

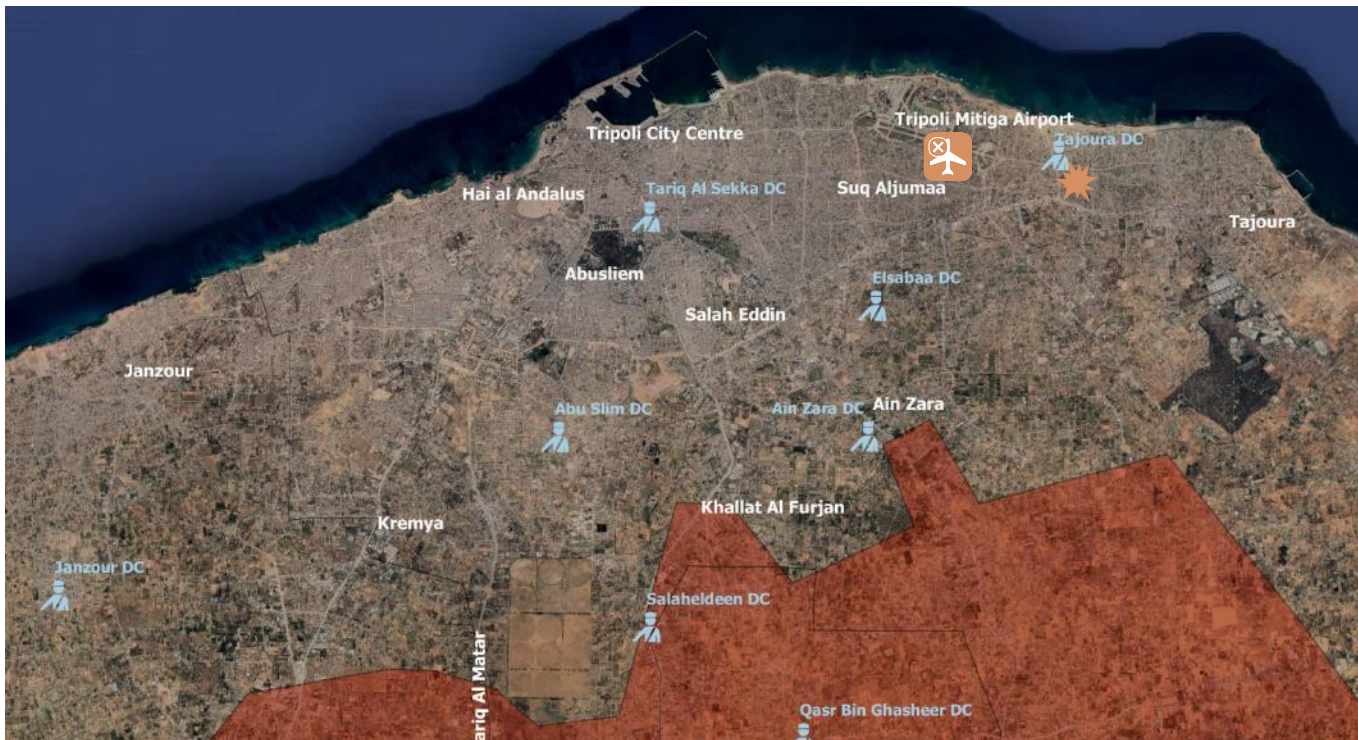
Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, a significant number of people have been affected by the conflict. As per the most recent flash update published by IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix, at least 20,975 families (approximately 104,875 individuals) were identified as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Furthermore, the conflict has also affected migrants and refugees held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations.


As of 28 June, around 3,819 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk. On 02 July, an airstrike hit Tajoura Detention Center; according to [initial information from health sector partners and UNOCHA](#), the incident led to the death of at least 53 migrants and injuries of more than 130 migrants. Furthermore, the large population of migrants present outside detention centers (urban migrants) also constitutes a particularly vulnerable group and their protection remains a concern.

DTM has conducted several rounds of assessments on the extent the ongoing conflict has affected the situation of urban migrants. These assessments covered the areas of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Khallat Al Furjan, Salah Eddine, Wadi Al Rabi, Al Aziziya, Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Aljumaa, Swani Bin Adam, Tajoura and Tripoli Center via key informant interviews (KIIs). Information, based on a set of proxy indicators, was gathered from these key informant interviews. The selected proxy indicators were identified to determine the impact of armed conflict on migrants' safety in the areas assessed; freedom of movement; access to jobs, consumer markets, and food. In addition, 381 interviews were conducted with migrants in Abusliem, Ain Zara, Alkums, Garabolli, Hai Alandalus, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Aljumaa, and Tripoli between 24 May – 30 June 2019. This update presents select findings from the two sets of assessments.

LOCATIONS COVERED:

- ABUSLIEM,
- AIN ZARA,
- ALKUMS,
- KHALLAT AL FURJAN,
- SALAH EDDINE,
- WADI AL RABI,
- AL AZIZIYA,
- HAI ALANDALUS,
- JANZOUR,
- QASR BIN GHASHIR,
- SUQ ALJUMAA,
- SWANI BIN ADAM,
- TAJOURA,
- TRIPOLI CENTER



 In proximity to conflict-affected area (indicative only)
Airstrikes have also periodically affected other neighborhoods not highlighted in red on this map

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.

*Urban migrants in this report refers to migrants (non-Libyan citizens) outside DCIM detention centers.

OVERVIEW

Through key informant interviews, the impact of ongoing conflict on the situation of urban migrants was determined to be area specific. It was confirmed, similarly to findings related to Libyan households affected by the conflict, that the adverse impact of conflict on urban migrants corresponded directly to their distance from the front line. The situation of urban migrants in areas close to the conflict's frontline was observed to have been affected more than of those further away from active conflict.

This report is divided into two sections based on the two different data collection modalities used. The first half of findings in the section 'Migrant Survey – Multisectoral Findings' are based on individual interviews conducted with 381 migrants in Abusliem, Ain Zara, Alkums, Garabolli, Hai Alandalus, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Aljumaa, and Tripoli. The second half of the report ('Area Assessments') is based on findings from key informant interviews conducted in 13 locations and provides additional information on the overall situation in these areas with regards to the situation of migrants currently present in these municipalities.

METHODOLOGY

This assessment was conducted using key informant interviews (KIIs) and migrant surveys. Key informant interviews were conducted to ascertain the impact of conflict on the general situation of migrants in the assessed areas, and surveys were aimed at determining the migrants' responses to a set of key questions. A total of 23 key informant interviews were conducted covering 13 locations, and 381 migrants were surveyed at nine different locations.

The key informant interviews targeted the locations of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Khallat Al Furjan, Salah Eddine, Wadi Al Rabi, Al Aziziya, Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Aljumaa, Swani Bin Adam, Tajoura and Tripoli Center. These locations had previously been assessed and ascertained to have been affected by the ongoing armed conflict in southern Tripoli. The surveys were conducted with migrants in the locations of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Alkums, Garabolli, Hai Alandalus, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Aljumaa, and Tripoli.

The surveys also included multi-sectoral questions on the current situation and humanitarian needs of migrants surveyed, apart from the questions on the individual demographics, and migration drivers and dynamics. Select parts of the survey's multisector component were analyzed and presented in this report. Where possible, and of interest, a comparison was made between areas affected by conflict and those that were not affected. In the case of the health component, comparison was also made with the dataset resulting from previous iteration of the same survey conducted before the onset of the current conflict as part of DTM Libya's Round 24 Migrant Baseline Assessment.

Purposive sampling was carried out during this assessment, as in the case of previous data collection exercises. Therefore, the analysis conducted is kept limited to descriptive statistics, and the findings presented below are to be considered indicative of the factors assessed.

The findings of the surveys conducted with migrants reflect only the assessed sample and are therefore not generalizable to the larger migrant populations, neither in Libya in general nor in the areas assessed. Under the framework of rapid assessments conducted in humanitarian contexts, these surveys as well as key informant interviews can help to establish a baseline understanding of the situation of conflict-affected migrants in southern Tripoli.



MIGRANT SURVEY – MULTISECTORAL FINDINGS

Sample Demographics

The sample of the urban migrants surveyed during this assessment included 381 individuals who had migrated to Libya from 19 different countries of origin. Migrants from Niger (144 migrants, 38%) followed by Egypt (61 migrants, 16%), Sudan (52 migrants, 14%), Chad (40 migrants, 11%) and Nigeria (36 migrants, 9%) constituted 87% of the sample. These countries of origin also represent the top 5 nationalities of migrants in Libya, as identified by DTM’s migrant stock baseline. The remaining 13 percent of the sample consisted of migrants from Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, and Tunisia.

The median age of the sample was 29 years, with the age of migrants surveyed ranging from 18 to 60 years. 95.8 percent of the migrants surveyed were male, whereas only 4.2 percent (16 migrants) were female.

With regards to civil / marital status, a majority (57%, 218 individuals) of the migrants surveyed were single, whereas 40 percent were married, and only 1.8 percent were divorced or separated. In terms of educational levels reported by surveyed migrants, about 62 percent of the sample had received some form of education including primary education level (17% or 65 migrants) to university graduates (5%, or 20 migrants), whereas 20% of the sample (75 migrants) reported to have never attended school.

Difficulties Faced

The migrants surveyed during the current assessment were also asked about their three primary difficulties and challenges faced at the time of the survey. The most frequently reported difficulty, faced by the largest proportion of the migrants surveyed (43% or 163 migrants), was identified as “identity documents related issues”. Identity documents related issues range from lack of valid personal identification documents, such as passports, to the lack of valid immigration documents such as visa, residence or work permits. This was followed by financial challenges and lack of information, collectively identified as the three most significant difficulties reported by migrants.

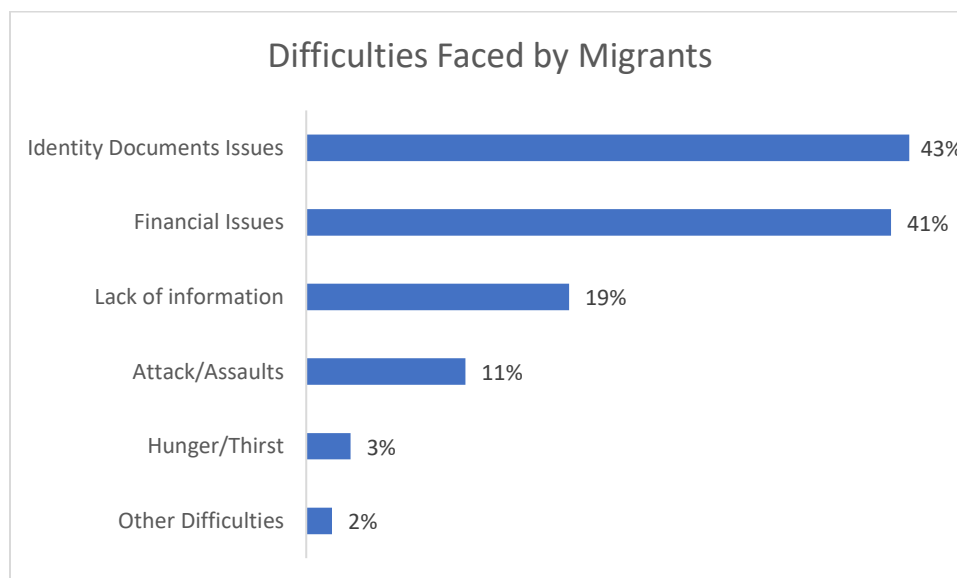


Fig. 1: Responses to the question “What are the 3 main difficulties you are facing at the moment?”

This question was not asked in the previous iterations of the survey and therefore the responses could not be compared with a pre-conflict baseline. Similarly, no statistically significant trend could be identified between responses received from migrants at different locations (conflict affected vs non-conflict affected). Therefore, these difficulties faced by migrants can be considered not being strictly related to the conflict but may also reflect difficulties and challenges faced by migrants in Libya in general.

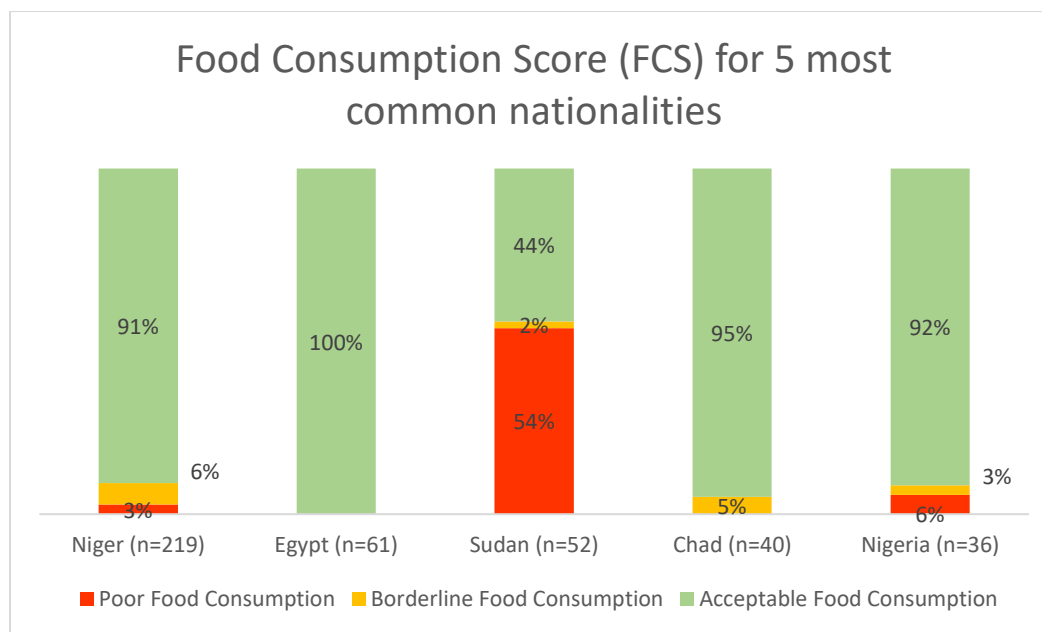
Education

Out of the 381 migrants surveyed only 6% (23 migrants) reported to have family members between the age of 5 – 18 years old with them in Libya. When asked about their children’s access to education, 15 of these respondents reported that their children did not have access to education in Libya, whereas eight reported that their children had access to education. When asked about the factors preventing their children from accessing education the two most common responses selected were “due to financial barriers” and “lack of documents”.

Food Security and Livelihoods

When assessed for food consumption, 86% of the urban migrants (329 individuals) were assessed to be consuming acceptable levels of food (FCS > 42), whereas 4% were considered in the borderline bracket for food consumption (FCS 28 – 42), and 9% of the sample scored poor on the food consumption scoring (FCS < 28). The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey and captures both dietary diversity and food frequency¹.

In terms of country of origin, Sudanese migrants were assessed to be worse off than others in their food consumption scoring as shown in the figure below. 54% of the migrants from Sudan were assessed to be in the poor food consumption bracket.



¹ [World Food Programme \(WFP\), 2015, Meta data for the Food Consumption Score \(FCS\)](#)

Fig. 2: Food Consumption Score as per the categories shown for the Top 5 Countries of Origin for the migrants in the sample

In terms of areas assessed, the migrants in Tripoli reported the most alarming food consumption scores, with 67% of the migrants surveyed in Tripoli reporting poor food consumption score. However, both trends were driven by the same cohort of migrants from Sudan, especially since half of them were surveyed in Tripoli. Qualitative information from key informants indicated displacements of several groups of Sudanese migrants from areas of Qasr Ben Gashir and Ain Zara to central Tripoli, thus survey findings should be seen in the context of recent displacement of these surveyed groups of migrants and not as a trend that affects Sudanese migrants in Libya at large.

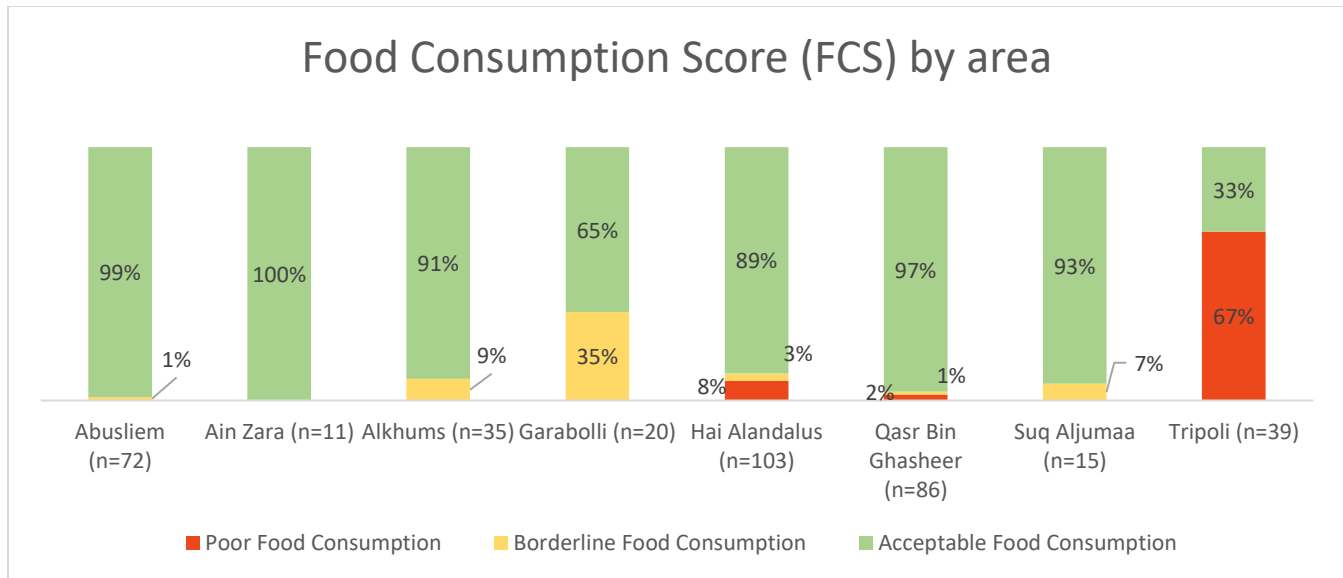


Fig. 3: Food Consumption Scores shown as per the scores calculated per areas assessed.

With regards to livelihoods, the majority of surveyed migrants reported to be either employed (29%, 111 respondents) or self-employed (60%, 229 respondents), whereas only 10 percent of the migrants surveyed (39 respondents) identified as being unemployed. Self-employed in the context of these surveys with migrants in Libya is indicative of casual labor that is often sought on a daily basis without a regular or long-term employment prospect. The largest proportion of the migrants surveyed (30%, 114 respondents) reported to be employed in construction work. Similarly, all the other occupations reported by the migrants were indicative of them being employed in occupational categories of craft / trade workers, services / sale workers, and technicians / associate professionals.

Health

The migrants surveyed as part of this assessment were asked a detailed set of key questions to identify health related issues. When asked if the migrants surveyed had suffered from an illness in the past three months, 28% of the migrants surveyed (107 respondents) reported health related issues. When disaggregated for location, 69% of the migrants surveyed in Qasr Bin Ghashir reported to have suffered from an illness in the three months preceding the assessment. This was significantly higher than the proportion of migrants reporting health issues at other locations.

Qasr Bin Ghashir faced heavy concentration of armed conflict in and around the municipality for a major part of the three months preceding the assessment. To better understand the potential impact of conflict on migrants' health in this area, data collected during this assessment was compared with the previous iteration of the survey conducted as part of DTM's Round 24 Baseline Assessment prior to the start of conflict.

More specifically, it was observed that the migrants surveyed in Qasr Bin Ghashir before the onset of current ongoing armed conflict were less likely to self-report health related issues. During January – February survey only 28 percent (22 out of the 79) migrants surveyed in Qasr Bin Ghashir had reported being sick in the time period of three months preceding that assessment.

While there are always multiple factors at play in a complex comparison, the increase in the percentage of migrants reporting health related issues in an area affected by conflict could indicate a deteriorating migrant health situation in relation to the conflict. Further statistical analysis and continued monitoring of the situation in this and other areas should help elaborate and clarify the link between health and conflict. However, even from an anecdotal perspective, the widely reported disruption of provision of health services that resulted from the armed conflict in Qasr Bin Gashir could have had a significant negative impact on the health prospects for migrants and Libyans residing in the municipality.

When asked about access to health services, the vast majority (89%) across assessed areas reported to either have no access to health care services (3%) or that they had only limited access to health services (86% or 330 respondents). In contrast only 11% of the migrants surveyed reported to have full access to health services in the areas assessed.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

The migrants surveyed during this assessment were largely sheltered at accommodations they had rented themselves (82% or 314 respondents), or were rented by their employers (6% or 21 respondents), and only a small proportion of migrants were sheltered in other locations such as schools or other public buildings (7% or 26 respondents), their workplaces (2% or 9 respondents), or rented accommodation paid for by others (2% or 9 respondents).

On average, the migrants reported to be sharing their room with 6 other people, and those who paid for their shelters self-reported to be paying an average of 78 US dollars per month for their accommodation. The cost of rental accommodations used as shelter by the migrants surveyed ranged from 15 US dollars to 500 US dollars.

When asked about their non-food items (NFI) needs, the self-reported NFI needs by the migrants surveyed were largely related to a need for clothing, blankets, hygiene products, and mattresses. The figure below shows the self-reported NFI needs as identified by the respondents.

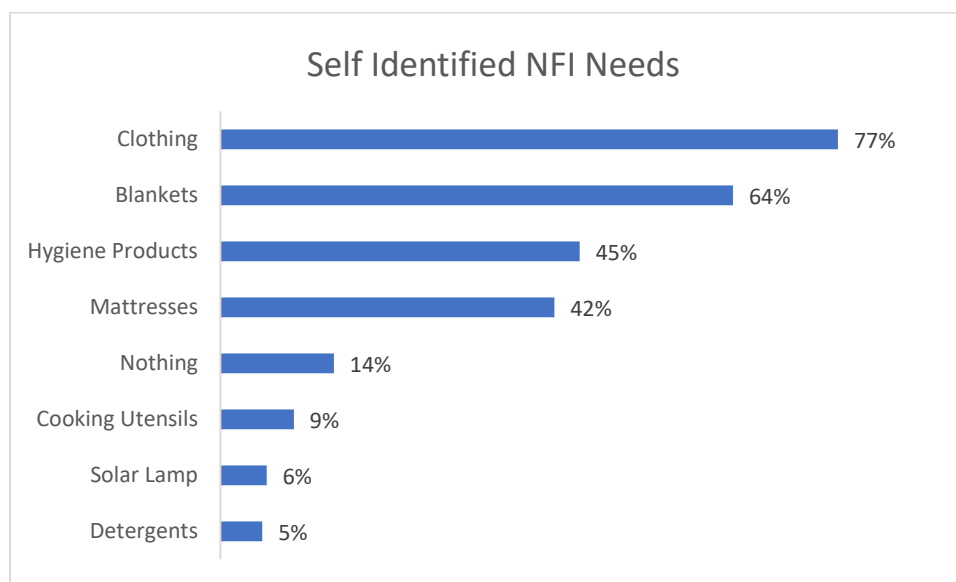


Fig. 4: Self-reported NFI needs as identified based on the responses to the question “Do you urgently need any of the following non-food items?”

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The migrants surveyed were also asked about the sources of potable water they had access to, and if the amount of water they could access was considered sufficient by them. The water source that was most frequently reported as accessible to the migrants was bottled water (80%, 304 respondents), followed by public water networks (62%, 235 respondents), and protected wells (15%, 59 respondents).

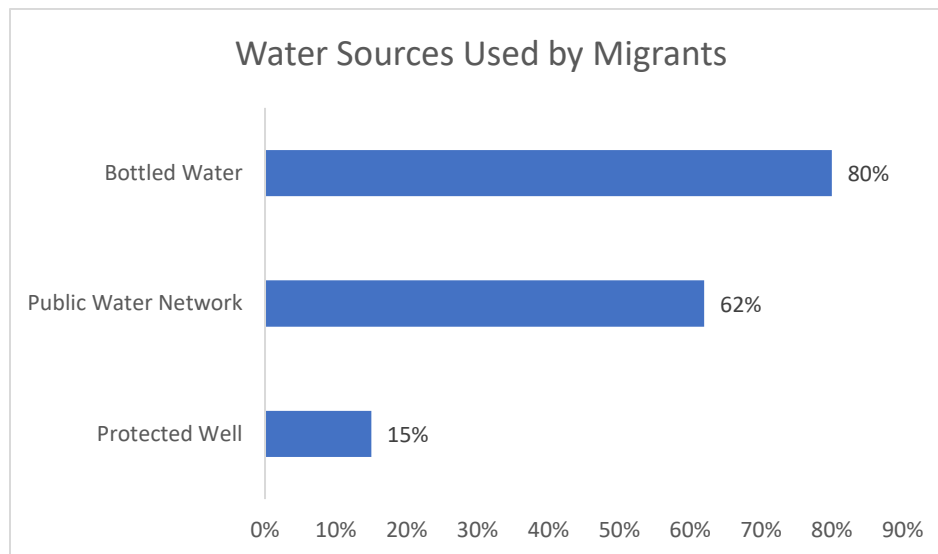


Fig. 5: Water sources accessible to and used by migrants surveyed

This shows that a majority of migrants surveyed relied on multiple types of water sources to meet their drinking water needs. 36 percent of the migrants surveyed relied on the combination of the public water sources, and bottled water for their drinking water needs, whereas in contrast 14% relied only on the public water network. The lowest proportion (at just 1.3%) of the migrants surveyed were relying only on protected wells (boreholes) for meeting their drinking water needs.

While 12 percent of the migrants surveyed (46 respondents) expressed that the drinking water they could access was insufficient, 88 percent reported that they had access to sufficient quantities of drinking water. The largest proportion of migrants reporting that they did not have sufficient drinking water were located in Abusliem (35% of the respondents surveyed at Abusliem, 25 of 72 respondents).

In terms of ease of access, 35 percent of the migrants surveyed (133 respondents) reported that they had access to the water sources in their own dwelling / shelter.

In terms of sanitation services, the largest proportion of the migrants surveyed (40% or 154 respondents) reported that they were using communal toilets (shared by 10 or more persons). This corroborates the findings on shared accommodation, as on average migrants reported to be sharing their room in the building / shelter with six other people.

With regards to the regularity with which migrants were able to access the public water network, 30 percent of the migrants surveyed (115 respondents) reported to be able to access the public water network daily, whereas 68 percent (260 respondents) reported to be able to be able to access the public water network on most days. Only five respondents reported that they were rarely able to access public water network.

The WASH component of the survey had also not been used in the previous iterations of the survey, and therefore none of the findings above can be compared with a baseline or control group to identify if the conflict had an impact on the WASH situation.

AREA ASSESSMENTS – FINDINGS

The impact of the ongoing conflict on the urban migrant's situation was determined to be area specific, as urban migrants in areas close to the conflict's front-line were observed to have been affected more than the situation of migrants in areas that were relatively far. The table below presents a summary overview of the areas assessed via KIIs:

Area Assessed	Estimated Migrant Stock (Pre-crisis)	Proximity to Active Clashes (estimated in KMs)	Summary Overview	IMPACT LEVEL
Abusliem	51,000	8 km	- Price hikes and sustained decrease in the number of work opportunities available reported.	Yellow
Ain Zara	62,000	9 km	- Reduction in the number of work opportunities available reported; - Migrants reported to be able to access markets.	Yellow
Khallat Al Furjan		<1 km	- Freedom of movement was severely restricted; - No access to consumer markets and food was possible.	Red
Salah Eddine		5 km	- Freedom of movement was restricted; - Markets were reported to be closed.	Red
Wadi Al Rabi		<1 km	- Due to close proximity to the ongoing armed conflict most migrants were reported to have left.	Red
Al Aziziya		4 km	- Most migrants are reported to have been displaced to other safer locations; - Widespread market closures were reported	Red
Hai Alandalus	7,645	16 km	- Assessed as one of the least affected areas; - Freedom of movement reported as unrestricted.	Green
Janzour	9,500	19km	- Freedom of movement reported as unrestricted; - Markets were reported open and migrants were able to access them, although price hikes are reported.	Green
Qasr Bin Ghashir	6,700	5 km	- Migrants were reported as returning to work recruitment points; - Markets were reported to have resumed functioning.	Orange
Suq Aljuma	4,560	16 km	- Migrants were reported to be able to access work recruitment points, and markets; - Freedom of movement was reported unrestricted.	Yellow
Swani Bin Adam	8,000	7 km	- Majority of migrants were reported to have left; - Freedom of movement was severely restricted.	Red
Tajoura	10,950	14 km	- Local variation in terms of conflicts' effect on migrants' situation was reported.	Orange
Tripoli Center	7,683	18 km	- Assessed as one of the least affected areas; - Freedom of movement reported as unrestricted.	Green

Table 1: Overview of the findings of the urban migrant situation update. Impact Levels color coded based on the analysis of responses received to the proxy indicators where ■ red implies Emergency, ■ orange implies Crisis, ■ yellow implies Stressed, and ■ green implies Stable. (Proximity to active clashes approximately measured from specific area's center to the most recent reported site of clashes.)

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Overall, while the general situation of migrants in all locations was determined to be affected by the armed conflict to varying extents, at 69% of the locations assessed key informants reported that migrants’ freedom of movement was adversely affected by the ongoing armed conflict. This included the locations where migrants’ freedom of movement was partially affected and areas where migrants’ freedom of movement was highly restricted due to proximity to ongoing clashes.

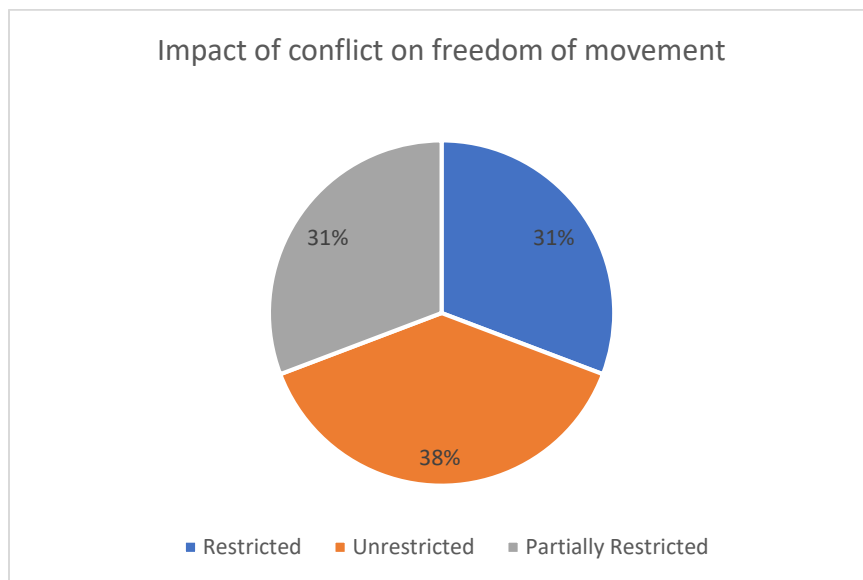


Figure 6: Migrant’s freedom of movement was reported to have been negatively affected by the ongoing conflict at 69% of the locations assessed.

This continued restricted freedom of movement due to the armed conflict limits migrants’ options for evacuation and movement to safer locations, and therefore increases their vulnerability. In addition, for labor migrants working on daily wages the overall decline reported in the number of jobs available, as well as lack of access to markets and food, has further exacerbated their situation in the assessed areas.



SUMMARY FINDINGS PER LOCATION:

The summary of findings of the rapid assessment are presented below per location:

ABUSLIEM

The municipality of Abusliem was reported to be relatively safe due to its distance from the frontlines of the ongoing armed conflict. However, the situation of the migrants present in the municipality was determined to be in stress due to a combination of factors that were affecting them negatively.

The number of casual labor work opportunities available to migrants was reported to have decreased, while inflation has affected the prices of everyday commodities. The freedom of movement and access to food markets for migrants located in Abusliem was reported as unaffected by the conflict.

AIN ZARA

The central parts of the municipality of Ain Zara were partially and indirectly affected by the ongoing clashes. However, some areas of the municipality (assessed and elaborated separately below) were directly affected due to their close proximity to the ongoing armed conflict.

In center of Ain Zara, a reduction in the work opportunities was reported, however migrants were still reported to be going to work recruitment points every day. They were also reported to be able to access grocery stores and supermarkets for purchasing food and daily use items.

Three other locations in the vicinity of Ain Zara (Khallat al Furjan, Salah Eddin, and Wadi al Rabi) were directly affected by the ongoing armed conflict and assessed separately.

KHALLAT AL FURJAN

Khallat al Furjan was again reported to be the worst affected location assessed. Reports of clashes in close proximity to the assessed area were received and based on the field observations it was reported that many migrants had left the area since the onset of the conflict. The work recruitment points where migrants gather during the day in search of casual labor opportunities were all observed to be empty and abandoned. Grocery stores and supermarkets in Khallat al Furjan were reported to be closed at the time of the assessment.

SALAH EDDIN

A significant proportion of the urban migrants were assessed to have left the neighborhood of Salah Eddin since the onset of the armed conflict and were reported to have displaced to the municipalities of Tripoli Center, Suq Aljumaa, Tajorua, and Janzour. Fear of their houses being targeted via aerial bombing or shelling and lack of work opportunities were reported as the reasons for migrants leaving. The work recruitment points in the locations assessed were reported empty due to the ongoing clashes in close proximity to the area, and markets were observed to be closed.

WADI AL RABI

Wadi Al Rabi was assessed to be an active site of armed conflict, and migrants were reported to have abandoned the location and moved to safer locations either within Ain Zara, or Tajoura.

AL AZIZIYA

The majority of migrants from Al Aziziya municipality were reported to have left the municipality and relocated to safer locations. Reports on a small number of migrants staying in relatively safer locations within Al Aziziya were also received, while widespread market closure was reported.

HAI ALANDALUS

The municipality of Hai Alandalus was assessed to be less affected by the ongoing armed conflict. Migrants were reported as arriving from neighboring areas and were reported to be able to safely access work recruitment points. Their access to markets to purchase required food and non-food items was reported to be the same as prior to the crisis. Freedom of movement for migrants was reported to be not affected by the conflict.

JANZOUR

Migrants affected by the ongoing clashes in the South of Tripoli were reported to be moving to the municipality of Janzour, since it was considered to be relatively safe compared to other locations. Migrants' freedom of movement was reported to be unaffected, and migrants were observed frequenting work recruitment points. The supermarket and grocery stores were reported to be open, and no obstacles to migrants' access to food was reported. However, a noticeable increase in the prices of food and non-food items has affected the migrant's ability to provide for their own and their families' needs.

QASR BIN GHASHIR

During the previous two rounds of assessments Qasr Bin Ghahir was reported to be one of the worst affected municipalities. Migrants in the municipality are reported to be negatively affected by the deterioration in the security situation. However, an increasing number of migrants was reported to be present at work recruitment points during the assessment, in contrast to the previous assessments when the work recruitment points were reported to be completely empty. Yet, the number of work opportunities was reported to be very limited for migrants compared to pre-crisis levels. Grocery stores and supermarkets were reported to have resumed functioning and most migrants were reportedly able to access needed commodities, including food and non-food items.

SUQ ALJUMAA

The situation of urban migrants in Suq Aljumaa municipality was reported to be relatively stable and improving since the beginning of the ongoing armed conflict. Migrants were reported to not have been directly affected by the clashes and were reportedly able to go to their work at the time of the assessment. Work opportunities for migrants were reported to be available, and their access to markets was unrestricted. Migrants were also reported to have considerable freedom

of movement and were reportedly able to access areas outside Suq Aljumaa as well, especially the western parts of Tripoli.

SWANI BIN ADAM

The majority of migrants were reported to have left Swani Bin Adam since the onset of armed conflict. Migrants displaced from Swani Bin Adam were also reported to have been displaced to Kremya area, located north of Swani Bin Adam. Those migrants who were reported to have stayed back were unable to move safely within the municipality and did not have access to the few markets that were reported to be open.

TAJOURA

Geographical variation in the situation of urban migrants in Tajoura municipality was observed, and the municipality overall was assessed to be partially affected by the ongoing armed conflict. In the areas of Alwadi Algharbi, and Alwadi Asharqui migrants were reported to have evacuated and displaced to other locations such as the center of Tajoura municipality. However, even those safer locations were reported to not have adequate job opportunities available.

In the rest of Tajoura the situation was reported to be stressed, but not much different from pre-crisis levels. Migrants were reported to frequent work recruitment points despite a decline in the number of work opportunities available. Migrants in the central parts of Tajoura were reported to have unrestricted access to grocery stores and supermarkets.

TRIPOLI CENTER

Tripoli Center was reported as unaffected from the ongoing armed conflict. Migrants were reported to be able to safely access work recruitment points, and their access to consumer market and food was reported to be same as the pre-crisis levels. Migrants were still observed to be present at the work recruitment points, and their freedom of movement was reported as unrestricted.