

Following the onset of armed conflict on 05 April 2019 in South Tripoli, at least 4,870 families (approximately 24,350 individuals) have been displaced from their homes. Since DTM's last update on 14 April, an additional 1,220 displaced families (approximately 6,100 individuals) were identified.



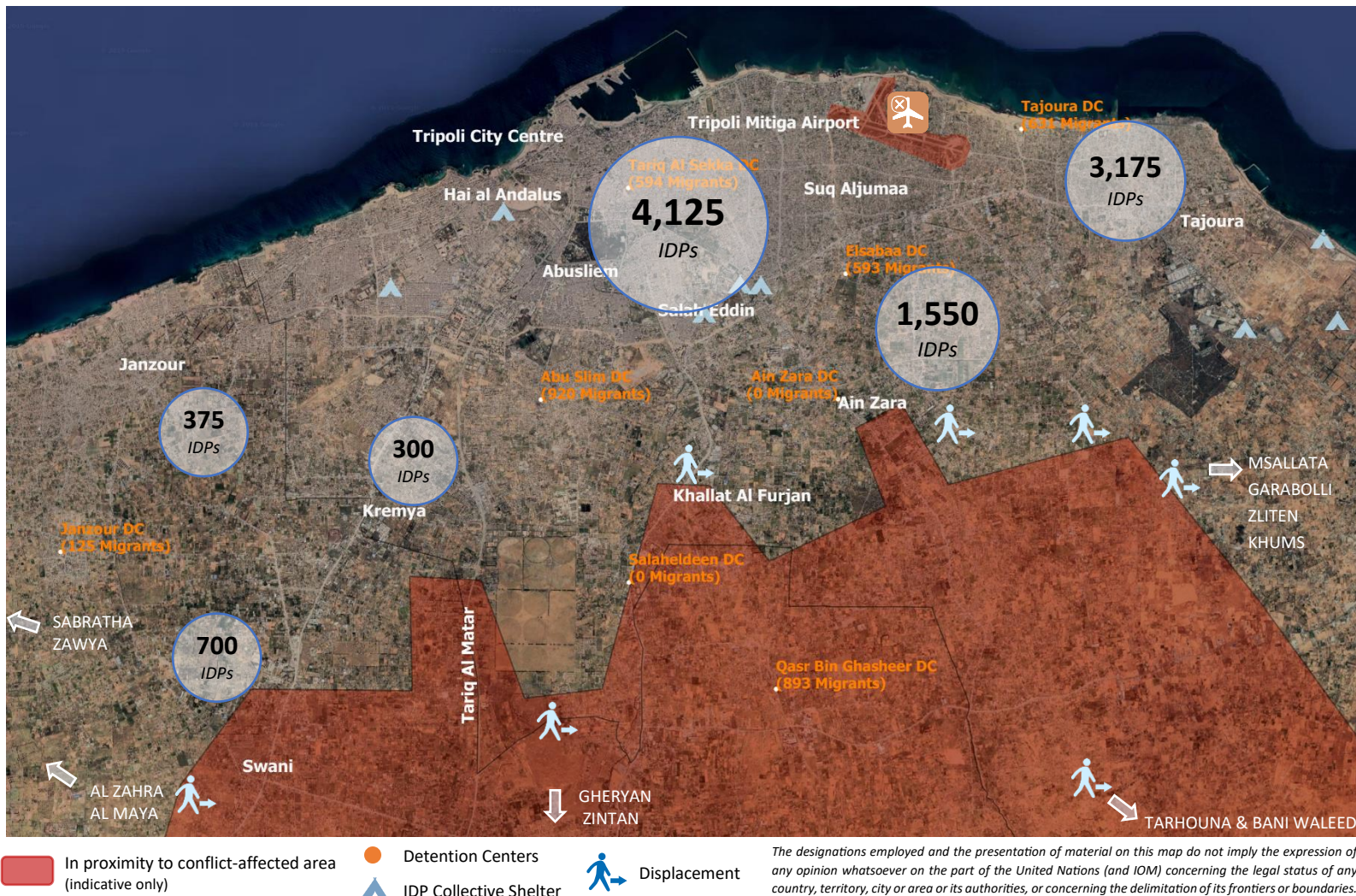
Clashes continued in conflict-affected neighborhoods in South Tripoli, reportedly with continued use of airstrikes. A rapid market assessment was conducted to assess the extent to which the ongoing conflict has been affecting several Tripoli neighborhoods in terms of availability of food items, non-food items and public services.

AT LEAST  
**24,350 IDPs**  
(4,870 FAMILIES)

Most displaced households are currently staying with family and in private accommodation in different neighborhoods and suburbs of Tripoli, as well as along the coastal line in Western Libya and the Nafusa mountains; please refer to pages 3-4 of this report for further details. Over 1,900 IDPs have been accommodated in collective shelters set up by local authorities.

**+6,100**  
New IDPs  
identified  
(Individuals)

Currently, around 3,600 migrants remain in detention centers in Tripoli and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk, especially the 890 migrants in Qasr Bin Gashir Detention Center in direct vicinity of armed conflict.

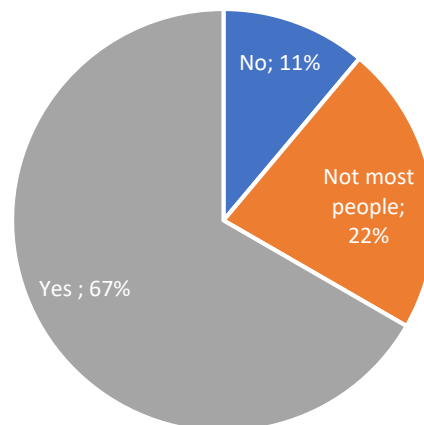


On 12 April 2019, a rapid assessment of markets was conducted in the neighborhoods of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Hai Al Andalus, Khallat al Furjan, Salah Eddin, Suq al Jumaa, Tajoura, Tripoli Center, and Qasr Bin Gashir.

Key informants in neighborhoods outside the conflict area, reported that bakeries and food markets were open during the last 7 days. The price of bread was consistently reported as 1 Libyan Dinar (LYD) for four regular size loafs. Availability of other staple food items like rice, pasta, couscous, beans, tomatoes, canned tuna, and milk was also confirmed, although displaced households were not always able to purchase all needed food items.

In contrast, the situation in conflict-affected neighborhoods was different. In Ain Zara, markets were reported to be mostly closed during the assessment period and, thus, residents were unable to buy required food items in their area of residence; some reportedly were able to commute to the center of Tripoli to purchase needed goods. In Khallat al Furjan and Qasr Bin Gashir it was reported that most people were unable to buy necessary items on local markets. Furthermore, significant fuel shortages were reported.

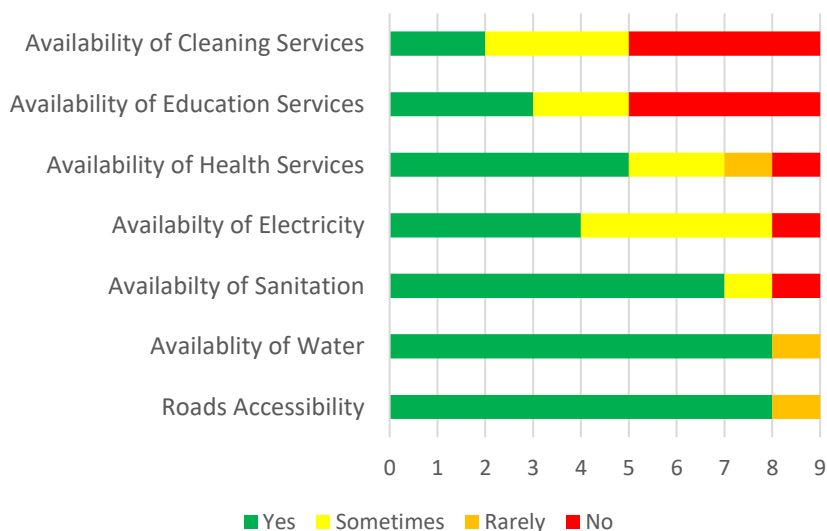
In terms of non-food items, key informants at most locations reported baby milk / formula, diapers, drinking water, clothes, and hygiene kits as needed. In Abusliem and Salah Eddin neighborhoods, essential medication (like insulin and hypertension medication) was also reported as needed.



Can people purchase most of the needed items at the markets?

(Abusliem, Ain Zara, Hai Al Andalus, Khallat al Furjan, Salah Eddin, Suq al Jumaa, Tajoura, Tripoli Center, and Qasr Bin Gashir.)

### AVAILABILITY OF OTHER SERVICES



Availability of services in assessed neighborhoods

In terms of availability of other services, lack of cleaning and education services were reported as the highest affected public services that were not always available during the assessment period.

Neighborhoods of Ain Zara, Khallat al Furjan, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, and Salah Eddin reported that limited education services were available.

The availability of health services was reported to be severely affected, particularly in Ain Zara, where also prolonged outages of water, electricity and telecommunications networks were reported.



24,350

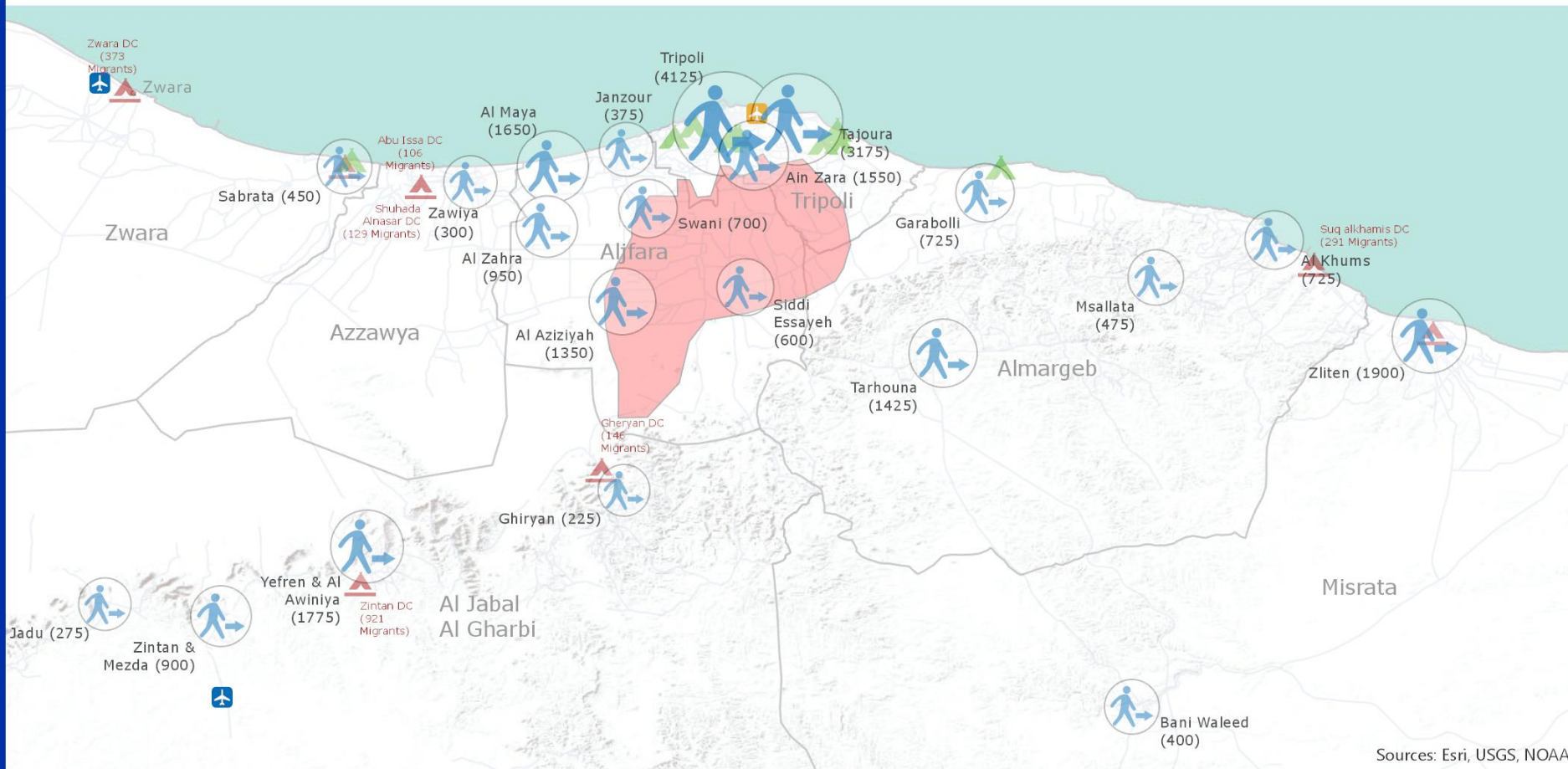
NEW INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

SINCE 05 APRIL 2019

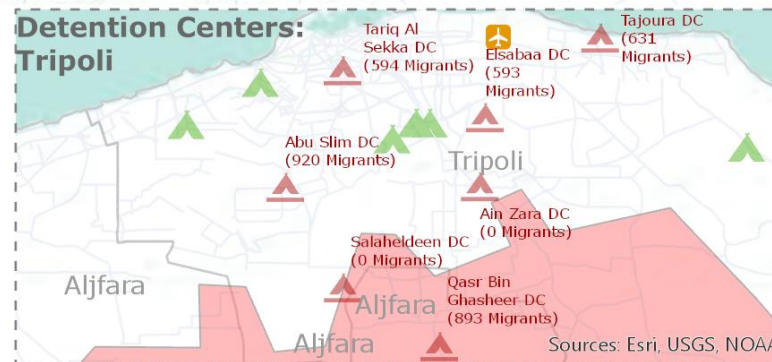


7,257

MIGRANTS IN DETENTION



- Collective IDP shelters
- DCIM Detention Center
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- Airports (affected by conflict)
- Airports (functional)
- Airports (affected by conflict)
- Areas in proximity of armed conflict
- 0 10 20 Kilometers
- Mantika



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations (and IOM) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.




AT LEAST

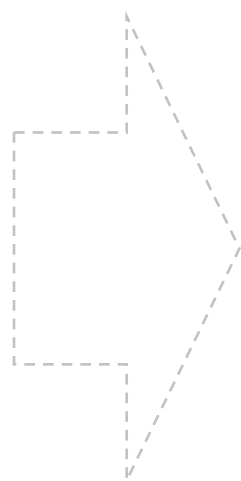
**24,350**

INDIVIDUALS

DISPLACED SINCE 05 APRIL 2019

## PRIMARY AREAS OF ORIGIN

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Ain Zara          |    |
| Qasr Ben Gashir   |    |
| Khallat Al Furjan |    |
| Wadi Al Rabee     |    |
| Trig Al Matar     |    |
| Swani             |   |
| Suq Al Khamees    |  |
| Aziziya           |  |
| Espeaa            |  |



## DISPLACEMENT DESTINATIONS

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>175</b>   | IDPs displaced to Yefren  |
| <b>175</b>   | IDPs displaced to Mezda   |
| <b>225</b>   | IDPs displaced to Gheryan   |
| <b>275</b>   | IDPs displaced to Jadu  |
| <b>300</b>   | IDPs displaced to Kremya  |
| <b>300</b>   | IDPs displaced to Zawya   |
| <b>375</b>   | IDPs displaced to Janzour   |
| <b>400</b>   | IDPs displaced to Bani Waleed   |
| <b>450</b>   | IDPs displaced to Sabratha  |
| <b>475</b>   | IDPs displaced to Msallata  |
| <b>600</b>   | IDPs displaced to Siddi Asseyeh   |
| <b>700</b>   | IDPs displaced to Swani   |
| <b>725</b>   | IDPs displaced to Garabolli   |
| <b>725</b>   | IDPs displaced to Zintan  |
| <b>725</b>   | IDPs displaced to Al Khums  |
| <b>950</b>   | IDPs displaced to Azzahra   |
| <b>1,350</b> | IDPs displaced to Al Aziziyah   |
| <b>1,425</b> | IDPs displaced to Tarhouna  |
| <b>1,550</b> | IDPs displaced to Ain Zara  |
| <b>1,600</b> | IDPs displaced to Al Awiniya  |
| <b>1,650</b> | IDPs displaced to Al Maya   |
| <b>1,900</b> | IDPs displaced to Zliten  |
| <b>3,175</b> | IDPs displaced to Tajoura   |
| <b>4,125</b> | IDPs displaced to other neighborhoods in and around Tripoli, including Hai Al Andalus, Abu Sliem, Suq al Jumaa and Tripoli Center |