This document highlights key findings from the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) carried out in Libya in 2019. The 2019 MSNA was conducted under the oversight of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and in partnership with the Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG). The purpose of the MSNA was to provide an impartial and evidence-based overview and understanding of the needs of the Libyan population, to further strategic planning within the 2020 Humanitarian Planning Cycle (HPC).

Findings presented in this brief are based on an analytical approach proposed by REACH for the 2019 MSNA for Libya, which adapts elements of the draft Joint Inter-Analysis Framework (JIAF), including several composite indicators developed to classify a household’s severity of needs in each sector. The composite scores are based on households’ inability to meet immediate sectoral needs (Living Standards Gaps), the use of negative coping strategies (Capacity Gap), the household-level impact of the crisis, and any pre-existing vulnerabilities, thus giving a crisis-specific indication of the severity of needs.

Within the framework of the IMAWG and ISCG, MSNA tools and indicators were developed following consultations with the relevant sectors, sub-sectors, and working groups active in Libya, and in line, to the extent possible, with the draft JIAF. In parallel, the scope of the MSNA was decided following discussions with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Preliminary findings were then shared bilaterally with each sector, and a second round of analysis of MSNA data – including 2018-2019 trends analysis – was conducted. This data was used to provide composite indicator calculations to approach living standards, impact of the crisis, and coping capacities, as presented in this brief.

In Libya, this third round of the MSNA was implemented through a statistically representative household survey covering 17 out of 22 Mantikas (districts - admin level 2), for which data was collected between 7 July and 10 September 2019. A total of 5,058 Internally Displaced Person (IDP), returnee, and non-displaced households were surveyed. REACH, together with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), provided support to the IMAWG by contributing to the data collection process, which covered the targeted districts with a set target per population group. Findings are generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the district level for Internally Displaced Person (IDP), returnee, and non-displaced households.

In addition to the 2019 Libya MSNA, REACH also supported the country’s first Refugee and Migrant MSNA in 2019. Due to different sampling methods and minor variances in analytical approaches, findings from both MSNAs cannot be compared. The sectoral needs and coping capacity gap composite indicators were contextualised to each crisis context which has to be considered when comparing crises.

% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps, per Mantika:

- 34 - 50%
- 51 - 67%
- 68 - 84%
- 85 - 100%

% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps, per population group and sector:

- Education LSG
- Health LSG
- Protection LSG
- WASH LSG
- Food Security & Livelihood LSG

All population groups were found to have similar needs profiles, with high proportions of households severely or extremely resorting to negative coping strategies and/or with severe or extreme sectoral needs in health and protection.

1 In addition to the 2019 Libya MSNA, REACH also supported the country’s first Refugee and Migrant MSNA in 2019. Due to different sampling methods and minor variances in analytical approaches, findings from both MSNAs cannot be compared.

2 The sectoral needs and coping capacity gap composite indicators were contextualised to each crisis context which has to be considered when comparing crises.
LIBYA MSNA BRIEF

**POPULATION GROUPS**

% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps, per population group:

- IDP households: 71%
- Returnee households: 60%
- Non-displaced households: 61%

**IMPACT OF THE CRISIS**

15% of households were found to be severely or extremely impacted by the crisis

% of households severely or extremely impacted by the crisis, per population group:

- IDP households: 54%
- Returnee households: 5%
- Non-displaced households: 14%

**MSNA TIMELINE**

Research design
March-May 2019

Data collection
July 2019 - January 2020

Data analysis
September 2019 - January 2020

Reporting/release of data
September 2019 - February 2020

Linking MSNA findings with humanitarian planning processes (HNO/HRP)

**IMPACT OF MSNA FINDINGS**

1 partner involved in data collection

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT, its sister-organisation ACTED and the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme UNOSAT.

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Funded by:

USAID
ISCG

Information Management and Assessment Working Group

LIBYAN HOUSEHOLDS
June 2020

MOST COMMON NEEDS PROFILES

Needs of 46% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a reliance on severe or extreme negative coping strategies.

Needs of 22% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a co-occurrence of severe or extreme sectoral needs in health and a reliance on severe or extreme negative coping strategies.

Needs of 9% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by severe or extreme sectoral needs in health.

Needs of 4% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a co-occurrence of severe or extreme sectoral needs in protection and a reliance on severe or extreme negative coping strategies.

Needs of 3% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a co-occurrence of severe or extreme sectoral needs in protection and health and a reliance on severe or extreme negative coping strategies.

3 Impact severity score of at least 3.

4 Additional information on the research design and methodology can be found in the Terms of Reference.


6 For a more in-depth exploration of MSNA 2019 data and findings, please refer to the 2019 Libya MSNA report, the sector-specific and Mantika-specific factsheets, and the published dataset.