

OVERVIEW

Since the onset of hostilities in South Tripoli a large number of families have been displaced from their homes in search of safety and protection. As of 19 May, at least 15,645 families (approximately 78,225 individuals) have been identified as IDPs by the ongoing DTM Emergency Tracking.

The armed conflict has also affected markets, negatively impacting food security situation of the displaced and affected populations, and has also disrupted the provision of services in several affected areas.

DTM has conducted several rounds of rapid assessments on the impact of conflict on availability of food, access to markets & cash as well as availability of services in the municipalities of Abusliem, Ain Zara (also covering Khallat al Furjan and Salah Eddin separately), Al Aziziya, Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Al Khamis, Swani Bin Adam, Tajoura, and Tripoli Center. These assessments are conducted on a bi-weekly cycle and rely on direct data collection via enumerators and key informant interviews.

FINDINGS

The impact of on-going armed conflict on the situation of food security and markets was observed to vary significantly depending on the distance of the assessed location from the sites of ongoing clashes.

The area of Khallet al Furjan and Swani Bin Adam municipality have been consistently assessed to fare worse than other locations in comparison. For continuous two cycles of assessments, food stores (such as supermarkets and grocery stores) were reported to be closed. Similarly, widespread closure of bakeries was also reported for two consecutive rounds of assessments.

At both of these locations, due to their close proximity to the ongoing clashes, people were reported to be unable to safely purchase food while roads connecting these locations to neighboring areas were reported to be frequently inaccessible. In terms of availability of services, provision of almost all essential services such as education, electricity, health, and water were reported to be negatively affected by the conflict.

The following two pages of the report summarizes the main findings of the rapid market assessments.

LOCATIONS ASSESSED:

ABUSLIEM,
AIN ZARA,
KHALLAT AL FURJAN,
SALAH EDDIN,
AL AZIZIYA,
HAI AL ANDALUS,
JANZOUR
QASR BIN GHASHIR,
SUQ ALKHAMIS,
SWANI BIN ADAM,
TAJOURA,
TRIPOLI CENTER

WORST AFFECTED:

KHALLAT AL FURJAN,
SWANI BIN ADAM



AT LEAST

78,225 IDPS

(15,645 FAMILIES)

MARKETS

During the rapid assessment period (04 May – 17 May) at 26% of the locations assessed key informants reported that markets such as grocery stores and supermarkets vital for procuring food and non-food items were closed.

Apart from the four municipalities of Tripoli Center, Hai Alandalus, Abusleim, and Tajoura, market closures were varyingly reported in all assessed areas. The worst affected areas were Khallat al Furjan (in Ain Zara municipality) and Swani Bin Adam municipality where most markets were reported to be closed. Figure 2 presents the percentage of reported open markets, comparing the two rapid assessment cycles.

Only 25% of the markets such as grocery stores and supermarkets vital for procuring food and non-food items were reported to be open in the areas of Suq Alkhamis, and Al Aziziya for two consecutive assessments. Whereas a reduction in the number of markets open for business was reported in Salah Eddin. For the rest of the Ain Zara municipality, and in the municipality of Qasr Bin Ghasheer half of the markets were reported to be closed. In the municipality of Janzour most grocery stores and supermarkets were reported to be open during both the assessment cycles. This indicates a complex impact of the ongoing crisis on the market situation in the various affected areas, as market closures do not only result from direct impact of insecurity or proximity to clashes alone but also due to the disruption of the supply chains.

In terms of access, market closures in Khallat al Furjan and Swani Bin Adam presented difficulties for the residents of these areas to safely access markets. However, even in Al Aziziya the residents were reported to be unable to safely access markets due to insecurity. Similarly, key informants in Salah Eddin (area in Ain Zara municipality), Qasr Bin Ghasheer and Suq Alkhamis municipalities also reported that people face challenges in safely accessing markets due to insecurity.

In the rest of Ain Zara, and in Janzour, Tripoli Center, Hai Alandalus, Abusleim, and Tajoura municipalities people were reported to be able to safely access markets.

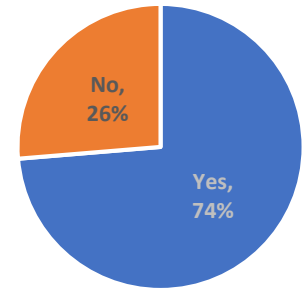


Fig.1 Percentage of markets reported open in the areas assessed during 4 – 17 May

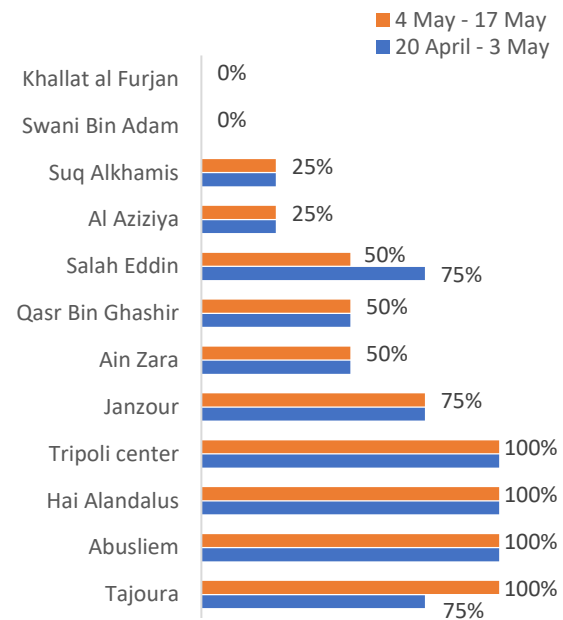


Fig.2 Percentage of markets reported open in the areas assessed.

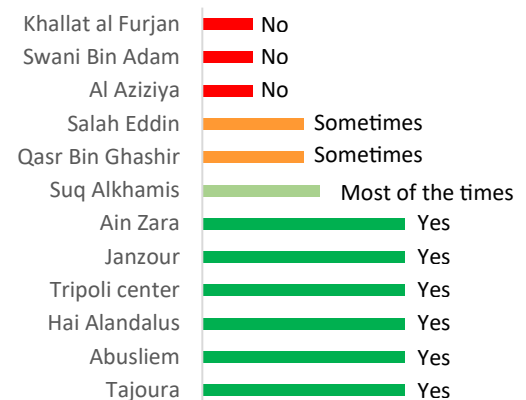


Fig.3 Can residents safely access the markets?

FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

During the most recent rapid assessment, bakeries were reported to be closed in the areas of Swani Bin Adam, Salah Eddin, Khallat al Furjan, and Al Aziziya in past 7 days. Whereas in Qasr Bin Ghashir some bakeries were reported to have opened sometimes, and in the rest of the areas bakeries were reported open throughout the reporting period. The price of local regular sized breads slightly varied from area to area, but on average 3 to 4 loafs were sold for 1 LYD.

When asked about food prices compared to the previous month, a slight majority of key informants (59%) reported that prices had increased since the previous month. However, this reported increase in food prices could not be conclusively attributed to be related only to the ongoing armed conflict, as Ramadan related increase in prices of food commodities could not be factored out. Furthermore, in the areas of Qasr Bin Ghasheer, and Al Aziziya people were reported to be unable to buy all of their daily needed items due to the disruption of supply chains.

With regards to Non-Food Items, the commodities most in need were reported to be fuel, mattresses, and diapers. In addition, baby milk / formula, and essential medicines were also reported to be in need due to their scarcity.

AVAILABILITY OF OTHER SERVICES

In terms of availability of other services, lack of education services and waste removal services were reported as the highest affected public services that were not widely 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.

ACCESS TO CASH

Lack of financial services – measured in terms of access to cash / liquidity – was also reported as a problem by a majority of key informants (53%). Frequent difficulties in obtaining access to cash were reported in the otherwise stable and relatively less affected municipalities of Hai Alandalus, Tajoura and Tripoli Center indicating a structural challenge that also impacts affected population’s ability to purchase food and non-food items.

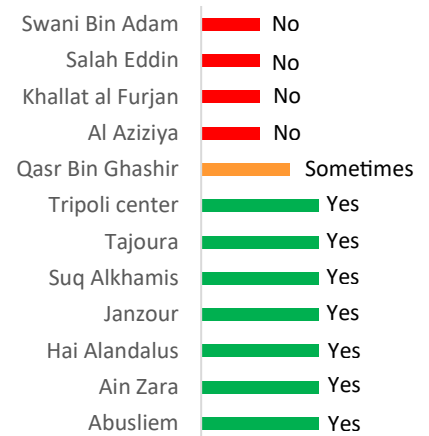


Fig.4 Were bakeries open in past 7 days before the assessment?

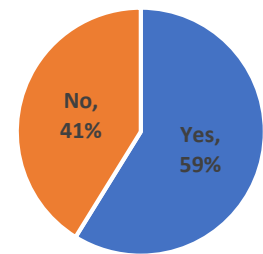


Fig.5 Have the food prices increased compared to the previous month?

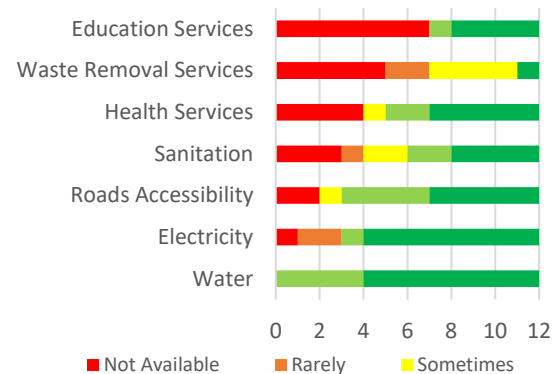


Fig.6 Availability of Services in Assessed Areas

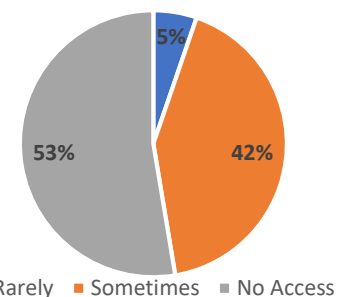


Fig.7. Financial Services: Access to Cash