

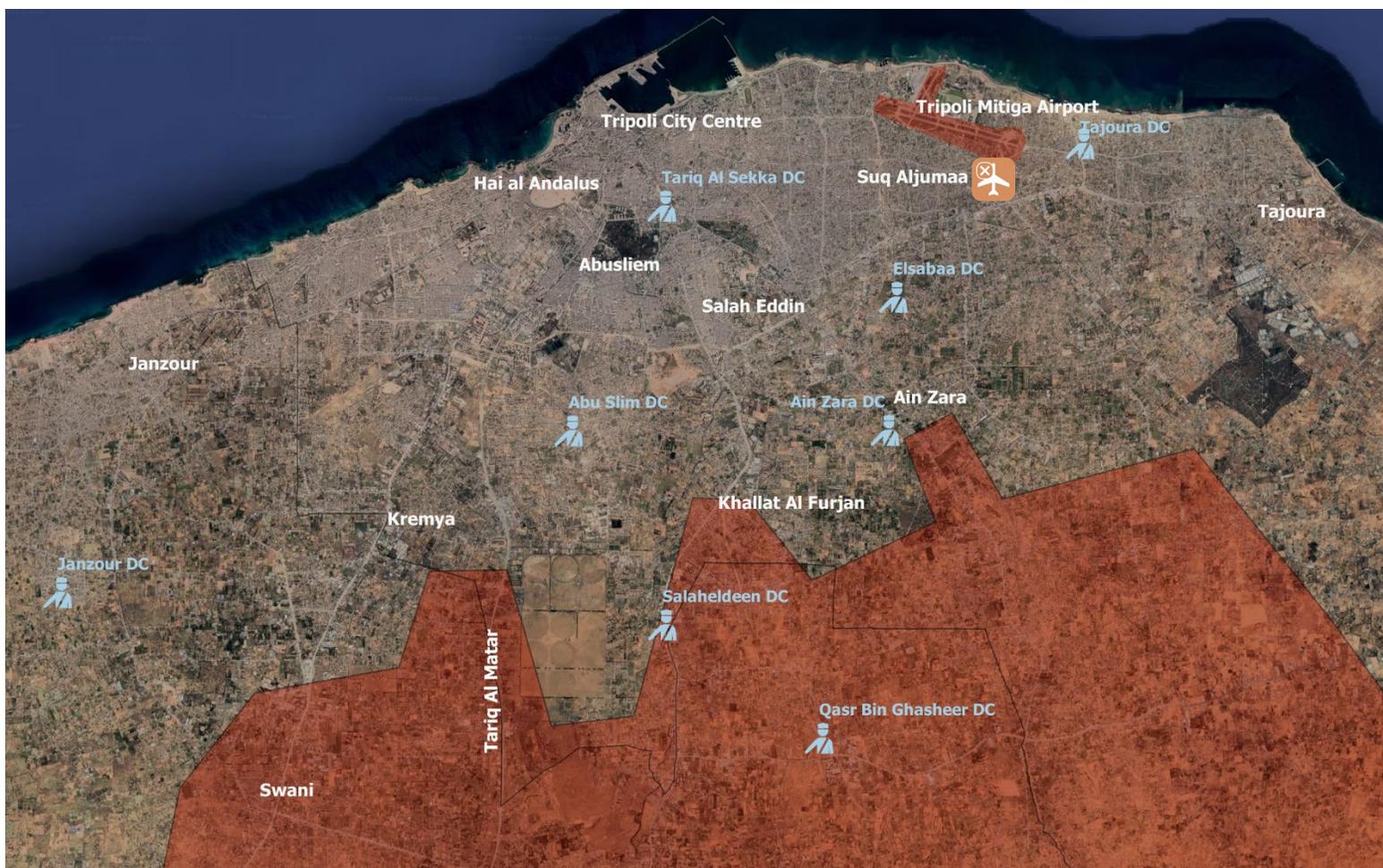
Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 4 April 2019, the number of people affected has significantly increased, with at least 7,780 families (approximately 38,900 individuals) displaced from their homes.

In addition, around 3,332 migrants remain in detention centers in conflict affected areas, and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk. Furthermore, there is a significant population of urban migrants also present in the affected areas. Urban migrants in the context of the ongoing conflict also constitute a particularly vulnerable group and their protection remains a concern.

On 17 April 2019, DTM conducted a rapid assessment on the extent to which the on-going conflict has affected the situation of urban migrants in the areas of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Hai Al Andalus, Al Dribi, Khallat Alforjan, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Salah Eddine, Suq Aljumaa, and Tajoura. The rapid assessment gathered information along a set of proxy indicators via key informant interviews. The proxy indicators chosen were identified to determine the impact of armed conflict on the migrant's safety in the areas assessed; freedom of movement; access to jobs, consumer markets, and food. This brief situation update presents the key findings of the rapid assessment.

LOCATIONS COVERED:

ABUSLIEM,
 AIN ZARA,
 KHALLAT AL FURJAN,
 SALAH EDDIN,
 HAI AL ANDALUS,
 AI DRIBI,
 QASR BIN GHASHIR,
 SUQ ALJUMAA,
 TAJOURA,



 In proximity to conflict-affected area (indicative only) as of 17 April 2019

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.

*The term 'urban migrants' in this report refers to migrants (non-Libyan citizens) outside the detention centers.

OVERVIEW

The impact of on-going conflict on the urban migrant's situation was determined to be area specific. It was confirmed, much as for the Libyan conflict affected households, that the adverse impact of conflict on the general situation of urban migrants depended strongly on their distance from the front line. The situation of urban migrants in areas close to the conflict's front-line was observed to have been affected more than the situation of migrants in distant areas.

Area Assessed	Estimated Migrant Stock (Pre-crisis)	Proximity to Active Clashes (estimated in KMs)	Summary Overview	IMPACT LEVEL
Abusliem	51,000	9 km	- Freedom of movement was adversely affected;	Orange
Ain Zara	62,000	10 km	- Freedom of movement was adversely affected; - Migrants cannot safely access work recruitment points.	Orange
Khallat Alforjan		Clashes Reported	- Freedom of movement was severely restricted; - No access to consumer markets and food was possible.	Red
Salah Eddine		7 km	- Freedom of movement was adversely affected; - Limited access to consumer markets and food; - Price hikes reported as a major challenge faced by migrants in obtaining food.	Orange
Hai Al Andalus	7,645	16 km	- Migrants' access to consumer market and food was reported to be same as the pre-crisis levels, however due to lack of work opportunities their purchase power and coping mechanisms were limited.	Yellow
Aldribi (Hai Al Andalus)		12 km	- Migrants' freedom of movement was adversely affected.	Orange
Qasr Bin Ghasheer	6,700	5 km	- Migrants' freedom of movement and safety was severely affected; - Access to consumer markets, food, or work opportunities was not possible.	Red
Suq Aljumaa	4,560	17 km	- Apart from general concerns, no specific impact on migrants' general situation was reported.	Yellow
Tajoura	10,950	14 km	- Migrants' freedom of movement was partially affected; - Local variation in terms of conflicts' effect on migrants' situation was reported.	Orange

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, and ■ yellow implies Stressed.

Overall, while the general situation of migrants in all locations was determined to be affected by the armed conflict to varying extents, at 67% of the locations assessed key informants reported that migrants' freedom of movement was adversely affected by the ongoing armed conflict.

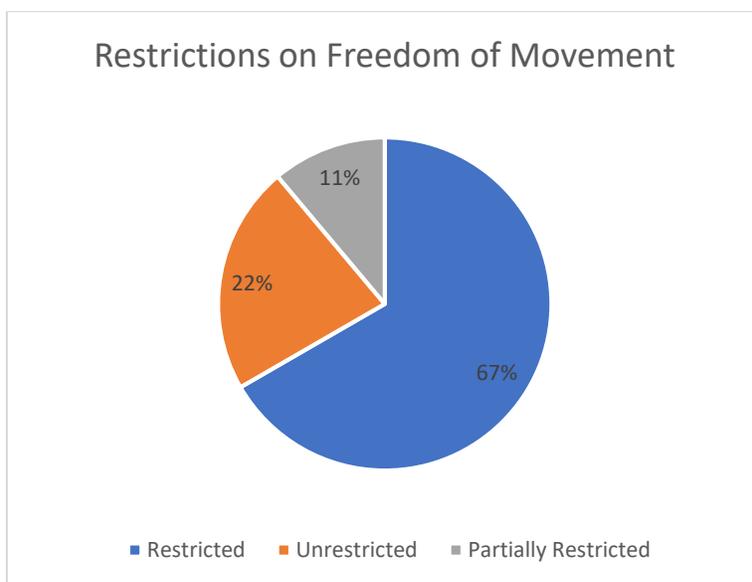


Figure 1: Migrant’s freedom of movement was reported to have been restricted at 67% of the locations assessed.

This restricted freedom of movement for migrants without the usual access to the means of transportation further limits their options for evacuation and movement to safer locations, while increasing their vulnerability. In addition, an overall decline in the number of jobs available, as well as lack of access to markets and food, has further exacerbated the situation of urban migrants in the areas assessed.

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

ABUSLIEM

Due to the indirect impact of the ongoing conflict a decrease in the job opportunities available to urban migrants was reported in Abusliem. However, migrants were reported to be frequenting the work recruitment points as usual.

Freedom of movement for migrants was reported to be restricted. It was also reported that migrants were avoiding going to areas for work where they feared being obliged to participate in the ongoing armed conflict.

The consumer markets, including grocery stores and supermarkets, were reported open and no physical barriers to migrants’ access were reported. However, it was reported that the price hikes in the food commodities coupled with the lack of job opportunities for migrants were the restrictive factors in enabling migrants to access food.

AIN ZARA

Several locations of Ain Zara are directly affected by the ongoing armed conflict and several others are in proximity to the clashes. In this context, migrants in central parts of Ain Zara were reported to be unable to safely frequent the work recruitment points. No work opportunities for migrants were reported in or around the city center.

The freedom of movement for migrants was reported to be adversely affected. Due to security concerns migrants were reported to access consumer markets such as grocery stores and supermarkets via secondary routes, and only when they considered the security situation to be relatively stable.



KHALLAT AL FURJAN

Khallat al Furjan, within Ain Zara baladiya, was reported to be the worst affected overall location assessed. Reports of clashes in close proximity to the assessed location were also received. The overall situation of the migrants in this location was noticeably affected by the armed conflict, and most of the migrants were reported to have left the area. Those migrants reported to have stayed back in Khallat al Furjan were staying in their houses. The consumer markets were reported to be closed at the time of the assessment, and access to food was reported as a challenge.

SALAH EDDIN

The general situation of migrants in Salah Eddine was reported as critical. The work recruitment points in the locations assessed were reported empty due to the ongoing clashes in close proximity to the area. Migrants were reported to not feel safe even at their residences. Most of the migrants were reported to lack documentation, and possess inadequate Arabic skills.

Because of the lack of access to cash, reported closure of many consumer markets at the time of the assessment, and the increasing commodity prices, migrants in Salah Eddine were also reported to lack access to food.

HAI AL ANDALUS

The situation of migrants in Hai Al Andalus was assessed to be stressed. Labor work opportunities available in Hai Al Andalus were reported to have been affected by the ongoing clashes as it was reported that migrants looking for work on daily wages might end up spending a whole week before finding work. 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. Freedom of movement for migrants was reported as unrestricted.

AL DRIBI (HAI AL ANDALUS)

The locality of Al Dribi in the municipality of Hai Al Andalus was also assessed. The location is at an estimated 12 kilometers from the ongoing clashes and no direct impact of the armed conflict on the migrants' situation was reported at the time of assessment. Migrants were reported to be able to work and access the markets. However, migrants' freedom of movement was reported to have been adversely affected due to the overall deterioration in the security situation of the municipality.

QASR BIN GHASHIR

Due to severe deterioration in the security situation, and close proximity to the ongoing clashes Qasr Bin Ghashir was assessed to be the worst affected municipality. The work recruitment points were reported to be empty, and no work opportunities were reported to be available to migrants.

A majority of the migrants were reported to have left the Qasr Bin Ghashir municipality at the beginning of the clashes and were reported as displaced to the neighboring cities. Those who couldn't leave were reported to be staying inside because of the ongoing clashes reported at the time of the assessment. A large proportion of grocery stores and supermarkets were reported to be closed and migrants were reported to lack adequate food supplies.



SUQ ALJUMAA

The situation of urban migrants in Suq Aljumaa municipality was reported to be relatively stable. The migrants were reported to not have been directly affected by the clashes and were reported to be able to go to their work at the time of the assessment. Work opportunities for migrants were reported to be still available, and their access to consumer markets, food and freedom of movement were reported as unrestricted.

TAJOURA

Geographical variation in the situation of urban migrants in Tajoura municipality was observed. In the southern parts of Tajoura the situation of urban migrants was reported to be directly affected by the clashes, especially in the areas of Wadi Rabie and parts of Alwadi Asharqui, where armed clashes were reported to have taken place in the days preceding the assessment. From these directly conflict affected areas, all migrants were reported to have been displaced to other locations.

In the rest of Tajoura the situation was reported to be stressed, but not much different from the pre-crisis levels. Migrants were reported to still frequent the work recruitment points, and work opportunities were reported to be still available in the northern areas of Tajoura municipality. The migrants were also reported to have access to the grocery stores and supermarkets, and the majority of the markets were reported to be open at the time of the assessment.