



AT LEAST

5,430

people displaced

(including 450 migrants)

5,075 displaced from Ghat

355 displaced from Murzuq



60%

Female



40%

Male

Including



54%

Children

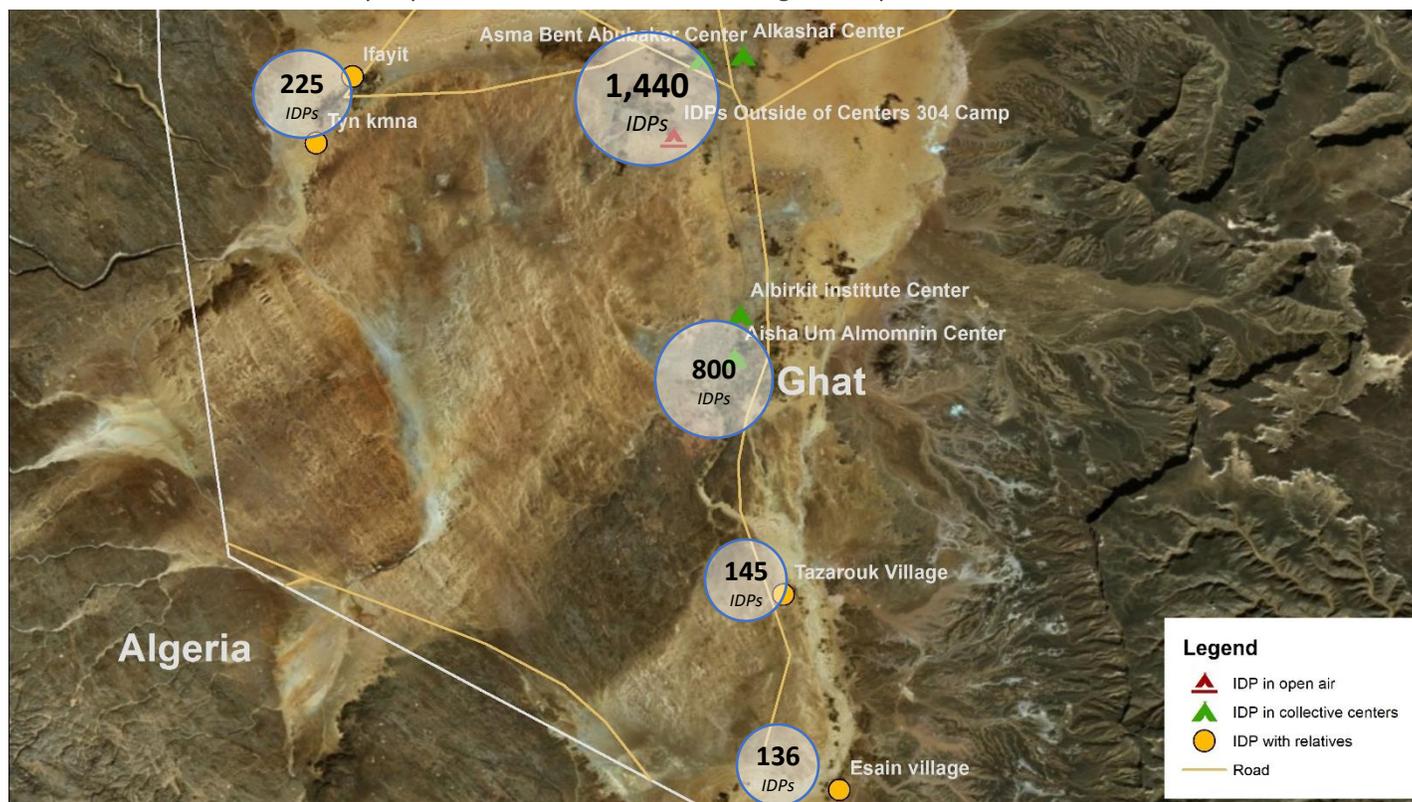
Based on profiling
of over 420 IDP families in
collective shelters

Following heavy rainfall in early June, Ghat and surrounding areas were heavily affected by floods, with water levels reaching up to two meters in affected areas. Subsequently, over 5,075 people were displaced from flood-impacted areas, including around 450 migrants from Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritania and Sudan.

Over 1,850 IDPs, accounting for one third of the population displaced from Ghat, are currently sheltered in collective shelters in Ghat and Ubari, with the remaining IDPs staying with host families and in open areas in the desert outside Ghat. Reported priority needs include Food, Health, Water and NFIs (mattresses, blankets and hygiene kits). Additionally, those staying in open areas outside Ghat are reported to be also in urgent need of shelter and WASH services. Although water levels gradually receded, damage to homes and infrastructure in Ghat remains substantial, please refer to the second page of this report for more details.

In an unrelated incident, at least 355 individuals from Murzuq were displaced from their homes between 15 and 17 June 2019 due to deterioration of the security situation. Reportedly, most IDPs from Murzuq are currently sheltered in private accommodation in Wadi Etba, Adlim and Sebha.

Primary displacement locations of IDPs and migrants displaced due to Ghat floods



Other displacement locations: Ubari (400 individuals), Tahala (1180 individuals), Alouinat (750 individuals)

SERVICE AVAILABILITY IN GHAT



WASH: Water services were reported to be partially available, with some neighborhoods reporting significant water shortages. Availability of sanitation and cleaning services was reported to be very limited.



Infrastructure: Although roads were reported to be open for the delivery of goods, infrastructure inside Ghat has been adversely affected by the floods. Apart from damage to roads and buildings, the electricity grid as well as telecommunication infrastructure were heavily affected, leading to frequent outages.



Photo: IOM, June 2019. IOM Emergency tracking team surveying flood affected-area.



Education: Schools and education services were reported to have been detrimentally affected by the floods, both due to damage to buildings as well as some facilities used to shelter IDPs.



Health: Health services were reported to severely constrained due to health facilities affected by floods, including Ghat hospital. Reportedly, IDPs displaced to areas outside Ghat are also constrained in their ability to reach health facilities due to distances exceeding 5 kilometers to the closest facility. Availability of medical supplies on markets was reported to be very limited, including unavailability of medicine for chronic diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressures.



NFIs: Availability and affordability of NFIs, including blankets and pillows, clothing, solar lamps, fuel for cooking, mattresses, cooking utensils, diapers and milk for infants, hygiene and dignity kits, was negatively affected due to the crisis and increased demand; however, key informants indicated that if road access to Ghat remains unimpeded gradual improvements are expected over the coming weeks.



Photos: IOM, June 2019. IOM Emergency tracking team visiting IDP families in Ghat and surrounding areas.