

STORM DANIEL

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION OF DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS HOUSED BY HOST FAMILIES

KEY FINDINGS

The majority of individuals who have been displaced by storm Daniel and who are temporarily being housed by host families are living in structurally safe buildings and have access to essential public services and utilities, such as electricity and wastewater management. Less than one per cent of IDPs are staying with host families who lack security of tenure, have been threatened with eviction or were evicted in the last year.

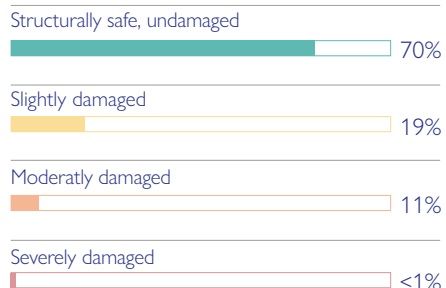
The survey also showed that on average over half of IDPs housed by host families had received financial compensation following storm Daniel.

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HOUSING CONDITIONS

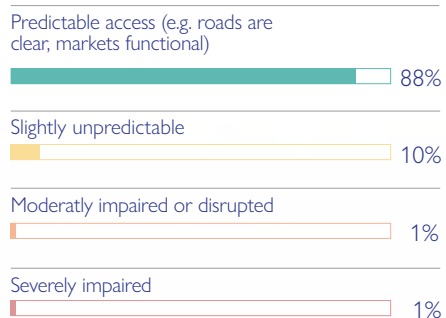
The majority of IDPs living with host families (70%) are not currently residing in damaged buildings. A minority of IDPs are living in moderately or severely damaged housing in three municipalities: Derna (12%), Jardas Alabeed (<1%) and Labriq (<1%).



ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

(e.g. water, electricity, roads, markets, wastewater management)

Key informants reported that a minority of IDPs in the municipalities of Albayda (<1%), Albrayga (<1%), Derna (1%), Jardas Alabeed (<1%), Labriq (<1%) and Shahat (<1%) had moderately or severely impaired access to services and utilities.



SECURITY OF TENURE

One per cent of IDPs (or 269 individuals) are currently residing with host families who were either evicted or threatened with eviction in the last 12 months, or were without security of tenure. IDPs staying with host families who lacked security of tenure were located in the municipalities of Albayda (49%), Derna (46%), Albrayga (2%) and Ejdabia (2%).

COMPENSATION

According to key informants, on average, 57 per cent of IDPs living with host families had received financial compensation following storm Daniel. This percentage varied greatly from 13 per cent in Ejdabia to 44 per cent in Derna and from 17 per cent in Tobruk to 98 per cent in Benghazi.

According to data collected by DTM Libya in November the top priority need of IDPs staying with host families was related to shelter, mainly because of the unaffordability (81%) or the lack of sufficient housing options (18%).

COMMUNITY HAZARDS

(e.g. conditions that can lead to loss of life, injury or health impacts)

Key informants reported that a minority of IDPs in the municipalities of Albayda (<1%), Derna (12%), Ejdabia (<1%) and Labriq (<1%) were at risk of community hazards causing unsafe or unhealthy living environments mainly because of buildings in imminent danger of collapsing and extreme cold.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

BACKGROUND

On 10 September 2023, storm Daniel made landfall in northeastern Libya resulting in severe weather conditions and causing two dams to break, sweeping away entire neighbourhoods in Derna. Based on a November 2023 [assessment](#), DTM Libya estimated that 44,862 individuals remained displaced because of the storm. Among them, nearly half (45% or 18,304 individuals) were housed by host families. It is estimated that nearly half of displaced individuals staying with host families were children (24% boys, 24% girls) and 52 per cent were adults (27% men, 25% women), among whom 12 per cent were over the age of 60. In December 2023 and January 2024, DTM Libya conducted a short survey to better understand their current living conditions.

METHODOLOGY

The information included in this report is based on 56 key informant interviews which were conducted between 31 December 2023 and 05 January 2024 over the phone and in person. Informants interviewed included local elders and officials from municipal and social affairs committees, the Libyan Red Crescent Society as well as organizations for the coordination of services to displaced populations.

LIMITATIONS

The questionnaire was limited to a subset of IDPs (i.e. those currently being housed by host families) (45 per cent of the overall population displaced by storm Daniel). The survey is based on key informant interviews rather than on direct interviews with displaced households due to time constraints. While key informant interviews may be prone to biases, the assessment included key informants who were knowledgeable about the living conditions of the affected communities and who were from varied backgrounds allowing for a comprehensive picture of the situation. The sex and age breakdown of the displaced population assessed is an estimate based on information collected from a sample of five municipalities.

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