

2023

FLASH

Flood response

September



LIBYA

Financial Requirements (US\$)

\$70.9M

People in Need

884,000

People Targeted

250,000

This document is produced by the **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** in collaboration with humanitarian partners in support of the national government. It covers the period from 14 September to 14 December 2023 and is issued on 14 September 2023.

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LIBYA

CRISIS OVERVIEW

On 10 September, storm Daniel affected northeastern Libya with torrential rains and flash floods affecting multiple cities and towns. The human toll is significant and is expected to continue rising.

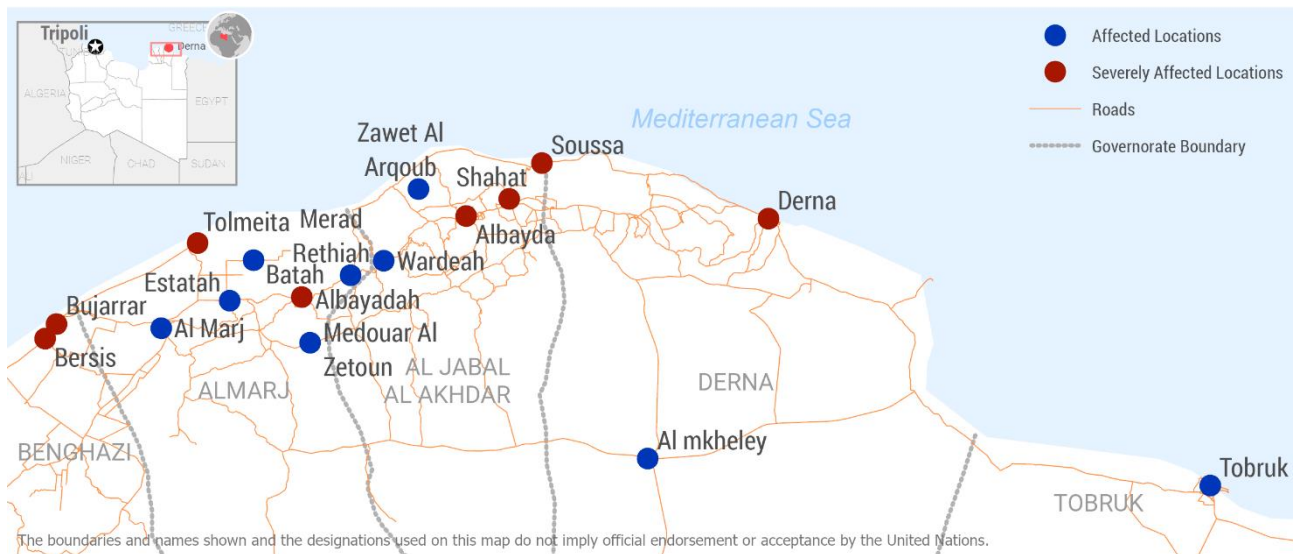
OCHA estimates that approximately 884,000 people in five provinces (Mantikas) live in areas that have been directly affected by the storm and flash floods in Libya and have been impacted to varying degrees.

Several factors are influencing and exacerbating the severity of humanitarian needs, including pre-existing humanitarian needs, deterioration of socio-economic situation, logistical and access constraints to certain areas. Prior to the storm, some 300,000 people in Libya were assessed to require humanitarian assistance according to the 2023 Humanitarian Overview.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Libyan House of Representatives issued on 11 September, an urgent appeal for international help in dealing with Storm Daniel's devastating impact on the Cyrenaica region. Stating that the humanitarian situation is catastrophic, the committee highlights that local authorities are overwhelmed and called for immediate support from the United Nations, international organizations, and neighbouring countries.

On 13 September, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated US\$10 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund to scale up interventions in response to this disaster.

Humanitarian partners are requesting \$63.4 million to respond to the most urgent needs of 250,000 people targeted out of the 884,000 people estimated to be in need, over the next three months. This Flash Appeal may be updated once additional information becomes available.



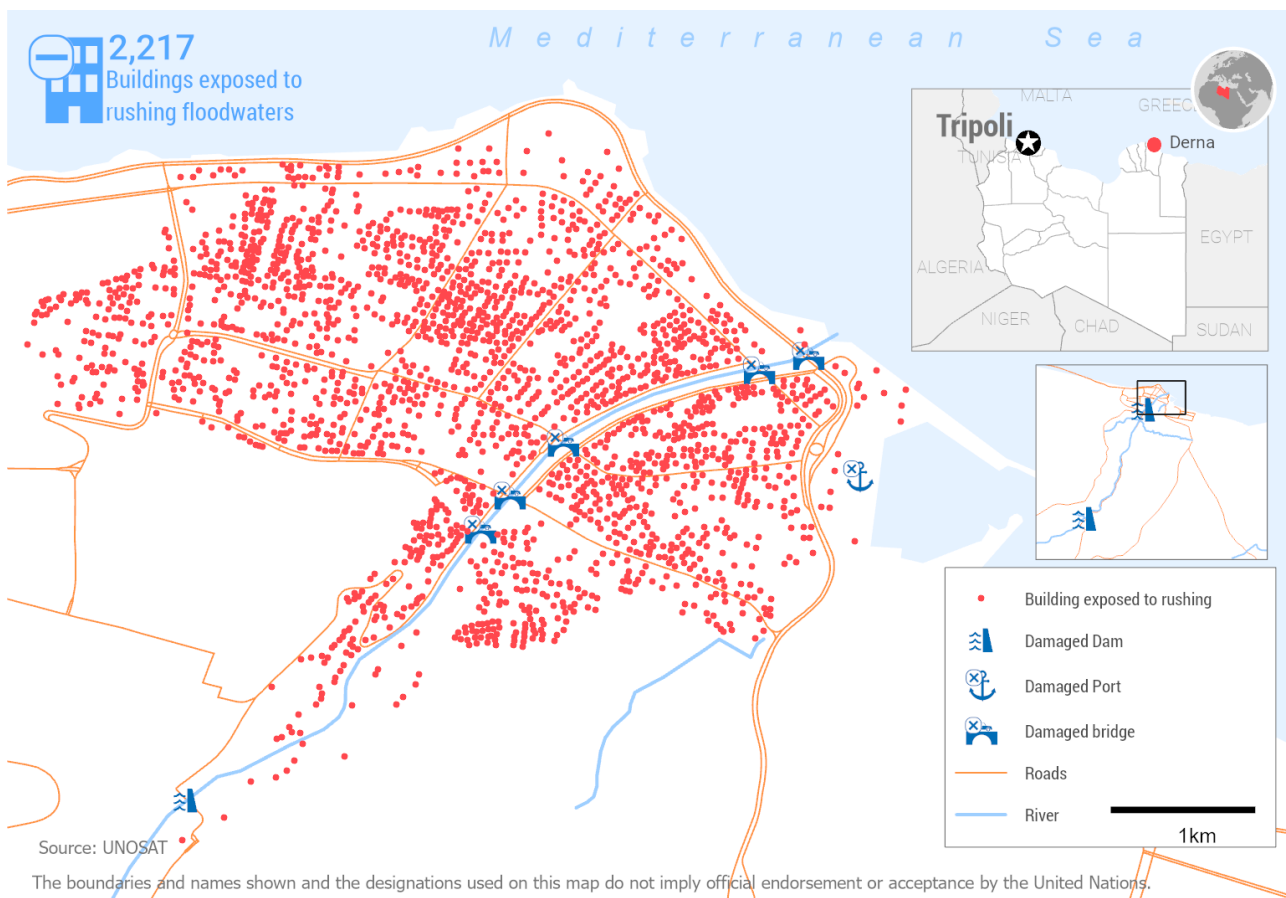
Most affected areas

The hardest-hit areas include Derna, Albayda, Soussa, Al-Marj, Shahat, Taknis, Battah, Tolmeita, Bersis, Tokra, and Al-Abyar, among others. Schools and hotels are being used as shelters. Albayda's hospital, which serves the entire Green Mountain region, has been flooded, forcing the evacuation of ICU patients to private hospitals and clinics, and relocating other patients to different buildings.

Derna is reported to be the most affected location with storm Daniel having led dams to burst and water to sweep through large areas of the city causing major devastation. One INGO estimated that 30 per cent of the city may have disappeared. Based on UNOSAT analysis, over 2,200 buildings have been exposed to flooding. According to REACH, in 2022, the majority of Libyan households (69 per cent) interviewed in Derna were found to have unmet needs related to WASH. The mayor of Derna has described the city's situation as rapidly deteriorating and has issued a call for international intervention. With the collapse of most roads, the municipality is urging relevant authorities to establish a sea corridor for emergency relief and evacuations.

The road between the towns of Tokra and Talmitha is blocked, as is the road between Shahat and Sousse. Power outages affected most areas in the cities of Albayda, Shahat, and Al-Marj on Sunday. Albayda's mayor has announced that the situation is completely out of control and has called for urgent intervention to save lives. Meanwhile, the director of the Emergency and Ambulance Branch in Shahat has issued an urgent appeal about the flooding of several homes, saying that many residents are stranded on rooftops. The Education Monitoring Authority in Benghazi has suspended classes until 14 September, while classes elsewhere in the affected areas in eastern Libya were also suspended. The Emergency and Ambulance Department in Albayda reported the loss of two ambulances and a partial collapse of their headquarters. Aid and medical convoys have been sent to eastern Libya, and both the Libyan Ambulance Service and the National Oil Corporation have mobilized resources to assist in rescue and relief operations.

The situation in the city of Sousse is also critical; the entire city is submerged in water, requiring aerial rescue operations involving helicopters, according to the spokesperson for the Libyan Ambulance Service.



Most vulnerable groups

Although there has been a general decline in people in need since 2021, the scale and nature of the flooding has affected thousands of families in different ways. Migrants, IDPs, returnees and refugees were already living in northeastern Libya before Storm Daniel hit. The consequences of the storm have resulted in a new wave of displacement for vulnerable Libyans and other affected groups.

According to the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix, as of 12 September, it is estimated over 2,000 deaths and at least 5,000 people missing. The Government of National Unity, on 13 September, estimated the death toll closer to 6,000 people and IFRC estimated that almost 10,000 were missing. In particular, the situation in Derna is grim, where the estimated count of displaced individuals exceeds 30,000 people from a total population of more than 200,000. Derna Mayor estimated on 13 September that the number of deaths could reach 18,000 to 20,000.

IOM also reports that 3,000 people have been displaced in Al Bayda, 410 families and 35 migrants have been displaced in Benghazi, and 1,000 people have been displaced in Al Mkhely. On 11 September, over 1,000 bodies in Derna and over 100 bodies in Albayda - victims of flooding - were buried in mass graves.

The estimation for "People in Need" (PIN) is derived from locations assessed and notably affected within a 30 km radius (estimated extent). This estimation considers the displaced population from these assessed locations before and after the disaster. Additionally, refugee populations are incorporated into this estimation.

People affected by area

Mantika	Affected Locations	Total PIN Estimate
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Albayda	183,775
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Shahat	74,836
Almarj	Al Marj	97,581
Almarj	Albayadah	65,526
Almarj	Batah	493
Almarj	Estatah	87,391
Almarj	Medouar Al Zetoun	493
Almarj	Merad Rethiah	493
Almarj	Tolmeita	53,237
Benghazi	Bersis	110,599
Benghazi	Bujarrar	104,100
Derna	Al mkheley	8,232
Derna	Derna	91,243
Tobruk	Tobruk	5,938
Total		883,937

Source: OCHA, IOM DTM

Ongoing assessments

Search and rescue operations are actively underway, led by government agencies and the Libyan National Army (LNA), the Libyan Red Crescent along with LibAid and local volunteers. Authorities have issued urgent appeals for specialized teams to assist those trapped under rubble and in floodwater, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. Casualties among first responders were reported; the Libyan Red Crescent Society reported the loss of three volunteers in Derna who were engaged in rescue operations. On 12 September, several countries were preparing to deploy rescue personnel and humanitarian relief.

On 13 September, a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) was deployed to coordinate and support relief efforts, including search and rescue.

Since 11 September, humanitarian partners have conducted several assessments in and around the affected areas. Starting from 13 September, the UN is also deploying an assessment team to review the humanitarian situation in the region, particularly for Derna.

The International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent society reported significant damage to infrastructure, including at least 284 education facilities and 128 health facilities, and 715 damaged buildings in the affected areas.

Ongoing response

A wave of nationwide support has swept across Libya in response to the crisis. The authorities in the West and the East formed crisis response committees respectively. Aid has been dispatched from various points across the country to assist those affected. The Government of National Unity dispatched two batches of emergency supplies to the East, including 14 tons of medical supply.

The Emergency and Support Service also dispatched six medical convoys to the Eastern region, which also included relief personnel. A team of 70 doctors arrived in Benghazi on Tuesday. Field hospitals were established in Derna and Al-Marj. Temporary shelters were also established to provide temporary housing for the displaced communities. In the city of Benghazi, 18 schools have been converted into temporary shelters and are currently hosting at least 522 displaced families, including IDPs moving from Derna and other affected areas. In Derna, six schools (three each in east and west of the city) have been converted into temporary shelters and hosting approximately 1,000 displaced families. UN agencies have started distributing available stocks in the affected areas.

Outlook

The aftermath of the storm presents significant health risks, especially for vulnerable groups such as displaced individuals and migrants. There is a heightened concern regarding the potential rise in morbidity and mortality rates if immediate and adequate aid is not dispatched to the affected regions. Regarding weather forecasts, while the flooding from the recent storm is projected to recede by 17 September, the upcoming wet season, spanning October, November, and December, is expected to increase rainfall. This presents a further challenge, as the affected populations could face compounded difficulties due to potential fresh bouts of flooding amidst the recovery efforts.

LIBYA

MAIN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Existing information and initial field observations suggest that the most immediate needs include:

Insufficient emergency health services to treat the injured and prevent further complications

This includes lack of ambulances, trauma and emergency surgical kits, first aid and psychosocial support, medical personnel, body bags, medicines for hospitals and health centers amid exponential growth in health needs following the storm and flooding.

Emergency WASH interventions

The massive destruction of infrastructure, flooded roads, and collapse of dam in Derna has resulted in urgent WASH needs to ensure access to safe drinking water, re-establishment of basic sanitation facilities to avoid the spread of communicable diseases. The threat of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, including TB, measles, and influenza, was identified as a major risk in the 2023 HO and is likely to be exacerbated by the impact of the storm.

Emergency food and nutrition assistance

The 2023 Humanitarian Overview (HO) indicated that 99 per cent of households had experienced difficulties in obtaining their daily food consumption due to high food prices, a situation the storm's impact is likely to rapidly exacerbate.

Damage and destruction of homes has left people in need of emergency shelter solutions and emergency relief items

Primary and secondary displacement due to the destruction of houses, poses an immediate threat to life and heightened protection risks.

Management of mental health

The mental health and psychosocial support needs of the affected population will intensify due to significant distress and socio-economic effects of the protracted humanitarian and protection situation, with vulnerable groups being disproportionately impacted by health threats and barriers accessing health care. Of particular concern are migrants, refugees, and smaller groups of IDPs, as well as people with disabilities (PwD), children and youth, women and girls, and health care workers.

Availability of heavy machines, and equipment for debris removal

This will allow affected people to restore their livelihoods and access public services.

Preventing and mitigating protection risks arising from gender, age, disability

and other dimensions of vulnerability and ensuring these shape the humanitarian response, especially in collective shelters.

LIBYA

RESPONSE STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

The coordination of the response under this Flash Appeal is placed under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator supported by OCHA, the Rapid Response Mechanism and the area-based coordination groups.

The requirements, aimed at financing activities from international, national, and local humanitarian actors, cover three months from September to December 2023. They cover storm-specific response activities which go beyond the current scope of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in terms of programmatic coverage and/or caseloads.

This appeal aims to support the evolving needs of the highly vulnerable people affected by the current crisis, while enabling humanitarian partners to restock and prepare to support the increasing needs. Based on current trends, approximately 884,000 million highly vulnerable people, internally displaced people, refugees and migrants will be in need of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian needs are expected to escalate significantly as search and rescue teams continue, while estimation of full damage remains unknown. Based on the current displacement trends due to the flooding, humanitarian partners foresee an increase in the number of displaced people moving to collective shelters and urban settings.

Partners are preparing for further internal displacement. As the flooding affected many public spaces, severe damage of vital civilian infrastructure is possible. In addition, limited search and rescue capacity on the ground will prolong identification of the actual needs.

Humanitarian partners will support local authorities with a timely, coordinated response. The overarching strategic objective of the humanitarian response is to prevent further loss of life and mitigate the impact of the flooding by providing humanitarian assistance to those affected by the crisis. Immediate emergency assistance covering health services, WASH, food and NFIs at displacement locations will need to be set up. The number of collective shelters may need to be prepared to receive the increasing number of displaced families. Health services is central to this response operation. Assisting civilians trapped by the flooding is a key concern and multiple channels will continue to be pursued to enable their safe passage out of dangerous areas.

1 Strategic objective: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the people most affected by the storm through integrated humanitarian interventions.

This objective reflects the commitment of all partners to prioritize immediate life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable people, including shelter, health, food, water, sanitation, NFIs and education. The aim is to provide an integrated, multisectoral response to comprehensively assist families impacted by the storm, including through the Rapid Response Mechanism. This response will be implemented in a gender-, age-, disability- and conflict-sensitive manner.

2 Strategic objective: Support livelihoods and basic services in areas most affected by the storm.

This includes carrying out light repairs and rehabilitation to restore health, water and sanitation infrastructures and supply chains, as well as providing technical assistance to authorities.

3 Strategic objective: Ensure protection of people affected by the storm.

This includes protecting, preventing, and mitigating physical harm to civilians with immediate protection risks through protection monitoring, child protection case management, mental health, and psychosocial support and GBV case management.

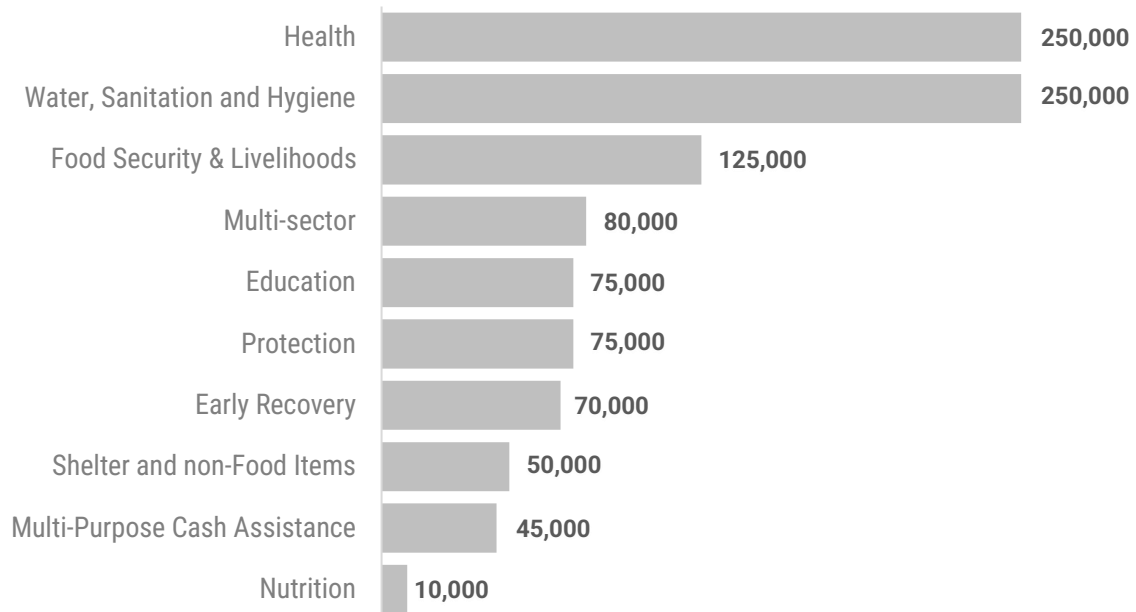
PEOPLE TARGETED BY SECTOR

Total people in need (PIN)

883,937

Total people targeted (PT)

250,000



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER SECTOR

The initial financial requirements in this Flash Appeal are indicative and based on 26 humanitarian organisations' best estimates of their requirements as of 13 September. They may evolve in the near future as a result of ongoing assessments and improved access to the affected areas.

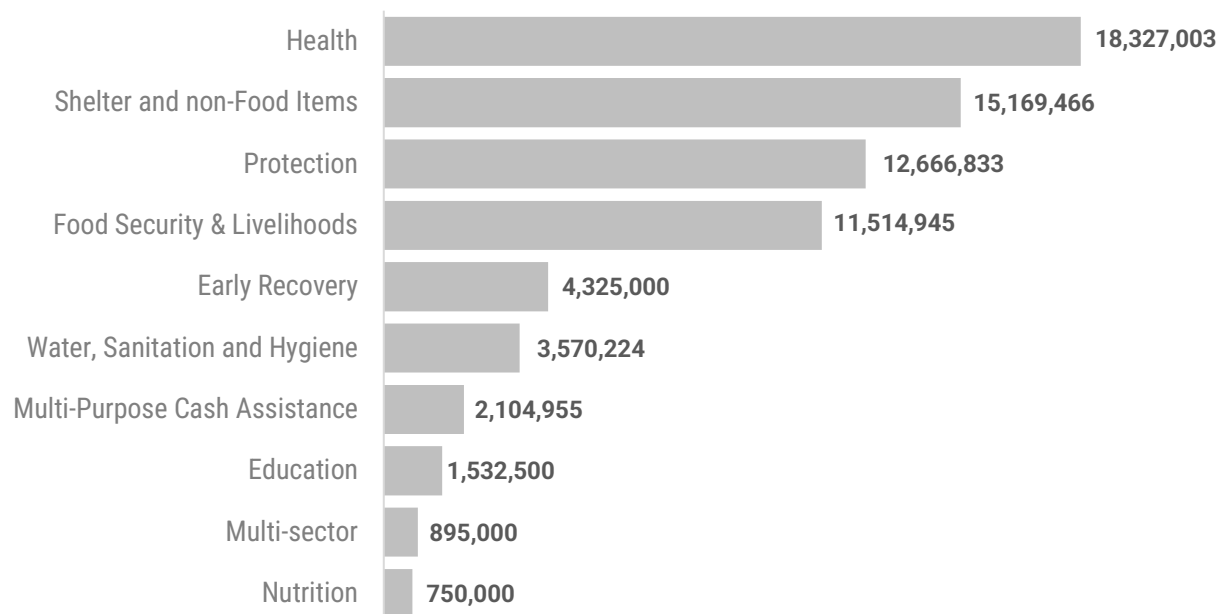
Funding tracking will be available on 14 September 2023.

<https://fts.unocha.org/countries/127/summary/2023>

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Total requirements (US\$)

\$70.9M



LIBYA

SECTOR PLANS

Health

People targeted

250,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$18,327,003

Partners:

ACF, AVSI Foundation, Intersos, IOM, IRC, TDH IT, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

Priority activities

- Deployment of Emergency Medical Teams and mobile clinics
- Procurement and distribution of emergency medical supplies, medicines and equipment
- Rehabilitation and repairs of health facilities
- Mental health and psycho-social support

Protection

People targeted

75,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$12,666,833

(Inc. \$1.1m for Child Protection, \$4.4m for Gender-Based Violence and \$1.3m for Mine Action)

Partners:

ACF, ACTED, CEFA, CESVI, DRC, HALO, HI, Intersos, IRC, Super-Novae, TDH-IT, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA.

Priority activities

- Provision of immediate protection assistance including dignity kits, recreational kits
- Provision of specialized and emergency MHPSS and recreational activities
- Case management, hotline and communication with communities
- Explosive ordnance risk education & assessment
- Setting up of community-based care arrangement, especially for children without family as a matter of priority
- Cash assistance to vulnerable people

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted

250,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$3,570,224

Partners:

ACTED, CEFA, DRC, Intersos, UNICEF

Priority activities

- Provision of safe drinking water
- Procurement and distribution of WASH NFIs
- Provision of emergency sanitation and emergency water trucking
- Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in communal places
- Hygiene awareness on key hygiene practices and cholera/water borne diseases prevention

Food Security

People targeted

125,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$11,514,945

Partners:

ACTED, CEFA, DRC, FAO, IOM, WFP

Priority activities

- Food assistance to displaced people (ready to eat meals, dry rations, etc)
- Cash transfers
- Purchase of agricultural equipment
- Livelihood generation activities

Shelter and non-Food Items

People targeted

50,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$15,169,466

Partners:

ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CEFA, CESVI, DRC, HI, Intersos, IOM, IRC, TDH-IT, UNHCR

Priority activities

- Distribution of essential NFI kits
- Distribution of shelter kits
- Setting up collective shelters
- Cash assistance

Education

People targeted

75,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$1,532,500

Partners:

CESVI, TDH-IT, Intersos, UNICEF, UNESCO

Priority activities

- Establishment of temporary learning spaces
- Emergency repairs to schools that suffered damage
- Provision of psychosocial support and Education in Emergencies (EiE) training for teacher

Early Recovery

People targeted

70,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$4,325,000

Partners:

HI, IOM, UNDO

Priority activities

- Emergency livelihoods and rubble removal
- Support to government coordination at national and municipal levels, including specialized technical support
- Damage assessment to housing and public infrastructure
- Deployment of decentralized solar solutions for emergency needs

Nutrition

People targeted

10,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$750,000

Partners:

ACF, Nutrition

Priority activities

- Nutrition and immunization support in shelters

Multi-Sector

People targeted

50,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$895,000

Partners:

IMPACT/REACH, BBC Media Action, IOM

Priority activities

- Risk Communication & Community Engagement
- Rapid needs assessments, GIS, data analysis, displacement tracking
- Provision of specialized equipment to first responders

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

People targeted

45,000

Financial requirements (US\$)

\$2,104,955

Partners:

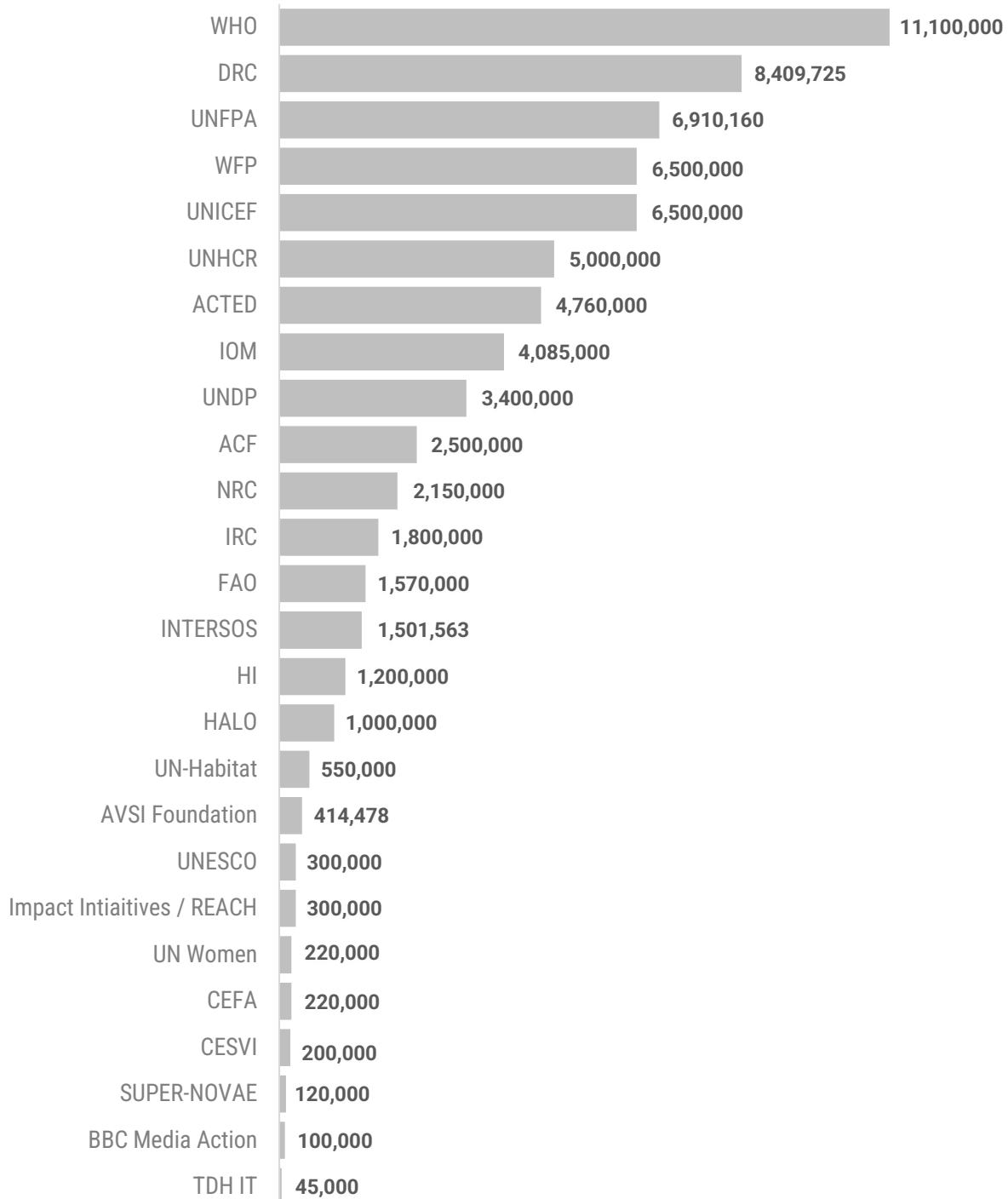
AVSI, Intersos, UNICEF

Priority activities

- Deliver cash assistance based on existing mechanisms.

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FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER PARTNER



LIBYA

FOUR WAYS TO SUPPORT THE FLASH APPEAL

BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE FLASH APPEAL

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. This page indicates several ways to contribute towards the response to Libya. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly through the Flash Appeal. To do so, please refer to cluster and organizational contact details as given in Annex I: Cluster Plans and the project list published by the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

Central Emergency Response Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. During the World Humanitarian Summit, the Secretary-General called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars as of 2018. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, whether from governments or private sector donors.

The CERF needs regular replenishment. Please see this link on how to become a CERF donor: www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

BY DONATING IN-KIND RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The UN Secretary-General encourages the private sector to align response efforts with the United Nations in order to ensure coherent priorities and to minimize gaps and duplication.

To make an in-kind donation of goods or services visit www.business.un.org. Contributions must comply with the *Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector*

The United Nations enters into pro-bono agreements with companies planning to provide direct assets or services during emergencies. Contact pss@un.org to discuss the ways in which your company might partner with the UN.

BY ENGAGING IN PUBLIC SUPPORT, JOINT ADVOCACY AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Support employees, families and communities affected by disasters and conflict.

Partner with the United Nations to undertake joint advocacy and work alongside humanitarian responders to identify and share innovative solutions.

Prepare for and respond to disasters and conflict.

Contact pss@un.org or visit www.unocha.org/themes/partnerships-private-sector for further information.

BY REPORTING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO FTS

Reporting contributions through FTS enhances transparency and accountability, and gives us the opportunity to recognize generous contributions. It helps us to identify crucial funding gaps. Please report contributions to fts@un.org or by completing the online form at fts.unocha.org.

When recording in-kind contributions on FTS, please provide a brief description of the goods or services and the estimated value in US\$ or the original currency if possible

