

MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2022 KEY FINDINGS OVERVIEW

MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN LIBYA

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 aggravated by conflict centred around important strategic and economic resources.¹ The most recent armed fighting, and the worst in years, happened in Tripoli in August 2022 between supportive groups of the rival governments.²

Libya's protracted conflict has impacted the lives of many residing in Libya. **According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 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.³ These needs differ in magnitude and severity across the humanitarian sectors and population groups of different regions of origin, nationalities, and regions within Libya.⁴

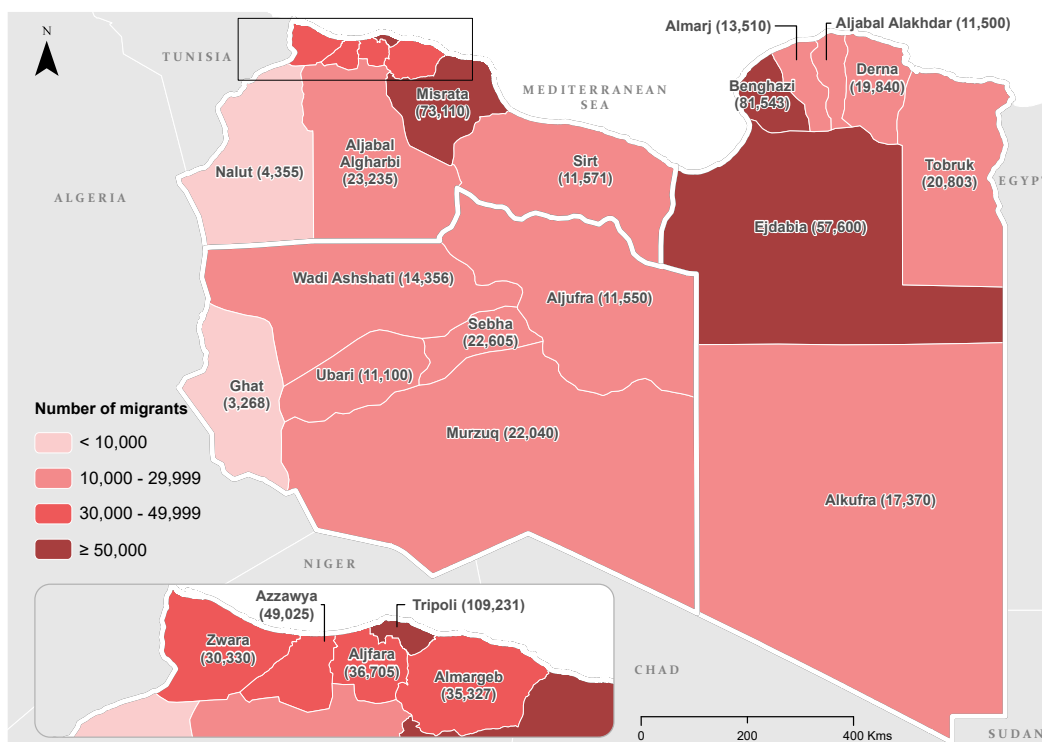
Despite the continuing tension, Libya remains a destination and transit country for refugees and migrants. Some intend to settle in Libya, mainly due to its job opportunities, and others consider Libya as a transit country to reach a safer destination.⁵

Refugees and migrants in Libya remain subject to several human rights violations, including arrest and detention in inhumane conditions, forced labour, torture, and sexual violence.⁶

Libya's constantly evolving political, economic, and social landscapes, in addition to the hard-to-reach characteristics of refugees and migrants in Libya, have resulted in humanitarian information gaps on the needs of these groups in urban areas across Libya. Taking into account the information gaps, REACH, on behalf of UNHCR, and with the support from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and extensive input from all active sectors and working groups in Libya, conducted the fourth Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) among refugees and migrants in Libya. The MSNA informed the 2023 Humanitarian Overview and, more generally, aims to support a more evidence-based humanitarian response.

This brief report presents the key findings of both the refugee and the migrant sub-components, giving an overview of the humanitarian needs identified across several sectors, the severity of needs, and the experiences of refugees and migrants in Libya. All other publications related to the 2022 Refugee and Migrant MSNA can be found [here](#).

Total number of refugees and migrants in Libya as of August 2022, per mantika⁷



Total number of migrants in Libya as of August 2022:

679,974

Total number of UNHCR-registered refugees in Libya as of August 2022⁸:

42,900

Methodology

Both the refugee and the migrant components adopted a forty-minute individual-level quantitative structured survey conducted in person and via the phone. The questionnaire covered all humanitarian sectors active in Libya, respectively Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI), Food Security, Education, and Health as well as indicators related to Cash and Markets and livelihoods. Data collection took place between June 20 and August 31, 2022. In this MSNA, UNHCR-registered refugees and migrants were assessed separately in two sub-components considering that UNHCR registration might impact refugees' access to humanitarian services, and due to other assumed differences in the experiences of refugees and migrants in Libya.

Refugee sub-component

A total of 680 refugees of nine different sampled nationalities were interviewed in seven mantikas. 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. However, 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.

Migrant sub-component

The assessment was conducted in ten mantikas and covered four different regions of origin, surveying 1110 migrants. This MSNA used the International Organisation for Migration's definition of a migrant and thus defined it as "a person who moves away from their place of usual residence [...], temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons"⁹ and the sample thus also include UNHCR-registered refugees. The regions of origin of the respondents were West and Central Africa, East Africa, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Southern and Eastern Asia. Quota-based sampling was employed to ensure a robust cross-section of the assessed population, with quotas based on assessed mantikas and regions of origin of respondents. Samples were drawn from population figures in the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Migrant Report Round 40 (December-January 2022).

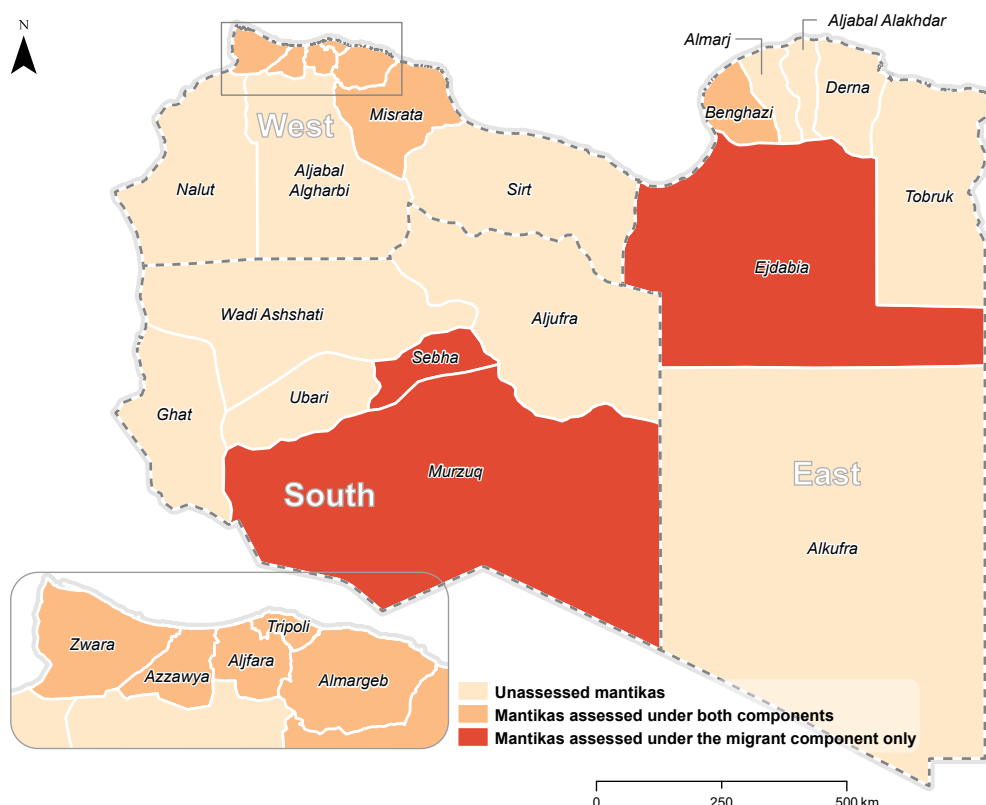
Limitations

Due to the hard-to-reach characteristics of the respondents, non-statistically representative sampling methods were applied, and thus the results of the MSNA are indicative only. In addition, and although the female respondent quota was achieved, due to the small sample interviewed, gender analysis should only be considered broadly indicative. **Lastly, comparison between the two different components of the MSNA is highly indicative due to the differences in methodologies.**

More information on the methodology can be found in the [Methodology Overview](#) on the REACH Repository.

Assessment coverage

Coverage of the Refugee and Migrant MSNA



Number of assessed refugees per country of origin

Syria	191
Sudan	178
Eritrea	59
Somalia	56
Ethiopia	55
Palestine	52
South Sudan	50
Iraq	22
Yemen	17

Number of assessed migrants per region of origin

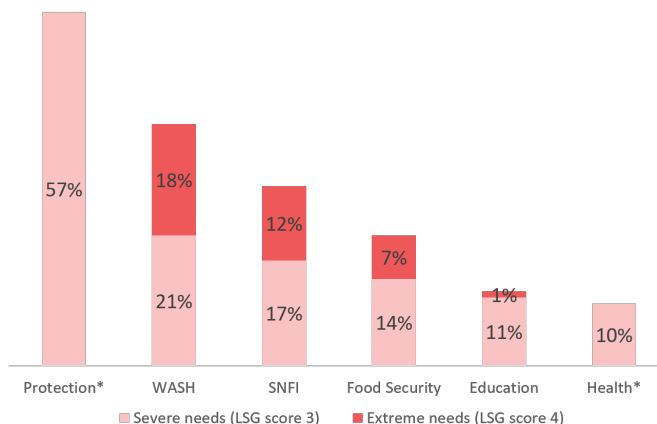
West & Central Africa	519
MENA	390
Southern Asia	101
East Africa	100

MIGRANT SUB-COMPONENT

% of respondents per Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) severity score

4 Extreme	31%
3 Severe	39%
2 Stress	28%
1 None/minimal	3%

% of respondents per sectoral Living Standard Gaps (LSG), by sector

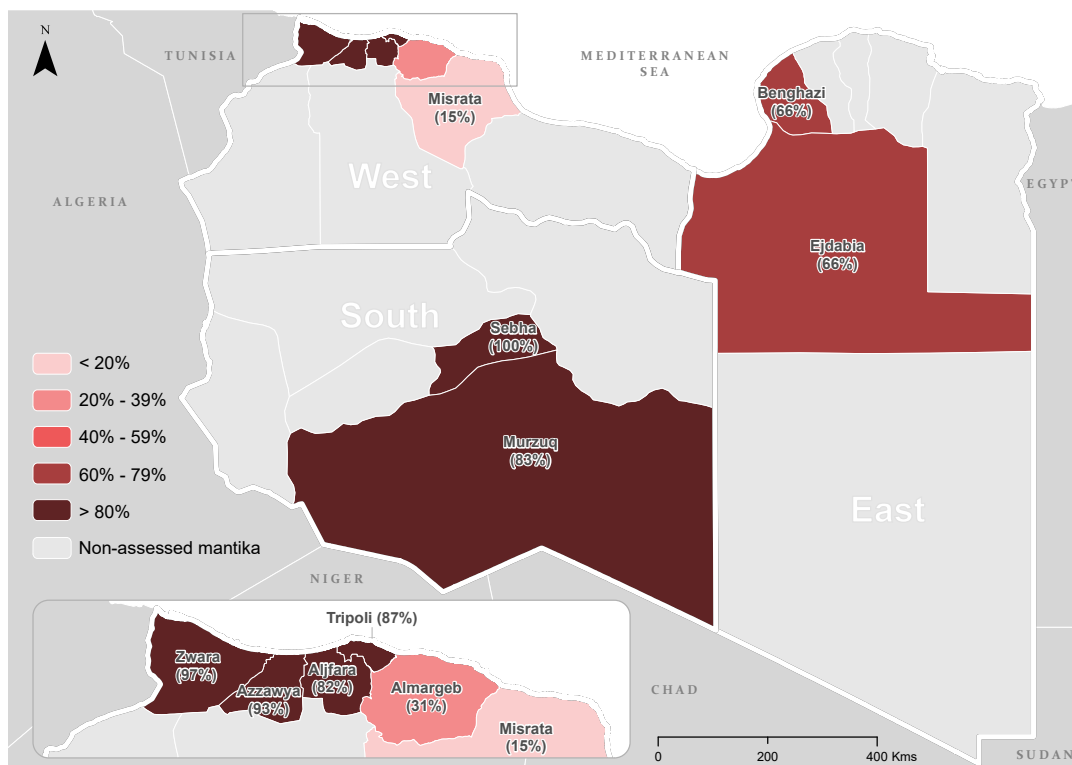


70% of respondents was found to have multi-sectoral needs, with 31% of respondents being classified with extreme needs.

The **Multi-Sector Needs Index (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](#).

* It was not possible to be classified as having an extreme health or protection needs due to the MSNA not capturing health and protection prevalence indicators.

Magnitude and severity of needs per region in Libya



% of respondents with multi-sectoral needs (MSNI severity score of 3 or 4), per mantika

The **South of Libya** was found to be the region with the highest percentage of **respondents in need** (MSNI scores of 3 or 4): 91% of respondents in the South was classified in need, against 69% in the West and 66% in the East.

When looking at the number of **concurring sectoral LSGs** (LSG scores of 3 or 4), the percentage of respondents with three or more sectoral needs was found to be highest among respondents in the **West of Libya** (35%), followed by the South (29%), and the East (17%).

% of respondents per number of sectoral needs, per mantika

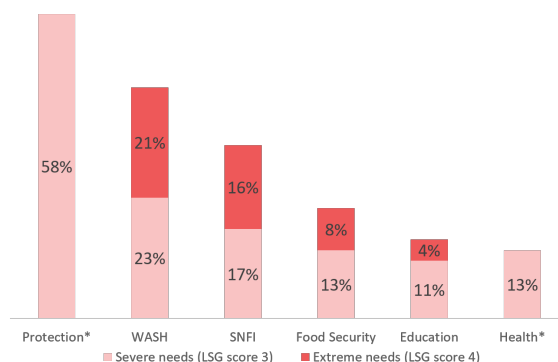
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	3 or more sectoral needs
Azzawya (West Libya)	7%	20%	67%	7%	74%
Zwara (West Libya)	3%	36%	55%	6%	61%
Aljfara (West Libya)	18%	21%	34%	27%	61%
Sebha (South Libya)	0%	69%	31%	0%	31%
Murzuq (South Libya)	17%	54%	24%	4%	28%
Tripoli (West Libya)	14%	60%	25%	1%	27%
Benghazi (East Libya)	34%	48%	16%	2%	18%
Ejdabia (East Libya)	34%	50%	14%	2%	16%
Misrata (West Libya)	86%	13%	1%	0%	1%
Almargeb (West Libya)	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%

WASH needs were found to be driven by respondents reporting not having had enough water to meet cooking, personal hygiene, and drinking needs in the 30 days prior to data collection. Possibly, power cuts and relatively high water prices exposed residents to the risk of not being able to cover their water needs.¹⁰

Magnitude and severity of needs in the West

Pockets of high needs among respondents (MSNI scores of 3 or 4) were also found in the mantikas in the West. A high proportion of respondents in need was found in Zwara (97%), Azzawya (93%), Tripoli (86%), and Aljfara (82%). When looking at the needs profiles in the West, 35% of respondents was found to have three or more sectoral needs. This percentage was found to be particularly high in Azzawya, Zwara, and Aljfara.

% of respondents per sectoral need in the West of Libya, by sector



* It was not possible to be classified as having an extreme health or protection needs due to the MSNA not capturing health and protection prevalence indicators.

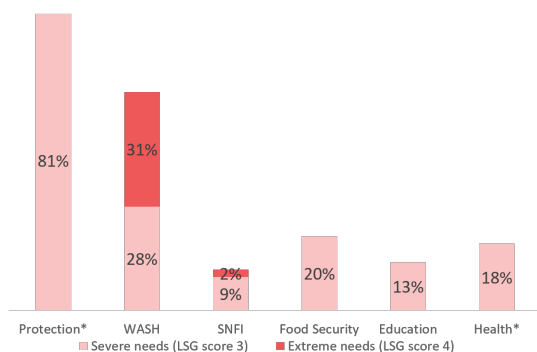
• Findings suggested a relatively unique needs profile among respondents in Aljfara; 64% of respondents was found to have food security needs as opposed to 21% of respondents overall. **Food security needs were found to be mainly driven by poor and borderline Food Consumption Scores (FCS)**, indicative of a lack of access to sufficient nutritious food. It should be noted that for this MSNA the FCS data was collected on the individual, not a household level.

• The findings suggest that pockets of high needs (MSNI scores of 3 or 4) **in certain western mantikas might be partially attributed to a challenging socio-economic situation**. For instance, in Zwara and Azzawya, respectively 31% and 25% of respondents reported *not* relying on work as a source of income, in contrast to 10% overall (in total, respondents could indicate up to three main sources of income). Instead of relying on work, respondents in these mantikas reported relying on, among others, money of family members, savings, or government subsidies. The findings suggest that limited sustainable livelihoods, both among respondents in the West (as is visible in the graph on the next page) and overall, might result in higher needs.

Magnitude and severity of needs in the South

Protection and WASH were found to be the sectors driving the high proportions of respondents with needs observed in the South: 81% of respondents was found to have protection needs and 58% of respondents WASH needs. To better understand the drivers of the sectoral needs, see page 5 and 6.

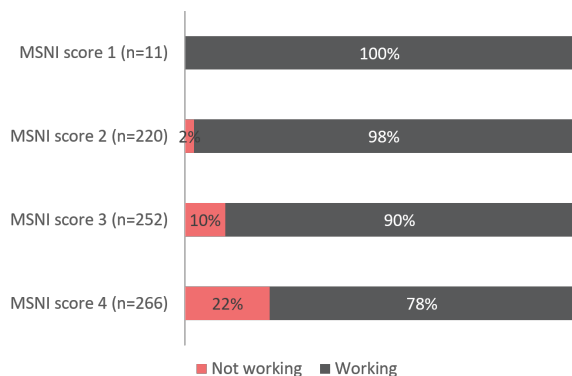
% of respondents per sectoral need in the South of Libya, by sector



* It was not possible to be classified as having an extreme health or protection needs due to the MSNA not capturing health and protection prevalence indicators.

The percentage of respondents in need (MSNI scores of 3 or 4) was found to be especially high in Sebha, where all respondents were found to be in need. Most respondents were found to have protection needs, which was driven by 95% of respondents reporting obstacles to access legal documentation and mentioning that this lack of documentation having prevented access to basic services in the three months prior to data collection. In addition, 92% of respondents was found to have WASH needs, with 28% of respondents being classified with a severe and 64% an extreme WASH needs.

% of respondents in the West per MSNI, by respondents reported working as a source of income



Magnitude and severity of needs respondents' regions of origin

% of respondents per MSNI severity score, by region of origin

	1	2	3	4	In need
East Africa	0%	15%	30%	55%	85%
West and Central Africa	2%	24%	44%	30%	74%
MENA	4%	31%	38%	27%	65%
Southern Asia	5%	44%	22%	30%	51%

The highest percentage of respondents in need (MSNI scores of 3 or 4) was found among respondents from East Africa (85%), followed by respondents from West and Central Africa (74%). When looking at the number of sectoral needs, over half of respondents from East Africa and nearly a third of respondents from West and Central Africa were found to have three or more sectoral needs, indicating complex needs profiles. West and Central African respondents were commonly found to be in need, despite a common use of livelihood coping strategies (LCS). Respectively, 69% of East African respondents and 49% of West and Central African respondents was classified as having crisis or emergency LCS scores due to a lack of resources in the 30 days prior to data collection. This might indicate that these respondents are less likely able to mitigate the impact of potential shocks and stressors.

% of respondents per number of sectoral needs, by region of origin

	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	3 or more sectoral needs
East Africa	15%	31%	47%	7%	54%
West and Central Africa	26%	42%	26%	6%	32%
MENA	35%	42%	21%	2%	23%
Southern Asia	49%	31%	21%	0%	21%

In addition to analysing the number of concurring sectoral needs, the overlap between concurring sectoral needs per the respondents regions of origin can provide an idea of the needs profiles that are common among migrants in Libya. The most common needs profile consisted of a protection need only - indeed, 12% of respondents had needs only in the area of protection.

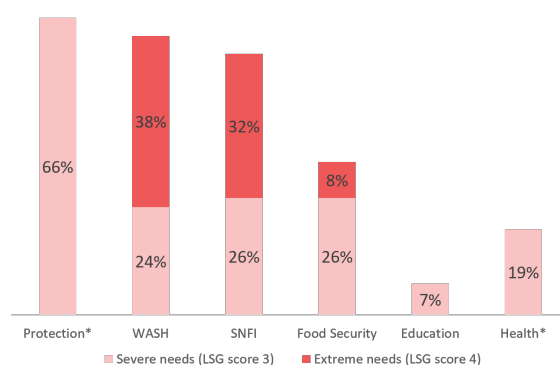
Most common needs profiles (i.e., combinations of concurring LSGs), by % of respondents per region of origin

Sectors	Food Security	Protection	SNFI	WASH
Overall (12%)* No LSGs (30%)		✓		
East Africa (22%) No LSGs (15%)		✓	✓	✓
West and Central Africa (16%) No LSGs (26%)		✓		
MENA (13%) No LSGs (35%)		✓		
Southern Asia (5%) No LSGs (49%)	✓	✓		

* Note that 30% of respondents did not have any LSGs; considering this, the most common profile thus consists of no sectoral needs.

Magnitude and severity of needs among respondents from East Africa

% of East African respondents per sectoral Living Standard Gaps (LSG), by sector



* It was not possible to be classified as having an extreme health or protection needs due to the MSNA not capturing health and protection prevalence indicators.

High needs among respondents from East Africa were found to be driven by a combination of sectoral needs. **The most common sectoral needs among East African respondents were found to be protection (66%), WASH (62%), and SNFI (58%).** As is visible in the most common needs profile table above, 22% of East African respondents was found to have needs in all these three sectors concurrently.

- Among East African respondents, 38% was found to have an *extreme* WASH needs compared to 18% overall. **Findings suggest extreme WASH needs were driven by respondents reporting not having access to a sanitation facility whatsoever and/or not having had enough water to meet their drinking needs** in the thirty days prior to data collection.
- Close to one-third (32%) of East African respondents was categorised with *extreme* SNFI needs, compared to 12% overall. These needs were found to be primarily driven by respondents reporting being homeless, living in a substandard shelter type or in a shelter that is either completely destroyed or is extremely damaged.
- In comparison to respondents from other regions of origin, **East African respondents were found to have relatively complex needs profiles.** The findings suggest that the **complex needs profiles among East African respondents might be caused by a relatively low percentage of respondents reporting to depend on work** as one of their main sources of income. Among East African respondents, 81% reported relying on work as one of their sources of income, compared to 91% among respondents from the MENA and West and Central Africa and 95% among respondents from Southern Asia. Following employment, East African respondents most frequently reported to rely on government subsidies (11%) and savings (7%).
- The percentage of respondents reporting depending on work might be relatively low for several reasons. Firstly, the Libyan labour market might not be accessible to all migrants; the 2021 MSNA qualitative findings indicated that speaking Arabic is a required skill for many jobs.¹¹ **Among East African respondents, the percentage of respondents not speaking Arabic was found to be 67%**, compared to 36% overall. Among East African respondents who were found to have three or more sectoral needs (n=54), this percentage rose to 80%. Secondly, the percentage of respondents depending on work might be low because not all East African respondents might be interested in finding (permanent) employment since they consider Libya a transit country along their migration route.¹² The percentage of respondents reporting intending to leave Libya in the six months following data collection was found to be the highest among respondents from East Africa (29%).

Most common sectoral needs and drivers

% of respondents found to be in need, by sector

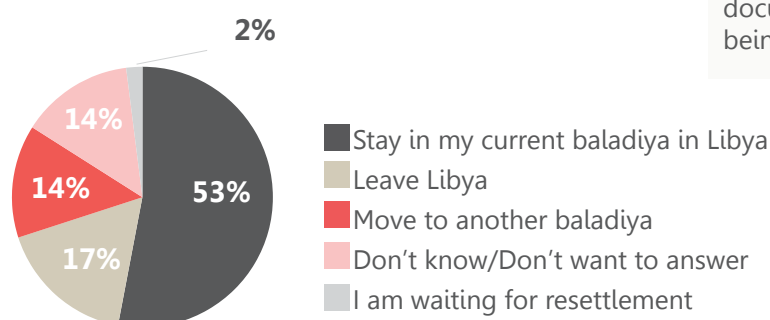
Sectors	Score 3 (Severe needs)	Score 4 (Extreme needs)	Overall	Not classified*
Protection	57%	not applicable**	57%	6%
WASH	21%	18%	39%	5%
SNFI	17%	12%	30%	2%
Food security	14%	7%	21%	19%
Education	11%	1%	12%	0%
Health	10%	not applicable**	10%	7%

* Per sector, respondents were either found to have a need, no need, or they were not classified. Not classified means that a respondent did not provide enough information to determine whether they were in need in a particular sector.
 ** It was not possible to be classified as having an extreme health or protection needs due to the MSNA not capturing health and protection prevalence indicators. Ideally, MSNA findings are triangulated with relevant secondary sources on morbidity prevalence for the health sector and security incidents on area levels for the protection sector.

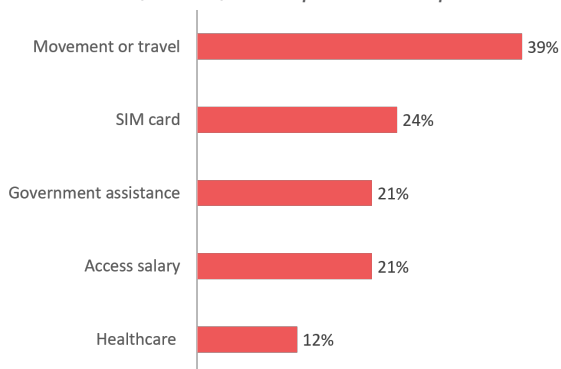
57% of respondents was found to have protection needs

- **Protection needs were found to be the most common sectoral LSG;** 57% of respondents was found to have a protection need. Overall, 12% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of a protection need only and 45% was found to have a needs profile consisting of multiple sectoral needs, including protection.
- As mentioned previously, the findings suggest that needs in this sector were mostly driven by the inaccessibility of basic services in the 3 months prior to data collection due to a reported lack of required legal documentation. Overall, 63% of respondents reported facing at least one obstacle to obtain their legal documentation.
- Overall, the most reported obstacles obtaining legal documentation were unfamiliarity with the procedure (35%), the procedure being expensive (9%), or too complicated/long (8%). Unfamiliarity with the procedure was found to be the most reported obstacle in all mantikas except in Sebha and Aljbara. In Sebha the most reported obstacle was not qualifying for documentation (49%) and in Aljbara the procedure being complicated and long (29%).

Respondents' movement intentions for the six months following data collection, by % of respondents

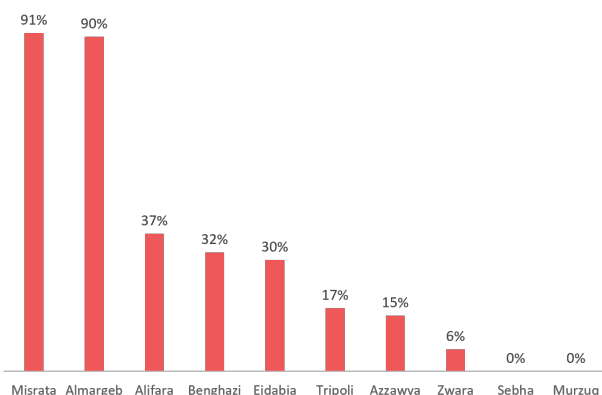


Top five essential services and commodities reported as being inaccessible due to a lack of documentation in the three months prior to data collection Findings relate to a subset of respondents reporting having experienced obstacles accessing legal documentation (n=733). Multiple choice question.



Respondents from East Africa and Southern Asia were found to report slightly different essential services and commodities as being inaccessible due to a reported lack of documentation. Among respondents from East Africa, 19% reported being unable to access assistance from humanitarian organizations and among respondents from Southern Asia, 17% reported being unable to access banking services due to not having the required legal documentation.

% of respondents reporting the Libyan authorities as part of their support network



The proportions of respondents reporting the Libyan authorities to be among their support network was notably high in Almargeb and Misrata, while the proportions of respondents with protection needs were comparatively low. Further analysis could be considered to assess the role of different types of social support networks and their link with access to legal documentation among migrants in Libya.

39% of respondents was found to have WASH needs

WASH needs were found to be the second most common sectoral LSG; 39% of respondents was found to have a WASH need.

WASH needs were found to often co-occur with other needs; only 2% of respondents was found to have a needs profile consisting of WASH needs only. The most common needs profiles that include WASH were WASH and protection (8%) and WASH, protection, and SNFI (8%).

- Needs in this sector were found to be mostly driven by a reported lack of sufficient water to meet needs (i.e., cooking, personal hygiene, and drinking) and/or a reliance on unimproved or no sanitation facilities. Overall, 27% of respondents reported not having had enough water in the thirty days prior to data collection to meet their needs; 15% reported insufficient water access to cover cooking and personal hygiene needs and **11% reported insufficient water access to cover drinking needs.**
- WASH LSGs were found to be particularly high in Sebha where 92% of respondents was found to have a WASH need. Needs were found to be driven by 87% of respondents reporting not having had enough water to cover their cooking, personal hygiene, and/or drinking needs in the thirty days prior to data collection. The findings suggest that **in Sebha the inability to cover water needs might be partially caused by having limited or no access to water from the public network.** In Sebha, 69% of respondents reported not having any access to water from the public network in the seven days prior to data collection, in comparison to 4% overall. In Sebha, nearly two thirds of respondents reported depending on bottled water as their primary source of *drinking* water.

% 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 region

	Drinking	Cooking	Personal Hygiene
East	6%	5%	4%
West	11%	13%	15%
South	31%	4%	26%

- The second driver of WASH needs was found to be a reported reliance on unimproved sanitations facilities. Overall, 14% of respondents reported relying on a pit latrine without slab, a hanging toilet, or a bucket toilet and 9% reported having access to no sanitation facility altogether. The percentage of respondents reporting having no access to a sanitation facility whatsoever was found to be particularly high in Azzawya and Zwara, where respectively 37% and 27% of respondents reported having no access to a sanitation facility.
- These findings hint at a lack of/damage to critical physical infrastructure in these mantikas, which might be further reflected in the comparatively high proportions of respondents in Zwara and Azzawya reporting living in unfinished/unclosed buildings and their shelters showcasing heavy damage or being destroyed (see page 8). However, further analysis is necessary to assess this potential link.

30% of respondents was found to have SNFI needs

- **SNFI needs were found to be the third most common sectoral LSG**; 30% of respondents was found to have an SNFI need. SNFI needs were found to often co-occur with other sectoral needs, only 3% of respondents had a needs profile consisting of an SNFI need only. The most common needs profile that include SNFI was WASH, protection, and SNFI (8%).
- **Needs in this sector were found to be mostly driven by respondents reporting living in a shelter with medium or heavy damage or in a completely destroyed shelter.** Overall, 15% of respondents reported living in a shelter that suffered from medium damage and 9% reported living in a completely damaged or destroyed shelter. These shelter conditions might induce health and/or security threats for the tenants, affecting their overall standards of living. The second driver of SNFI needs was found to be 15% of respondents reporting living in a shelter type classified as sub-standard.

% of respondents reporting medium and heavy damage to their shelter and the % of respondents reporting living in a substandard shelter type, by mantika

	Medium and heavy damage	Substandard shelter type
Azzawya (West)	68%	45%
Zwara (West)	52%	45%
Aljara (West)	50%	7%
Ejdabia (East)	24%	18%
Murzuq (South)	17%	0%
Tripoli (West)	16%	12%
Benghazi (East)	15%	9%
Almargeb (West)	0%	12%
Misrata (West)	0%	1%
Sebha (South)	0%	0%

12% of respondents was found to have an education need

Education was found to be the **fifth most common sectoral LSG** of respondents overall; 12% of respondents was found to have an education need. The percentage of respondents found to have an education need is presented as a percentage of the overall sample which is done in order to aggregate all sectoral needs into the MSNI. When only looking at respondents with school-aged children in their household in Libya, this percentage was found to be 32%.

	No education LSG (n=280)	Education LSG (n=131)
West and Central Africa (n=162)	59%	41%
MENA (n=165)	68%	32%
Southern Asia (n=30)	83%	17%
East Africa (n=54)	87%	13%

- Needs in this sector were found to be driven by respondents reporting having at least one school-aged child in their household in Libya not enrolled in formal school. Overall, 4% of respondents with school-aged children in their household in Libya was found to have a needs profile consisting of an education need only and 28% was found to have a needs profile consisting of different sectoral needs, including education.
- Among respondents reporting having at least one child in their household *not* enrolled in formal school (n=131), 84% reported that the child(ren) had not been enrolled for more than two years at the time of data collection. The most reported **reasons for non-enrolment** were documentation issues of the parents and economic hardship. The findings suggest that documentation and education needs often co-occur, among respondents with an education need, 72% was found to have a protection need as well.

Movement intentions

Despite the important prevalence and severity of needs, **67% of respondents reported intending to stay in Libya** for the next 6 months following data collection. Among respondents intending to stay in Libya (n=742), **the lack of income and job opportunities in the home country (62%) or the presence thereof in Libya (42%) were reportedly the main factors motivating their decision to stay**, suggesting the weight of economic considerations in respondents' decision-making. These findings suggest that, while Libya remains an attractive destination for labour migration, work conditions for non-Libyans may be poor.¹³

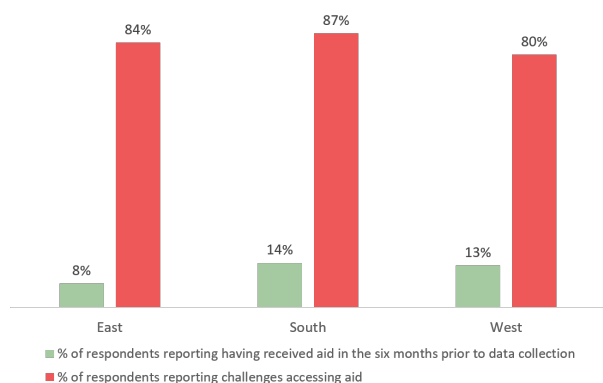
Among respondents reporting relying on work (n=1004), only 17% reported having permanent employment with regular and predictable pay and only 9% reported having written contracts. In addition, 82% of respondents reported facing several challenges at work. The most reported challenges were long working hours (40%), physically demanding and exhausting work (36%), and salaries that do not cover basic needs (33%). Lastly, among respondents who reported working for someone else (n=777), only 3% reported being enrolled in any social security or pension contribution schemes. This might indicate limited financial security and/or legal protection in case of a workplace conflict or termination of employment.

Accountability to affected populations

12% of respondents reported having **received humanitarian assistance** in the 6 months preceding data collection.

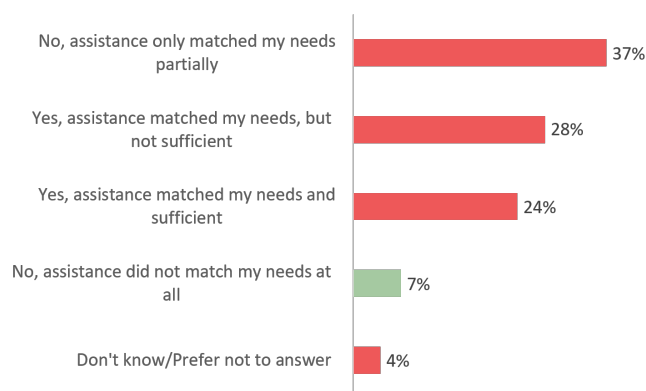
11% of respondents in need (MSNI severity score of 3 or 4) reported **having received any type of humanitarian assistance** in the 6 months preceding the assessment.

% of respondents reporting having received assistance in the six month prior to data collection and the % of respondents reporting barriers to receiving assistance



Overall, 18% of respondents reported *not* having experienced barriers while receiving humanitarian assistance. The most reported barriers were the assistance not being available (43%), respondents not knowing how to access assistance (33%), and the mode, timing, or location of the distribution of aid impeding respondents' access (7%).

% of respondents perceiving received assistance to be matching their needs, in terms of type and scope of assistance *Findings relate to a subset of respondents reporting having received humanitarian aid in the six months preceding data collection (n=113)*



Three most preferred means of receiving information:

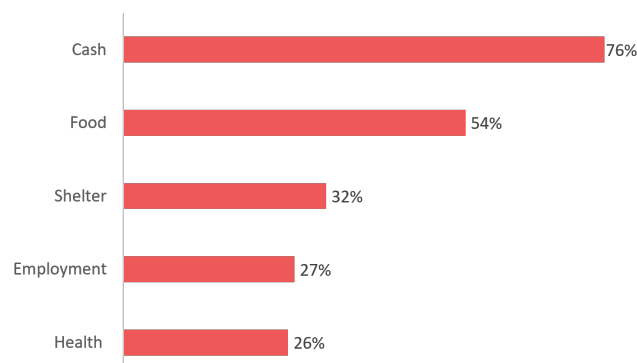
- Face to face (49%)
- Telephone (38%)
- Television (11%)

Three most preferred means of providing feedback:

- Face to face communication with an aid worker either at home or at another venue (29%)
- Face to face communication with a member of the community (20%)
- Phone call (18%)

Top five most reported priority needs

Respondents could select up to three priority needs.



Access to cash was found to be the most reported need across all migrants' region-of-origin groups. Respondents reporting cash as a priority need (n=835), reported wanting to use cash for food and water (65%), rent (55%), and remittances (44%).

• **Respondents' reported need for cash to spend on remittances seems to correspond to the reported economic motivations for coming to, and intending to stay in, Libya** (see Movement intentions), and is further reflected by data from the IOM Displacement Monitoring Matrix (DTM), according to which migrants' families back in countries-of-origin often rely on remittances as a primary source of income.¹⁴ Among the respondents reporting debt (n=416), 20% reported taking on debt to be able to send remittances to their home country. This might indicate that respondents' incomes are not just meant to access basic needs, but also to sustain access to basic needs among family members back in countries of origin.

• **Cash was the most commonly reported priority need in all mantikas except Sebha.** In Sebha, the most reported priority need was water (69%). The common experience of water as a key priority need among respondents in Sebha seems to triangulate with the high proportion of respondents in Sebha reporting a lack of access to sufficient water to meet needs (87%), and might relate to the majority of respondents (69%) reporting not having been able to access the public network in the seven days prior to data collection.

REFUGEE SUB-COMPONENT

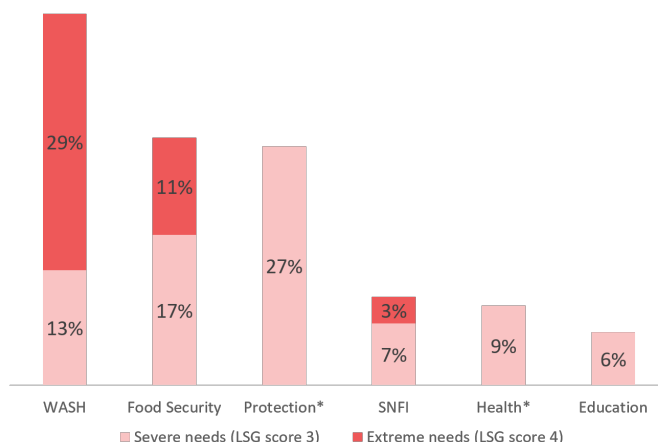
% of respondents per Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) severity score

4 Extreme	37%
3 Severe	27%
2 Stress	33%
1 None/minimal	3%

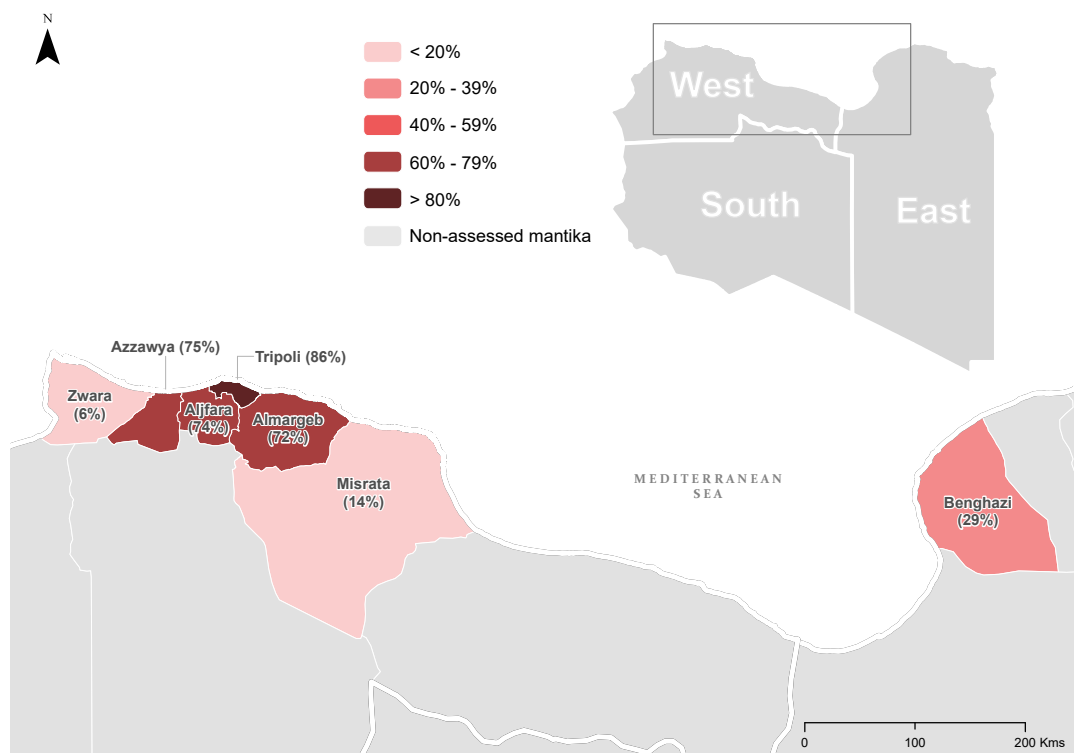
64% of respondents was found to have multi-sectoral needs, with 37% of respondents being classified with extreme needs.

* It was not possible to be classified as having an extreme health or protection needs due to the MSNA not capturing health and protection prevalence indicators.

% of respondents per sectoral Living Standard Gaps (LSG), by sector



Magnitude and severity of needs per mantika in Libya



% of respondents with multi-sectoral needs (MSNI severity score of 3 or 4), per mantika

% 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%
Aljara (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%

Overall, 64% of respondents was found to be in need (MSNI score of 3 or 4). The assessed mantikas with the highest percentages of respondents found in need were **Tripoli** (86%), **Azzawya** (75%), **Aljara** (74%), and **Almargeb** (72%). Extreme needs were particularly commonly found among respondents in Azzawya (56% of respondents), Tripoli (54%), and Almargeb (54%). The aforementioned mantikas also had highest percentages of respondents with three or more sectoral needs.

- **The drivers of needs were found to differ per mantika.** The main drivers of the needs in the four aforementioned mantikas with the highest proportion of respondents in need were found to be WASH and/or protection in Tripoli, Azzawya, and Almageb, and food security in Aljbara.
- **Findings suggest that a lack of stable employment is one of the main underlying factors contributing to the high proportion of respondents with multi-sectoral needs.** The percentage of respondents reporting to depend on daily labour, and thus whose income streams might not be stable nor predictable, was found to differ among the different mantikas. Respondents reporting to depend on daily labour or temporary employment were more often found to have multi-sectoral needs (MSNI of 3 or 4). The mantikas with the highest percentages of respondents in need, respectively Azzawya, Tripoli, Almageb, and Aljbara, were also found to be the mantikas where respondents most frequently reported relying on daily labour.

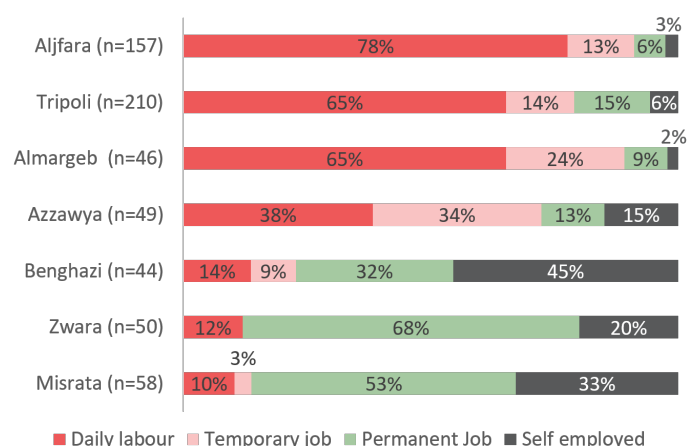
Magnitude and severity of needs per respondents' nationality

% of respondents per severity of needs (MSNI), 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%

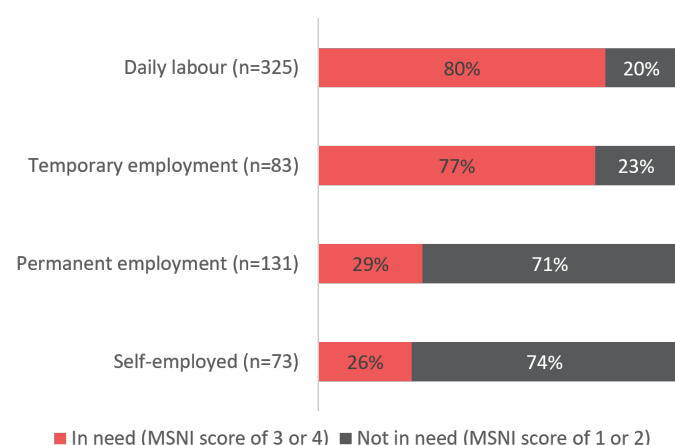
% of respondents per job type, by mantika

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).



% 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).



Respondents from Yemen (n=17) were most often found to be in need, with 29% found to have severe and 37% extreme needs. Needs among Yemeni respondents were found to be mostly driven by WASH needs; the percentage of Yemeni respondents reporting not having had enough water to meet drinking needs in the thirty days prior to data collection was found to be 65%. In terms of numbers of sectoral needs, the majority of Yemeni respondents was found to have either one or two sectoral needs (mainly WASH and protection). However, the sample size for this nationality is too limited to draw conclusions and additional research is needed to substantiate these findings.

% of respondents per number of sectoral needs, per 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%

Respondents from Syria, Palestine, and Iraq were least often found to be in need. The findings suggest that this might be partially attributable to a **smoother integration process** as a result of the linguistic and cultural similarities between people from the Levant and Libya.

Most common needs profiles, by % of respondents per nationality

	Food Security	Protection	WASH
Overall (10%)* <i>No LSGs (36%)</i>			✓
Eritrea (19%) <i>No LSGs (8%)</i>			✓
Ethiopia (18%) <i>No LSGs (18%)</i>			✓
Iraq (32%) <i>No LSGs (45%)</i>			✓
Palestine (12%) <i>No LSGs (52%)</i>			✓
Somalia (18%) <i>No LSGs (13%)</i>	✓		✓
South Sudan (22%) <i>No LSGs (20%)</i>	✓		
Sudan (8%) <i>No LSGs (41%)</i>		✓	✓
Syria (8%) <i>No LSGs (52%)</i>		✓	✓
Yemen (10%) <i>No LSGs (6%)</i>		✓	✓

* Note that 36% of respondents did not have any LSGs; considering this, the most common profile thus consists of no sectoral needs.

Whereas comparison between the refugee and migrant sub-components is discouraged, the root causes of higher numbers of concurring sectoral needs among refugee and migrant respondents from East Africa might be similar. **Refugee respondents from East Africa were found to more heavily depend on daily labour.** Findings suggest that high dependence on daily labour among East African respondents might be caused by a relatively higher percentage of East African respondents reporting not speaking Arabic. In addition, and as mentioned previously, East African respondents might not be interested in finding permanent employment since they consider Libya a transit country along their migration route.¹⁵ The percentage of respondents reporting intending to leave Libya in the six months following data collection was found to be the highest among respondents from East Africa as is visible in the table below.

Respondents' movement intentions for the six months following data collection, by % of respondents per nationality

	Leave Libya	Waiting for resettlement	Stay in Libya	Don't know
Ethiopia	78%	13%	7%	2%
Eritrea	66%	2%	15%	17%
Somalia	59%	5%	32%	4%
Yemen	53%	24%	0%	24%
South Sudan	52%	8%	34%	6%
Sudan	43%	34%	9%	14%
Syria	41%	31%	17%	10%
Iraq	18%	36%	18%	27%
Palestine	13%	13%	63%	10%

Most common sectoral needs and drivers

% of respondents found to be in need, by sector

Sectors	MSNI score 3 (Severe needs)	MSNI score 4 (Extreme needs)	Total in need	Not classified*
WASH	13%	29%	42%	5%
Food Security	17%	11%	28%	10%
Protection	27%	not applicable**	27%	8%
SNFI	7%	3%	10%	11%
Health	9%	not applicable**	9%	3%
Education	6%	0%	6%	0%

* Per sector, respondents were either found to have an LSG, no LSG, or they were not classified. Not classified means that a respondent did not provide enough information to determine whether they had an LSG in a particular sector.
** It was not possible to be classified as having an extreme health or protection LSG due to the MSNA not capturing health and protection prevalence indicators. Ideally, MSNA findings are triangulated with relevant secondary sources on morbidity prevalence for the health sector and security incidents on area levels for the protection sector.

42% of respondents was found to have WASH needs

- **WASH needs were found to be the most common sectoral LSG;** 42% of respondents was found to have WASH needs. The reported inability to access sufficient water to meet cooking, personal hygiene or drinking needs in the thirty days prior to data collection was found to be the main driver of WASH needs among respondents.
- **Over a quarter of respondents reported not having had enough water in the thirty days prior to data collection to cover their drinking needs.** Water insecurity in Azzawya, Almargeb, and Tripoli appeared further reflected in a relatively high percentage of respondents mentioning water as a priority need, as shown by the table on the next page.
- **The second driver of WASH needs was found to be related to sanitation and hygiene;** 27% of respondents indicated not having access to a hand washing facility equipped with soap and 26% reported issues with their sanitation facility. The most commonly reported issues with the respondents' sanitation facilities were that the accessible facilities were in bad conditions or not working (12%) and having to share facilities with more than five people outside the family (11%).

% of respondents per WASH indicator

	No access to sufficient amounts of drinking water in the thirty days prior to data collection	Water as a priority need	Primary source of drinking water
Azzawya (West)	51%	39%	Public network (56%) & bottled water (39%)
Almargeb (West)	50%	46%	Public network (94%)
Tripoli (West)	37%	18%	Public network (45%) & bottled water (48%)
Aljfara (West)	17%	15%	Public network (69%)
Misrata (West)	5%	0%	Bottled water (97%)
Zwara (West)	4%	2%	Bottled water (94%)
Benghazi (East)	2%	16%	Bottled water (84%)

The findings suggested a possible link between livelihoods, sustainable incomes, and FCS: Nearly half (41%) of respondents who reported relying on daily labour (n=325) was found to have a poor or borderline FCS. Among respondents who reported having a permanent job (n=131) or being self-employed (n=73), only 2% and 0% had a poor or borderline FCS, respectively.

% of respondents classified with borderline and poor FCS scores and the % of respondents reporting to rely on daily labour, by mantika

	Poor or borderline FCS	Reliance on daily labour
Aljfara (West)	45%	78%
Tripoli (West)	34%	65%
Azzawya (West)	25%	37%
Almargeb (West)	9%	65%
Benghazi (East)	8%	14%
Zwara (West)	2%	12%
Misrata (West)	0%	10%

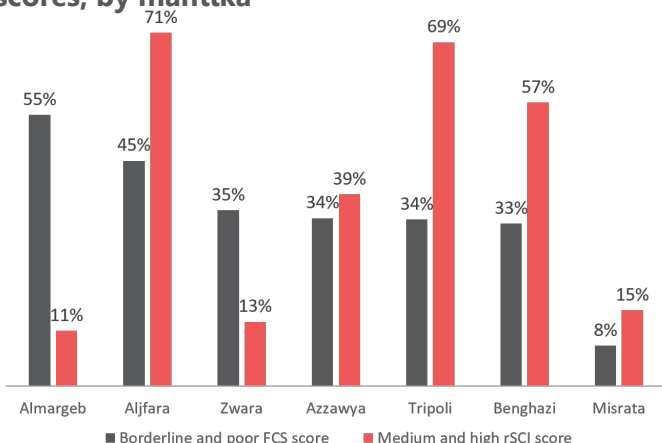
28% of respondents was found to have food security needs

- **Food security needs were found to be the second most common sectoral LSG**; 28% of respondents was found to have a food security need. Food security needs were mainly driven by respondents presenting poor or borderline Food Consumption Scores (FCS), indicative of a lack of access to sufficient nutritious food. Overall, 16% of respondents were found to have borderline FCS and 10% were found to have poor FCS.
- As is visible in the graph below, the findings suggest that **many respondents might only be sustaining their food intake through engagement in erosive coping strategies**. Overall, the most reported consumption-based reduced Coping Strategies (rCS) employed in the seven days prior to data collection were a reliance on less preferred and less expensive food followed by borrowing food. Even in locations where the majority of respondents was found to have an acceptable FCS, such as Aljfara and Tripoli, a common use of consumption-based coping strategies indicates that respondents might only be able to sustain their access to sufficient food through engagement in those negative coping strategies.

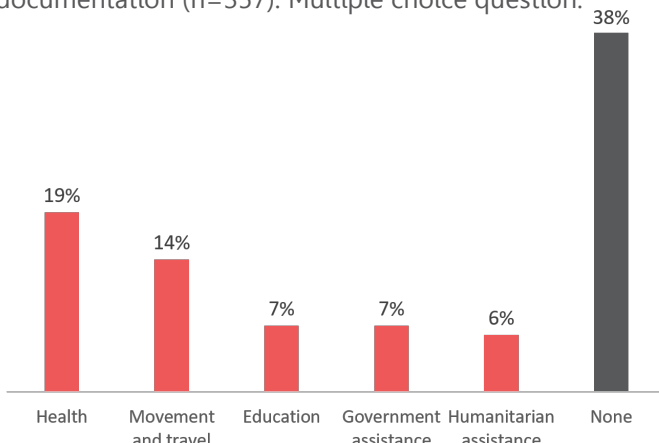
27% of respondents was found to have a protection need

- **Protection needs were found to be the third most common sectoral LSG**; 27% of respondents was found to have a protection need. Protection needs appeared to be primarily driven by obstacles to accessing legal documentation and the consequent inability to access basic services in the three months prior to data collection.
- **Nearly half of all respondents reported at least one obstacle accessing their legal documentation**. The most commonly reported barriers were not being familiar with the process (24%) and the procedure being complicated and long (8%). The most reported barriers were found to differ much among respondents in different mantikas.

% of respondents classified with borderline and poor FCS scores and medium and high rSCI scores, by mantika



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.

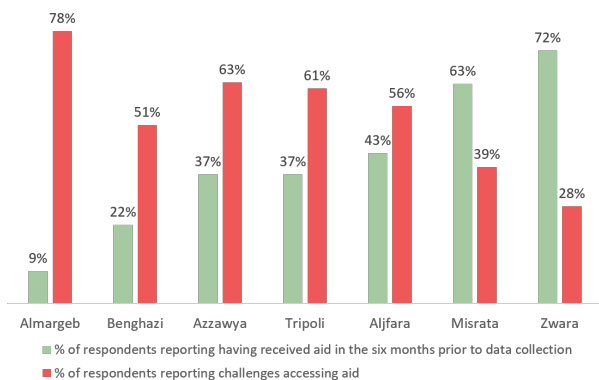


Accountability to affected populations

40% of respondents reported having **received humanitarian assistance** in the six months preceding data collection.

35% of respondents in need (MSNI severity score of 3 or 4) reported **having received any type of humanitarian assistance** in the six months preceding the assessment.

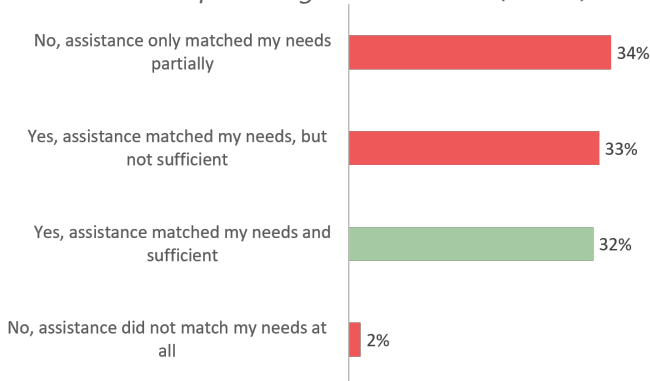
% of respondents reporting having received assistance in the six month prior to data collection and the % of respondents reporting barriers to receiving assistance



Overall, 36% of respondents reported *not* having experienced barriers while receiving humanitarian assistance. The most reported barriers were respondents not knowing how to access assistance (30%), the assistance not being available (26%), and the mode, timing, or location of the distribution of aid impeding respondents' access (10%).

% of respondents perceiving received assistance to be matching their needs, in terms of type and scope of assistance

Findings relate to a subset of respondents reporting having received humanitarian aid in the six months preceding data collection (n=273)



Three most reported preferred means of receiving information:

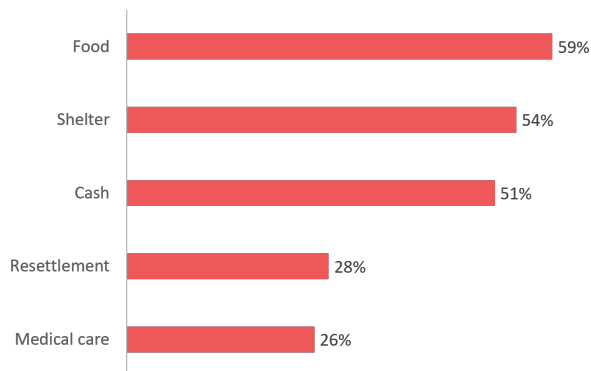
- Telephone (69%)
- Face to face (21%)
- Whats App groups in the community (13%)

Three most reported preferred means of providing feedback:

- Phone call (45%)
- Face to face communication with an aid worker either at home or at another venue (19%)
- Complaint and suggestion boxes (10%)

Self-reported needs

Top five most reported priority needs



- **Secure and adequate accommodation for refugees seems to remain a problematic area as 54% of respondents indicated shelter as a priority needs.** The qualitative findings of the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA indicated that refugees might have **shelter-related needs** because they face discrimination by landlords and financial barriers, which might compel refugees to rent their accommodation in cheaper, but less safe areas. In addition, refugees, and especially new arrivals, might not have the social networks that are often required to find suitable accommodation in Libya.¹⁶
- Respondents who indicated **cash** as a priority need (n=343) reported that they would use it for food and water (81%), rent (74%), and healthcare (40%).

Movement intentions

- **Leaving Libya was the most reported movement intention for the six months following data collection;** 41% of respondents reported intending to leave Libya and 31% reported to be waiting for resettlement. Among the respondents intending to leave Libya in a way other than resettlement (n=316), the most commonly reported reasons that motivated this decision were the presence of conflict and insecurity in Libya (63%), the desire to seek refuge in a safer country (23%), the inadequate living conditions in Libya (23%), and the fact that they had come to Libya with the intention to move to a third country (23%).
- Only 20% of respondents reported wanting to stay in Libya in the six months preceding data collection. The most reported reasons for wanting to stay in Libya among these respondents (n=134) were a lack of job opportunities in the home country and the presence thereof in Libya.

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LIBYA INTER-SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP



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About REACH: REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

Endnotes

- 1 "Steering Libya Past Another Perilous Crossroads." Crisis Group, March, 2022. Accessed December 1, 2022, available, [here](#).
- 2 "Tracking Conflict Worldwide-Libya." December, 2022. Accessed December 1, 2022, available [here](#).
- 3 "2022 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)." United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), December, 2021. Accessed December 1, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 4 "Migrants and Refugees Multi-Sector Needs Assessment." REACH, May, 2022. Accessed December 1, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 5 "Migration in Libya, Transit zone or Final Destination." Humanitarian Policy Group. April, 2016. Accessed December 1, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 6 "Nowhere but back: Assisted return, reintegration and the human rights protection of migrants in Libya." United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, October, 2022. Accessed December 1, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 7 "Libya's migrant report. July 2022-August 2022 (Round 43)." International Organization for Migration. Displacement Tracking Matrix, October, 2022. Accessed December 1, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 8 "UNHCR Operational Data Portal Libya." UNHRC. Accessed January 20, 2023. Available [here](#).
- 9 "About Migration." International Organization for Migration (IOM). Accessed January 3, 2023. Available [here](#).
- 10 "Assessment on accessibility to Sufficient and quality water in water-stressed areas in Libya." REACH, August, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 11 "Migrants and Refugees Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2021." REACH, May, 2022. Accessed December 1, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 12 "From Hand to Hand: The Migratory Experience of Refugees and Migrants from East Africa across Libya." UNHCR, April, 2019. Accessed January 26, 2023. Available [here](#).
- 13 "Labour Market Access for Migrants in Libya and the Impact of COVID-19." International Labour Organization, August, 2021. Accessed January 18, 2023. Available [here](#).
- 14 "Libya's migrant report. July 2022-August 2022 (Round 43)." International Organization for Migration. Displacement Tracking Matrix, October, 2022. Accessed December 1, 2022. Available [here](#).
- 15 "From Hand to Hand: The Migratory Experience of Refugees and Migrants from East Africa across Libya." UNHCR, April, 2019. Accessed January 26, 2023. Available [here](#).
- 16 Key Issues of Refugee and Migrant Accommodation in Libya: Preliminary Qualitative Findings." CH, February 2022. Accessed January 20, 2023. Available [here](#).