|  |
| --- |
| **Research Terms of Reference****Mapping Asylm Seekers Comunities in Southern Libya** **Libya** |
| **[02/09/2016]****[v1]** | **C:\Users\Megan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\REACH logo white (for a coloured background).jpg** |

# 1. Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country of intervention** | *Libya* |
| **Type of Emergency** |  | Natural disaster | x | Conflict |  | Emergency |
| **Type of Crisis** |  | Sudden onset  |  | Slow onset | x | Protracted |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | *UNHCR* |
| **Project Code** | *TBD* |
| **REACH Pillar** |  | Planning in Emergencies  | x | Displacement |  | Building Community Resilience |
| **Research Timeframe** | 4 months, to be completed by 15 January  |
| **General Objective** | To analyse and map out migration communities and dynamics in the South and thus, contribute to the identification and assistance to be provided to vulnerable populations in need of protection |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | 1. To map out refugee, asylum seekers and migrant communities in the South of Libya by providing analysis on the vulnerabilities and dynamics of refugee flows in the South.
2. Provide analytical information to contribute to defining policy and programmes assisting people of concern by identifying key protection concerns and challenges faced by PoCs throughout the journey and upon arrival.
3. Identify the local focal points and establish a network among refugees, asylum seekers, and local communities/authorities with an aim to strengthen outreach and protection/border monitoring in South Libya
 |
| **Research Questions** | TBD |
| **Research Type** |  | Quantitative | x | Qualitative |  | Mixed methods |
| **Geographic Coverage** | Libya, focusing on the South  |
| **Target Population(s)** | Migrants transiting through Libya, focusing on populations originating from refugee producing countries |
| **Data Sources** | **Secondary Data:** IOM DTM, UNHCR documentation, Arabic and English sources on mixed migration flows in the South of Libya, documentation from consulates in the South. . **Primary Data:** Case studies and interviews with refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and key stakeholders. . |
|  |
| **Expected Outputs** | 1. Final Report:
* Mapping refugee/asylum seeker communities in the South: vulnerabilities, copign mechanisms, size of communities, trends, intentions of movement, triggers, migration patterns and causes.
* Strategic recommendations related to UNHCR Community Development Center (CDC) in the South.
1. Interactive map/dashboard based on qualitative data
 |
| **Key Resources** |  |
| **Humanitarian milestones** |  |
| **Milestone** | **Timeframe** |
|  | Cluster plan/strategy |  |
|  | Inter-cluster plan/strategy  |  |
| x | Donor plan/strategy  | January |
|  | NGO plan/strategy  |  |
|  | Other  |  |
| **Audience** |  |
| **Audience type** | **Specific actors** |
| ***X*** | Operational | *UNHCR Protection Unit* |
| ***X*** | Programmatic |  |
| ***X*** | Strategic |  |
|  | Other |  |
| **Access**  |  |  Public (available on REACH research center and other humanitarian platforms)  |
| x | Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms) |
|  | Other  |
| **Visibility** | All project outputs will have joint visibility of UNHCR and relevant coordination mechanisms (ex. Protection Cluster), as well as IMPACT and ALTAI. The logos will be displayed on reports and maps, as well as on power point presentations during external meetings, etc. |
| **Dissemination**  | *Restricted upon agreement and clearance by/with UNHCR Libya* |

# 2. Background & Rationale

Armed conflict and political instability has affected over 3 million people across Libya. The highly volatile security situation and protracted conflict, which has been affecting Libya since March 2014, has caused large waves of internal displacement and migration toward other countries, with an estimated 2.44 million people in need of protection and some form of humanitarian assistance.[[1]](#footnote-1) In July 2016, the IOM’s latest (Round 5) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report on Libya’s internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and migrants indicate that there are a total of 348, 372 IDPs, 310,265 returnees and 276, 957 migrants identified in Libya.UNHCR estimates that 100,000 refugees and asylum seekers live in Libya although only 37,744 are officially registered.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Due to the security and volatile context in Libya, and to the fluid movement of migrants and asylum seekers, humanitarian actors have identified significant gaps in information concerning migrants and asylum seekers, hindering their capacity to have an efficient and evidence-based humanitarian response. Within this framework, this project’s **main objective** is to better understand what is the profile ans size of asylum seeker communities in Southern Libya, key vulnerabilities and protection issues of these communities, as well as quickly update the current dynamics and drivers of mixed migration to Libya, with the aim of designing protection programs and creating outreach strategies and networks as part of UNHCR Community Development Center in the South.

# 3. Research Objectives

Building upon the work IMPACT, as part of its REACH initiative operated together with ACTED, and ALTAI have been doing in Libya since 2012, an assessment is proposed to understand migration patterns and thus, contribute to the identification and assistance to be provided to vulnerable populations in need of protection, that transit through these main routes. More specifically, the proposed assessment has been designed with the aim to:

1. Map out the main migrant, refugee and asylum seeking communities in South Libya, focusing on identifying the key vulnerabilities and protection issues faced by the people of concern and by providing analysis on the dynamics and main trends of refugee flows in the South, as well as building on the existing resources and available information to update information on the main migration routes from other countries to Libya including the types of actors and individuals involved along the routes, the hazards faced by populations on the move and their eventual vulnerabilities and needs.
2. Provide analytical information to contribute to defining policy and programmes assisting people of concern by identifying key protection concerns and challenges faced by PoCs throughout the journey and upon arrival to South Libya as well as gaps in service delivery. This will be supported with relevant information products (maps, factsheets) providing qualitative evidence based information.
3. Identify the local focal points and establish a network among refugees, asylum seekers, and local communities/authorities with the aim of strengthening outreach and protection/border monitoring in South Libya.

# 4. Research Questions

In order to address the objectives of this research, the following research questions will be considered based on the following 3 categories: 1) Mapping refugee communities in Libya, 2) Protection issues, 3) Mapping of organisations supporting migrants including key gaps. These questions will be refined following input from UNHCR.

|  |
| --- |
| Research Questions  |
|  | Libya |
| Mapping Refugee Communities in Libya  | * Demographics of migrants/asylum seeking communities in Libya
* Time leaving country of origin/ time spent in Libya: recent arrivals, protacted refugees, seasonal workers.
* Coping mechanisms
* Transit points and migration routes
* Decision-making process regarding departure to Libya, intention to stay or leave
* Destination countries: desired destination countries
* Information: the level of information available to migrants upon taking their journeys
* Main push/pull factors in coutries of origin
* Knoweldge of support mechanisms

**Networks[[3]](#footnote-3)*** Level (transnational, domestic)
* Networks as resource for planning migraiton
* Strength of ties
* External actors’ influence
 |
|  Protection issues | * Protection needs and priorities
* Protection challenges during the journey and upon arrival.
* Displacement-related protection vulnerabilities
* Detention centers
 |
| Service delivery: Mapping of organisations supporting migratns and gaps  | * Mapping of CSOs supporting migrants in the South
* Mapping of embassies and consulates providing support for refugees in the South
* Gaps in service delivery and assistance to migrants
 |

**Key definitions:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mixed migration**  | “Migrants are fundamentally different from refugees and, thus, are treated very differently under international law. Migrants, especially economic migrants, choose to move in order to improve their lives. Refugees are forced to flee to save their lives or preserve their freedom. Migrants and refugees increasingly make use of the same routes and means of transport to get to an overseas destination. If people composing these mixed flows are unable to enter a particular state legally, they often employ the services of human smugglers and embark on dangerous sea or land voyages, which many do not survive.”[[4]](#footnote-4) |
| **Coping mechanisms** | In response to shocks, ‘coping mechanisms are special kinds of strategies employed during difficult times’[[5]](#footnote-5). Coping strategies can include any activity to protect the fundemental means of livelihoods for disasater affected populations. Some of the typical coping strategies employed by refugees can include seeking international protection, receiving humanitarian assistance, relying on social networks and solidarity, borrowing money, engaging in income generating activities, falling back on negative coping strategies such as spending entire days without eating, reducing the quantity or quality of food.  |
| **Protection needs**  | The Inter-Agency section Committee (IASC) defines protection as ‘all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Human Rights law, the International Humanitarian Law and the Refugees Law.’[[6]](#footnote-6) Rights protection include: rights related to physical security and integrity rights related to the basic necessities of life (including food, water, health and shelter), other civil and political rights (including political participation and personal documentation) other economic, social and cultural rights (including access to property, livelihoods and education). Protection indicators include:* Employment/livelihoods
* Housing, land and property
* Food access and quality
* Violence against women
* Child protection
* Health
* Documentation
* Secure environments (physical, host community relations, justice and political representation)
 |
| **Protection of refugees**  | The 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol remain the cornerstone of modern refugee protection and the legal principles they enshrine. Of the most crucial principles laid down in the 1951 Convention is that refugees should not be expelled or returned ‘ to the frontiers of territories where [their] life or freedom would be threatened ..’ (Art 33). The convention also outlines the basic rights, which states should afford to refugees, and it defines who is a refugee. Protections responsibilities at the core of the UNHCR’s mission include: efforts to promote and extend the international legal framework, to develop and strengthen asylum systems, to improve protection standards, to seek durable solutions and any activity designed to ensure the safety and well-being of refugees.[[7]](#footnote-7) |

# 5. Methodology

##### 5.1. Methodology overview

The research will be based on qualitative methodology in order to capture data and in-depth information regarding migration routes in Libya, trends, intention of movement, patterns, causes and triggers.

##### 5.2. Population of interest

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Population Planning Group:** | 1LBYA - RAS in urban areas |
| **Sub-group (if applicable):** | Refugees in Libya |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **in numbers** | **In %** | **in numbers** | **In %** | **in numbers** | **In %** |
| 0- 4 | 112 | 1.20 | 116 | 1.24 | 228 | 2.44 |
| 5- 11 | 561 | 6.03 | 539 | 5.79 | 1100 | 11.82 |
| 12-17 | 531 | 5.74 | 479 | 5.15 | 1010 | 10.89 |
| 18 -59 | 3392 | 36.47 | 2767 | 29.75 | 6159 | 66.22 |
| 60+ | 495 | 5.32 | 308 | 3.31 | 803 | 8.63 |
| **Total:** | **5091** | **54.76** | **4209** | **45.24** | **9300** | **100** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Population Planning Group:** | 1LBYA - RAS in urban areas |
| **Sub-group (if applicable):** | Asylum seekers in Libya |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **in numbers** | **In %** | **in numbers** | **In %** | **in numbers** | **In %** |
| 0- 4 | 854 | 3.02 | 842 | 3 | 1696 | 6.02 |
| 5- 11 | 2310 | 8.17 | 2133 | 7.54 | 4443 | 15.71 |
| 12-17 | 1248 | 4.41 | 1159 | 4.10 | 2407 | 8.51 |
| 18 -59 | 12116 | 42.86 | 6935 | 24.53 | 19051 | 67.39 |
| 60+ | 433 | 1.53 | 238 | 0.84 | 671 | 2.37 |
| **Total:** | **16961** | **59.99** | **11307** | **40.01** | **28268** | **100** |

##### 5.3. Secondary data review

During the first weeks following the signature of the contract, areview of existing literature, including past research and, where accessible, government data and all existing relevant sources in relation to refugee and migrant communities in the South of Libya will be conducted. Relevant indicators will be identified to inform the development of the monitoring framework.

##### 5.4. Primary Data Collection

**Qualitative interviews with refugees/asylum seekers: 130 interviews**

Through a network of researchers across the South of Libya, interviews with migrants, refugees and asylum seekers will be conducted in key migrant and refugee hotspots in the South. Researchers will be recruited from within the refugees and migrant communities in order to allow access to certain communities as well as establish networks with local actors including both refugee and asylum seeking communities. If possible in each specific context, given the sensitivity of issues, partners will seek to conduct FGD or paired interivews in order to gather qualitative information on and from People of Concern. Where access is not possible, researchers will use their key informant networks in communities that can be remotely contacted. This will contribute to identify and map out the main communities of the People of Concern.

**KIIs with key stakeholders including government institutions, NGOs, and INGOs to gain a better understating of migration dynamics: 30-40 interviews**

KIIs will be conducted with government representatives as well as project managers involved with migration related projects, in order to gain a first level knowledge regarding the main routes, trends, groups, crossing points and identify major changes that occurred since 2013 in terms of mixed migrations flows in and out of Libya.

**Field observations and interviews at mixed migration hot-spots***:*

From the data identified in the literature review and through interviews with Persons with Knowledge, up to 10 hot-spots subject to the feasibility (border points, transitory towns, detention centers, specific suburbs with a high density of migrants, etc.) will be identified and used as starting points for the field research to be organized.

The analysis of data collected in the qualitative text **notes** will rely on field notes taken by enumerators during the interview/discussion, as well as on the enumerators’ post-FGD debriefing. All notes of FGDs and KIIs will be manually coded. Notes will be split into sentences then divided according to the key QR and indicators that the research intends to address - when specific answers concern multiple RQ/indicators. At this stage, the analysis started by identifying key issues in each QR/indicators and defining brief summaries accordingly. The analysis focused on:

* Frequency: the analysis takes into account how many times issues were reported by KII participants. However, as per best practice in qualitative research, frequency has not been associated with higher or lower importance. Frequency will inform the analysis on how much these specific issues are spread amongst the research target groups.
* Specificity: more emphasis will be given to specific, detailed issues that were reported.
* Emotion and behaviours: more weight will be assigned to themes and comments that participants reported that showed enthusiasm, passion or intensity.
* Extensiveness: extensiveness of comments will be linked to how many different participants have reported a specific comment or issue.

**Fact-finding visits to neighboring countries (2 weeks).**

Based *on results of the fieldwork in Libya, fact-finding missions could be organized in several countries of origin or transit to* identify the specific vulnerabilities on the other side of the border that might have to be considered by UNHCR to create cross-border protection programs. Potential countries include Algeria, Mali, Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, Sudan and Niger. In each country, 8 to 10 key informants will be interviewed. The fact-finding visits will thereby consist of interviews with well-placed key informants, who will provide valuable context to the primary research conducted inside Libya, as follows. Altai will be able to reach key contact points in the sector based on past and on-going migration related research in West Africa.

**Geographical Coverage and Sampling Technique:**

In order to get a dynamic understanding of perception and realities of migrations, the research will be conducted in migrant/refugee hotspots in the South of Libya. The following list is a preliminary list of key locations, which will be updated throughout the research:

Interviews with people of concern will be conducted on the following locations in the South:

* Sabha
* Murzuq
* Gatroun
* Ubari
* Kufrah/Tazerbo/Rebyana
* Ghat

KIIs with key stakeholders of migration will be conducted in the following locations across Libya:

* Tripoli and suburbs
* Benghazi
* Sebha
* Kufrah
* Ghat
* Gatroun
* Tunis

**Sampling Technique:**

In selecting individuals for KIIs with migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, the following criteria will be considered:

* **Demographics:** always over 18 years old, we will disaggregate the target groups by age
* **Country of origin**: Migrants and asylum seekers will be selected from various countries of origin while special emphasis will be placed on refugee nationalities from 5 refugee producing nationalities**: Syrians, Somalis, Palestinians, Sudanese, Eritreans** as primary focus and possibly **Nigerian and Ethiopian (TBC).**
* **Gender Breakdown**: male and female KIIs and FGDs will take place depending on the location and accessibility.

Table 1: Fieldwork Targets in Libya and Tunisia

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  Location  | KIIs/Case studies  | Total  |
| * Sabha
* Murzuq
* Gatroun
* Ubari
* Kufrah/Tazerbo/Rebyana
* Ghat
 | Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Migrants  | 130 interviews |
| * Tripoli and suburbs
* Benghazi
* Sebha
* Kufrah
* Ghat
* Gatroun
* Tunis
 | Government, UN Staff, local and INGOs, academics | 30- 40 interviews |
| Total  | 130 interviews  | 170  |

These targets are estimates to be reached in the field.

Table 2: Fieldwork Targets in Libya's neighboring countries (4 if feasible). Potential countries include Sudan, Niger, Chad, Mali, Algeria, Ethiopia, Somalia to determined in discussion with UNHCR.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Location | KII with key stakeholders  |
| 1. Country A | 8 |
| 2. Country B | 8 |
| 3. Country C | 8 |
| 4. Country D | 8 |
| Total  | 32 |

***Methodology on the preparation and implementation of interviews***

The consortium will determine the precise locations for the interviews with asylum seekers/migrants at mixed migration hotspots collaboratively with UNHCR, and drawing upon IMPACT/Altai’s previous experience carrying out similar field research with asylum seekers/migrants throughout Libya as well as in other relevant fields. A preliminary list of target locations will be determined, along with approximate quotas for the number of interviews in each location, which can subsequently be revised according to conditions on the ground.

In each location, respondent recruitment methodology will be based on a combination of the following approaches:

* **Street intercept:** in locations where there is a relatively permissive security environment, migrants can be recruited for interview using a street-intercept methodology. In this instance, a local fieldwork coordinator would locate themselves in a location known to be frequented by migrants, such as a particular neighbourhood or near a bank or money transfer service, and attempt to identify migrants and ask if they would be prepared to participate in an interview.
* **Snowball approach based on “entry points”:** In situations where a street intercept approach is impossible or inefficient, then a ‘snowball approach’ provides an effective and flexible approach to interviewee recruitment This approach involves identifying a promising starting point for the recruitment of migrant interviewees, such as a local civil society organisation dealing with migrants, or a community leader (of a group of migrants from the same country of origin, as is often the case in Libya), and amassing the required quota of interviews through an iterative process of introductions and referrals.
* **Purposive sampling:** purposive sampling of migrants will be applied based on their location, accessibility as well as their country of origin. According to IOM, the majority of migrants come from Niger, Egypt, Chad, Sudan, Ghana and Nigeria. It is therefore important to obtain information about the protection concerns and decision-making making processes of various key groups. The key informants will be given closed to semi structured interview questionnaires in order to enable comparability of data and information.

Interview locations will depend of the neighbourhood structure and the conditions on the ground. The researchers will adopt an agile approach for this study, with interviews likely often having to take place in cafes or shops to allow for a sufficient degree of privacy. Where available, interviews could also take place in community centres, at the office of a local NGO or CSO, or at home when migrants have a place they feel comfortable in. A number of screening interviews (preliminary interviews to identify profiles to be interviewed in-depth) will also be conducted on the street in locations where migrants gather (certain roundabouts, squares, etc) but this rarely provides enough privacy to go in-depth.

Interviews will be conducted based on a semi-structured questionnaire, which will be developed collaboratively and approved by UNHCR. Interviewers will also go through a thorough training process that will take into account past research conducted on migration in other countries in the region (Libya and North Africa) by one Altai migration expert.

**Data Visualization**

In addition, utilizing data collected, visualization will be provided for locations of high migrant concentration, integrating gender and age data, as well as gaps analysis, bolstering support during times of crisis, enabling the production of daily maps of displacement during rapid escalations in conflict.

***Methodology on data visualisation:***

Based on the type of information identified collaboratively with UNHCR to be collected at field level, a series of indicators relevant to the research will be determined during the inception phase with UNHCR. Based on this, the consortium will provide data visualization products to ease a rapid access to information and reference. For each specific targeted/envisaged location, based on context specific and relevant information, the consortium will propose adapted visual tools, such as factsheets outlining the specifics of analysed data per hot spot. Where relevant, specific maps will be developed to support the analysis provided as well as present specific findings.

As an example, the following product developed in a different context could prove a valuable addition to the analysis:<http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_ner_factsheet_displacement_site_issaribrine_juin2016_3.pdf>

Where relevant, IMPACT will contract its partner UNOSAT to provide relevant satellite imagery to complement the research.

##### 5.5. Data Analysis Plan

To be determined with UNHCR during the inception phase

# 6. Product Typology

Table 1: Type and number of products required

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Product** | **Number of Product(s)** | **Additional information** |
| Report | 1 | * Mapping refugee communities in the South: vulnerabilities, coping mechanisms, trends, intentions of movement, triggers, migration patterns.
* Strategic recommendations related to UNHCR reception center in the South
 |
| Presentation | 1 |  |
| Interactive Dashboard/Web Map | 1 | To be determined throughout the research phase |

# 7. Management arrangements and work plan

##### 7.1. Roles and Responsibilities, Organogram

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Description** | **Responsible** | **Accountable** | **Consulted** | **Informed** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

***Responsible:*** *the person(s) who execute the task*

***Accountable:*** *the person who validate 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*

##### 7.2. Resources: HR, Logistic and Financial

##### 7.3. Work plan

See Annex C-1

# 8. Risks & Assumptions

Table 3 : List of risks and mitigating action

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Mitigation Measure** |
| **Protection of the sources of information** | Personal identifiable information will not be publicly disseminated in order to minimize/eliminate protection concerns for the assessed population. All data will be aggregated to a location and therefore no household identifiers will be publicly visible from the reports and maps. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the protection cluster, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards. To mitigate gender balance issues, data collection teams will seek to include women and men to an equal level as far as possible, to ensure that data collection can be conducted allowing for gender and cultural sensitivities. |
|  |  |
| **Security of field staff and do no harm** | It is emphasized that participants and key informants are not obliged to provide information in the event that the security situation changes and it becomes difficult to do so; the questions previously deemed fine become sensitive; or they feel this may cause a threat to their personal safety. Through constant feedback mechanisms continuous improvements to training will be sought to ensure that the objective of achieving greater and consistent coverage is undertaken within the framework of a *do-no-harm* approach. |

# 9. Documentation Plan

To be determined at inception phase

# 10. Annexes

1. Data Management Plan
2. Questionnaire(s) / Tool(s)
3. Dissemination Matrix
4. C-1 Work Plan
1. Libya 2015, Humanitarian Needs Overview, (HNO). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UNHCR, Libya Registration Monthly fact sheet, July 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Study of network will involve questions regarding diaspora, support mechanisms, contacts with communtiy, friends and family, and access to social media for travel and protection issues. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. UNHCR: http://www.unhcr.org/mixed-migration.html [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. UNHCR (2006), Refugee livelihoods, p.17. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. IASC (2007), *Handbook for the protection of internally displaced persons*, p.5. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. UNHCR (2014), *Protecting refugees and the role of UNHCR*, p. 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)