damaged house. In the vast majority of cases, the cost and responsibility for the repair of their damaged houses is borne by the owners themselves. Therefore, assistance from the humanitarian sector should be seen as the exception rather than the principal path to recovery¹².

2.2 Intended impact

In a context of highly localized and severe damage to private buildings due to protracted conflict and limited humanitarian access to affected areas, crucial information gaps remain in Libya as to how returnee and non-displaced populations reconstruct damaged shelters and what is the best role for humanitarian actors in this process. In Libya, humanitarian actors do not have a shared understanding or consensus of the reconstruction process, and the tendency to act alone using established systems and donor-driven processes is amplified in the country due to the lack of centralized oversight and consistent governmental policies.

Against this backdrop, REACH, in collaboration with the Libya SNFI sector, proposes to conduct a shelter reconstruction assessment to inform the SNFI sector partners, and Libyan public and non-governmental actors about the key internal and external factors that enable or otherwise hinder the reconstruction process, and support their effort to provide suitable modalities of support to the affected populations. Information about the existing construction practices and capacities will also be collected to further enhance understanding of the existing systems and guide sector efforts towards effective

⁴ BBC News "Libya profile – Timeline" March 2021 (web page), available [here](#)

⁵ Conflict on Foreign Relations "Global Conflict Tracker" November 2021 (web page), available [here](#)

⁶ "Keeping a Libya Settlement on Track," International Crisis Group, January 2021, available [here](#).

⁷ Polat, Ferhat, "After a decade of turmoil, is peace within reach in Libya," Anadolu Agency, February 2021, available [here](#).

⁸ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) "Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021", December 2020, available [here](#)

⁹ IOM DTM LYB "IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 34 (November - December 2020)" February 2021, available [here](#)

¹⁰ IOM DTM LYB "IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37 (May - June 2021)" August 2021, available [here](#)

¹¹ SNFI Sector - Libya "Strategic Operational Framework" October 2021, available [here](#)

¹² Global Shelter Cluster, Promoting Safer Building Culture Work Group, "Overview" (web page), available [here](#)

assistance. The research also aims to understand vulnerabilities of the affected population, and help actors identify the groups who are most at risk of exclusion from the reconstruction process and are therefore most in need of assistance, as well as the potential areas of intervention.

The SNFI sector, NRC and REACH have jointly designed the methodological approach, including the geographical scope, in consultation with relevant local and international stakeholders. Data collection and analysis tools will be developed in close collaboration with the SNFI sector, who will lead the analysis and dissemination of findings with support from REACH.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The proposed research will target Libyan returnee and non-displaced populations across four baladiyas (administrative level 3) in the Western and Eastern region of the country, namely Abu Salim, Benghazi, Tawergha and Derna. To provide more granular data, within each baladiya, the assessment will focus on one or two muhallas, for a total of 6 muhallas. The specific muhallas will be determined by means of consultation with relevant local and international stakeholders, as well as through a scoping exercise to be conducted ahead of data collection. More information on the location selection process, as well as a brief overview of each assessed location can be found in section 3.2 below.

The assessment will adopt a mixed-method approach, encompassing both quantitative and qualitative components, and will be structured as follows:

First, a **scoping phase** will take place in November 2021, ahead of data collection. The SNFI sector, its partners and REACH, will contact the relevant municipalities to communicate the content, scope, and objectives of the assessment, as well as to initiate, wherever possible, a collaborative process with local public actors. Applying a participatory approach, the project aims to foster the active engagement of municipalities in the different phases of the research cycle, by involving them in the identification of locations/potential respondents to the assessment; the discussion of key findings; and by specifically targeting them as part of its dissemination strategy. In particular, one mapping Focus Group Discussion (FGD)¹³ will be conducted in each selected baladiya with municipal actors, government employees, and local non-government actors of mixed genders, roles, and affiliations to inform the selection of assessed muhallas; collect contextual information about the distribution and extent of damage, as well as the displacement dynamics in the baladiya, to supplement secondary data review on areas for which information is scarce; and contribute to informing the selection of respondents and Key Informants.

Following the scoping exercises, the assessment will enter its **first phase of data collection**, expected to take place between late November and December 2021. This phase will collect household-level information about the reconstruction process and the internal and environmental factors affecting it by interviewing households¹⁴ that have had their accommodations damaged and are non-displaced or returnees. To gather additional information about reconstruction process and environmental factors from a broader perspective, as well as identifying groups most likely to be unable to reconstruct their damaged accommodation, key informant interviews¹⁵ will be sampled from municipal councils, community leaders, and construction professionals. To capture both the direct experience of affected households and the broader information about environmental factors, this phase will adopt two methodologies of data collection:

- i) Quantitative, structured interviews: a minimum of 30 household surveys will be conducted in each assessed location, for a total of 180 interviews overall, collecting information about their experience of reconstruction (or lack thereof), as well as the relevant intra-household dynamics.

¹³ **Semi-structured data collection tool # 1** Mapping FGDs for scoping exercise (Phase 0)

¹⁴ **Structured data collection tool # 1** Survey with households collecting household level data (Phase I)

¹⁵ **Semi-structured data collection tool # 2** KIs with municipal actors, community leaders and construction professionals (Phase I)

- ii) Qualitative, semi-structured interviews: a minimum of 10 Key Informant Interviews (KII) will be conducted in each assessed location, for a total of 60 interviews overall, to gather knowledge around local reconstruction practices

Preliminary analysis of data collected during the first phase will inform the **second phase of data collection**, which is planned to take place between January and February 2022. During this second phase, the assessment will draw upon the information collected about the reconstruction process. This phase will aim to identify potential areas of intervention to strengthen positive factors, mitigate negative factors, and inform actors about what are the vulnerable groups most in need of assistance, and how to assist them. Moreover, the second phase will investigate the extent which the population sampled, is willing to actively participate in reconstruction projects led by development/humanitarian actors and local communities. The objective is to identify modalities of assistance and strategies that support existing processes and enable more self-recovery, with an increased focus on different vulnerable groups, looking into the “so what?”. This phase will rely on semi-structured data collection only; in particular, during the second phase of data collection REACH will conduct:

- i) 10 KIIs per location, for a total of 60 overall
- ii) 2 Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) per location, for a total of 12 overall (minimum), targeting the vulnerable groups identified through the previous phase

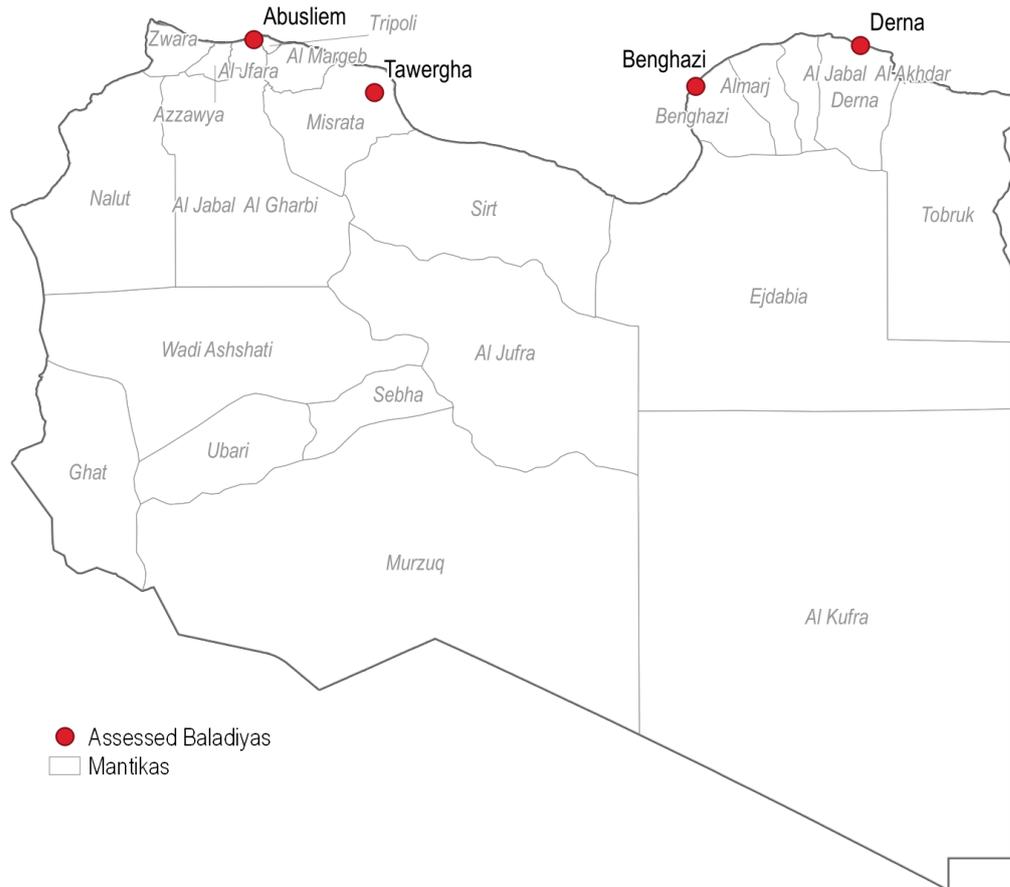
For both phases, respondents will be purposively selected in the areas covered by the assessment. Data collection is expected to take place in person, in line with COVID-19 safety protocols, as outlined in [IMPACT's SOPs for Data Collection during COVID-19](#), and in respect of the security situation in the assessed locations, whose developments will be closely monitored by REACH and its partners before and during data collection. In case the health situation deteriorates in the targeted locations due to spread of COVID-19 or any other reasons, in person data collection will no longer be feasible. For such instances, local actors have been contacted to provide lists of possible respondents and their contact information to conduct data collection. Such lists are available from previous mapping of damaged accommodations, and previous interaction with public figures, local actors, and governance.

3.2 Population of interest

3.2.1 Geographical coverage

The assessment will cover 4 baladiyas: Abu Salim and Tawergha in the West, Benghazi and Derna in the East, selected by the SNFI sector in collaboration with REACH. The four baladiyas have been grounds for armed conflicts in 2011, 2014, 2018 and 2020, and as such there is a higher concentration of buildings that have sustained damage in these areas. Within each of Abu Salim and Benghazi baladiyas, two muhallas will be targeted with this assessment. As for the much smaller baladiyas of Derna and Tawergha, only one muhalla in each will be selected. The targeted muhallas will be selected through scoping exercises based on both shelter damage and reconstruction.

Map 1: Geographical coverage



Abu Salim context

Abu Salim (located in the Tripoli mantika) can be characterized as two distinct areas: the Northern area is urban, with a dense population and relatively better living conditions and service infrastructure, while the Southern area is peri-urban, was significantly damaged by conflict and lacks functional service infrastructure. Tripoli has repeatedly witnessed armed conflict over the years, the most recent being the Libyan National Army's (LNA) offensive to capture the capital, in April 2019. Clashes and indiscriminate shelling continued in and around the capital for 14 months damaging and destroying health facilities, schools and water infrastructure, as well as people's houses. The Tripoli Offensive, which lasted until June 2020, placed the Southern municipalities of Tripoli, including Abu Salim, on the frontline, with severe consequences in terms of damage to houses, impact on service provision, and disruption of livelihoods. In the Tripoli rapid assessment, conducted by REACH following the armed conflict that broke out in the southern outskirts of Tripoli in 2018, 12 assessed muhallas, as well as the Al Fallah 2 camp for Tawergha IDPs, reported that shelters in their muhallas had been recently damaged, likely attributed to the sporadic shelling affecting random areas of the city. KIs near the frontlines in Mashroua Al Hadhba and Salaheddin, reported more extensive damage on the order of 50-250 shelters in each muhalla¹⁶. Findings of REACH Area-Based Assessment in Abu Salim suggest that a lack of financial resources allocated for the reconstruction of the Southern muhallas of the municipality, coupled with a large need for reconstruction of roads, buildings, and houses are the main challenges for recovering from the 2019-2020 conflict and the damages it caused.¹⁷

¹⁶ REACH "Tripoli: Joint Rapid Situation Overview Libya, 21 September 2018" available [here](#)

¹⁷ REACH "Abu Salim ABA", October 2021, available [here](#)

Tawergha context

Tawergha was the site of intense fighting during the 2011 Libyan Civil War, before it was captured and forcibly evacuated by anti-Gaddafi forces in August 2011. The city was subsequently categorised as a ghost town, abandoned by most of its residents and characterised by empty houses and streets¹⁸. There have been numerous reports¹⁹ of militias acting outside of the scope of the National Transitional Council²⁰, blocking the city's entrances and denying its former residents from returning, causing displacement of around 40,000 people to Tripoli, Benghazi, Ejdabia and other urban centers along the Libyan coast²¹. In 2018, a reconciliation agreement was signed that opened the door for the voluntary return of IDPs from across the country. However, the level of damage to the housing stock and essential infrastructure is considerable and is hampering the return process and the rebuilding of the community. Indeed, IOM DTM estimated that more than half of houses have been destroyed or heavily damaged. The majority of former Tawergha residents interviewed by DTM stated that their property in the town had been destroyed (63%) or was damaged (31%), while only 3% of respondents reported that their houses were intact. The recent intention survey of Tawergha IDPs conducted by IOM showed that the most reported factor preventing return was damaged housing or land (37%), while 94% of house owners interviewed for the same survey reported that their properties had been damaged or destroyed²². As highlighted by the Mayor of Tawergha during a recent shelter assessment, a further barrier for those wishing to return from the East is represented by the closure of the coastal road²³. The damage to public and private infrastructure has left the town inhabitable, and so far, only around 6,900 individuals have returned as of May 2021²⁴.

Benghazi context

In 2014, hostilities broke out in Benghazi city between the opposing armed groups Libyan National Army (LNA) and Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries (SCBR). The conflict lasted for 3 years, during which several residential areas were subjected to regular shelling and air attacks, which resulted in heavy damage to the infrastructure and forced displacement of population²⁵. In an assessment conducted by the Norwegian Refugee Council targeting displaced people and returnees in Benghazi, 30% of respondents were found to live in damaged buildings²⁶. Despite the existence of a return movement, a large number of shelters have not yet been fully reconstructed since the hostilities ceased. In Benghazi, due to the limited information available about the distribution and extent of damage to shelter in this baladiya, the scoping exercise will play a significant role in collecting data on this issue.

Derna context

Derna is a port city in eastern Libya, distinguished by its unique social fabric, a mixture of backgrounds from the Libyan East and West, all fused into one crucible in unparalleled harmony. This is a great feature in times of peace that created diversity, enriched culture, and dissolved "tribalism" among its components which gives the city a prevailing urban character. Following the events in Benghazi, armed conflict shifted further East to Derna city. The city was a scene for violence since 2014, targeted with airstrikes and land assault by LNA forces to eradicate opposing armed groups in the city. Since July 2017, the Eastern Libyan city has been subject to tight military encirclement and on 15 May 2018, the conflict in and around Derna escalated sharply, with rapid advances of the frontline, heavy armed group activity, and unprecedented levels of shelling²⁷.

¹⁸ Reuters "Men with guns still rule in Libya as return to 'ghost town' blocked" February 2018 (web page) available [here](#)

¹⁹ Zaroug, Nihal "Tawerghans make desperate appeal to Libyan leaders as more families evicted", December 2012, available [here](#)

²⁰ Sometimes named Transitional National Council, was the de facto government of Libya for a period during and after the Libyan Civil War.

²¹ IOM DTM LYB "Intention Survey of Tawergha IDPs", May 2021, available [here](#)

²² IOM DTM LYB "Intention Survey of Tawergha IDPs", May 2021, available [here](#)

²³ SNFI Sector - Libya "Strategic Operational Framework" October 2021, available [here](#)

²⁴ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Libya (DTM LYB), "Intention Survey of Tawergha IDPs", May 2021, available [here](#)

²⁵ United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights "Overview of Violations of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law During the Ongoing Violence in Libya", September 2014, available [here](#)

²⁶ Norwegian Refugee Council "Benghazi Assessment on Housing, Tenure Arrangements and Civil Documentation", March 2018, available [here](#)

²⁷ REACH "Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya, 1 June 2018", available [here](#)

A rapid assessment conducted by REACH following the conflict found that 8 of 11 assessed muhallas had sustained damage to shelters and residential areas²⁸. As of January 2019, around 1,300 families had returned to the city, and approximately 1,200 families remained to be displaced from Derna²⁹. At the time of writing, IOM DTM sets the figure for returnee households at 7,443³⁰. Overall, damage to housing structures in Derna was reported to be considerable, both for residential buildings and public infrastructure. Many buildings suffered varying degrees of damage, placing them in need of shelter rehabilitation³¹.

Within each of the four baladiyas listed above, one (in Derna and Tawergha) or two (in Abu Salim and Benghazi) muhallas will be selected, for a total of 6 assessed locations. The criteria for the selection of the specific muhallas to assess have been agreed with the SNFI sector and include:

- Extent of damage: the assessment will prioritize location where private houses have suffered significant damage due to the protracted conflict. However, due to the assessment's focus on reconstruction, areas where the extent of damage is such that no reconstruction is possible at the moment will be excluded from the scope
- Patterns of reconstruction: to capture the different experience of households who are in the process of reconstructing the house or have completed reconstruction, and households who have not initiated the reconstruction process, muhallas will be selected where the patterns of reconstruction are not completely homogeneous (i.e. where some houses have been fully reconstructed, some have been partially reconstructed/are currently being reconstructed, some have not been reconstructed)
- Patterns of displacement: as the assessment aims to capture the experience of both non-displaced and returnee populations and the relation between displacement and reconstruction, muhallas where both households that returned after being displaced and non-displaced households can be found will be prioritized

3.2.2 Population assessed

The proposed assessment will target two population groups: returnees and non-displaced. These groups are defined as follows:

- Returnee: Is someone who was displaced during or after 2011 and has since returned home. In order to be considered returnee, a household must also have returned to its baladiya of origin within the last two years.
- Non-displaced: "A non-displaced person is is then someone that have not been displaced by the conflict from the baladiya where they were living prior to 2011.

The rationale for selecting these population groups lies in the different situation that returnee and non-displaced populations face when it comes to ability to reconstruct a damaged house. Indeed, there may be hindering factors (be they social, economic, or political) that specifically apply to returnee households, which makes it important to distinguish between these population groups.

To complement the information collected at population group level by means of household surveys and FGDs, KIIs will be conducted with construction professionals, community leaders and municipal authorities. As such, the relevant levels of analysis will be i) household level, ii) community level, and iii) institutional level.

For this assessment, a household is defined as a number of people, often a family, living in the same house (or flat) under the same roof or in the same compound, which can include husband, wife, partners, children and other close relatives, who share food, resources, and livelihoods³².

²⁸ REACH "Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya, 1 June 2018", available [here](#)

²⁹ Libya Protection Sector "Update on the protection situation of IDPs from Derna", January 2019, available [here](#)

³⁰ IOM DTM LYB "IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37 (May - June 2021)" August 2021, available [here](#)

³¹ IOM DTM LYB "Derna Returnee Rapid Assessment" January 2019, available [here](#)

³² [Household dynamics in pastoral communities and implications for humanitarian aid interventions](#)

3.3 Secondary data review

For the secondary data review, previous assessments were utilized to provide preliminary information about the locations and the populations of interest. These resources are listed below:

Resources about the general context:

These resources informed the assessment design by providing insight into the history of conflict in the country in general, and in the targeted locations for the assessment in particular. Aside from that, population and displacement data were also extracted from these resources to guide methodology design, selection of the targeted locations and population of interest.

- BBC News “Libya profile – Timeline” web page [here](#)
- Conflict on Foreign Relations “Global Conflict Tracker” November 2021, web page [here](#)
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) “Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021”, December 2020, available [here](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights “Overview of Violations of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law During the Ongoing Violence in Libya”, September 2014, available [here](#)
- IOM, “DTM Libya – Mobility Tracking: Methodology, Version 11”, 2017. Available [here](#)
- IOM DTM LYB “IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 34 (November - December 2020)” February 2021, available [here](#)
- IOM DTM LYB “IDP and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37 (May - June 2021)”, August 2021, available [here](#)
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) “Humanitarian Response Plan - Libya”, January 2021, available [here](#)
- SNFI Sector - Libya “Strategic Operational Framework” October 2021, available [here](#)

Resources specifically focusing on the assessed locations:

These resources provided an overview of the targeted locations and assessed populations. The documents below include previous assessments conducted by REACH or other organisations that were reviewed to identify existing knowledge for each location and identify knowledge gaps to be covered by the new assessment.

- IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Libya (DTM LYB), “Intention Survey of Tawergha IDPs”, May 2021, available [here](#)
- Zaroug, Nihal “Tawerghans make desperate appeal to Libyan leaders as more families evicted”, December 2012, available [here](#)
- Norwegian Refugee Council “Benghazi Assessment on Housing, Tenure Arrangements and Civil Documentation”, March 2018, available [here](#)
- ACTED “Improving road safety in Benghazi’s post-conflict neighborhoods”, October 2018, Web page [here](#)
- REACH “Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya, 1 June 2018”, available [here](#)
- Libya Protection Sector “Update on the protection situation of IDPs from Derna”, January 2019, available [here](#)
- IOM DTM LYB “Derna Returnee Rapid Assessment” January 2019, available [here](#)
- REACH “Tripoli: Joint Rapid Situation Overview Libya, 21 September 2018” available [here](#)
- REACH “Abu Salim Area Based Assessment”, October 2021 available [here](#)

Resources on shelter and reconstruction:

By reviewing recent thematic publications, the assessment has been designed with the objective to fill existing knowledge gaps and produce information that is relevant to humanitarian actors working in the field of shelter and reconstruction. Resources listed under this point include strategic and programmatic documents published by the global and the Libya SNFI

sector, to inform the research design and the analysis and ensure the research is aligned to the Sector's strategy and objectives.

- SNFI Sector - Libya "Strategic Operational Framework" October 2021, available [here](#)
- Libya Shelter & NFI Sector "Sector Strategy", June 2021 available [here](#)
- Libya Shelter & NFI Sector "Need Analysis", July 2021, available [here](#)
- Global Shelter Cluster "Shelter projects shelter in the middle east: 16 Case Studies", available [here](#)
- Geomilie S. Tumamao-Guittap and Jennifer N. Furigay "Designing shelter programs that empower communities", 2021, available [here](#)
- Global Shelter Cluster, Promoting Safer Building Culture Work Group, "Overview" web page [here](#)

3.4 Primary Data Collection

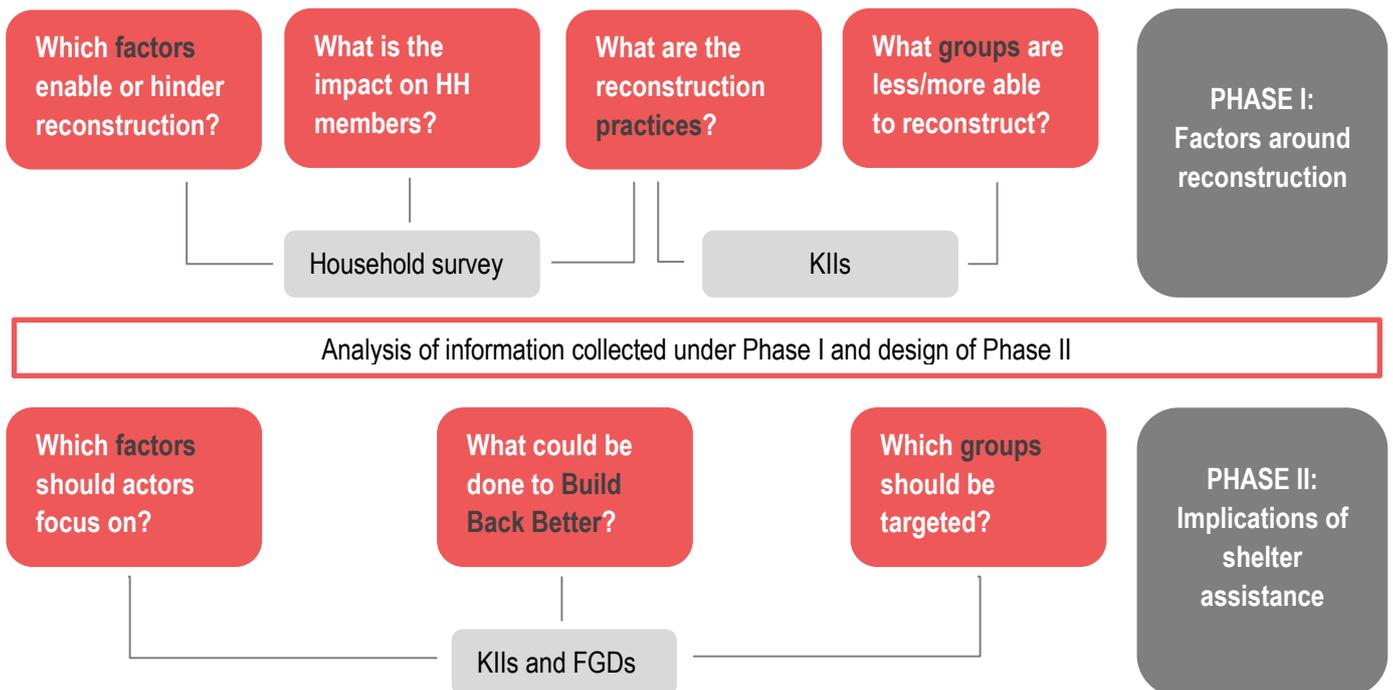
3.4.1 Methods of data collection

The proposed assessment relies on a mixed-method approach, which *"focuses on collecting, analysing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies. Its central premise is that the use of quantitative and qualitative approaches in combination provides a better understanding of research problems than either approach alone"*³³.

Indeed, the quantitative and qualitative components are intended to complement each other by providing comprehensive information with regards to the identified research questions. The diagram below shows how the different (quantitative and qualitative) elements of the study are expected to contribute to the research and sub-research questions. A more detailed overview of the methodology used for each component can be found below.

³³ Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2006). *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Figure 1: Methods of data collection feeding into each research question



A) PHASE 0: Scoping exercise

The scoping exercise will be conducted to identify the muhallas where the assessment will be implemented within each of the selected baladiyas. To this aim, one Mapping FGD (MFGD) will be carried out in each of the four baladiyas (Abu Salim, Tawergha, Derna and Benghazi) with city-level municipal authorities, including municipal council members and municipal government administrators during early to mid-December 2021. This MFGD will be used to identify areas' administrative boundaries, where relevant (i.e., where a clear mapping of muhallas boundaries is not publicly available), as well as to map patterns of damage, reconstruction, and displacement, to inform the selection of muhallas to be assessed.

The MFGD will be conducted by enumerators and field staff, with the support and supervision of the Assessment Officer. The session will follow a semi-structured guideline and will be recorded using pen and paper. Maps will be provided on which participants can draw and indicate muhallas boundaries and any other relevant information. The discussion will be led by the facilitator, and the discussion will be transcribed by the note taker.

B) PHASE I: Factors around reconstruction

The first phase of data collection is expected to take place between 5th December 2021 and 30th December 2021. During this phase, data collection will be conducted by means of household interviews and KIs.

1. Purpose and content

Household interviews

Household interviews will be conducted to explore the experience of returnee and non-displaced Libyan populations with regards to reconstruction of damaged houses. In particular, by including both households who have started/completed reconstruction and households who have not started this process, through this component, the proposed assessment primarily intends to investigate the factors that (positively or negatively) influenced the household's decision-making process,

as well as its ability to undertake reconstruction, and the coping strategies adopted at household level to cope with the identified hindering factors.

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the above-mentioned factors, the assessment will look at both internal and external factors, as shown in the box below. When looking at both internal and external factors, attention will be paid to both material and non-material factors. Within this latter group, the assessment will focus particularly on social cohesion and capital.

Box 1: Internal and external factors

Internal factors: Characteristics of the household/the household's situation that influence (positively or negatively) its decision to reconstruct.

These may include i) displacement status, area of displacement and movement intentions; ii) type, size and damage of accommodation; iii) household composition and characteristics; iv) employment status / livelihood opportunities; v) income and cash availability; vi) political/ethnic/tribal affiliation

External factors: Characteristics of the environment that facilitate or impede the reconstruction process.

These may include: i) availability and price of materials; ii) skilled human resources / labour supply; iii) access to financial networks; iv) availability of social support networks/connections; v) features of the legal framework; vi) functioning of markets; vii) support / position of municipality and government; viii) access to areas affected by damage; ix) security situation and concerns

After outlining the key factors influencing the household's ability or decision to reconstruct, the household survey will focus on the reconstruction process, investigating the common practices at local level with regards, for example, to

- i) Sources of funding
- ii) Average reconstruction cost (by level of damage)
- iii) Type and average cost of construction materials employed
- iv) Labour supply
- v) Reconstruction techniques
- vi) Modality of repair (self-help or hired labour / skills)

Within this section, the survey will also investigate the efficiency / effectiveness of the process, as well as the intra-household dynamics determining which members of the household are involved in the decision-making process, as well as in the reconstruction process itself, and how. Finally, households will be asked to describe the impact that reconstruction (or lack thereof) has on the different members of the household, with specific regard to consequences in terms of mental and physical health, livelihoods, education and child protection, and displacement.

Key Informant Interviews

During the first phase, KIIs will be conducted to contextual and/or add technical information to complement the data collected via the household survey. More specifically, KIIs will focus on the following dimensions:

- Reconstruction practices: by targeting municipal actors and construction professionals, the assessment aims to collect information on common local practices and dynamics related to reconstruction. While the dimensions covered under this point broadly reflect those already listed above under the household survey, the added value of conducting KIIs on this topic is that informants are expected to be able to provide i) general area information that goes beyond the limited experience of each individual household; ii) information about systems, rather than only outcomes (e.g. functioning of the construction labour market); iii) technical information that goes beyond the knowledge of the average household.

- Groups at risk of exclusion from the reconstruction process: municipal actors and community leaders will be asked to reflect on which groups are more likely to be unable to initiate and carry out reconstruction work on their house. The objective of this component is to identify potential vulnerable groups with regards to reconstruction specifically, therefore avoiding making preliminary assumptions of vulnerability. Data collected through KIIs will be triangulated with findings from the analysis of household data.

2. Sampling

Household surveys

REACH intends to conduct 30 household surveys per assessed location, for a total of 180 surveys overall. To determine the sampling size and composition, non-probability sampling methods were employed but minimum quotas of sub-groups were established for reconstruction status (quota layer 1) and displacement status (quota layer 2). Indeed, to reach the objectives stated in the previous section, households will be classified and sampled by the enumerators during data collection based on whether they have initiated / completed reconstruction, or if they haven't started the process at all. In addition, setting quotas for different displacement statuses aims to capture the experience of both households who fled their location of origin and then returned to their damaged house, and households who remained in their baladiya and had their house damaged during the conflict. Therefore, an overall quota of 50% returnee households will be set per location. To guarantee quotas are met, each enumerator will identify the categorization of the household, by following the sequence of questions in the data collection tool. Once category of household is identified, the enumerator will compare it against his/her individual targets. Table 1 below provides an overview of the sampling strategy per assessed location.

Key Informant Interviews

During the first phase of data collection, REACH intends to conduct a minimum of 10 semi-structured interviews per location, for a total of 60 interviews overall. Profiles targeted under this component will include municipal actors (including members of municipal councils and mukhtars), community/religious leaders, and construction professionals (workers and/or contractors).

Table 1: Sampling strategy – Phase I

Interview Type	Population – Construction status	Population – Displacement status	Abu Salim – location 1	Abu Salim – location 2	Tawergha	Benghazi – location 1	Benghazi – location 2	Derna	Total
HH interviews	HHs who have initiated the reconstruction process	Returnee	7	7	7	7	7	7	180
		Non-Displaced	8	8	8	8	8	8	
	HHs who have not initiated the reconstruction process	Returnee	7	7	7	7	7	7	
		Non-Displaced	8	8	8	8	8	8	
KIIs	Municipal Actors	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	3	60
	Community or religious leaders	N/A	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Construction professionals	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	3	

C) PHASE II – Implications of shelter assistance

The second phase of data collection is expected to take place between late-January and late-February 2022 and will focus on investigating the implications for shelter assistance of the information collected during Phase I, with the objective to identify potential areas of intervention and strategies to support and engage the affected population. To this purpose, preliminary analysis of collected data will be conducted during and immediately after the conclusion of Phase I and will inform the design of tools and the selection of respondents for Phase II. Data collection during Phase II will be conducted by means of KIIs and FGDs.

1. Purpose and content

While the precise content of FGDs and KIIs will be determined based on the analysis of findings from Phase I, it is expected that both methods of data collection will be used to collect qualitative information about the three research questions, albeit from different angles. In particular, FGDs will be conducted with the affected population groups identified in the previous phase, to gather first-hand information on the perspective of segments of the population particularly at risk of exclusion from the reconstruction process and to foster a participative approach in reflecting on different strategies of intervention. KIIs will be conducted with knowledgeable individuals (profiles to be determined) to better understand process and opportunities at area / community level. Overall, the second phase of data collection will aim to:

- Isolate and prioritize entry points for humanitarian action in the reconstruction process, i.e. understand what elements, among the enabling and hindering factors identified in Phase I, provide the best opportunity for high-impact, efficient interventions aimed at either strengthening or preventing / mitigating them, as well as identify concrete strategies to influence such factors.
- Based on the current reconstruction practices and techniques identified, understand how humanitarian assistance can support affected populations to improve construction standards through the recovery process. This component is inspired to the *Building Back Better* approach, which has been developed in reference to “post disaster recovery to encourage communities and stakeholders to rebuild beyond the pre-disaster state for safer, more sustainable and resilient communities”.³⁴
- Understand how humanitarian actors could target the groups most at risk of exclusion from the reconstruction process, to ensure that support reaches all affected population groups (*Building back more inclusively*³⁵) and that these actively participate in reconstruction projects led by humanitarian actors.

2. Sampling

Key Informant Interviews

During Phase II, REACH intends to conduct a minimum of 10 semi-structured interviews per assessed location, for a total of 60 interviews overall. While the specific profiles of respondents will be determined at a later stage, following the analysis of data from the first phase and the design of the second part of data collection, these will include at minimum municipal actors and community representatives.

Focus Group Discussions

To complement the information gathered through KII, REACH intends to conduct a minimum of 2 FGDs per location, for a total of 12 FGDs overall. Each focus group will be composed by 5 participants. While the specific profiles of FGD participants will be determined based on the groups identified as potentially vulnerable during Phase I, considerations related to research inclusivity will be taken into account during the selection process, to ensure that data collection is respectful, rigorous, and the experience of sub-groups at risk of exclusion is duly represented. In particular, a gender balance will be sought in both

³⁴ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDDR), “Building Back Better in Post-Disaster Recovery”, 2017, available [here](#).

³⁵ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDDR), “Building Back Better”, 2018, available [here](#).

the composition of the sample and the enumerators/facilitators; questions and probes will be specific and clear, avoid ambiguity, and will be phrased in a culturally appropriate language; and, in the respect of the Do No Harm principle, all participants will be above 18 years old, i.e. will be old enough to provide legal consent.

For both Phase I and Phase II, the minimum number of interviews per location was determined purposively and with the objective of achieving data saturation. FGD participants and Key Informants will be purposively selected through snowballing and through REACH and its partner CSOs network, the SNFI sectors' members' networks, as well as through collaboration with the relevant municipalities. Due to the non-probability sampling methods employed, as well as the purposive selection of participants, findings for this assessment shall be considered as being indicative only.

REACH aims to conduct data collection in person. To this purpose, it will monitor the security situation in the assessed locations and will remain up to date as for the most recent developments with regards to the spread of COVID-19. For in-person data collection to take place, explicit, case-by-case consent will need to be provided by all persons involved in the data collection (enumerator / facilitator, interviewee / participant, interpreters, note takers and any other staff). Data collection will be carried out in the respect of standard requirements to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including i) availability of medical-grade masks, sanitisers and handwashing facilities and ii) minimum distance of at least two meters between all persons involved.³⁶ In addition, before the KII / FGD takes place, all persons involved will be required to provide a declaration stating that they have not had any COVID-19 symptoms (e.g. coughing or fever), nor have had any contact with (suspected) COVID-19 cases, in the 30 days prior to the interview.

3.4.3 Tools

All tools have been designed by REACH in close collaboration with the SNFI sector based on secondary desk review and consultations with key stakeholders.

The tool for the **household survey** will consist of a structured survey. The questions will be displayed through the survey platform KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLS Form. The interviewer will read the questions to the respondent and enter the answers directly in the KoBo platform. Surveys will be uploaded to REACH servers daily.

The tools for both **FGDs and KIIs** will consist of guidelines for semi-structured interviews / discussions. For the KIIs in Phase I, and as there are two different population groups (first the municipal, community, or religious actors and the second is the construction professionals), two different tools will be designed to capture the different experiences and perspectives for each group adequately. The tools will be in printed format with sufficient space for enumerators and potential note-takers to leave notes and transcribe as much as possible. In both cases, enumerators and facilitators will not collect nor record any Personal Identifiable Information (PII). Completed forms will be emailed to the Tripoli-based Assessment Officer REACH staff in Tunis. Once receipt is confirmed, the enumerator's copy will be destroyed. Interviews will be translated into English by the REACH Assessment Officer with support from the Project Officer.

3.5 Data processing and analysis

3.5.1 Triangulation/briefing and debriefing of enumerators

Before data collection starts, enumerators will receive comprehensive training facilitated by REACH and conducted by the data collection organization's focal point. The focal points will have received training directly from REACH. The overall training process will consist of the following steps:

³⁶ WHO. "Coronavirus – prevention", available [here](#).

1. At least one focal point per organization will attend an in-person training conducted by REACH field staff. The training will encompass the following modules:
 - Scope, content, and methodology of the assessment.
 - Ethics of data collection: The guiding principles of ‘do no harm’, confidentiality, and respect will be presented during the training. Cultural and gender considerations, and how to deal with these dynamics during interviews, will also be discussed. Focal points will be trained on how to obtain the informed consent of all respondents prior to conducting the interview. Enumerators will be reminded to respect both the voluntariness and gratuitousness of participants, as well as the respondent’s anonymity.
 - Techniques of data collection: Household surveys, KIIs, FGDs, and mapping FGDs.
 - Content of the different tools: all focal points and enumerators will be provided with explanations on the reasons and intentions for the inclusion of certain questions, nuances of vocabulary and wording, and referral pathways.
3. Focal points will then relay the training received to their enumerators in live sessions. Training materials will be provided to aid the training. Whenever possible, REACH staff will attend these trainings to ensure all topics are covered.
4. Enumerators will be requested to take a short quiz administered by REACH using KoBo to ensure comprehension of key topics.
5. Enumerators will also be requested to do and submit a practice survey using the tool.

3.5.2 Data cleaning and analysis

Data collection will be carried out by enumerators hired by REACH partner local organisations. Enumerators will report to team leaders, who, in turn, will report to REACH field staff in Tripoli and Benghazi and REACH Assessment Officer in Tripoli, who will be responsible for general data collection monitoring and supervision and data processing. More specifically;

- REACH field staff will monitor data collection progress and targets
- REACH Assessment Officer will monitor the data management plan and progress of data collection in light of the targets, translate transcripts, do an initial data quality check of submitted qualitative and quantitative data and then conduct a second quality check and work on the data cleaning, to conduct follow-ups within a maximum of three days after receiving the data

Data from the **household surveys** will be collected via the KoBo Toolbox platform, using the ODK Android application. Survey data will be uploaded from the field and stored on the KoBo server. Data checking and cleaning will take place daily during the period of data collection, and will include the identification of outliers, correct categorization of “other” responses, and the removal and / or replacement of incomplete or inaccurate records. Hence, the data cleaning checks will be done in alignment with [the IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist](#). Data cleaning and checking will also entail the deletion of surveys which contain discrepancies that cannot be corrected. All changes to the dataset will be documented in a data cleaning log maintained in excel and published alongside the final clean dataset. Data checking will be systematized through a script produced in R. The Assessment Officer will identify any issues in ongoing data collection whilst checking and cleaning data, reach out to the designated contacts for enumerator teams and work through them to try and resolve any contradictory or problematic data points.

Due to the indicative nature of findings, no significance tests will be conducted. Analysis will consist of descriptive statistics only.

Qualitative data from the **KIIs and FGDs** will be collected by enumerators using Word documents. REACH field staff will be responsible for debriefing enumerators and sending finalised transcripts to the Assessment Officer, who will ensure that all qualitative data is translated into English and that the data is reviewed for quality as it comes in, so that timely feedback can be provided to the field teams if needed. Review of qualitative data will be done in alignment with [the IMPACT Minimum Standard Checklist for Semi-Structured \(Qualitative\) Data Processing and Analysis](#). To ensure relevance of data and

facilitate timely follow-ups if necessary, enumerators will be required to submit collected data within three days after data collection (if the internet connection allows it). In order for qualitative interviews and Focus Group Discussions to be accepted, enumerators will have to fill in a short debriefing form on KOBO after every session.

The Assessment Officer will be responsible for analyzing the qualitative data. As a first layer of analysis, the Assessment Officer will use the data saturation and analysis grid to record all discussion topics and points on an ongoing basis. Once data collection has been completed, key findings will be developed based on the identified topics and points. A second layer of qualitative analysis will be done through NVivo. NVivo allows for thematic coding within and across transcripts to identify key trends across population groups and locations (a code being a word or phrase that summarises or captures the essence of a portion of data). For this analysis, the data saturation and analysis grid will be used to form the initial codebook, facilitating further analysis as needed. The Nvivo analysis will result in the construction of a data saturation grid exported to Excel, which identifies the type and frequency of themes arising in qualitative interviews and monitors the level of saturation for each theme.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design...	Yes/ No	Details if no (including mitigation)
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity?	Yes	
... 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.?	No	The sampling strategy for the quantitative survey does not allow for direct prevention of inclusion of these groups. However, no respondents will be asked directly about sensitive topics, and respondents can always opt to not answer specific questions. Special care will be taken to make sure the tool adheres to Do No Harm principles.
... 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	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Research Design and Data Unit, SNFI Sector, field staff, Head of Humanitarian Unit	Country Coordinator
Supervising data collection	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Head of Humanitarian Unit, field staff, Operations Manager	Country Coordinator
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Head of Humanitarian Unit, Senior Database Officer, HQ Research Design and Data Unit	
Data analysis	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Head of Humanitarian Unit, Senior Database Officer, HQ Research Design and Data Unit, SNFI sector, field staff	Country Coordinator
Output production	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Head of Humanitarian Unit, Senior Database Officer, HQ Reporting Unit, SNFI sector	Country Coordinator
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Coordinator, Head of Humanitarian Unit, Senior Database Officer, SNFI sector	
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Research Department, Head of Humanitarian Unit	Country Coordinator
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Research Department, Head of Humanitarian Unit, Country Coordinator, Operations Manager	

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

5. Data Analysis Plan

The Data Analysis Plan is published separately and can be accessed [here](#).

6. 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	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X 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	Libya Shelter 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	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		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 (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes