# Settlement-based Assessment (SBA)

#### March 2023 | Libya, Derna baladiya

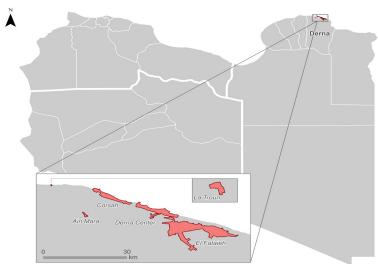
#### **CONTEXT & RATIONALE**

After the peak of the 2014 conflict in Derna to unprecedented levels of damage and the mass displacement from the municipality, the security situation stabilised in February 2019 with the lifting of the Libyan National Army (LNA) military encirclement of Derna's Old City, the removal of movement restrictions within the municipality, and the slow return of displaced households. Over three years on, the heavy damages sustained by residential buildings and key public infrastructures during the years of conflict remain a barrier to household's return in the municipality.<sup>1</sup>

REACH designed this assessment in close collaboration with the Nexus Working Group (NWG) members and the municipal council of Derna to fill the current identified information gaps on key services, livelihoods, social cohesion, as well as migration to support future planned interventions and development plans. The information gaps were identified through rounds of preliminary interviews and secondary desk review (SDR) in September and October 2022.

The assessment used a mixed-methods approach using direct observations (DOs), individual interviews (IIs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs) to address the information gaps. For more details refer to page 11.

Map 1: Map of assessed areas

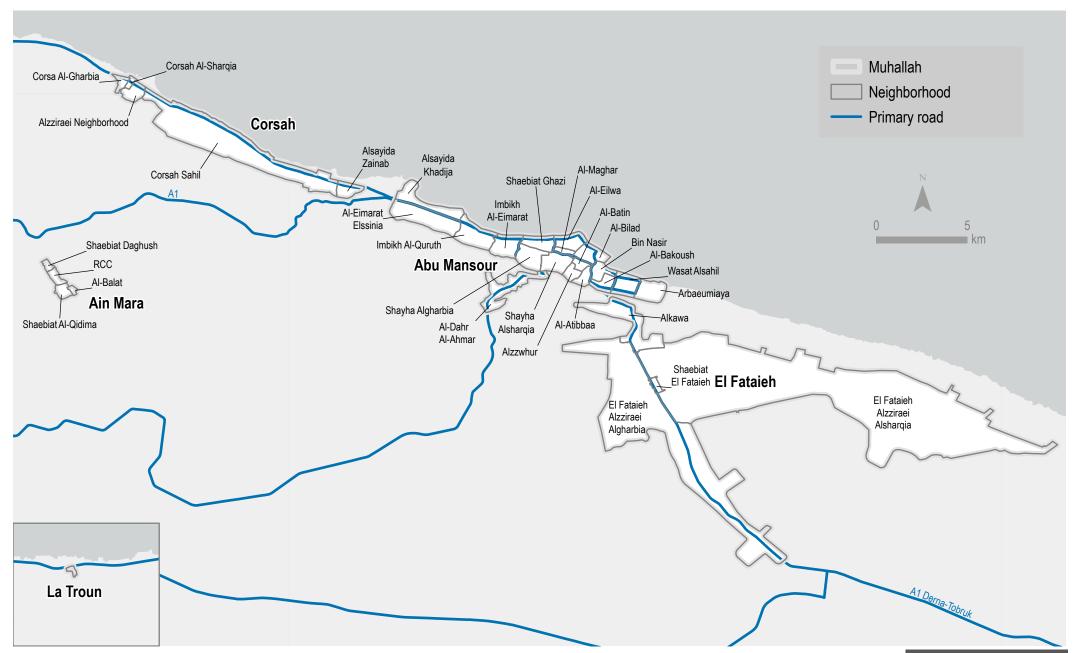


#### KFY MFSSAGES

- 33% of displaced respondents reported not feeling represented by any governance<sup>2</sup> actor. Furthermore, a lack of representation of displaced persons at municipal level were confirmed in the qualitative findings.
- The share of private economic activities in Derna remains very limited due to the stagnating economy, the difficult administrative procedures, and the heavy fiscal requirements.
- The majority of livelihood KIs stressed the gendered division of economic activities and of occupation types available to individuals in Derna. This is reportedly due to the conservative societal and cultural structure of the community.
- Protection KIIs highlighted the fact that the non-Arabic speaking community in Derna is less integrated and face more challenges integrating in the community and participating in social events planned by the municipality or by citizens.
- The damaged infrastructure of healthcare centres in Derna centre, reportedly
  contributes to health workers' reluctance to work in these facilities and
  the unavailability of sufficient and specialised staff there.
- The chronic occurrence rate of power cuts was confirmed in the Electricity
  FGD to be higher in the neighborhoods on the outskirts of Derna
  (Arbaeumiya and Alsayida Khadija) and in peri-urban areas neighbouring the
  city centre (El Fataieh).
- The findings from the Mapping Focus Group Discussion (MFGD) indicate
  a better coverage by the sewage network in peri-urban muhallahs
  located far-off Derna city (La Troun and Ain Mara) compared to the
  outskirts of the city centre and on peri-urban areas close to the city of
  Derna.



Map 2: Map of muhallahs, neighborhoods and primary roads in Derna







A cohesive society is generally described as one that works for the well-being of all its members, opposes exclusion and marginalization, fosters a sense of belonging, promotes trust, and provides its members with the possibility for upward social mobility.<sup>3</sup> It is usually conceptualized along two dimensions: vertical social cohesion, which focuses on relationships between citizens and their governments, and horizontal social cohesion, which focuses on relationships between citizens and within and between societal groups.<sup>4</sup> This assessment focuses on both dimensions.

#### Vertical social cohesion

The governance mechanism in Derna baladiya consists of formal governance stake-holders made up of the municipal council, muhallah mukhtars, as well as informal governance actors represented by tribal leaders. According to the governance FGD, the municipal council is responsible of service delivery. It also has a coordination and communication responsibility with the different local, national, and international stake-holders to carry out infrastructure projects and to ensure the well-being of the different segments of the population in Derna. Mukhtars, however, help citizens in solving grassroots disputes and support in the delivery of public, social and administrative services.

Table 1: Overview of formal local governance structure and responsabilities

Type of local governance stakeholder	Legisla- tion	Admin level	Characteristics for Derna
Mayor		Municipal/city level with execu-	One mayor
Municipal council	2012 on the Local	tive authority and key responsibilities for service provision	Three male council members (no fe- male members) <sup>5</sup>
Muhallah Mukhtar	Admin- istration System	Muhallah level without executive authority linking citizens with the municipal council	11 mukhtars <sup>6</sup>

Vertical social cohesion is strongly linked to the level of trust in local authorities. This includes trust in leaders, institutions, and processes such as access to justice and the delivery of public services. To understand these dynamics, one FGD was conducted with the municipal council members and two FGDs were conducted with mukhtars in the urban and peri-urban municipalities. **Both municipal council members and mukhtars reported using local radios and social media platforms as well as the bulletin board in the municipal office to communicate with their constituency.** Social gatherings and in person meetings were particularly mentioned by mukhtars.

Additionally, findings of the FGDs indicate that the complaints' office in the municipality is used by citizens to communicate with their representatives at the municipal council level.

Individual Interviews (IIs) indicated that Libyans reported feeling more represented by the municipal council (46%) than the muhallah council/ mukhtars (9%). This differs slightly per cluster as shown in the table below. These findings could be explained by the fact that mukhtars are not elected by citizens, but are rather appointed by the mayor, unlike the municipal council.

Table 2: % of Libyan respondent's types of governance actors they feel most represented by, per cluster<sup>7</sup>

	Urban	Peri-urban
The municipal council (a representative)	56%	29%
I don't feel represented by any governance actors	23%	31%
A Tribal Elder Council or notable elder	13%	19%
A muhallah council/mukhtar	6%	15%
Do not know	0%	3%
A local youth association	1%	2%

Furthermore, 27% of Libyans in the IIs reported not feeling represented by any governance body (33% of displaced as opposed to 21% of non-displaced). Qualitative findings further show that the role of the formal governance actors toward internally displaced persons (IDPs) is limited to providing lists of families to international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local civil society organizations (CSOs) to enable them to provide assistance. As a matter of fact, the municipality of Derna prepared a strategic development plan in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the aim of identifying the needs of the citizens of the municipality and facilitate the transition of the city from the post-war to the construction, development, and stability stage. However, this plan neither covers IDPs or migrants.

As for migrants, 59% of respondents in the IIs reported not feeling represented by anyone, (24%) reported feeling represented by formal governance structures, namely municipal council (16%) and mukhtars (8%). This differs between the Arabic speaking migrants and the non-Arabic speakers. For example, 28% of respondents from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) felt represented by the municipal council compared to 2% of respondents from West and Central Africa and 0% of respondents from South Asia. The importance of Arabic language literacy seems to be connected to the level of trust in formal governance stakeholders.



### Social Cohesion

Furthermore, a core element to vertical social cohesion is trust in local security institutions. When Libyans were asked about who they would trust in the case of a complaint related to their safety, 53% of Libyans in the IIs reported the police, while 32% reported family members and 12% tribal leaders. It is worth noting that 43% of women reported their most trusted means to solve a complaint to be family members. This could be linked to the conservative Libyan societal expectations mentioned in the female leaders FGD which expects women to report protection incidents to family first.

Another core element in the vertical dimension of social cohesion is trust in the judicial system. While 73% of respondents reported being aware of the availability of formal justice mechanisms in Derna, 24% of respondents mentioned not being aware of these mechanisms. Of those who mentioned being aware, 53% did access these mechanisms in the last 12 months, 35% of those were moderately satisfied with the treatment of their case. 33% were very much satisfied and 21% were completely satisfied. As for migrants, out of 67% of respondents who reported being aware of the availability of formal justice mechanisms in Derna.

In addition to trust in formal governance, trust in informal governance stakeholders are also an important element to vertical social cohesion. The informal governance structure in Derna is mostly dominated by the tribal system. The tribe in Libya is a potent channel for securing rights, accelarating administrative procedures, obtaining authorizations, or defending oneself from harm.<sup>8</sup> Tribal leader KIIs highlighted that tribes in Derna participate or intervene in solving citizens' social and administrative issues, and they support peace and social reconciliation efforts. SDR sources indicate that Al Ubaidat, Al Shawa'ir, Tawajir, and Misrata are the major tribes in Derna and tribal affiliation seems to be relatively aligned with geographical boundaries. In fact, MFGD findings indicate that tribes in Derna centre are different from the ones in other muhallahs.

All tribal KIs mentioned that tribal councils only consist of men, and that women do not have any decision-making role within the tribe. Majority of participants in the female CSO leaders FGD highlighted that women cannot go directly to the tribal councils without the help of a male relative and that young women face more difficulties than older women being heard or included in tribal councils. The same FGD indicated that women are disproportionately burdened with household duties, and there are several cultural restrictions that prevent them from participating in public life. Interestingly, the electoral system features gender parity principles, yet, in reality, Libyan women continue to be excluded from the decision-making processes at the local level.<sup>9</sup>

#### Horizontal social cohesion

In addition to the tribal identity, which is generally a source of pride in Libya, <sup>10</sup> religion and nationality seem to be an important aspect shaping the sense of community in

Derna. The most frequently reported group that Libyan respondents considered a part of their social network were people that have the same religion as them (98%). While people from the same tribe, and living in the same neighbourhood were the second most reported group (73%) and the third most reported were people from the same tribe, and living in other neighbourhoods (32%). Non-Libyans living in the same neighbourhood (37%) and non-Libyans living in another neighbourhood (63%) were mentioned by one-third of Libyan respondents as a part of Libyans network. This implies a higher level of integration of migrants in host communities in Derna compared to other cities in Libya. However, protection KIIs highlighted the fact that the non-Arabic speaking community in Derna is less integrated and face more challenges integrating in the community and participating in social events planned by the municipality or by citizens.

Table 3 highlights the reasons why migrants do not attend these events. Interestingly, 11/15 of respondents who reported that they do not attend public events because they do not feel safe are males. 6/7 of respondents who reported that they cannot attend public events alone because of their gender are females.

Table 3: % of migrant respondents, who reported never attending a public social events, reasons for non-attendance, per region of origin

	MENA	West and Central Africa	South Asia
I do not know about any public events	83%	61%	76%
I am not intrested	0%	2%	14%
I do not have time for such occasions	2%	9%	5%
I cannot attend public events (alone) because of my gender	4%	4%	5%
I do not feel safe during public events	6%	16%	0%
I cannot attend public events as a migrant	5%	5%	0%
Other	0%	4%	0%

73% of Libyan females reported never attended social events. Respondents in the FGD with female CSO leaders explained that women in Derna are prevented from participating in cultural events due to customs and traditions being more conservative than elsewhere in Libya. To improve community relations, 82% of female Libyan respondents in the IIs reported that it would be advantageous to organize social activities and community building initiatives.





#### Livelihoods for Libyan women and men

Libya is an upper-middle income country, with the highest per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in Africa as a result of its oil resources.<sup>12</sup> **The overall labour force participation rate in Derna was found to be 78%, with an employment rate of 91%.** While for the great majority 95% of employed Libyans their main source of income was found to be their salary, the majority (60%) of unemployed and inactive Libyans reported their main source of income to be government subsidies

Table 4: % of Libyan respondents' labour profile, per gender

Labour profile	Female	Male
Active	68%	87%
Employed	86%	95%
Unemployed	14%	5%
Inactive	32%	13%
Inactive - not in education	87%	68%
Inactive - Education	13%	32%

28% of Libyan respondents reported not working. Of those, 76% were inactive (or not part of the labour fource, thus not actively looking for a job), while the remaining 24% was unemployed (not working, but looking for a job. The main challenges reported by unemployed respondents (24%) were: not enough jobs available (11/24), no suitable training opportunities (9/24) and poor working conditions in available jobs (6/24). Women respondents also reported discriminatory prejudices as an obstacle to finding a job (4/5). Although the qualitative findings indicate the presence of vocational trainings in Derna, it also highlighted that the current professional training environment in Derna is not adapted to the labour market trends of the municipality. This suggests a disconnect between education facilities and potential employers.

The main occupation types reported in the IIs are Professionals (34%), service workers (15%) and technicians (15%) for both males and females. In line with the historical dominance of the public sector, in all sectors in Libya, the share of private economic activity in Derna remains very limited. This is further confirmed by the Libyan population MSNA of 2022,<sup>13</sup> which highlighted that 75% of the Libyan population assessed in the baladiya of Derna were employed in the public sector. As a matter of fact, male livelihood KIs reported that the stagnating economy, the difficult administrative procedures and the heavy fiscal requirements are deterrents to the formalisation and growth of the private sector in the baladiya. On the other hand, the barriers mentioned

by female KIs all pertain to the differential expectations weighting on women because of their gender in the Libyan society. One of the direct consequences of this is that women are restricted to certain sectors.

Furthermore, livelihood KIs stressed the gendered division of economic activities and of occupation types available to individuals in Derna. Men are more likely to work in agriculture and fishing, as well as heavy and light manufacturing, market services along with transportation activities. Skilled women, however, are overwhelmingly employed as teachers or nurses. Light industry, especially traditional industries such as handicraft has offered another source of employment for women. KIs explained that the conservative societal and cultural structure of the community shapes the labour market trends. According to the respondents, women's labor participation needs to be compatible with their physical capabilities, and their time availability. This implies that women have additional obligations to uphold, such as unpaid care work. According to data retrieved from the Libyan IIs, while 57% of males spend 0 to 10 hours per week on unpaid household related work, only 33% of women spend the same amount of time on unpaid care work.

Table 5: % of Libyan respondents' industry of employment, per gender

Industry of employment	Female	Male
Education	48%	19%
Health and social work	20%	12%
Public administration and defence	4%	12%
Electricity, gas and water supply	1%	10%
Other community, social and personal services	9%	5%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	1%	9%
Manufacturing	4%	8%
Transport, storage and communications	1%	7%
Construction	1%	6%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1%	4%
Private household service	5%	2%
Finance/insurance	1%	3%
Real estate, renting and business activities	1%	1%
Small crafting (sewing, knitting, baking, confectionery, tradi- tional handicraft)	2%	0%
Hotels and restaurants	0%	1%



### Livelihoods

A link between the sector of economic activity and the geographical coverage in the municipality was retrieved from the livelihood KIIs. Economic activities pertaining to the tertiary sector were found to be in the urban area of Derna. Heavier manufacturing activities are located on the peri-urban and coastal areas of the municipality around AI Sahel area and in Corsah. The peri-urban areas of the municipality are characterised mostly by agricultural, fishing, and grazing related activities. It was clarified that most of the labour and economic opportunities for women are located in the urban areas, due to safety concerns if they were to travel further afield.

#### Livelihoods for migrant women and men

Based on the IIs findings, the labour force participation rate of migrants is 93%, with and employment rate of 97% and inactivity rate of only 7%. The labour force of this population group in Derna is mostly concentrated in the secondary and primary sectors. The most reported occupation types being elementary occupations (33%), skilled construction jobs (17%), and skilled agriculture jobs (12%) (see table 6). According to livelihood KIs, these jobs are mostly located in the city centre, in neighbourhoods such as Al Bilad, Al Maghar, and Abu Mansur due to the high concentration of private economic activities and the better safety situation in these muhallahs.

Table 6: % of working refugee and migrant respondents, by sector, per region of origin

	MENA	West and Central Africa	South Asia	Total
Elementary occupation	18%	52%	50%	33%
Skilled construction, crafts & related trades worker	22%	8%	15%	17%
Skilled agriculture, foresty and fishery worker	16%	9%	0%	12%
Professional	13%	0%	18%	10%
Driver, plant & machine operator, & assembler	5%	8%	6%	6%
Service worker	8%	3%	3%	6%
Sales worker	3%	12%	3%	6%
Technician	7%	1%	6%	5%
Other	4%	3%	0%	3%

Manager	3%	0%	0%	1%
Prefer not to answer	0%	2%	0%	1%
Clerical support worker	1%	0%	0%	0%

KIIs conducted with migrant experts on protection matters, suggest that job opportunities for migrants vary according to the type of work required, the duration of stay of the migrant in Libya, and migrant's social network with both migrants as well as Libyans. In addition, one KI highlighted the fact that some nationalities are known to master certain jobs more than others. For example, Egyptians are known for agriculture, construction, plastering, plumbing, and car repair jobs while Syrians work mainly in decoration and working with gypsum board fixtures.

Ils findings show that only 20% of migrants have a written contract, while 48% do not have a contract and 27% have an oral contract. Kls explained that very often a written contract would be considered superfluous, as the whole labour market is based on a very specific trust system. Which also expains the main channel employed by migrants to find a job, and why they mostly rely on friends and relatives Furthermore, 41% of migrant respondents reported that they have a daily job (highly unpredictable) and 32% reported having a temporary job. One livelihood KI highlighted that the prevalence of oral contracts increases the risks of abusive and indecent working conditions. Livelihood KIs further explained that job seekers are much more likely to find employment through unofficial channels (such as personal networks) or by making direct contacts with companies in the public or private sectors. This was confirmed in the Ils where 34% of migrant respondents reported getting their present job through Libyan friends, 22% through non-Libyan friends and extended relatives, and 13% through direct recruitment by the employer.

16/300 (5%) of migrant respondents in the IIs reported that they are not working. Of those, 8/16 reported that they have been looking for a job or trying to establish their own business in the last month prior to data collection. The main challenges reported by unemployed migrant respondents (8/16) were: not enough jobs available (3/8), no work experiences (3/8), poor working conditions in available jobs (1/8) and low wages in available jobs (1/8). The livelihood KIs have also stressed the role of structural and systematic discrimination based on the nationality, the lack of the required legal documentation, and the ongoing economic recession in Derna, that is resulting in stagnant labour demand, and potentially feeding into increasing unemployment.





Social protection plays a crucial role in unstable and crisis-affected countries like Libya, where the population's access to public services and means of subsistence has been severely constrained by a decade of protracted conflict and instability.<sup>14</sup> In fact, 18% of Libyan respondents in the IIs reported relying on government subsidies as their main source of income. Of those, 61% reported that they are relying on the Basic Assistance Grant, 52% on the Wife and Children Grant, 39% on Retirement pension, and 15% reported relying on the Persons with Disabilities Grant. Women were more likely to report reliance on government subsidies than men (25% of women versus 13% of men).

#### **Table 7: Current active social protection programmes in Derna**

FGDs conducted with subject-matter experts confirmed the availability of the aforementioned programs in Derna. The table below summarizes the existing social services in the city based on the FGDs as well as Libyan II findings.

	Benefit and Legislation <sup>15</sup>	Implementing agency	Target population
Basic As- sistance	Cash benefit, established through the Social Security Law no.13 of 1980, edited in the Basic Assistance Law no.16 of 1985	SSoIF	All children who lost their parents, but also aban- doned children and children with no legal guardians
Wife and Children Grant	Cash benefit for all Libyan children, established through Cabinet Decree no.9 in 1957 as the Family Allowance and reinstated in 2013 through Law no.27	Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	
Persons with Dis- abilities Grant	Lifetime monthly financial grant, established through Decision no.41 on the Issuance of an Implementation Framework for Designated Benefits for persons with disabilities in 1990	SSoIF	People with intellectual disabilities and people with chronic illnesses

Zakat	Monthly cash assistance and	Under the	
Monthly	in-kind benefits collected	administrative	
Assistance	through Zakat and established	authority of	
	by the Cabinet Decision no.49	the Ministry of	
	of 2012	Religious Affairs	
		and Endow-	
		ments	

Findings from the IIs conducted with Libyans showed that 57% reported needing some kind of social protection assistance during the 12 months prior to data collection. Of these, 19% reported having never received any kind of assistance despite the need of it. The main reason being the unavailability of the social services needed in Derna baladiya (13/39), followed by the lack of information about registration procedures (12/39).

In contrast, migrant repondents reported most frequently that support would come from the host community (40%), the Zakat Fund (32%), and religious institutions (22%). While 22% of migrants in the IIs reported not knowing of any assistance. Migrant respondents that received this assistance reported that it would be in-kind (67%), while 13% reported assistance to be cash-based. Of those respondents that had received aid (66%), 87% reported that they received the aid irregularly. In the social protection FGDs, majority of participants highlighted that in-kind assistance is provided by the Libyan Relief Authority and UNHCR.

Table 8 shows the list of barriers that restrict access to social services as reported by migrants in the IIs.

Table 8: % of migrant respondents' barriers that restrict access to social services

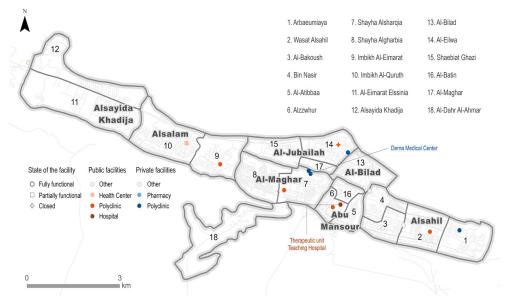
No barriers accessing social services	34%
Insufficient, unclear or inexistent information about social services	28%
Nationality	21%
Services not available in Derna/ hard to reach	18%
I don't know	16%
Gender	9%
Other	2%
I do not want to answer	1%





The 2011 conflict has left Libya's health system on the verge of collapse. Health facilities have been destroyed by the fighting. Water and electricity shortages affected the quality of care and the system continues to be under-resourced. To further understand how these national challenges in the healthcare system have unfolded in Derna and the extent of the service catchment areas, REACH conducted one FGD with health experts, direct observations and IIs with migrants and refuges, and Libyans were conducted in Derna. Findings of the health FGD suggest that while health facilities exist in both urban and peri-urban muhallahs in Derna, Al-Dahr Al-Ahmar in Derna centre was named as the neighborhood with complete unavailability of any type of healthcare centres.

Map 3: Health facilities in downtown Ajdabiya



Reflecting on the potential differences in the healthcare system between Derna centre and its outskirts, health FGD findings confirm the lower demand in the areas outside of Derna centre, resulting in shorter waiting time and a more sustainable public healthcare demand/supply proportion. In addition, the infrastructure of healthcare centres in these areas was also confirmed to be in a better state than that of the centre, due to the lower exposure to the damages from the war. Furthermore, it was mentioned that private healtcare centres are totally unavailable outside the city centre, and that the available public healthcare facilities have limited working hours. As for the healthcare centres within the city centre, the damaged infrastructure reportedly contributes to health workers' reluctance to work in these facilities and the unavailability of sufficient

and specialised staff there.

Overall, **respondents in the Libyan IIs were satisfied with the public healthcare access in Derna, with 79% of respondents considering that they have sufficient access to healthcare.** Reported distances to nearest public healthcare facility were also overall less than an hour (97%) in both urban and peri-urban areas. Similarly to Libyan IIs, the majority of migrants (87%) reported having sufficient access to healthcare. All migrants reported in the IIs to be able to reach a healthcare facility within 1 hour of their home. Considering, that the direct observations (DOs) and the FGD participants pointed out healthcare facilities to be present in downtown and the MFGD participants highligted that areas in downtown Derna has a high concentration of migrants, this is what would be expected. To what extend migrants have equal access to these facilities, especially the ones without legal documentation is though a seperate challenge.

While 32% of Libyans reported no problems accessing healthcare in Derna, however, challenges were generally reported with lack of medicines at the health facilities (51%), poor quality healthcare (39%), and inability to afford to pay for health services (15%) as the main reported challenges. This does not vary per gender nor displacement status. The figure below shows how this varies per cluster.

Table 9: % of Libyan respondents' challenges, when accessing health-care services, by type of problem, by location

	Urban	Peri-urban
Lack of medicines at the health facilities	54%	50%
Poor quality healthcare	29%	44%
Cannot afford to pay for health services	18%	13%
Health facilities too far	6%	26%

Lack of medicines were echoed as a challenge by the participants in the health FGD. Furthermore, a majority of health FGD participants also highlighted challenges such as lack of technical/specialized medical human resources, lack of specialised medical equipment, and the impact of electricity cuts. These challenges are systemic at national level.

When asked about what institutions respondents rely on as a complaint mechanism related to healthcare, 57% reported the healthcare facility, while 22% reported that there is nowhere to go, and 16% reported the municipal council. Particularly displaced people (29%) and women (29%) reported to have nowhere to go with complaints. Similarly, the two main stakeholders reported by migrants in the IIs were the healthcare facility (57%) or there to be nowhere to go (33%). Particularly South Asian migrants (62%) and West and Central African migrants (54%) reported to not have anywhere to go with complaints compared to only 14% of MENA migrants.

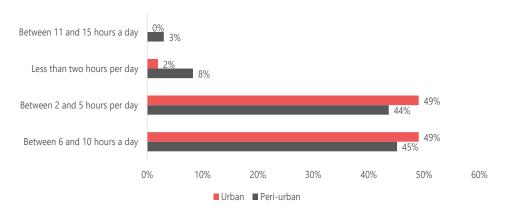


### **Electricity**

While almost all Libyan and migrant respondents in the IIs reported that they are connected to the public electricity network, the FGD with the General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL) workers expressed the uneven coverage of the public electricity grid in the municipality. This highlights the number of citizens that have informally connected their household to the public electricity network. The informal connection of entire neighbourhoods leads to an energy overload on the public electricity network due to higher energy consumption than the infrastructure can bear, which causes more frequent power cuts across the municipality.

In fact, electricity outages are a common problem in Libya in general and the situation is no different in Derna, where **94% of Libyans experienced electricity cuts in the last 12 months prior to data collection.** The chronic occurrence rate of power cuts was confirmed in the electricity FGD to be higher in the neighbourhoods on the outskirts of Derna and in peri-urban areas neighbouring the city centre, where citizens rely on informal connections to the public electricity network. Power outages have significant economic and social impacts. They disrupt communications and water supply, closes businesses, causes food spoilage and water contamination and prevents use of medical devices.

Figure 1: % of Libyan respondents' average daily hours of electricity cuts during summer, by cluster (n=337)

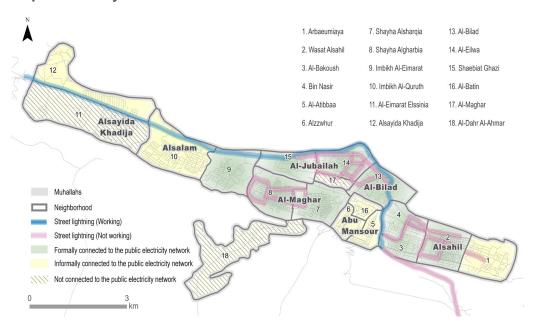


The governmental split between the East and West of Libya, and the associated disputed governance architecture across the country, is reported, in the electricity FGD, to be the major factor hampering any development policy making and planning at the national level. In addition, findings from the SDR indicate that lack of funds and multinational companies reluctance to engage in Libya due to the deteriorating security situation, made service repairs very challenging.<sup>17</sup>

Electricity FGD participants mentioned that the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energies, the Utilities Projects Authority, and the Municipal Council are the main stakeholders that should be involved in any development plan of the public electricity grid in Derna. They also noted that in July 2021 the Government of National Unity (GNU) sub-contracted the renovation of Derna's Gas station to a private company. Financed by the Central Bank of Libya (CBL), this project though is reported to have not started as of November 2022. GECOL's role however, was reported to be limited to local administration of electricity matters by Libyan respondents. In fact, 82% of Libyan respondents would file a complaint with the GECOL local office if they had an issue with the electricity.

Research shows that low-cost renewable energy sources can be used in Libya to generate electricity and improve its economic environment.<sup>18</sup> In order to tackle some of the previously highlighted challenges, the municipal council of Derna have in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed a development plan for 2022 - 2026. One core component of this plan includes investment into solar powered public streetlighting of Al-Shalal road in Wadi Derna to protect the environment and rationalize the use of clean energy.<sup>19</sup>

Map 4: Electricity network in Derna centre

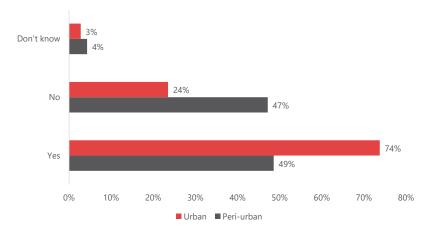






Libya has long struggled with poor infrastructure and deteriorating sewage systems. Although 64% Libyans are connected to the public sewage network, only 47% reported being formally connected. Furthermore, the public sewage system fails to ensure efficient coverage on the outskirts of the city centre and on peri-urban areas close to the city of Derna. In fact, the peri-urban muhallas assessed located far-off Derna city, such as La Troun and Ain Mara, are found both in the IIs and the MFGD to be well covered.

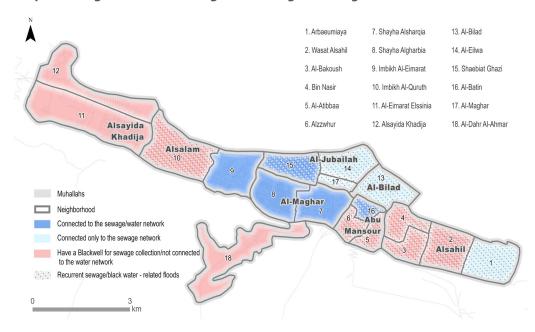
Figure 2: % of Libyan individuals who are connected to the sewage network, per cluster



In Derna, the sewage networks were set up in the 1960s, and citizens face significant issues with sewage overflow with black and grey water being visible in the streets. This has caused soil degradation and leaked into the aquifer beneath the city. 51% of surveyed Libyan individuals have problems with sewage in their neighborhood, such as floods, bad smells, or water contamination. According to the sewage FGD participants, the available wastewater disposal modalities in the municipality are either through the public General Water and Waste Water Company (GWWC) pipeline or, in case of unavailability or non-functionality of the latter, through GWWC faecal sludge services. Both systems result in the the disposal of wastewater in the sea, as no sewage treatment plant is reported to be functional in the municipality at the time of data collection (November 2022). The lack of wastewater and faecal sludge treatment options in the municipality was reported to have a negative environmental impact both on the quality of groundwater and seawater. In 1980 a wastewater treatment plant building project was launched in Derna but never completed. It has reportedly been neglected and with significant need for rebuilding. 21

FGD participants identified a series of factors hampering the sewage system improvement in Derna such as political instability which impedes coherent public policy-making, corruption in public sub-contracting of rehabilitation and maintenance work, the lack of systematic coordination between the main stakeholders involved in the public sewage system in the municipality, as well as the lack of appropriate materials and trained human capital.

Map 5: Sewage network coverage and sewage challenges in Derna



#### **ABOUT REACH**

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



#### METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

This SBA in Derna was conducted by REACH to support the expansion of the Libya Nexus Working Group's (NWG) as well as the achievement of the 2021-2025 collective outcomes for the UN and its partners.<sup>22</sup>

This assessment was conducted using a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative and quantitative methods. It was designed around the following three thematic areas: 1) Essential service operationality and accessibility, 2) Livelihood opportunities, and 3) Social cohesion. The methodology relies on the collection of information from a range of perspectives, including governance stakeholders, service providers, and residents A SDR was followed by primary data collection consisting of structured 31 DOs, 355 Ils with Libyans and 300 II with non-Libyans, 13 semi-structured KIIs, 12 FGDs, and a MFGD. Data collection took place between November 3 and December 22, 2022. (see TORs).

#### **LIMITATIONS**

- While the displacement status strata in the IIs with Libyan respondents were
  initially calculated to be representative at cluster level (Urban and peri-urban),
  due to access barriers the assessment was unable to cover all the peri-uban
  areas initially targeted. As such, the peri-urban final sample is smaller than
  initially planned, not reaching the minimum to be representative. Furthermore,
  since gender was not a stratum, and as such not a controlled variable, disaggregations per gender are also to be considereed indicative only.
- Respondents for the IIs with migrants were sampled through a minimum non-probability quota sampling in the eight muhallahs that most migrants are reported to be residing in Derna according to IOM-DTM data R42. Oversampling of South Asian individuals was done based on this region of origin group being considered hard-to-reach. On the other hand, while none is counted by IOM from East Africa, no minimum quota was be set for this region of origin. Furthermore, since, there are only a national estimate of female migrants present in Libya according to IOM-DTM data, an estimate of 11% was set as a minimum quota of female migrant respondents per region of origin. Given all of the above, results of IIs with migrants should also be considered indicative.
- In two out of four health FGDs one of the enumerators was a men. This may have made respondents less comfortable to speak about certain topics.
- Protection KIIs targeted only male participants. It has though generally been proven difficult to reach migrant women and protection key informants speaking about migrant women in Derna.



The selected geographical area for this SBA consists of Derna baladiya, located in the East of Libya. For the purpose of the assessment, the baladiya was divided into two clusters, constituting the two data collection units.

The clustering criteria applied in this SBA employed a radius approach to the baladiya, dividing muhallahs into urban and peri-urban according to their distance from the city centre of Derna. Following triangulation with the REACH field team, KIs from the area and consultations of IOM's DTM classification of muhallahs, the urban versus peri-urban criteria was confirmed to coincide with the urban versus rural criteria adopted by IOM. Furthermore, beyond the spatial considerations, this SBA integrated notions of socio-economic geography for the clustering and the analysis of the baladiya.

For initial clustering purposes, the baladiya's, as well as the muhallah's, administrative boundaries were based on the IOM DTM's geographical delimitation and subdivision of the baladiya published between April and June 2022. Yet, according to the above-mentioned source the number of muhallahs in Derna amounts to seven, one additional muhallah was included, leading the number of total muhallahs clustered to eight. In fact, following consultations with the field team and KIs from the area, the muhallah of Ain Mara, belonging to the baladiya of Alqubba in the IOM DTM's classification, was recommended to be included in the assessment as it is considered a part of the baladiya of Derna by the citizens of the area. Official secondary sources issued by the municipal council of Derna in February 2022, listing the muhallahs and their associated mukhtars, confirmed the annexation of Ain Mara to the baladiya of Derna.<sup>23</sup>

#### Population assessed

**Libyan population:** Non-displaced, IDPs, returnees (see Key definitions in the <u>TORs</u>) (50% female)

**Non-Libyan nationals:** migrant and refugees, referred to as migrants and non-Libyans (10% female) (see <u>TORs</u>)

**Public services providers:** Professionals and experts working for Health, Social Protection, Electricity and Sewage service providers

**Livelihood professionals:** Professionals working for incubation centres, business associations, the labour office as well as migrants' livelihood experts (50% female)

**Tribal leaders:** Leaders of the major tribal groups located in Derna (Misrata, Tawajir, Al-Shawa'ir)

#### **Female CSOs and Community leaders**

**Members of municipal council & mukhtars:** Official Municipality administrators at different hierarchical level



#### **Endnotes**

- 1 REACH, <u>Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya</u>, March 2019
- 2 Bradway and Shah (2009, p. 242) define governance as "the formulation and execution of collective action at the local level. Thus, it encompasses the direct and indirect roles of formal institutions of local government and government hierarchies, as well as the roles of informal norms, networks, community organizations, and neighbourhood associations in pursuing collective action."
- 3 OCDE, Perspectives on Global Development: Social Cohesion in a Shifting World, 2012
- 4 UNDP, <u>Strengthening social cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications</u>, 2020
- 5 Based on input from REACH Peld team.
- 6 Official document of the municipality of Derna, published on "Darnah" facebook
- 7 The column total doesn't amount to 100% because decimals were removed and numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth.
- 8 Observatoire du Monde Arabo Musulman, <u>The Tribal Structure in Libya: Factor for fragmentation or cohesion?</u>, 2017
- 9 IDEA, Gender Quotas Database
- 10 USIP Tribe, Security, Justice, and Peace in Libya Today, 2016
- 11 REACH Initative, SBA Ajdabiay, 2022
- 12 ETF, Labour Market and Employment Policy in Libya, 2014
- 13 REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (Libyan population), Libya- 2022
- 14 <u>Libya Humanitarian Response Plan</u> 2022, December 2021
- 15 <u>Blueprint Initiative Social Protection systems for Children,</u> 2022
- 16 Alexandra Saieh, <u>Hope for Libya's healthcare after ten years of conßict</u>, 2021
- 17 Senussi Bsaikri, The electricity crisis is taking Libya in Irag's footsteps, 2021
- 18 Omar Ahmed Mohamed and Syed Hasan Masood 2018 IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng.

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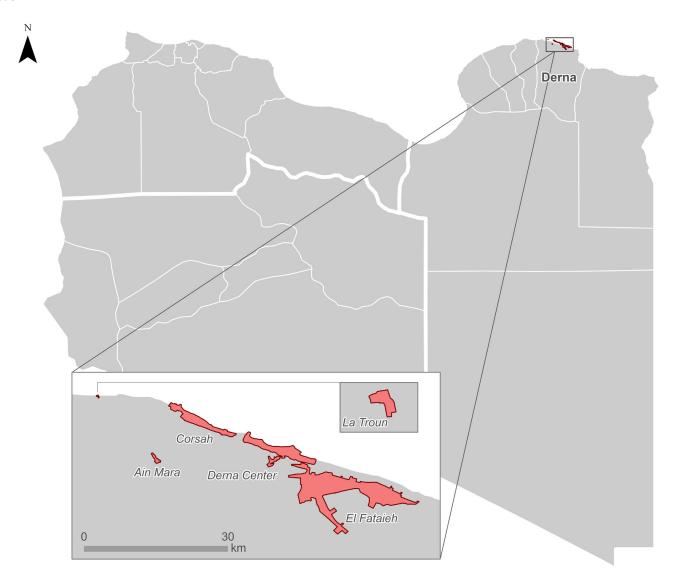
- 19 The strategic development plan for the municipality of Derna 2026-2022
- 20 The REACH assessment on the accessibility of drinking water across Libya
- 21 The REACH assessment on the accessibility of drinking water across Libya
- 22 UN, <u>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework</u> 2023-2025, October 2022
- 23 Official document of the municipality of Derna, published on "Darnah" facebook



# Settlement-based Assessment (SBA)

#### **ANNEX 1**

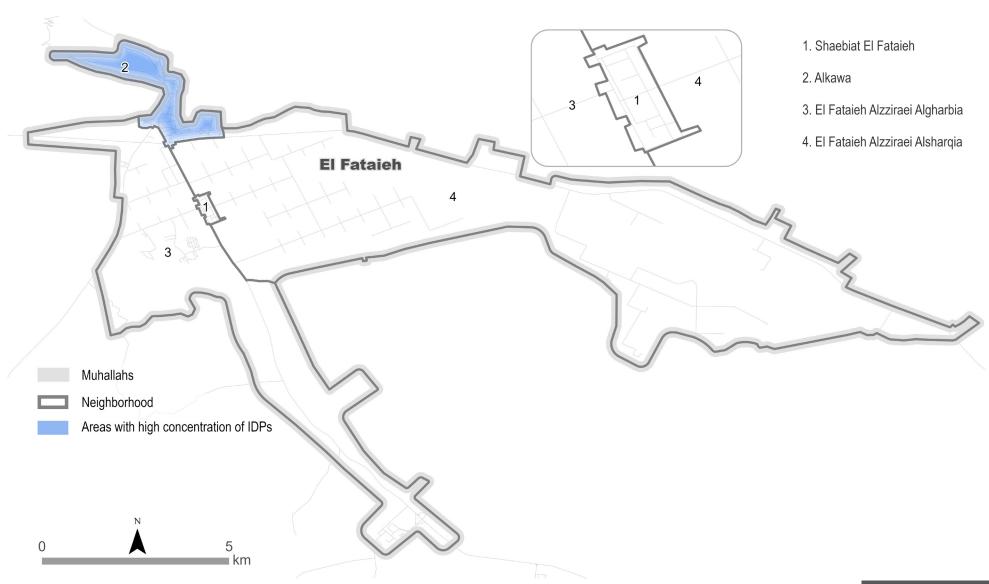
Map 6: Map of assessed areas





# ? Population groups

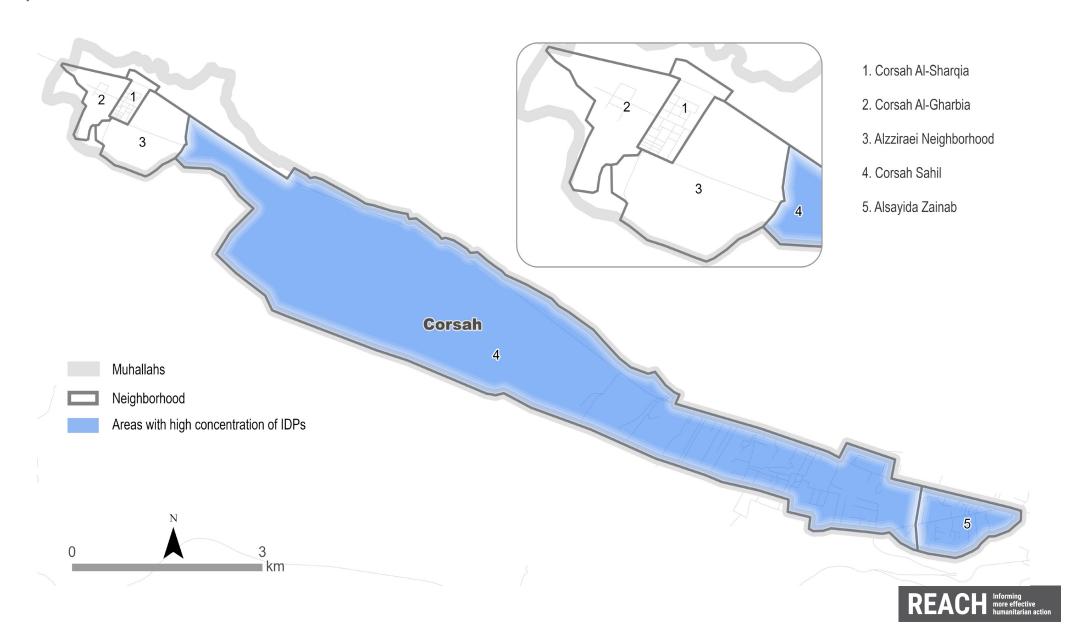
**Map 7: Concentration of IDPs in El Fataeih** 





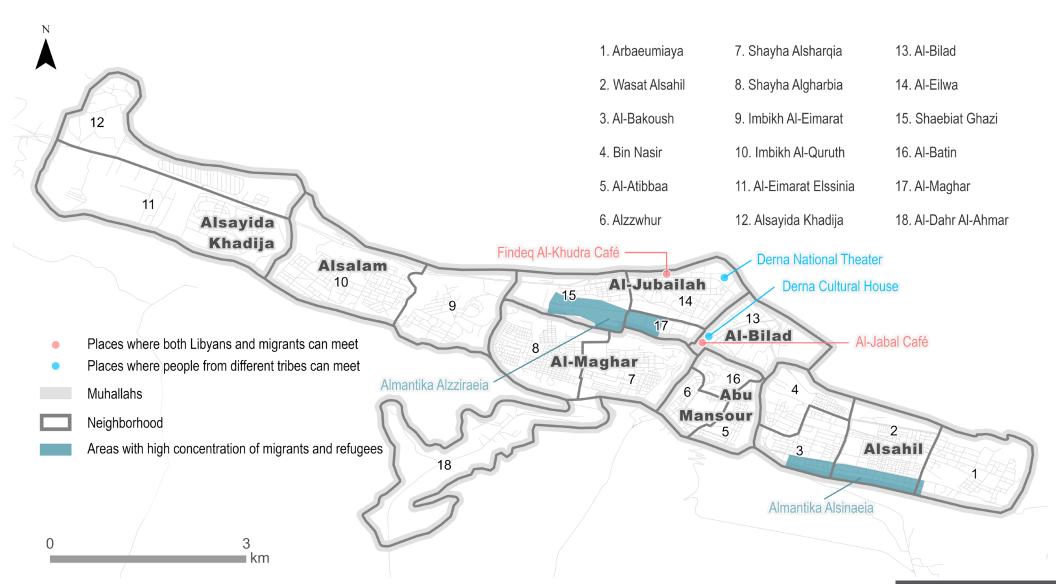
# ? Population groups

**Map 8: Concentration of IDPs in Corsah** 



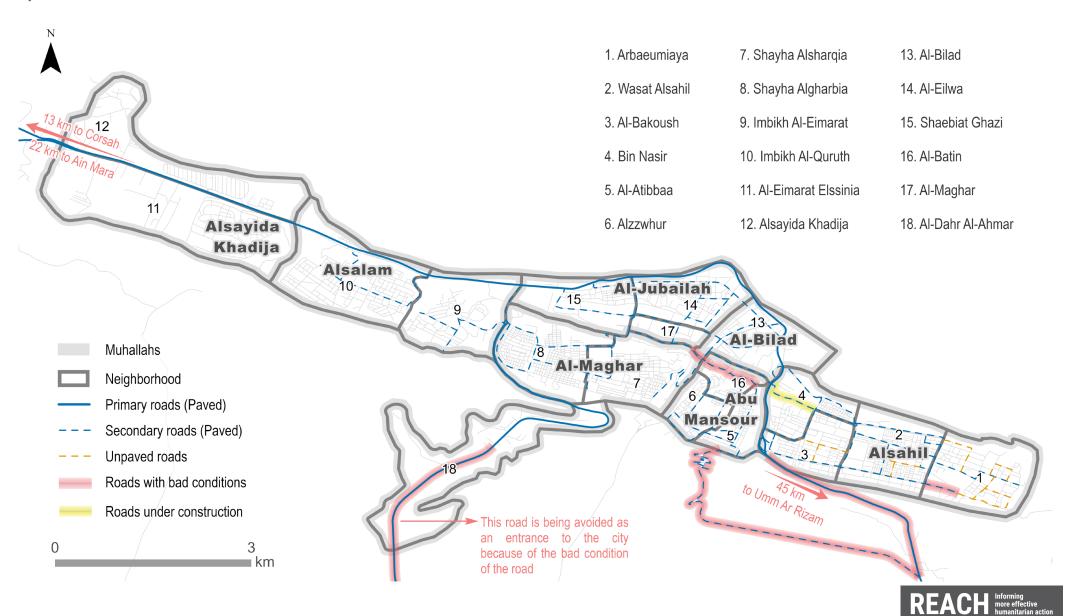
## **?→** Population groups

Map 9: Concentration of migrants in Derna Centre

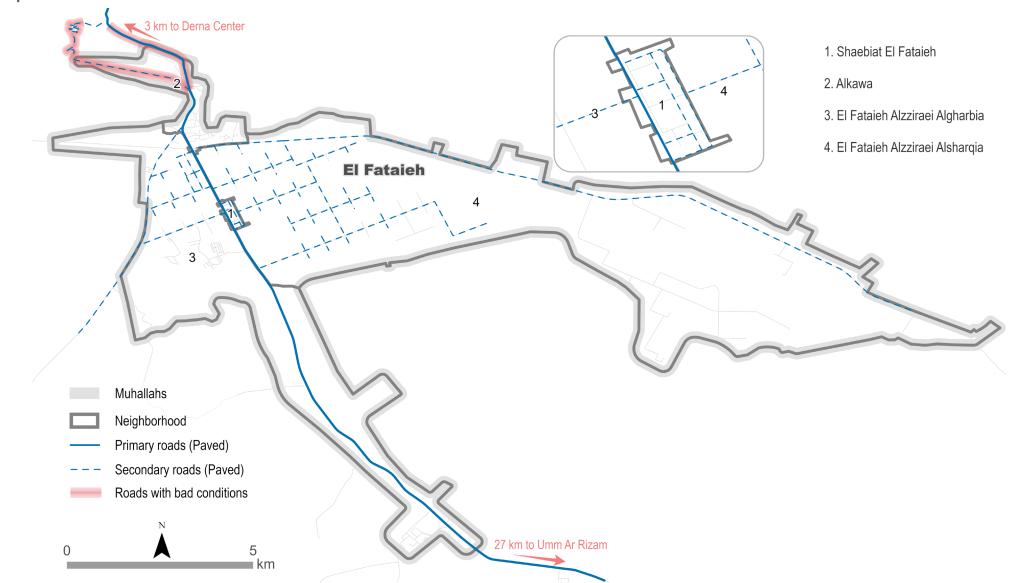




Map 10: Overview of roads in Derna centre



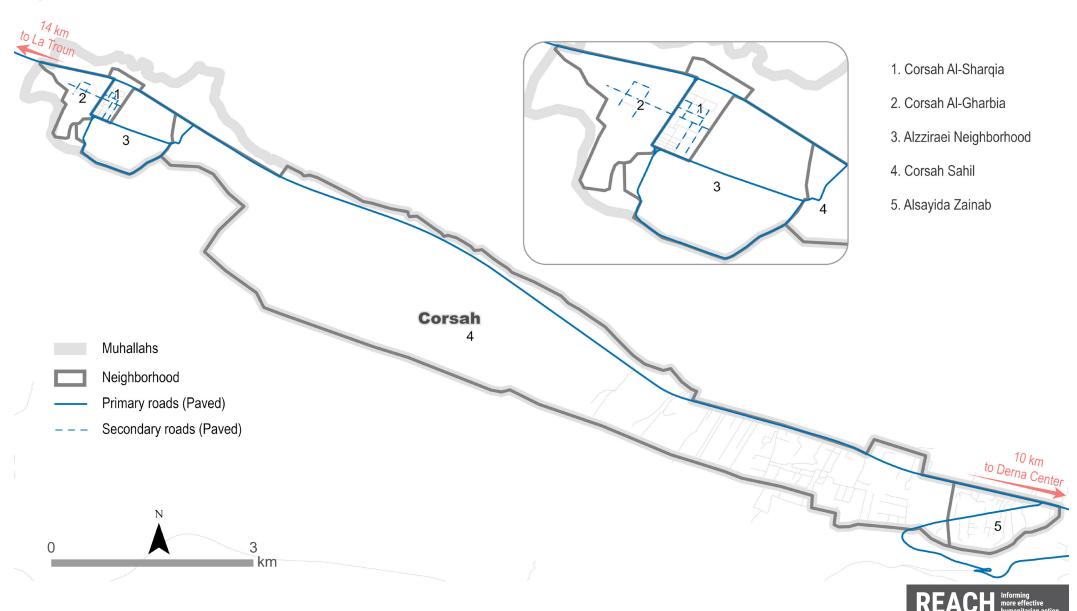
Map 11: Overview of roads in El Fataieh



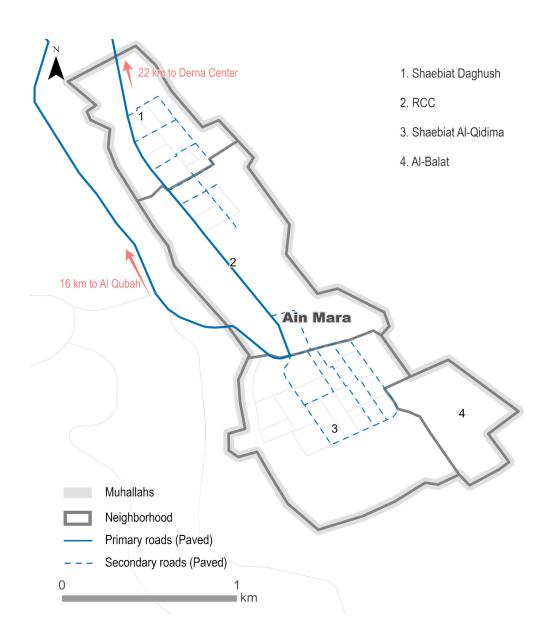


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Map 12: Overview of roads in Corsah

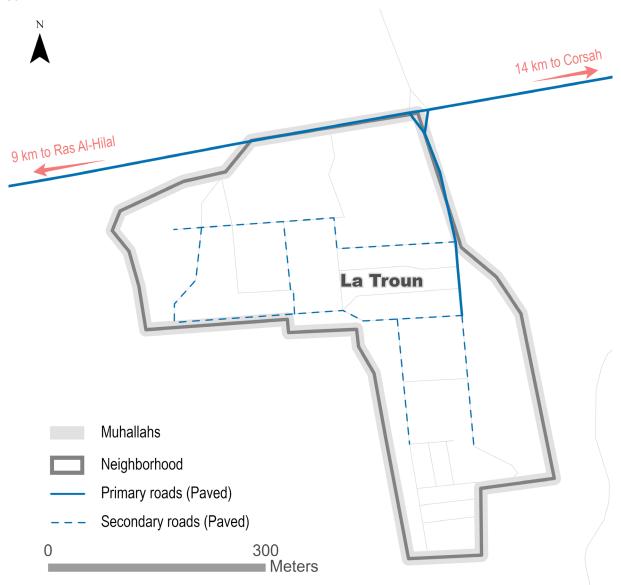


Map 13: Overview of roads in Ain Mara





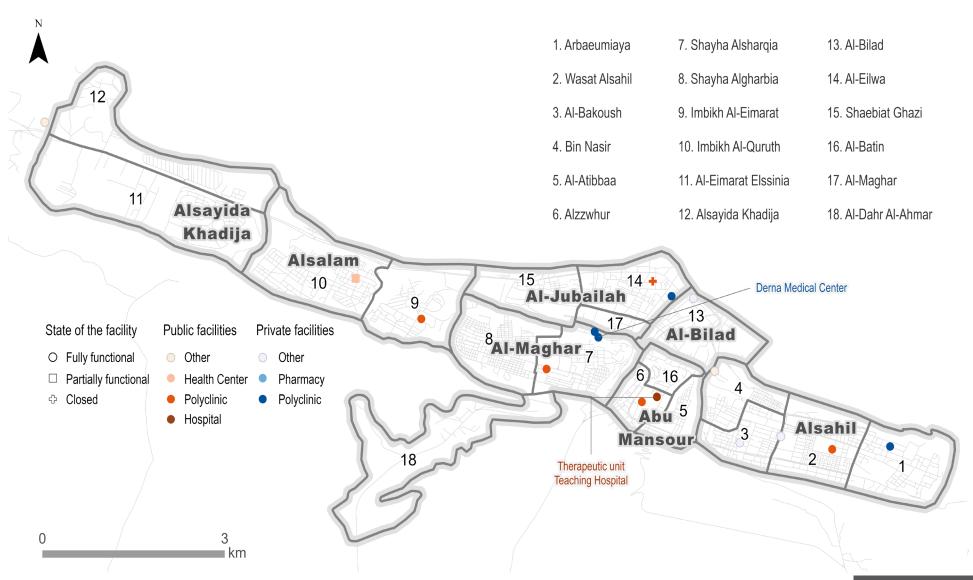
Map 14: Overview of roads in La Troun







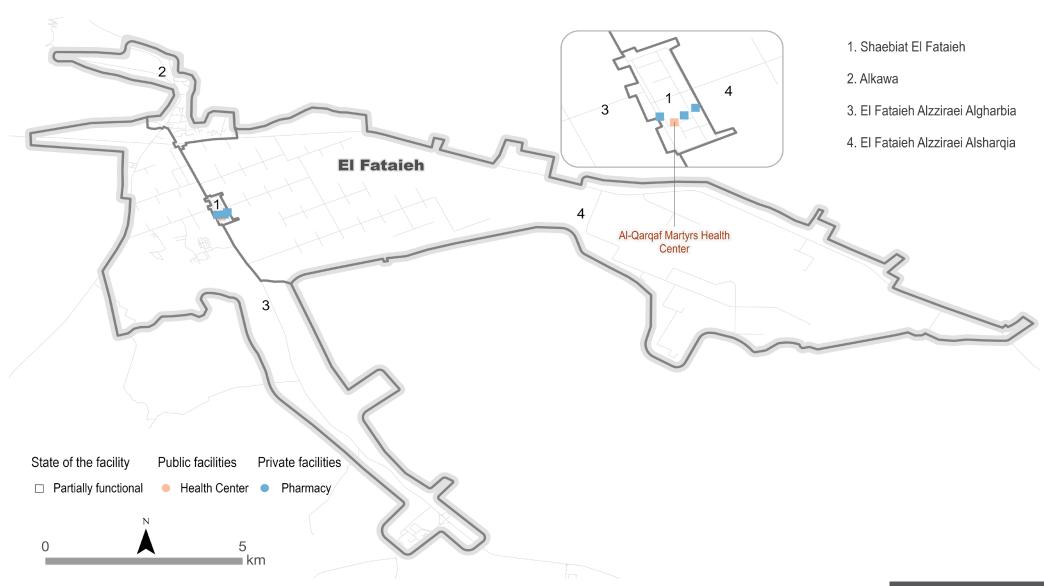
Map 15: Overview of health facilities in Derna centre







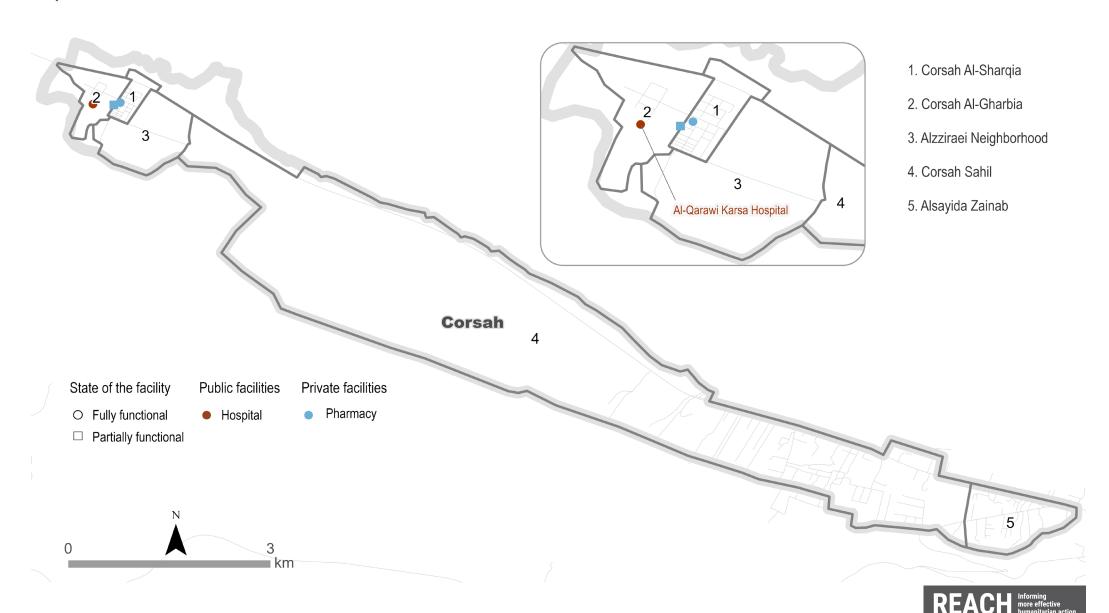
Map 16: Overview of health facilities in El Fataieh





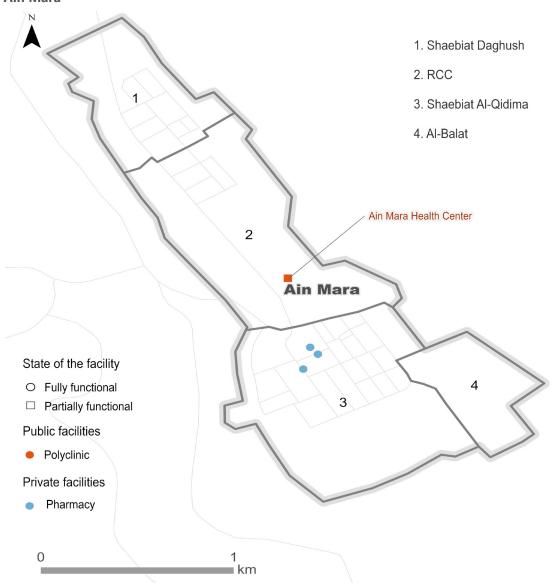


Map 17: Overview of health facilities in Corsah





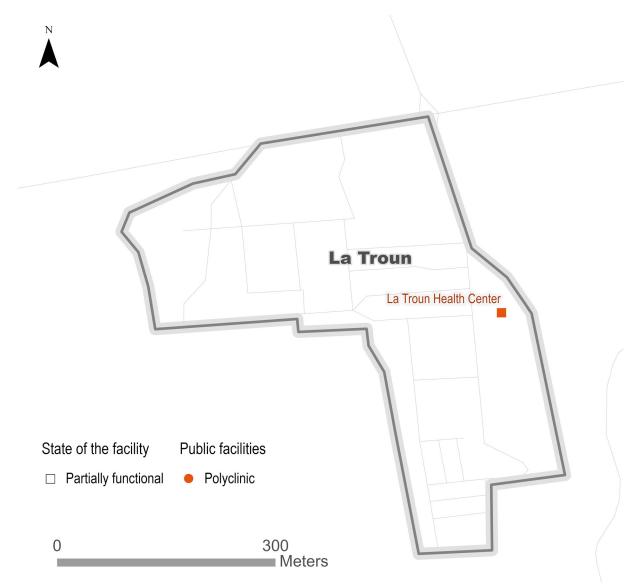
Map 18: Overview of health facilities in Ain Mara







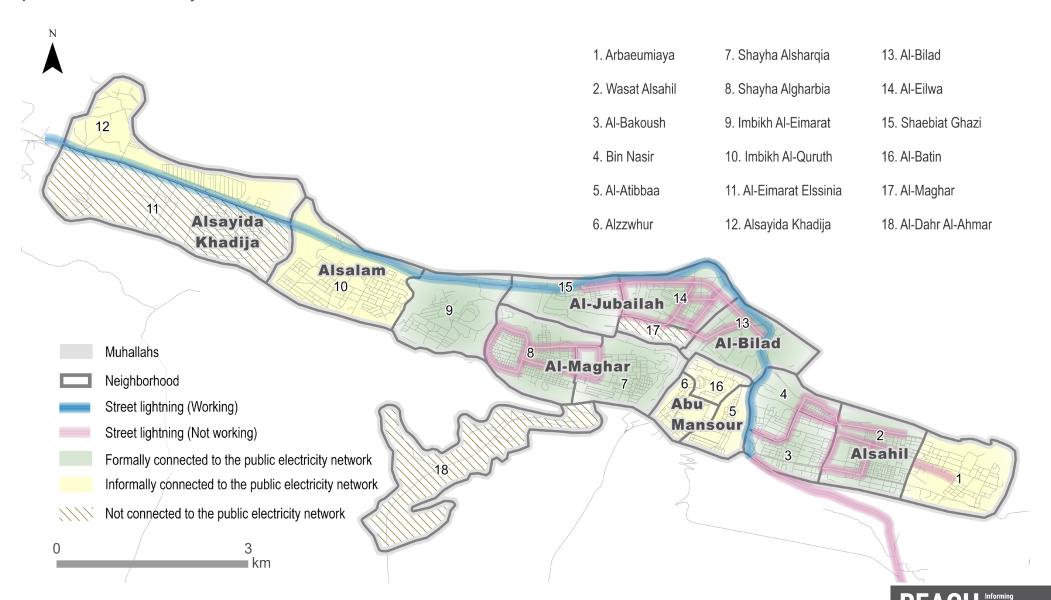
Map 19: Overview of health facilities in La Troun





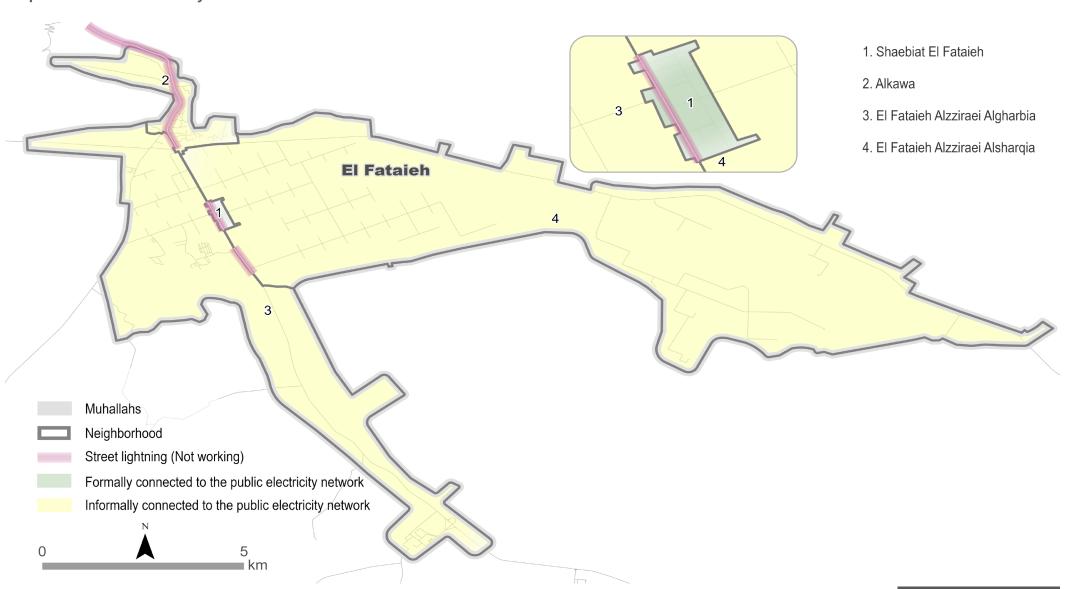


Map 20: Overview of electricity network in Derna centre



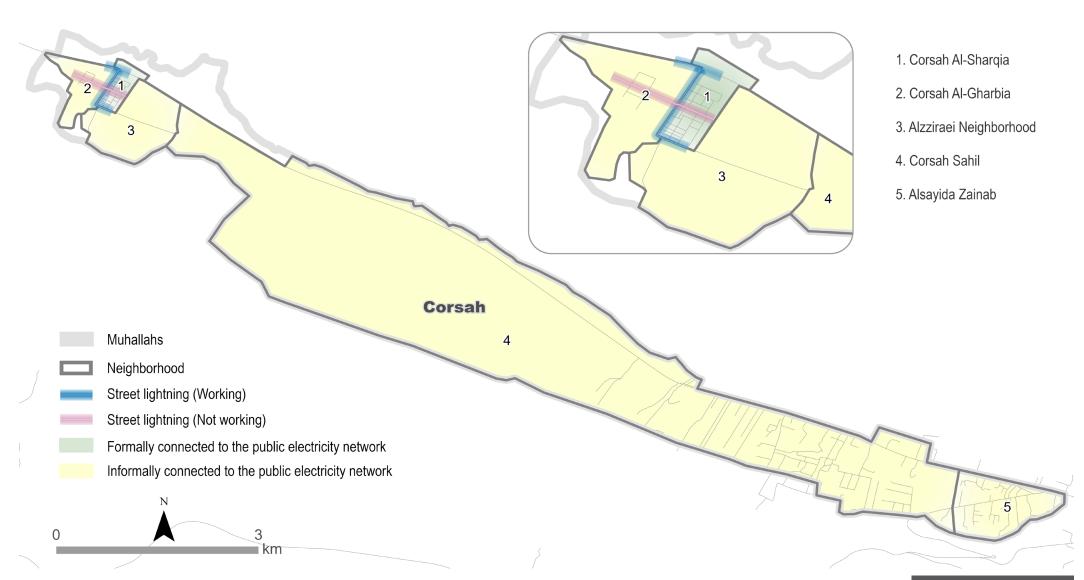


Map 21: Overview of electricity network in El





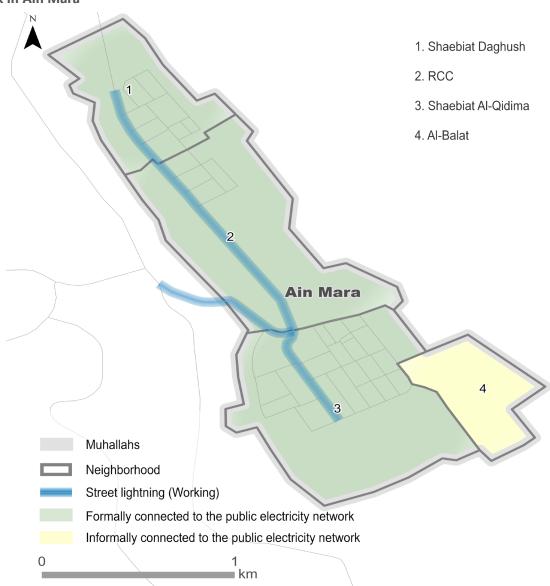
Map 22: Overview of electricity network in Corsah







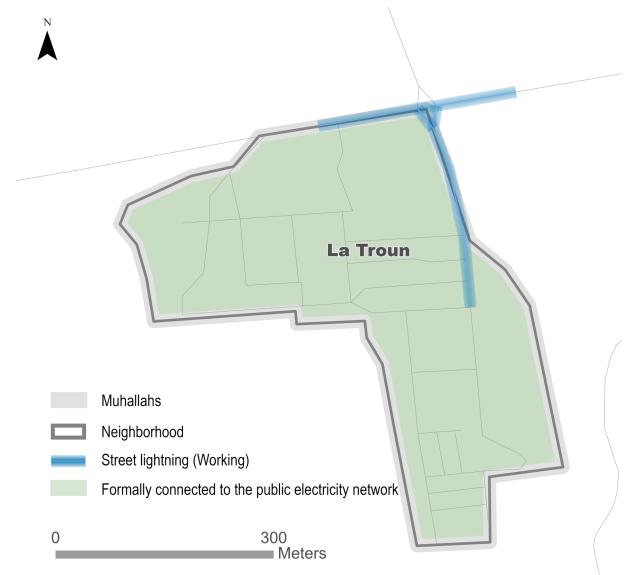
Map 23: Overview of electricity network in Ain Mara







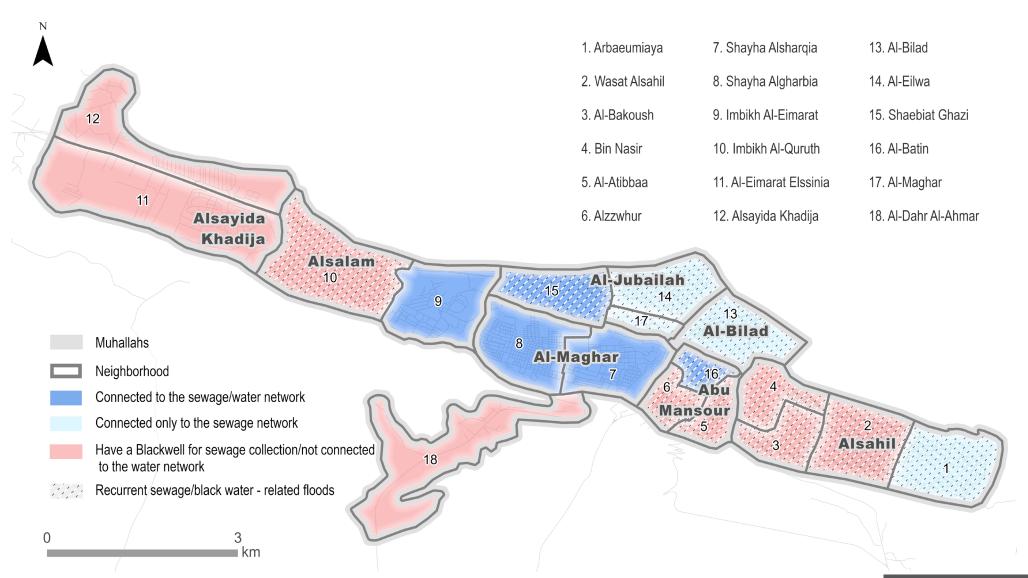
Map 24: Overview of electricity network in La Troun







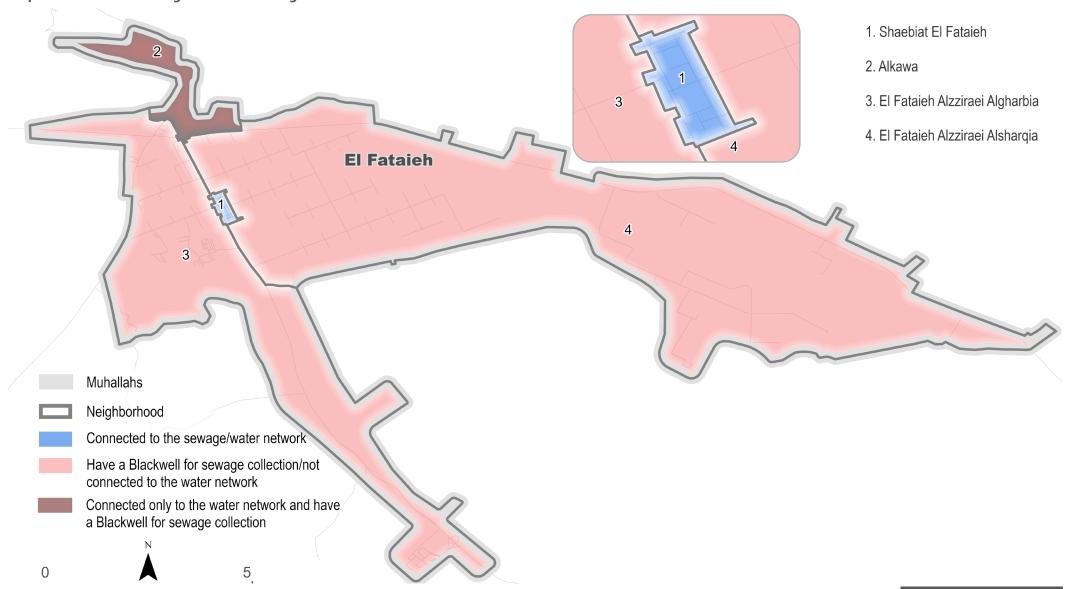
Map 25: Overview of sewage network coverage in Derna centre







Map 26: Overview of sewage network coverage in El Fataieh



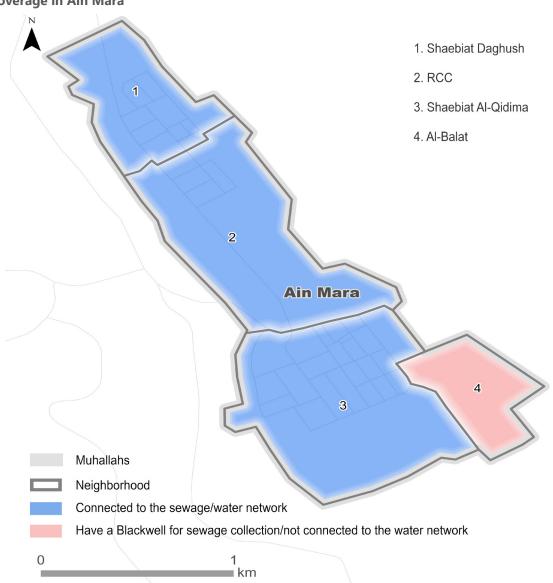


Map 27: Overview of sewage network coverage in Corsah





Map 28: Overview of sewage network coverage in Ain Mara







Map 29: Overview of sewage network coverage in La Troun

