Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Refugees and Migrants: Key findings

February 2021
LIBYA

CONTEXT

Since 2011, Libya's complex socio-political context has developed into an increasingly protracted conflict. The de-escalation of conflict at the national level in 2014 gave way to more localized forms of violence around key strategic and economic resources. In 2019, conflict reignited in the Western region and tensions continued into 2020, while the situation was further strained in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, and humanitarian access remained limited.

Against this backdrop, in addition to the challenges faced by the Libyan population, the many refugees and migrants in the country are particularly vulnerable to discrimination, reduced livelihood opportunities, limited access to basic services and assistance, and the risk of arbitrary detention, exploitation, trafficking, harassment and abuse. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimated that 304,000 migrants and 44,000 refugees have unmet needs[1], together representing 28% of the total estimated people in need inside Libya.

METHODOLOGY

In response to the lack of up-to-date information on the humanitarian needs of migrants and refugees inside Libya, the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH, conducted the annual multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) to support the 2021 humanitarian planning cycle in Libya.

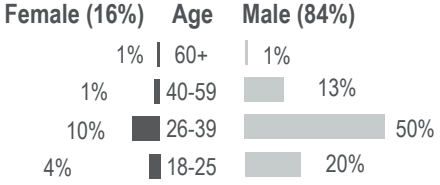
In total, 1,551 surveys were conducted with refugees and migrants from East Africa, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), West and Central Africa, and other nationalities, across 9 of the 22 mantikas in Libya. Data collection was contingent with COVID-19 preventative measures; surveys were conducted remotely by phone. Indicators were designed in close coordination with all sectors active inside Libya. The assessment employed non-random quota-based sampling; hence, findings presented here are indicative only of general trends and lived experiences of refugees and migrants in Libya. More details can be found in the Annex.

Assessment sample

Total Respondents:	***1,551***
- East Africa:	***381***
- MENA:	***407***
- West and Central Africa:	***386***
- Other:	***377***

***Mantikas**: **9** (out of 22)*
Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawiya, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Benghazi, Ejdabia, Alkufra, Sebha and Murzuq.

Sample Demographics



Single female-headed households: **4%**

Average household size: **4.7**

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS

% of respondents with at least 2 sectoral Living Standards Gaps (LSGs):[2] **77%**

% of respondents with at least 2 LSGs, per region of origin:[3]

East Africa	94%
MENA	61%
Other	66%
West and Central Africa	87%

see Annex for details on methodology

A **Living Standard Gap (LSG)** is calculated for each sector. The LSG is a composite indicator based on key indicators chosen in collaboration with the sectors. Each respondent is classified according to their severity of needs (none/minimal, stress, severe, extreme), based on their answers to the survey. Every respondent with an LSG severity score of "severe" or "extreme" is considered to have an unmet need (an LSG) in that specific sector. For more information on the identification of LSGs, see the annex.

% of respondents per number of sectoral LSGs:

No LSGs	8%
LSGs in one sector	15%
LSGs in two sectors	20%
LSGs in three sectors	22%
LSGs in four sectors	18%
LSGs in five sectors	12%
LSGs in six sectors	5%

% of respondents per number of sectoral LSGs[4], per region of origin

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
East Africa	0%	5%	14%	19%	19%	29%	13%
MENA	15%	24%	24%	19%	13%	5%	1%
Other	14%	20%	27%	21%	13%	3%	1%
West and Central Africa	3%	9%	13%	30%	28%	13%	4%

[1] OCHA, "Humanitarian Needs Overview" (January 2021).
[2] Respondents with at least 2 LSGs are considered to have multi-sectoral needs.
[3] Number of respondents that were found to have two or more living standards gaps (LSGs), n=1190.
[4] Due to the very small subset of respondents in the Education section, no LSG was calculated for this sector. Therefore, this year's MSNA calculated 6, rather than 7, LSGs.

FOOD SECURITY (FS) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

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% of respondents with an FS LSG: 44%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of respondents per FS LSG severity score:

13%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
31%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
42%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of respondents with an FS LSG, per region of origin:

East Africa	57%
MENA	36%
Other	32%
West and Central Africa	53%

% of respondents per FS LSG severity score, per region of origin:

	1	2	3	4
East Africa	20%	22%	41%	16%
MENA	56%	8%	22%	14%
Other	57%	12%	27%	5%
West and Central Africa	32%	15%	34%	19%

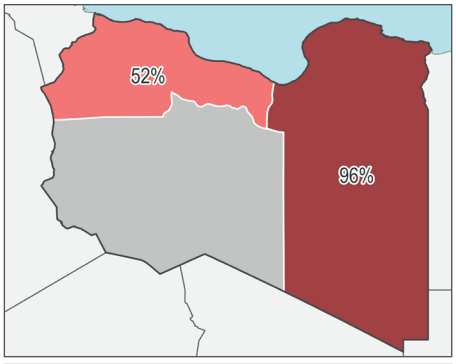
The **main drivers** of FS LSGs were found to be:
- % of respondents with a "borderline" or "poor" Food Consumption Score (FCS)[2] (42% of respondents)
- Share of total expenditure spent on food and water during the 30 days prior to data collection exceeds 65% (23% of respondents)
- % of respondents relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection (15% of respondents)

% of respondents with a "borderline" or "poor" FCS, per region of origin:

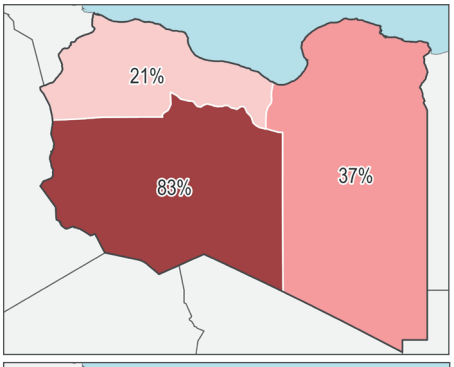
East Africa	53%
MENA	35%
Other	29%
West and Central Africa	51%

% of respondents with an FS LSG, by regions in Libya, per region of origin[3]

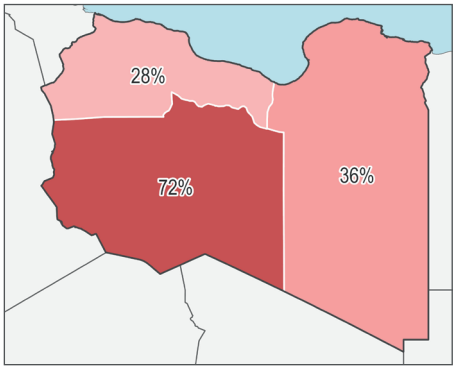
% of East African respondents



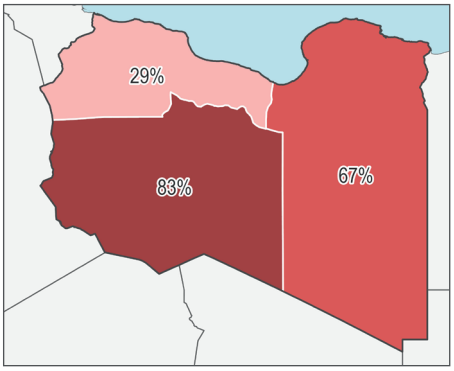
% of MENA respondents



% of Other respondents



% of West and Central African respondents



3% — 100% Population group not assessed in this region

[1] The FS LSG is calculated based on key FS indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] The FCS is calculated based on the quantity of consumption of key food groups in the seven days prior to data collection.
[3] See full sampling frame and classification of mantikas per region in Libya in Annex 2.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

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% of respondents with a WASH LSG [1]: 16%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of respondents per WASH LSG severity score:

16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of respondents with a WASH LSG, per region of origin

East Africa	21%	
MENA	11%	
Other	11%	
West and Central Africa	23%	

% of respondents per WASH LSG severity score, per region of origin:

	1	2	3	4
East Africa	74%	5%	1%	20%
MENA	86%	4%	0%	10%
Other	87%	2%	0%	11%
West and Central Africa	73%	3%	1%	23%

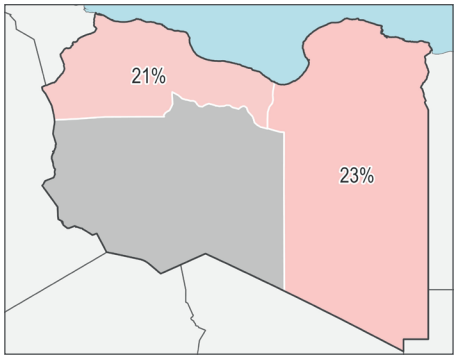
The **main drivers** of WASH LSGs were found to be:
- % of respondents reporting having inconsistent access to the public water network in the 3 days prior to data collection (24% of respondents)
- % of respondents relying on unimproved sanitation facilities[2] (16% of respondents)
- % of respondents reporting being dissatisfied with the quantity of their drinking water (12% of respondents)

% of respondents relying on unimproved sanitation facilities, per region of origin

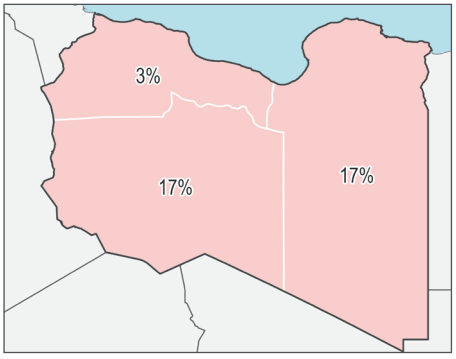
East Africa	20%
MENA	10%
Other	11%
West and Central Africa	23%

% of respondents with a WASH LSG, by regions in Libya, per region of origin

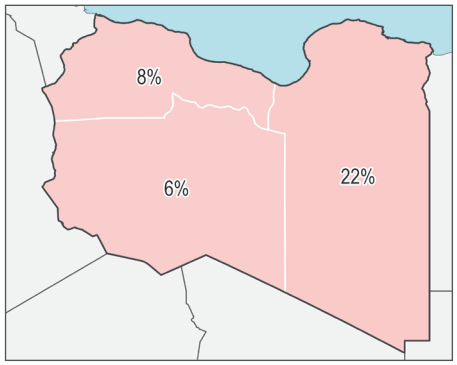
% of East Africans respondents



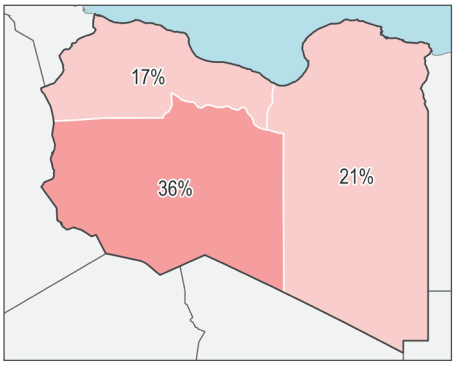
% of MENA respondents



% of Other respondents



% of West and Central African respondents



3% 100% Population group not assessed in this region

[1] The WASH LSG is calculated based on key WASH indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] "Unimproved" sanitation facilities are defined by WHO as sanitation facilities that "do not ensure a hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact".

HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

MSNA I 2020
Migrants and Refugees
LIBYA

% of respondents with a health LSG: 55%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of respondents per health LSG severity score:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
44%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
45%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of respondents with a health LSG, per region of origin:

East Africa	84%	
MENA	41%	
Other	39%	
West and Central Africa	56%	

% of respondents per health LSG severity score, per region of origin:

	1	2	3	4
East Africa	15%	0%	67%	18%
MENA	59%	0%	31%	10%
Other	60%	0%	35%	5%
West and Central Africa	44%	0%	45%	11%

The **main drivers** of health LSGs were found to be:
- % of respondents reporting having faced challenges accessing healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, by type of challenge (42% of respondents)
- % of respondents that cannot access primary healthcare within one hour's walk from dwellings (28% of respondents)

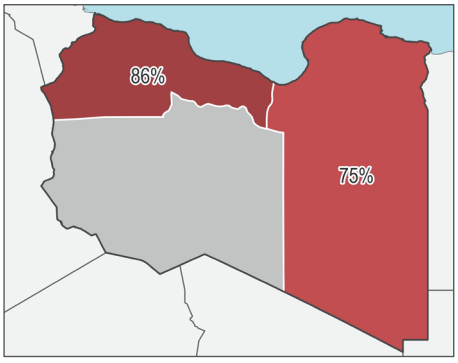
The two most commonly reported challenges to accessing healthcare (%)[2]:

19% **Cannot afford to pay for health services**

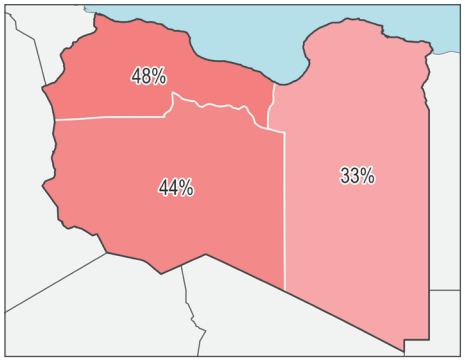
19% **Lack of documentation**

% of respondents with a health LSG, by regions in Libya, per region of origin

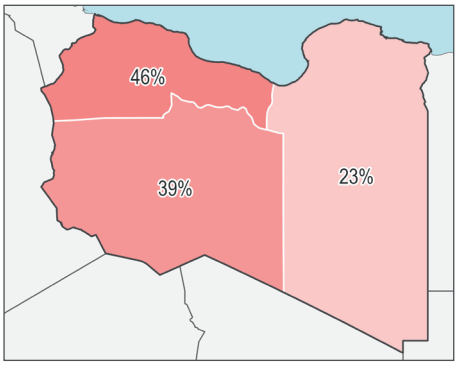
% of East African respondents



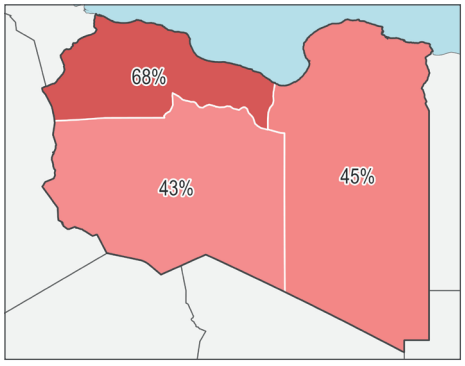
% of MENA respondents



% of Other respondents



% of West and Central African respondents



3% 100% Population group not assessed in this region

[1] The health LSG is calculated based on key health indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] Respondents were asked the following question: "Which problems (if any) have you faced in accessing health services in the past three months?". Respondents could select multiple options, or indicate that they had faced no problems in accessing healthcare. This indicator is therefore calculated for the entire sample (n=1551).

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

MSNA | 2020
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LIBYA

% of respondents with a Shelter & NFI LSG [1]: 48%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of respondents per Shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

27%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
21%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
26%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
25%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of respondents with a shelter & NFI LSG, per region of origin

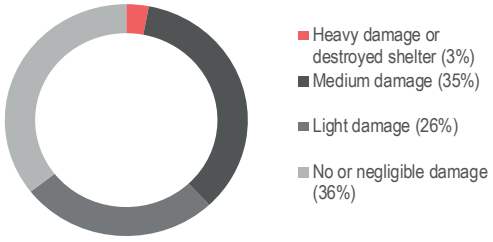
East Africa	67%
MENA	29%
Other	40%
West and Central Africa	59%

% of respondents per shelter & NFI LSG severity score, per region of origin:

	1	2	3	4
East Africa	12%	21%	25%	42%
MENA	43%	28%	17%	11%
Other	31%	29%	18%	21%
West and Central Africa	14%	27%	23%	36%

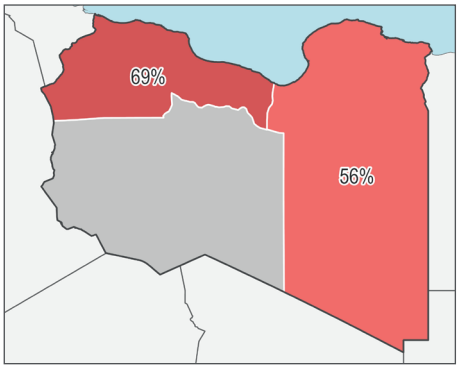
The **main drivers** of shelter & NFI LSGs were found to be:
- % of respondents owning or renting their house without security of tenure (94% of respondents)
- % of respondents without access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit[3] (49% of respondents)
- % of respondents that do not own basic items to sustain a minimum decent standard of living (38% of respondents)

Reported degrees of shelter damage, by % of respondents

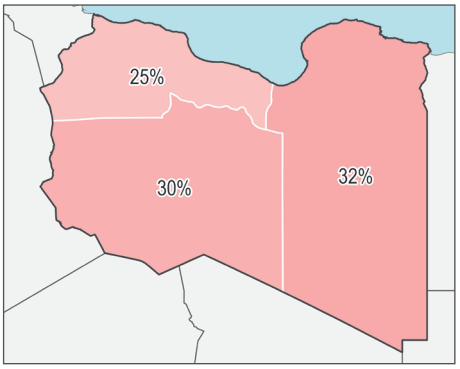


% of respondents with a Shelter & NFI LSG, by regions in Libya, per region of origin

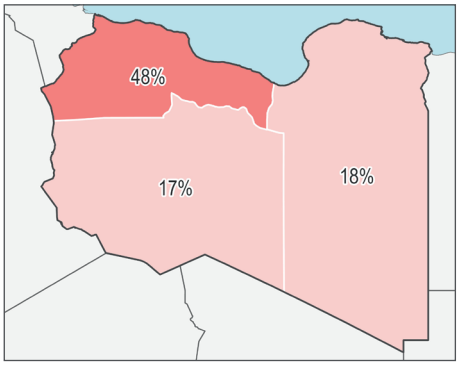
% of East African respondents



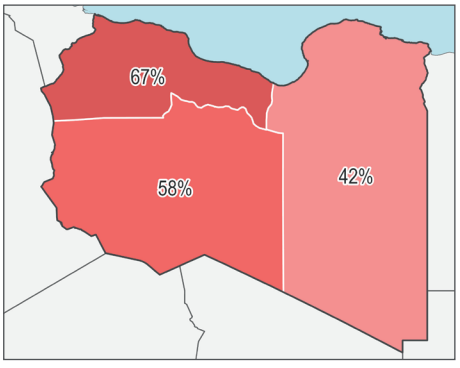
% of MENA respondents



% of Other respondents



% of West and Central African respondents



3% 100% Population group not assessed in this region

[1] The shelter & NFI LSG is calculated based on key shelter & NFI indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] Sub-standard shelter types: unfinished room, public or private space not suitable for shelter, tent or caravan, temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO and camps
[3] A safe and healthy enclosure unit refers to accommodations that are not affected by the following enclosure issues: lack of insulation; leaks during light rain and/or limited ventilations

PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

MSNA | 2020
Migrants and Refugees
LIBYA

% of respondents with a protection LSG: 48%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of respondents per protection LSG severity score:

14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
34%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
39%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of respondents with a protection LSG, per region of origin:

East Africa	69%
MENA	30%
Other	38%
West and Central Africa	55%

% of respondents per protection LSG severity score, per region of origin:

	1	2	3	4
East Africa	22%	9%	51%	18%
MENA	55%	14%	18%	13%
Other	48%	14%	28%	10%
West and Central Africa	29%	16%	40%	15%

The **main drivers** of protection LSGs were found to be:
- % of respondents reporting safety and security concerns for children (68% of respondents)
- % of respondents reporting having safety and security concerns (56% of respondents)
- % of respondents whose access to basic services has been disrupted due to the lack of required legal documentation, by type of service (43% of respondents)

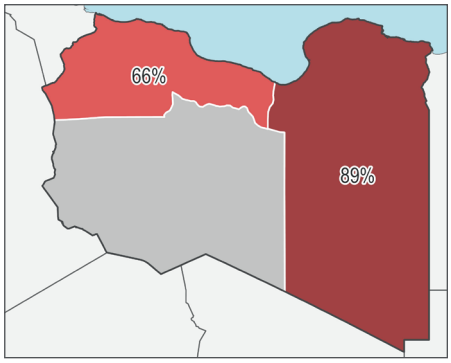
Most reported safety and security concerns, by % of respondents[2]:

50% Robberies

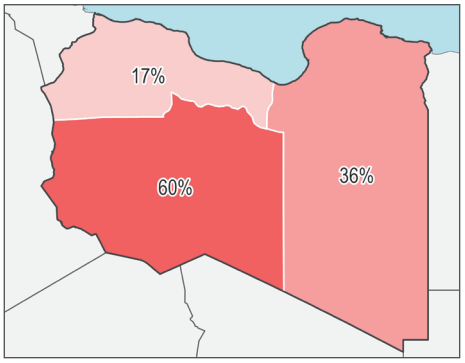
7% Conflict-related violence

% of respondents with a Protection LSG, by regions in Libya, per region of origin

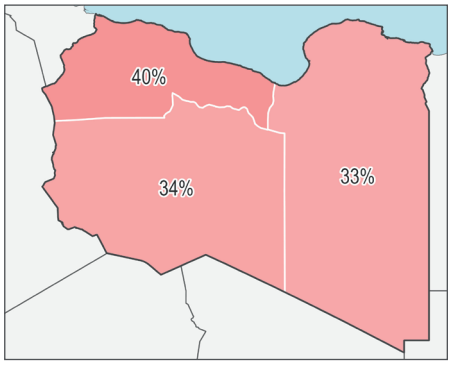
% of East African respondents



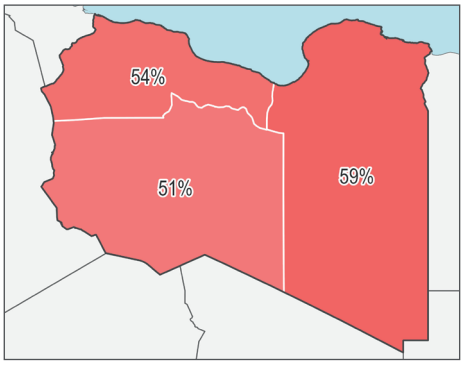
% of MENA respondents



% of Other respondents



% of West and Central African respondents



3% 100% Population group not assessed in this region

[1]The protection LSG is calculated based on key protection indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] Respondents were asked the following question: "What are your main safety and security concerns, if any?". Respondents could select multiple options, or indicate that they had no safety and security concerns. This indicator is therefore calculated for the entire sample (n=1551).

CASH AND MARKETS LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

MSNA | 2020
Migrants and Refugees
LIBYA

% of respondents with a C&M LSG [1]: 72%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of respondents per C&M LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
69%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
28%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of respondents with a C&M LSG, per region of origin:

East Africa	94%
MENA	62%
Other	54%
West and Central Africa	78%

% of respondents per C&M LSG severity score, per region of origin:

	1	2	3	4
East Africa	6%	0%	87%	7%
MENA	38%	0%	58%	4%
Other	46%	0%	53%	1%
West and Central Africa	22%	0%	77%	1%

The **main drivers** of C&M LSGs were found to be:
- % of respondents relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income (61% of respondents)
- % of respondents reporting challenges to meet their basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection (57% of respondents)
- % of respondents reporting facing barriers to accessing marketplaces (23% of respondents)

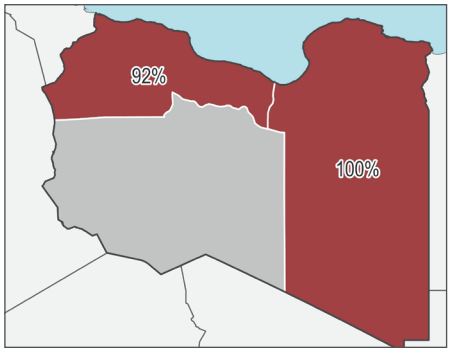
Most reported essential needs unmet in the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of respondents:

Food

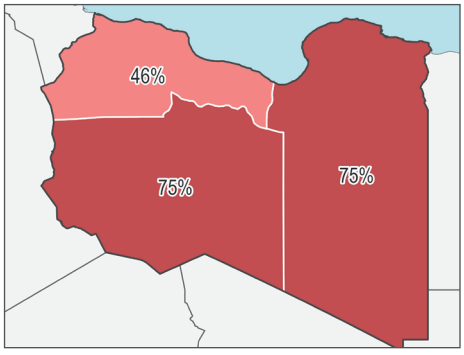
Shelter

% of respondents with a C&M LSG by regions in Libya, per region of origin

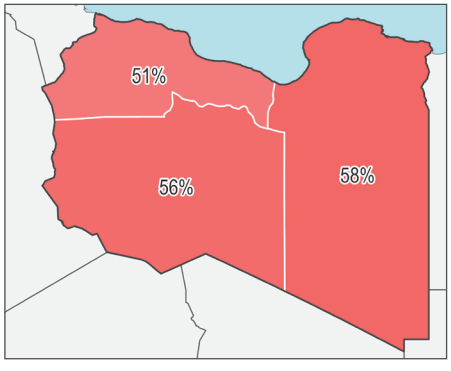
% of East African respondents



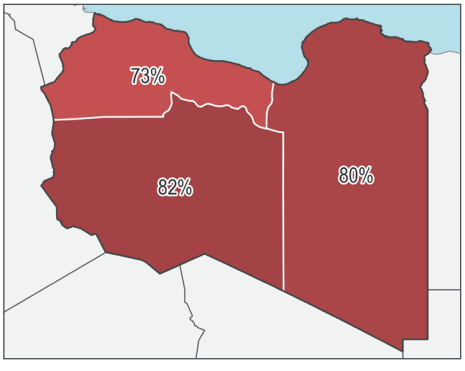
% of MENA respondents



% of Other respondents



% of West and Central African respondents



3% 100% Population group not assessed in this region

[1] The C&M LSG is calculated based on key C&M indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.

CAPACITY GAP (CG)

% of respondents with a CG (at the time of data collection): 30%

% of respondents with a CG and at least one LSG (at the time of data collection): 28%

see Annex for details on methodology

The **Capacity Gap** (CG) score is based on the livelihoods coping strategies index, which is an indicator that measures the use of negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection. All such coping strategies diminish the capacity of households to deal with shocks. Therefore, while the CG may not indicate immediate need, it does signal eroded resilience.[2]

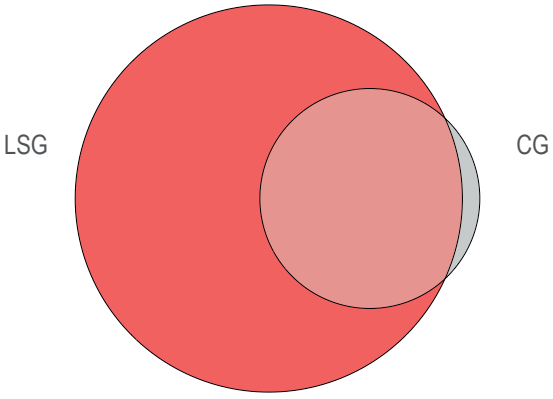
% of respondents with a CG but no LSGs, per region of origin:

East Africa	0%
MENA	3%
Other	2%
West and Central Africa	1%

% of respondents with a CG and at least one LSG at the time of data collection, per region of origin:

East Africa	25%
MENA	34%
Other	15%
West and Central Africa	26%

% of respondents were found to have at least one LSG and/or a CG:



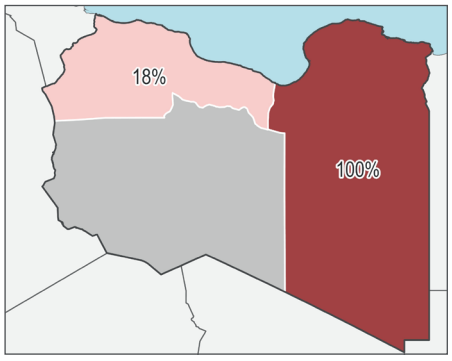
63% of respondents were found to have at least one LSG but no CG;

28% of respondents were found to have both at least one LSG and a CG;

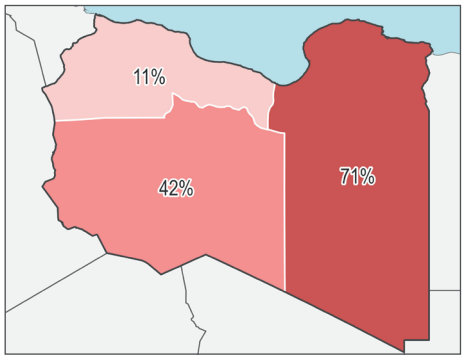
2% of respondents were found to have no LSG but a CG.

% of respondents with a CG by regions in Libya per region of origin:

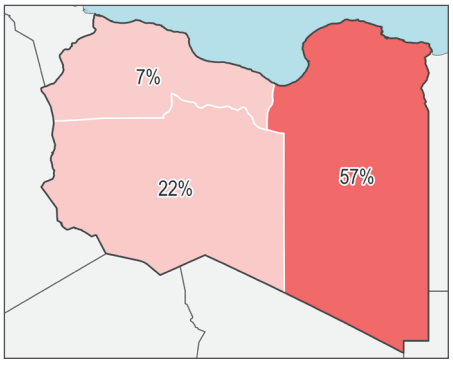
% of East African respondents



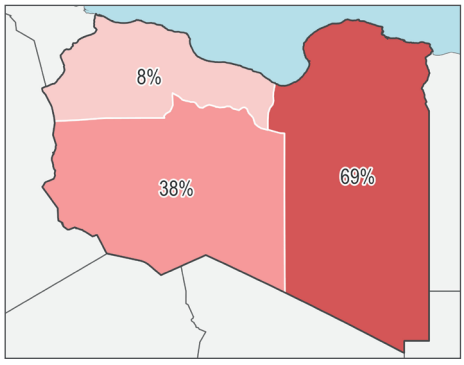
% of MENA respondents



% of Other respondents



% of West and Central African respondents



3% 100% Population group not assessed in this region

ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the MSNA, including: (1) summary of the methodology and the sampling methods in particular; (2) definitions of key concepts; (3) severity scale.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The questionnaire and the indicator list used to calculated indices were developed through extensive consultation with the clusters, field staff and partners. The starting point for the tool was the household survey used for the 2019 MSNA, with alterations made based on sensitivity of questions and cluster informational needs. Where possible, the questionnaire was aligned with the tool used for the 2020 Libyan MSNA. Nevertheless, direct comparison of findings between the two exercises should be avoided, due to methodological differences.

Data collection was conducted between the 24th of June and the 6th of August in 9 key mantikas (Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Benghazi, Ejdabia, Alkufra, Sebha and Murzuq), where significant migrant and refugee populations have been known to reside in. The design and implementation of data collection activities for the MSNA was contingent on the current operational context in Libya in regard to COVID-19, particularly movement restrictions, barriers in conducting home visits and staging any form of gathering. Therefore, the primary (quantitative) data was collected remotely through telephone interviews. Contact numbers were sourced from local government organizations, CSO and UNHCR contact lists, INGO databases, and respondents' direct referrals.

As in 2019, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA used a non-probability sampling approach, primarily stratifying based on respondents' region of origin (East Africa, West and Central Africa, MENA region, other nationalities) (layer 1) and only at a second level based on location (layer 2). Quotas were set for hard-to-reach refugee and migrant population sub groups, primarily women. Findings are therefore presented as non-representative. The sampling frame can be found in the next page.

Full Terms of Reference can be found here.

The dataset and results tables can be found here.

A dashboard presenting the main sectoral findings can be found here.

DEFINITIONS

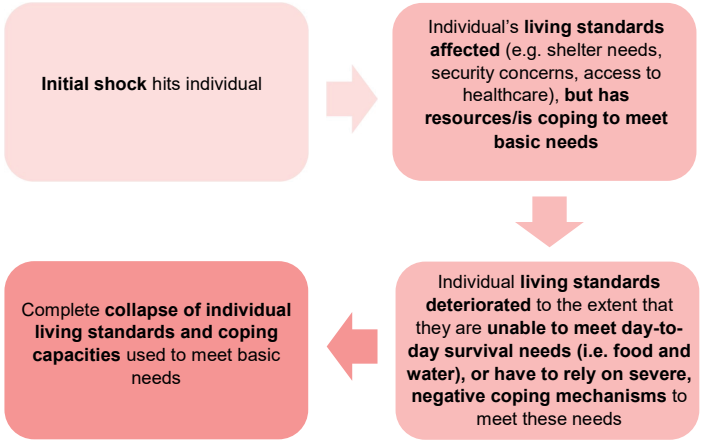
- **Living Standard Gap (LSG)**: signifies an unmet need in a given sector, where the LSG severity score is 3 or higher.
- **Capacity Gap (CG)**: signifies that negative and unsustainable coping strategies are used to meet needs. Respondents not categorised as having an LSG may be maintaining their living standards through the use of negative coping strategies.
- **Severity**: signifies the "intensity" of needs, using a scale that ranges from 1 (minimal/no) to 4 (extreme).
- **Magnitude**: corresponds to the overall number or percentage of respondents in need.

SEVERITY SCALE

The severity scale is inspired by the draft Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), an analytical framework being developed at the global level aiming to enhance understanding of needs of affected populations. It measures a progressive deterioration of a household's situation, towards the worst possible humanitarian outcome (see figure 1 below).

While the JIAF severity scale includes 5 classifications ranging from 1 (none/ minimal) to 5 (catastrophic), for the purpose of the MSNA, only a scale of 1 (none/ minimal) to 4 (extreme) is used. A "4" score is used where data indicates that the situation could be catastrophic. This is because data that is needed for a score of 5 (catastrophic) is primarily at area level (for example, mortality rates, malnutrition prevalence, burden of disease, etc.) which is difficult to factor into individual-level analysis. Additionally, as global guidelines on the exact definitions of each class are yet to be finalized, and given the response implications of classifying a household or area as class 5 (catastrophic), REACH is not in a position to independently verify if a class 5 is occurring.

Figure 1: Rationale behind the severity scale



ANNEX 2: SAMPLING FRAME

Region	Mantika	# of refugees and migrants (est.)				
		West and Central Africa	MENA	East Africa	Other	Total
West	Tripoli	56025	23030	11690	7895	**98640**
	Misrata	33413	20498	955	2744	**57610**
	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	22245	10625	5082	1003	**38955**
	Azzawya	27544	11357	2217	1923	**43041**
East	Benghazi	4989	27315	2482	1544	**36330**
	Ejdabia	28493	37687	815	3522	**70517**
	Alkufra	20432	6540	4970	0	**31942**
South	Sebha	46625	6145	0	600	**53370**
	Murzuq	55570	7032	2139	423	**65164**
Total		**295336**	**150229**	**30350**	**19654**	**495569**

Region	Mantika	Target # of individual surveys				
		West and Central Africa	MENA	East Africa	Other	Total
West	Tripoli	93	79	156	157	**485**
	Misrata	45	52	20	43	**160**
	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	20	20	38	20	**98**
	Azzawya	34	25	28	31	**118**
East	Benghazi	20	74	33	30	**157**
	Ejdabia	25	71	20	55	**171**
	Alkufra	34	21	64	0	**119**
South	Sebha	76	21	0	20	**117**
	Murzuq	37	20	20	20	**97**
Total		**384**	**383**	**379**	**376**	**1522**

Region	Mantika	Actual # of individual surveys				
		West and Central Africa	MENA	East Africa	Other	Total
West	Tripoli	93	83	190	176	**542**
	Misrata	45	54	51	47	**197**
	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	20	21	53	19	**113**
	Azzawya	34	26	39	29	**128**
East	Benghazi	20	76	48	31	**175**
	Ejdabia	26	72	0	57	**155**
	Alkufra	34	22	0	0	**56**
South	Sebha	75	32	0	14	**121**
	Murzuq	39	21	0	4	**64**
Total		**386**	**407**	**381**	**377**	**1551**

Total population data in the sampling frame is based on the most up-to-date source at the time of research design (May 2020).

- IOM-DTM Round 29 (January-February 2020)

ANNEX 3: INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

Critical Indicators[1]

Sector	Indicator	LSG severity rating			
		None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
		1	2	3	4
Food Security	Food Consumption Score, by % of respondents (poor / boderline / acceptable)	Acceptable		Borderline	Poor
Cash and Markets	% of respondents relying on unstable forms of income	Working		Not working	No income source
Cash and Markets	% of respondents relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	Permanent job		Temporary job Daily labour	
WASH	% of respondents having access to a functional and improved sanitation facility	Improved facility			Non-improved facility
SNFI	% of respondents living in substandard shelter type (e.g., unfinished room(s), public space not usually used for shelter, private space not usually used for shelter, tent or caravan, temporary shelter provided by INGO or local NGO, camp)	Acceptable shelter			Sub-standard shelter
SNFI	% of respondents whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards	No/light damage		Medium damage	Heavy damage or destroyed
Health	% of respondents who report having faced challenges in the previous three months when accessing health care	No problems		At least one problem	
Health	% of respondents that can access primary healthcare within one hour's walk from dwellings	Less than 1 hour		Less than 3h	More than 3h
Protection	% of respondents who report that they are aware of incidents of violence/harassment targeting refugees and migrants in the baladiya in the previous 30 days (by type of incident)	No			Yes

[1] The LSGs for the Libya MSNA were calculated in line with the methodology described in Annex 3. The only exception is that no super-critical indicators were identified, as mentioned in severity scale section in Annex 1. The critical indicators can be found on this page, and the non-critical indicators can be found on the next page. The indicators and their weight (critical/non-critical) were selected in coordination with all sectors active in the Libya response.

ANNEX 4: INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

Non-critical indicators

Sector	Indicator	Classification	
		No need	Need
		0	1
Food Security	% of respondents relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the last 7 days (rCSI)	Low	Medium or High
Food Security	Share of total expenditure spent on food and water during the 30 days prior to data collection exceeds 65% (food expenditure share)	<65%	>65%
Cash and Markets	% of respondents reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days	None	At least one
Cash and Markets	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	yes	no
Cash and Markets	% of respondents that are able to access basic food and non-food items	None	At least one
WASH	% of respondents having access to an improved and accessible drinking water source % of respondents relying on unimproved sources of water over the past 30 days	Improved	Unimproved
WASH	% of respondents with inconsistent access to the public water network	4-7 days	0-3 days
WASH	% of respondents satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water	Sufficient drinking water	Insufficient drinking water
WASH	% of respondents with access to soap	yes	no
SNFI	% of respondents with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	None of those listed under need	Lack of insulation; leaks during light rain; or limited ventilations
SNFI	% of respondents that own the basic items needed to lead and sustain a minimum decent standard of living, by number and types of items owned % of respondents lacking sufficient blankets and/or winter clothing for the forthcoming winter season	None of those listed under need	Mattresses; blankets; clothing for cold weather; or water storage
SNFI	% of respondents that report having reliable mobile phone network coverage at their current dwelling	Exists	Non-existent
SNFI	% of respondents that report having reliable or quite reliable internet coverage at their current dwelling	Exists	Non-existent
SNFI	% of households owning or renting their house with security of tenure	Ownership; co-ownership; rental with contract	Any other option
Protection	% of respondents whose access to basic services has been disrupted due to lack of required legal documentation	Access to no basic services disrupted	Access to any basic services disrupted
Protection	% of respondents reporting presence of explosive hazards at neighborhood level	no	yes
Protection	% of respondents reporting safety and security concerns	None	Any
Protection	% of respondents reporting safety and security concerns for children	None	Any
Protection	% of households owning or renting their house with security of tenure	No	Yes (threatened or evicted)

ANNEX 5: IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

The LSG for a given sector is produced by aggregating unmet needs indicators per sector. For the 2020 MSNA, a simple aggregation methodology has been identified, building on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aggregation approach. Using this method, each unit (respondent) is assigned a "deprivation" score according to its deprivations in the component indicators. The deprivation score of each respondent is obtained by calculating the percentage of the deprivations experienced, so that the deprivation score for each respondent lies between 0 and 100. The method relies on the categorisation of each indicator on a binary scale: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap. The threshold for how a respondent is considered to have a particular gap or not is determined in advance for each indicator. The 2020 MSNA aggregation methodology outlined below can be described as "MPI-like", using the steps of the MPI approach to determine an aggregated needs severity score, with the addition of "critical indicators" that determine the higher severity scores. The section below outlines **guidance on how to produce the aggregation using respondent-level data.**

1) Identified indicators that measure needs ('gaps') for each sector, capturing the following key dimensions: accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness. Set binary thresholds: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap;

2) Identified critical indicators that, on their own, indicate a gap in the sector overall;

3) Identified individual indicator scores (0 or 1) for each respondent, once data had been collected;

4) Calculated the severity score for each respondent, based on the following decision tree (tailored to each sector);

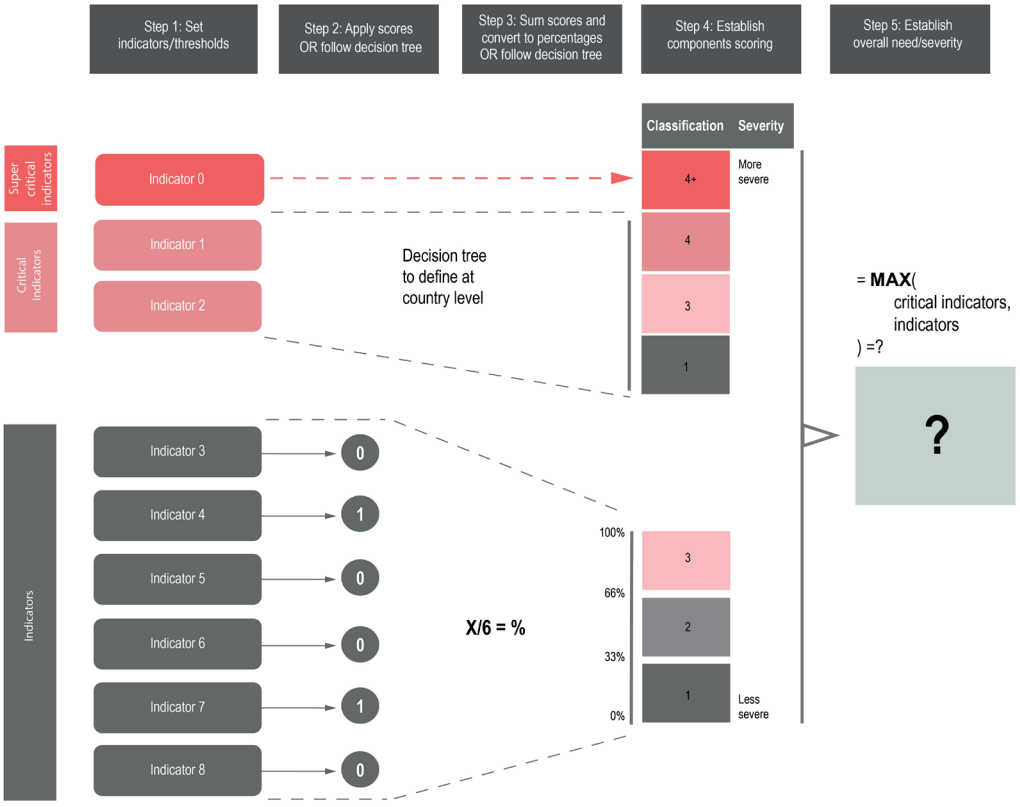
a. "Super" critical indicator(s): could lead to a 4+ if an extreme situation is found for the respondent;

b. Critical indicators: Using a decision tree approach, a severity class is identified based on a discontinued scale of 1 to 4 (1, 3, 4) depending on the scores of each of the critical indicators;

c. Non-critical indicators: the scores of all non-critical indicators are summed up and converted into a percentage of possible total (e.g. 3 out of 4 = 75%) to identify a severity class;

d. The final score/severity class is obtained by retaining the highest score generated by either the super critical, critical or non-critical indicators, as outlined in the figure 2 below;

Figure 2: Identifying LSG per sector with scoring approach - example



5) Calculated the proportion of the population with a final severity score of 3 and above, per sector. Having a severity score of 3 and above in a sector is considered as having a LSG in that sector;

6) Identified respondents that do not have a LSG but that do have a CG;

a. Identified individual indicators scores (0 or 1) for all CG indicators, amongst respondents with a severity score of 1 or 2;

b. If any CG indicator has a score of 1, the respondent is categorised as having a CG;

7) Projected the percentage findings onto the population data that was used to build the sample, with accurate weighting to ensure best possible representativeness.

ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

LIBYA INTER-SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

FUNDED BY:

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:

International Medical Corps

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