



AT LEAST

4,050people displaced
(including 250 migrants)

PRIORITY NEEDS



HEALTH



FOOD



WASH



NFIs

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND DISPLACEMENT

Since the last update of IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) on 08 August 2019, the security situation in Murzuq reportedly remained volatile. DTM identified an additional 330 internally displaced families (approximately 1,650 individuals) since the previous report, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons from Murzuq to at least 760 families (approximately 3,800 individuals) who have been forced to leave their homes due to armed conflict since the beginning of August. Furthermore, around 250 migrants from Niger, Chad and Nigeria were reportedly also displaced from Murzuq.

The majority of IDPs are currently staying with host families and in private accommodation in Sebha, Ubari, Wadi Etba, Al Gatroun, Taraghin and safer neighborhoods in Murzuq, while at least 425 IDPs are currently hosted in seven collective shelters in Wadi Etba. Humanitarian priority needs reported by field observers include medical supplies and health assistance, followed by food, WASH and NFIs (diapers, mattresses, blankets, solar lamps, cleaning materials and hygiene kits). Apart from humanitarian needs for internally displaced persons, the non-displaced host community in Murzuq has also been adversely affected by the ongoing conflict, market closures and impact on public infrastructure and services (please refer to following sections for more details).

MARKETS

Following the escalation of conflict during the first week of August, most local markets in Murzuq City were reported to be closed, including food markets and bakeries leading to shortages of key food items, including bread, rice, pasta, couscous, beans, tuna, tomatoes and vegetable oil. Reportedly, many households were relying on prepositioned food stocks to meet their daily needs as well as commodities purchased on informal markets at substantial price markups.

Given constrained market availability, limited affordability, cash shortages and heavily constrained public services in conjunction with fuel shortages (see next section), households in Murzuq were reported to be increasingly struggling to meet their daily needs. Commuting time to other municipalities with open markets was reported to be up to two hours and constrained by prevailing fuel shortages, intermittent road closures and security concerns.

SERVICES IN MURZUQ



WASH: Public water and sanitation services were reported to be mostly unavailable; the primary source of water was reported to be water wells operating on generator-powered pumps, reportedly leading to severe price increases for water on informal markets.



Infrastructure: Major electricity outages were reported across neighborhoods in Murzuq as well damage to buildings due to armed conflict.



Fuel: Fuel shortages, already reported prior to the escalation of violence, were reportedly further exacerbated by the current crisis as well as increased demand due to limited public service provision.



Education: Schools were reported to be closed in the first week of August.



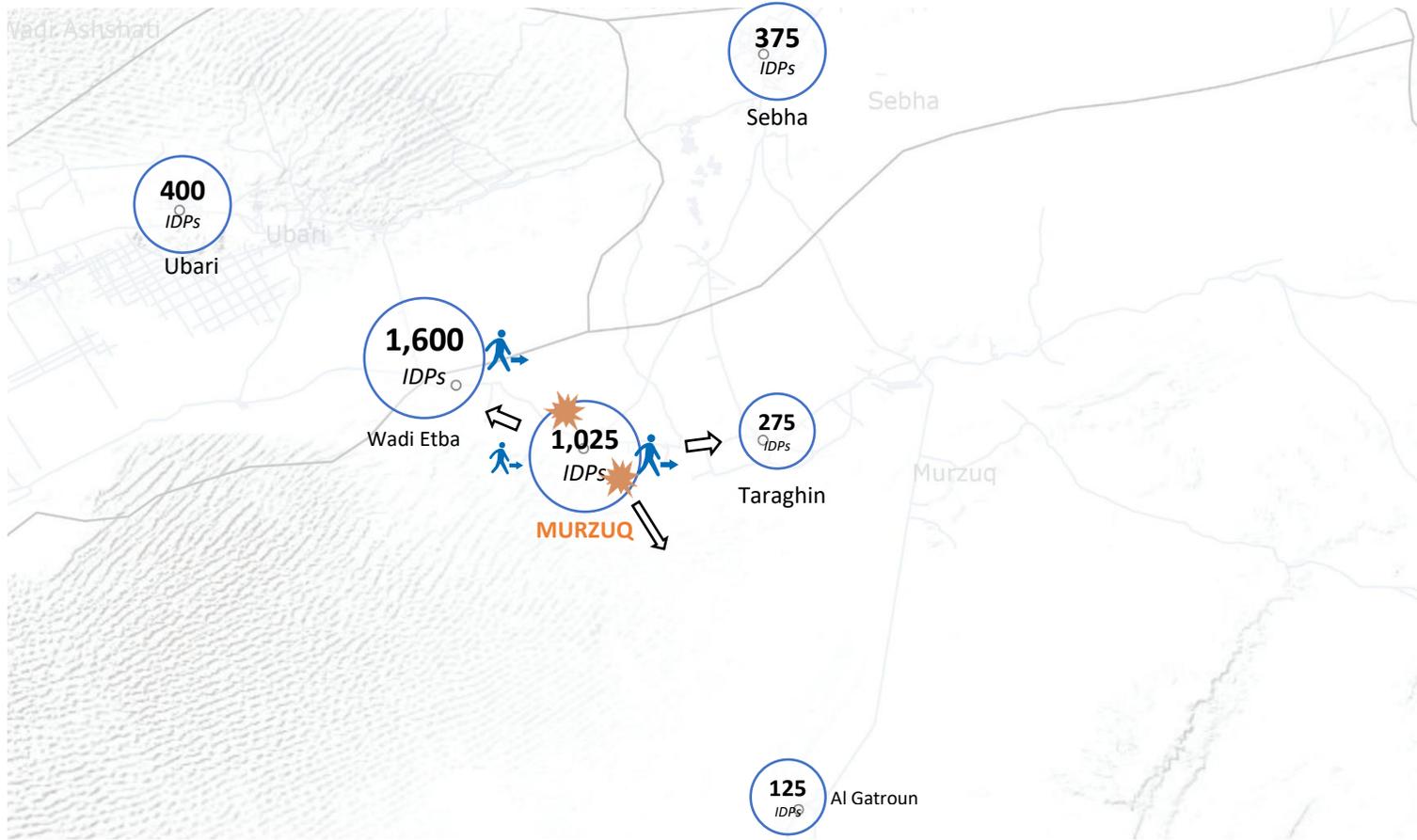
Health: Health services were reported to be severely constrained in Murzuq, both in terms of availability of medical supplies for chronic diseases as well as medical assistance for acute cases.



Access: The primary road connection between Sebha and Murzuq was reported to be closed. According to field observers, roads between Murzuq and Wadi Etba remained accessible, with possibility of onward transport from Wadi Etba to Ubari and Sebha.

Information on markets, public services and infrastructure in Murzuq were collected by DTM through interviews with 11 key informants between 08 and 11 August 2019. 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.

DISPLACEMENT LOCATIONS



-  1,025 IDPs displaced within Murzuq
-  1,600 IDPs displaced to Wadi Etba
-  375 IDPs displaced to Sebha
-  125 IDPs displaced to Al Gatroun
-  275 IDPs displaced to Targheen
-  400 IDPs displaced to Ubari

 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)  Mantika  0 50 100 Kilometers

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.