

## OVERVIEW

During the month of May a sharp increase in the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases was registered in Libya<sup>1</sup>, while public health measures aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 through restrictions on freedom of movement also resulted in increased socio-economic challenges for the people on the move. Implementation of various local measures such as curfews and area wide quarantines were reported to have been implemented throughout May.

Although COVID-19 is first and foremost a health crisis, it has also resulted in associated socio-economic and protection crises as acknowledged in the UN policy brief on COVID-19 and people on the move.<sup>2</sup> To measure the COVID-19 impact and better understand the socio-economic and protection crises affecting the vulnerable migrants and IDPs in Libya DTM has initiated a specialized assessment component as part of its mobility tracking activities. This assessment aims at generating evidence and analysis to facilitate better understanding of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 related mobility restrictions and curfews on vulnerable mobile populations in Libya.

This report presents the findings of the assessment conducted during the month of May 2020, covering data from 44 municipalities (baladiya) of Libya with significant IDP and migrant populations.

## METHODOLOGY

This assessment was carried out through 130 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted at municipality (baladiya) and community (muhalla) levels during the month of May, with the analysis and findings presented at municipality (baladiya) and regional levels. In line with the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19<sup>3</sup>, the UN Secretary General's policy brief: COVID-19 and People on the Move<sup>3</sup>, and IOM's institutional statement on COVID-19 and Mobility<sup>4</sup>, this report presents the findings of a series of indicators on the mobility restrictions, their impact on vulnerable mobile populations, employment and other key coping mechanisms to facilitate a better understanding of the humanitarian situation of migrants, IDPs, and host communities (local residents) in Libya.

Furthermore, a DTM Rapid Market Assessment has also been integrated in the overall assessment to ascertain the impact of COVID-19 on the availability of food, prices, and access to markets as well as availability of services in the target locations.

1 UN OCHA, Libya COVID-19 Situation Report #6 ([accessible here](#))

2 UNSG Policy Brief: COVID-19 and People on the Move - June 2020 ([accessible here](#))

3 United Nations Framework for Immediate Socio-Economic Response to Covid-19 ([accessible here](#))

4 IOM Statement: COVID-19 and Mobility ([accessible here](#))

## HIGHLIGHTS

**UNEMPLOYMENT** is one of the major risk factors that increases vulnerability of migrants in Libya to harm and creates negative humanitarian consequences<sup>5</sup>

In **95%** of assessed locations, migrants who rely on daily labour opportunities were reported to have been negatively affected due to COVID-19 induced slowdown in economic activities

In **81%** of assessed locations all residents including IDPs were reported to have been negatively affected to some extent (due to the mobility restrictions / curfew)

In **68%** of assessed location residents including IDPs and host community members depending on daily wages were reported to be affected due to loss of livelihoods and employment opportunities

**ONE IN THREE** migrants in Libya were found to be potentially food insecure<sup>6</sup>

In **34%** of assessed locations, migrants were reported to be unable to move freely within the municipality (due to the mobility restrictions / curfew)

In **7%** of assessed locations, residents and host community members were reported to be unable to move freely within the municipality (due to the mobility restrictions / curfew)

5 DTM Libya Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment ([Report can be accessed here](#)).

6 DTM Migrant Emergency Food Security Assessment ([Report can be accessed here](#)).

## FINDINGS OF ASSESSMENT

During the month of May the impact of COVID-19 related mobility restrictions on vulnerable mobile populations such as migrants and IDPs varied significantly from area to area depending on the level of strictness with which the mobility restrictions were implemented. The 44 municipalities assessed were found to have implemented varying degrees of mobility restrictions and curfews during the assessment period, however the vulnerable populations in the municipalities of Abusliem, Daraj, Gharb Azzawya, Janoub Azzawya, Shahhat and Albayda were found to face negative consequences to a larger extent than in other assessed locations (further details on pages 4-5).

In continuation with the trend observed during the last two weeks of April, the most significant impact of COVID-19 related mobility restrictions was found to be on migrants. The impact of the mobility restrictions was found to affect migrants disproportionately more as they were reported to have faced stricter restrictions on mobility for over a month and a half.

Unemployment and lack of access to livelihoods amongst migrants in Libya is a significant vulnerability factor with multi-sectoral implications such as increased food insecurity, reduced access to services, and an overall reduction in access to coping strategies.<sup>1</sup> Therefore the mobility restrictions imposed and the related reduction in the available employment opportunities reported are found to have significantly increased the vulnerabilities of migrants in Libya.

In 95% of the municipalities (baladiya) assessed in May 2020, casual labour opportunities available to migrants were reported to have significantly reduced due to the mobility restrictions imposed and the resulting slowdown in economic activities. Specifically migrants relying on daily wages earned through casual labour were the worst affected, followed by those residents (IDPs and host community) of the assessed municipalities who lost their access to livelihoods due to these restrictions.

Furthermore, in 34% of the municipalities assessed, migrants were reported to be unable to move freely, while in 52% of the municipalities migrants were reported to be unable to leave or return to the areas assessed due to the curfews and restrictions in place (e.g. closure of checkpoints). Mobility restrictions were found to have significantly increased migrants' vulnerabilities by reducing their access to livelihoods, and coping strategies.

In 14% of the municipalities assessed by DTM, migrant workers were observed to be completely absent from street side work recruitment points where they usually gather in search of casual labour jobs further indicating the negative impact of curfew and restrictions on freedom of movement.

Ability to move away from conflict affected areas to seek protection

<sup>1</sup> DTM Libya Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment ([Report can be accessed here](#)).

in safer areas is critical for the survival of internally displaced persons (IDPs). During May, key informants in 7 municipalities reported that IDPs arriving in these areas may face challenges in accessing safer areas due to curfews and restrictions on freedom of movement imposed to prevent the spread of COVID-19. However, during the early days of June, after the end of this assessment's data collection cycle IDPs were reported to be able to access several of these areas.

In 81% of the municipalities assessed all residents were reported to have been negatively affected to some extent by the curfews and restrictions on freedom of movement. In 68% of the municipalities assessed the residents and host community members depending on daily wages were reported to be most affected by the loss of livelihoods and the economic slowdown.

The integrated DTM rapid market assessment component implemented identified market closures in 95% of the areas assessed as COVID-19 public health measure along with curfews and other mobility restrictions. In 50% of the municipalities assessed more than half of the grocery stores and supermarkets were reported to be closed. However, market closures were found to have limited impact on households' access to markets for purchase of essential food items.

78% of the key informants reported that the prices for food and non-food items had increased in their local markets in comparison to April 2020 levels. Furthermore, 80% of interviewed KIs also reported that residents in their municipality were stocking up on essential items to prepare for shortages of essential supplies.

41% of the key informants reported that health facilities in their municipalities were not fully functional in the seven days preceding the assessment. These findings on lack of adequate functional health facilities and insufficient supply of water indicate that vulnerable populations are at further risk of facing deteriorated conditions resulting in negative humanitarian consequences.

In the 44 assessed municipalities all educational institutions were reported to be closed due to COVID-19 indicating that education goals and protection of children were at increased risk of a continuing downward trend that has been observed for over a year in the conflict affected areas of Libya.

While in 95% of the assessed municipalities key informants reported that at least some level of local awareness campaigns against the spread of COVID-19 had been carried out, more targeted risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) was still needed as community transmission was confirmed to have occurred by the end of May. In all locations assessed some levels of hygiene campaigns were also reported to have been carried out, although there still remains a need for further activities aimed at promotion of good hygiene practices to slow down and preventing the spread of COVID-19.

## IMPACT OF MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS - COMPARISON BY MUNICIPALITIES

The analysis presented here through municipality level comparison is based on the findings along key proxy indicators aimed at understanding the extent and impact of mobility restrictions such as curfews or area level quarantines on the residents of these areas, including migrants and IDPs.

These findings are indexed and ranked by municipality areas (baladiya) according to their overall impact on the vulnerable mobile populations, and residents at large.

Key proxy indicators used to design the index are related to:

- Extent of the restrictions on freedom of movement
- Impact of these mobility restrictions or restriction on freedom of movement such as difficulties in accessing livelihoods and markets
- Loss of work opportunities for migrants and host community members dependent on daily wages

The findings of the geographical analysis to understand the socio-economic crisis in the context of COVID-19 related mobility restrictions in Libya indicate that the impact on communities

and vulnerable people on the move including migrants and IDPs varies significantly depending on how severely these restrictions are imposed. Indicators on mobility restrictions and their impact show that socio-economic and humanitarian conditions in the three municipalities of Albayda, Shahhat and Brak worsened in comparison to the assessments conducted during the last two weeks of April.

Furthermore, in ten municipalities easing of mobility restrictions were reported during May in comparison to the assessment conducted in the last two weeks of April indicating a potential increased risk of COVID-19 community level transmission.

The continuation of conflict in western Libya during the reporting period and the resulting IDP movement towards the municipalities of eastern Libya (that continued into the month of June) represent a precarious situation where the restrictions on mobility as a public health measure come in conflict with the need of mobility to access safety. However, during the reporting period, an easing of mobility restrictions to allow IDPs access to safe areas was also observed.

Fig 1 Comparison by municipality showing the extent and impact of COVID-19 public health measures including mobility restrictions as per the key proxy indicators on the vulnerable mobile populations in Western Libya

Area Assessed (Municipality / Baladiya)		Impact Level	IDPs (IND)	Migrants (IND)	Socio-Economic Impact of Covid-19
Western Libya	Abusliem	Red	13,785	19,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During May, in all municipalities of western Libya (except for Abusliem and Ghadamis) residents were reported to be freely able to move within their municipalities (outside of the curfew hours);</li> <li>• Only in three out of the 24 assessed municipalities (Abusliem, Sabratha and Ghadamis) residents were reported to be unable to go out of the municipality area due to movement restrictions in May;</li> <li>• Key informants in five municipalities (Swani Bin Adam, Janoub Azzawya, Gharb Azzawya, Ghadamis, and Daraj) reported that arriving IDPs may face challenges accessing areas of these municipalities due to restrictions on movements;</li> <li>• Migrants were reported to be present at daily work recruitment points in all municipalities except for the four municipalities of Daraj, Ghadamis, Janoub Azzawya, and Gharb Azzawya, however the number of migrants observed at such road side recruitment points were reported to have decreased significantly at 75% of the assessed municipalities;</li> <li>• In 10 municipalities casual labour jobs were reported to be not available due to slow down in market and economic activity.</li> <li>• While the number of livelihood opportunities available for migrants dependent on daily wage labour were reported to have been negatively affected due to COVID-19 in all assessed municipalities, except in Swani Bin Adam, and Gharb Azzawya, where migrant livelihoods were affected by conflict and insecurity, and therefore impact of the COVID-19 related restrictions of movement was felt less in comparison;</li> <li>• In 7 out of the 24 assessed municipalities migrants were reported to be unable to move freely within the municipality due to restrictions on freedom of movement as public health measures, while in 54% (13 municipalities) migrants were reported to be unable to leave or arrive at these municipalities due to the restrictions of movement imposed;</li> <li>• In all assessed locations migrants were reported to be negatively affected by the restrictions on freedom of movement, where in nearly half of the assessed municipalities migrants were reported to be severely negatively affected as significant loss of livelihoods and wages was indicated;</li> <li>• Key informants in all municipalities (except Zliten) reported that the resident populations (IDPs, migrants, host community) were negatively affected due to restrictions on freedom of movement imposed as public health measures to curb the spread of COVID-19;</li> <li>• The negative impact on residents ranged from difficulties faced in accessing work and livelihood opportunities (66% municipalities), and preventing those dependent on daily wages from looking for livelihoods (83% municipalities) affecting them disproportionately more, and also in some cases preventing residents from accessing markets for purchase of daily use food and non-food items;</li> </ul>
	Daraj		720	3,800	
	Gharb Azzawya		7,625	4,930	
	Janoub Azzawya		800	1,850	
	Ghadamis	Orange	90	2,700	
	Sabratha		4,460	9,420	
	Bani Waleed		7,305	2,252	
	Tripoli		8,277	8,550	
	Surman		4,115	3,200	
	Azzintan		2,185	19,350	
	Swani Bin Adam		3,710	2,010	
	Alkhums		10,679	4,380	
	Garaboli		8,629	3,580	
	Ghiryan		2,510	1,936	
	Hai Alandalus		13,993	6,465	
	Janzour		10,825	14,090	
	Sirt		11,525	3,970	
	Tajoura		33,578	11,955	
	Zwara		313	3,351	
	Suq Aljumaa		29,825	7,125	
	Misrata	Yellow	16,240	43,735	
	Ain Zara		8,545	28,680	
	Zliten		10,600	9,950	
	Nalut		905	702	

Impact levels are color coded based on the analysis of responses received to the proxy indicators showing impact where ■ red implies highest severity of impact, ■ orange implies moderate impact, ■ yellow implies mild impact, and ■ green implies that the situation is closer to the pre-crisis levels.

Fig 2 Comparison by municipality showing the extent and impact of COVID-19 public health measures including mobility restrictions as per the key proxy indicators on the vulnerable mobile populations in Eastern Libya

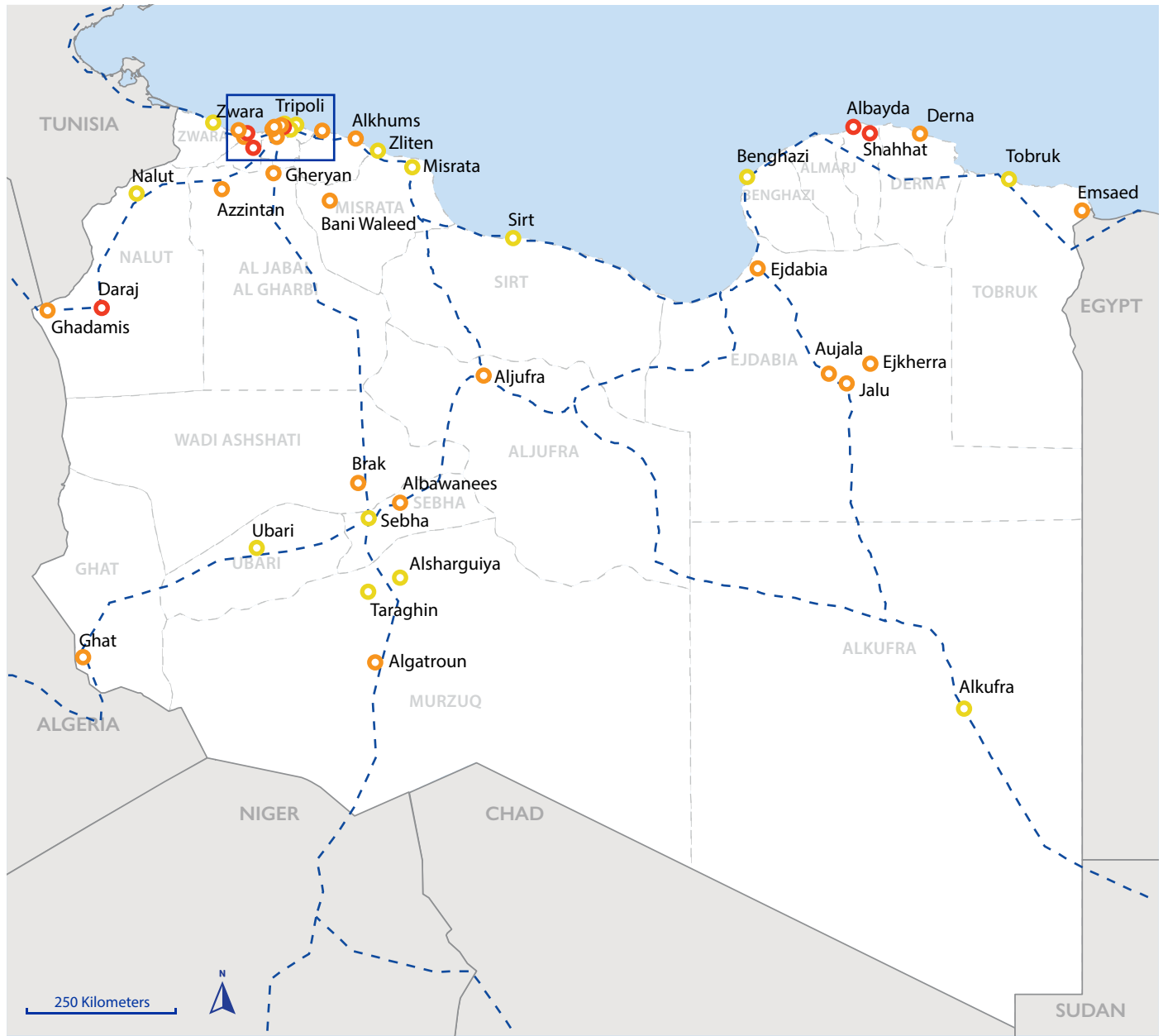
Area Assessed (Municipality / Baladiya)		Impact Level	IDPs (IND)	Migrants (IND)	Socio-Economic Impact of Covid-19
Eastern Libya	Shahhat	Red	65	3,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During May, in eastern Libya residents were reported to be able to move freely within their municipalities (outside of the curfew hours);</li> <li>Only in two out of the ten assessed municipalities (Jalu and Shahhat) residents were reported to be unable to go out of the municipality area due to restrictions on movements.</li> <li>Key informants in two municipalities of Shahhat and Albayda reported that arriving IDPs may face challenges accessing areas of these municipalities due to restrictions on movements, although no major issues were reported by IDPs arriving from Tarhuna and Sirt during the first week of June.</li> <li>Migrants were reported to be present at daily work recruitment points and limited number of jobs were reported to be available in all assessed municipalities except for Shahhat and Albayda where migrants were reported to be absent from these roadside recruitment points as livelihood opportunities were also reported to be not available;</li> <li>In all municipalities assessed the number of livelihood opportunities available for migrants dependent on daily wage labour were reported to have been negatively affected due to COVID-19 and the public health measures imposed in the form of restrictions on mobility.</li> <li>At 6 out of the remaining 8 municipalities where migrants were observed to be present at work recruitment points, key informants identified that the number of migrants present at these recruitment points was lower than usual indicating an impact of restrictions on movement on their ability to access livelihoods;</li> <li>In 50% of the assessed municipalities migrants were reported to be unable to move freely within the municipality due to restrictions on freedom of movement as public health measures.</li> <li>Apart from the municipalities of Alkufra, Benghazi, and Tobruk, migrants faced challenges in being able to leave, return, or arrive to other municipalities assessed in the eastern Libya</li> <li>In 70% of the assessed locations migrants were reported to be severely negatively affected by the restrictions on freedom of movement, whereas in the remaining 30% migrants were reported to be somewhat negatively affected.</li> <li>Key informants in all municipalities (except Tobruk) reported that the resident populations (IDPs, migrants, host community) were negatively affected due to restrictions on freedom of movement imposed as public health measures to curb the spread of COVID-19;</li> <li>The negative impact on residents ranged from difficulties faced in accessing work and livelihood opportunities, disproportionately affecting those dependent on casual labour livelihoods and daily wages, and also in some cases preventing residents from accessing markets for purchase of daily use food and non-food items;</li> </ul>
	Albayda		345	9,150	
	Ejkherra	Orange	225	4,542	
	Aujala		255	9,523	
	Derna		160	2,350	
	Emsaed		65	540	
	Jalu		1,650	16,138	
	Ejdabia		12,075	39,256	
	Tobruk		820	6,366	
	Benghazi		27,265	32,305	
Alkufra	Yellow	6,855	31,356		

Fig 3 Comparison by municipality showing the extent and impact of COVID-19 public health measures including mobility restrictions as per the key proxy indicators on the vulnerable mobile populations in Southern Libya

Area Assessed (Municipality / Baladiya)		Impact Level	IDPs (IND)	Migrants (IND)	Socio-Economic Impact of Covid-19
Southern Libya	Albawanees	Orange	275	1,113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The month of May witnessed an increase in the lab confirmed cases of COVID-19 in southern Libya, as the severity of restrictions on movement and their impact on the population was reported to be comparatively lower than western and eastern Libya;</li> <li>During May in southern Libya residents were reported to be freely able to move within the municipalities (outside of the curfew hours - which varied significantly throughout the period and by locations) except for Brak municipality (Wadi Asshati region/mantika) where residents were reported to be not allowed to leave their houses;</li> <li>In nearly half of the municipalities assessed residents were reported to be not allowed and unable to go out of the municipality area due to restrictions on movements; however in all municipalities IDPs were reported to be allowed to come in (if and when in need of protection and shelter);</li> <li>Migrants were reported to be present at daily recruitment points in all assessed municipalities, however in 7 out of the 10 municipalities assessed the number of migrants present at these roadside points was reported to have decreased in comparison to before COVID-19 imposed restrictions;</li> <li>In all municipalities assessed the availability of jobs for migrants dependent on casual labour and daily wages were reported to have been negatively affected further indicating a negative impact on the migrants' coping capacity amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.</li> <li>Migrants were reported to be able to move freely within the municipality areas, and to go out of the areas and return in all assessed locations in southern Libya except for the municipalities of Brak and Albawanees where restrictions on movement of migrants were reported to be tougher;</li> <li>In all assessed locations key informants reported that migrants were impacted negatively by the restrictions on movement imposed as public health measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 ranging from severely impacted (in Ghat, Sebha, and Taraghin) to somewhat impacted (rest of the assessed municipalities);</li> <li>Key informants in all municipalities, except for Ubari, also reported that residents of the assessed municipalities were impacted negatively by the restrictions on movement (such as curfews) imposed as public health measures; ranging from residents unable to go to work (3 municipalities), people dependent on daily search of casual livelihood opportunities were unable to go and seek work (6 municipalities), to other negative impacts such as residents being unable to go to markets, or leave the municipality;</li> <li>Overall, the restrictions on movement were impacting the migrants and those other residents of the assessed municipalities dependent on daily wages disproportionately more than other segments of the population.</li> </ul>
	Aljufra		1,945	11,394	
	Ghat		8,135	16,055	
	Brak		910	2,130	
	Algatroun		4,170	20,947	
	Sebha		25,655	40,950	
	Taraghin		1,510	12,485	
	Alsharguiya		3,875	17,322	
	Ubari		5,720	9,920	

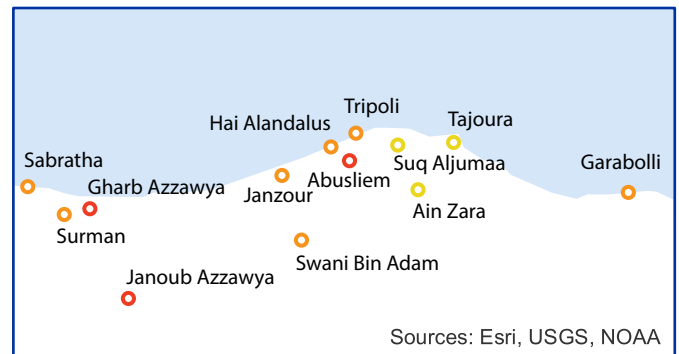
Impact levels are color coded based on the analysis of responses received to the proxy indicators showing impact where ■ red implies highest severity of impact, ■ orange implies moderate impact, ■ yellow implies mild impact, and ■ green implies that the situation is closer to the pre-crisis levels.

Fig 4 Map showing municipalities in Libya as per the extent and impact of mobility restrictions using key proxy indicators



**LEGEND**

- Municipalities showing highest severity of socio-economic impact
- Municipalities showing moderate severity of socio-economic impact
- Municipalities showing mild severity of socio-economic impact
- Municipalities at pre COVID-19 levels of socio-economic stress
- Migration Routes
- Mantika Boundary



## AREA ANALYSIS - FINDINGS BY MUNICIPALITIES


## West

 Abusliem, Daraj, Gharb Azzawya, Janoub Azzawya,

During the month of May key informants in the municipalities of Abusliem, Daraj, Gharb Azzawya, and Janoub Azzawya reported a strict enforcement and adherence to restrictions on mobility and their associated negative consequences on vulnerable people on the move. These municipalities in western Libya, specifically Abusliem, host significant IDP and migrant populations. Parts of Abusliem, Gharb Azzawya, and Janoub Azzawya municipalities were also directly affected by conflict in the last several months.

Migrants were reported to be present at street side work recruitment points only in Abusliem, while in the rest of the municipalities migrants were absent from street side work recruitment points indicating that the curfew and restrictions on their movements in specific had negatively impacted on their ability to search for work on a daily basis. Jobs for migrants dependent on casual labour were also reported to be not available due to the COVID-19 crisis induced reduction in economic activities. Migrants were reported to be severely affected by the COVID-19 related restrictions on movement in all of these municipalities.

Other residents of these municipalities, including IDPs, were also reported to be affected, as people faced challenges in going to work, while dependent on daily wages struggled to find work on a daily basis due to these restrictions. In the municipalities of Daraj, Gharb Azzawya, and Janoub Azzawya due to the restrictions on movement imposed, key informants reported that new arriving IDPs seeking safety may face challenges in accessing the municipality, however new IDP arrivals were reported to have safely arrived to these areas during the month of May.

 Ghadamis, Sabratha, Bani Waleed, Tripoli, Surman, Azzintan, Swani Bin Adam, Alkhums, Garaboli, Ghiryan, Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Sirt

In May, key informants in Ghadamis reported a complete curfew and strict adherence to the restrictions on mobility, while in other municipalities residents were generally able to move around within the area of these municipalities. Residents in Sabratha were reported to be unable to leave the municipality or return due to the restrictions imposed as local level public health measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In the municipalities of Ghadamis, and Swani Bin Adam IDPs were reported to further face challenges in arriving to these areas from the nearby conflict affected locations due to COVID-19 related restrictions on freedom of movement during the month of May. The municipality of Swani Bin Adam hosts

over 3,000 IDPs, and was directly affected by the armed conflict in western Libya till the end of May, where a change of control over territory was separately observed.

Migrants were reported to be present at street side work recruitment points in all these municipalities, except for Ghadamis, while their overall numbers were reported to have decreased in comparison to the previous months indicating that restrictions on mobility may have impacted their ability to seek livelihood opportunities. In all these locations a reduction in casual work or job opportunities available to migrants dependent on daily wages was also reported, primarily due to slowdown in economic and market activities. Migrants also faced challenges due to the various levels of curfews and restrictions on mobility imposed, while other residents of these municipalities were also unable to freely move within, to and from the municipalities due to the reported road blocks, causing difficulties for those depending on work for daily wages.

 Tajoura, Zwara, Suq Aljuma, Misrata, Ain Zara, Zliten, Nalut

During May, migrants in Zwara were reported to be unable to move freely around the municipality, and in Tajoura migrants were reported to be unable to leave and return to the municipality due to COVID-19 related restrictions on freedom of movement. Furthermore, in all these municipalities a reduction in the number of jobs available for migrants dependent on daily wages was reported due to slowdown in economic activities. Overall, residents of these municipalities, including IDPs, were also reported to be negatively affected as they were unable to go to work especially when commuting to neighboring municipalities on a daily basis.

## East

 Shahhat, Albayda

During the month of May, key informants reported that residents were unable to leave the municipality of Shahhat, while in both Shahhat and Albayda key informants reported that arriving IDPs may face challenges. However, soon after the data collection for May, in early days of June 2020, IDPs from Tarhuna, Sirt, Bani Waleed and other conflict affected areas in western Libya were reported to have safely arrived in these municipalities despite the mobility restrictions and curfew.

Overall, vulnerable residents were reported to be affected in both municipalities, especially those migrants dependent on daily wages as

they were reported to be absent from roadside work recruitment points. In both areas jobs for migrants were also reported to be unavailable due to a slowdown in economic and market activity as a result of COVID-19. Those migrants still present in Albayda and Shahhat were reported to be severely affected due to loss of livelihoods and were also unable to move freely within the municipality, nor were they able to leave the municipality and return.

Other residents including IDPs and host community also faced challenges in accessing livelihoods or commuting to workplaces due to curfews and restrictions on freedom of movement. Key informants also reported that residents were facing challenges in being able to access markets due to the curfew and market closures.

#### Ejkherra, Aujala, Derna, Emsaed, Jalu, Ejdabia

During the month of May residents in Jalu were reported to be unable to leave the municipality and return due to the restrictions on movement imposed, while in other municipalities less stringent restrictions on movement were reported during the curfew hours. Migrants were reported to be present at work recruitment points, however the number of livelihood opportunities available to migrants were reported to have reduced due to economic slowdown. Migrants were also reported to face challenges in moving within these municipality areas to search for livelihoods due to the restrictions on mobility imposed. In all these locations migrants were reported to be severely affected by the restrictions, and the slowdown in economic activity.

Overall, residents of these municipalities were also reported to be negatively affected by the restrictions on mobility as they faced challenges in going to work, or for grocery shopping, with significant impact reported on those residents dependent on daily wages.

#### Tobruk, Benghazi, Alkufra

In Tobruk and Benghazi the number of migrants present at street side work recruitment points was reported to have decreased, while in Alkufra an increase in the number of migrants searching for casual daily wage labour was reported. In all three municipalities the jobs available to migrants dependent on daily wages were reported to have reduced due to a slowdown in the economic activities. Key informants reported that all residents in the municipalities of Benghazi and Alkufra were affected to varying levels due to the restrictions on freedom of movement, however the most affected were those dependent on daily wage livelihood opportunities.

## South

#### Albawanees, Aljufra, Ghat, Brak, Algatroun

During May, residents of Albawanees, Brak, and Algatroun were unable to leave the municipality or return due to the movement restrictions imposed as public health measures. While in Brak residents also faced challenges preventing their movement inside the municipality during the hours of curfew. Similar restrictions in these municipalities were faced by the migrants who were affected disproportionately more due to loss of livelihoods.

While in all municipalities migrants were reported to be present at work recruitment points, the jobs available to those migrants dependent on daily wages were reported to have drastically reduced. In the municipalities of Albawanees and Aljufra key informants reported that significant proportion of migrants dependent on daily wages were unable to find any work for several weeks.

In all five municipalities, curfew and mobility restrictions had reportedly affected all residents, as they could not go to work and faced challenges in accessing markets or grocery stores for shopping. In Ghat, Brak, and Algatroun residents dependent on daily wages were also reported to face challenges due to the mobility restrictions put in place.

#### Sebha, Taraghin, Alsharguiya, Ubari

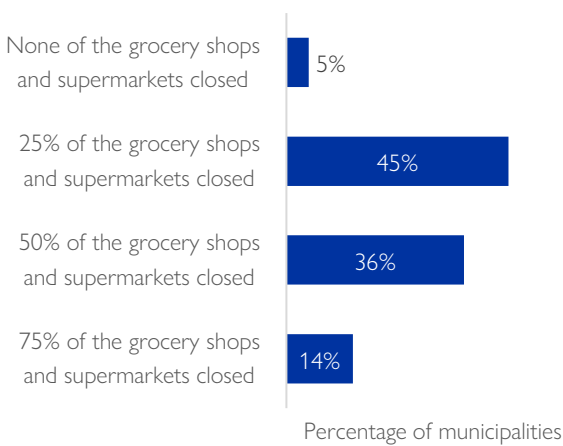
The restrictions on freedom of movement implemented in the municipalities of Sebha, Taraghin, Alsharguiya, and Ubari were reported to be not severe. Sebha and the surrounding municipalities saw a spike in the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases during the data collection period (May 2020), as the trend continued in the early days of June.

Migrants were observed to be present at street side work recruitment points looking for casual labour in all four municipalities. While jobs were reported to be available for the migrants, an overall reduction in the job availability was reported. Overall migrants were reported to be negatively affected by the general slowdown in economic activities. Mobility restrictions had also negatively affected the residents of Sebha, Taraghin, and Asharguiya during the assessment period, especially those dependent on seeking casual labour and dependent on daily wages.

**RAPID MARKET ASSESSMENT**

During the second round of DTM Rapid Market Assessment, in the context of COVID-19 restrictions, widespread market closures were reported in all municipalities assessed. In 95% of the areas assessed grocery stores and supermarkets were reported to be closed due to COVID-19 related curfews and restrictions. In 6 municipalities out of the 44 assessed, 75% or more of the grocery stores and supermarkets were reported to be closed, constituting 14% of the assessed locations. Fig 5 shows the extent of market closures by percentage of municipalities assessed, indicating that the spread of market closures followed localized trends.

Fig 5 Extent of market closures by municipalities

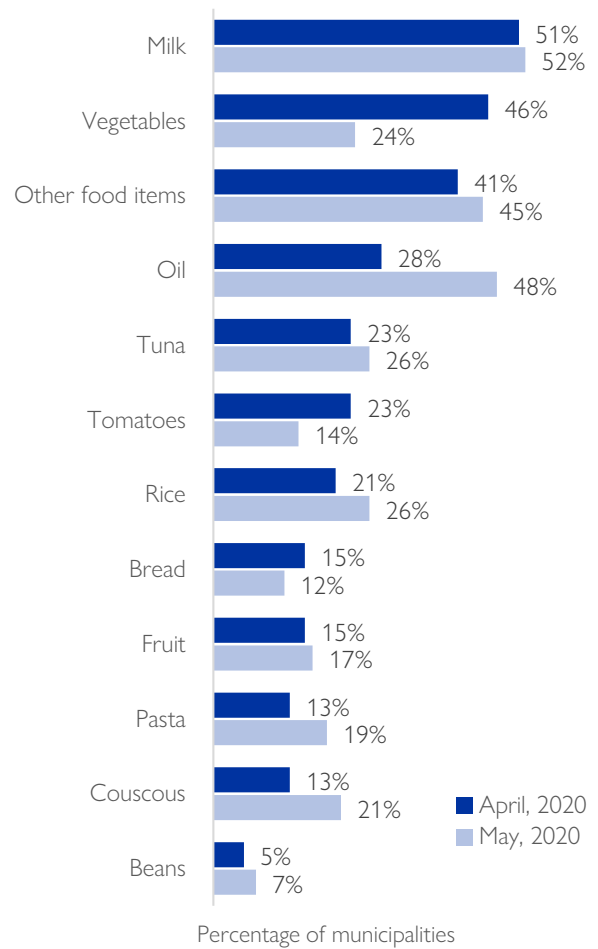


Similar to the previous round of data collection, 80% of the key informants reported that prices of food and non-food items were higher than they were earlier in April. Whereas, 84% of the key informants, in comparison to 93% in the previous assessment, also reported that customers who could afford were still stocking up on essential items creating further shortages of supplies.

However, the assessment period overlapped with the Muslim month of Ramadan, and therefore price hikes should not only be attributed to COVID-19 induced changes in the consumption patterns as Ramadan could also have independently affected the consumer markets in Libya.

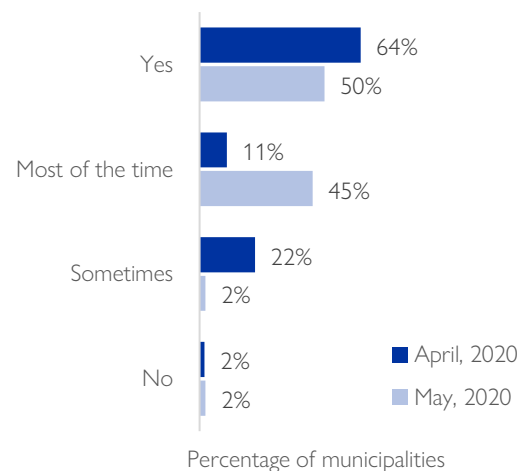
A wide range of food and non-food items were reported missing from the consumer markets during the assessment period. Figure 6 shows the food items by percentage of municipalities where key informants reported the unavailability of these items in both, the previous iteration of this assessment and during this reporting period. Milk was reported to be unavailable in supermarkets and grocery stores for two consecutive rounds of data collection in the majority of municipalities assessed, while key informants also reported that the price of milk - where available - had increased significantly.

Fig 6 Food items reported unavailable by percentage of municipalities assessed



In half of the areas assessed key informants reported that people were able to safely access markets, registering a decline from 64% reported during the previous assessment. In 2% of the municipalities assessed safe access to markets was reported as constrained, while residents including migrants and IDPs in rest of the areas faced challenges in accessing the markets to varying degrees as shown in figure 7.

Fig 7 Can people safely access the markets?

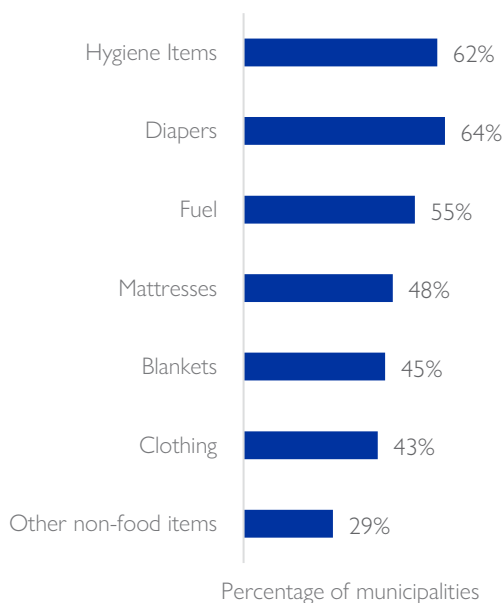




Similar to the previous assessment in 81% of the municipalities assessed key informants reported that there was a general perception amongst the residents of their municipalities that food stocks may run out in the market, which may explain the stockpiling behavior. The Libyan consumer market depends partially on imported food items for local consumption, and border closures may impact the supply chain resulting in shortages of certain imported food items in the short to medium term.

In terms of non-food items (NFIs) key informants in 62% of the municipalities assessed reported that hygiene items such as hand sanitizers and surface disinfectants were not available in the local markets. The rest of the NFIs not available are recorded per the percentage of municipalities where key informants reported unavailability of these items in figure 8.

Fig 8 Non-Food Items (NFIs) reported unavailable by percentage of municipalities assessed



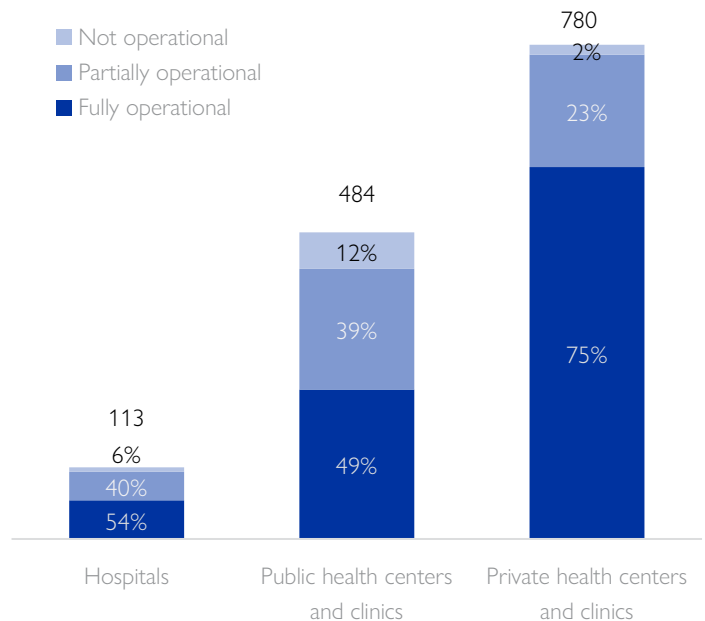
## PUBLIC SERVICES

DTM's Mobility Tracking under the component of Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) also collects data on the availability of public services throughout Libya. As shown in figure 9, in all 44 municipalities assessed in the context of COVID-19 various health facilities were available.

A total of 113 hospitals were reported in these 44 municipalities, however only 54% of these hospitals were reported to be fully functional, while an additional 40% were partially functional, and 6% were not functioning at all. Similarly the trends related to public and private health clinics can be seen in figure 9, however it must be highlighted here that for the clinical management of critical COVID-19 patients only hospitals with fully functional intensive or critical care units may be considered to provide adequate level of services. Ongoing armed conflict in western Libya, and the resulting deterioration of the Libyan health sector has drastically reduced

the capacity of health services to deal with the COVID-19 crisis.

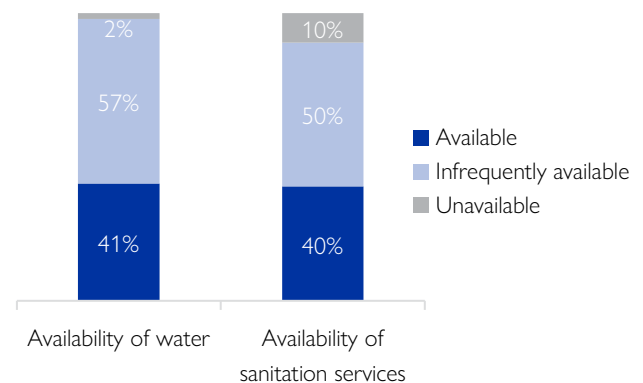
Fig 9 Availability of health services in the municipalities assessed.



In all 44 municipalities assessed educational institutions were reported to be closed in May 2020 as part of the COVID-19 public health measures.

Regarding availability of water and sanitation (WASH) services, as shown in figure 8, availability of water was reported to be limited (57% infrequently available, and 2% unavailable) in the majority of municipalities assessed, while similarly sanitation services were unavailable in 10%, and infrequently available in 50% of the assessed municipalities. Adequate and dependable availability of water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) services is critical in enabling individuals and households in Libya to take infection prevention measures against COVID-19.

Fig 8 Availability of WASH services in the municipalities assessed.



From the findings of this rapid assessment critical gaps in the availability of WASH services are identified, that may increase COVID-19 related risks especially for the vulnerable populations.