Areas more likely to contain populations susceptible to COVID-19 in light of preexisting vulnerabilities at individual and area level

1 (less likely)	4
2	5 (more likely)
3	Not assessed

Map labels: Tunisia, Zwara, Azzawya, Tripoli, Aljfara, Misrata, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Sirt, Benghazi, Derna, Ejdabia, Wadi Ashshati, Aljufra, Sebha, Ubari, Ghat, Murzuq, Alkufra, Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Sudan

A set of 13 indicators and a scoring mechanism was developed in consultation with the Health Sector to determine two vulnerable population categories per mantika: 'intersectoral vulnerability to increased mortality from COVID-19' and those 'at risk of higher infection rates of COVID-19'. The 'intersectoral vulnerability' takes into account reported access to health care facilities by households, drivetimes to COVID-19 designated facilities, age distribution of the population, prevalence of chronic diseases, and the ratio of total population per bed in a COVID-19 designated facility. Vulnerability due to increased 'risk of higher infection rates' is determined by urban population density, the number of IDP/returnee/migrants/refugees living in substandard shelter types, the presence of detention centres, population movement across national/mantika borders, and access to WASH facilities and products. For more information on methodology, data sources and rational, please refer to the methodology note: link.

Data sources
Administrative boundaries: OCHA
Data analysis: IOM DTM Round 29, REACH MSNA 2019, MoH list of COVID-19 designated facilities, Service Availability And Readiness Assessment (SARA) 2018, Global Detention Project, Cash & Markets JMMI, WorldPop

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