

IOM LIBYA

IMPACT OF STORM DANIEL

AN UPDATE ON DISPLACEMENT AND NEEDS
FOLLOWING THE FLOODS IN NORTH EASTERN LIBYA

November 2023

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.



To consult all DTM Libya reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and dashboards, please visit:

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KEY FINDINGS



STORM DANIEL UPDATE

IDPs



44,862

IDPs DISPLACED DUE TO THE FLOODS



1,715

MIGRANTS DISPLACED DUE TO THE FLOODS



8,907

HOUSEHOLDS

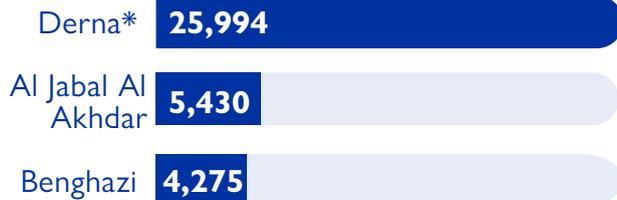


93%

OF IDPs WERE IDENTIFIED IN 18 MUNICIPALITIES (*BALADIYAS*) IN THE NORTHEAST OF LIBYA

LOCATION

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs



*Out of this total, 23,500 IDPs were identified in Derna municipality



52%

OF IDPs LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION



45%

OF IDPs LIVE WITH HOST FAMILIES WITHOUT PAYING RENT

TOP 3 PRIORITY NEEDS AND RELATED MAIN CHALLENGE (for 158 communities)



1. ACCOMMODATION

52% TOO EXPENSIVE



2. HEALTH SERVICES

47% TOO EXPENSIVE



3. FOOD

64% TOO EXPENSIVE

IOM Libya Conducted:



1,481

Interviews with key informants

IN



56

Municipalities out of 100



437

Communities out of 667



Project funded by the European Union

OVERVIEW: NEW DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA AFTER STORM DANIEL

This IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report presents findings on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and return movements as of October 2023, representing the latest data collection exercise of DTM Mobility Tracking in Libya. The data was collected based on key informant interviews with representatives from various divisions within municipality offices, civil society organizations, local crisis committee representatives, IDP and migrant community leaders as well as key informants from education and health facilities, among others. A detailed breakdown of key informants is available in the methodology section at the end of the report.

IMPACT OF STORM DANIEL ON DISPLACEMENT

On 10 September 2023 Storm Daniel hit Libya, leading to substantial rainfall and sudden floods in the northeastern regions and coastal cities, with Derna being the most affected. The subsequent collapse of the Mansour and Derna dams severely compounded the damage suffered across Derna municipality. As of 19 October, 4,345 fatalities were confirmed and approximately 8,500 people are still missing.¹

As of October 2023, DTM Libya estimates **44,862 IDPs** were displaced as a result of the flooding. IDPs are mostly located across Derna, Al Jabal Al Akhdar and Benghazi regions (*mantikas*). The municipalities (*baladiyas*) hosting the highest numbers of IDPs are Derna (**23,500 IDPs**), Benghazi (**3,985 IDPs**) and Albayda (**3,555 IDPs**). A total of **1,715 migrants** were also displaced by the floods as of October 2023.

PRE STORM DANIEL AND EARLY IDP MOBILITY TRACKING

Before Storm Daniel, approximately 2,000 people were identified as displaced in Derna municipality due to past conflict and insecurity, as per the latest DTM IDP report published in August 2023. These IDPs had been displaced within Derna, and the majority (95%) were considered to be on a Solutions Pathway (no displacement related needs) via local integration.²

In the days following the floods, there were an estimated 16,000 displaced individuals within Derna. This number was revised up to 23,500 IDPs when DTM enumerators gained better access to all parts of the municipality and movement between the eastern and western parts of Derna resumed.

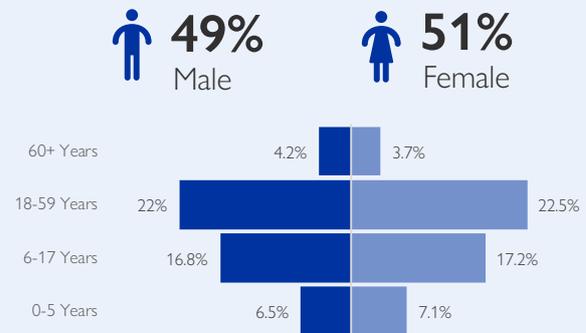
¹ OCHA, 2023. Accessible [here](#).

² IOM Libya, August 2023. Accessible [here](#).

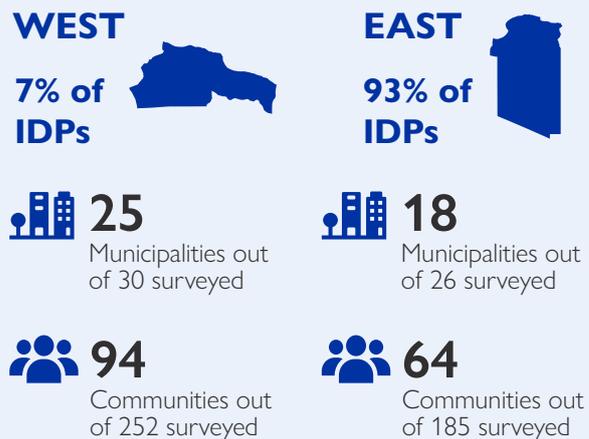
→ IDPs



Demographics (based on a sample of 3,869 IDPs)



Newly displaced flood IDPs identified in 43 municipalities:

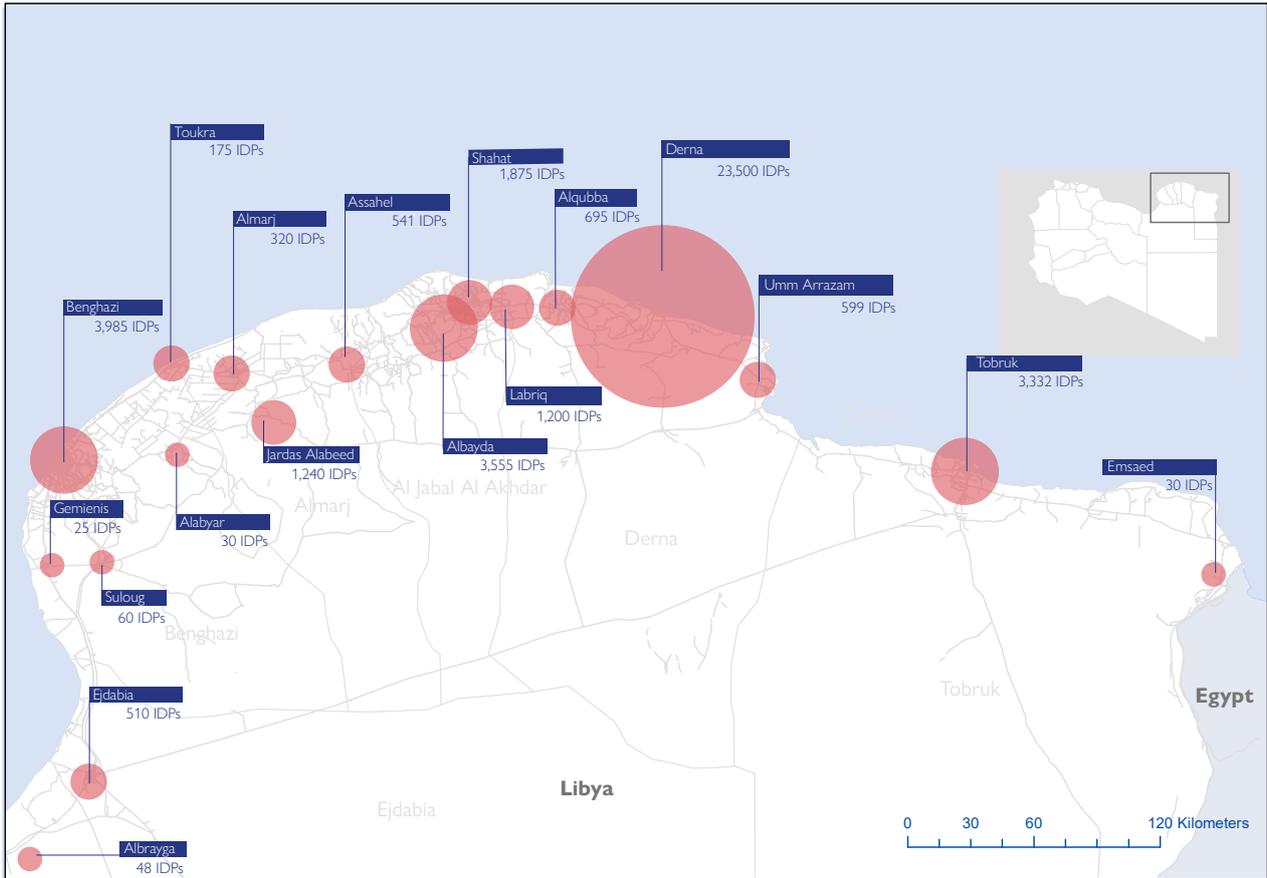


→ MIGRANTS DISPLACED DUE TO FLOODS



IDP LOCATIONS IN EASTERN LIBYA

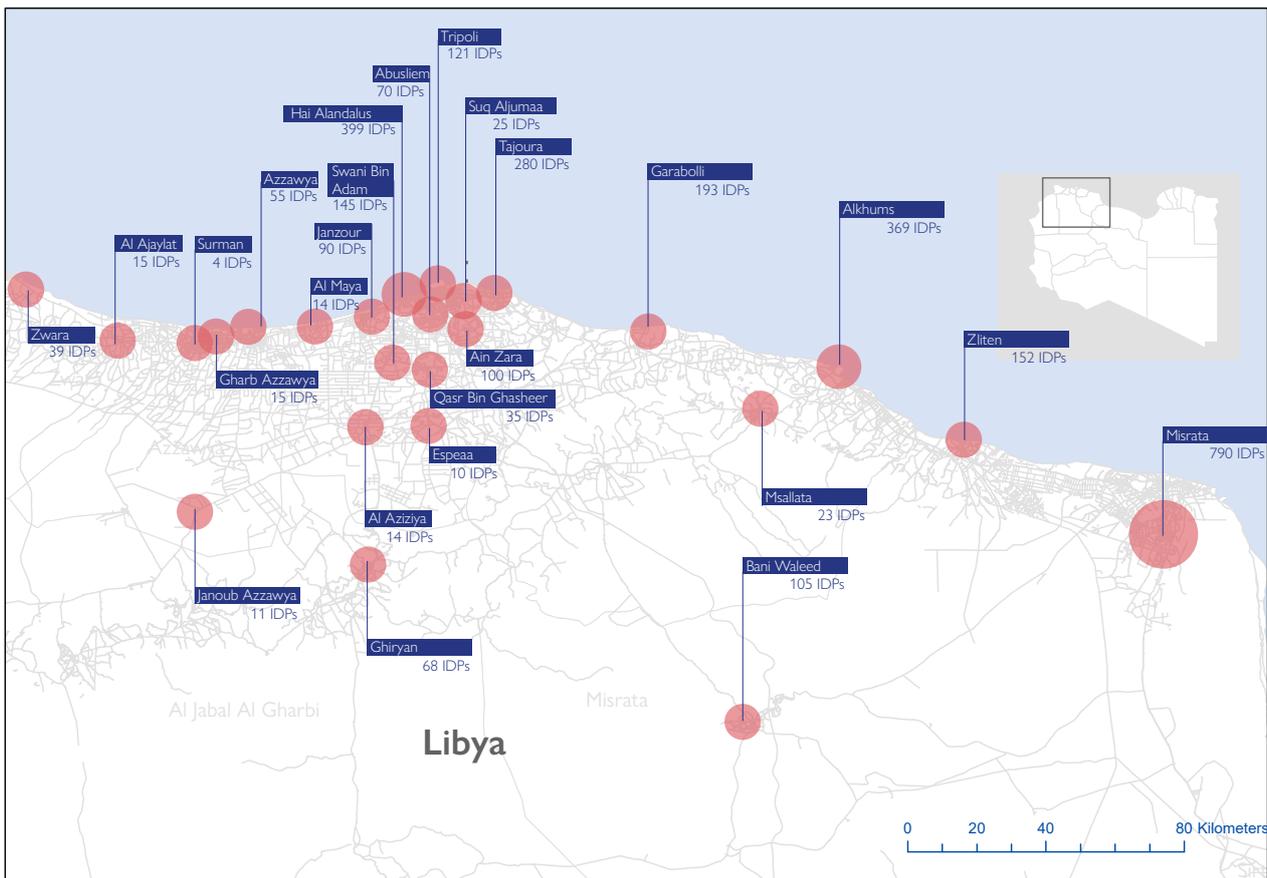
Fig 1 Map of IDPs by municipality (*baladiya*), with a total of 41,720 IDPs (93% of all IDPs)



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IDP LOCATIONS IN WESTERN LIBYA

Fig 2 Map of IDPs by municipality (*baladiya*), with a total of 3,142 IDPs (7% of all IDPs)

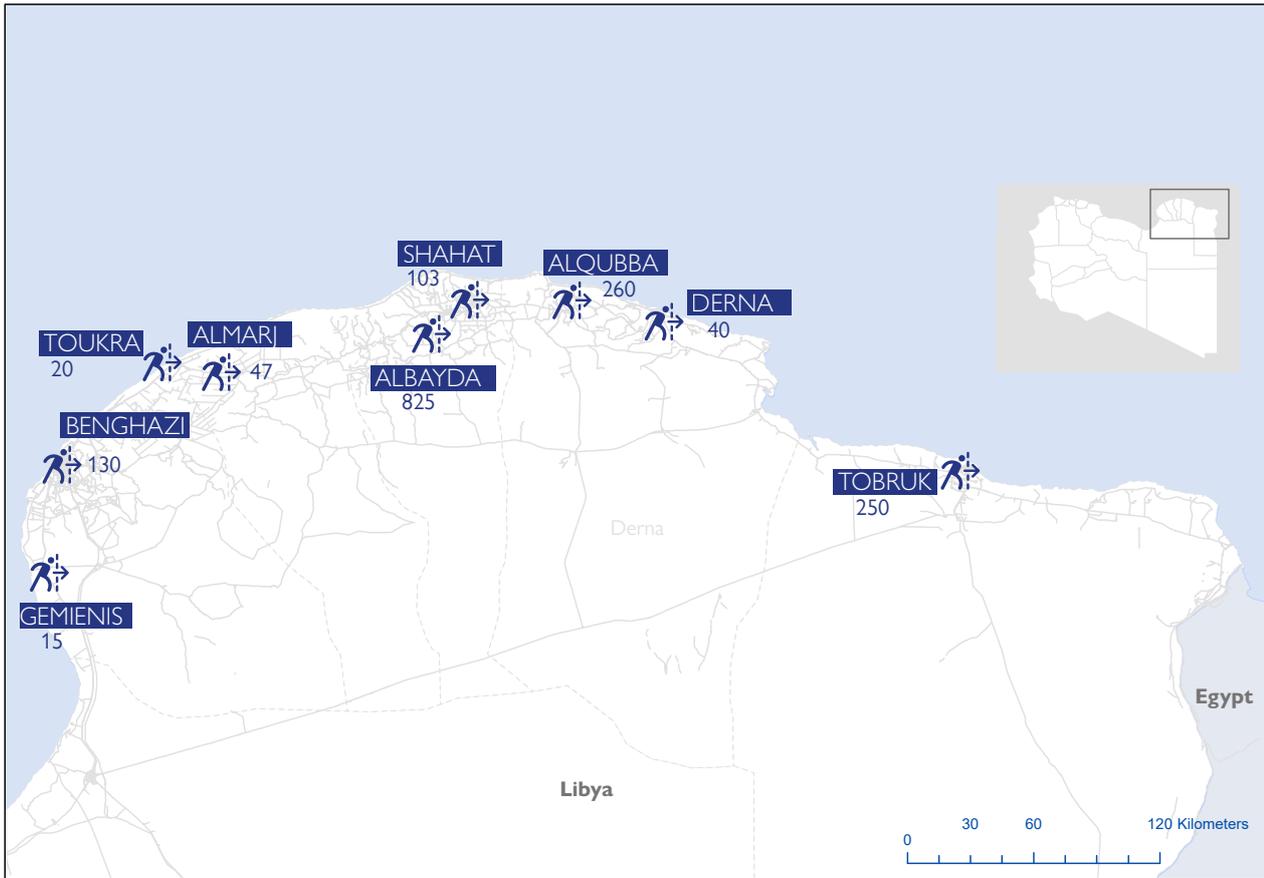


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MIGRANT IDP LOCATIONS IN EASTERN LIBYA

Fig 3 Map of migrants by municipality (*baladiya*), with a total of 1,690 migrants (99%)

NOTE: 25 migrants (1%) were displaced to Abusliem municipality in Tripoli region (West) [NOT PICTURED IN MAP BELOW]



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OBSERVATIONS OF RETURN MOVEMENTS

As of October 2023, a total of 5,669 individuals (1,139 households) previously displaced by Storm Daniel were reported to have returned in the aftermath of the flooding. The majority (93%) returned to municipalities in northeastern Libya, notably to Toukra (1,605 returnees or 28%), followed by Shahhat (1,200 returnees or 21%) and Labriq (1,170 returnees or 21%). A further 380 returnees (7%) who had been secondarily displaced by the floods have now returned to the town of Tawergha in Misrata municipality in western Libya.

Returnees

5,669
Individuals

1,139
Households

6
Municipalities

12
Communities



01. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS AND LOCATIONS

As of October 2023, the highest number of IDPs were displaced in the Derna region (*mantika*) with 25,994 individuals identified. Al Jabal Al Akhdar (25,430 IDPs), followed by Benghazi (4,275 IDPs), were the second and third regions (*mantikas*) where the most IDPs were identified. All together the number of IDPs in these three regions accounted for 35,699 IDPs (80%) of the total flood-related IDP caseload identified as of October 2023. In these three regions a total of 1,268 migrants were reportedly displaced from Derna municipality by the floods.

In Derna region, the majority of IDPs were located in Derna municipality (23,500 IDPs), followed by Labriq (1,200 IDPs), Alqubba (695 IDPs) and Umm Arrazam (599 IDPs) municipalities. Within Al Jabal Al Akhdar region over two thirds of IDPs were identified in Albayda municipality (3,555 IDPs or 65%) and the remaining 1,875 IDPs were in Shahhat municipality. In Benghazi region, over nine in 10 IDPs (3,985 IDPs or 93%) were in Benghazi municipality, and the remaining 290 IDPs were in locations across Toukra, Suloug, Alabyar and Gemienis municipalities.

The presence of migrants displaced by floods was noted in 10 municipalities, out of which 1,565 migrants (91%) were displaced from Derna municipality. Over half of migrants who were displaced by the flood were displaced to Al Jabal Al Akhdar region (928 migrants or 54%). Derna region hosts the second highest number of migrants displaced by the floods (300 migrants or 17%) followed by Tobruk (250 migrants or 15%). The remaining 14 per cent of migrants are in different municipalities across Benghazi, Almarj and Tripoli regions.

Fig 5 Top five municipalities (*baladiyas*) hosting IDPs displaced by floods

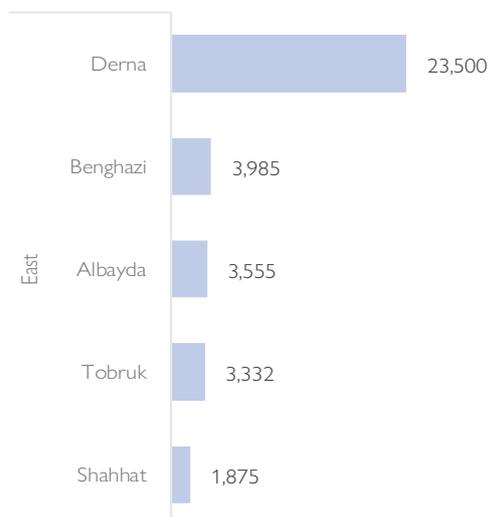


Fig 4 Number of IDPs displaced by floods by region (*mantika*)

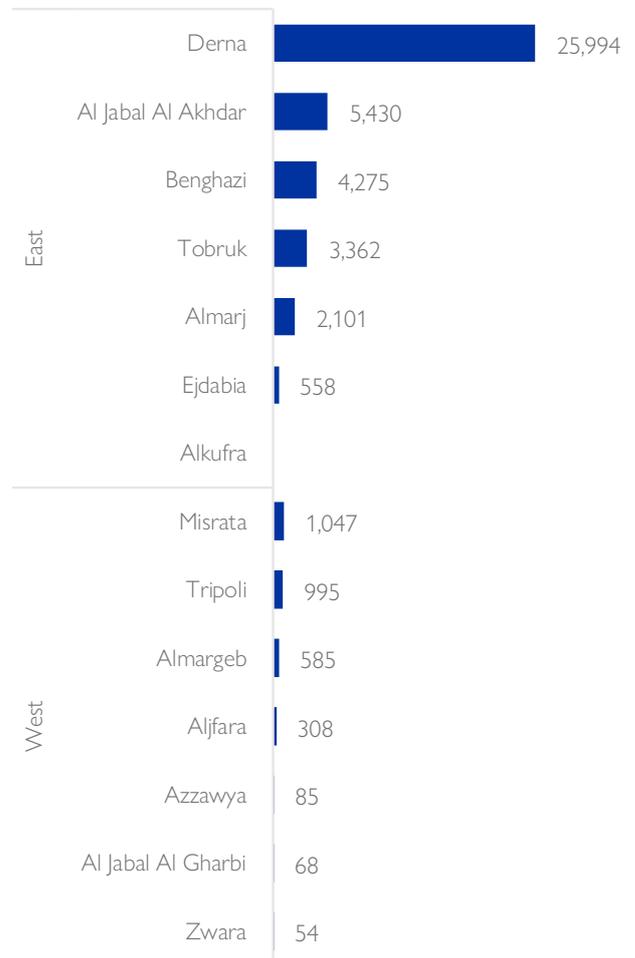


Fig 6 Percentage of communities (*muhallas*) who reported adequate humanitarian assistance by key informants surveyed (N=158)

EAST (93% of IDPs) IN 64 COMMUNITIES



WEST (7% of IDPs) IN 94 COMMUNITIES



02. MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT

2.1 HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The top three priority needs for individuals across all regions hosting IDPs as a result of the flooding are shown below in Figure 7. Other priority needs included NFIs, access to income, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education.

Fig 7 Top Three Priority Needs of IDPs

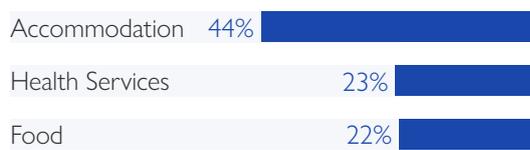


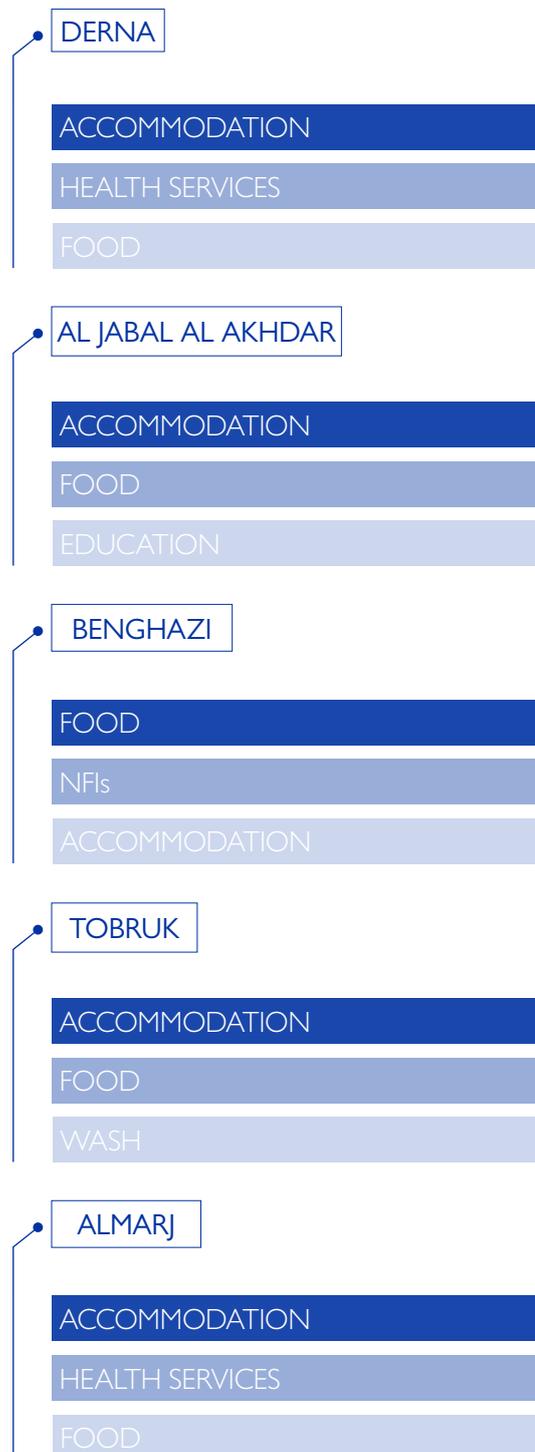
Figure 8 displays the top three ranked humanitarian needs for the five regions (*mantika*) with the largest number of displaced individuals as a result of the flooding caused by Storm Daniel. The ranking is based on the weighted average score for the highest number of people with humanitarian needs.

The top three humanitarian priority needs for IDPs newly displaced by floods varied by location. In the five regions hosting the highest number of IDPs, accommodation and food were always among the top three most pressing needs.

In Derna and Almarj, health services were also a priority need for IDPs (30% and 28% of individuals respectively). In Al Jabal Al Akhdar education was cited as an additional need by key informants, stating that about 13 per cent of IDPs require support in this sector. In Benghazi region which hosts the third largest number of IDPs due to the flooding, NFIs were a priority need for about one in five IDPs (19%), as stated by key informants. In Tobruk, WASH services were the third highest priority need with 14 per cent of individuals requiring support in this region.

More specifics on the needs faced by IDPs in each sector can be seen in the following sections of this report.

Fig 8 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top five regions (*mantika*) with highest flood-related IDP populations





2.2 MAIN CHALLENGES TO OBTAINING PRIORITY NEEDS

For all communities assessed, high costs were the most frequently stated barrier to obtaining services in all sectors including accommodation, food, health, NFIs and WASH.

As seen in Figure 7 in the previous page, the top three humanitarian priority needs for IDPs newly displaced by floods were accommodation (44% of IDPs), followed by health services (23%) and food (22%).

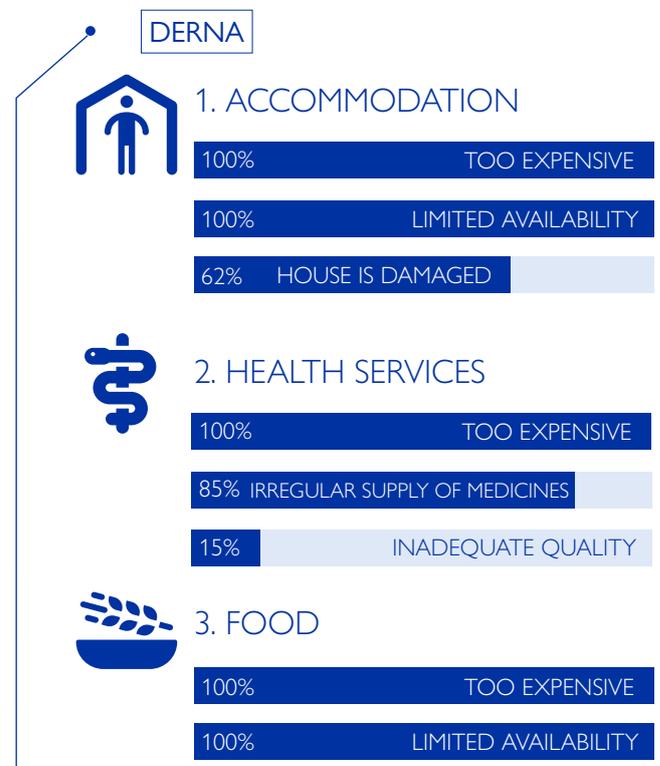
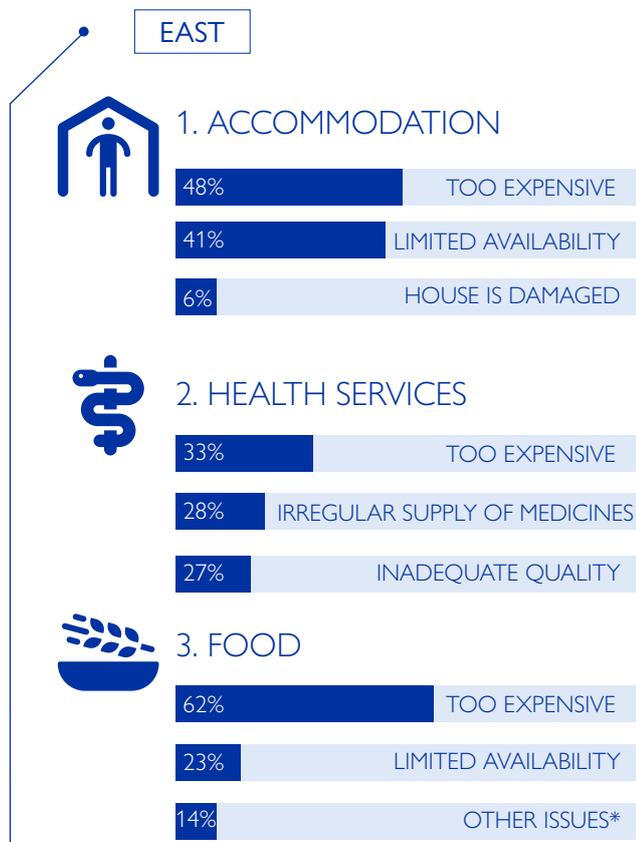
Key informants were also asked about the main challenges associated with meeting priority needs in their communities. The top three issues reported in the 18 municipalities assessed in the East are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10 focuses on the barriers reported in Derna region.



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Fig 9 Percentage of communities (N=64) in 18 municipalities in the East citing top three challenges for obtaining priority needs (multiple choice), as reported by key informants

Fig 10 Percentage of communities in Derna region (*mantika*) citing top challenges for obtaining priority needs (multiple choice), as reported by key informants

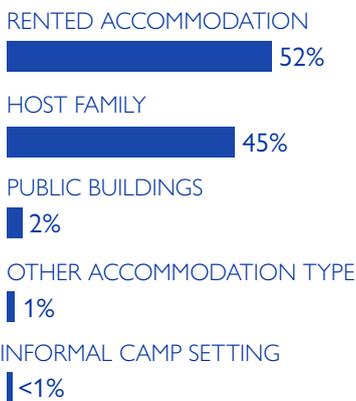


*Other issues were cited in Benghazi, Tobruk and Umm Arrazam municipalities where municipality key informants further highlighted high food prices as the main issue.

2.1 ACCOMMODATION

As of October 2023, just over half (23,499 IDPs or 52% of IDPs) who were identified following Storm Daniel were residing in privately rented accommodations, followed by another 20,001 IDPs living with host families (45%). Furthermore, 668 IDPs (1%) were taking shelter in public buildings and the remaining 694 IDPs were living in other settings (<1%) or informal camp-like settings (<1%).

Fig 11 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs in municipalities reporting flood related displacement (N=43)



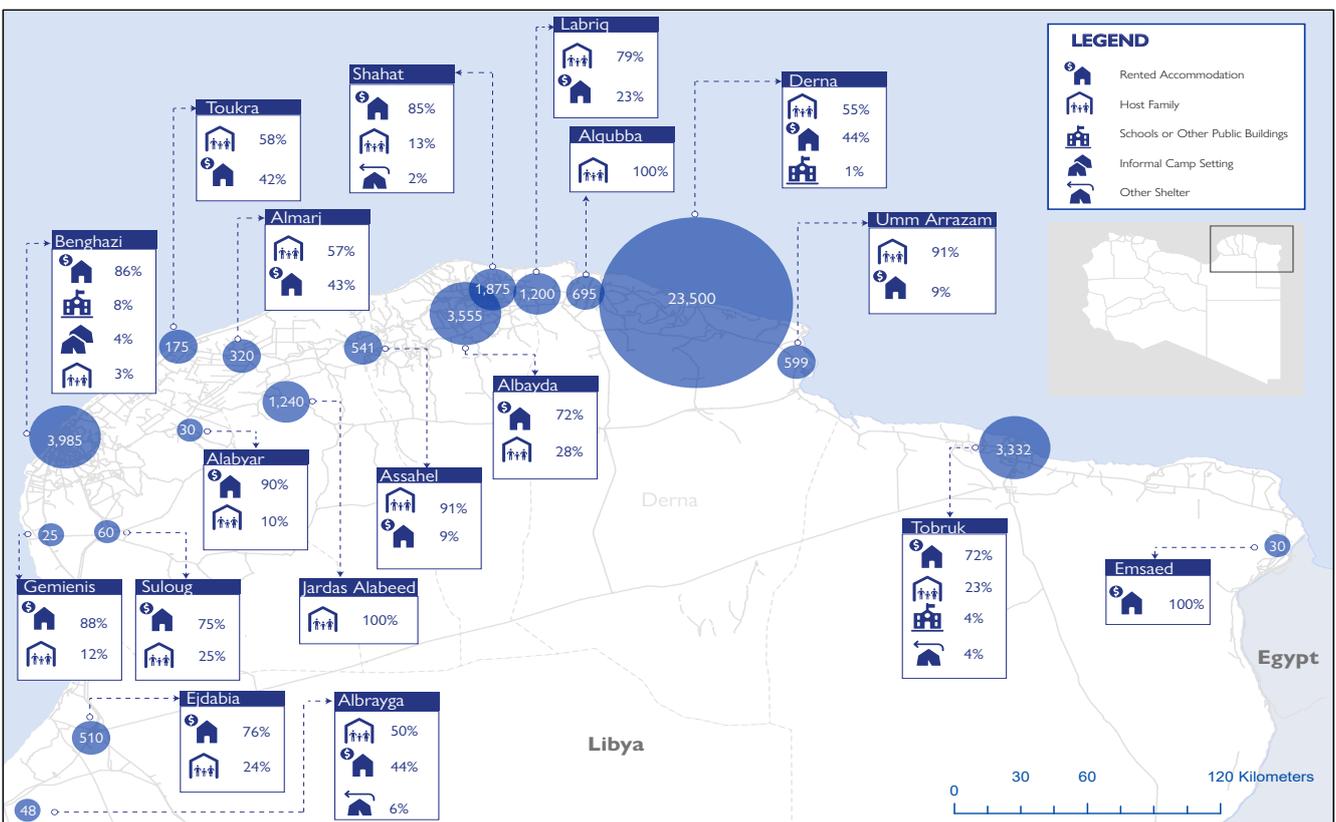
ACCOMMODATION IN WESTERN LIBYA

Out of the 3,142 IDPs located in 25 municipalities across western Libya (7% of all IDPs displaced by floods), seven in ten IDPs (70%) were living in self-paid rented accommodation. Another 17 per cent were living with host families without paying rent and the remaining 13 per cent of IDPs were living in other shelter types including informal camp settings and abandoned buildings.

ACCOMMODATION IN NORTHEASTERN LIBYA

In the 18 municipalities in northeastern Libya that host a total of 41,720 newly displaced IDPs, just over half of IDPs (21,294 IDPs or 51%) lived in rented accommodation and 19,473 IDPs (47%) were living with host families without paying rent. The remaining 953 IDPs (2%) were living in public buildings, informal camp settings or other shelter types. For a location specific breakdown of shelter type for IDPs please see the map pictured in Figure 12.

Fig 12 Map of percentage of IDPs by location by accommodation type for assessed municipalities in northeastern

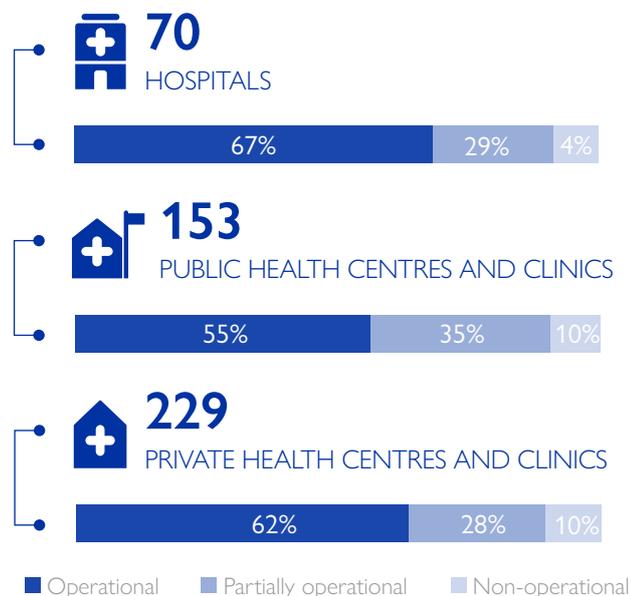


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2.2 HEALTH

Key informants from health facilities revealed that in the 43 municipalities reporting displacement due to flooding, approximately 69 per cent of hospitals, 66 per cent of public health centres, and 83 per cent of private health centres and clinics were operational. Conversely, four per cent of hospitals, five per cent of public health centres, and three per cent of private health centres and clinics were reported as non-operational. For a detailed breakdown of the 18 municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya, please refer to Figure 13.

Fig 13 Availability of health services in the municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18)



In this data collection exercise key informants were asked if their municipalities had irregular access to medicine. On a national level, 86 municipalities out of 100 reported irregularities (see Figure 15 for comparison with previous data collection on a national level). Out of the 18 assessed municipalities in northeastern Libya where newly displaced IDPs were identified, a total of 13 municipalities said medicine access was irregular. Compared to DTM data collected in March 2023 for the same 18 municipalities, three municipalities (Al Aziziya, Albayda, and Alkhums) reported a worsened situation in relation to medicine access. Another three municipalities (Benghazi, Ejdabia and Janzour) stated that they now had regular access to medicine compared to March 2023 where access was reported as inadequate.

In Derna, the situation remained unchanged compared to March 2023 but the flood impact likely exacerbated existing issues due to poor warehouse conditions and flood-related access disruptions in the medication supply chain.

Fig 14 Availability of medication in the municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18)

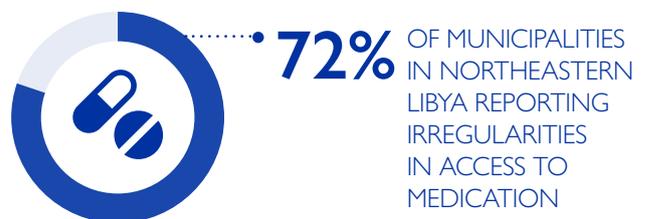
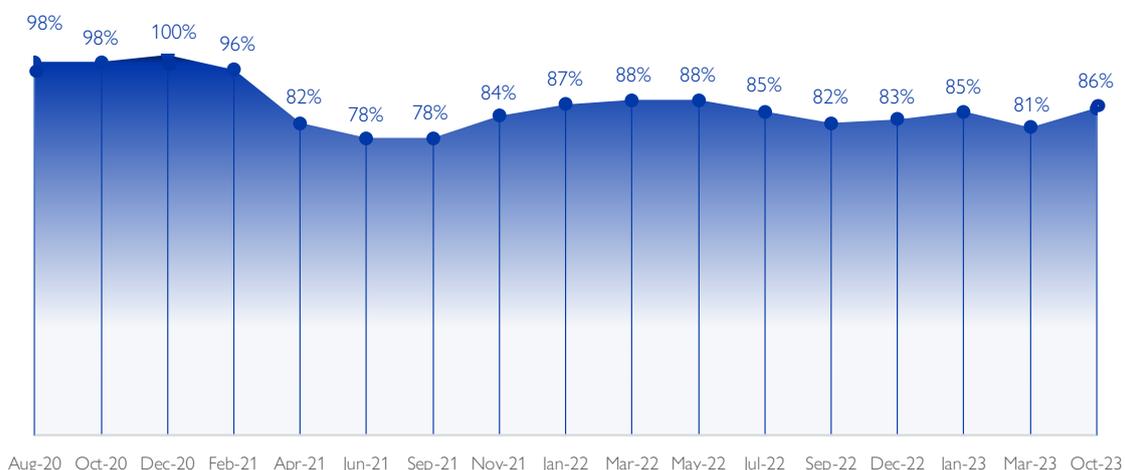
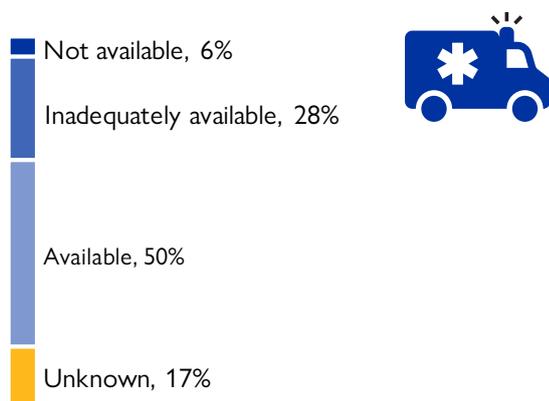


Fig 15 Percentage of municipalities on a national level with irregular access to medicine from 2019 to 2023



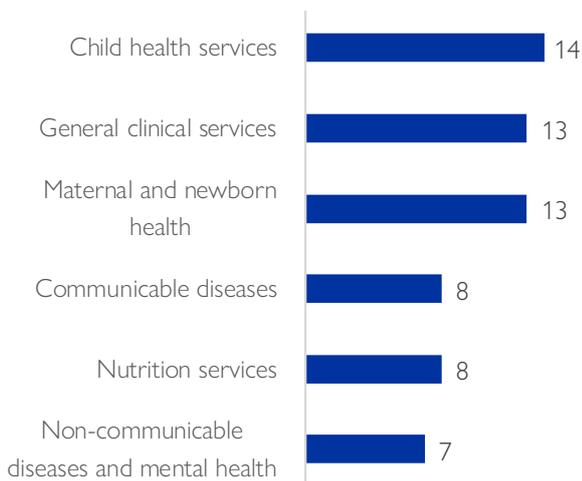
Out of the 18 municipalities surveyed in northeastern Libya, ambulance services were unavailable in one municipality (Albrayga). Key informants from five municipalities confirmed the presence of ambulance services within their areas. Notably, half reported while ambulance services were accessible, they did not meet the desired standards. In three municipalities, there was no information available on ambulance service status.

Fig 16 Status of availability of ambulance services by percentage of municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18)



Health facilities in the 18 municipalities in northeastern Libya were queried about the range of health services they provided. Child health services, general outpatient clinical services and maternal and newborn health services were found to be available in over 70 per cent of the municipalities. Meanwhile, health services related to communicable diseases were offered in 44 per cent of the assessed municipalities, followed by nutrition services (44%) and services for non-communicable diseases and mental health (39%).

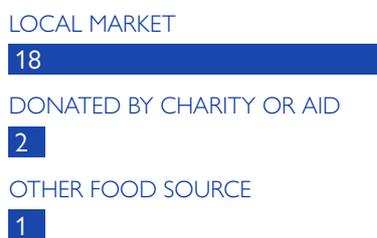
Fig 17 Health services reported as generally available in the health facilities by number of municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18)



2.3 FOOD

Local markets, such as grocery stores supermarkets, and open markets, were the main places where residents purchased food items in all 43 municipalities reporting new displacements due to flooding. Out of the 18 municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya, in two municipalities key informants added that charity or aid organizations were the main source of food supply for vulnerable households and one more municipality cited other food sources.

Fig 18 Sources of food supplies for residents by number of municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18) (multiple choice)



Key informants in all but one municipality (17) in northeastern Libya reported that households obtained food on credit thus highlighting potential vulnerabilities among households unable to pay for food in full amounts. Key informants also reported food was purchased with ATM cards and cash (Figure 19). Food prices were reported as too expensive by key informants in 15 municipalities (83%) indicating potential impact of inflation on household food security for vulnerable populations.

Fig 19 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18) (multiple choice)

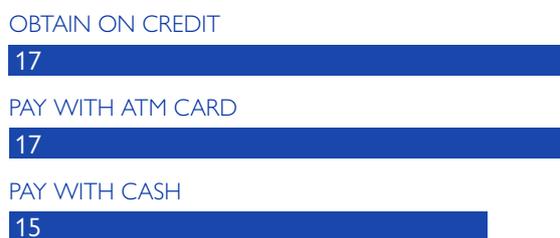


Fig 20 Main problems related to food supply in municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18)



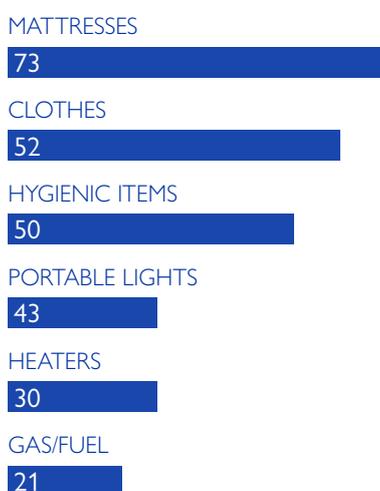
2.4 NFIs

Key informants noted that high costs of the essential NFIs (in 42 municipalities, 98%) followed by poor quality of essential NFIs available in the market (in 10 municipalities, 23%) were the main barriers to accessing NFIs.

Fig 21 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items by number of municipalities (N=43) (multiple choice)



Fig 22 Most reported priority Non-Food Items in need by number of municipalities (N=43) (multiple choice)



2.5 ACCESS TO INCOME

When asked about their municipality's main livelihood options, key informants predominantly identified public sector employment (88% in 38 municipalities) and private sector employment (84% in 36 municipalities) as the top sectors of employment. Daily labour (77% in 33 municipalities) and small businesses (65% in 28 municipalities) followed closely. In 11 municipalities (8 in the east and 3 in the west), aid received was the main livelihood option.

2.6 EDUCATION

Out of the 18 northeastern municipalities assessed, key informants from education facilities reported that seven per cent of public schools were reported as non-operational and all private schools were operational (Figure 23). A total of five schools in Derna were severely damaged and four schools were partially damaged due to the floods. The other schools listed as partially or severely damaged in Figure 24 were schools previously affected by conflict.

Fig 23 Operational and non-operational schools in the municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18)

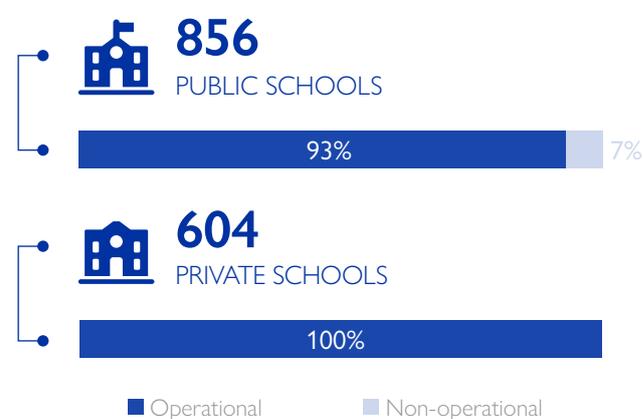
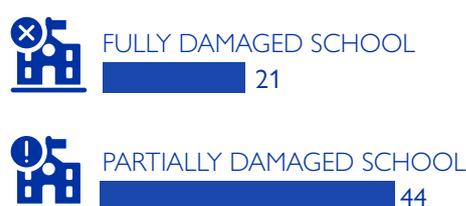


Fig 24 Number of schools reported as partially and completely damaged schools in the municipalities assessed in northeastern Libya (N=18)



Furthermore, seven schools were reportedly being used as shelter in Benghazi municipality (as of October 2023) and three schools in Derna. It should also be noted that since the end of data collection, the three schools in Derna and four in Benghazi municipalities previously used as shelters for IDPs have resumed operating with the start of the academic year and IDPs have moved to other types of accommodation including hotels. Therefore there are only three schools being used as shelter in total, all of which are in Benghazi municipality.

2.7 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The map below shows the number of IDPs in the 18 municipalities assessed in northeast Libya and a list of the services that were reported unavailable in each locality. In 12 of these municipalities the combination of unavailable sewage treatment and infrastructure repair services was notable.

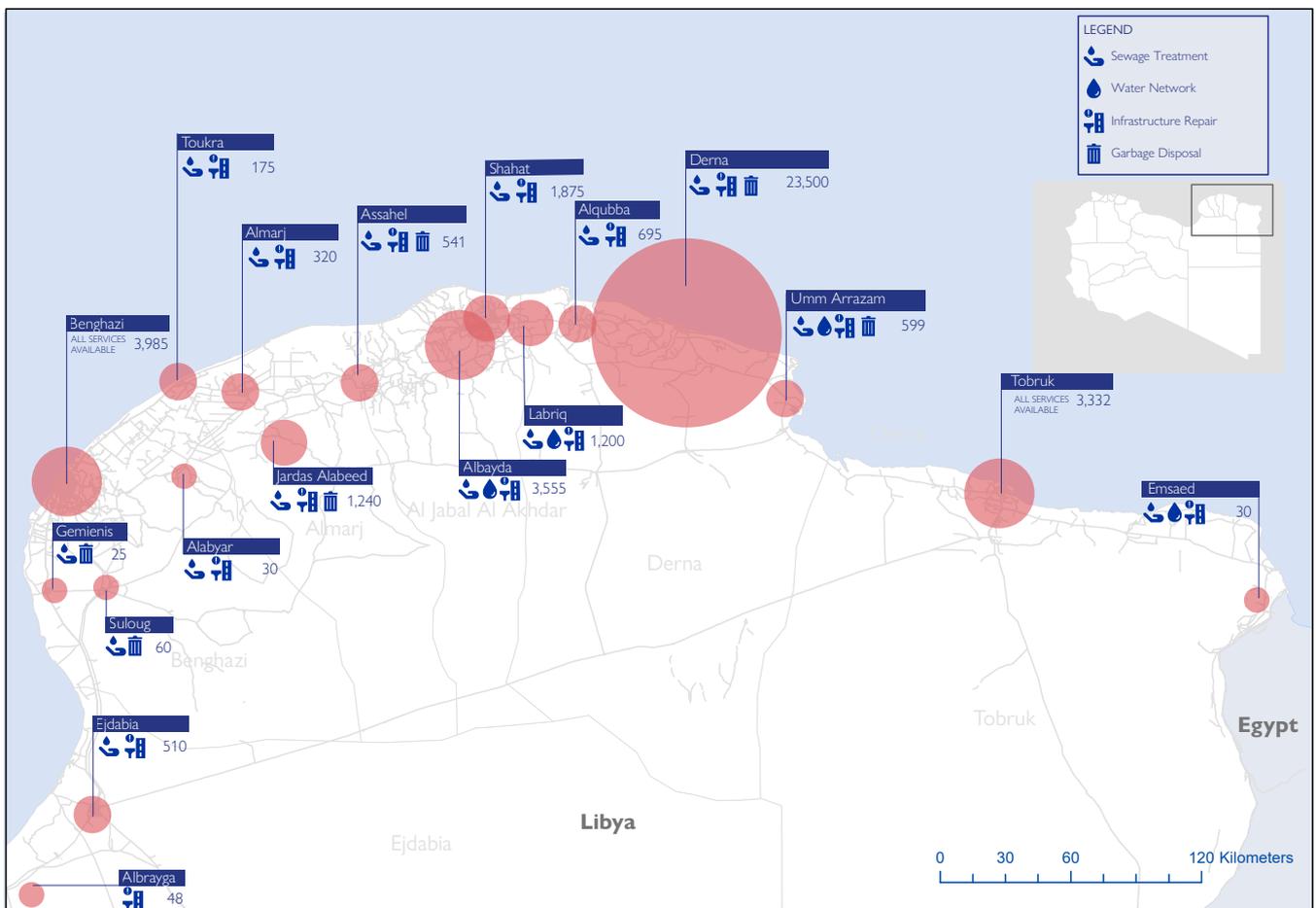
While Benghazi and Tobruk municipalities reported that all services were available, it should be noted that service provision is under increasing strains due to the higher number of displaced households in those locations. In Benghazi the main challenges in accessing water included that it was not safe for drinking or cooking, while in Tobruk key informants stated that it was too expensive and there was a supply shortage. In Derna, while the availability of a water network was confirmed, key informants highlighted that water was also very

expensive and not safe for drinking or cooking. Key informants in 12 municipalities cited no challenges in accessing water, three quarters of which were in western Libya.

Fig 25 Top three challenges in accessing water by number of municipalities in eastern and western Libya (N=43)



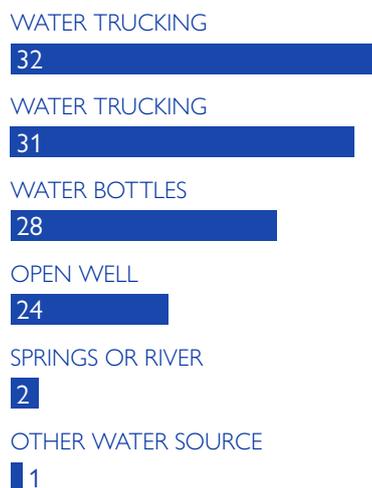
Fig 26 Number of IDPs in each municipality and list of unavailable services by municipality (in the 18 municipalities in eastern Libya where IDPs are present due to flooding)



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Almost three quarters of all 43 municipalities (32 or 74% of municipalities) hosting flood induced displacement relied on water trucking as the main water source. The distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in Figure 27.

Fig 27 Sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice) (N=43)



2.8 ELECTRICITY

All 18 municipalities in eastern Libya reported the availability of electricity but the consistency varied by location. Both Suloug and Gemienis municipalities in Benghazi region reported power outages every day. In addition, three municipalities in Almarj region reported frequent outages (between one and two weeks a month), as did Toukra municipality in Benghazi region. It is notable that the majority of municipalities reporting no power outages were in western Libya.

Fig 28 Power outage frequency as reported by each assessed municipality (N=43)



2.9 SECURITY & MINE ACTION

Security-related indicators were collected in the 43 municipalities in northeastern Libya that registered displaced individuals as a result of the floods. These indicators included questions related to mine action (Mine Action Area of Responsibility). This data helps understand the challenges faced by residents in moving safely within their municipalities, the reasons preventing safe movement, and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

As of October 2023, UXO presence was reported in the following three municipalities: Ain Zara (Tripoli region), Al Maya (Aljara region) and Albrayga (Ejdabia region). Every municipality reported that people could move safely within their boundaries, except for Derna, where road closures and damaged infrastructure were identified as factors impeding easy movement within the municipality.

Fig 29 Presence of UXOs in assessed municipalities



METHODOLOGY

In October 2023 DTM assessed 56 municipalities that reported new displacements due to flooding caused by Storm Daniel (26 of which in eastern Libya and 30 of which in western Libya). A total of 1,481 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted in this data collection exercise. Out of these, 234 KIIs were carried out at municipality level and 1,243 at community level.

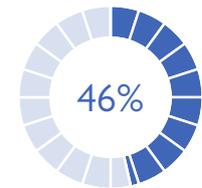
A total of 38 per cent of KIIs were with representatives from various divisions within municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 10 per cent were from civil society organizations, 10 per cent from local crisis committee representatives, nine per cent were with community/tribal representatives and another nine per cent with migrant community leaders. Four per cent were IDP representatives, and another four per cent were key informants from security forces. Three per cent were from representatives of health facilities, another three per cent were education facility representatives and the remaining 10 per cent included other KIIs such as the humanitarian NFI distribution team, health team and migrant networks.

Some 11 per cent of KIIs were with women key informants, whereas 89 per cent were men.

Some 45 per cent of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this data collection period (October 2023), while 46 per cent was rated “mostly credible”, and five per cent was “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the key informants, questions on their sources of data, and whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.



VERY CREDIBLE



MOSTLY CREDIBLE



SOMEWHAT CREDIBLE

LIMITATIONS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology of Mobility Tracking generates accurate and reliable figures of IDPs as per their locations of displacement through key informant (KI) interviews conducted at these locations. However, the figures of currently displaced IDPs disaggregated by their locations of origin has limitations. Local key informants have reliable data on the number of IDPs and returnees present within their communities but the identification of where IDPs originate is limited due to the geographical distance and lack of connection with the communities of origin. Furthermore, for each location, only the top three locations of origin (top three largest numbers of IDPs by location of origin) are recorded, even though there may be IDPs originating from other locations.

In light of these limitations and in case of specific need, DTM conducts separate triangulation and verification with IDP representatives and committees representing communities by their location of origin.

IOM DATA COLLECTION IN NUMBERS



120

Enumerators



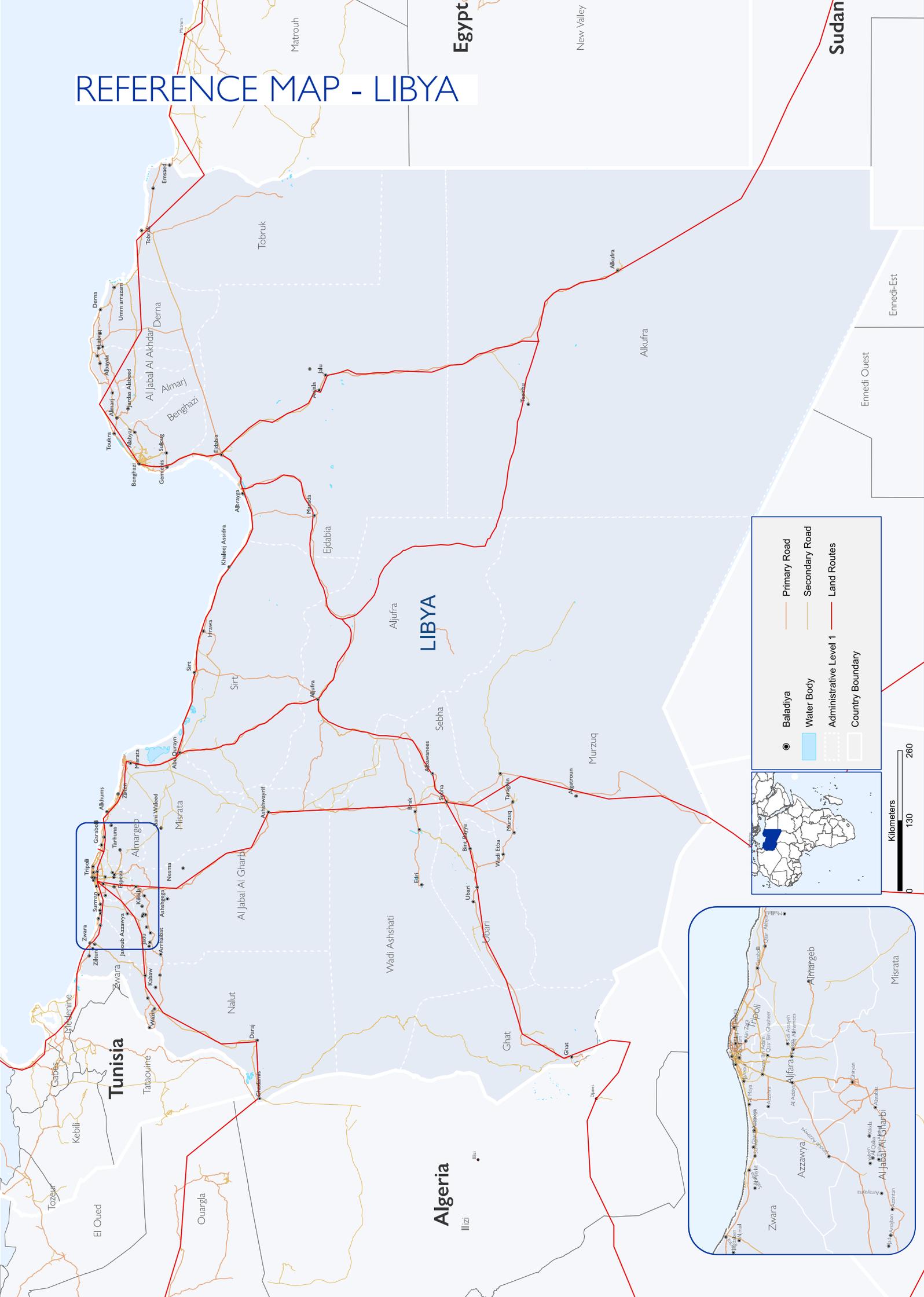
1,481

Interviews with key informants

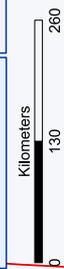


of municipalities reporting new displacements due to flooding

REFERENCE MAP - LIBYA



REFERENCE MAP - LIBYA



Egypt

New Valley

Sudan

Ennedi-Est

Ennedi Ouest

Matrouh

Tabruk

Alkufra

LIBYA

Aljufra

Ejdabia

Sirt

Aljufra

Sebha

Murzuq

Aljufra

Wadi Ashshati

Ghat

Algeria

Tunisia

Illizi

Djanet

Ghat

Ghat

Ubari

Ubari

Wadi Etha

Murzuq

Sebha

Beni Walid

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.



To consult all DTM Libya reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and dashboards, please visit:

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Web: dtm.iom.int/libya

Twitter: https://twitter.com/IOM_Libya



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