

2020 Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs)

Key Preliminary Findings

October 2020

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A person wearing a grey vest with 'REACH' and 'AN EXPANDED BY IMPACT INITIATIVE HOSTED AND FUNDED' printed on the back, standing in a displacement camp with many cars and people in the background.

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Key findings

1. Displacement
2. Protection
3. Movement restrictions
4. Essential needs and access to services
5. Security of tenure
6. Health
7. Livelihoods
8. Coping strategies
9. Accountability to affected populations



01



Overview

MSNAs: Scope and Objectives

Overview

- Libyan MSNA: 22 Mantikas; non-displaced, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees – **6061 respondents**: non-representative sampling; respondents selected from CSOs, referrals, social affairs/crisis committee lists
- Migrant and Refugee (M&R) MSNA: 9 Mantikas; West/Central Africans, East Africans, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Other – **1551 respondents**: non-representative sampling; respondents selected from local networks, referrals, CSOs

Overall objectives

- Update humanitarian actors' understanding of the current **needs that exist** in the country
- **Inform the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).**
- Contribute to a more **targeted and evidence-based** humanitarian response.

Why an additional MSNA focused on M&R?

- Data on the numbers and location of migrants and refugees are indicative only (thus preventing national-level stratification);
- Migrants and refugees are not dispersed throughout Libyan territory but rather known to be clustered in certain (usually urban) areas

Overview of the Migrant and Refugee (M&R) MSNA

Timeline: Quantitative data collection took place from the 24th of June to the 14th of August. Qualitative data will be collection during November and December through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs)

Geographical scope: 9 shortlisted Mantikas in Libya

Population groups: Region of origin: West and Central African; East African; Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Other “nationalities”

Due to COVID-19 and the movement restrictions in place during the data collection period, **all surveys were conducted over the phone**. Phone numbers were sourced from a combination of local government organizations, CSO contact lists, UNHCR contact lists, INGO databases, and direct referrals by participants.

Coordination Framework: Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Libya Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Information Management and Assessment Working group (IMAWG) through the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Partners: Cesvi, International Medical Corps (IMC), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

MR Respondents **1551**

MENA **407**

West and Central Africa **386**

Other **377**

East Africa **381**

Overview of the Libya MSNA

Timeline: Quantitative data collection took place from the 24th of June to the 14th of August. Qualitative data will be collected during November and December through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs)

Geographical scope: All 22 Mantikas in Libya

Population groups: Displacement status only – non-displaced, displaced, returnees

Due to COVID-19 and the movement restrictions in place during the data collection period, **all surveys were conducted over the phone.**

Coordination Framework: Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Libya Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Information Management and Assessment Working group (IMAWG) through the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Map 1: All 22 mantikas in Libya



Total	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
6061	2592	1843	1626

Sampling strategy

Sampling approach

- Non-random sampling
- Respondent-driven sampling pilot
- Mantika and displacement quotas only (LYB)
- Region of origin quotas only (M&R)

Sampling explainer

With random sampling, everyone in the target group (Libyan households) has an equal chance of being selected for an interview. For this year's MSNA, this was not the case: those who were on contact lists of either respondents, CSOs etc. were **more likely to be interviewed** than others.

Quotas for targeted population group were chosen to ensure that the sample size was proportionally distributed throughout Libya (i.e. avoiding over-representation of IDPs in urban areas). However, as we did not conduct representative sampling, **we cannot provide you with a % estimation of how accurate our sample is (i.e. margin of error).**

% of contacts by source for the Libya MSNA, per region

Source data	Region		
	West	East	South
Referrals	10%	20%	10%
Social affairs/crisis committee	60%	60%	40%
CSO lists	30%	20%	50%

What does this mean for our findings?

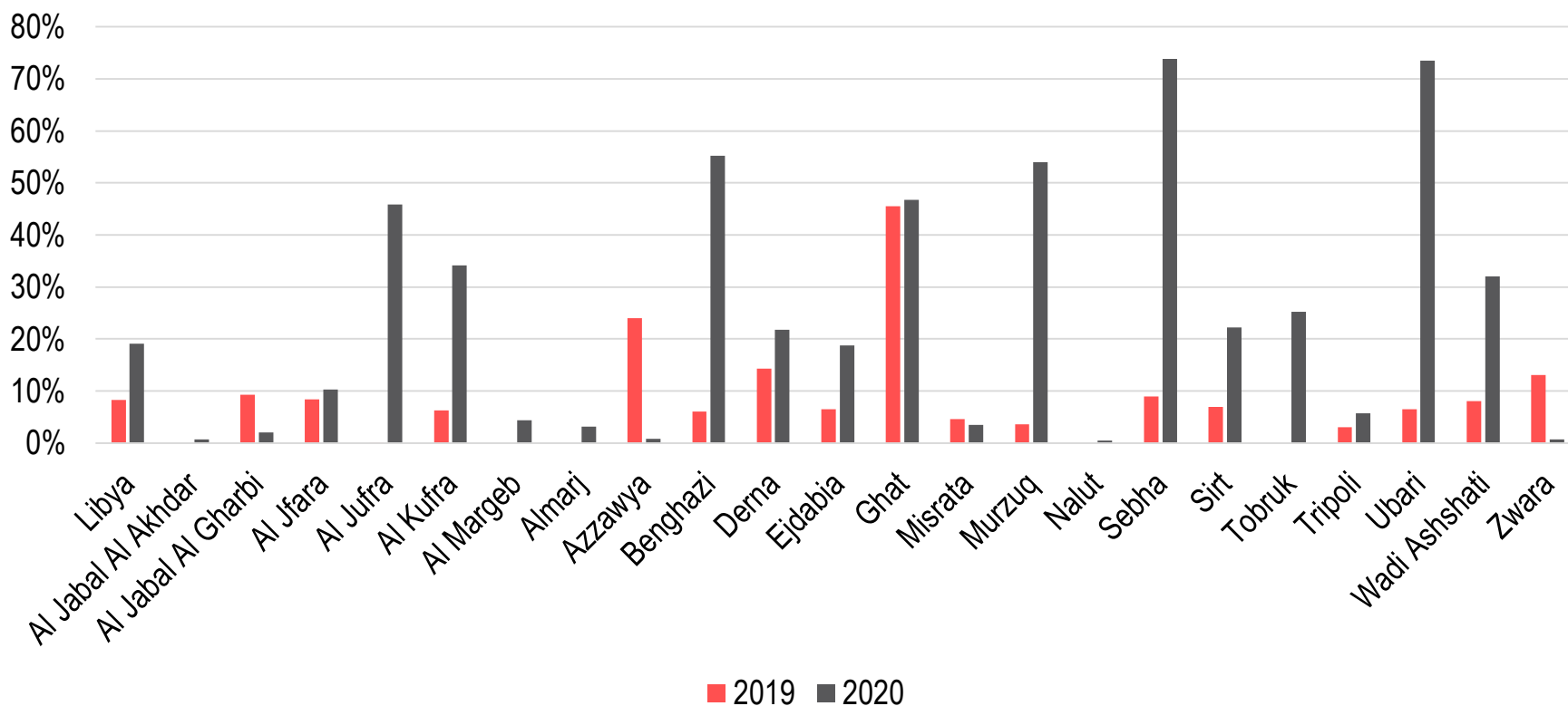
Implications for reading MSNA findings:

1. **Potential overrepresentation of more vulnerable groups compared to 2019**
2. We **discourage statistical comparison with 2019** data sets.
 1. Example: *20% of IDPs were food insecure in 2019 and 40% of IDPs were food insecure in 2020.*
 1. **We cannot say:** Food insecurity amongst IDP populations has doubled since 2019
 2. **We can say:** Food insecurity amongst IDP population was found to be significant in 2020, with indicative findings suggesting more severe food needs amongst IDPs in 2020 compared to 2019.
3. Results should **not be extrapolated to non-stratified groups:**
 1. **Age and gender:** the sample sizes do not reflect the overall distribution of these groups in the population. Sample sizes are very small, and are therefore likely to be exaggerated
 2. **Baladiya vs Mantika:** the sample sizes do not reflect the overall distribution of groups within a baladiya; sample sizes per baladiya are also likely to be small, and are therefore likely to be over- or under-representative of the lived realities of targeted population groups. The lower the administrative level, the less reliable the results.



Assistance note

% of HHs that received aid in the last 6 months, 2019 vs. 2020



Due to the sampling strategy, the Libya MSNA surveyed a relatively high percentage of aid beneficiaries compared to the 2019 MSNA. This may have impacted the results.

What does this mean for our findings?

Note – M&R MSNA:

1. Geographical aggregation:

1. The quotas decided for the M&R community were selected in proportion to the distribution populations by region of origin; these quotas were then distributed **vertically** throughout the shortlisted mantikas (i.e. we looked at the total number of East Africans, then the total number of East Africans in each location, and then distributed the sample across those locations).
2. Because the quotas were decided at **region of origin** level, this means:
 1. We **CAN** aggregate results for the M&R community as a whole (e.g. 15% of M&Rs are food insecure)
 2. We **CAN** aggregate results for region of origin by sampled location (e.g. 10% of East Africans in Tripoli are food insecure)
 3. We **CANNOT** aggregate results for the M&R community as a whole by location (e.g. 10% of M&R respondents in Tripoli are food insecure); we **CAN** say how many region of origin groups per location had xx result (e.g. 2/4 region of origin groups were found to be food insecure in Tripoli, compared to 4/4 region of origin groups in Sebha)

Navigating our data sets and results

Data sets

You can find the datasets of both MSNAs [here](#).

Data sets include: README file, raw data, clean data, cleaning log, KoBo survey, KoBo choices

Weights are applied to our sample to ensure that our results reflect the real distribution of populations in Libya; without weightings, the results will be significantly different to those with applied weights. Whenever you use the dataset to do any kind of analysis – **make sure to use the weights**. Best way is to create pivot tables where your ‘VALUES’ is the sum of the weights, presented as a percentage of the row or column total, depending on your intentions. When in doubt, the REACH team can assist.

Results tables

Results have been produced per question per strata.

Most data is presented as a percentage of the overall sample size. Some percentages and averages, however, are based only on the sub-group that answered the question. The indicators in the results tables will indicate the sample the results are based on. In exceptional cases, additional **pink** phrases will indicate the sample.

All conditional formatting (colours) reflect darker colouring for highest results, lighter colouring for lower results.

Accountability

All respondents were given the Common Feedback Mechanism hotline number – 1404

Field Managers conducted calls to randomly selected interviews across both MSNAs throughout the data collection period; respondents were selected if they had consented to be called again in the original interview.

Key findings:

- All confirmed the survey had taken place as intended
- All confirmed the survey's purpose was clear
- All confirmed they were comfortable with the enumerators
- Key questions respondents found challenging (Libya MSNA): HH size, displacement status*, income spending, and coping strategies (all respondents in the South), vaccination questions; (M&R MSNA): safety and security, income and spending, food consumption score
- Key questions respondents did not feel comfortable answering (Libya MSNA): questions relating to income; (M&R MSNA): questions relating to income and spending, documentation, food consumption score

Accountability

Data validation

Minimum standards for data validation

- Length of survey met minimum standard (i.e., surveys that were completed in too little time were rejected)
- Quality of survey met minimum standard (i.e. automated and manual logical checks had to be passed or the section would be rejected)

Rejected surveys

- Libya MSNA - 1% of surveys rejected (48 surveys)
- M&R MSNA – 2% of surveys rejected (38 surveys)



02

Key findings



Structure

Key findings will be presented for the Libya and M&R MSNA per theme. The title of each slide will indicate from which assessment the findings come. The themes do not correspond directly with the sectors. Instead, they are devised to highlight key inter-sectoral needs in Libya.

The themes are as follows:

1. Displacement
2. Protection
3. Movement restrictions
4. Essential needs and access to services
5. Security of tenure
6. Health
7. Livelihoods
8. Coping strategies
9. Accountability to affected populations



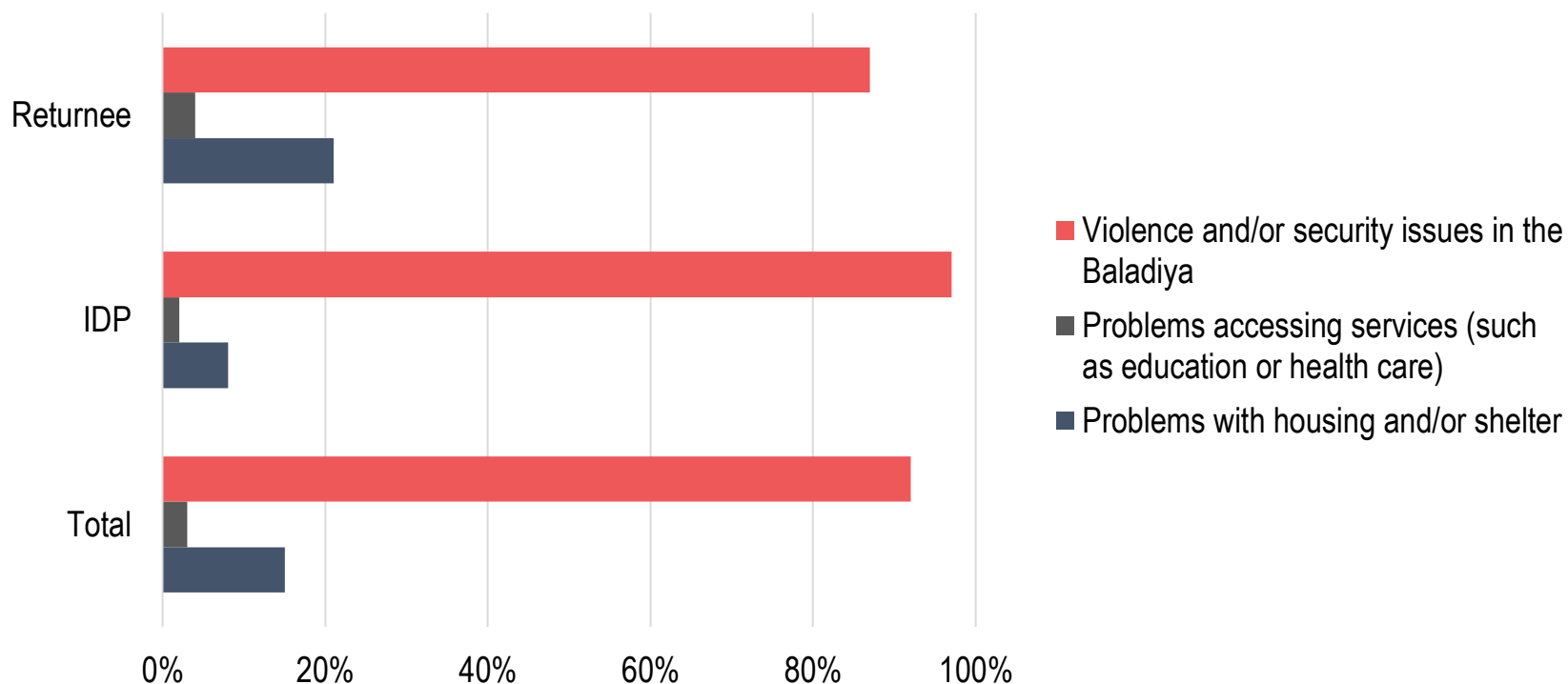
2.1



Displacement

LIBYA - Displacement

Most commonly reported reasons for leaving their baladiya of origin, per % of HHs per population group



Note that households could select multiple options for this question

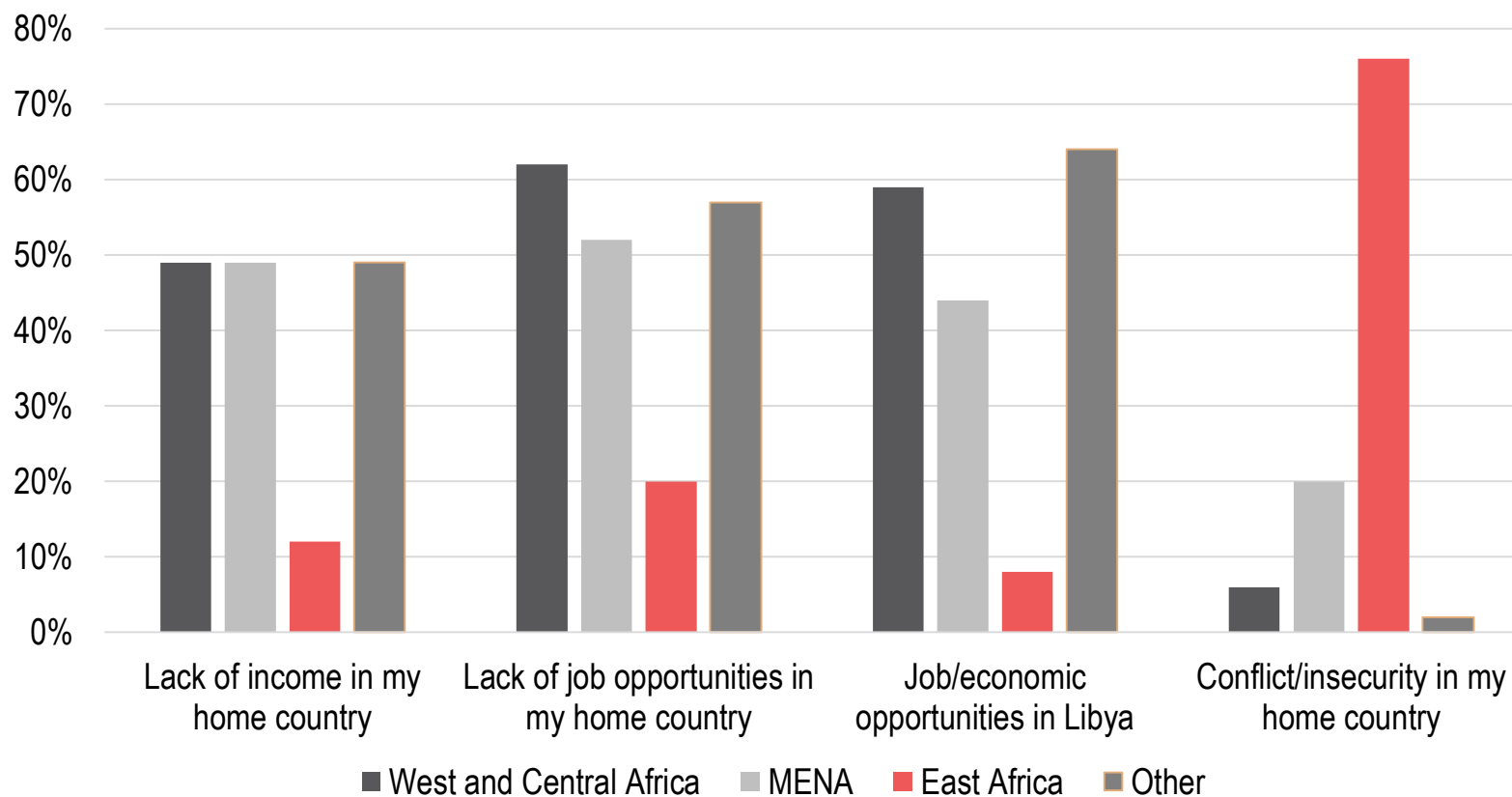
M&R - Displacement: Journey to Libya

% of respondents that reported the following combination of key characteristics, which act as selected proxy indicators consistent with the profile of “self-reported” refugees, by region of origin

Region of Origin	Left country because of conflict/persecution	Arrived in Libya less than 2 years ago	Travelled alone
West and Central Africa	6%	21%	61%
MENA	20%	21%	55%
East Africa	76%	72%	77%
Other	2%	13%	82%

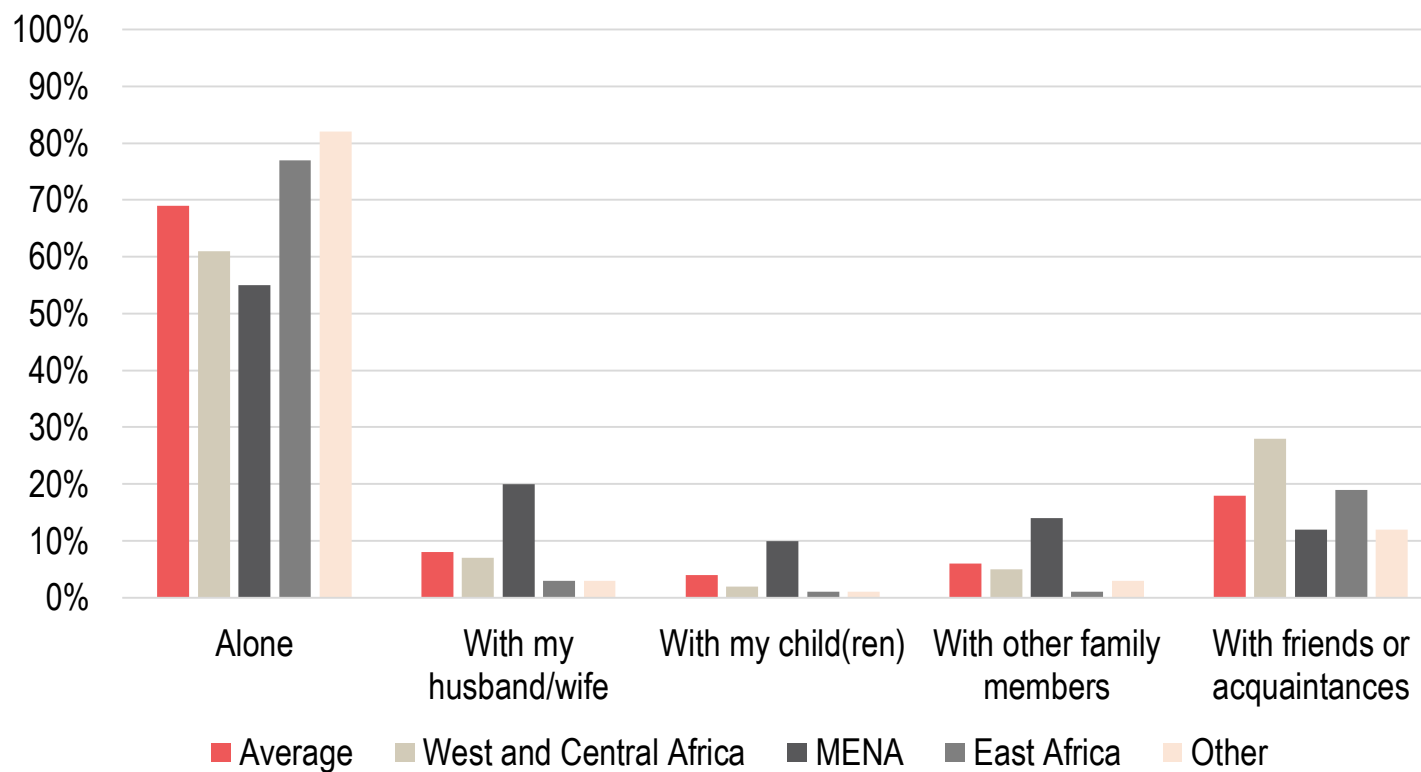
M&R - Displacement: Reasons for Displacement

Most commonly reported reasons for coming to Libya, by % of respondents per region of origin



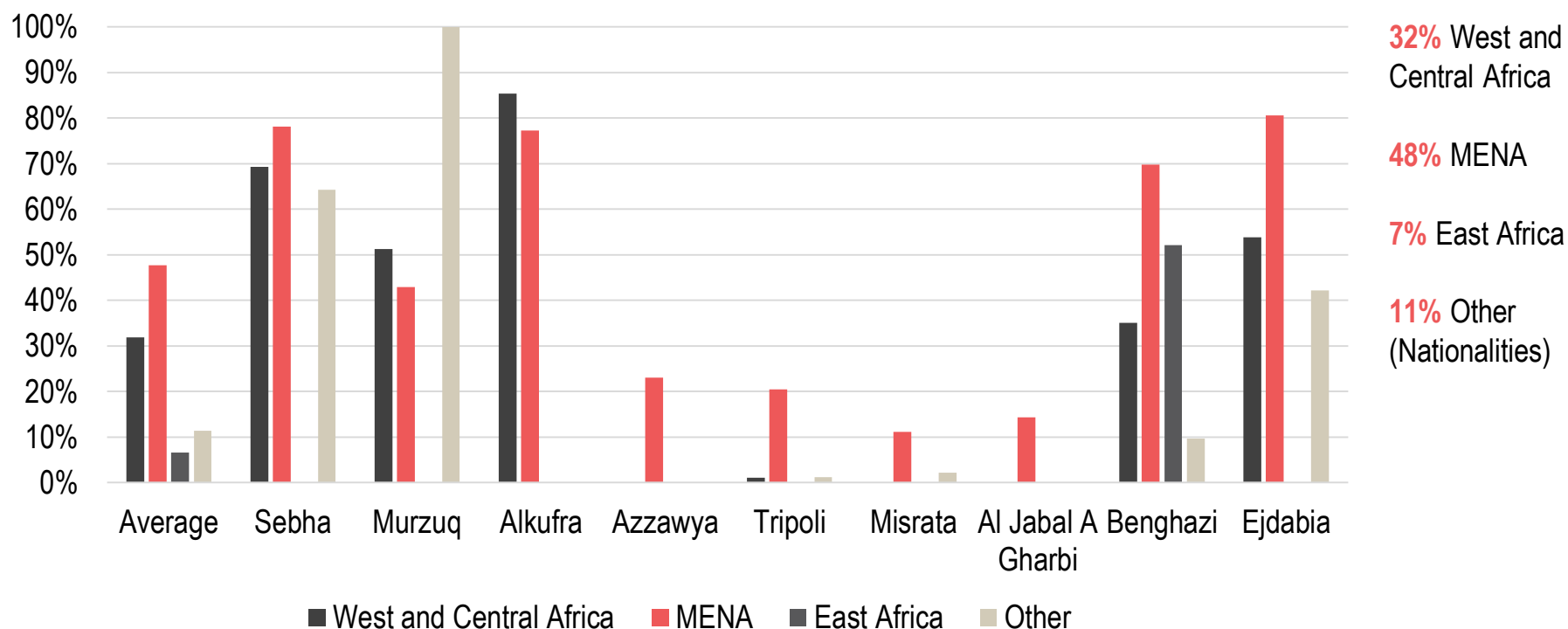
M&R - Displacement: HH status

Most commonly reported HH traveling arrangements, by % of respondents by region of origin



M&R - Displacement: HH displacement per Mantika

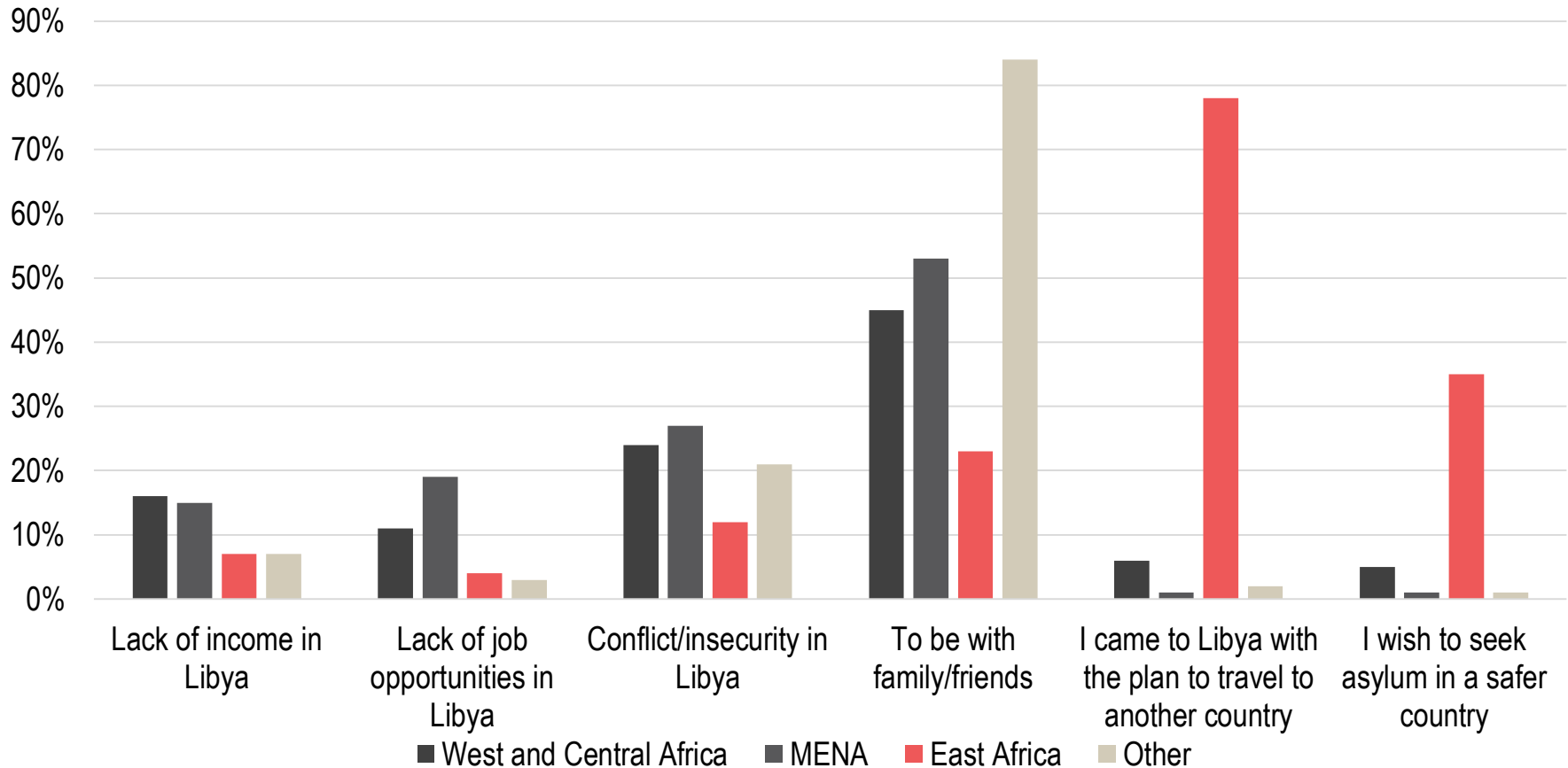
% of respondents reportedly living in a HH*, per mantika and by region of origin



*a group of persons who live together and share expenditures (including the joint provision of the essentials of living)

M&R - Displacement: Migration Intentions

Of respondents reporting the intention to leave Libya in the six months following data collection (46%), the most commonly reported reasons, by region of origin





2.2

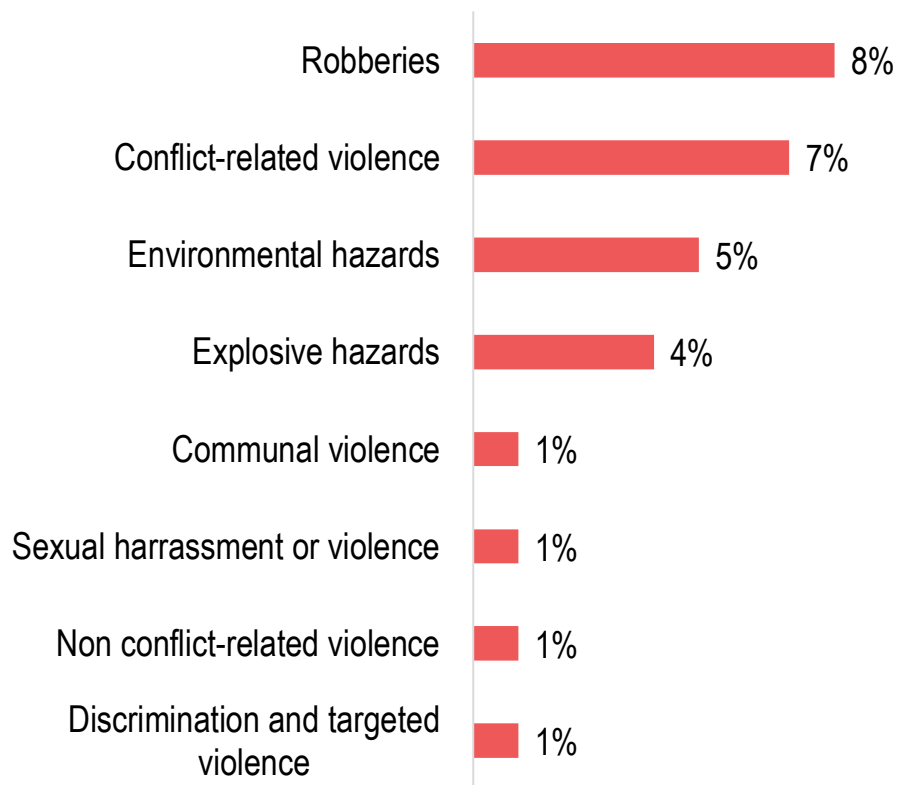
Protection

LIBYA - Protection: Safety and security overview

20%

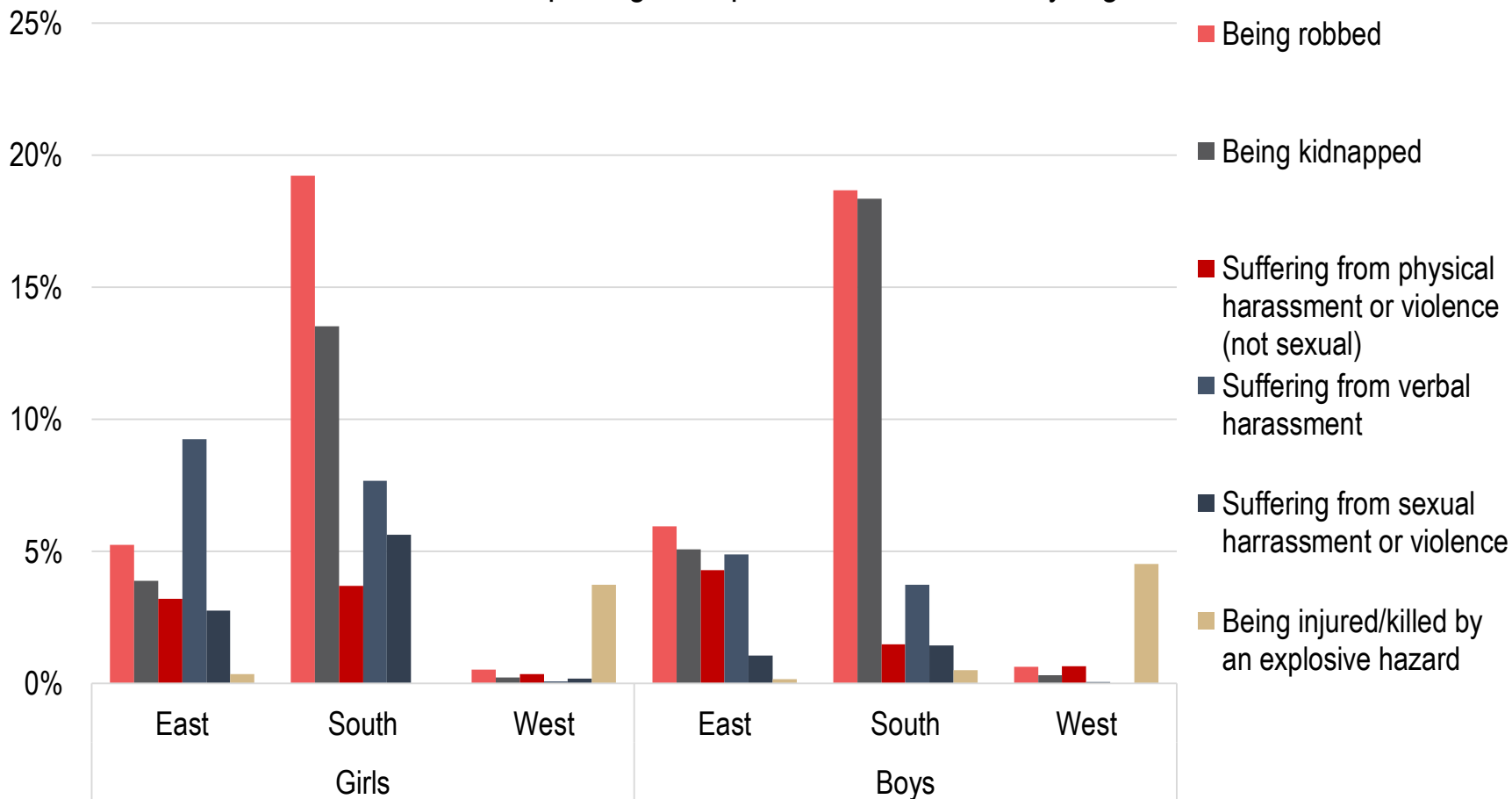
of HHs reported at least one safety concern in their Baladiya

Most commonly reported safety concerns



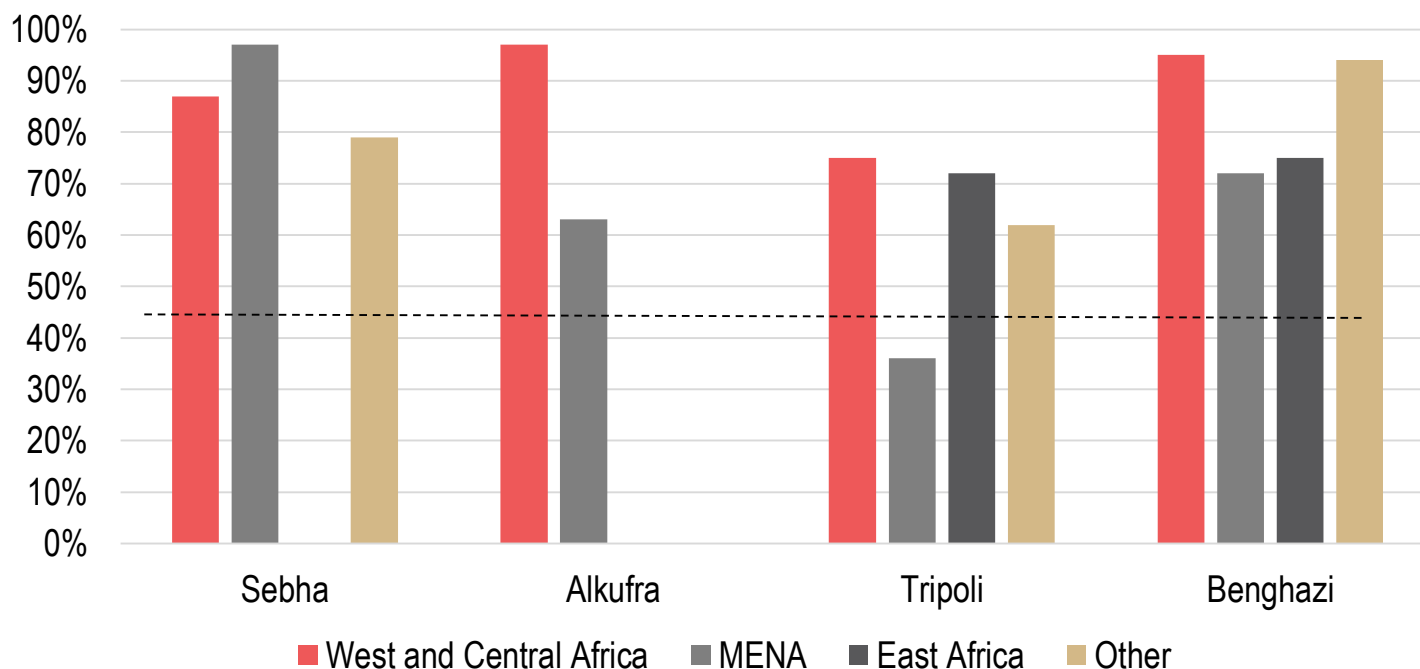
LIBYA - Protection: Child protection per region

% of HHs reporting child protection concerns, by region



M&R - Protection: Safety and security Issues

% of respondents that reported having any safety and security concerns (in top 4 Mantikas where the highest % reported this), by region of origin



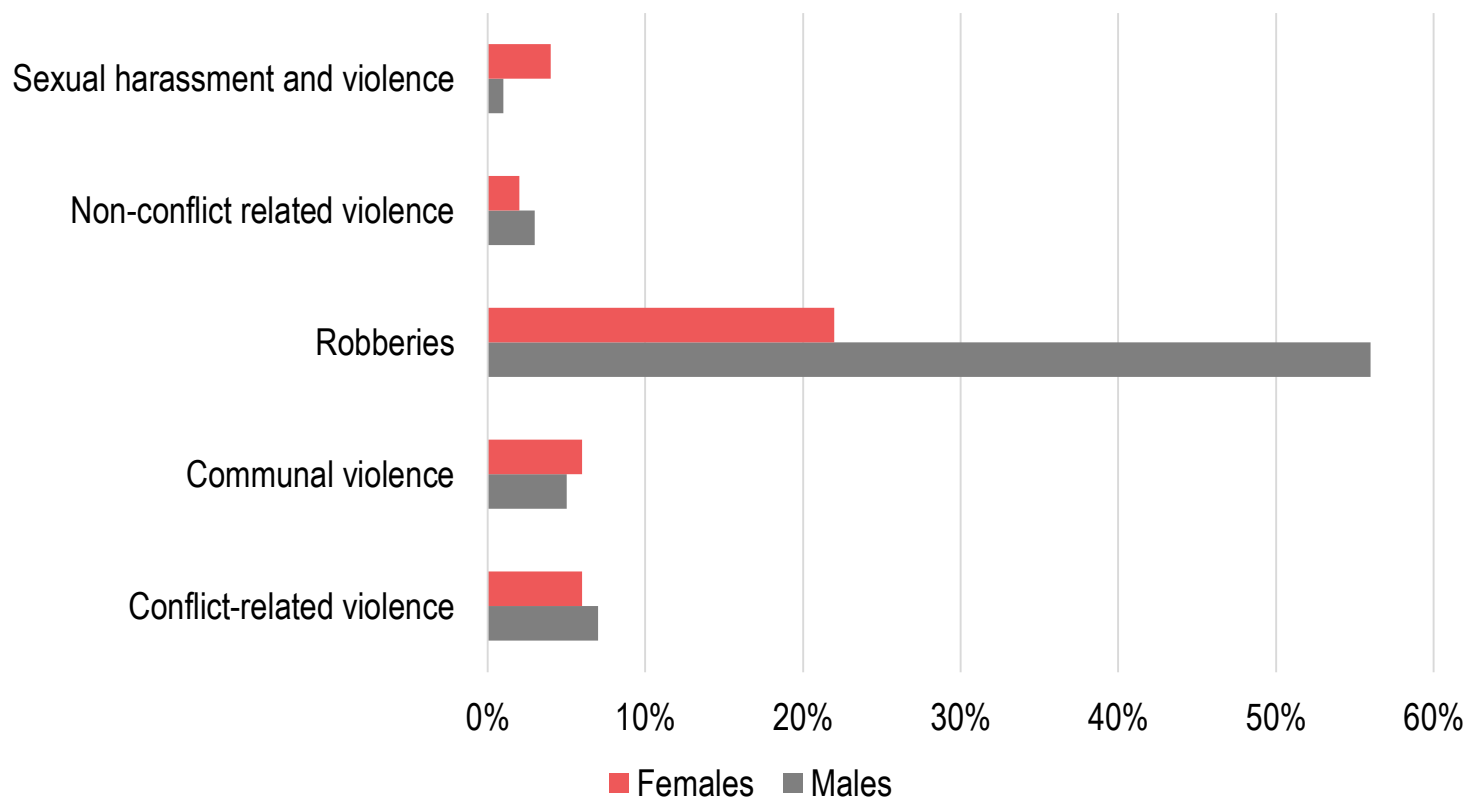
----- Average for the overall sample

63% of male respondents and

35% of female respondents reported having any safety and security concerns

M&R - Protection: Safety and Security Concerns

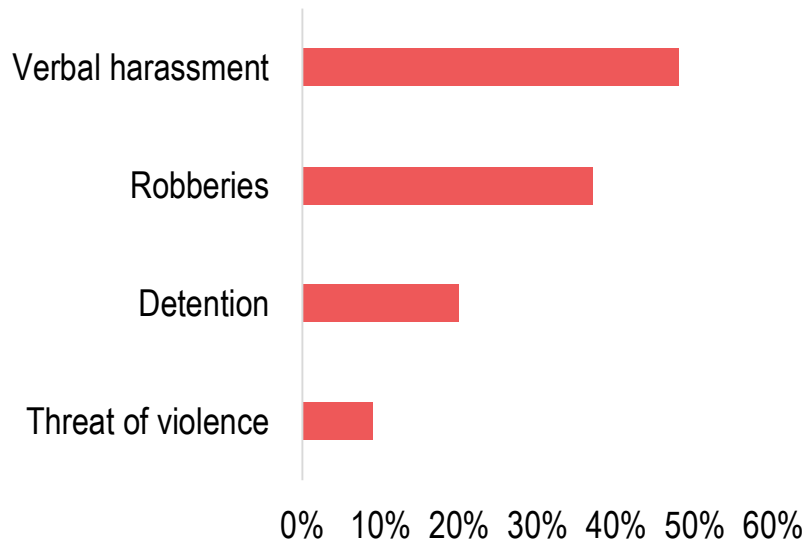
Most commonly reported main safety and security concerns, by gender of respondents



M&R - Protection: Child protection

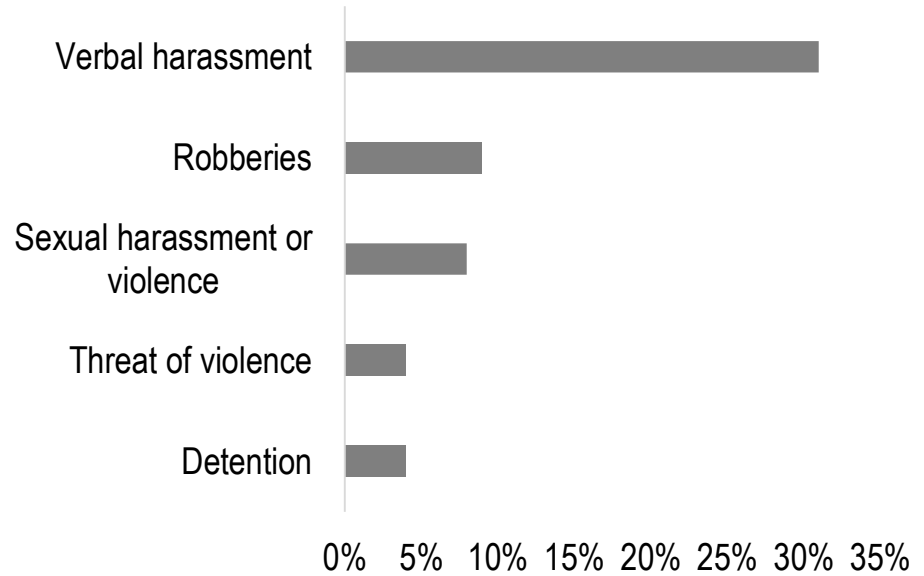
65% of respondents think that migrant and refugee boys face safety and security risks

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns for boys (younger than 18), by % of respondents



40% of respondents think that migrant and refugee girls face safety and security risks

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns for girls (younger than 18), by % of respondents



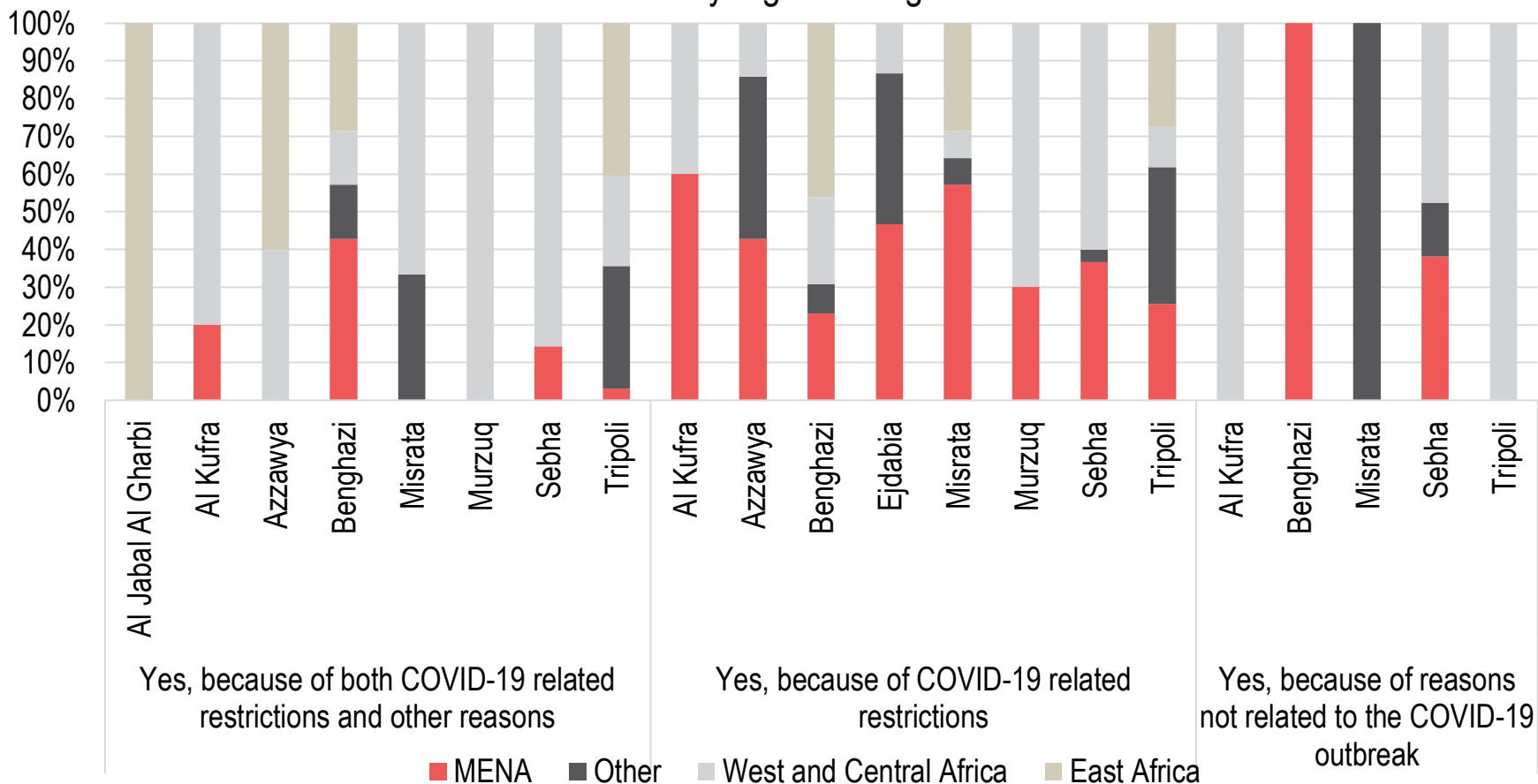
2.3

Movement restrictions

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M&R - Movement restrictions

Of those respondents that had reported experiencing movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to data collection (44%), most commonly reported reasons, per mantika and by region of origin



LIBYA - Movement restrictions

49%

of HHs reported movement restrictions in their neighbourhood in the 30 days prior to data collection

Top 5 mantikas where the highest proportion of HHs reported movement restrictions in their neighbourhood in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- | | |
|-------------|-----|
| 1. Almarj | 97% |
| 2. Murzuq | 89% |
| 3. Ejdabia | 85% |
| 4. Ubari | 74% |
| 5. Al Kufra | 67% |

2.4

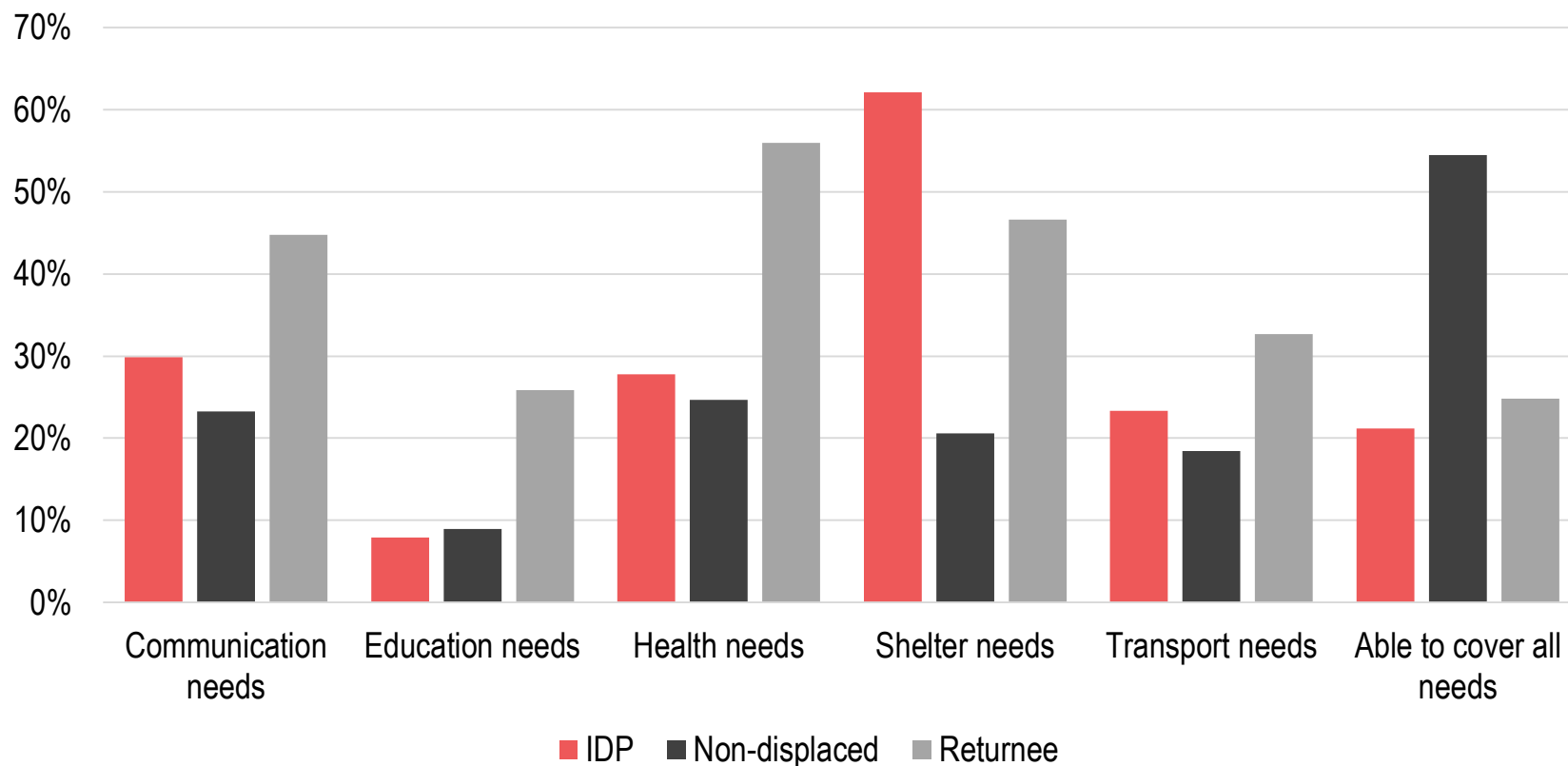
Essential needs and access to services

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Key indicators of
IMPACT THROUGH
ACTED AND UNISG

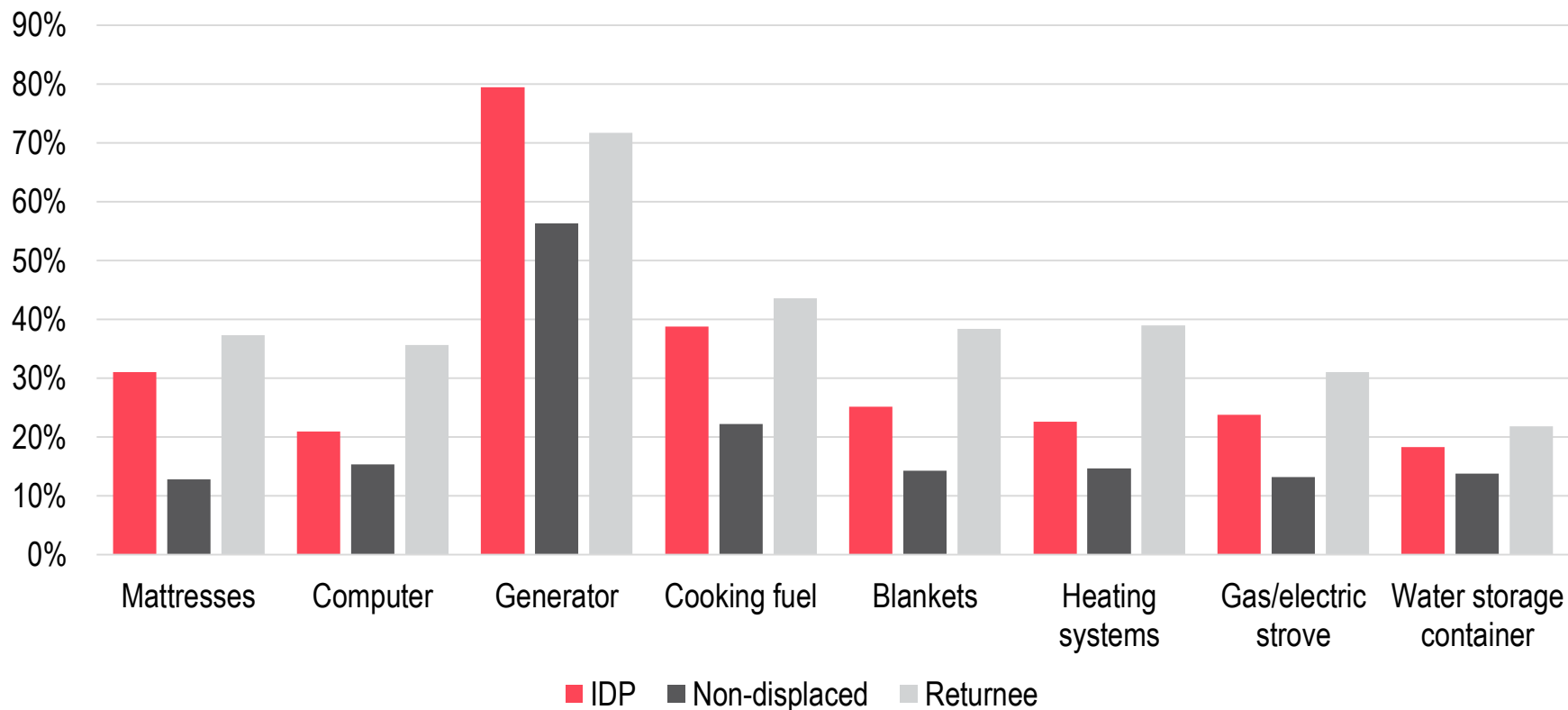
LIBYA - Ability to meet essential needs

% of HHs reportedly unable to cover specified needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, by displacement status



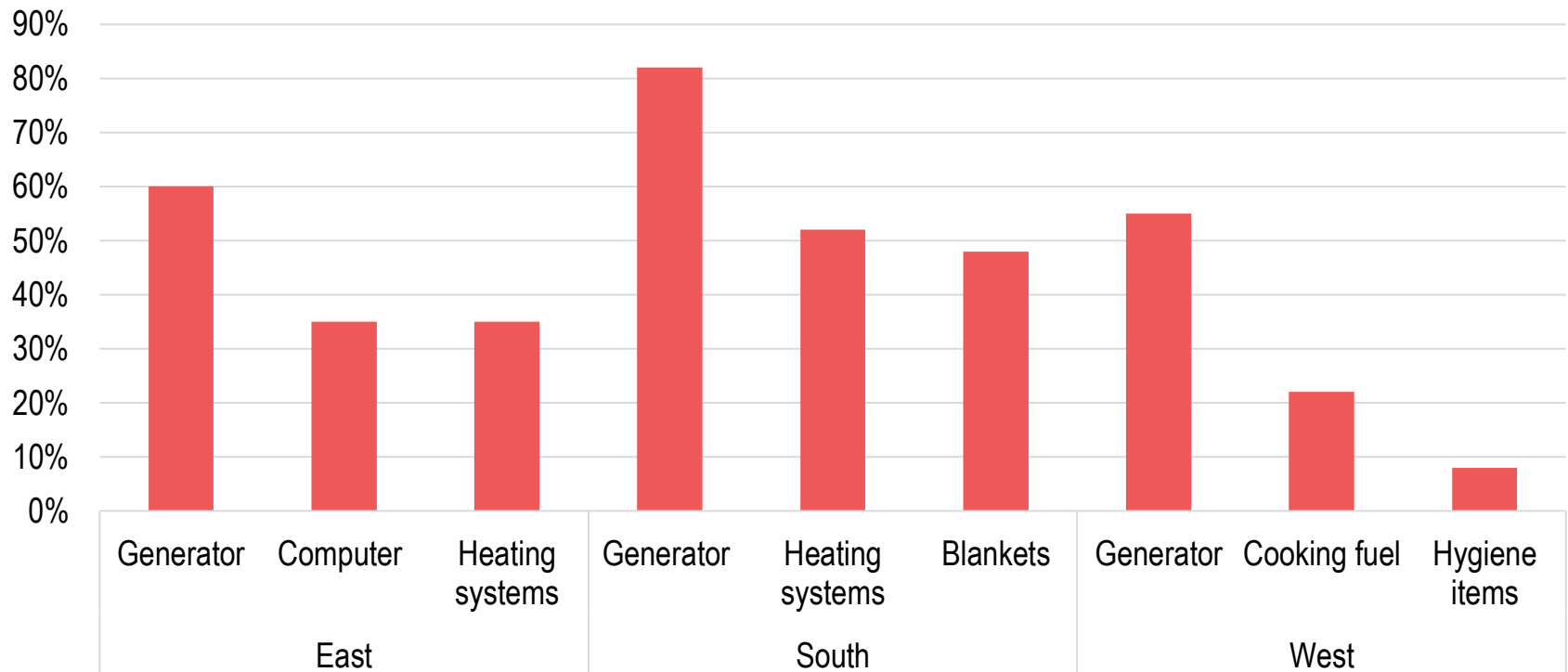
LIBYA - Household items

% of HHs reporting urgent need for selected HH items, by displacement status



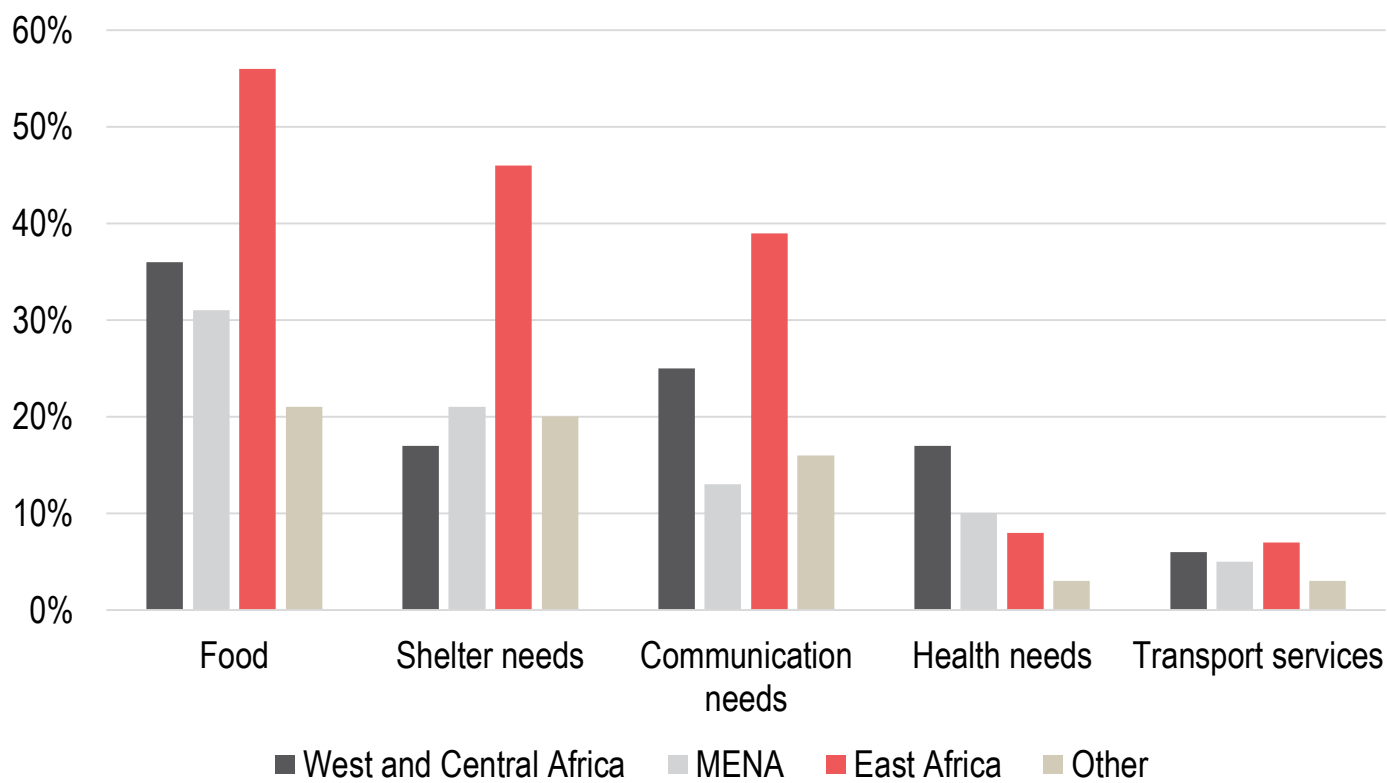
LIBYA - Household items

Top 3 most commonly reported household item needs, by region



M&R - Ability to meet essential needs

% of respondents that were reportedly unable to meet their essential needs because they could not afford them in the 30 days prior to data collection, by region of origin



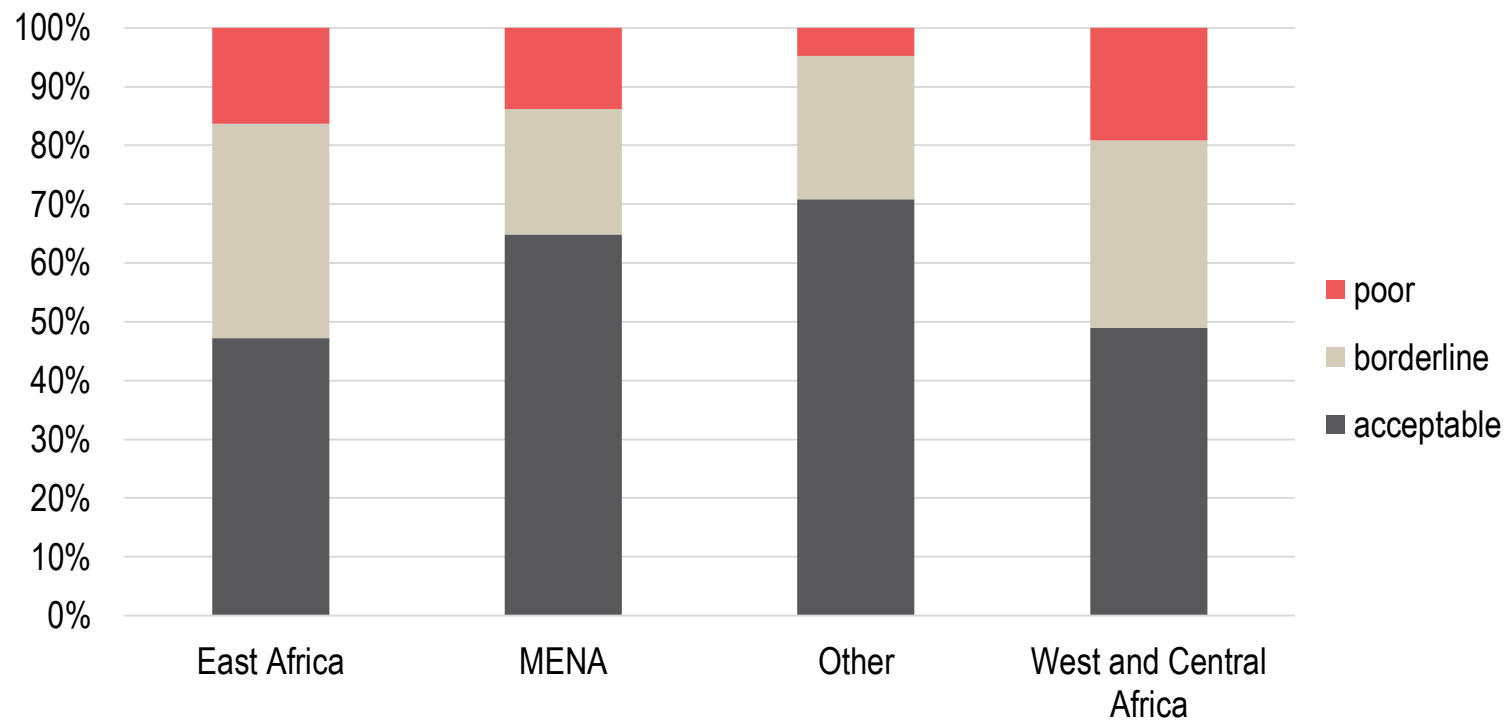
M&R - Household items

Top five most commonly reported Non-Food Item (NFI) needs (%), by region of origin

Main NFI Other Needs (%) by Region of Origin	West and Central Africa	MENA	East Africa	Other
Kitchen Items (pots, plates, cups, etc.)	22%	14%	48%	8%
Blankets	35%	23%	20%	12%
Mattresses	24%	18%	30%	12%
Hygiene Items (e.g. detergent, towels, sanitary napkins)	19%	19%	19%	12%
Clothing for cold weather	27%	14%	20%	6%

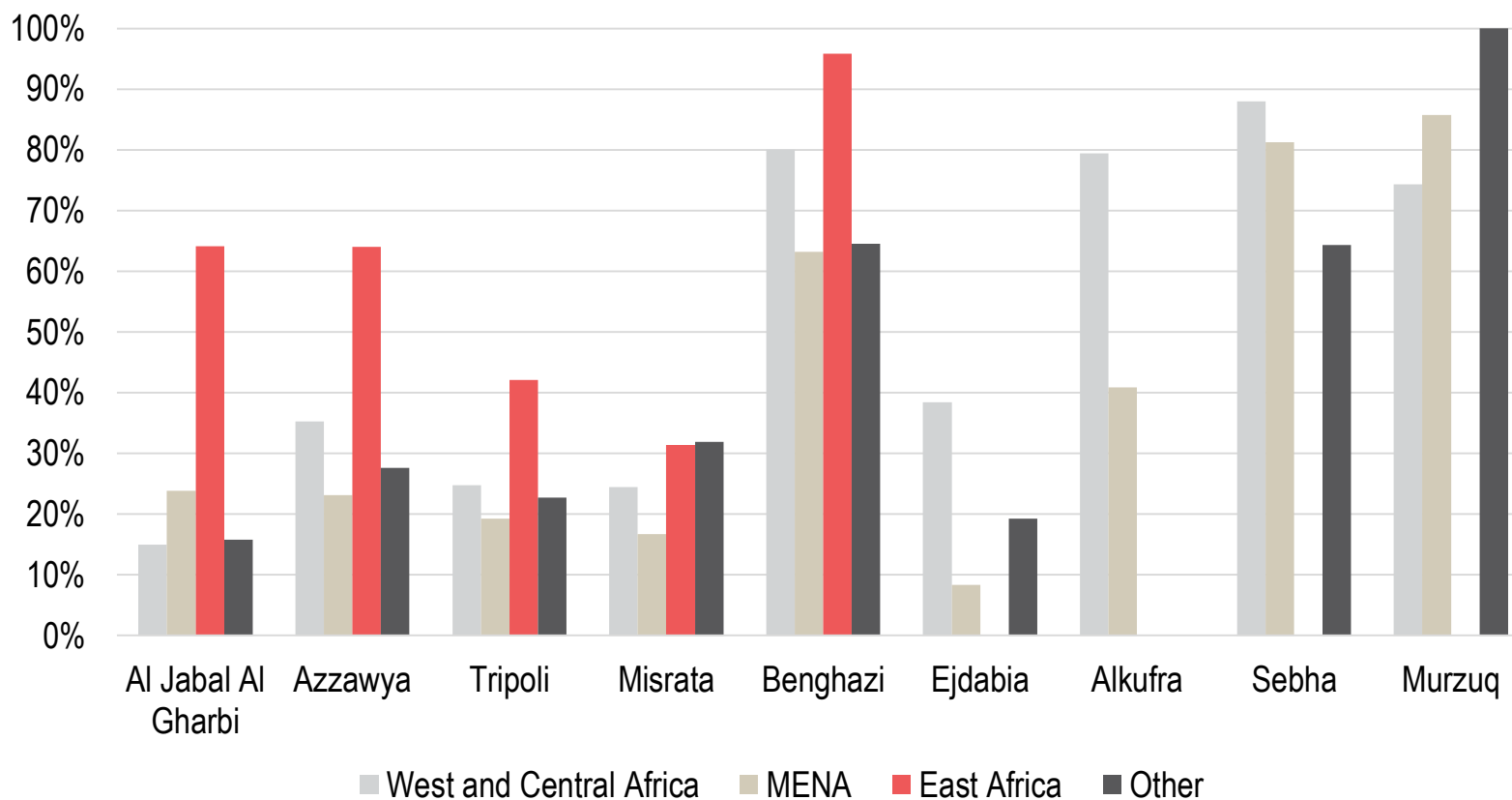
M&R - Food Consumption Scores

% of respondents failing within the three calculated food consumption score (FCS) categories, based on reported type and frequency of food intake in the 7 days prior to data collection, by region of origin



M&R - Food Consumption Score

% of respondents having either a “borderline” or “poor” FCS, by region of origin



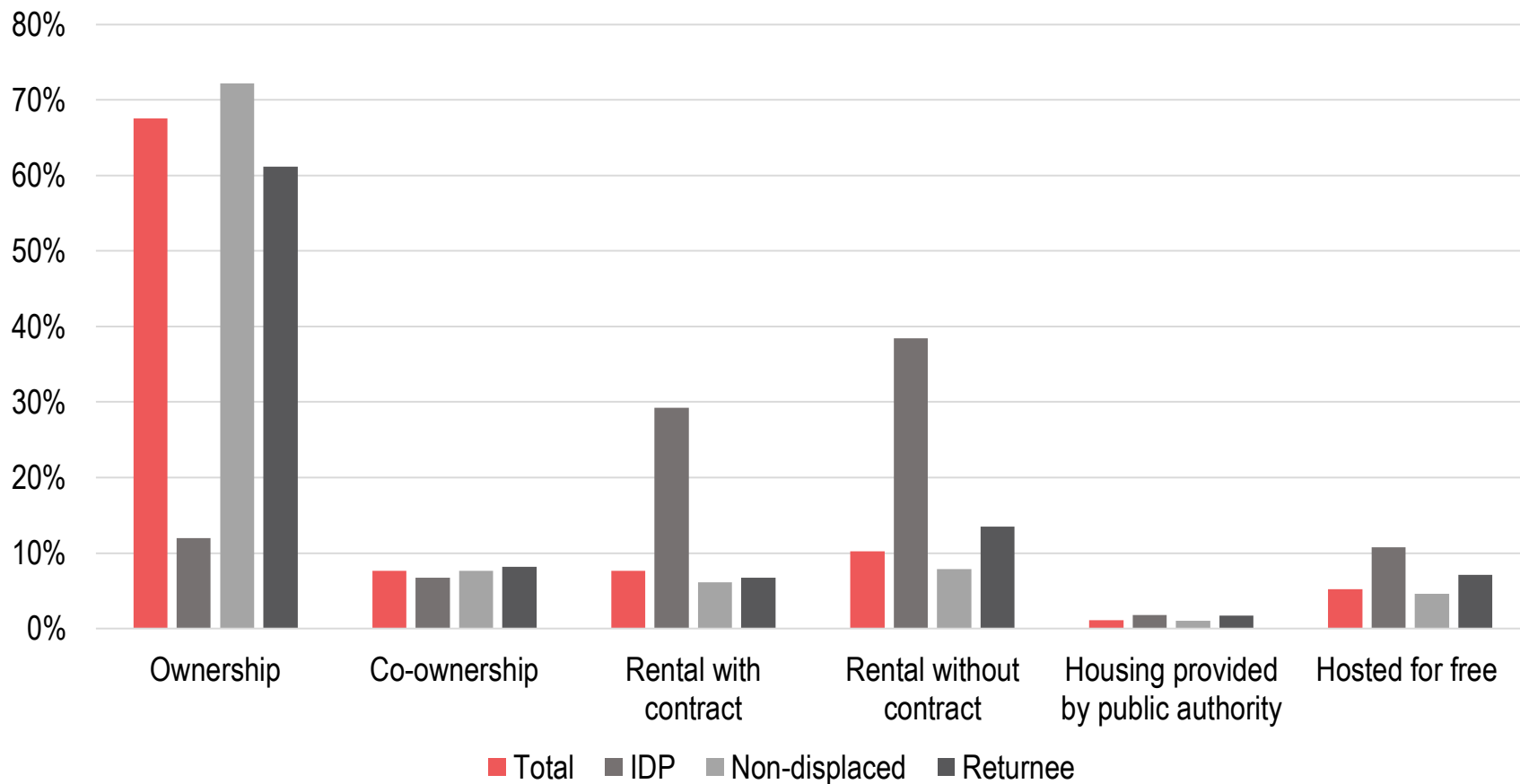


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Security of
tenure

LIBYA - Security of tenure

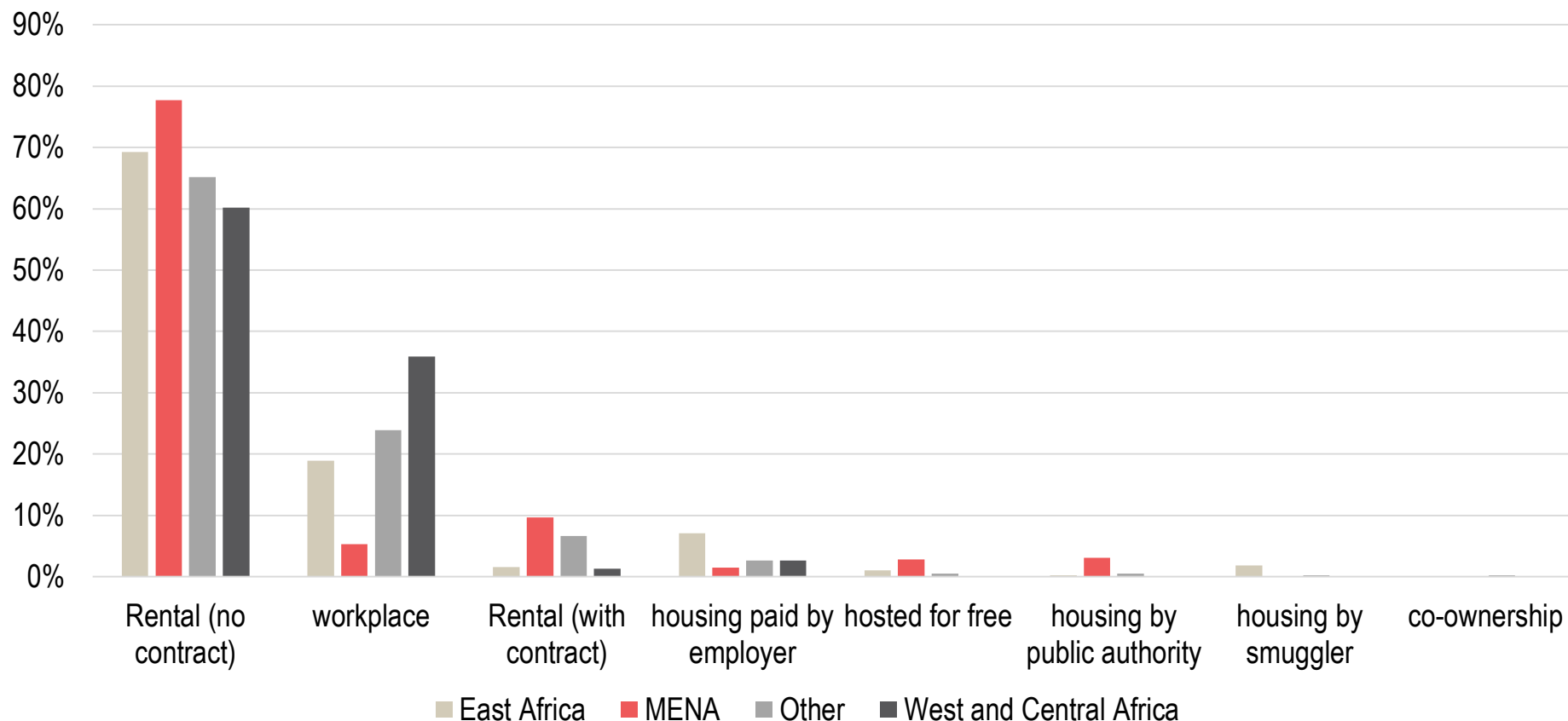
Most commonly reported occupancy status, by displacement status



M&R - Security of Tenure

94% of respondents reported having **insecure tenure arrangements**

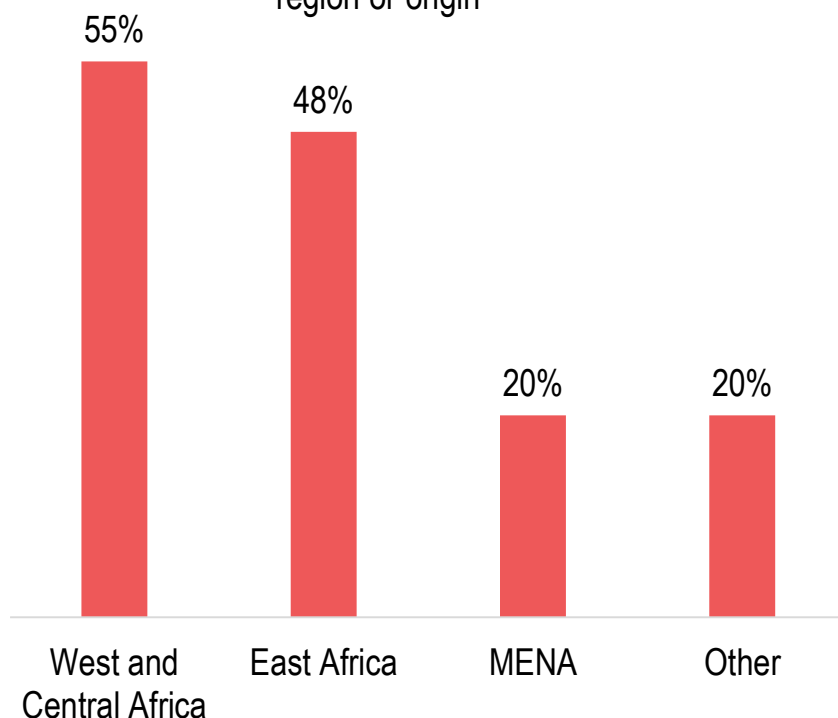
Most commonly reported occupancy status (%), by region of origin



M&R - Security of tenure

9% of respondents reported having been **evicted or threatened with eviction** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of respondents reporting having been evicted or threatened with eviction in the six months prior to data collection in **Benghazi**, by region or origin



85% of all respondents reporting having experienced eviction/threat of eviction (9%) reported the reason to be **an inability to pay rent**

52% of all respondents who reported being indebted (31%) reported the main reason for taking on debt to be **paying rent**



2.6

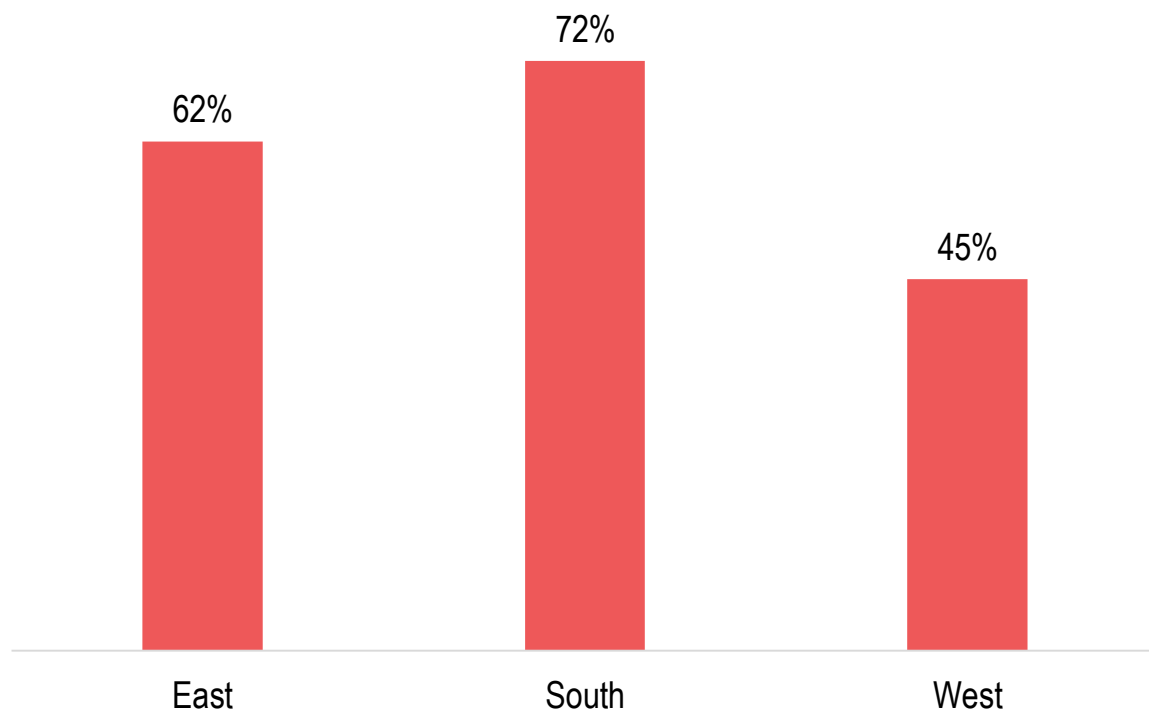
Health

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LIBYA - Access to healthcare

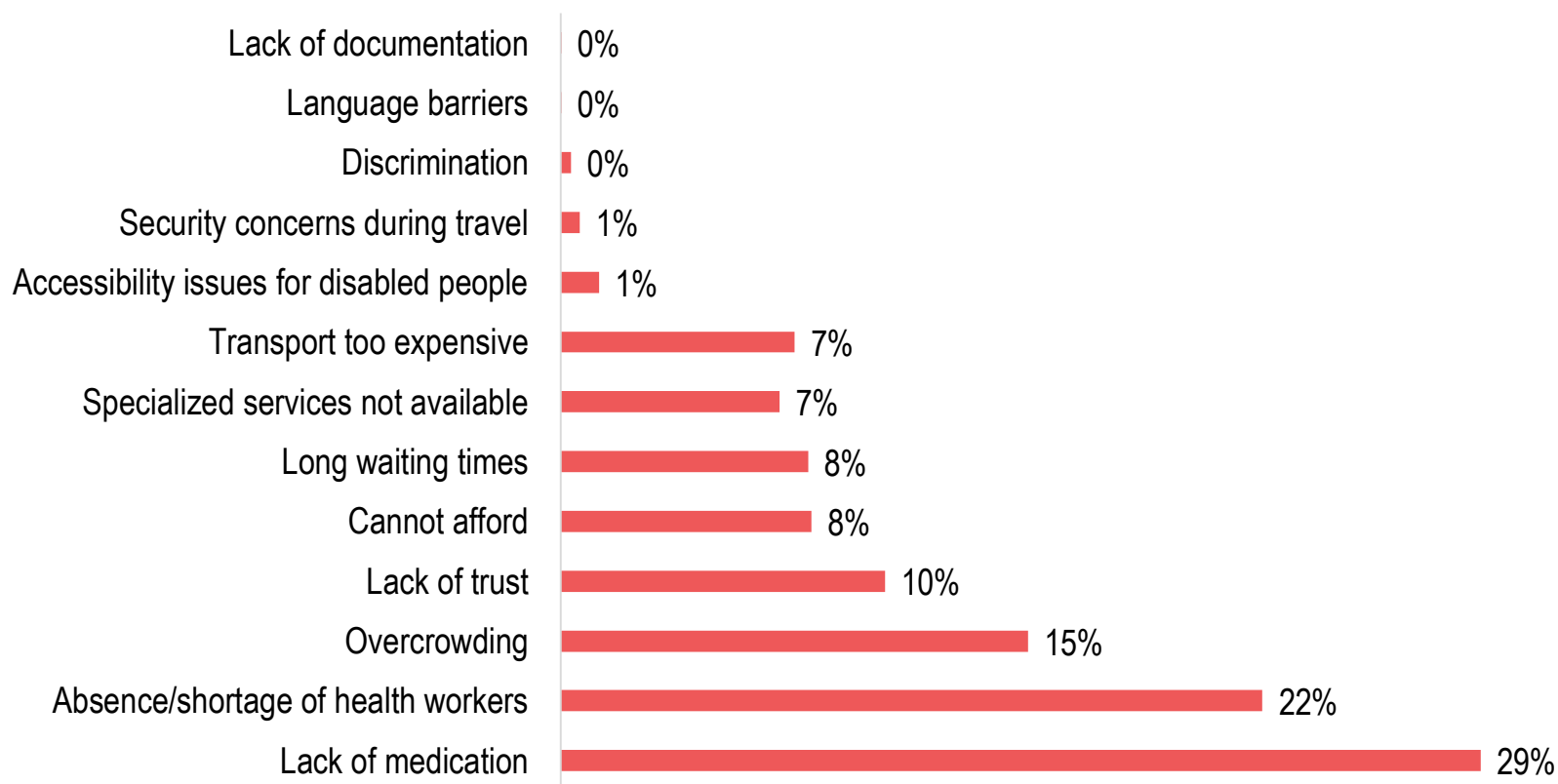
50%
of HHs reported having
faced at least one
challenge in accessing
healthcare in the 3 months
prior to data collection

% of HHs reporting at least one challenge in accessing
healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection, by
region



LIBYA - Access to healthcare

% of HHs reporting challenges in accessing healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection, by challenge

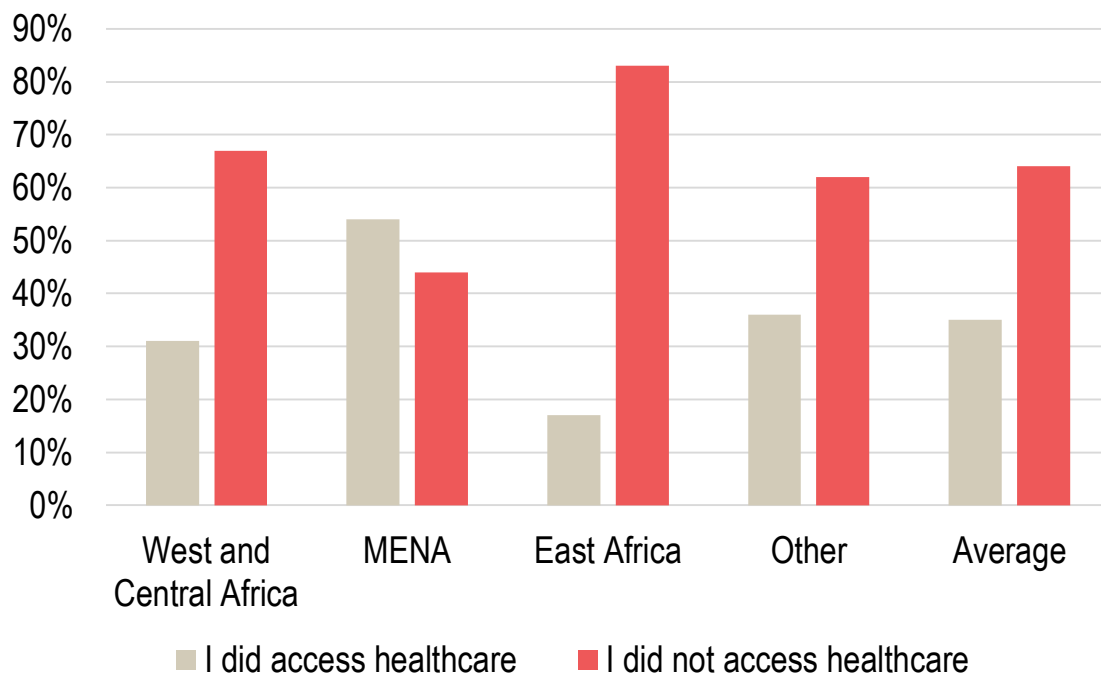


M&R - Access to healthcare

64%

of respondents reported not having accessed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of respondents that reported either accessing, or not accessing healthcare, in the 3 months prior to data collection, by region of origin



Among the 64% of respondents reporting not having accessed health services

92% reportedly did not need health services*

1% noted that health facilities had closed due to COVID-19*



Higher results in specific Mantikas:

Respondents from MENA in **Murzuq** (8%)

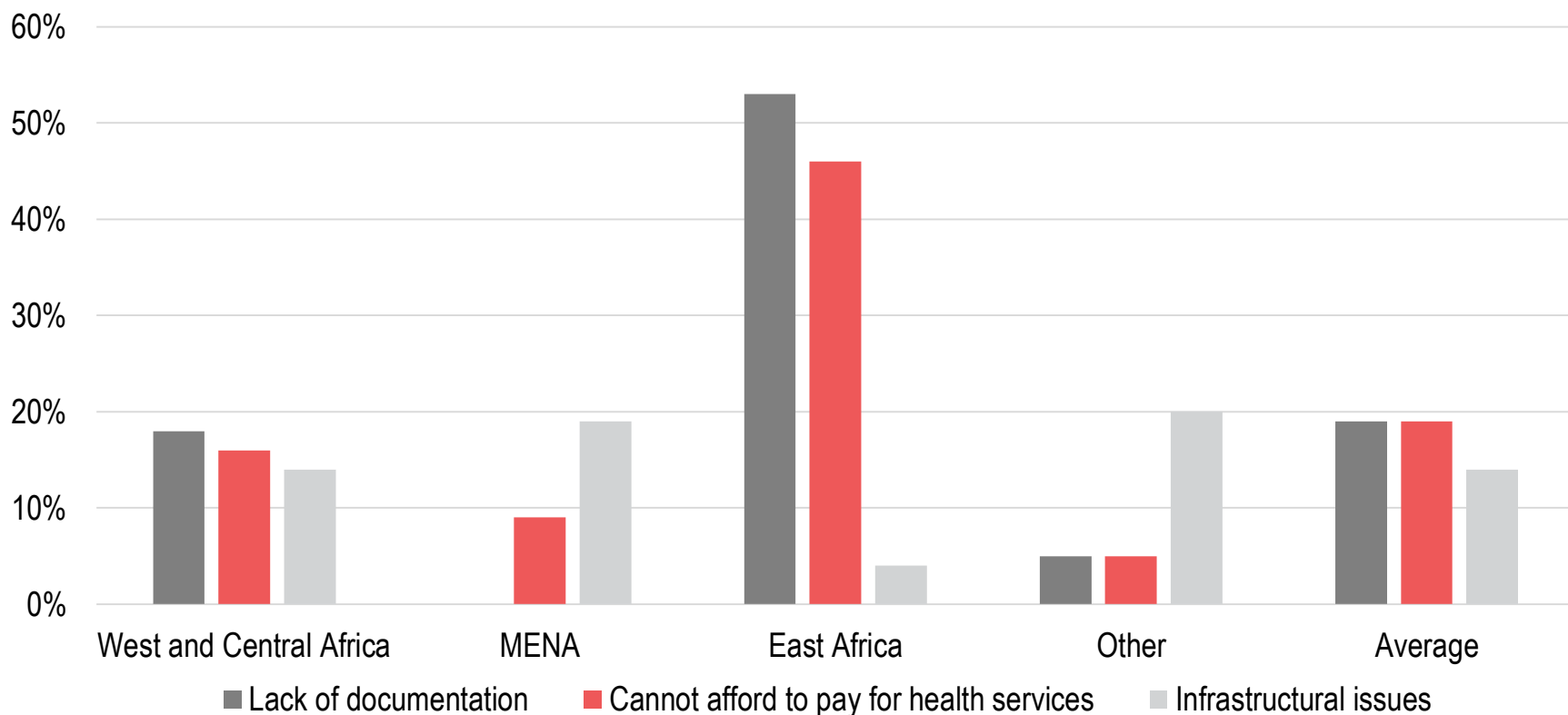
All groups in **Azzawiya** (average of 4%)

*Of those who did not access healthcare (n=993)

M&R - Access to healthcare

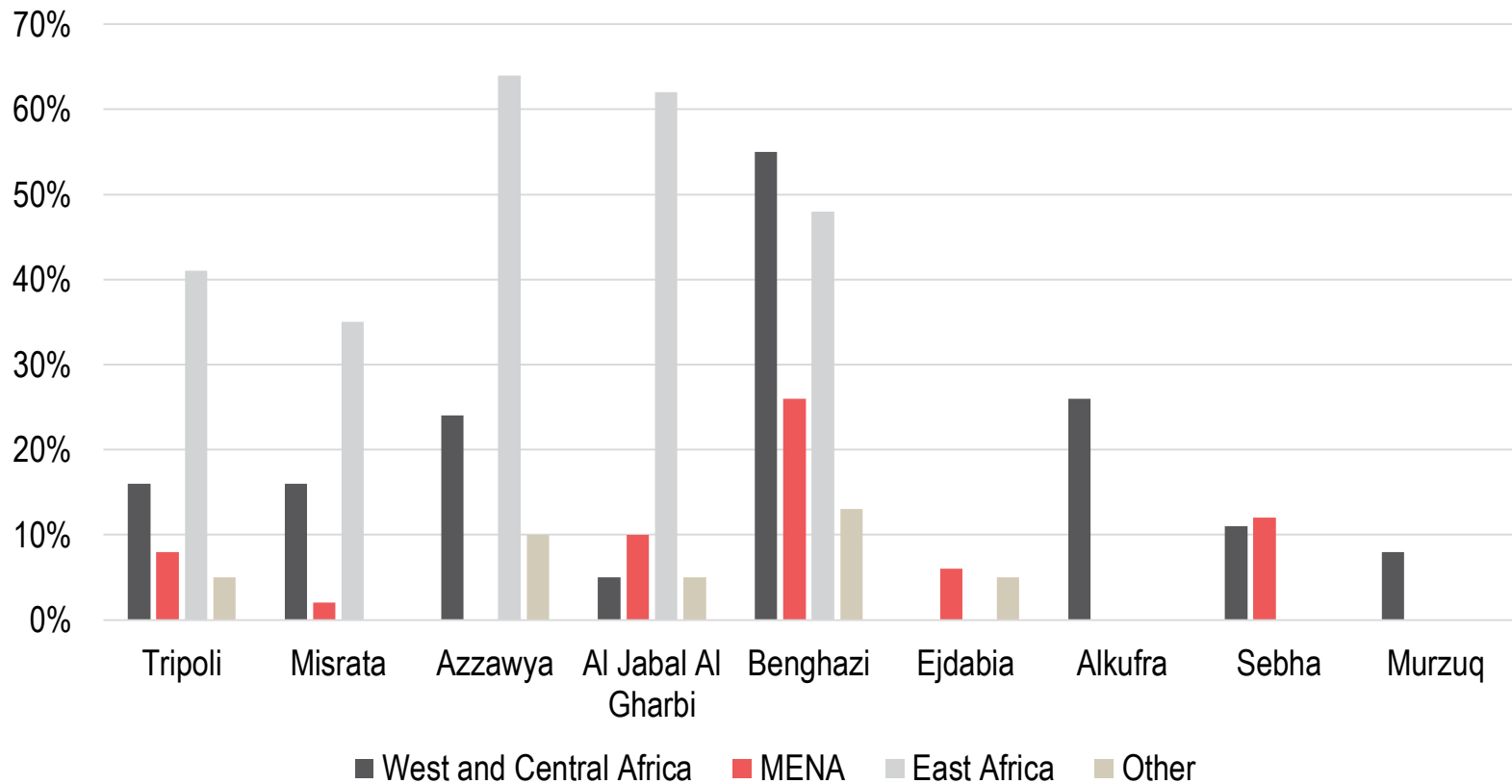
43% of all respondents reported having faced **challenges** to accessing healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing healthcare, by region of origin



M&R - Access to healthcare

% of respondents found to have either a "crisis" or "emergency" livelihoods coping strategies index (LCSI) score, per mantika and region of origin



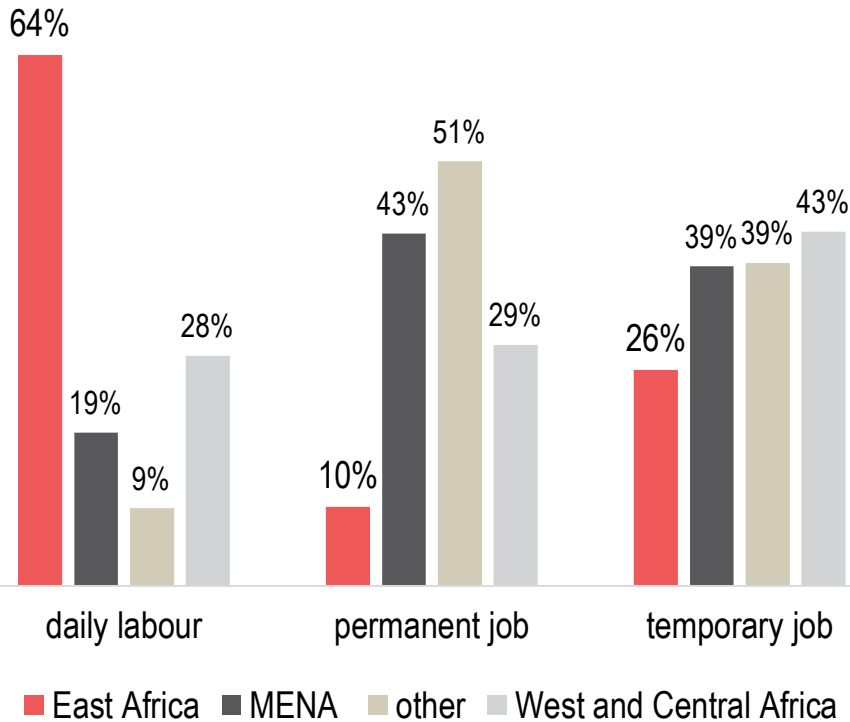


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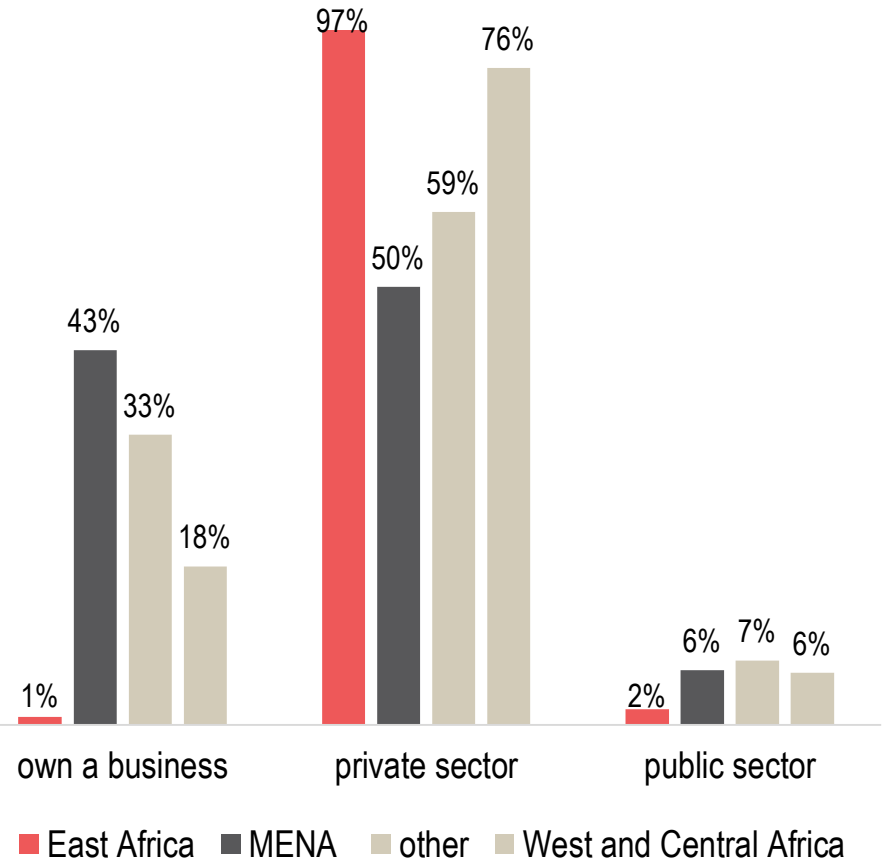
Livelihoods

M&R - Access to employment

% of respondents per employment status at the time of data collection, by region of origin

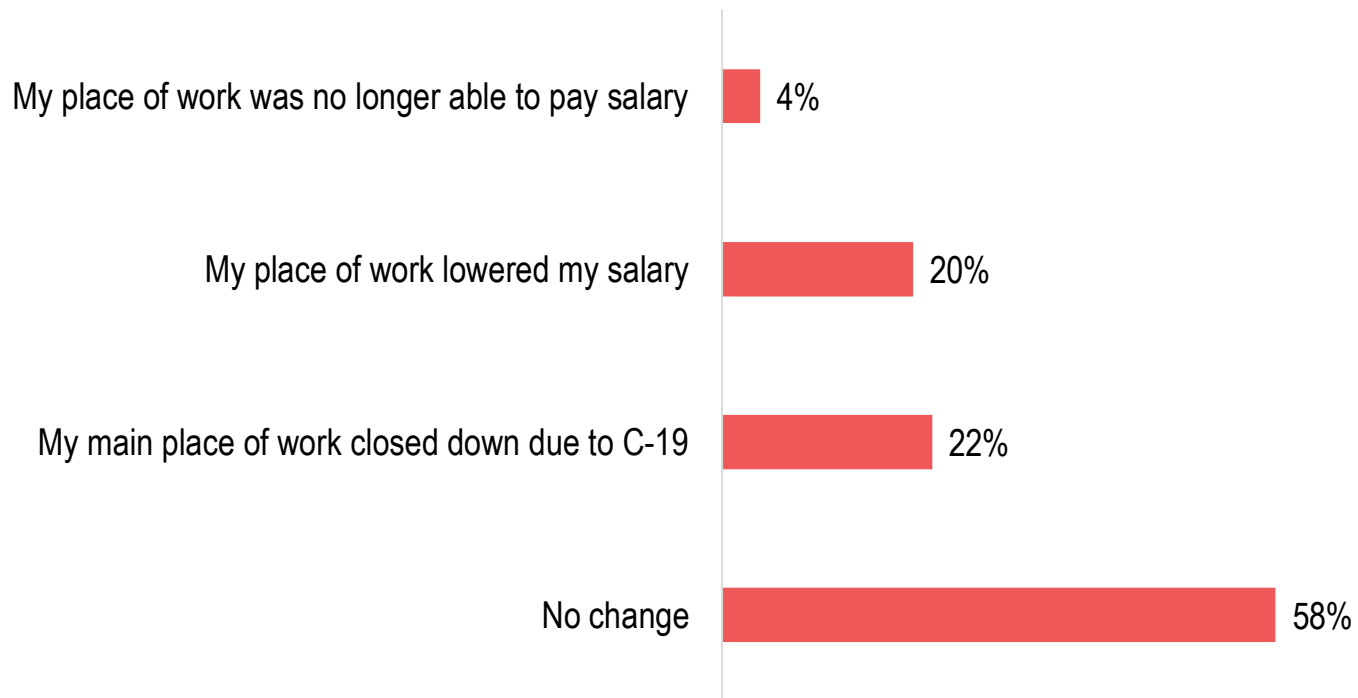


% of respondents per job sector, by region of origin



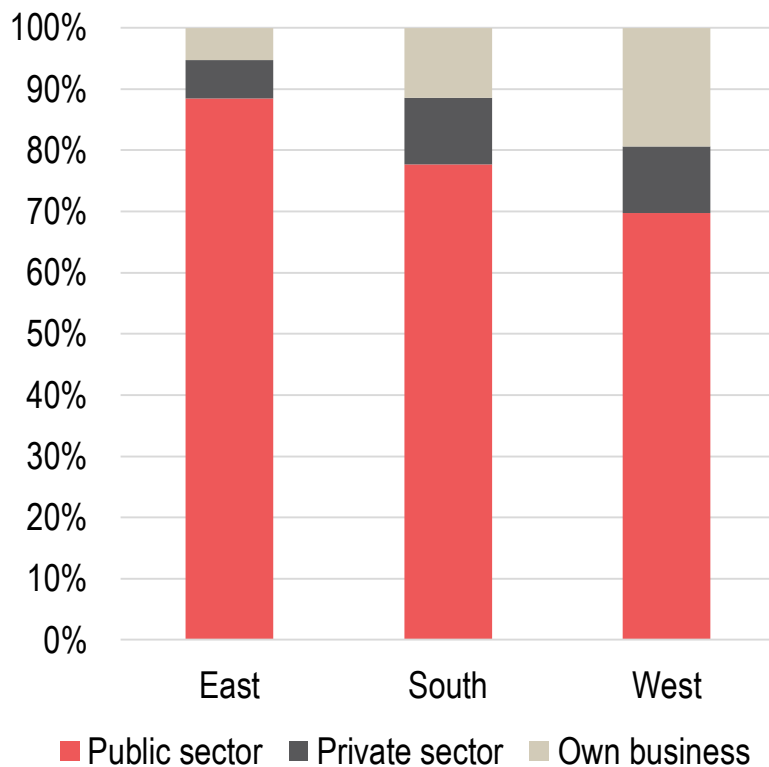
M&R - Employment and COVID-19

Among respondents reporting that employment is their main source of income (93%), the most commonly reported workplace disruptions due to COVID-19

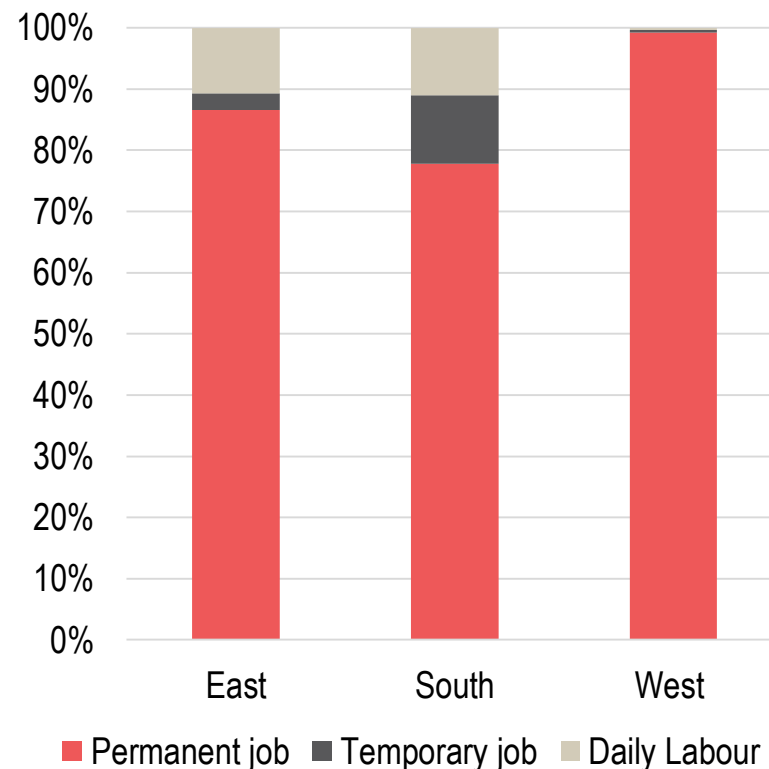


LIBYA - Access to employment

Of HHs reporting working HH members as a main source of income (88%), employment sectors by region

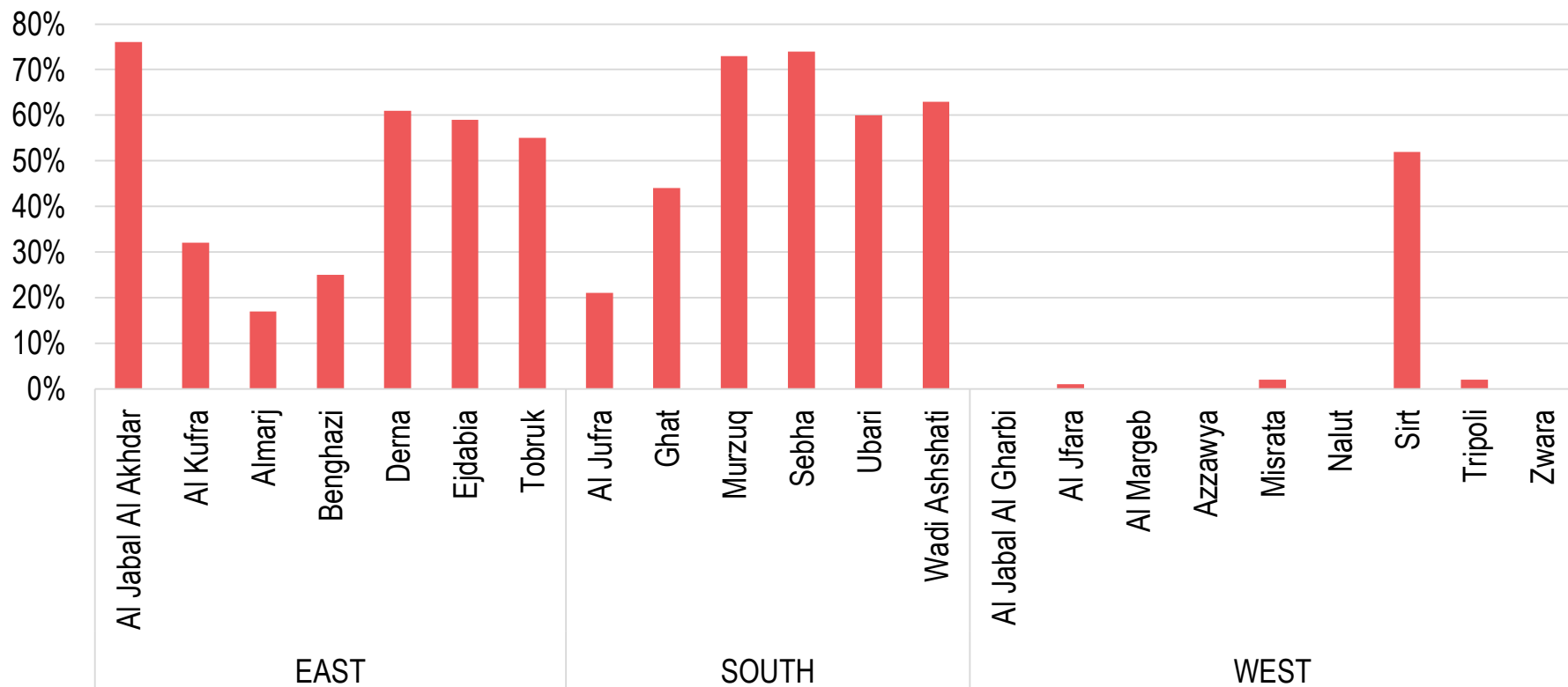


Of HHs reporting working HH members as a main source of income (88%), employment types by region



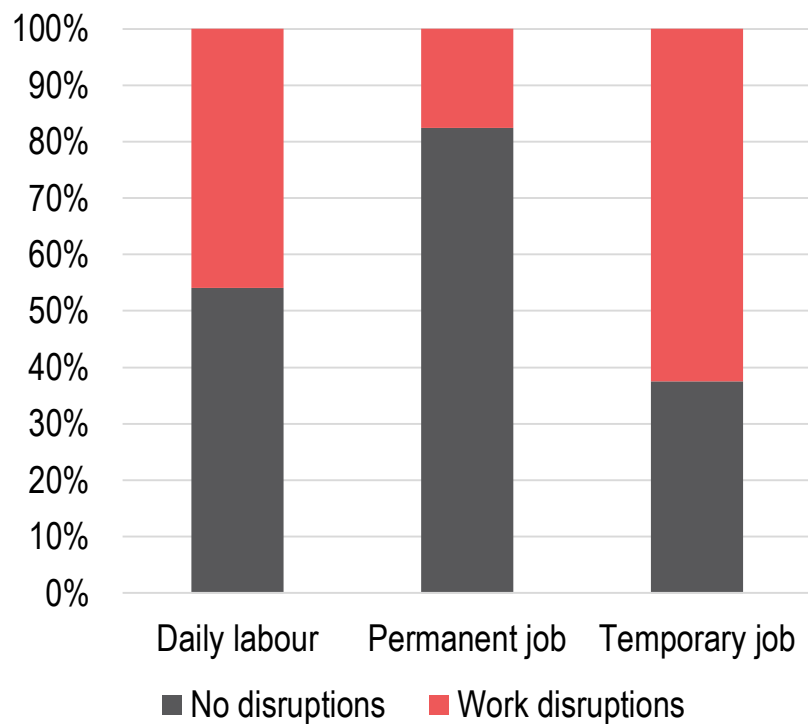
LIBYA - Employment and COVID-19

Of HHs reporting working HH members as a main source of income (88%), % of HHs reporting workplace disruptions due to COVID-19, by mantika

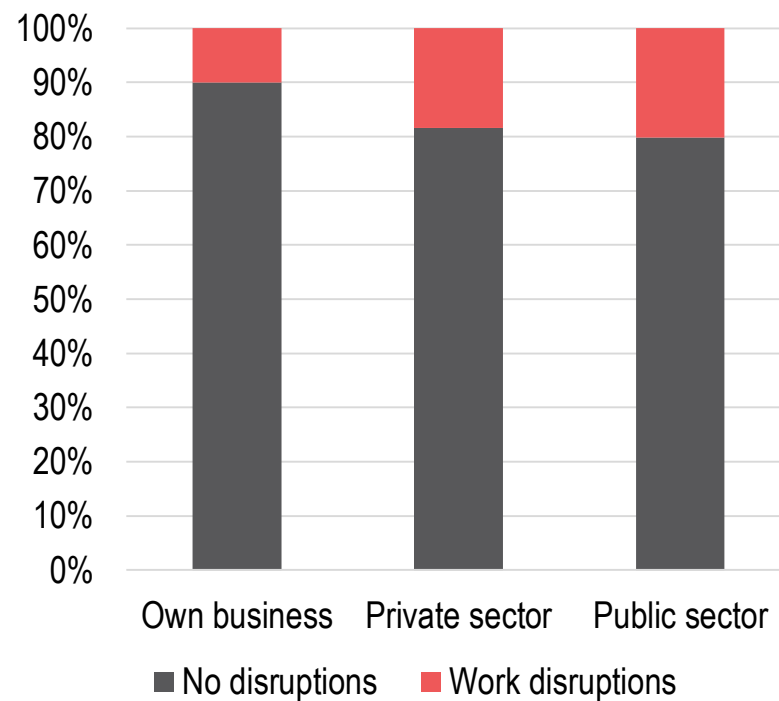


LIBYA - Employment and COVID-19

% of HHs with working members (88%) reporting work disruptions due to COVID-19, per job type

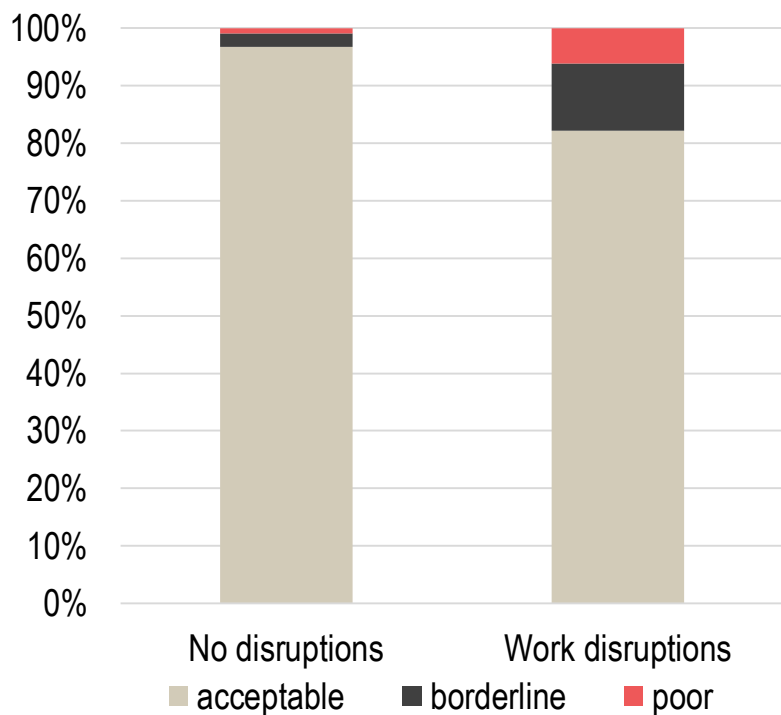


% of HHs with working members (88%) reporting work disruptions due to COVID-19, by employment sector

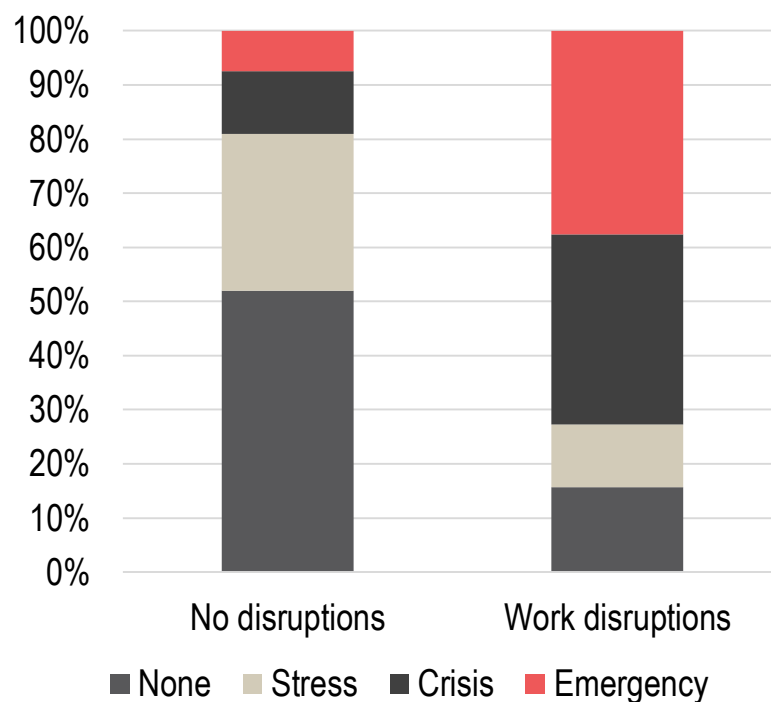


LIBYA - Employment and COVID-19

% of HHs with working HH members (88%) reporting work disruptions, by FCS



% of HHs with working HH members (88%) reporting work disruptions, by LCSI





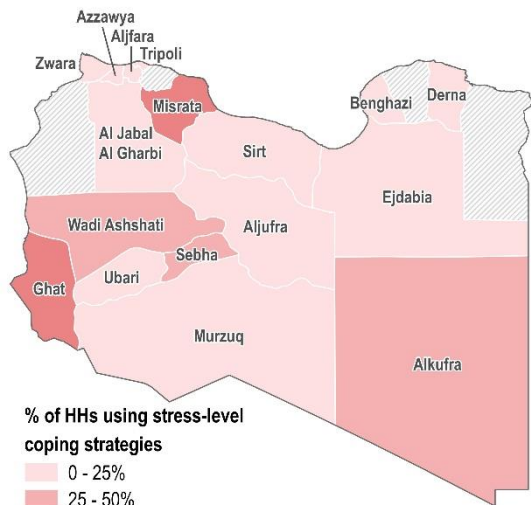
2.8

Coping
strategies

LIBYA - Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index - 2019

2019 MSNA: % of HHs that engaged in stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, by Mantika

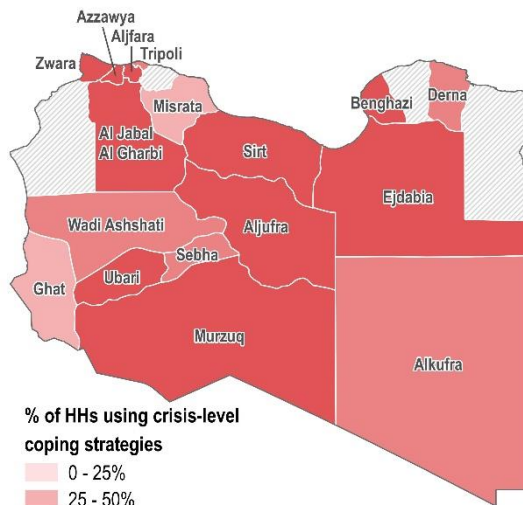
Stress



% of HHs using stress-level coping strategies

- 0 - 25%
- 25 - 50%
- 50 - 75%
- 75 - 100%
- Not assessed

Crisis



% of HHs using crisis-level coping strategies

- 0 - 25%
- 25 - 50%
- 50 - 75%
- 75 - 100%
- Not assessed

Emergency



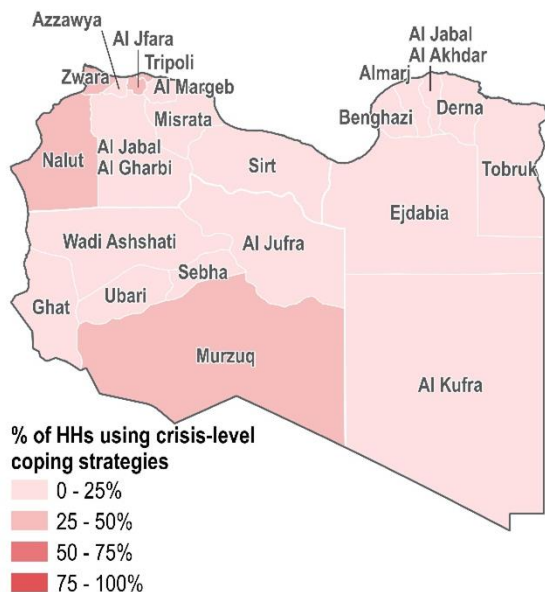
% of HHs using emergency-level coping strategies

- 0 - 25%
- 25 - 50%
- 50 - 75%
- 75 - 100%
- Not assessed

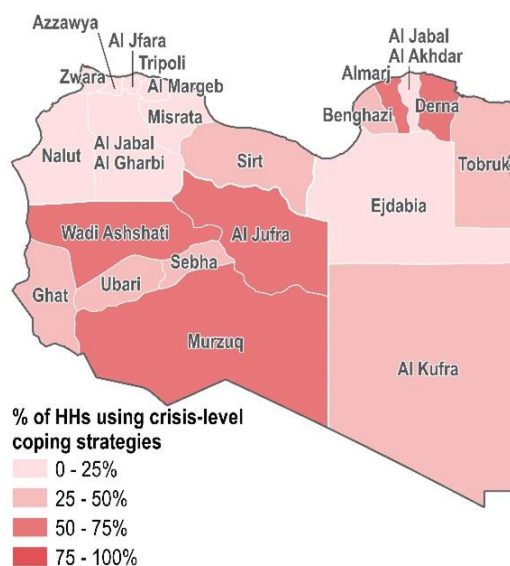
LIBYA - Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index - 2020

2020 MSNA: % of HHs that engaged in stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, by Mantika

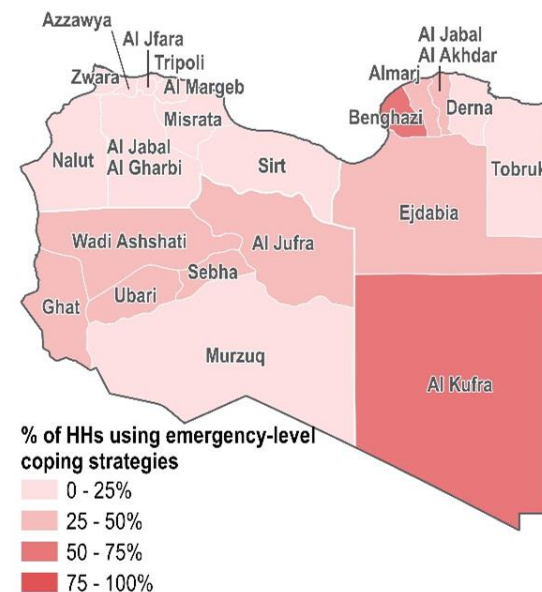
Stress



Crisis



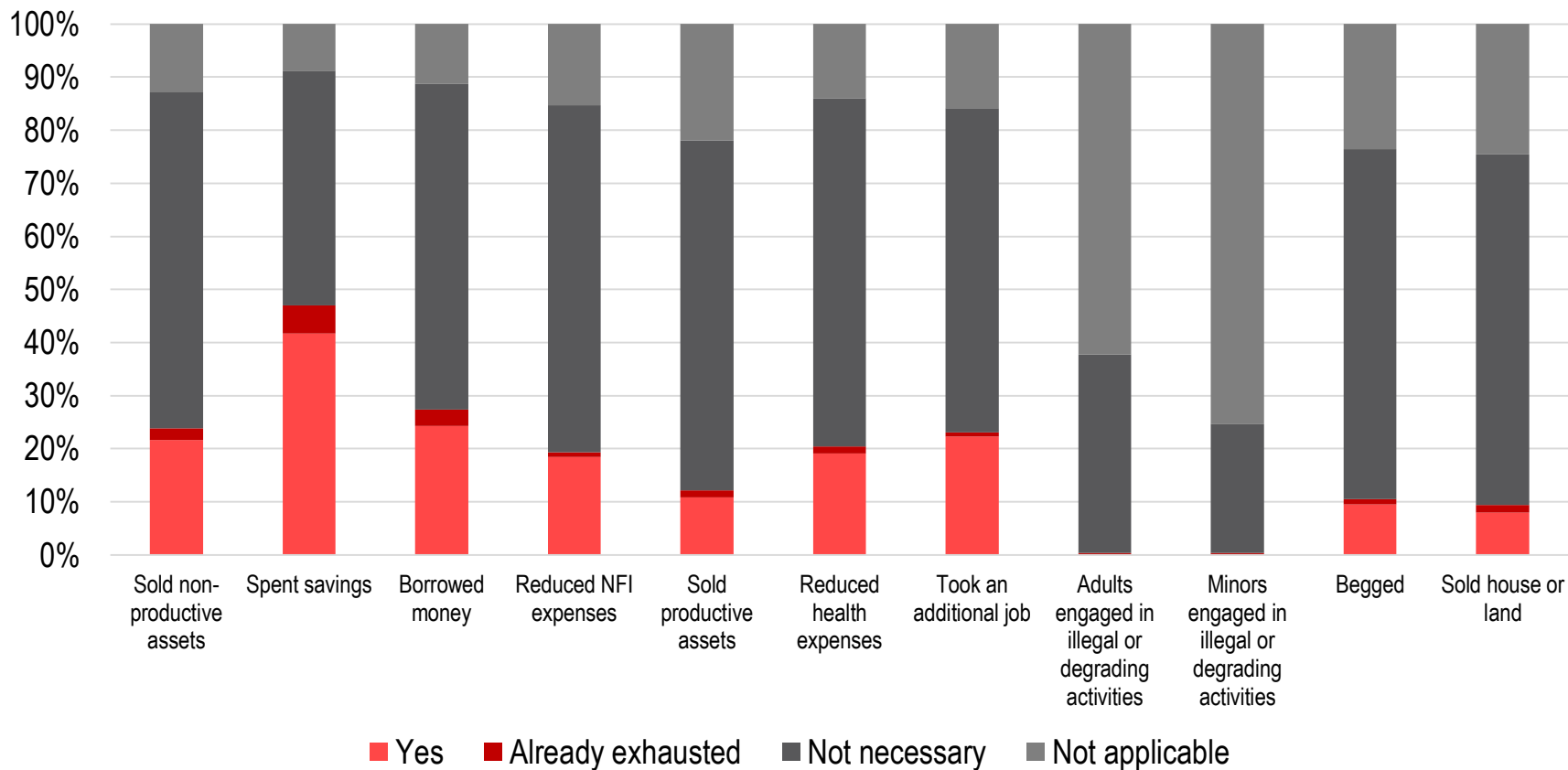
Emergency



Note that direct comparisons between 2020 and 2019 are discouraged. These maps are meant to illustrate general trends rather than direct comparisons.

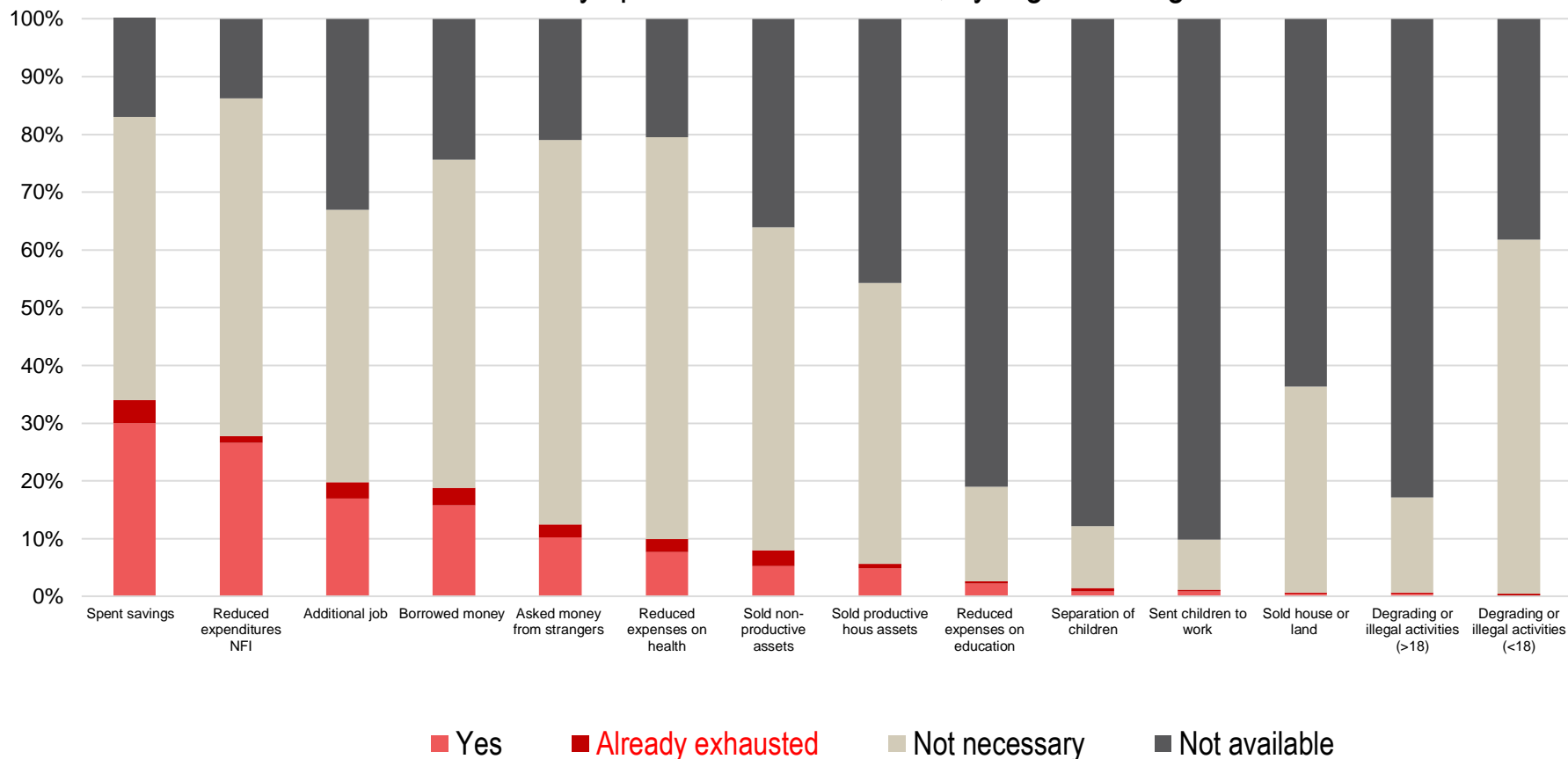
LIBYA - Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index: Drivers

% of HHs who reportedly engaged in the following negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection



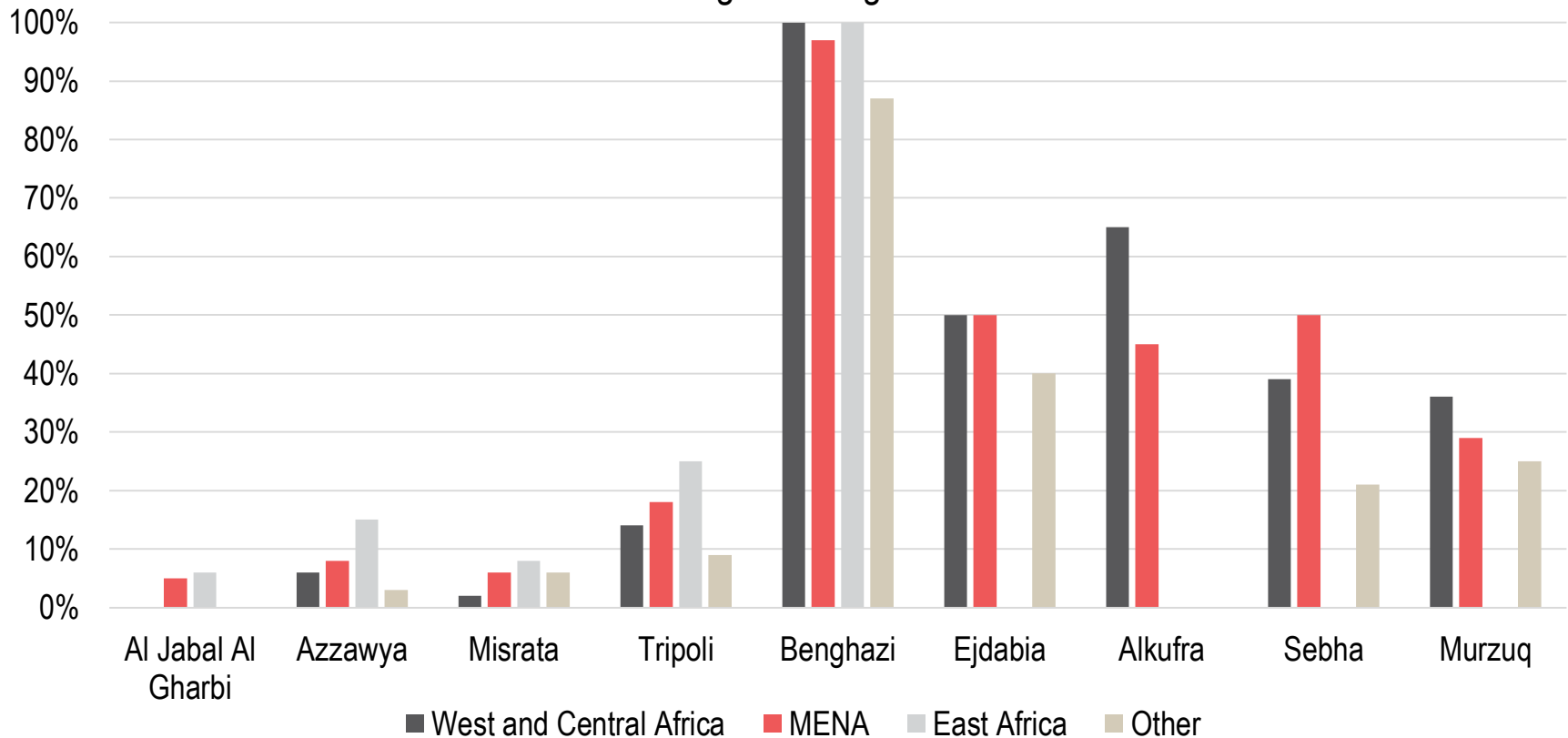
M&R - Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index: Drivers


% of respondents who reportedly engaged in the following negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, by region of origin



M&R - Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index

% of Respondents found to engage in “crisis” and “emergency” coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, due to a lack of resources, per mantika and by region of origin

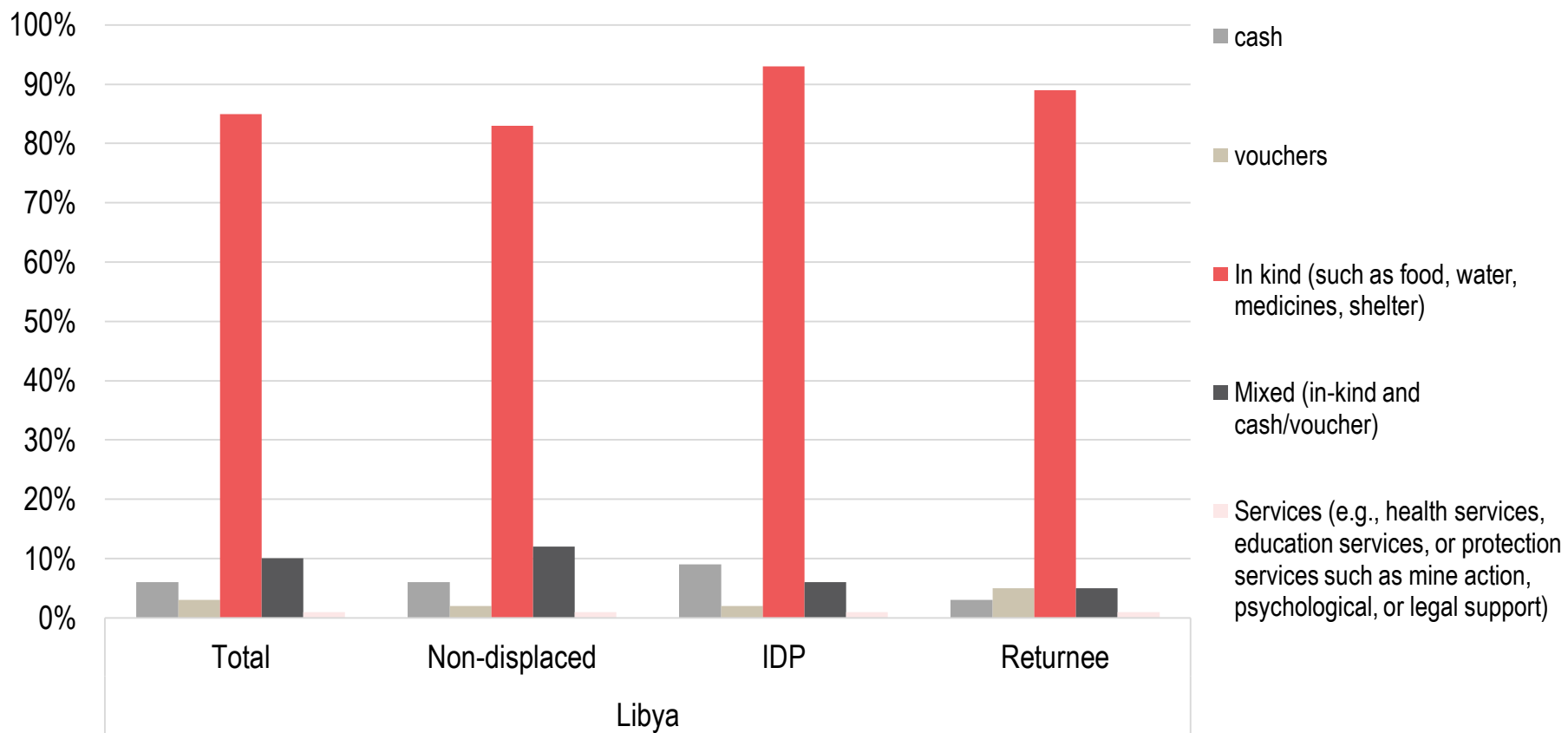




Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

LIBYA – AAP: Assistance received

Of HHs that have received in the 6 months prior to data collection (19%), types of assistance received, per displacement status

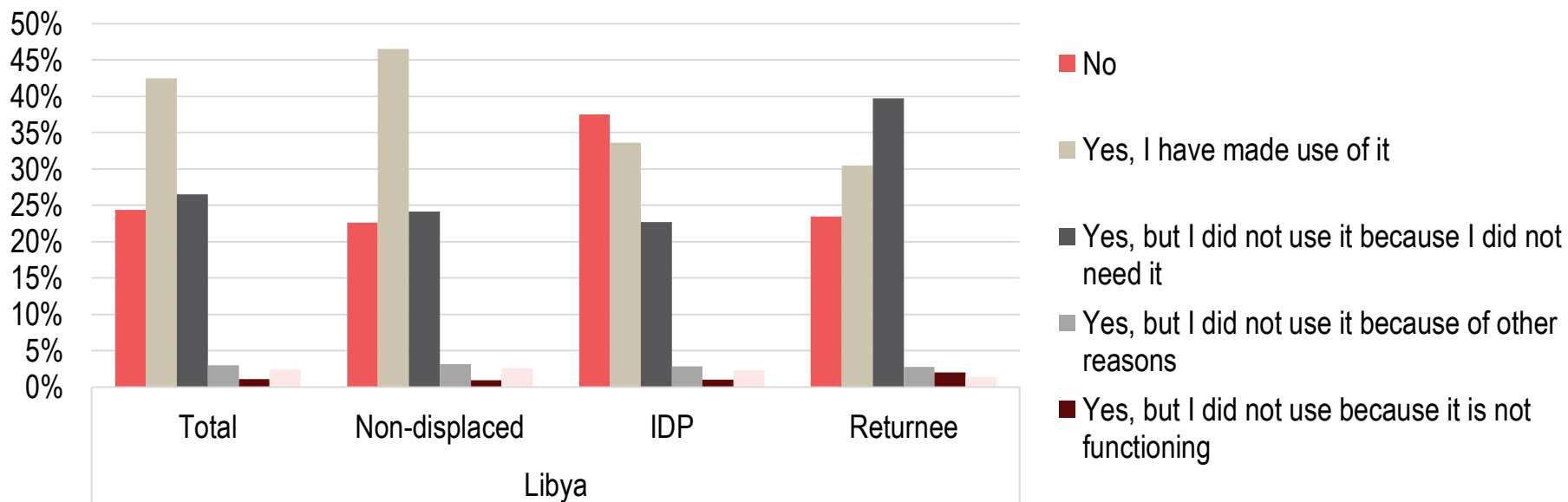


LIBYA - AAP: Feedback mechanisms

Of HHs that received assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection (19%), % of HHs reporting having access to functioning feedback mechanisms

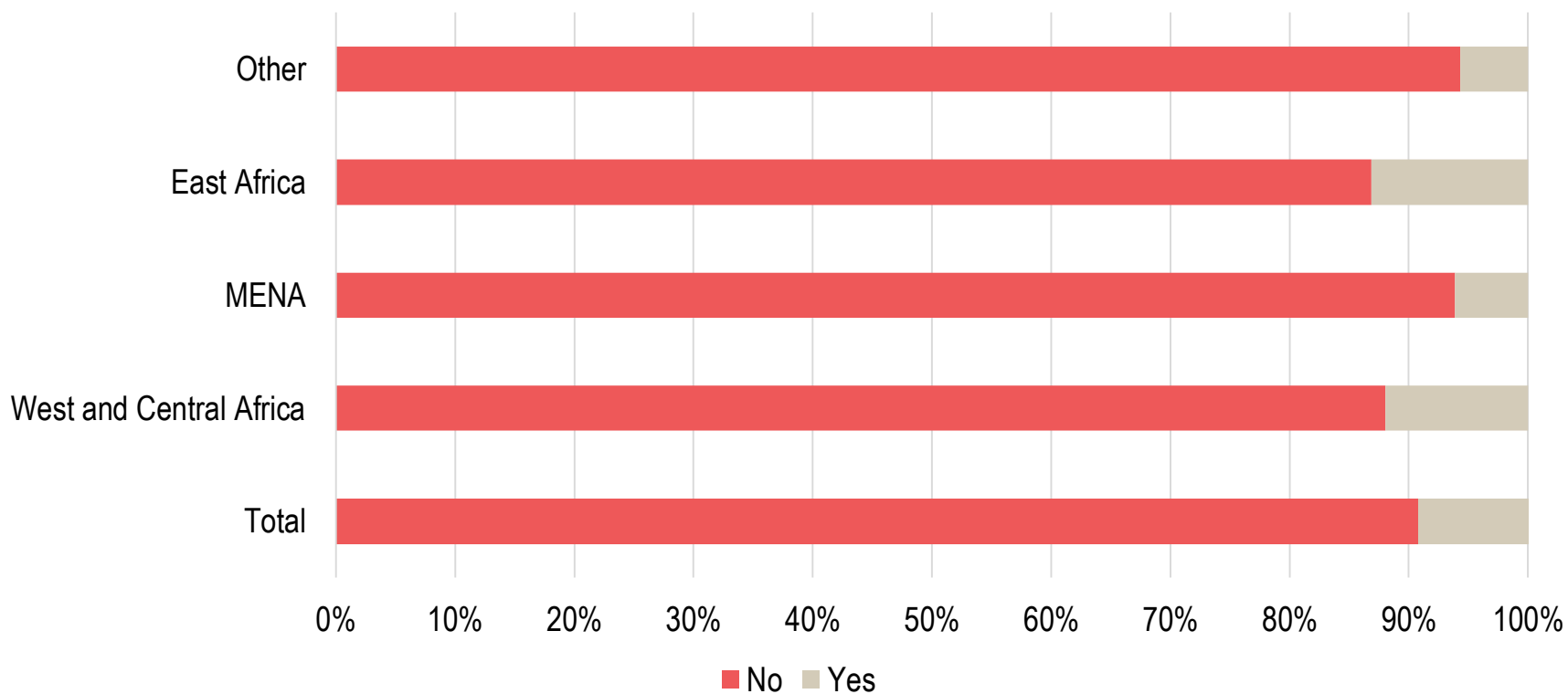
72%

Of HHs that received assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection (19%), % of HHs with access to functioning feedback mechanisms



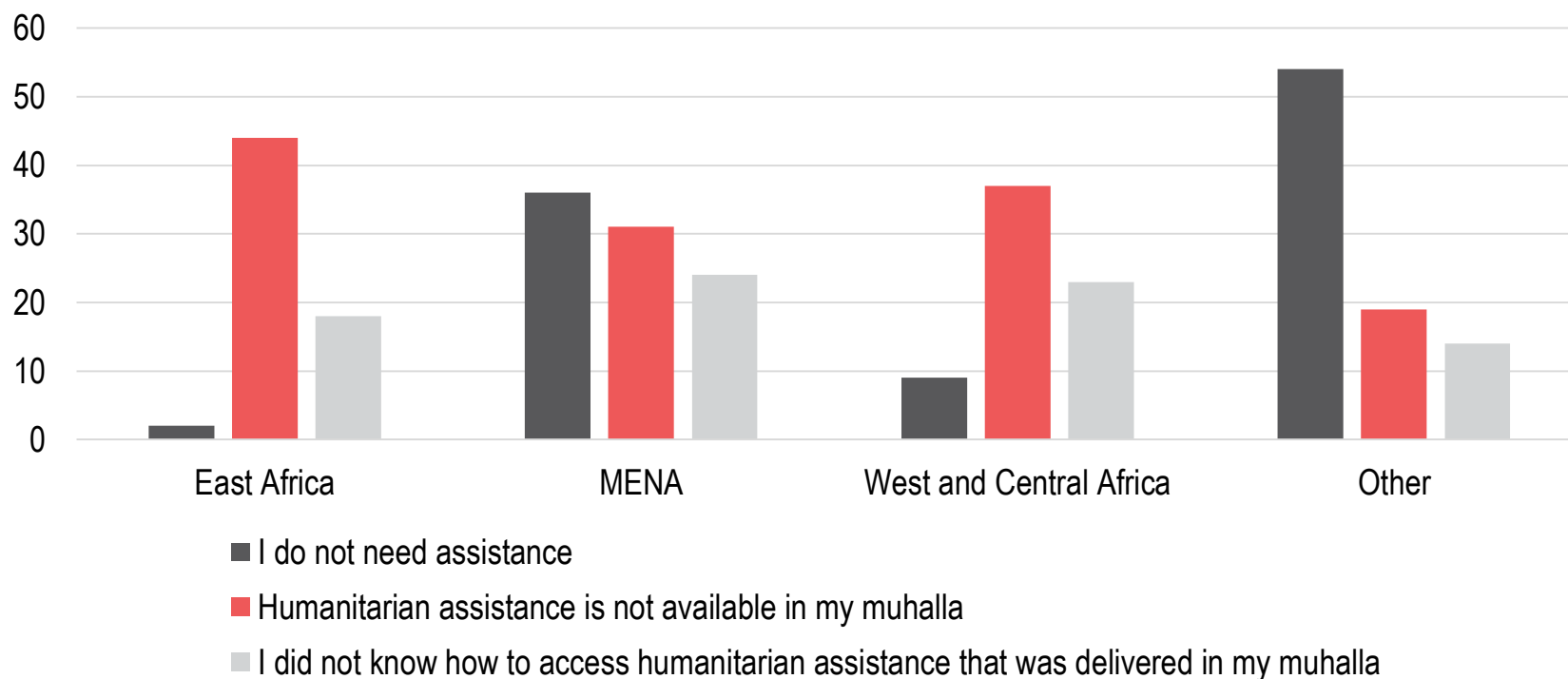
M&R - AAP: Assistance Received

% of respondents reporting having received some type of assistance from non-governmental organisations in the 6 months prior to data collection, by region of origin



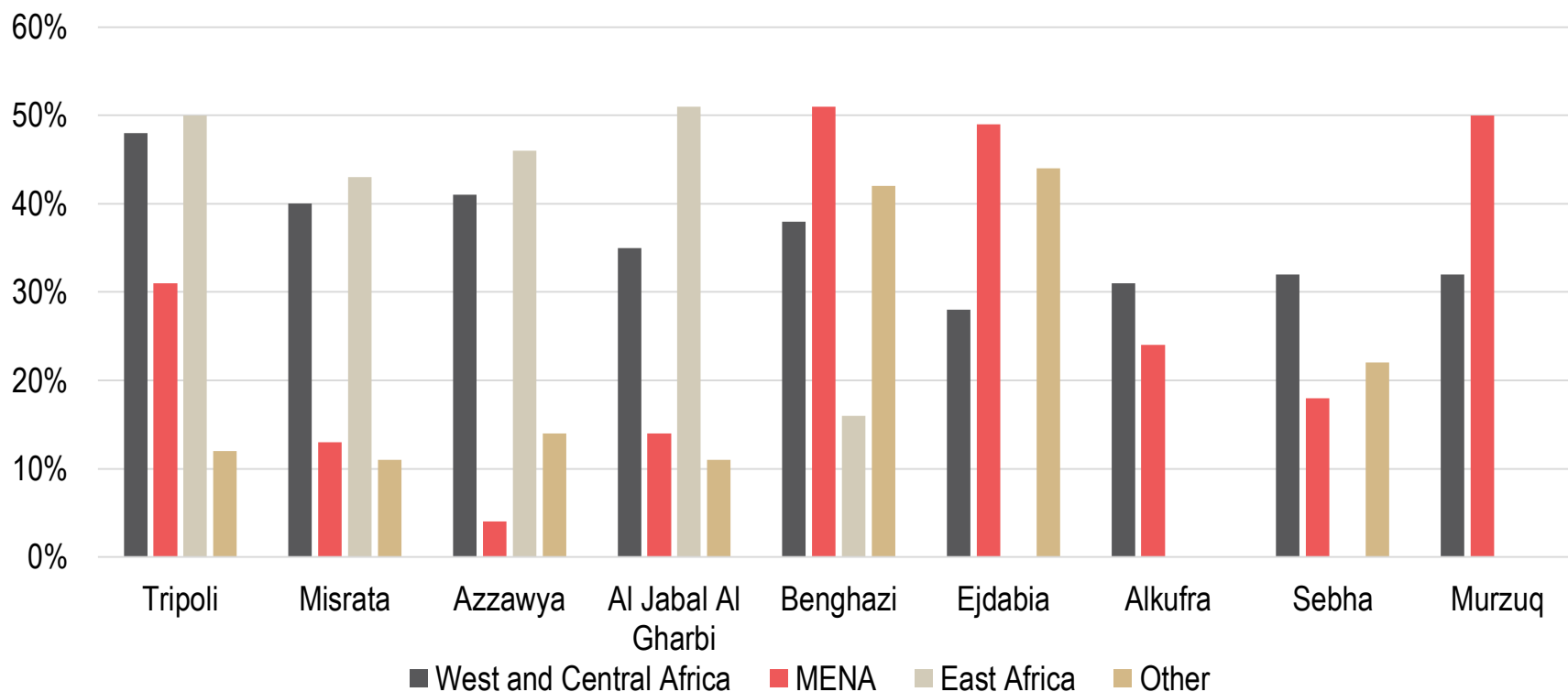
M&R - AAP: Assistance received

Among respondents reporting not having received humanitarian assistance from a non-governmental organisation in the 6 months prior to data collection (89%), most commonly reported any reasons, by region of origin



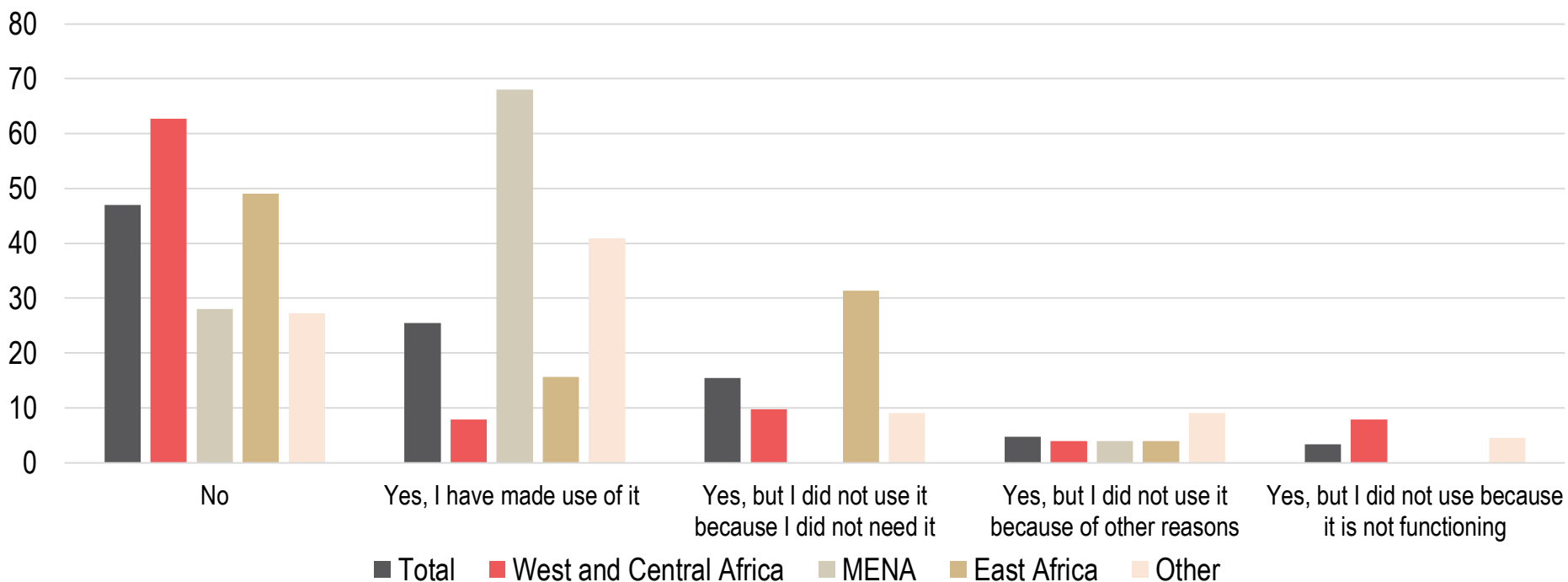
M&R - AAP and Lack of Assistance

% of respondents reporting not having received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection because it was not available (89%), per mantika and by region of origin



M&R - AAP: Feedback Mechanisms

Among the 9% of respondents that had actively engaged* with aid providers in the 6 months prior to data collection, % reported being aware about feedback mechanisms, by region of origin



*9% (n=150) was calculated based on the combined scores of answers to question 1.15.1 "Yes I have received support from a non-governmental organisation in the past 6 months" (n=141), question 1.16.1 "I am actively discriminated against by providers of aid" (n=8) and "I have been asked to pay or provide a service in exchange for humanitarian assistance" (n=1)



THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION