

## OVERVIEW

Throughout June the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Libya<sup>(1)</sup> steadily increased, while simultaneously a significant socio-economic impact related to restrictions on freedom of movement and the resulting loss of livelihoods was also observed. 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 socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable migrant and displaced populations in Libya, DTM initiated a specialized assessment as part of its mobility tracking activities in April 2020. This third round of the assessment report aims at providing 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 data collection conducted during the month of June 2020, covering data from 44 municipalities (baladiya) of Libya with significant IDP and migrant populations.

## METHODOLOGY

This assessment was carried out through 156 Key Informant Interviews (KIs) conducted at municipality (baladiya) and community (muhalla) levels during the month of June, 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, 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 ([Link](#))

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

3 UN Framework for Immediate Socio-Economic Response to Covid-19 ([Link](#))

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Unemployment** is one of the major risk factors that increases vulnerability of migrants in Libya which creates negative humanitarian consequences<sup>(5)</sup>.

**29%** of migrants interviewed in June 2020 reported being unemployed, representing a substantial increase compared to 17% in February 2020<sup>(6)</sup>.

In **93%** 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 **86%** of assessed locations all residents including IDPs were reported to have been negatively affected to some extent (due to the mobility restrictions / curfew).

In **64%** of assessed locations residents including IDPs and host community members depending on daily wages were reported to be affected due to loss of livelihoods and employment opportunities.

In **39%** of cases migrants in Libya were found to be potentially food insecure<sup>(7)</sup>.

In **23%** of assessed locations, migrants were reported to be unable to move freely within the municipality (due to the mobility restrictions / curfew).

In **5%** 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 link](#)).

6 DTM Libya Migrant Report R31, forthcoming.

7 DTM Migrant Emergency Food Security Assessment ([Report link](#)).

## FINDINGS OF ASSESSMENT

During the month of June DTM assessed the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 related mobility restrictions on vulnerable mobile populations including migrants and IDPs via Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in 44 municipalities. The mobility restrictions implemented as public health measure and their impact varied significantly from area to area. In June, vulnerable populations in the municipalities of Albayda, Aljufra, Daraj, Gharb Azzawya, Janoub Azzawya, and Shahhat were found to be more impacted due to the negative socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 than in other locations assessed (see further details on pages 3-4s).

The findings of the June assessment also confirm the trends observed in April and May, showing that migrants and Libyan host community members dependent on daily wages through casual labour were particularly hard hit by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. Mobility restrictions were found to affect migrant workers seeking livelihood opportunities disproportionately as they reportedly faced stricter restrictions on mobility while livelihood opportunities available to them were reported to have declined.

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 social services, and an overall reduction in access to coping strategies.<sup>(8)</sup> Therefore, during the month of June, similar to the previous two assessment rounds, the mobility restrictions imposed and reported reduction in available livelihood options was observed to have significantly increased the vulnerabilities of migrants in Libya.

Throughout June, in 98% of the municipalities assessed (43 out of 44 municipalities), livelihoods in the form of casual labour opportunities available to migrants were reported to have significantly decreased compared to pre-crisis levels, indicating significant socio-economic impact of COVID-19. Similarly, IDPs and resident host community members dependent on casual work opportunities in the assessed municipalities were also reported to have been impacted due to loss of access to livelihoods resulting from restrictions on movements.

Furthermore, during the month of June in 25% of the municipalities assessed, migrants were reported to be unable to move freely which in comparison to 34% of the municipalities reported in May indicates a potential improvement in the form of relaxed curfew hours and reduced area wide restrictions. However, migrants were still reported to be unable to leave or return to 38% of the municipalities assessed because of curfews and restrictions put in place (e.g. closure of checkpoints). These mobility restrictions observed in June continued to impact migrants' vulnerabilities by reducing their access to livelihoods, and coping strategies such as access to short-term work opportunities in municipalities closer to their areas of residence.

In 16% 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 socio-economic impact of curfew and restrictions on freedom of movement imposed to curb the spread of COVID-19.

<sup>8</sup> DTM Libya Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment ([Report link](#)).

As internal displacement due to armed conflict continued in Libya throughout the reporting period<sup>(9)</sup>, the ability to seek protection through movement towards safer areas away from the conflict affected areas has been critical to the survival of internally displaced persons (IDPs). During June, key informants in 6 municipalities reported that IDPs arriving in these areas potentially face challenges in accessing safety due to curfews and restrictions on freedom of movement imposed to prevent the spread of COVID-19. However, despite these key informant reports, throughout the month of June DTM through its Emergency Tracking observed that the newly displaced IDPs were able to access safety in their areas of displacement. DTM will continue to monitor the situation through its Emergency Tracking activities.

Throughout the month of June, key informants in 89% of the municipalities assessed reported that residents (including IDPs and Libyan host community) of these municipalities faced negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 especially due to curfews and restrictions on freedom of movement. In 64% of the municipalities assessed the residents and host community members dependent on daily wages were reported to be the worst affected due to loss of access to livelihoods and the economic slowdown.

The integrated DTM rapid market assessment component implemented in June identified a reduction in the extent of market closures down from 95% of the areas where markets were reported to be closed in May to 84% in June. This indicates that relaxation of curfews and other mobility restrictions may have resulted in increased access to markets. Furthermore, in only 11% of the municipalities assessed more than half of the grocery stores and supermarkets were reported to be closed. However, these market closures largely applied to stores carrying non-essential items and were therefore found to have limited impact on the majority of households' access to essential food and non-food items of daily use.

38% of the key informants reported that the prices for food and non-food items had increased in their local markets during the month of June in comparison to May 2020 levels, which was lower than the 78% indicating price hikes in May. This indicates a possible stabilization of food prices after the end of the month of Ramadan and possible recovery from the early market shock of COVID-19 related border closures.

45% of the key informants reported that health facilities in their municipalities were not fully functional in the seven days preceding the assessment. This finding related to the lack of adequate functional health facilities in conjunction with reports on insufficient supply of water indicate that vulnerable populations are at further risk of facing deteriorated socio-economic conditions. During the month of June, in all 44 municipalities assessed 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.

In 94% 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, however targeted risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) was still needed as community transmission of COVID-19 increased significantly in many areas of the country in June.

<sup>9</sup> DTM Libya Bani Waleed, Tarhuna, Sirt, Ejdabia, Benghazi Flash Update 4 (18 JUNE 2020) ([Report link](#)).

## IMPACT OF MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS COMPARISON BY MUNICIPALITIES

The following analysis presented 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 on the socio-economic impact 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 rigidly these restrictions are imposed. Indicators on mobility restrictions and their impact show that socio-economic and humanitarian conditions in the municipalities of Aljufra, Sebha, Sirt, Alsharguiya, Brak and Janoub Azzawya worsened in comparison to the assessments conducted during the month of May.

The continuation of conflict in western Libya during the month of June, particularly in Tarhuna and surrounding areas of Sirt, and the resulting IDP movement towards the municipalities of Eastern Libya represent a precarious situation where restrictions on mobility as a public health measure to curb the spread of COVID-19 interfere with the need of mobility to access safer areas. However, during the reporting period, an easing of mobility restrictions to allow IDPs access to safe areas was observed as IDPs were able to access humanitarian services in safer parts of Western and Eastern Libya.

**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	Janoub Azzawya	Red	800	1,850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Throughout June, residents were reported to be freely able to move within all municipalities of Western Libya (outside of the curfew hours), except for Abusliem where stringent restrictions were reported</li> <li>• Only in the municipalities of Tripoli (center) and Sirt residents were reported to be unable to go out of the municipality area due to COVID-19 related restrictions on movements in June, however it must be highlighted here that during June insecurity related tensions and displacement was observed from Sirt</li> <li>• Key informants in all municipalities of Western Libya (except Daraj) reported that arriving IDPs may not face restrictions on accessing these municipalities</li> <li>• Migrants were reported to be present at roadside work recruitment points in all municipalities except for the two municipalities of Daraj, and Janoub Azzawya</li> <li>• In 60% of the assessed municipalities of Western Libya the number of migrants observed at roadside recruitment points were reported to have decreased in comparison to the observations made before COVID-19 related restrictions on movement were implemented indicating significant socio-economic impact</li> <li>• In all municipalities assessed the availability of jobs for migrants dependent on casual labour and daily wages was reported to have reduced further indicating a negative impact on the migrants' coping capacity amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the protracted conflict in Western Libya</li> <li>• In 5 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 further reducing access to social services and livelihoods, while migrants were reported to be unable to leave or arrive at 9 municipalities of Western Libya 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 was reported</li> <li>• Key informants in all municipalities (except for Misrata and Zliten) reported that the resident populations (IDPs, migrants, host community) were facing negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 due to restrictions on movement and the resulting loss of livelihoods</li> <li>• The negative impact on residents ranged from difficulties faced in accessing work and livelihood opportunities (73% municipalities) and preventing those dependent on daily wages from looking for livelihoods (83% municipalities) affecting them disproportionately more</li> <li>• In eleven municipalities of Western Libya key informants also reported that residents faced barriers in accessing markets for purchase of daily use food and non-food items</li> </ul>
	Daraj		720	3,800	
	Gharb Azzawya		7,625	4,930	
	Abusliem	Orange	13,785	19,750	
	Sabratha		4,460	9,420	
	Sirt		11,525	3,970	
	Tripoli		8,277	8,550	
	Azzintan		2,185	19,350	
	Ghadamis		90	2,700	
	Surman		4,115	3,200	
	Bani Waleed		7,305	2,252	
	Ghiryan		2,510	1,936	
	Tajoura		33,578	11,955	
	Zwara		313	3,351	
	Garaboli		8,629	3,580	
	Hai Alandalus		13,993	6,465	
	Janzour		10,825	14,090	
	Swani Bin Adam		3,710	2,010	
	Ain Zara		8,545	28,680	
	Alkhums		10,679	4,380	
Nalut	905	702			
Suq Aljumaa	29,825	7,125			
Zliten	10,600	9,950			
Misrata	16,240	43,735			

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	High	65	3,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During June, residents of Eastern Libya were reported to be able to move freely within their municipality of residence as the restrictions were gradually relaxed</li> <li>However, in three out of the eleven municipalities assessed (Jalu, Aujala, and Alkufra) residents were reported to be unable to go out of the municipality area due to area-based restrictions on movements imposed by local authorities</li> <li>Key informants in the five municipalities of Albayda, Aujala, Elkherra, Jalu, and Shahhat, reported that arriving IDPs may face challenges accessing areas of these municipalities due to restrictions on movements. However, humanitarian assistance was delivered to newly arriving IDPs in these areas during the month of June.</li> <li>Migrants were reported to be absent from daily work recruitment points in Albayda, Aujala, Elkherra, Jalu, and Shahhat indicating the negative affect of mobility restrictions on their ability to seek livelihoods. In rest of the municipalities assessed, while migrants were present at work recruitment points a decline in the number of jobs or work opportunities available was reported</li> <li>In the municipalities of Albayda, Ejkherra, and Shahhat no livelihood opportunities were reported to be available for migrants seeking work on daily wages resulting in increased negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 due to reduced access to coping strategies</li> <li>In all municipalities assessed, the livelihood opportunities available for migrants dependent on daily wage labour were reported to have reduced due to socio-economic impact of COVID-19</li> <li>In Emsaed, Ejdabia, and Benghazi 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 the migrants' ability to access livelihoods</li> <li>In the municipalities of Albayda, Shahhat, and Ejkherra migrants were reported to be unable to move freely within the municipality due to the restrictions on freedom of movement</li> <li>Apart from the municipalities of Alkufra, Benghazi, Derna and Tobruk, migrants faced challenges in being able to leave, return, or arrive in all the other municipalities assessed in the Eastern Libya</li> <li>In 55% of the assessed municipalities migrants were reported to be severely negatively affected by the restrictions on freedom of movement, whereas in 36% of the assessed municipalities migrants were reported to be somewhat negatively affected</li> <li>Key informants in all municipalities (except Derna) reported that the resident populations (IDPs, migrants, host community) faced negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 as a result of restrictions on freedom of movement and the overall economic slowdown</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. While in some cases residents faced challenges in accessing markets for purchase of daily use food and non-food items;</li> </ul>
	Albayda		345	9,150	
	Ejkherra		225	4,542	
	Jalu	Moderate	1,650	16,138	
	Aujala		255	9,523	
	Alkufra		6,855	31,356	
	Emsaed		65	540	
	Derna	Mild	160	2,350	
	Tobruk		820	6,366	
	Ejdabia		12,075	39,256	
	Benghazi		27,265	32,305	

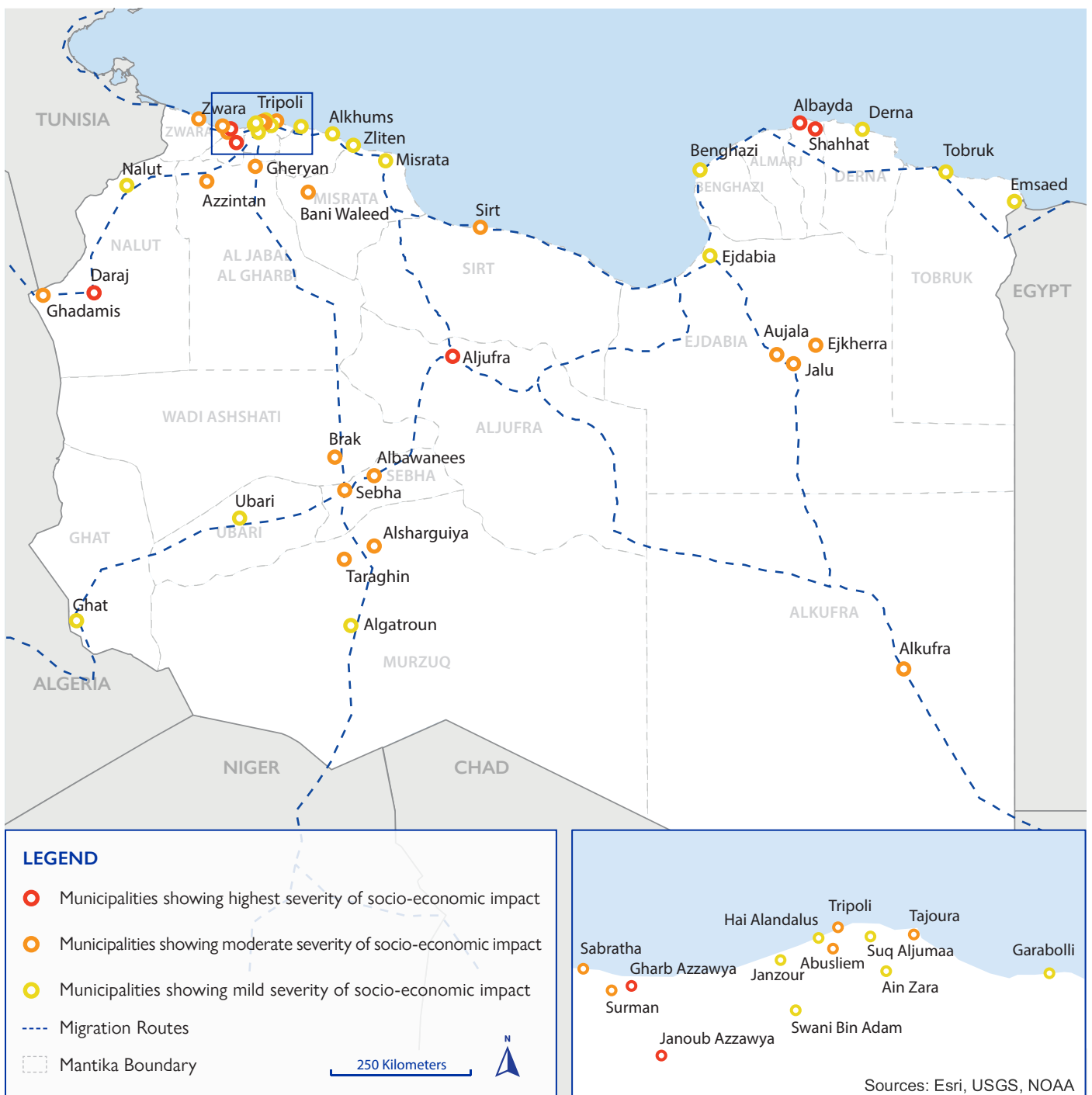
**Fig 3** Comparison by municipality showing the extent and impact of Covid-19 public health measures including mobility restrictions as per the key proxy indicators on the vulnerable mobile populations in Southern Libya

Area Assessed (Municipality/Baladiya)		Impact Level	IDPs (IND)	Migrants (IND)	Socio-Economic Impact of Covid-19
Southern Libya	Aljufra	High	1,945	11,394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the month of June an increase in the negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 was reported in Southern Libya compared to May due to new restrictions on movement imposed following the outbreak of new cases identified towards the end of May</li> <li>While residents of Southern Libya were largely reported to be able to move freely within their municipality (outside of the curfew hours), in the municipality of Aljufra residents faced stricter curfew and were reported to be not allowed to move around the municipality</li> <li>In the municipalities of Aljufra, Albawanees, and Brak residents were reported to not be allowed to go out of the municipality area nor return due to the restriction on movements in and out of these areas; however in alwl municipalities accessed 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 6 out of the 9 municipalities assessed the number of migrants present at these road side points was reported to have decreased in comparison to the observations made before COVID-19 imposed restrictions</li> <li>In the municipalities of Aljufra, Sebha, and Alsharguiya no livelihood opportunities were reported to be available for migrants seeking work on daily wages resulting in increased negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 due to reduced access to coping strategies</li> </ul>
	Albawanees		275	1,113	
	Brak		910	2,130	
	Sebha	Moderate	25,655	40,950	
	Alsharguiya		3,875	17,322	
	Taraghin		1,510	12,485	
	Ubari		5,720	9,920	
	Ghat	Mild	8,135	16,055	
	Algatroun		4,170	20,947	

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.

Southern Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In all municipalities assessed the availability of jobs for migrants dependent on casual labour and daily wages was 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 Aljufra, Albawanees, and Taraghin where migrants were reported to face challenges in moving inside the municipalities, and in Brak where migrants faced challenges in leaving the municipality to seek livelihood opportunities outside</li> <li>• In all assessed municipalities of Southern Libya key informants reported that migrants faced negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 due to loss of livelihoods and restrictions on movement, ranging from severely impacted (in Aljufra, Sebha, Alsharguiya, Brak, and Taraghin) to somewhat impacted (rest of the assessed municipalities);</li> <li>• Key informants in all municipalities, except for Taraghin, also reported that all residents of the assessed municipalities faced negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19; ranging from residents facing difficulties in accessing livelihoods, especially impacting people dependent on daily search of casual livelihood opportunities, to other negative impacts such as residents being unable to access markets, or leave the municipality for business / work elsewhere</li> </ul>
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Fig 4 Map showing municipalities in Libya as per the extent and impact of mobility restrictions using key proxy indicators





## AREA ANALYSIS

### FINDINGS BY MUNICIPALITIES

#### WEST

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##### ○ Janoub Azzawya, Daraj, Gharb Azzawya

During the month of June, migrants were generally reported to be absent from roadside work recruitment points in the municipalities of Janoub Azzawya and Daraj, as key informants in all three municipalities reported that livelihood opportunities for migrants seeking casual labour were not available. Availability of casual work opportunities had been negatively affected in all three municipalities.

Migrants were reported to be unable to freely move around these three municipalities, or to leave and return to these municipalities, with key informants reporting that restrictions on freedom of movement had severely affected migrants.

Key informants in Janoub Azzawya and Gharb Azzawya reported that as a result of the mobility restrictions residents of these municipalities (including IDPs and host community) faced challenges in accessing workplaces and livelihoods. In all three municipalities key informants reported that residents who had to seek casual work opportunities on a regular basis were unable to look for work and therefore faced negative consequences of the restrictions on movement. Residents of all three municipalities faced challenges in accessing markets.

##### ○ Abusliem, Sabrath, Sirt, Tripoli, Azzintan, Ghadamis, Surman, Bani Waleed, Ghiryan, Tajoura, Zwara

During the month of June, key informants in Abusliem reported that strict restrictions on freedom of movement were being implemented as residents were not allowed to move within the municipality or could leave and return outside of the curfew hours. In all of the other municipalities people were largely reported to be able to freely move around within the municipality and leave and return as well.

Migrants were reported to be present at roadside recruitment points in all of these municipalities, however in 8 out of these eleven municipalities the number of migrants present at such roadside points was reported to have decreased compared to the previous months. Only in the municipalities of Abusliem and Zwara the number of migrants observed at roadside recruitment points had respectively increased and remained the same as the previous months. Only in the municipalities of the Ghadamis, Surman, and Bani Waleed, key informants reported, that work opportunities for migrants seeking casual work were not available due to economic slowdown. In all municipalities key informants reported that the livelihoods and casual work opportunities for migrants had been negatively impacted due to COVID-19 related economic slowdown. Only in the municipalities of Abusliem and Sabratha migrants were reported to be unable to move around freely (during the curfew hours) due to area wide quarantine.

Key informants in all these municipalities reported that residents faced negative socio-economic impact of restrictions on freedom

of movement as they were unable to access livelihoods and workplaces, with those dependent on casual work opportunities being particularly hard hit. In 8 out of these eleven municipalities, key informants also reported that residents faced challenges in accessing markets due to the restrictions on freedom of movement.

##### ○ Garabolli, Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Swani Bin Adam, Ain Zara, Alkhums, Nalut, Suq Aljumaa, Zliten, Misrata

In these ten municipalities of Western Libya, during the month of June, key informants reported that migrants were present at roadside work recruitment points and work opportunities were available. The number of migrants observed at the work recruitment points in the municipalities of Hai Alandalus, Swani Bin Adam, Ain Zara, Nalut, Zliten and Misrata during the month of June was reported to have increased or remained the same as the previous months.

Only in the municipality of Swani bin Adam a decline in the number of work opportunities available to migrants seeking casual labour was reported, and key informants indicated that migrants were unable to leave or return to the municipality (during the curfew hours). In the other municipalities key informants reported less severe restrictions on freedom of movement and socio-economic impact during the month of June.

Only in the municipalities of Hai Alandalus, Ain Zara, Alkhums, and Nalut were residents overall (including IDPs and host community) were reported to face challenges in accessing workplaces and livelihoods due to restrictions on freedom of movement.

#### EAST

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##### ○ Albayda, Shahhat

During the month of June, key informants in Albayda and Shahhat reported that migrants were absent from roadside work recruitment points, as previously available livelihood and casual work opportunities were also not available. The work opportunities usually available to migrants seeking casual labour jobs were reported to have been affected by COVID-19 related restrictions on movement and the general slowdown in economic activities.

In Albayda and Shahhat migrants were reported to have been severely affected by the socio-economic impact of the restrictions on movements and the resulting loss of livelihoods. Migrants were reportedly unable to move around within the municipality or leave and return (during the curfew hours) which limited their ability to seek work opportunities elsewhere.

Other residents of Albayda and Shahhat including IDPs and host community members also faced negative socio-economic impact of mobility restrictions as key informants reported that residents of these municipalities also could not access livelihoods and workplaces. Furthermore, the restriction on freedom of movement had particularly impacted those residents of Albayda and Shahhat who depend on casual employment and had to regularly seek work as they were unable to look for work.

## Ejkherra, Jalu, Aujala, Alkufra

Key informants reported that during the month of June, residents of Ejkherra, Aujala, Jalu, and Alkufra (including IDPs, and host community members) were unable to leave and return to these municipalities due to COVID-19 related partial lockdowns and quarantine requirements. Apart from Alkufra, in the other three municipalities migrants were reported to be absent from work recruitment points. In all four municipalities the number of work opportunities available to migrants seeking casual labour were reported to have been affected by the restrictions on freedom of movement.

During June, key informants reported that migrants in Ejkherra, Aujala, Jalu, and Alkufra were severely affected and faced negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 related restrictions on freedom of movement and the resulting loss of access to livelihoods.

Other residents of these municipalities (including IDPs and host community members) were also reported to have been affected negatively by the restrictions on freedom of movement imposed as a public health measure. In Aujala and Jalu key informants reported that residents were unable to access livelihoods and workplaces due to area wide quarantine. All four of these municipalities were reported to have observed strict restrictions on arrivals from outside the municipalities during the month of June.

## Emsaed, Derna, Ejdabia, Tobruk, Benghazi

During the month of June, key informants in Emsaed, Derna, Ejdabia, Tobruk and Benghazi reported that migrants were present at roadside work recruitment points and jobs were available for those seeking casual labour work. However, the number of migrants observed at roadside work recruitment points in Emsaed, Ejdabia, and Benghazi during the month of June was lower compared to the previous months. In all five municipalities key informants also reported that the number of jobs available to migrants seeking casual labour work opportunities had been negatively affected by the slowdown in economic activity. Key informants in Emsaed and Ejdabia reported that due to restrictions on freedom of movement migrants were unable to leave or return to these two municipalities.

Other residents (including IDPs and host community) of the municipalities of Emsaed, Ejdabia, Tobruk and Benghazi were reported to have also faced negative impact of COVID-19 related restrictions on freedom of movement. Key informants reported that in Emsaed all those arriving from outside were asked to self-quarantine, while residents in Ejdabia and Benghazi were reported to face challenges in accessing livelihoods and workplaces due to the restrictions on movements. In Ejdabia those dependent on daily wages through casual labour were reported to be unable to seek work opportunities.

## **SOUTH**

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### Aljufra

In Southern Libya, key informants in Aljufra reported the strictest implementation of restrictions on freedom of movement, as residents (including IDPs and host community members) were

reported to be unable to move within the municipality (during the extended curfew hours) or leave and return throughout the month of June. Migrants were reported to be present at roadside work recruitment points, however the number of migrants observed had declined in comparison to previous months as key informants also reported that job opportunities for those migrants seeking casual labour were mostly not available.

Key informants in Aljufra reported that during the month of June, migrants were severely affected due to the restrictions on freedom of movement imposed as a public health measure, while other residents of Aljufra (including IDPs and host community members) were also affected as they were unable to access livelihoods and workplaces. Especially those residents who depended on daily wages earned through casual labour jobs were the worst affected as they could not search for work opportunities.

## Albawanees, Brak, Sebha, Alsharguiya, Taraghin

During the month of June, key informants in the municipalities of Brak and Albawanees reported that residents were unable to leave and return to these two municipalities due to area wide restriction on freedom of movement.

Key informants in all these municipalities reported that migrants were present at the roadside work recruitment points, while casual labour jobs were not available to migrants during the month of June in the municipalities of Sebha and Alsharguiya. In all five municipalities key informants reported that migrants' livelihoods were affected due to COVID-19 related restrictions on movement and the general slowdown in economic activities. Furthermore, key informants reported that migrants were unable to freely move around inside the Taraghin municipality during the curfew hours.

In these four municipalities other residents including IDPs and host communities were also reported to have been negatively affected by COVID-19 related restriction on freedom of movement, as they were reported to be unable to access livelihoods and workplaces. In the municipalities of Brak, Sebha, and Alsharguiya residents dependent on daily wages earned through casual labour were also reported to have been negatively affected during the month of June as restriction on freedom of movement meant that they were unable to search for work.

## Ubari, Ghat, Algatroun

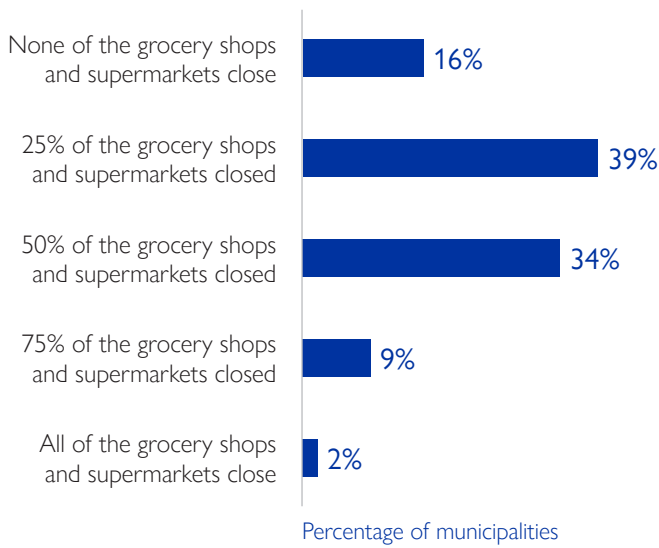
While less strict restrictions on freedom of movement were imposed in these three municipalities compared to other areas surveyed in Southern Libya, key informants in Algatroun, Ghat, and Ubari reported that migrants were present at roadside work recruitment points, although in lower numbers compared to the previous rounds of the assessment. Key informants in all of these municipalities reported that while the number of livelihood and job opportunities available to migrants seeking work during the month of June had reduced, the casual labour jobs were generally available.

Other residents of these three municipalities, including IDPs and host community were also negatively affected due to COVID-19 related restriction on freedom of movements as they faced challenges in accessing workplaces and markets due to the curfews imposed.

## RAPID MARKET ASSESSMENT

During the third round of the DTM Rapid Market Assessment in the context of COVID-19 restrictions, market closures were reported in all municipalities assessed to varying extent. In 84% of the areas assessed some of the shopping markets were reported to be closed due to COVID-19 related restrictions. In 5 municipalities from the 44 assessed, 75% or more of the shopping stores and markets were reported to be closed, constituting 11% of the assessed locations. Figure 5 shows the extent of market closures by percentage of municipalities assessed, indicating that the spread of market closures followed localized trends.

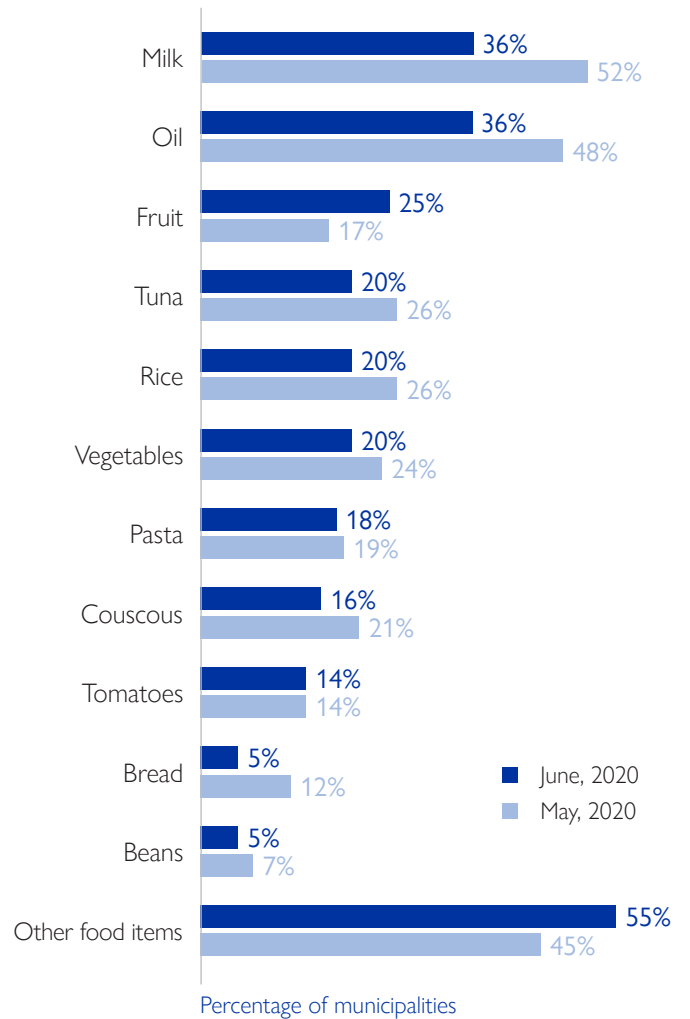
**Fig 5** Extent of market closures by municipalities



During June, 38% of the key informants reported that prices of food and non-food items were higher than they were in May. Whereas, 66% of the key informants during the month of June, in comparison to 84% in the May assessment, reported that customers who could afford it were stocking up on essential items. Continuous decline in this figure since April indicates that the initial consumer shock in the face of restrictions imposed to curb the spread of COVID-19 may have passed.

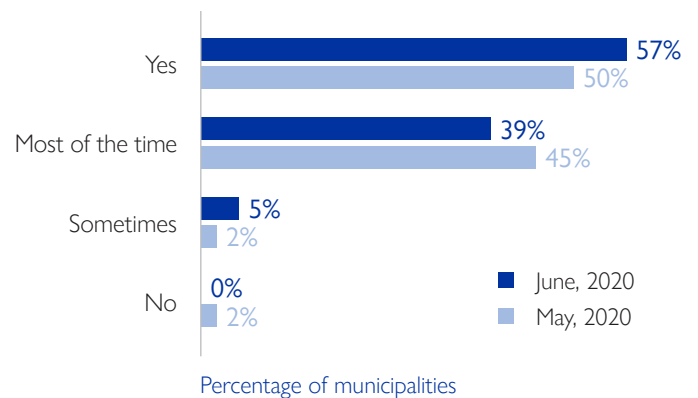
However, a wide range of food and non-food items were still reported to be unavailable in the consumer markets during the month of June. Figure 6 shows the food items by percentage of municipalities where key informants reported their unavailability compared between the assessments of May and June. An increase in the availability of milk was observed in June, which had been reported as unavailable during the previous two rounds of data collection in the majority of municipalities assessed. However, key informants reported that the price of milk - where available - was still higher than prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Fig 6** Food items reported unavailable by percentage of municipalities assessed



In more than half of the areas assessed (57%) key informants reported that people were able to safely access markets, a slight improvement over the previous assessment's finding but still below the April levels (64%) indicating significant opportunity for improvement. During June residents including migrants and IDPs of various municipalities faced challenges in accessing markets to varying degrees as shown in figure 7 in comparison with the findings of May assessment.

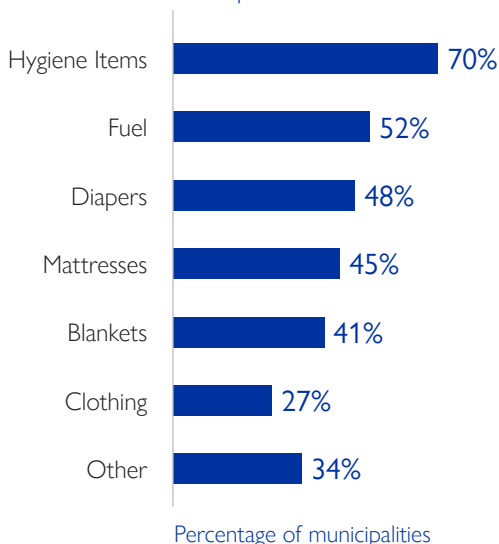
**Fig 7** Can people safely access the markets?





With regard to access to non-food items (NFIs) key informants in 70% 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

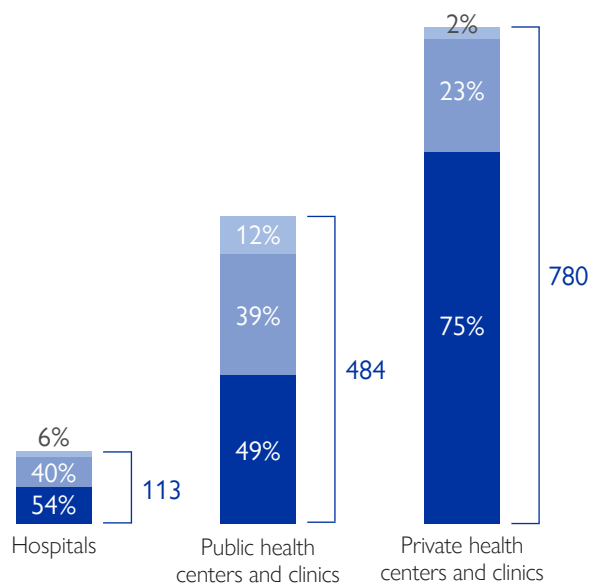


## PUBLIC SERVICES

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.

There are a total of 113 hospitals in these 44 municipalities, however only 54% of these hospitals were reported to be functional, while an additional 40% were partially functional with limited availability of various services, and 6% were not functioning at all. Similarly, the trends related to public and private health clinics can be seen in figure 9; furthermore, functional health facilities may still face periodic shortages of medical supplies, while for the clinical management of critical COVID-19 also fully functional intensive or critical care units may be required. 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.

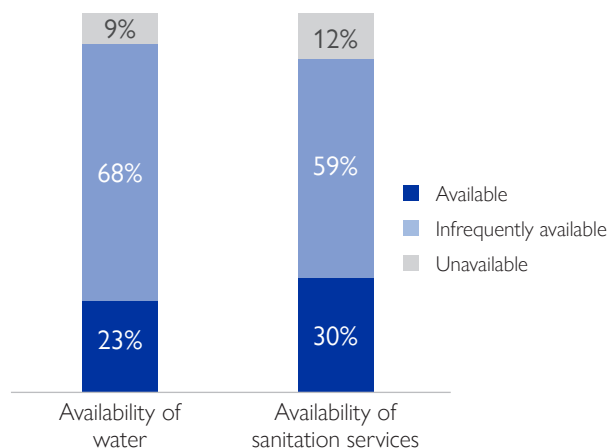
**Fig 9** Availability of health services in the municipalities assessed.



In all 44 municipalities assessed educational institutions were reported to be closed in June 2020, while overlapping with summer vacations, the closures had started earlier in April as part of the COVID-19 public health measures.

Regarding availability of water and sanitation (WASH) services, as shown in figure 10, availability of water was reported to be limited (68% infrequently available, and 9% unavailable) in the majority of municipalities assessed, while similarly sanitation services were unavailable in 12%, and infrequently available in 59% 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 10** 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.