Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)
Key findings - Libyan population[1]

December 2020
Libya

CONTEXT

Since 2011, Libya has experienced several waves of fighting, and the complex socio-political landscape has developed into an increasingly protracted conflict. From 2014, an overall de-escalation of the conflict at the national level gave way to more localized forms of community-based fighting over governance and control of key strategic and economic resources. However, in April 2019, intensive fighting broke out in the Tripoli area. Tensions have continued into 2020.[2]

On 24 March 2020, the first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in Libya. Various measures and movement restrictions have been put in place in Libya since.[3] According to the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) (published before the outbreak of COVID-19), an estimated 1.8 million people (26% of the population) have been affected by the crisis, with more than 893,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, out of whom and estimated 353,000 people (39%) were reported to be experiencing acute needs. [4]

METHODOLOGY

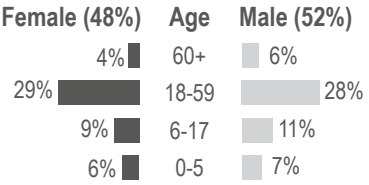
In response to the new and persisting information gaps on the severity of humanitarian needs in Libya, the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH, conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) in all mantikas in Libya to inform 2021 humanitarian response planning and support a targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.

Quantitative data collection took place from June to August 2020 and was contingent on the operational context in Libya concerning COVID-19.[5] All household surveys were conducted remotely by phone with contacts provided by local community society organisations (CSOs), municipalities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Due to the purposive sampling strategy, findings are indicative only and cannot be directly compered with findings from the 2019 MSNA, which relied on a random sampling approach. Please refer to the annex for more detailed information on the methodology, including information on the sampling approach and analysis strategies.

Assessment sample

Households:	***6061***
- IDP:	***1843***
- Returnee:	***1626***
- Non-displaced:	***2592***
Mantikas[6]:	***22** (out of 22)*

Demographics[7]



Female-headed households: 10%

Average household size: 5.2

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS[8]

% of households with at least two Living Standard Gaps (LSGs): **28%**

% of households with at least two LSGs, per population group:

IDP	31%
Non-displaced	25%
Returnee	51%

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 household is classified according to their severity of needs (none/minimal, stress, severe, extreme), based on their answers to the households survey. Every household 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 households per number of sectoral LSG(s):

No LSGs	44%
LSG in one sector	28%
LSGs in two sectors	13%
LSGs in three sectors	8%
LSGs in four sectors	5%
LSGs in five sectors	2%

% of households per number of sectoral LSG(s), per population group:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IDP	45%	24%	14%	10%	4%	2%	1%	0%
Non-displaced	46%	29%	12%	8%	4%	1%	0%	0%
Returnee	24%	25%	24%	15%	8%	4%	0%	0%

[1] A parallel assessment has been conducted for migrants and refugees in Libya. Findings of the two MSNAs cannot be compared directly.
[2] ICRC. "Libya: People caught between bullets, bombs and now COVID-19." 12 April 2020
[3] OCHA."Libya: September Humanitarian Bulletin." 30 September 2020.
[4] OCHA. "Humanitarian Needs Overview Libya." January 2020.
[5] Qualitative data collection took place during October-November 2020, the findings will be presented alongside quantitave findings in the report.
[6] See full sampling frame in Annex 2
[7] Based on household breakdown of MSNA sample.
[8] A household is found to have multi-sectoral needs if it has two or more sectoral needs (i.e. LSGs).

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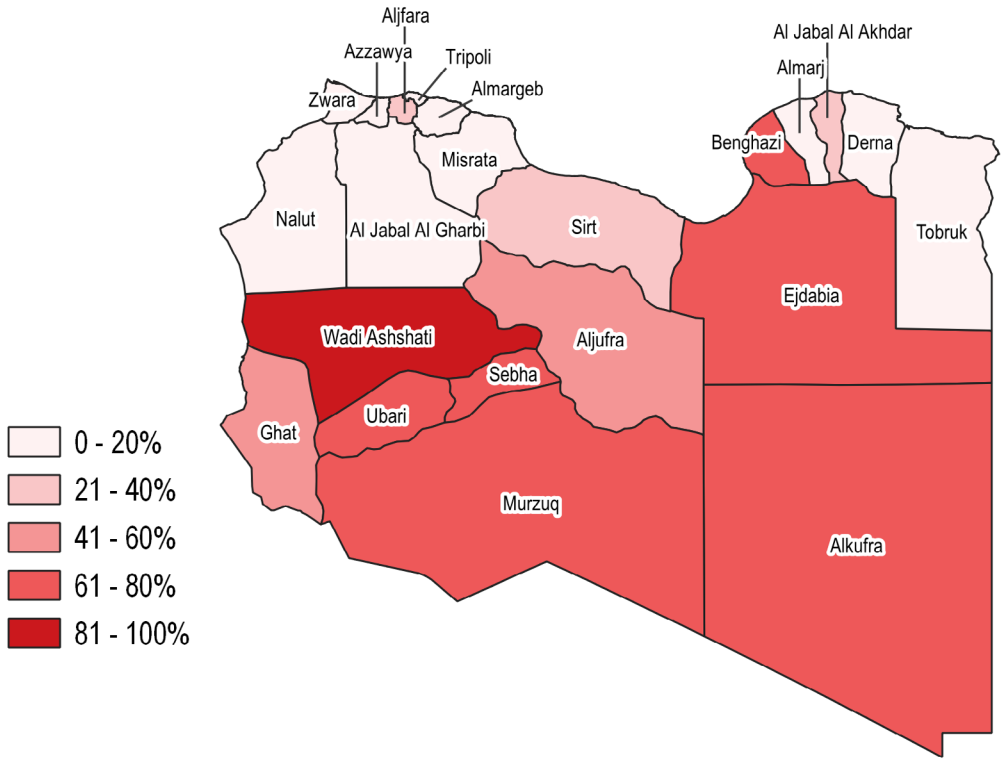
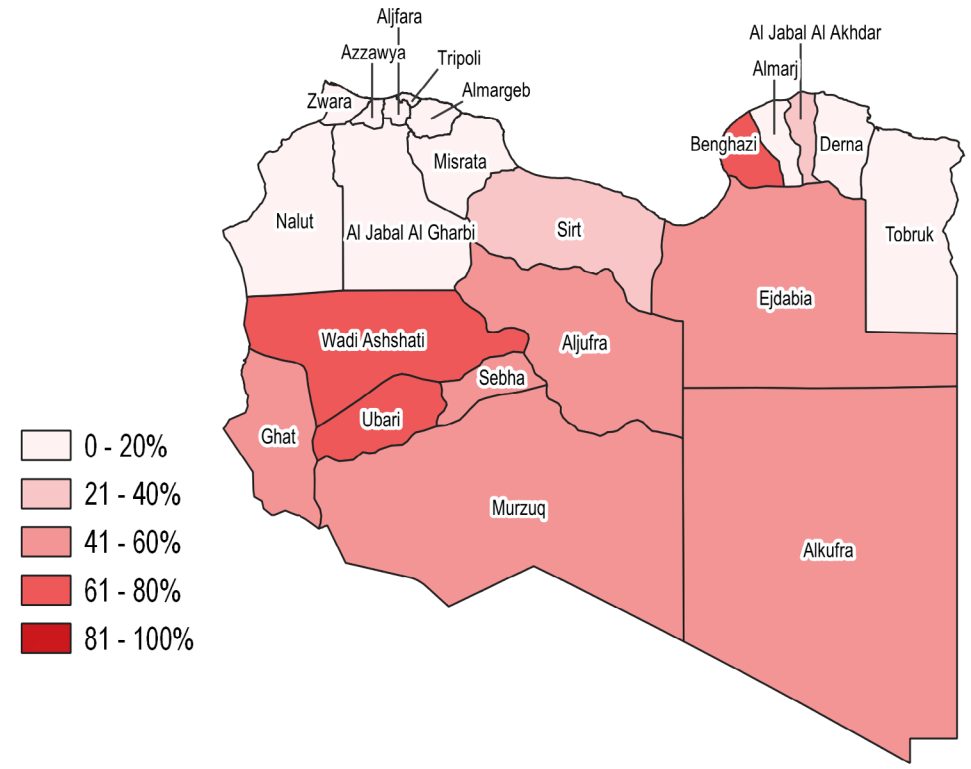
MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS

% of households with at least two sectoral LSGs, per mantika:



% of households with at least two sectoral LSGs and a CG, per mantika:



The **Capacity Gap** (CG) score is based on the use of negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection. These strategies, such as selling productive assets, negatively impact the ability of the household to deal with future shocks. This map shows the % of households that have at least two sectoral LSGs and have a capacity gap. Accordingly, the map shows that some mantikas have a relatively higher proportion of households that do not only have at least two sectoral needs, but also have diminished resilience to potential future shocks or challenges.

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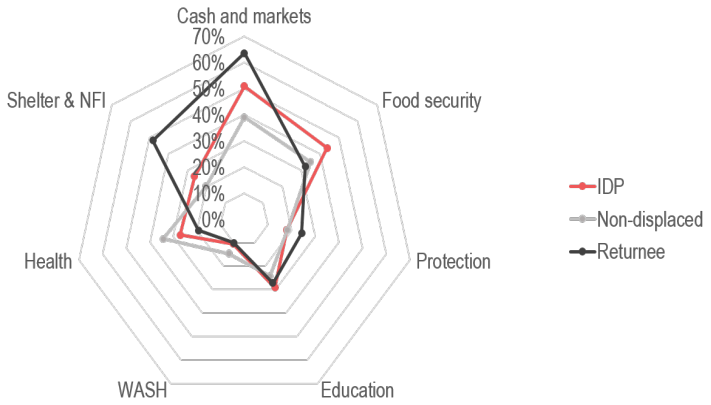
MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS

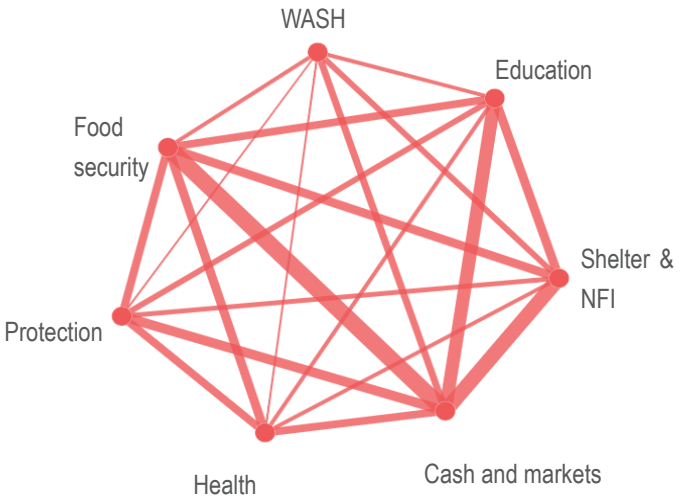
Among households with at least one LSG, % of households with sectoral LSG(s):

Cash and markets	42%
Food security	35%
Health	32%
Education	25%
Shelter & NFI	24%
Protection	19%
WASH	14%

Among households with at least one LSG, % of households with sectoral LSG(s), per population group:[1]



Among households with at least one sectoral LSG, most common combinations of sectoral LSGs (thickness of lines indicates prevalence of co-occurence):



KEY TAKEAWAYS

Before looking at the specific sectors in-depth, these first pages intend to provide an overview of the general needs picture in Libya, and the interaction between sectoral needs. The first key takeaway is that **it is quite uncommon for households to have more than one sectoral LSG**. The majority of households has either no or one sectoral LSG. The exception here is returnees. Among returnees in the sample, the majority of households has two or more sectoral LSGs. The maps on page three show that there is also **a quite considerable regional variation** when looking at household with two or more sectoral LSGs.

In terms of interaction and overlap between sectoral LSGs, the graph on the left shows that **the most commonly co-occuring needs are cash and markets and food security.** WASH and health, on the other hand, do not often occur together or with other sectoral needs. In other words, households relatively rarely have both a WASH and a health LSG. This indicates that both needs are quite isolated in Libya, especially compared to food security or shelter & NFI, for example. The data below confirms the observation that **health is a relatively isolated need**, as a sole health LSG is the most common needs profile despite not being the most common need overall.

Among households with at least one sectoral LSG, most common needs profiles:[2]

Overall

1. Health LSG	18%
2. Food security LSG	9%
3. Cash and markets LSG	8%

IDP

1. Health LSG	13%
2. Cash and markets LSG	9%
3. Food security LSG	9%

Non-displaced

1. Health LSG	20%
2. Food security LSG	10%
3. WASH LSG	5%

Returnee

1. Cash and markets LSG	13%
2. Cash and markets & shelter/NFI LSGs	9%
3. Shelter/NFI LSG	6%

[1] The values represented are calculated over a subset of each population group, namely those with at least one LSG. As a result, the values represented here differ from those shown on the sectoral pages. Most notably, the IDP subset for this grap is relatively small, producing results that appear inflated when comparing to the other population groups for some sectors, such as food security. This caveat does not affect the relative results within population groups.

[2] The needs profiles are all the unique combinations of LSGs present in the dataset. Each household only has one needs profile (their singular LSG or set of LSGs), which means they are only represented once in the data here once. A household with a health and protection LSG will not count towards the % of those with a health LSG only.

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

% of households with a FS LSG: **20%**

% of households with a FS LSG per population group:

IDP	24%
Non-displaced	19%
Returnee	25%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per FS LSG severity score:

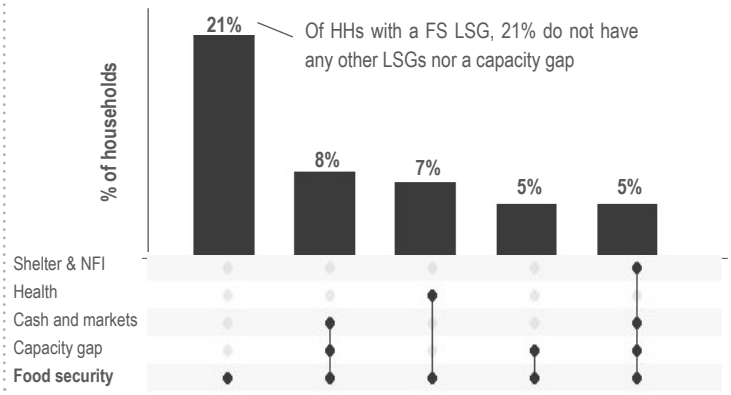
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of households per FS LSG severity score, per population group:

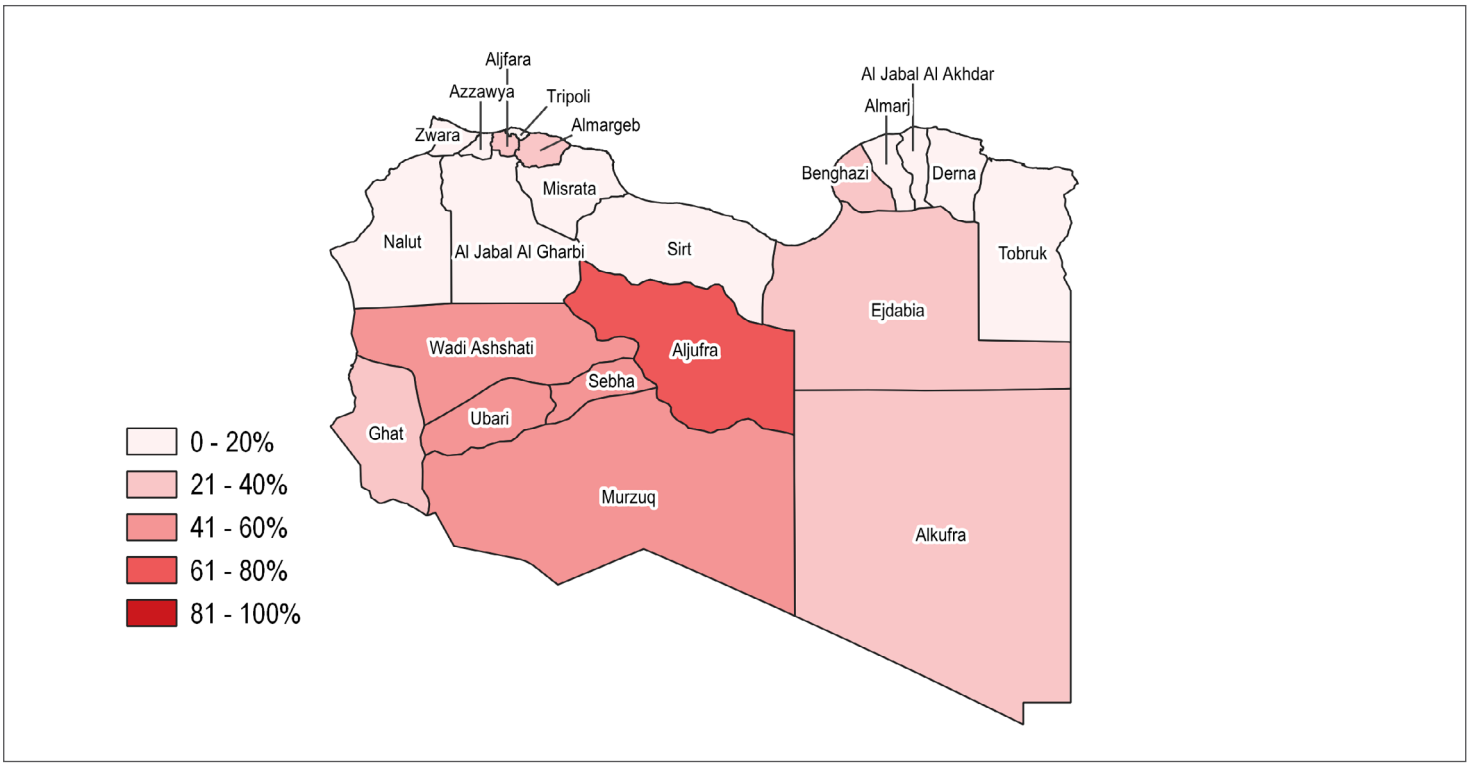
	1	2	3	4
IDP	76%	0%	15%	9%
Non-displaced	81%	0%	15%	4%
Returnee	75%	0%	19%	5%

Extreme LSG scores are based on poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) results (5% of households)[3]. Severe scores are driven by borderline FCS results (6% of households)[4], medium or high reduced Coping Strategies Index scores (17%), and food expenditure shares of above 0.5 (60%).[5]

Most common combinations of one or more LSG(s) among households with a FS LSG (20%):[2]



% of households with a FS LSG, per mantika:



[1] The indicator is based on key food security indicators, such as the food consumption score (FCS), see Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] Chart illustrates complexity of needs among households with a FS LSG. A household has a capacity gap when it is found to have engaged in negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection.
[3] The FCS is calculated based on the quantity of consumption of key food groups in the seven days prior to data collection.
[4] The reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) is based on the use of short-term food-based coping strategies in the seven days prior to data collection.
[3] The food expenditure share is calculated as the proportion of total expnditures spent on food.

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

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LIBYA

% of households with a WASH LSG: 8%

% of households with a WASH LSG, per population group:

IDP	6%
Non-displaced	8%
Returnee	8%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

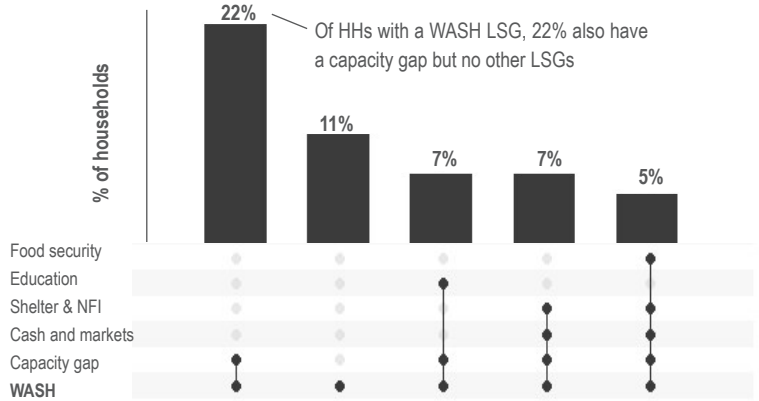
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
83%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, per population group:

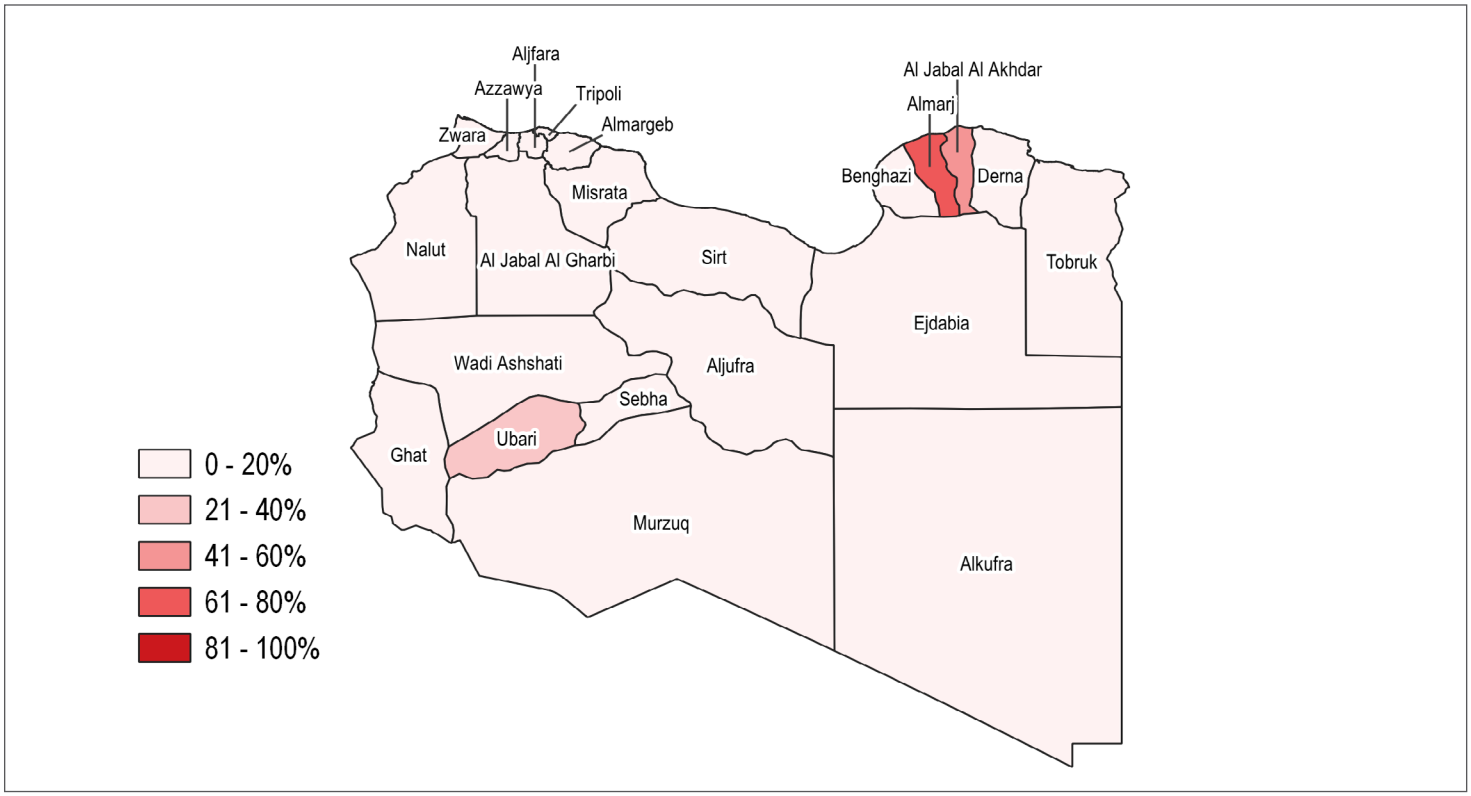
	1	2	3	4
IDP	88%	6%	1%	5%
Non-displaced	84%	8%	4%	4%
Returnee	75%	18%	2%	6%

Extreme LSG scores are based on reliance on unimproved sanitation facilities (4% of households).[3] Severe LSG scores are mostly driven by reliance on unimproved water sources (8%) [4], inability to access sufficient drinking water (24%), and an inability to access the public water network (22%).

Most common combinations of one or more LSG(s) among households with a WASH LSG (8%):[2]



% of households with a WASH LSG, per mantika:



[1] The indicator is based on key WASH indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.

[2] Chart illustrates complexity of needs among households with a WASH LSG. A household has a capacity gap when it is found to have engaged in negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection.

[3] Unimproved sanitation facilitation include pit latrines without slab and hanging latrines.

[4] Unimproved drinking water sources include unprotected wells and water trucking

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

% of households with a health LSG: **18%**

% of households with a health LSG, per population group:

IDP	15%
Non-displaced	19%
Returnee	15%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

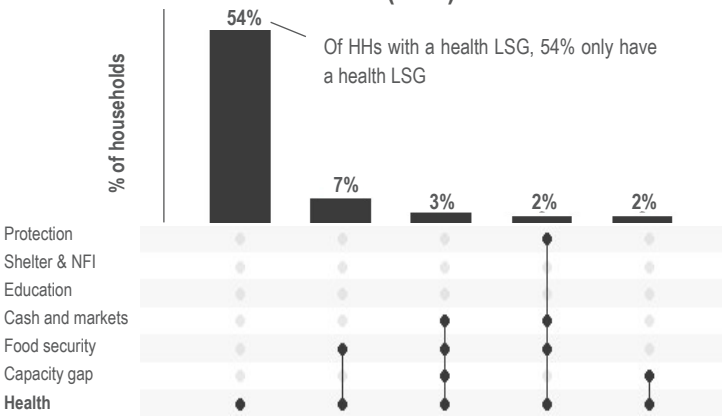
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
79%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of households per health LSG severity score, per population group:

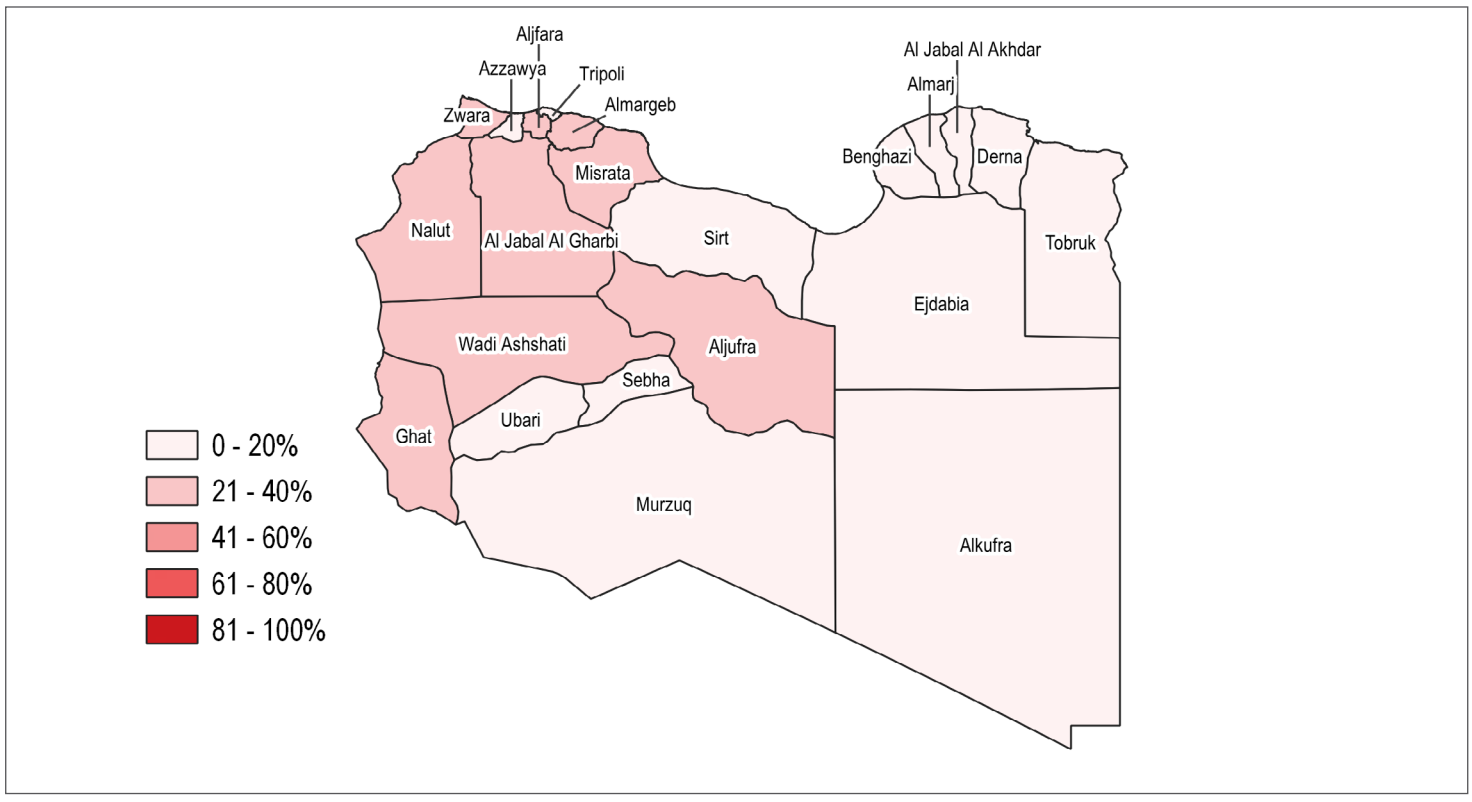
	1	2	3	4
IDP	83%	2%	12%	3%
Non-displaced	78%	3%	17%	2%
Returnee	79%	6%	12%	2%

Extreme LSG scores are based on inability to access healthcare when needed in the three months prior to data collection (2% of households). Severe LSG scores are mostly driven by issues faced when accessing healthcare in the three months prior to data collection (50%) and the need to travel over one hour to the nearest health facility (39%).

Most common combinations of one or more LSG(s) among households with a health LSG (18%):[2]



% of households with a health LSG, per mantika:



[1] The indicator is based on key WASH indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.

[2] Chart illustrates complexity of needs among households with a Health LSG. A household has a capacity gap when it is found to have engaged in negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

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LIBYA

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: **13%**

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG, per population group:

IDP	14%
Non-displaced	11%
Returnee	37%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

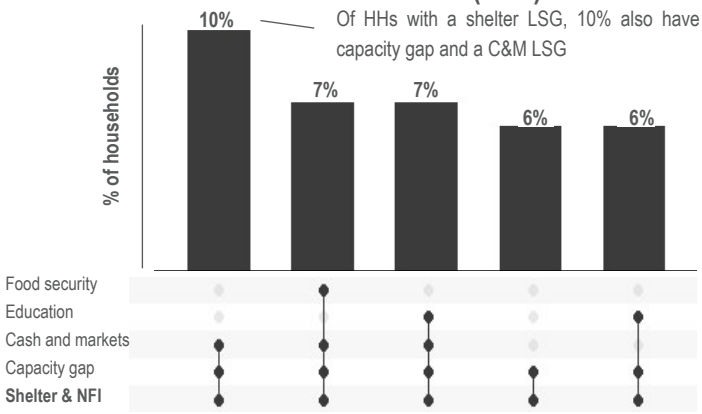
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
75%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score, per population group:

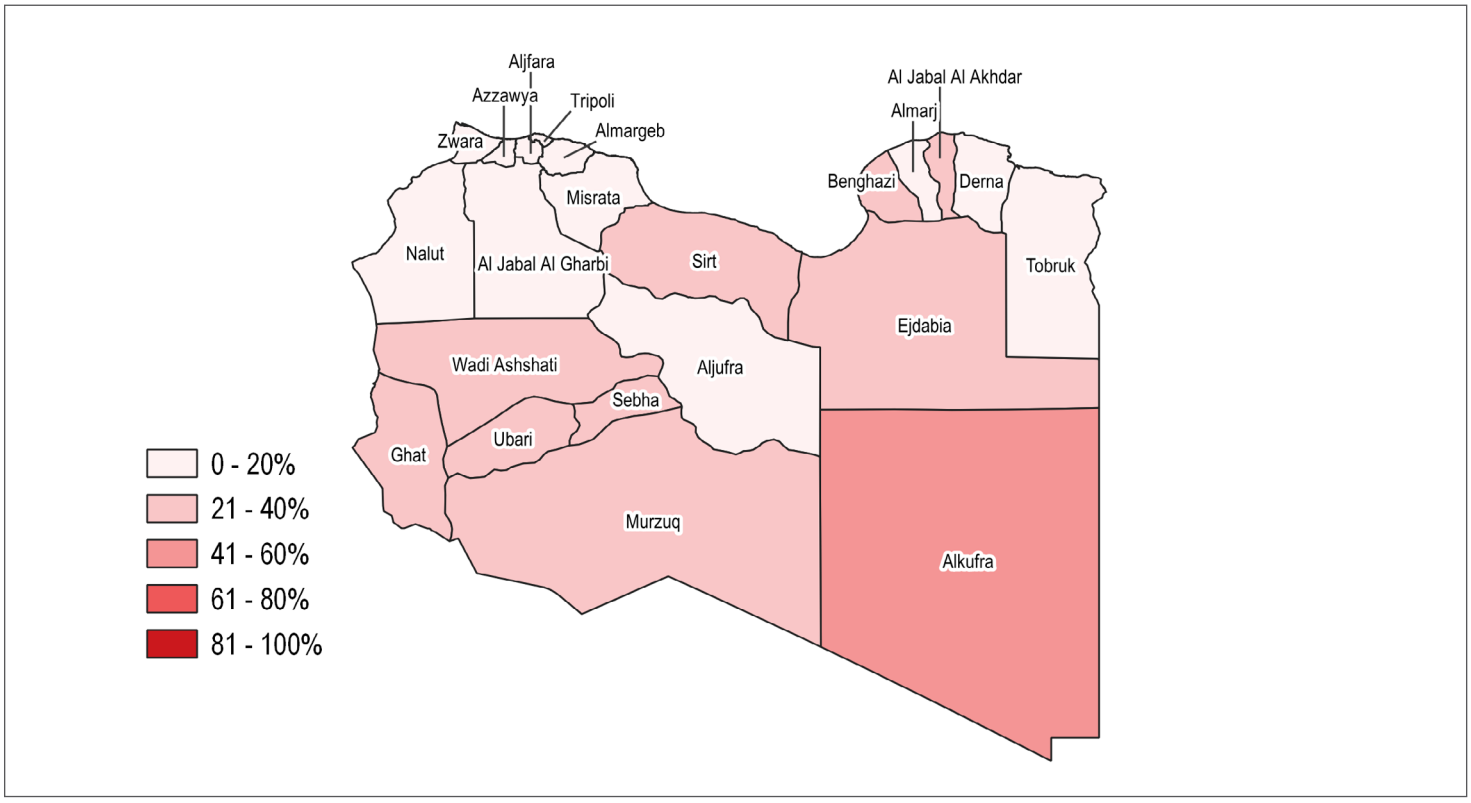
	1	2	3	4
IDP	60%	25%	8%	6%
Non-displaced	79%	10%	7%	4%
Returnee	44%	20%	20%	17%

Extreme LSG scores are based on households residing in substandard shelter types (3% of households)[3] and extreme housing damage (3%). Severe LSG scores are mostly driven by need for essential non-food items (30%), enclosure issues (19%), and insecure occupancy status (17%).[4]

Most common combinations of one or more LSG(s) among households with a shelter & NFI LSG (13%):[2]



% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG, per mantika:



[1] The indicator is based on key shelter & NFI indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] Chart illustrates complexity of needs among households with a shelter LSG. A household has a capacity gap when it is found to have engaged in negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection.
[3] Substandard shelter types include unfinished rooms and buildings not typically used for housing.
[3] Insecure occupancy status types include living at a workplace and renting without a contract.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

% of households with an education LSG: **14%**

% of households with an education LSG, per population group:

IDP	16%
Non-displaced	13%
Returnee	21%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:[2]

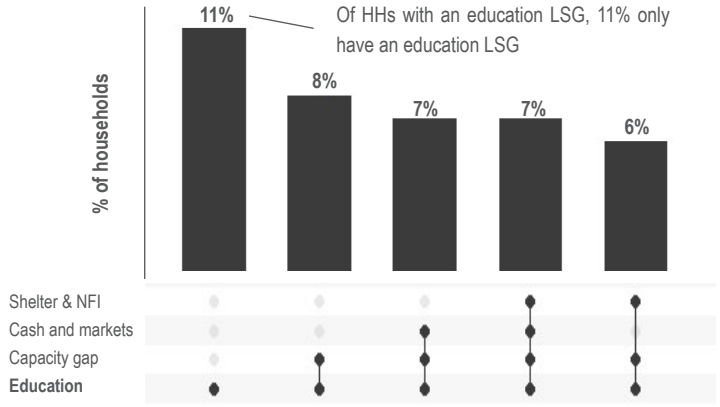
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of households per education LSG severity score, per population group:

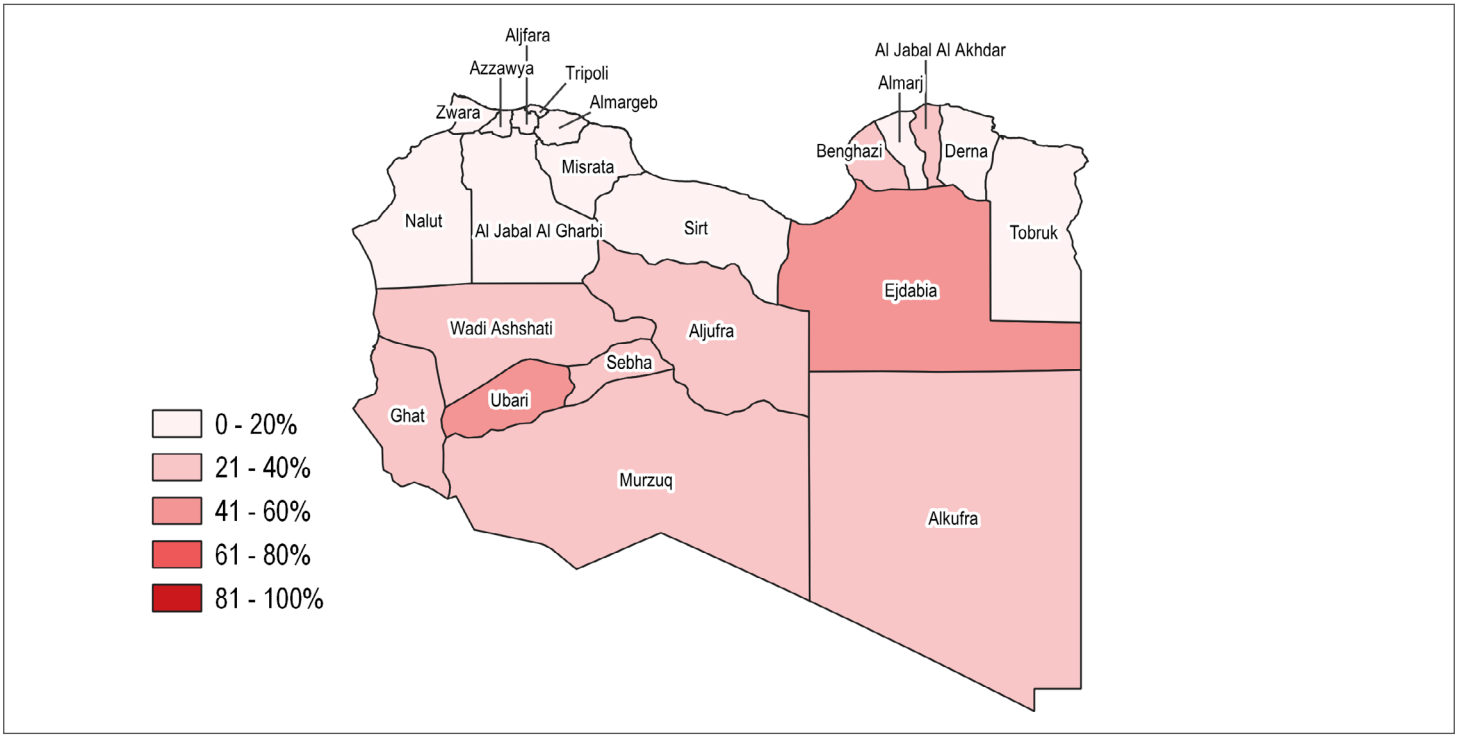
	1	2	3
IDP	76%	8%	16%
Non-displaced	82%	5%	13%
Returnee	67%	12%	21%

Severe LSG scores are mostly driven by having at least one school-aged child not enrolled or not attending school (19% of households)[4], a lack of access to distant learning during school closures (27%), and issues faced by children when attending school (9%). Households without school-aged children are classified as having no or minimal needs.

Most common combinations of one or more LSG(s) among households with an education LSG (14%):[3]



% of households with an education LSG, per mantika:



[1] The indicator is based on key education indicators. 2,199 assessed households (36% of total sample) have school-aged children. The percentages are calculated over the total sample. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.

[2] By design, no households could be classified as having an extreme education LSG severity score, as all indicators feeding into the indicator were classified as non-critical. Please see Annex 3 for an explanation of the calculation of LSG severity scores and Annex 4 for the full list of indicators feeding into the education LSGs.

[3] Chart illustrates complexity of needs among households with an Education LSG. A household has a capacity gap when it is found to have engaged in negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection.

[4] Attendance and enrollment data is complicated by the fact that schools were closed in some areas during data collection. This may have affected the quality of the data.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

MSNA I 2020
LIBYA

% of households with a protection LSG: **11%**

% of households with a protection LSG, per population group:

IDP	10%
Non-displaced	10%
Returnee	19%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

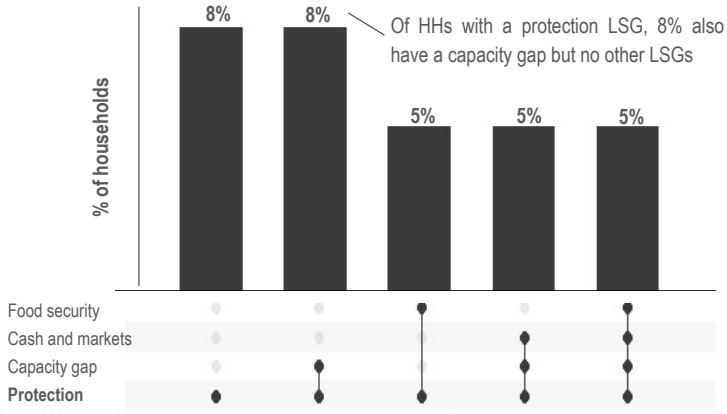
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
79%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of households per protection LSG severity score, per population group:

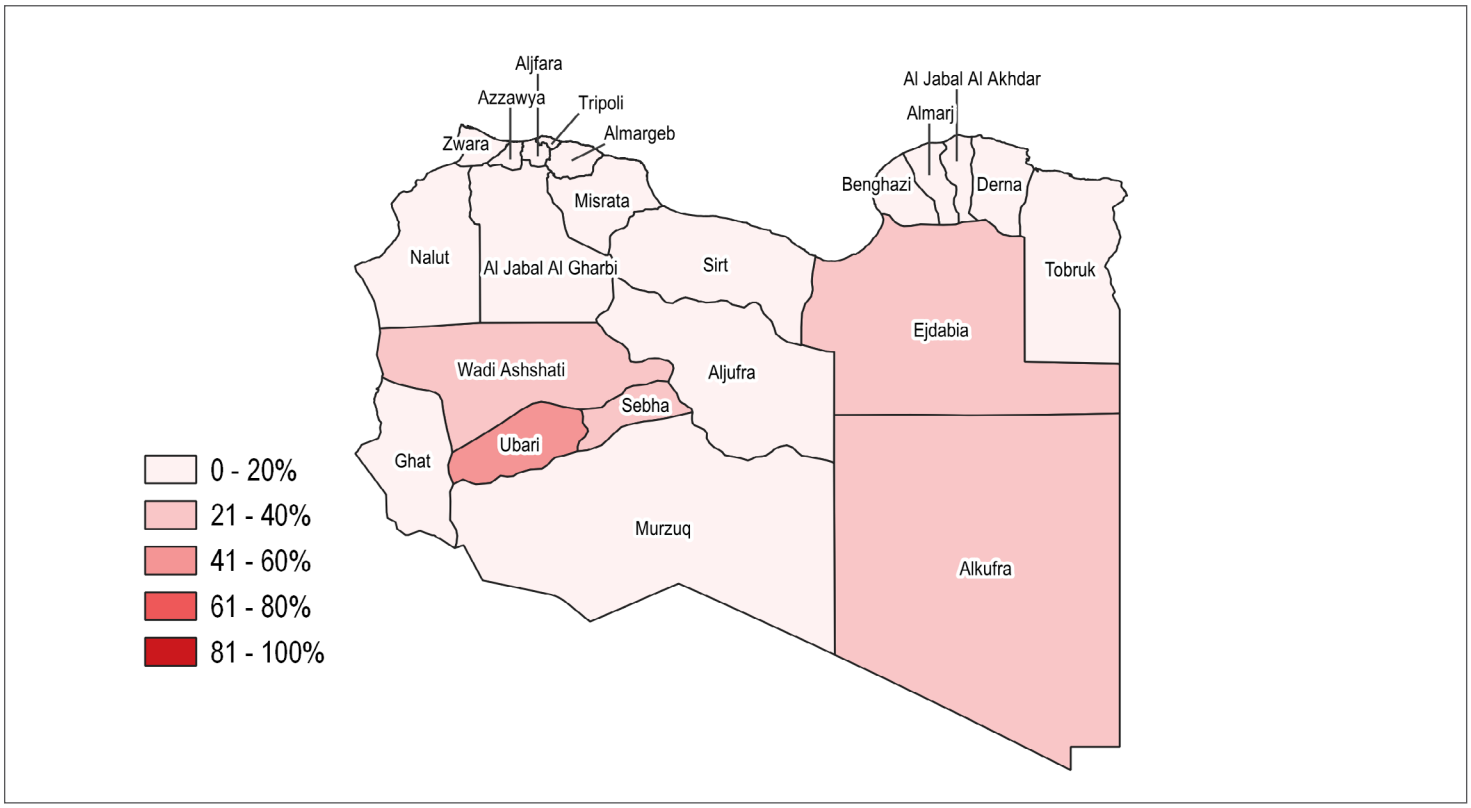
	1	2	3	4
IDP	79%	11%	1%	8%
Non-displaced	80%	10%	2%	8%
Returnee	66%	15%	3%	16%

Extreme LSG scores are based on households reporting any security incidents have happened in their neighborhood in the 30 days prior to data collection (10% of households). Severe LSG scores are mostly driven by missing forms of personal documentation (20%)[3] and safety concerns (20%).

Most common combinations of one or more LSG(s) among households with a protection LSG (11%):[2]



% of households with a protection LSG, per mantika:



[1] The indicator is based on key protection indicators. See Annex 4 for the full list of indicators.
[2] Chart illustrates complexity of needs among households with a protection LSG. A household has a capacity gap when it is found to have engaged in negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection.
[3] This percentage also includes any households that may be in the process of renewing documents.

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

% of households with a C&M LSG: **24%**

% of households with a C&M LSG, per population group:

IDP	28%
Non-displaced	21%
Returnee	49%

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

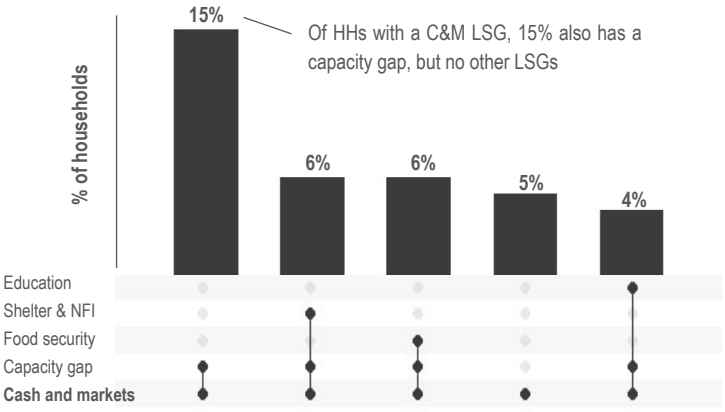
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
21%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
76%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

% of households per C&M LSG severity score, per population group:

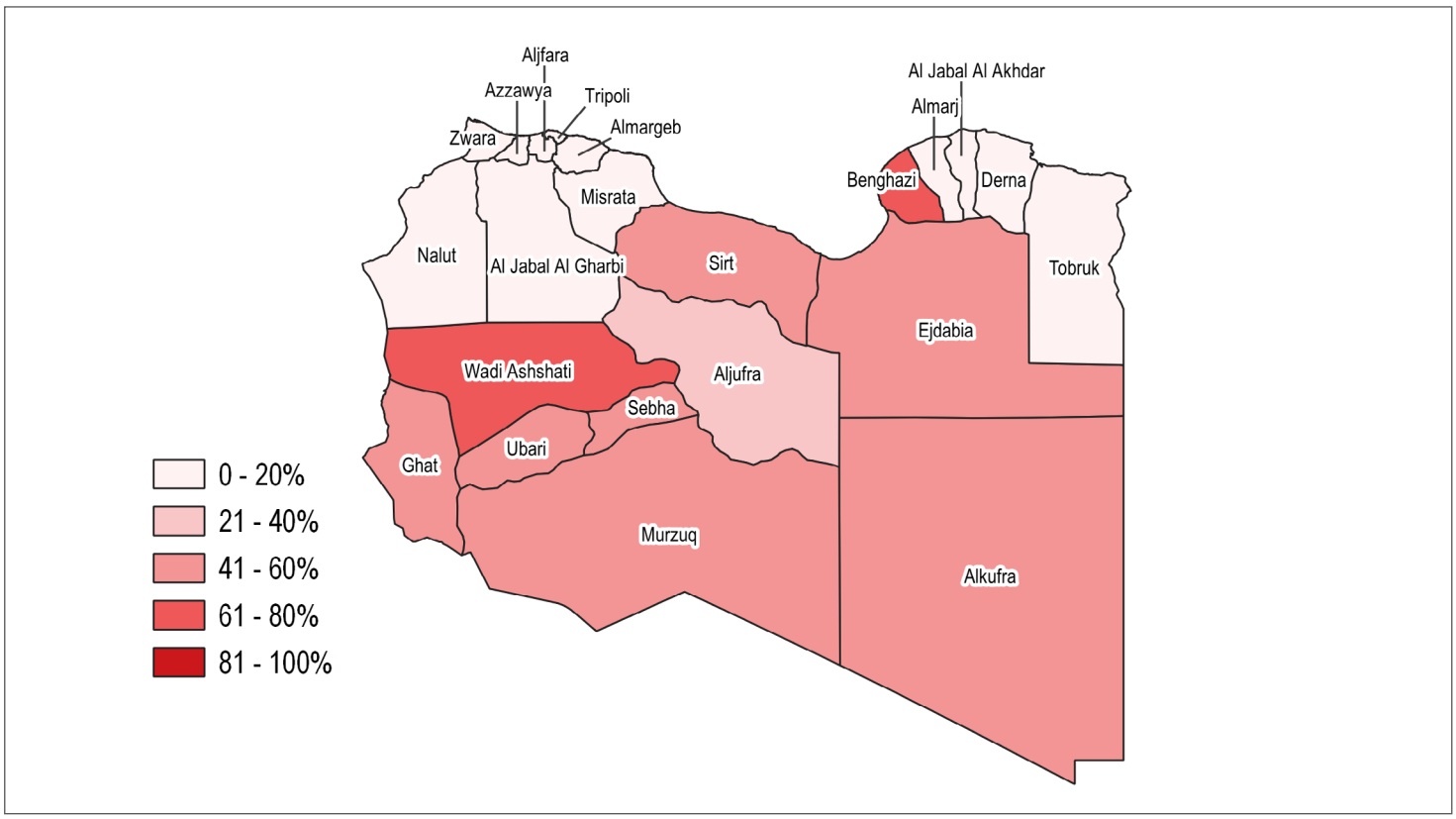
	1	2	3	4
IDP	72%	0%	25%	3%
Non-displaced	78%	0%	19%	2%
Returnee	51%	0%	39%	9%

Extreme LSG scores are based on a lack of any source of income (3%). Severe LSG scores are mostly driven by reliance on unstable income sources (9%)[3], reliance on temporary or daily labour (6%), and an inability to meet needs in the 30 days prior to data collection (50%).

Most common combinations of one or more LSG(s) among households with C&M LSG (24%):[2]



% of households with a C&M LSG, per mantika:



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

[2] Chart illustrates complexity of needs among households with a C&M LSG. A household has a capacity gap when it is found to have engaged in negative coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection.

[3] Unreliable income sources include humanitarian aid and government subsidies.

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CAPACITY GAP (CG)

% of households with a CG but no LSG: **6%**

% of households with a CG and at least one LSG: **30%**

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. The most commonly used coping strategy that fed into the CG score was taking an additional job (23%).

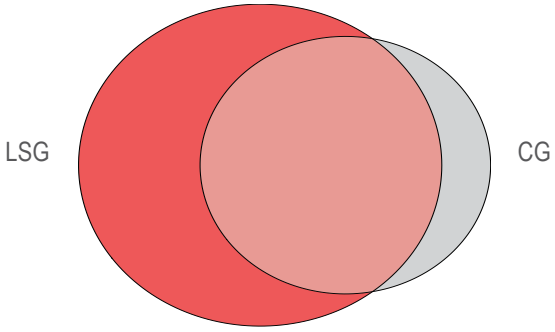
% of households with a CG but no LSG, per population group:

IDP	12%
Non-displaced	6%
Returnee	7%

% of households with a CG and at least one LSG, per population group:

IDP	29%
Non-displaced	28%
Returnee	52%

62% of households were found to have at least one LSG and/or a CG:

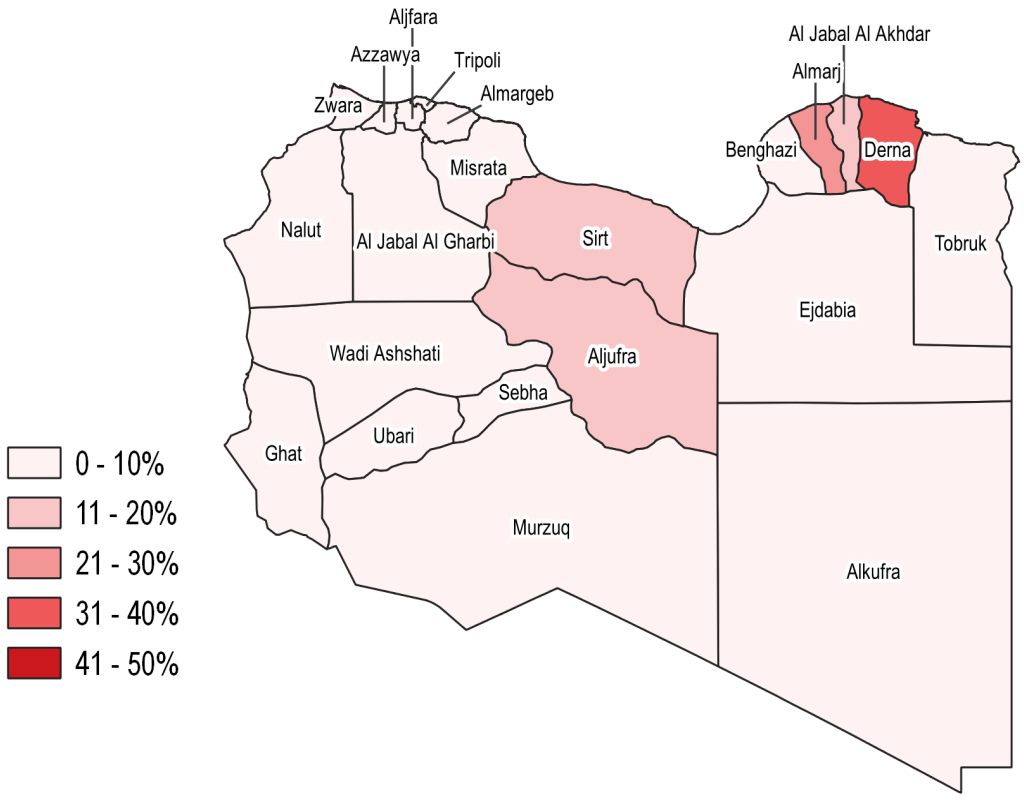


30% of households were found to have both at least one LSG and a CG;

26% of households were found to have at least one LSG but no CG;

6% of households were found to have no LSG but a CG.

% of households with a CG but no LSG at the time of data collection, per mantika:



The map includes only the % of households who were found to have CG, but did not have any LSG. While these household may not be in immediate need, through their use of negative coping strategies, their capacity to deal with future shocks is likely limited. Take special note of Derna, which has a relativley low percentage of households with sectoral LSGs, but does have a high percentage of households with a capacity gap.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES

% of households with at least one LSG and pre-existing vulnerabilities: **6%**

% of households with at least one LSG and pre-existing vulnerabilities, per population group:

IDP	6%
Non-displaced	7%
Returnee	8%

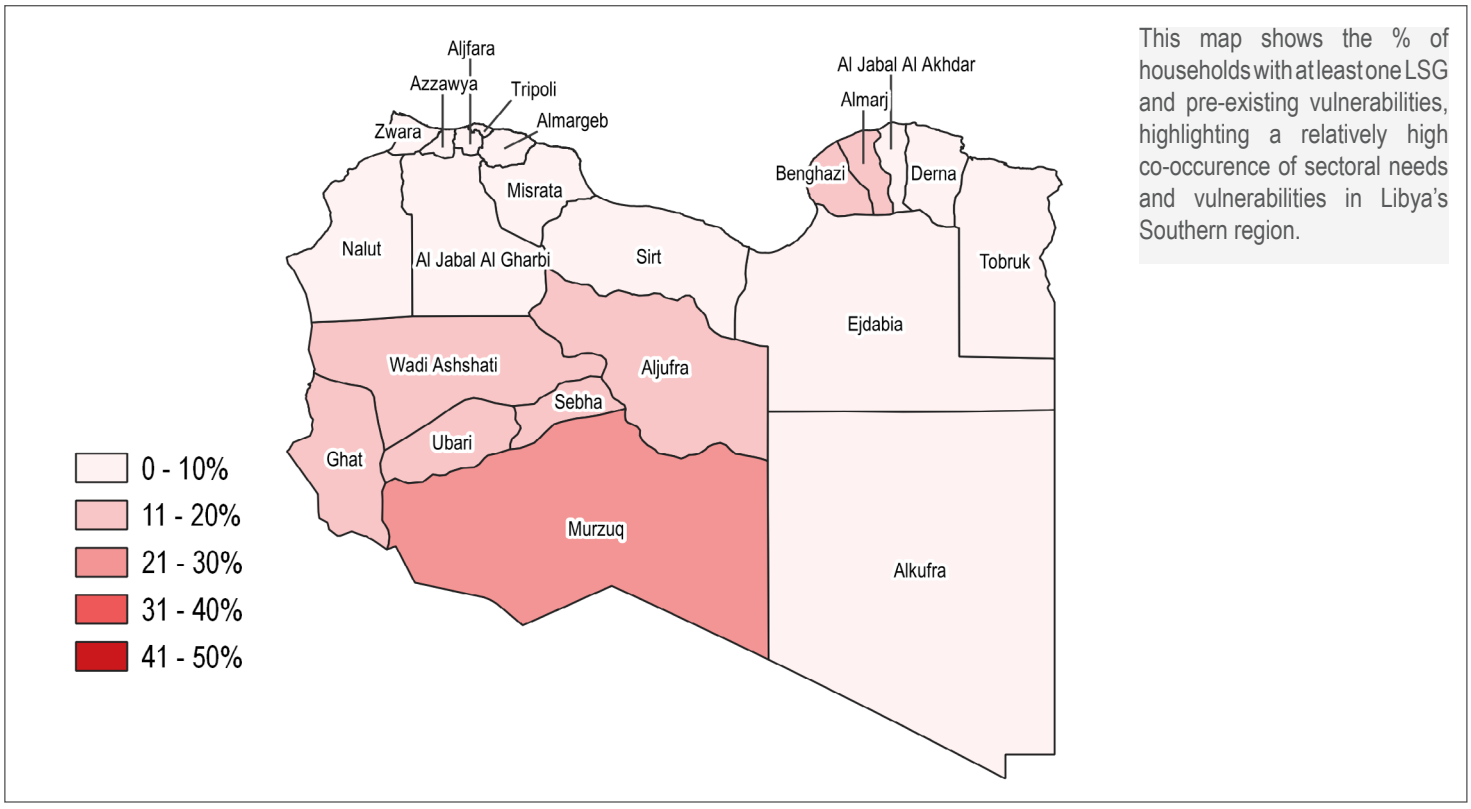
see Annex for details on methodology

The **pre-existing vulnerability** classification is based on the five indicators listed in the table below. If a household possesses any three of these five, they are classified as having pre-existing vulnerabilities.

% of households with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile:

% of households....	Education	Food security	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	Cash and markets	Capacity Gap
....with a female head of household	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	5%	7%
...with an age dependency ration of 0.5 or higher[1]	11%	18%	17%	9%	11%	7%	20%	31%
...with an income that is lower than the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]	12%	14%	9%	8%	12%	7%	21%	32%
...who have been displaced more than once	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%
... who have been displaced in the 6 months prior to data collection	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

% of households with at least one LSG and pre-existing vulnerabilities, per mantika:



This map shows the % of households with at least one LSG and pre-existing vulnerabilities, highlighting a relatively high co-occurence of sectoral needs and vulnerabilities in Libya's Southern region.

[1] The age dependency ratio is calcuated as the number of household members between 18 and 60, divided by the number of household members outside of this age range.

[1] The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is the expected minimum value of expenditures to meet basic needs on a monthly basis, including food and hygience items, as well as rent. The value is based on regular price monitoring as part of the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) led by REACH. Separate values were used in the pre-existing vulnerability score calculations for the South and the other regions, due to the relatively high cost of living in the South.

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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

Data collection took place between the 24th of June and the 14th of August in all 22 mantikas in Libya. The tool was developed in the months prior through extensive consultation with the clusters and 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, cluster informational needs, and the need to reduce the length of the survey. The length of the survey was limited as surveys were held over the phone this year, in contrast with last years' MSNAs. This phone modality was necessitated by the risks and restrictions associated with COVID-19.

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. All surveys were conducted via phone call, rather than via random geographic selection (as in previous MSNAs). Respondents were selected through a mixture of call lists provided by local CSOs, local municipal lists, referrals and INGOs assistance lists.

As a result, the quantitative portion of the Libyan MSNA was undertaken through non-probability sampling methods, with minimum quotas established to ensure that the most accurate and robust cross-section of the Libyan population has been assessed to be indicative of the geographic location (mantika) (quota 1) and sub-group within the population (non-displaced, IDPs and returnee) (quota 2). Findings are therefore presented as non-representative. The sampling frame can be found on the next page.

Full Terms of Reference can be found here.

The dataset and results tables can be found here.

DEFINITIONS

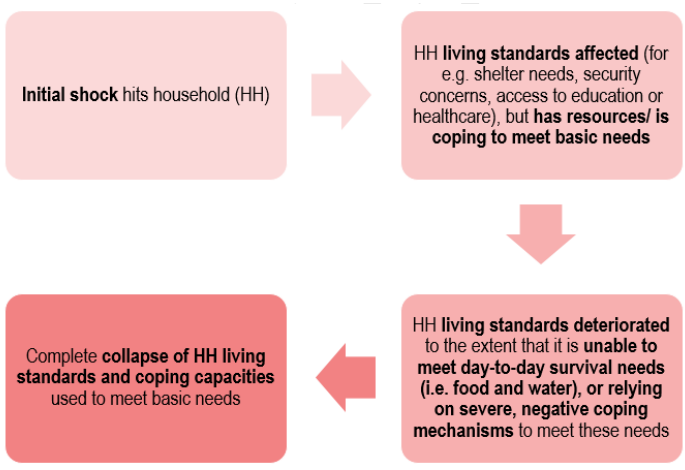
- **Living Standard Gap (LSG)**: signifies an unmet need in a given sector, where the LSG severity score is 3 or higher.
- **Capacity Gap (CG)**: signifies that negative and unsustainable coping strategies are used to meet needs. Households not categorised
- as having an LSG may be maintaining their living standards through the use of negative coping strategies.
- **Pre-existing vulnerabilities**: the underlying processes or conditions that influence the degree of the shock and influence exposure, vulnerability or capacity, which could subsequently exacerbate the impact of a crisis on those affected by the vulnerabilities.
- **Severity**: signifies the "intensity" of needs, using a scale that ranges from 1 (minimal/no) to 4+ (extreme+).

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 on the right).

While the JIAF severity scale includes 5 classifications ranging from 1 (none/ minimal) to 5 (catastrophic), for the purpose of this MSNA, only a scale of 1 (none/ minimal) to 4 (extreme) is used. Any score above 4 would mean the situation is or may be catastrophic, for example in the case of sharp increases in mortality rates. The Libya MSNA has not collected data that could establish a severity of higher than 4, and therefore does not assign severity scores above that. 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



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Mantika	# of households			Target # household surveys				Actual # households surveys			
	Non-displaced	IDP	Returnee	Non-displaced	IDP	Returnee	Total	Non-displaced	IDP	Returnee	Total
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	36193	102	0	115	61	0	176	82	50	0	132
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	26028	1432	2262	116	112	112	340	159	112	113	384
Aljfara	81021	4799	1684	117	113	111	341	145	78	119	342
Aljufra	10577	389	0	116	95	0	211	90	76	0	166
Alkufra	8737	1368	347	116	108	92	316	134	83	54	271
Almargeb	55780	6026	198	114	116	79	309	125	107	82	314
Almarj	32077	34	0	117	33	0	150	76	1	0	77
Azzawya	53252	3021	16	115	159	16	290	115	160	20	295
Benghazi	111507	4938	36010	115	112	117	344	91	99	108	298
Derna	26494	86	7443	115	57	115	287	107	36	116	259
Ejdabia	33527	2734	100	116	112	60	288	87	83	56	226
Ghat	3281	1627	196	113	110	51	274	159	66	71	296
Misrata	85609	5485	1049	116	112	32	260	145	125	36	306
Murzuq	10652	5636	313	114	113	90	317	163	104	76	343
Nalut	17747	980	462	116	107	96	319	110	107	96	313
Sebha	24290	5260	492	115	114	98	327	154	94	77	325
Sirt	15283	2518	15467	116	112	115	343	92	8	220	320
Tobruk	30191	166	0	115	76	0	191	122	61	0	183
Tripoli	174388	16660	12226	116	115	114	345	125	105	114	344
Ubari	16660	1404	5626	116	109	114	339	123	106	91	320
Wadi Ashshati	16463	401	42	112	92	36	240	76	70	75	221
Zwara	56497	2227	2689	115	112	112	339	112	112	102	326
Total	**926254**	**67293**	**86622**	**2536**	**2250**	**1560**	**6346**	**2592**	**1843**	**1626**	**6061**

Total population data in the sampling frame is based on the most up-to-date sources at the time of research design (June 2020):

- IOM-DTM Round 29 data (January-February 2020)
- UNFPA/Libyan Bureau of Statistics 2017 population projections for Libya

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ANNEX 3: 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 (household for example) is assigned a "deprivation" score according to its deprivations in the component indicators. The deprivation score of each household is obtained by calculating the percentage of the deprivations experienced, so that the deprivation score for each household lies between 0 and 100. The method relies on the categorization of each indicator on a binary scale: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap. The threshold for how a household 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 household-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 household, once data had been collected;

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

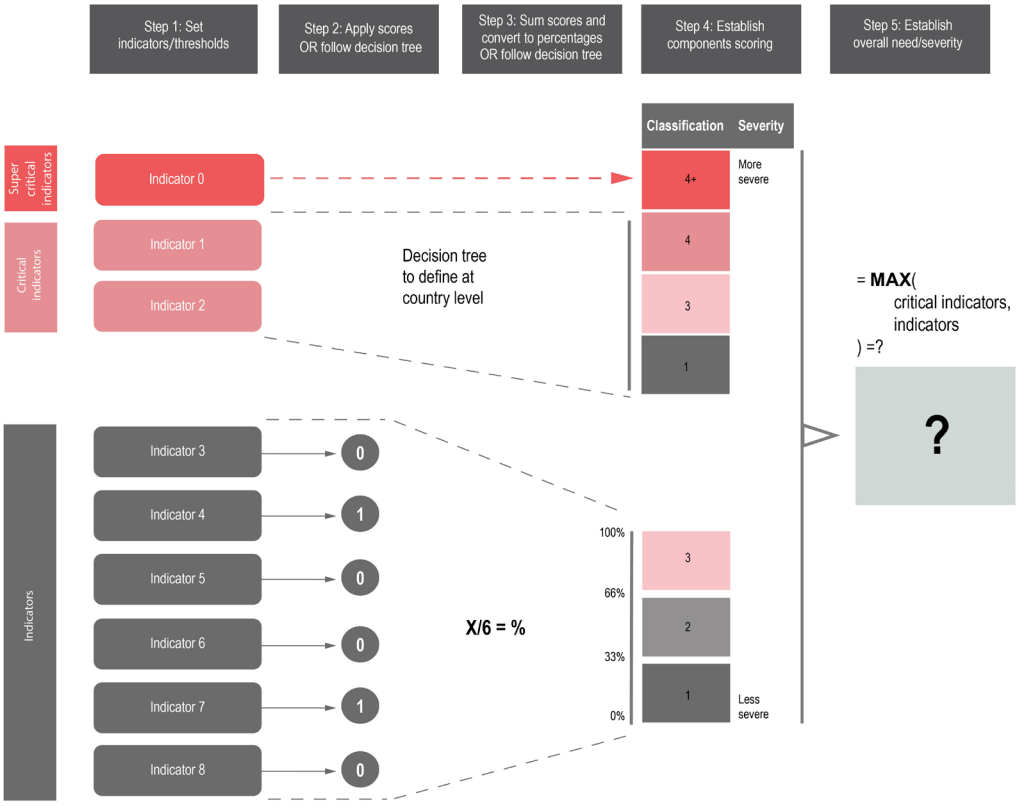
   a. "Super" critical indicator(s): could lead to a 4+ if an extreme situation is found for the household;

   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 households 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 households with a severity score of 1 or 2;

   b. If any CG indicator has a score of 1, the household 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.

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ANNEX 4: INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

Critical indicators[1]

Sector	Indicator	LSG Severity			
		None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
		1	2	3	4
Food security	Food Consumption Score, by % of households (poor / boderline / acceptable)	Acceptable		Borderline	Poor
WASH	% of households relying on non-functional or non-improved sanitation facilities (e.g., pit latrines without slabs, hanging toilets, etc.)	Improved facility			Non-improved facility
Health	% of households unable to access health services	Accessed hc or did not because not needed			Could not access because C19 or other reasons
Shelter & NFI	% of households 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
Shelter & NFI	% of households whose shelter solutions do not meet agreed technical and performance standards	No damage		Medium damage	Heavy damage or destroyed
Protection	% of households who report that they are aware of safety incidents in the baladiya in the previous 30 days	No			Yes
Cash and markets	% of households relying on unstable forms of income	HH member wokring		No HH members working	No income source
Cash and markets	% of households relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	Permanent job		Temporary job Daily labour	

[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.

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ANNEX 4: INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

Non-critical indicators

Sector	Indicator	Classification	
		No need	Need
		0	1
Food security	% of households relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the seven days prior to data collection (rCSI)	Low	Medium or High
Food security	% of households with high food expenditure share (expenses on food in 30 days prior to data collection/total expenditure in 30 days prior to data collection)	<65%	>65%
Food security	% of householdss that abandoned agriculture in the 12 months prior to data collection	no	yes
WASH	% of households relying on non-improved drinking water sources (e.g. Water trucking, unprotected wells, etc.)	Improved	Unimproved
WASH	% of households with inconsistent access to the public water network	4-7 days	0-3 days
WASH	% of households not satisfied with the quantity of their drinking water	Sufficient drinking water	Insufficient drinking water
WASH	% of households with soap in their household	yes	no
Health	% of households reporting problems accessing health care in the thee months prior to data collection	No problems	At least one problem
Health	% of households tthat have to travel over one hour to the nearest health care facility	Less than 1h	More than 1h
Health	% of women who gave live birth in the last 2 years who were not assisted by a qualified health care provider	At health facility or with qualified help	At home alone or with non-qualified help
Shelter & NFI	% of households reporting enclosure issues (lack of insulation, leaks druing light rain, or limited ventilation)	None	At least one
Shelter & NFI	% of households reporting need for key non-food items (mattresses; blankets; clothing for cold wether; water storage containers)	None	At least one
Shelter & NFI	% of households reporting not having access to mobile phone network coverage at their current dwelling	Access	No access
Shelter & NFI	% of households reporting not having access to internet network coverage at their current dwelling	Access	No access
Shelter & NFI	% of households reporting insecure occupancy status for their shelter (e.g. Renting without contract, squatting, being hosted at workplace)	Secure occupancy status	Insecure occupancy status
Education	% of households with non-enrolled and/or non-attending school-aged children	No non-enrolled or non-attending children	At least one child non-attending or non-enrolled
Education	% of households reporting issues when children attend school (e.g., lack facilities, violence from teachers, discrimination)	No issues	At least one issue
Education	% of households with children enrolled in non-formal education.	No child enrolled in non-formal education	At least one child enrolled in non-formal education
Education	% of households reporting school-aged children without access to distant learning during school closures	Access to distant learning	No access
Protection	% of households reporting at least one form of national identification (e.g., passport or national ID card) not in	None missing	Some missing
Protection	% of households reporting presence of explosive hazards at neighborhood level	No	Yes
Protection	% of households reporting safety and security concerns	None	Any
Protection	% of households reporting safety and security concerns for	None	Any
Protection	% of households reporting having been threatened with eviction, or to have been evicted	No	Yes (threatened or evicted)
Cash and markets	% of households reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days	None	At least one
Cash and markets	% of households that are able to access basic food and non-food items within 30 minutes of their residence.	Yes	No
Cash and markets	% of households that are able to access basic food and non-food items without challenges	No barriers	At least one

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