

# Northeastern Libya Floods 2023

## Multi-Thematic Rapid Needs Assessment (MTRNA)

September 2023

### Baladiya of DERNA

#### KEY MESSAGES

- A high level of building damage was reported in the Baladiya of Derna, with **almost half of the muhallas reporting very severe building damage** (more than 50% of buildings unstable due to damage / destruction). **In one quarter of the muhallas, more than 10% of the houses were reported to be still flooded.**
- The first reported priority needs were related to shelter, food and water.** The most important shelter need was cash for rent, while the most important NFIs needed were clothing, bedding, blankets, cooking fuel and cooking utensils.
- In almost all muhallas of the Derna Baladiya Key Informants reported the presence of displaced persons, mostly staying at collective shelters in public buildings, or with friends or relatives.
- The floods caused direct damage on water infrastructures in baladiya Derna,** with KIs in 8 out of the 12 assessed muhallas reporting concerns about affected dams, water treatment plants or other water related infrastructure.

**16,705** persons have been displaced\* by the floods in Derna, according to the latest round of [IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\)](#).

**5/13** number of assessed muhallahs where key informants reported that the level of building damage in their muhallah was **"very severe"**.

\* This number does not include persons displaced in Derna's surrounding areas, nor those who have been able to relocate outside of Derna.

#### Reported level of building damage

Percentage building damage in the muhallah as a result of the flood, estimated by key informants

■ No damage 
 ■ Mild 
 ■ Moderate 
 ■ Severe 
 ■ Very severe 
 ■ No data 
 ■ No consensus

#### CONTEXT & RATIONALE

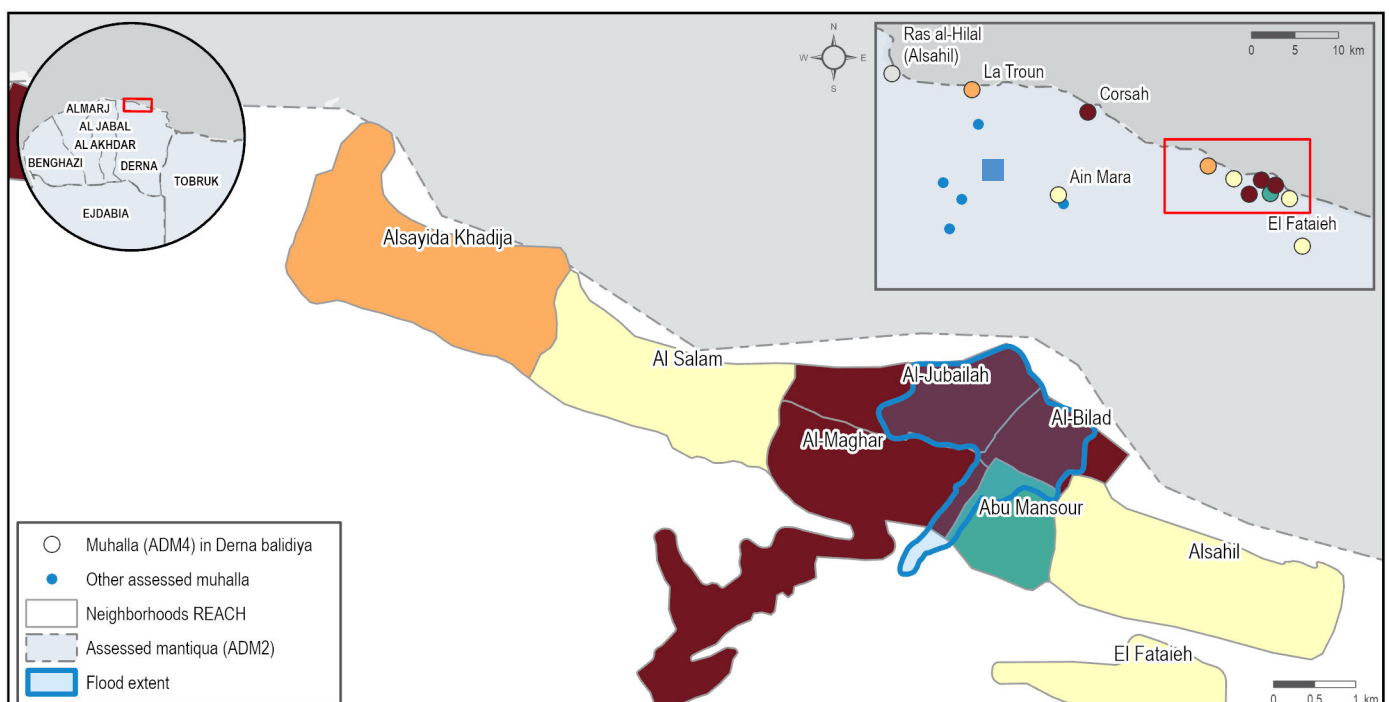
On the 10th of September 2023, medicanne Daniel caused largescale destruction in northeastern Libya, particularly in the city of Derna after two dams broke upstream. Up-to-date post-disaster information on the scope and severity of needs in affected communities is scarce.

#### ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The MRNA is a joint assessment between UN agencies and the Libyan INGO Forum, coordinated by UNDAC, with data collected by 11 partners. It aims to provide an initial snapshot of multisectoral needs of affected communities to inform the international response to the [UN Flash Appeal](#).

The MRNA is based on interviews conducted between 19 and 26 September with key informants (KIs) reporting on the situation in their *muhallah* (admin 4). In total, all 13 muhallahs of the Derna Baladiya were assessed for the MRNA, including all 7 muhallahs in the city of Derna specifically.

This factsheet presents location-specific results from Derna. Responses from multiple KIs in each muhallah were aggregated to obtain a single triangulated response per muhallah. **Results are presented as a number of muhallahs where KIs reported on an indicator. Findings are not generalisable and should be considered indicative only.**






The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

### Most reported main priority needs in the muhallas

(Priority Borda score<sup>1</sup>, borda count: 1st priority gets 3 points, 2nd priority gets 2 points, 3rd priority gets 1 point, counts are then

-  19 Shelter support
-  18 Food
-  6 Water

### Main information needs

(Multiple options allowed)

- 12 How to get food or information about nutrition
- 12 How to get water
- 12 How to get healthcare/medical attention
- 12 How to get shelter/accommodation/shelter materials

The most reported channels through which people would prefer to receive information were **phone call**, **face to face** with a representative of the organisation, and via **social media**.

## SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

**3/13** Number of assessed muhallahs where key informants reported that more than 10% of the houses were still flooded.

### Top 5 most urgent shelter and non-food item needs in the muhalla

SHELTER NEEDS		NFI NEEDS	
Cash for rent	12	Clothing	12
Concrete	9	Bedding (sheets, pillows)	12
Electrical items	8	Blankets	12
Doors/doorframes	8	Cooking fuel	12
Roofing materials	8	Cooking utensils	12

### Main challenges to access non-food items (NFIs) in the muhallas

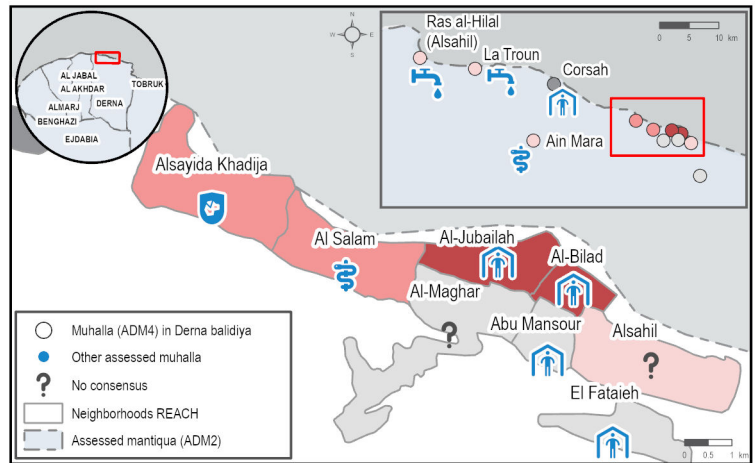
(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 12/13 NFIs have become more expensive
- 12/13 Some essential NFIs are no longer available in their markets
- 12/13 Some markets that sold NFIs have stopped functioning

## POPULATION MOBILITY

### Population having left the muhallah

Reported proportion of the population who have left the muhallah as a result of the flooding, as estimated by key informants



1-10% 11-25% 51-75% No consensus

### Displacement locations inside muhallas

In those muhallahs where the presence of displaced persons was reported, the main reported locations of displaced populations inside the muhalla (number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 12/13 Collective shelter in a public building
- 12/13 Hosted by friends and/or relatives
- 6/13 Temporary shelter provided by (I)NGO

### Main challenges faced by people in displacement sites

**11/13** Number of assessed muhallahs where key informants reported the presence of internally displaced persons.

In those muhallahs, the main reported challenges in displacement sites (number of muhallas, multiple options allowed):

- 10 Shelters are too small
- 9 Insufficient number of shelters / Lack of privacy inside the shelter / Structure is damaged / Lack of lightning / Lack of heating (colder climates)

## FUNCTIONALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

### Reported functionality of key infrastructure after the floods

	Not functional	Irregular/ Partially functional	NC
CELL NETWORK	0	13	0
ELECTRICITY	1	12	0
INTERNET	0	12	1
RADIO	1	10	2

1. The Borda score is a ranked voting method that assigns points to candidates based on their position in a voter's preference order, with more points given to higher-ranked candidates, and the candidate with the highest total score wins.

## WATER, SANITATION, & HYGIENE

### Most reported main sources of drinking water since the floods

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

Water seller/kiosk	12
Tanker trucks	10
Bottled water, water sachets	10

The floods caused direct damage on water infrastructures in baladiya Derna, with KIs in 8 out of the 13 assessed muhallas reporting concerns about affected dams, water treatment plants or other water related infrastructure. It is worth noting that according to the [2022 Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment \(MSNA\)](#), 41% of households in Derna mantika relied on the public network as their first source of drinking water. Following the floods, none of the assessed muhallas in Derna recorded the public network as a source of drinking water. Data suggests that since the floods, households increasingly relied on water seller-kiosks or water trucking to fulfill their water needs.

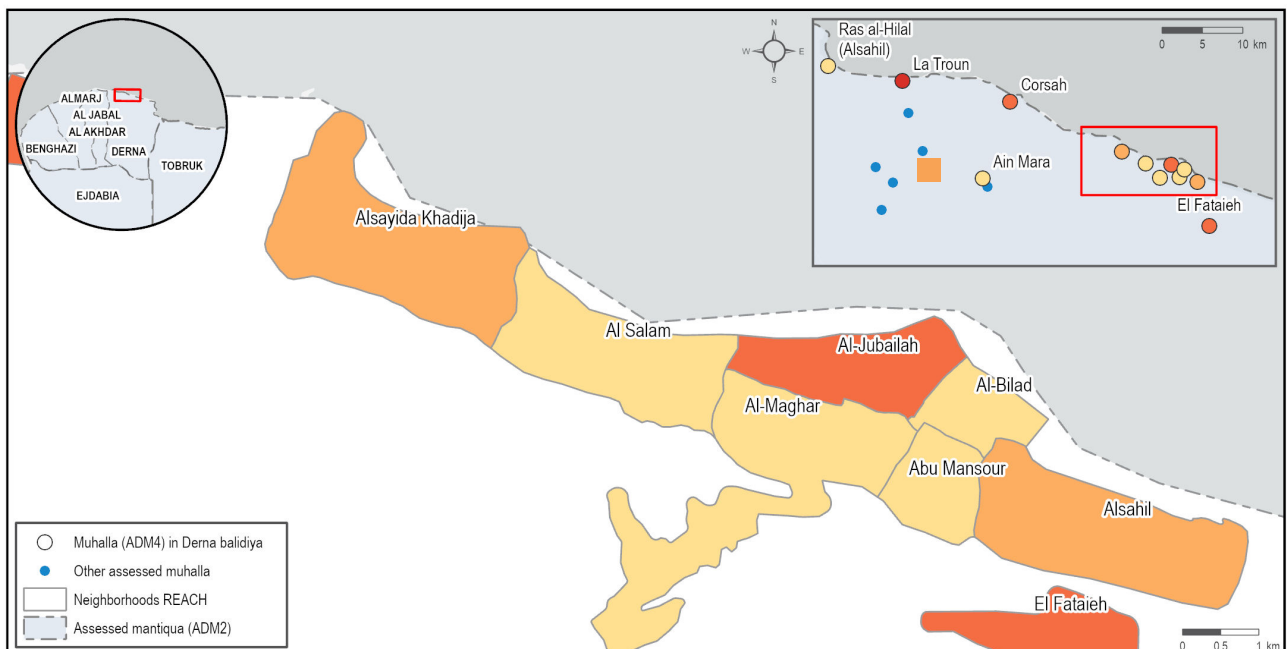
### Main reported challenges to accessing water since the floods

While water seller-kiosks were the most frequently reported source of drinking water in baladiya Derna since the floods, challenges to accessing water were widely linked to these water selling points. Among the top reported difficulties to accessing water, KIs reported the insufficient number of water points in 11/13 assessed muhallas, as well as the water points or selling points being difficult to reach in 9/13 muhallas. Considering that most KIs reported that the population of Derna relied on paid water (through water selling points, water trucking...), it is worth noting that this could add financial pressure on households. Indeed, the unaffordability of water was reported as an issue to accessing water in 8 of the assessed muhallas.

### Short-term access to sufficient drinking water.

Muhallahs reported to be without access to sufficient drinking water for the next 2-4 weeks following data collection.

■ <25% ■ 25-49% ■ 50-74% ■ 75-100% ■ Not sure ■ No data



### Most reported challenges to accessing sanitation since the floods

In the muhallas of Al-Jubailah, Corsah, La Troun, and Al-Maghar, KIs reported that over 75% of the population had no access to functioning sanitation facilities, while in Abu Mansour, open defecation was reported among the top three most common type of sanitation in the muhallas. Poor access to sanitation facilities [increases the risk of disease outbreaks](#). When accessing sanitation, KIs in all assessed muhallas mentioned the lack of cleaning materials and overcrowding as top issues in latrines or toilets. Additionally, KIs in 10 muhallas reported that sanitation facilities were not functioning or full.

## FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

### Impacts on access to food

In the muhallas of Al-Jubailah, Corsah, Al-Maghar, Alsahil and El Fataieh KIs reported that over 75% of the population did not have access to sufficient food for the next two to four weeks following data collection. Humanitarian assistance and purchasing from market-stores were reported to be among the most common sources of food for people in all assessed muhallas. However, food markets have been heavily affected by the floods in baladiya Derna. Indeed, KIs in all assessed muhallas reported that prices have increased while the quantity of food available in markets has decreased. In 7 muhallas, KIs indicated that some markets have stopped

### Most reported challenges people face in accessing healthcare

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 12 Lack of medicine available / Insufficient number of health facilities to deal with caseloads / Physical or logistical challenges to accessing health facilities
- 11 Insufficient number of health workers / Lack of financial resources to access health services / Lack of medical equipment
- 10 Lack of information on operational health services and centers

### Most reported urgent healthcare needs in the muhalla

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 12 Antenatal care / childbirth care
- 12 Treatment for chronic disease
- 12 Routine vaccinations
- 11 Access to mental health and psychological support
- 11 Emergency care
- 11 Surgical services
- 11 Handling of corpses
- 11 Malnutrition treatment
- 11 Pediatric consultations

The floods' impact on the environment have generated public health concerns in Derna baladiya. Most of the reported issues are related to the presence of stagnant water throughout all assessed muhallas. [Stagnant water is responsible for the spread of insects which may foster the spread of diseases.](#) Additionally, KIs in most assessed muhallas (11/13) reported the use of contaminated water sources as an environmental risk, which is likely to expose people to water-borne diseases. Diarrhea cases related to water-borne illnesses can have a severe impact on the nutrition conditions of vulnerable groups, such as children under 5 years old. Malnutrition treatments were precisely cited among the most common health needs in 11 of the assessed muhallas.

### Reported changes in the quality of water, soil, or air since the floods

as observed by key informants

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 12 Unusual taste or discoloration of water
- 10 Change in the color or texture of soil
- 10 Strong or foul odor in the air
- 10 Unusual turbidity or cloudiness in water bodies



### Reported impact on school-aged children

Most reported ways in which the medicane has impacted school-aged children in the muhallas, according to key informants (number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 12 Some children experience signs of psychological distress related to the flood
- 11 Children are out of school as the infrastructure is damaged or schools have been repurposed after the floods
- 11 Children cannot access education as teachers are unavailable
- 11 WASH infrastructure in school has been severely damaged



### Reported environmental risks in affected muhallas

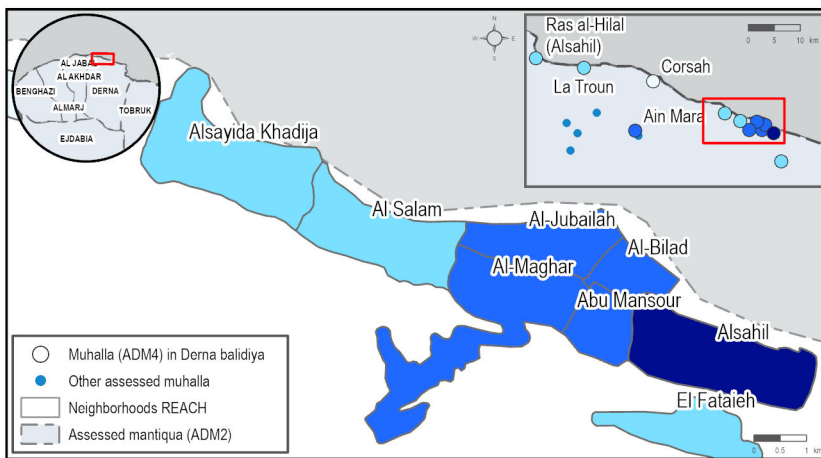
(as observed by key informants, number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 12 Increase of stagnating bodies of water
- 11 Use of contaminated water sources
- 10 Exposure to dead bodies of animals
- 7 Livestock or animal feces in public areas in the community

## ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

### Areas (muhallas) covered by number of KI interviews

1-2 3-10 11-17 18-23



## METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Joint Inter-Agency Multi-Thematic Multisector Rapid Needs Assessment (MTRNA) is based on quantitative interviews with KIs reporting on the situation in their muhallah.

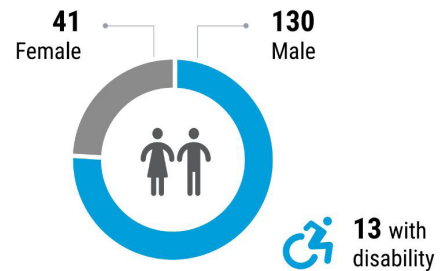
Muhallahs were purposefully sampled for data collection based on satellite-detected flood-affected areas and reports from teams on the disaster-affected area. Data collection targeted at least 3 KIs per muhallah, whose responses to each question were aggregated to obtain a single triangulated response per muhallah. When there was no consensus between a majority of KIs, responses were coded as “No consensus” (NC). For single-choice questions, responses of different KIs reporting on the

same district were aggregated by mode (most frequent response). For example, if for a given question 1 KI responds “no” and 2 KIs respond “yes”, the aggregated response for the muhallah is “yes”. For select multiple, all KI responses are retained in the aggregated results.

Results are presented as number of muhallahs where KIs reported X (X being the aggregated muhallah-level result as described above). **Results reflect the views of KIs and are indicative only.** Due to the key informant approach, **results cannot be disaggregated by gender, age, or disability status of the respondent.** For more information, see “Note on KI profiles”.

## KI PROFILES DERNA

**171** key informants were interviewed, covering 13/13 muhallahs in Derna.



27 NGO workers	1 0-18 years old
24 Health professionals	20 19-24
23 Teachers	77 25-44
15 Community leaders	48 45-60
8 Engineers	11 61-75
7 Leaders of local organisations	1 76+
2 Religious leaders	13 N/A
65 Other	

**Note on KI profiles:** The MTRNA represents a joint initial rapid assessment providing a broad and indicative picture of needs in the first phase of an emergency. It is based on KI reports at district-level, with limited control over sampling, and by nature does not aim to provide granular data disaggregated for specific groups. Variations in responses from different KI profiles are indicative only. For a more detailed understanding of the needs of specific groups (including women, persons with disabilities, etc.) to inform subsequent phases of the emergency, in-depth representative sectoral or thematic assessments are required.

### Data collection partners (entire MTRNA):



### Technical support:



### In partnership with:



### Analysis by:

