

Northeastern Libya Floods 2023

Multi-Thematic Rapid Needs Assessment (MTRNA)

September 2023

Baladiya of ALBAYDA

KEY MESSAGES

- A high level of building damage was reported in the Baladiya of Albayda, with **almost half of the assessed muhallas reporting severe (26-50% of buildings unstable due to damage / destruction) or very severe (more than 50% of buildings unstable) damage**. In two thirds of the muhallas, more than 10% of the houses were reported to be still flooded.
- The **first reported priority needs were related to shelter, health and water**. The most important shelter need was cash for rent, while the most important NFIs needed were bedding, mattresses and sleeping bags.
- In **almost all muhallas of the Derna Baladiya Key Informants reported the presence of displaced persons**, mostly hosted by friends or relatives or staying at collective shelters in public buildings.

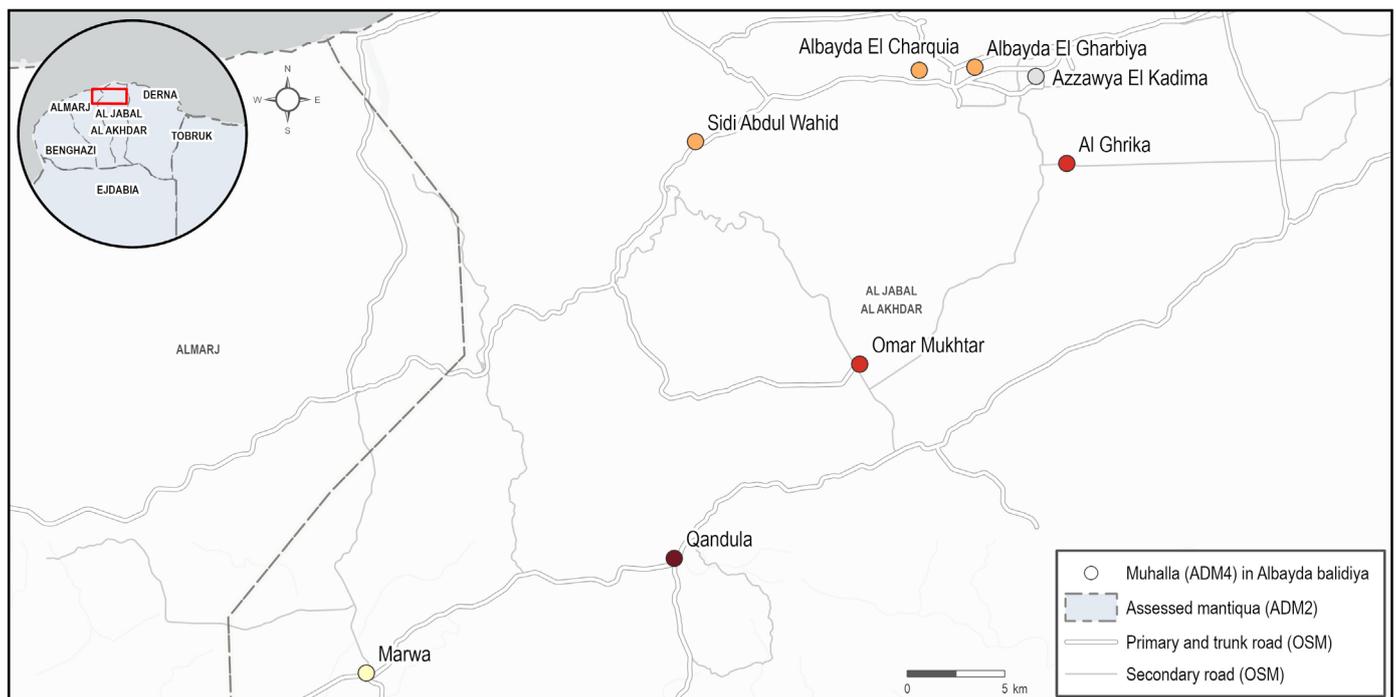
4,850 persons have been displaced by the floods in Albayda, according to the latest round of [IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM).

4/9 number of assessed muhallahs where key informants reported that the level of building damage in their muhallah was **"severe" or "very severe"**.

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, 9 of the total 16 muhallahs of the Albayda Baladiya were assessed for the MRNA.

This factsheet presents location-specific results from Albayda. 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.**

PRIORITY NEEDS

Most reported main priority needs in the muhallas

(Priority Borda score¹, borda count: 1st priority gets 3 points, 2nd priority gets 2 points, 3rd priority gets 1 point, counts are then

-  17 Shelter
-  10 Health
-  8 Water

Main information needs

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 7 How to get healthcare/medical attention
- 6 How to get more money, financial support / How to get shelter/accommodation / How to get water materials / How to register for aid / Information about possible return to place of origin

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

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

4/9 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

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Cash for rent | 7 | 7 | Bedding (sheets, pillows) |
| Basic electrical items | 3 | 7 | Mattresses, sleeping bags |
| Windows/window frames | 2 | 6 | Blankets |
| Doors/doorframes | 2 | 6 | Clothing |
| Concrete | 2 | 6 | Water containers |
| Tarpaulin/plastic sheeting | 2 | | |
| Bricks/stone blocks | 2 | | |

SHELTER NEEDS

NFI NEEDS

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

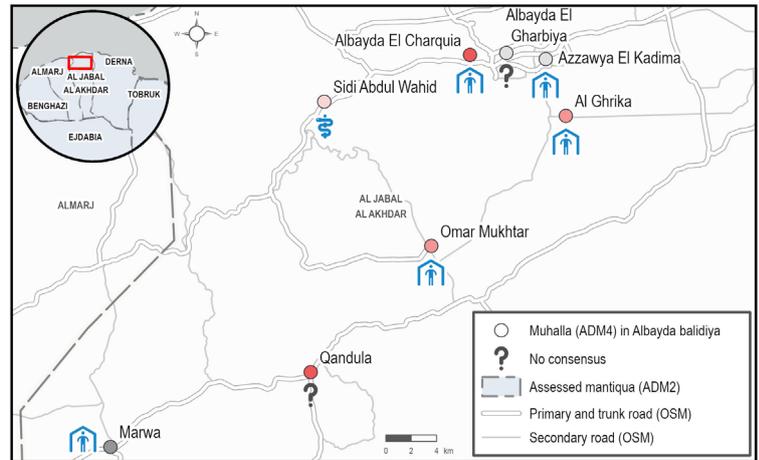
(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 6/9 NFIs have become more expensive / The quantity of NFIs in the markets has decreased
- 5/9 The quality of NFIs available in the market is not adequate
- 4/9 NFI distribution is inadequate / Some essential NFIs are no longer available in the markets/ Storage of NFIs is insufficient

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% ● 26-50% ○ No consensus ● Not sure

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)

- 7/9 Hosted by friends and/or relatives
- 6/9 Collective shelter in a public building
- 5/9 Hotel

Main challenges faced by people in displacement sites

9/9 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):

- 6 Lack of privacy inside the shelter
- 4 Insufficient number of shelters / Structure is damaged / Lack of heating (colder climates) / Cost of accommodation

FUNCTIONALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Reported functionality of key infrastructure after the floods

| | Not functional | Irregular/ Partially functional | NC |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----|
| CELL NETWORK | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| ELECTRICITY | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| INTERNET | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| RADIO | 0 | 9 | 0 |

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 | 7 |
| Private borehole or tubewell / Tanker trucks | 6 |
| Bottled water, water sachets | 5 |

Main reported challenges to accessing water since the floods

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water is too expensive | 7 |
| Water source is damaged due to the event, but still functioning | 5 |
| Don't like the taste or quality of water / Insufficient number of water-selling points / Water points are not functioning or closed | 4 |

Most reported challenges to accessing sanitation since the floods

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

| | |
|---|---|
| Facilities are too crowded | 5 |
| Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic | 4 |
| Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full | 3 |

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Impacts on markets

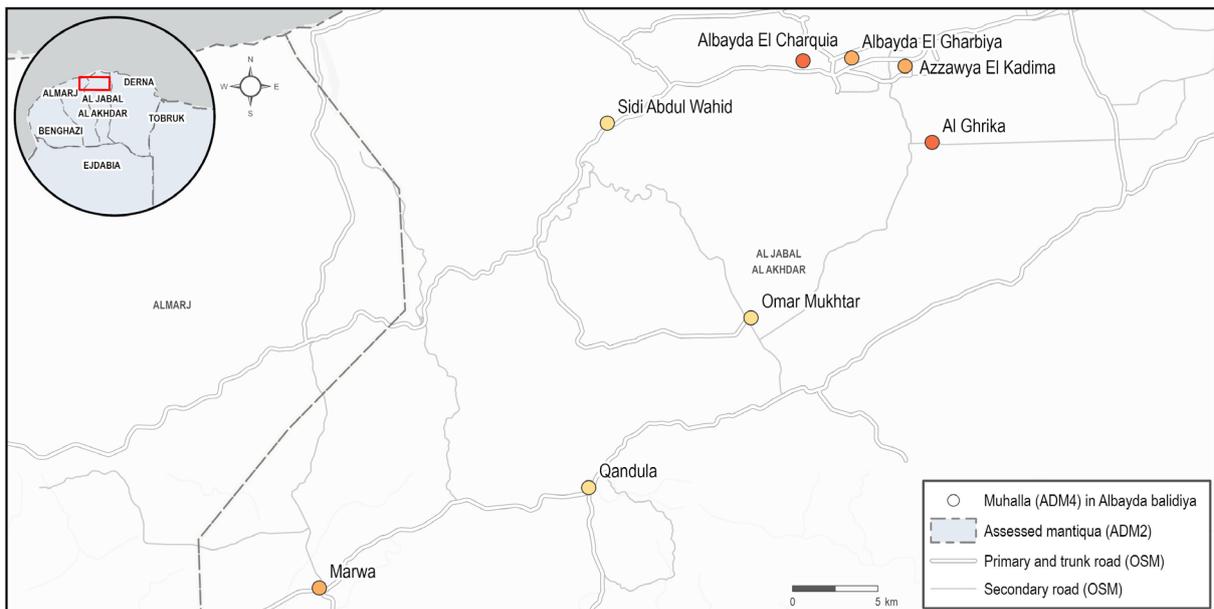
(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

| | |
|---|---|
| The quantity of food in markets has decreased / Some essential food items are no longer available | 6 |
| Prices in markets have increased | 5 |
| The quality of food in markets has decreased / Some markets have stopped functioning | 4 |

Short-term access to sufficient food, drinking water, and functioning sanitation

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

 <25%  25-49%  50-74%



Most reported challenges people face in accessing healthcare

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 8 Lack of medicine available
- 7 Insufficient number of health facilities to deal with caseloads / Lack of medical equipment
- 6 Physical or logistical challenges to accessing health facilities / Insufficient number of health workers /
- 5 Lack of financial resources to access health services / Health facilities do not provide needed services and treatments

Most reported urgent healthcare needs in the muhalla

(Number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 5 Emergency care
- 5 Access to mental health and psychological support
- 5 Surgical services
- 5 Provision of assistive devices
- 4 Antenatal care / childbirth care
- 4 Routine vaccinations
- 4 Treatment for acute respiratory diseases
- 4 Malnutrition treatment
- 4 Treatment for chronic disease

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

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

- 7 Strong or foul odor in the air
- 5 Change in the color or texture of soil / Unusual taste or discoloration of water / Unusual turbidity or cloudiness in water bodies
- 4 Increase in dust particles in the air

Reported disaster waste concerns

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

- 8 Improper disposal leading to health risks
- 6 Affecting agricultural lands or crops / Contamination of water bodies from waste / Soil contamination from waste
- 5 Insufficient waste collection and management / Odor or aesthetic impact / Overburdened waste disposal sites



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)

- 7 Children are out of school as the infrastructure is damaged or schools have been repurposed after the floods
- 5 Some children experience signs of psychological distress related to the flood / Children cannot access education as teachers are not available / Some children do not go to school anymore as their family are in precarious situations
- 4 WASH infrastructure in school has been severely damaged



Reported environmental risks in affected muhallas

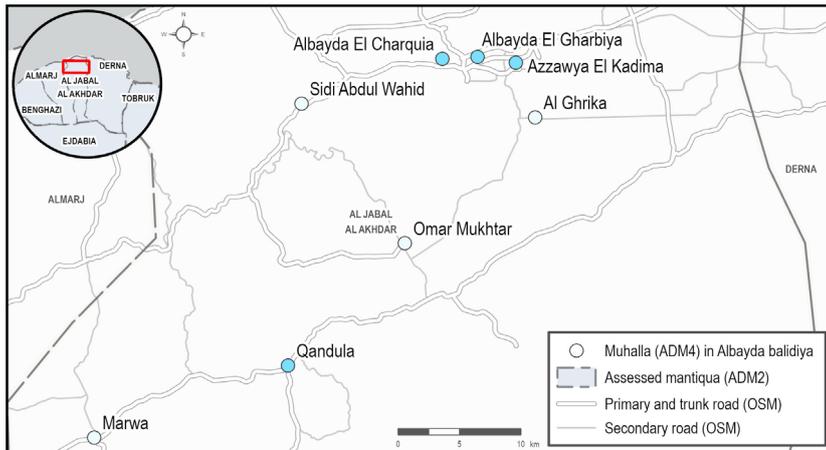
(as observed by key informants, number of muhallas, multiple options allowed)

- 6 Increase of stagnating bodies of water / Use of contaminated water sources
- 5 Exposure to dead bodies of animals
- 3 Livestock or animal feces in public areas in the community
- 2 Livestock or animals occupying same living space as humans

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

Areas (muhallas) covered by number of KI interviews

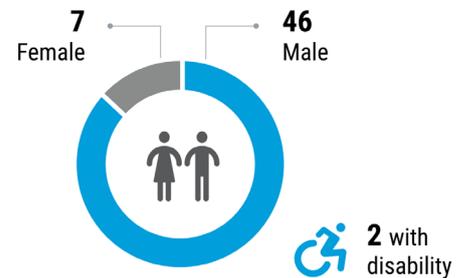
○ 1-2 ● 3-10 ● 11-16



KI PROFILES DERNA

53

key informants were interviewed, covering 9/16 muhallahs in Albayda.



| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| 9 Engineers | 6 19-24 |
| 7 Teachers | 26 25-44 |
| 6 NGO workers | 18 45-60 |
| 6 Health professionals | 2 61-75 |
| 3 Community leaders | 1 N/A |
| 2 Leaders of local organisations | |
| 20 Other | |

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”.

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:

