

Flash Appeal – Extension Addendum DEC 2023 LIBYA

FLOOD RESPONSE
JAN 2024 - MARCH 2024
ISSUED DECEMBER 2023



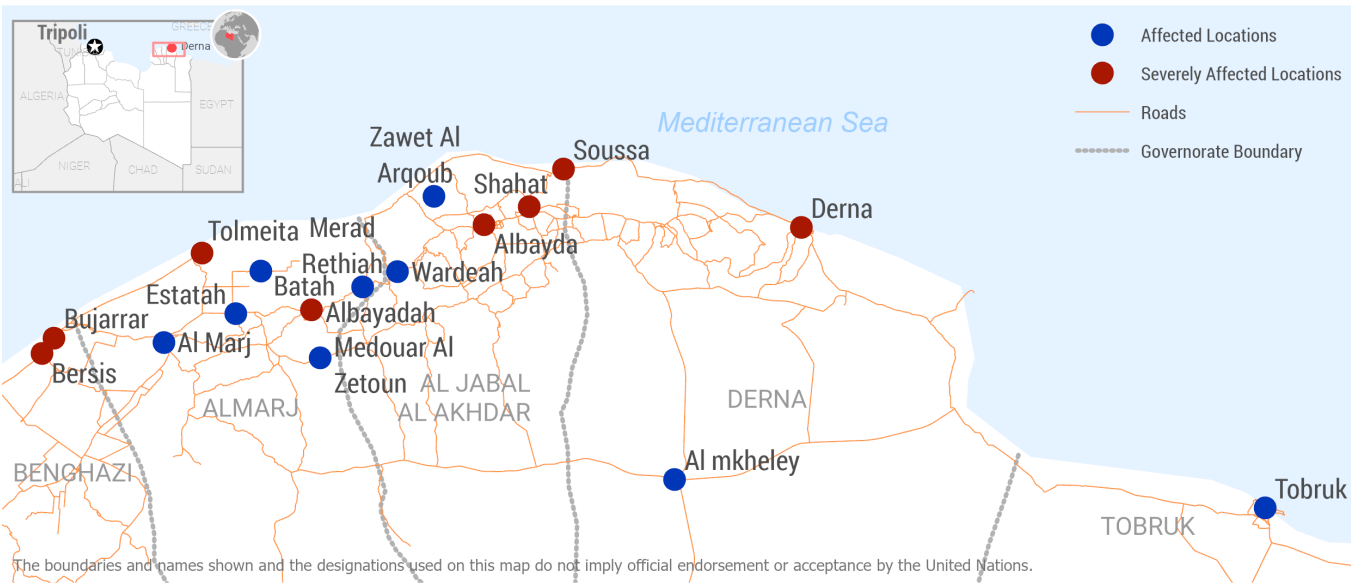
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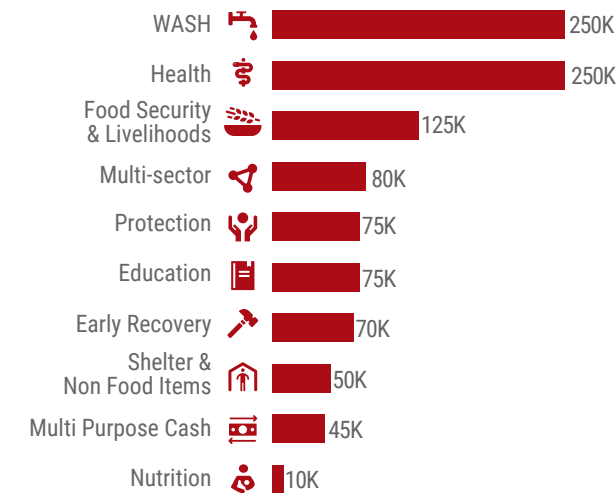
Flash Appeal at a Glance

(SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER 2023)

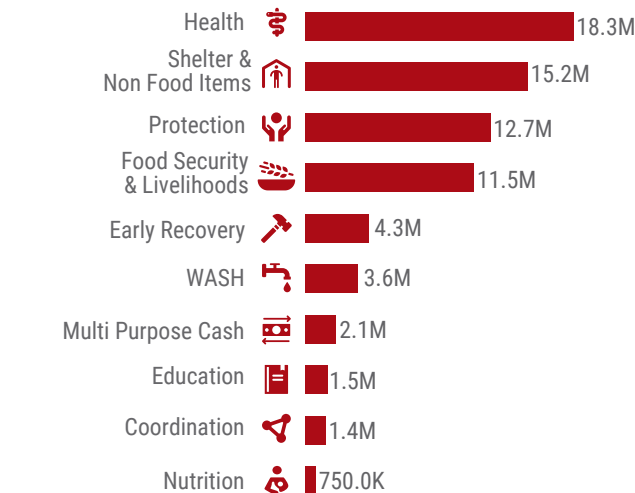
| PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS | NUMBER OF PARTNERS |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 250K | 250K | \$71.4M | 26 |



People Targeted by Sector



Requirements by Sector (us\$)



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

COVER PHOTO: DERNA, EASTERN LIBYA

People look at the damage caused by freak floods in Derna, eastern Libya, on 11 September 2023. Photo by AFP

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 conditions, 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 highlighted that local authorities were 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 \$71.4 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, Tahnis, 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 as a result. Based on UNOSAT analysis, over 2,200 buildings are estimated to have been exposed to flooding. According to REACH, in 2022, most 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. 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 issued an urgent appeal about the flooding of several homes, saying that many residents were 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 have also been 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

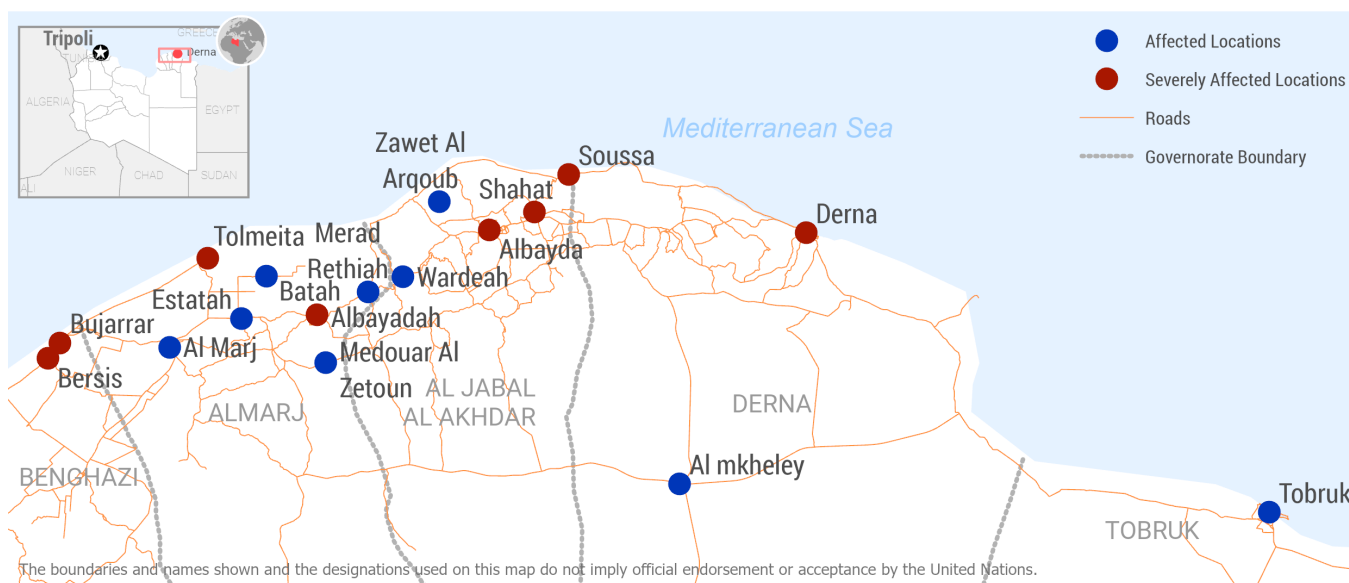
Although there has been a general decline in people in need since 2021, the scale and nature of the flooding has affected thousands of families in different ways. Migrants, IDPs, returnees and refugees were already living in northeastern Libya before Storm Daniel hit. The consequences of the storm have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

Areas Affected by Storm Daniel



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.

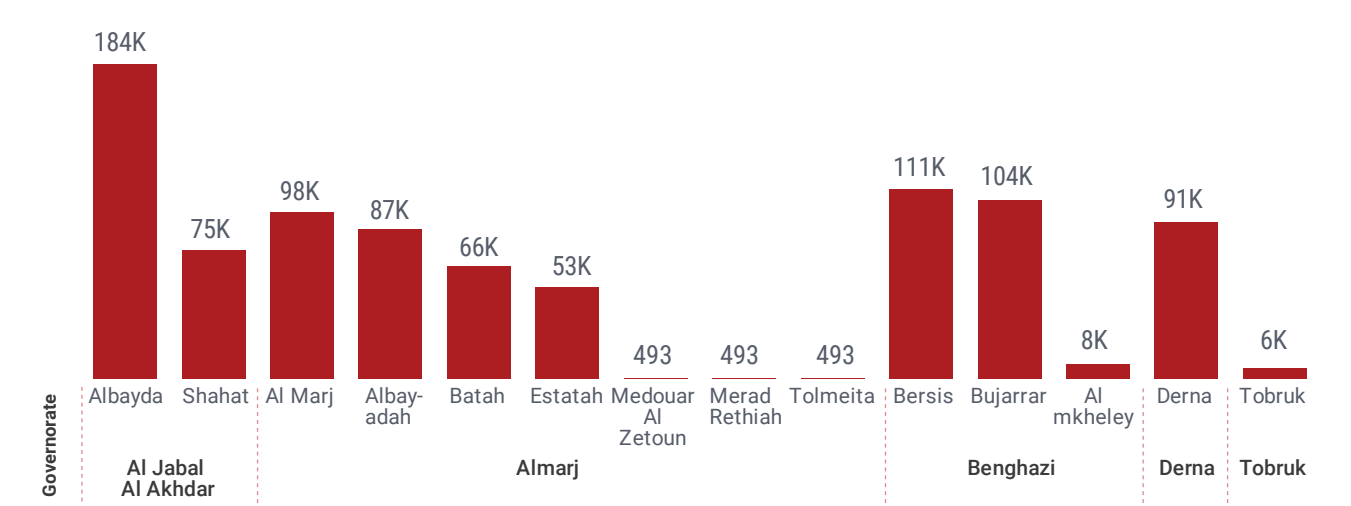
The Emergency and Support Service also dispatched six medical convoys to the Eastern region, which also included relief personnel. A team of 70 doctors arrived in Benghazi on 12 September.

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 the 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.

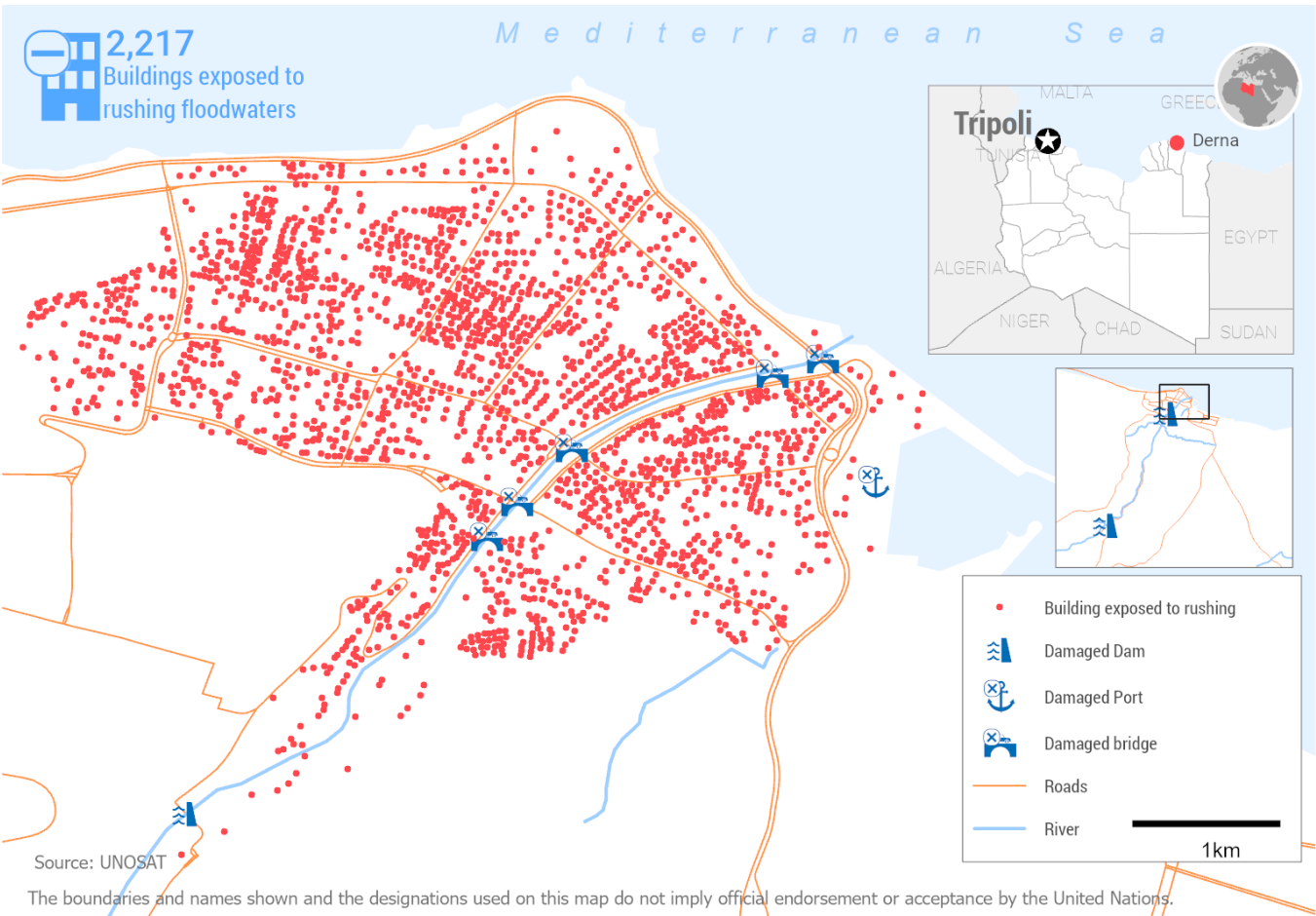
Outlook

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.

People Affected by Area



Building Exposed to Rushing Floodwaters



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

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 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.

Response Strategy and Coordination

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 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.





















Strategic Objectives

Strategic objective 1: 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.

Strategic objective 2: 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.

Strategic objective 3: 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.

Key Figures

| PEOPLE AFFECTED | PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS | NUMBER OF PARTNERS |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|----------------------|
| 884K | 250K | 250K | \$71.4M | 26 |
| SECTOR | PEOPLE TARGETED | | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) | OPERATIONAL PARTNERS |
| Coordination and Common Services | 80K |  | 1.4M  | 4 |
| Early Recovery | 70K |  | 4.3M  | 3 |
| Education | 75K |  | 1.5M  | 6 |
| Food Security & Livelihoods | 125K |  | 11.5M  | 7 |
| Health | 250K |  | 18.3M  | 10 |
| Multi Purpose Cash Assistance | 45K |  | 2.1M  | 4 |
| Nutrition | 10K |  | 750K  | 2 |
| Protection | 75K |  | 12.7M  | 17 |
| Shelter and non-Food Items | 50K |  | 15.2M  | 13 |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 250K |  | 3.6M  | 7 |
| Total | 250K | | 71.4M | 26 |



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>

Annexes

Sector Plans

|  Coordination and Common Services | | |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <div>80k</div> <div>\$1.4m</div> <div>4</div> | PEOPLE TARGETED | PRIORITY ACTIVITIES |
| | | Risk Communication & Community Engagement |
| | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) | Rapid needs assessments, GIS, data analysis, displacement tracking |
| | PARTNERS | Provision of specialized equipment to first responders |
| | | Immediate assessment of broken dams in Darna and assessment of cultural properties in flood affected areas |
| | | PARTNERS: BBC MEDIA ACTION, IMPACT INTIAITIVES / REACH, IOM, UNESCO |
|  Early Recovery | | |
| <div>70k</div> <div>\$4.3m</div> <div>3</div> | PEOPLE TARGETED | PRIORITY ACTIVITIES |
| | | Emergency livelihoods and rubble removal |
| | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) | Support to government coordination at national and municipal levels, including specialized technical support |
| | PARTNERS | Damage assessment to housing and public infrastructure |
| | | Deployment of decentralized solar solutions for emergency needs |
| | | PARTNERS: HI, IOM, UNDP |



Education

75k

PEOPLE TARGETED

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Establishment of temporary learning spaces

\$1.5M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

Emergency repairs to schools that suffered damage

6

PARTNERS

Provision of psychosocial support and Education in Emergencies (EiE) training for teacher

PARTNERS: CESVI, INTERSOS, NRC, TDH IT, UNESCO, UNICEF



Food Security

125k

PEOPLE TARGETED

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Food assistance to displaced people (ready to eat meals, dry rations, etc)

\$11.5M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

Cash transfers

7

PARTNERS

Purchase of agricultural equipment

Livelihood generation activities

PARTNERS: ACTED, CEFA, DRC, FAO, IOM, NRC, WFP



Health

250k

PEOPLE TARGETED

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Deployment of Emergency Medical Teams and mobile clinics

\$18.3M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

Procurement and distribution of emergency medical supplies, medicines and equipment

10

PARTNERS

Rehabilitation and repairs of health facilities

Mental health and psycho-social support

PARTNERS: ACF, AVSI FOUNDATION, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, TDH IT, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO



Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

45K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$2.1M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

4

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Deliver cash assistance based on existing mechanisms.

PARTNERS: AVSI FOUNDATION, INTERSOS, NRC, UNICEF



Nutrition

10K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$750K

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

1

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Nutrition and immunization support in shelters

Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder

Preventative iron supplementation for pregnant women

Nutrition counselling for primary caregivers, children and adolescents

Nutrition and immunization support in shelters

PARTNERS: UNICEF



Protection

75K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$12.7M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

17

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Provision of psychosocial support and Education in Emergencies (EiE) training for teacher

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

PARTNERS: ACF, ACTED, CEFA, CESVI, DRC, HALO, HI, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, NRC, SUPER-NOVAE, TDH IT, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF



Shelter and non-Food Items

50K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$15.2M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

13

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Distribution of essential NFI kits

Distribution of shelter kits

Setting up collective shelters

Cash assistance

PARTNERS: ACF, ACTED, CEFA, CESVI, DRC, HI, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, NRC, TDH IT, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR



WASH

250K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$3.7M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

7

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Provision of safe drinking water

Procurement and distribution of WASH NFIs

Provision of emergency sanitation and emergency water trucking

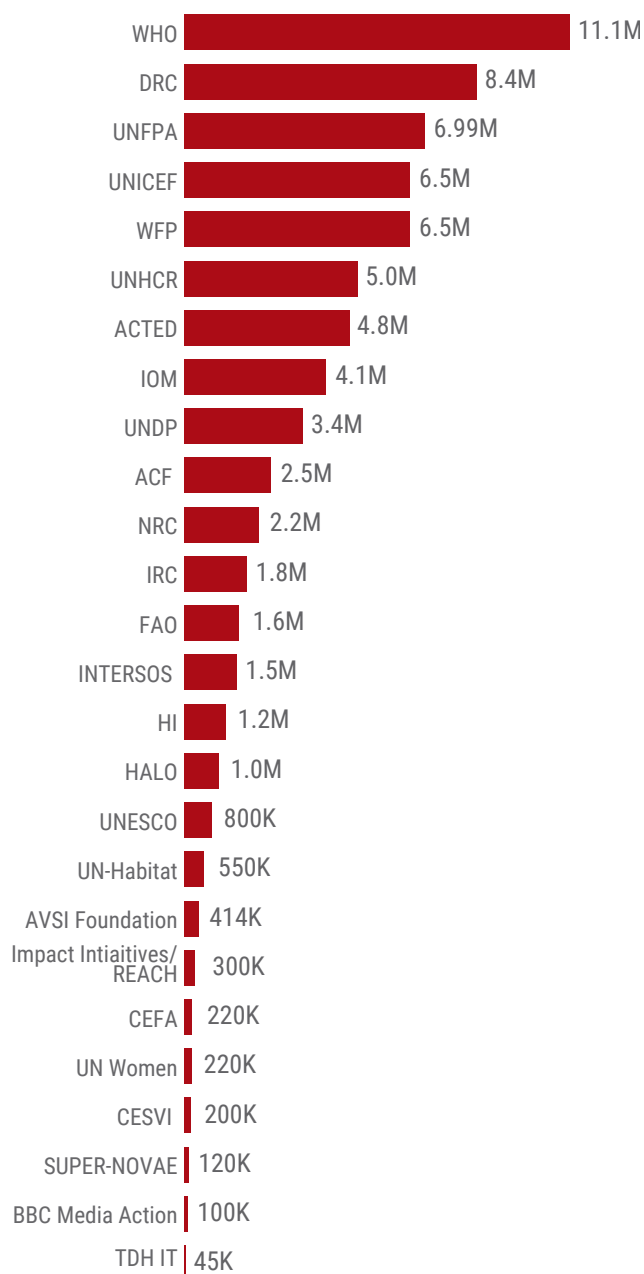
Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in communal places

Hygiene awareness on key hygiene practices and cholera/water borne diseases prevention

PARTNERS: ACTED, AVSI FOUNDATION, CEFA, DRC, INTERSOS, NRC, UNICEF

Participating Organizations

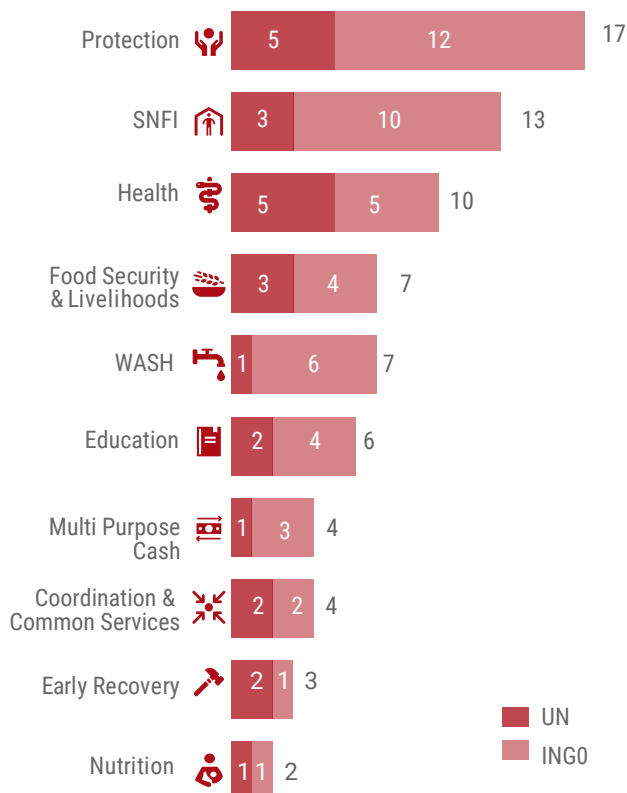
Funding Requirements per Partner



Operational Partners per type



Operational Partners per Sector



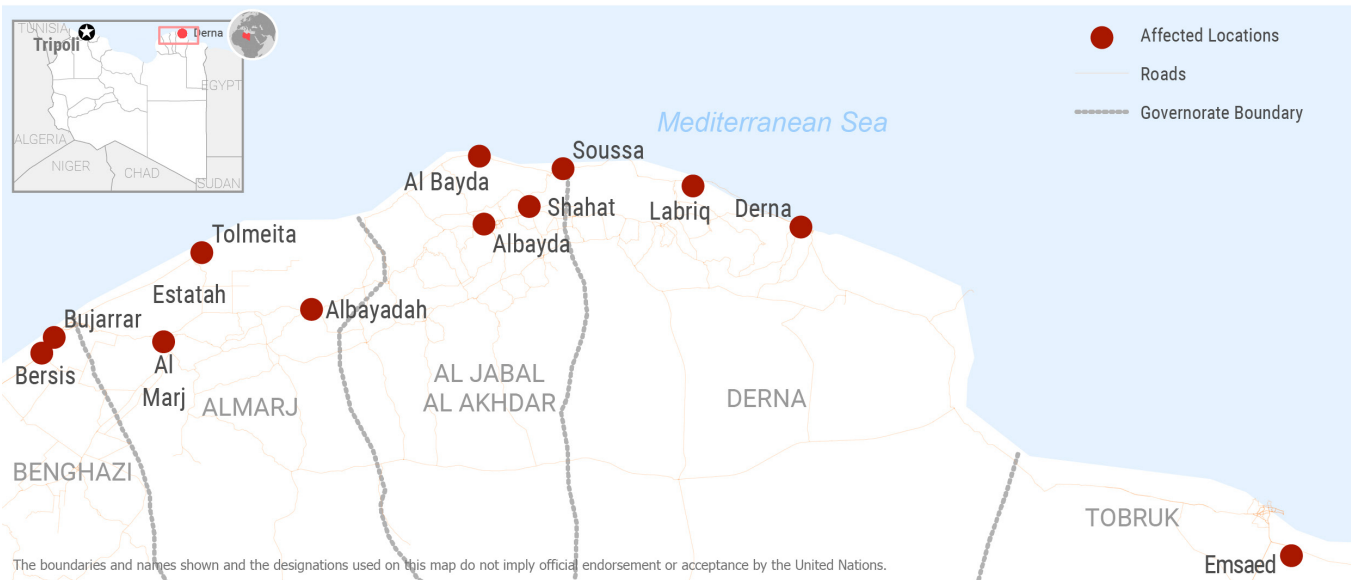
Appeal Extension Addendum

At a Glance

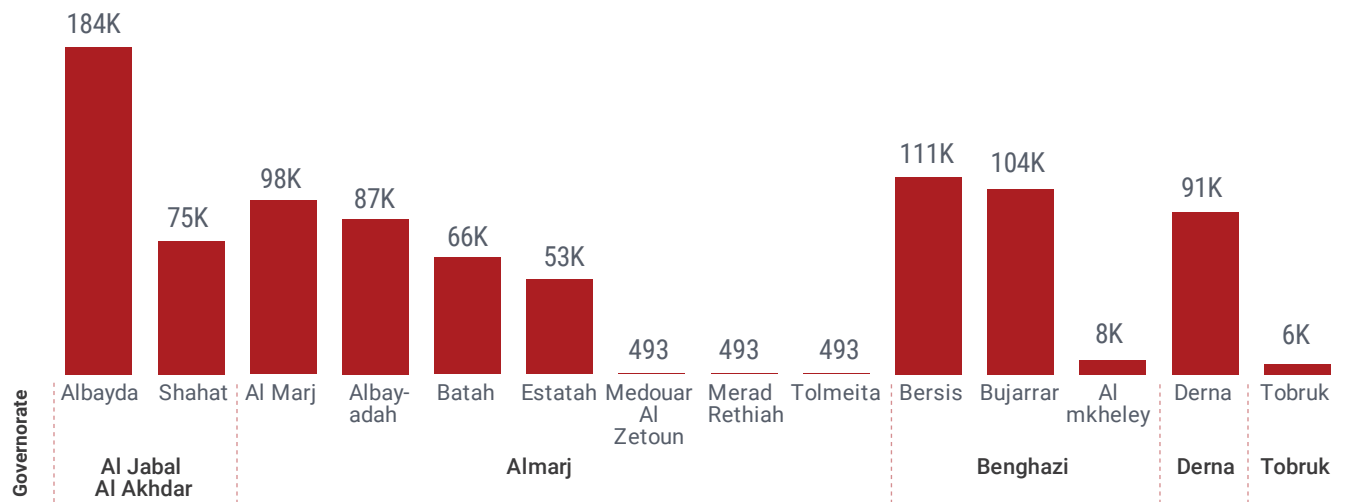
(JANUARY - MARCH 2024)

| PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS | PEOPLE REACHED |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 250K | 250K | \$71.4M | 240K |

Areas Affected by the flood



Target by location



*The aggregated target for 2023 and 2024 eliminates double-counting (hence is not the sum of both years in most sectors).

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Crisis Overview

| PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS | PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2023 (14 SEPTEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER) | | | 2024 (1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH) | | |
| 250K | 250K | \$37.7M | 250K | 250K | \$37.6M |

On 10 September 2023, Storm Daniel affected northeastern Libya with torrential rains and flash floods. Four days later, on 14 September 2023, humanitarian partners launched a Flash Appeal with a financial requirement of \$71.4 million to respond to the most urgent needs of 250,000 people affected between September and December 2023. By the end of 2023, humanitarian partners reached about 240,000 people with life-saving humanitarian assistance, light rehabilitation and early recovery activities.

With the above planning figures, an extension is requested until the end of March 2024, to meet residual humanitarian needs, particularly for previous and new vulnerable groups, and to

allow for a transition to reconstruction, recovery and sustainable development guided by the Libya United Nations Sustainable Development Coordination Framework (UNSDCF, 2023-2025), including finding durable solutions for people displaced by the floods. While the overall financial requirements have not changed, sectoral prioritization and financial revisions were made to increase support through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). This decision was taken in line with community preferences, and market assessments. The United Nations and partners were already scaling up this type of response in line with the government's own cash-based response.

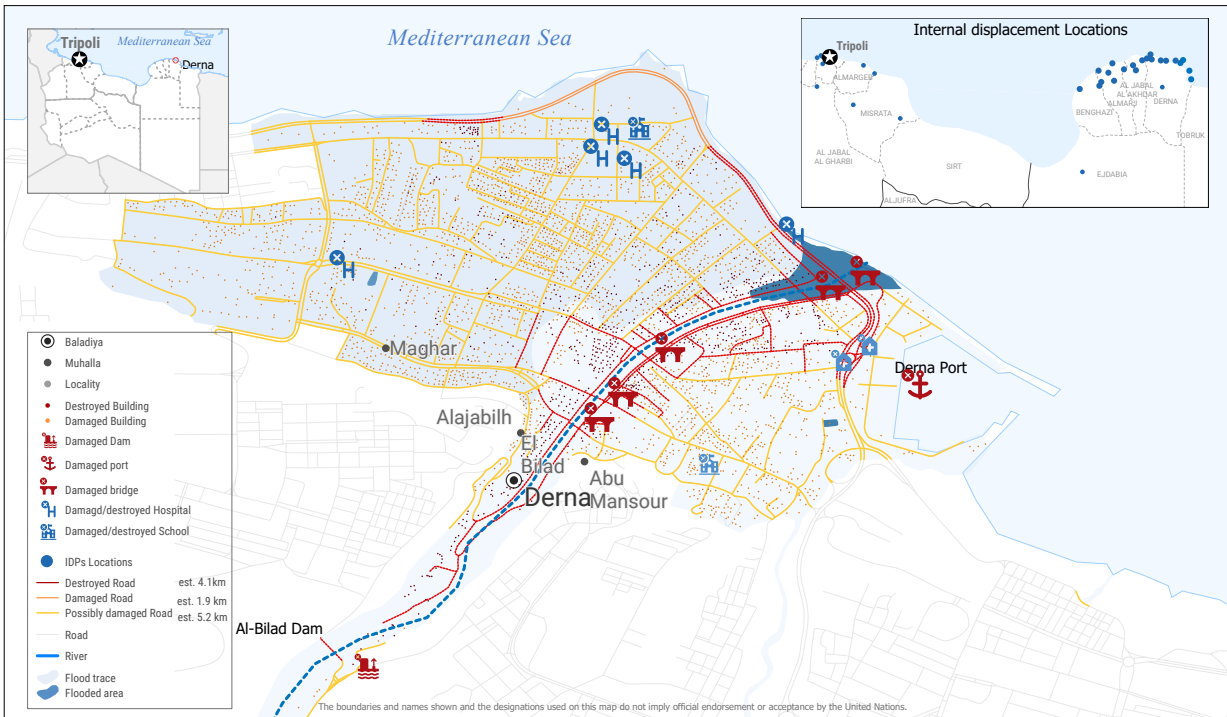
Most affected areas

The hardest-hit areas include Derna, Albayda, Soussa and Shahat municipalities (baladiyas), for which municipal operational plans¹ are being developed. The initial Flash Appeal identified five Governorates (mantikas) as areas of operation: Derna, Benghazi, Tobruk, Al Majr and Al Jabal Al Akhdar. As a smaller percentage (4

per cent) of the almost 45,000 people who were displaced due to the floods left the affected area, humanitarian activities have been extended to reach them in additional Governorates, namely Tripoli and Misrata, as well as a sixth Governorate affected by the storm, Ejdabia.

¹ These plans will be available on HumanitarianResponse.info

Building Exposed to Rushing Floodwaters



Most vulnerable groups

As of December 2023, over 4,700 people were confirmed dead, while several thousand people have been reported missing by local authorities. An additional 44,800 people have been displaced because of the floods, according to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix. Among the most vulnerable groups are newly female-headed households, persons with disabilities (PWD) and unaccompanied or separated children (UASC). Despite on-going humanitarian efforts to support the authorities to register these vulnerable groups, access remains limited, and final numbers have not been established.

Of the initial 37 collective sites hosting IDPs in the aftermath of the floods, only seven (7) remained occupied as of 7 December 2023, hosting 181 families in total in Derna, Albayda, Shahat and Benghazi. While some of those leaving the collective sites (mainly

schools) received one-time cash for rental assistance, efforts are on-going to identify those most vulnerable in host communities.

Women and girls are at risk of violence, particularly if they are divorced widowed, displaced, migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, or adolescent.

Some people with socio-economic vulnerabilities caused or exacerbated by the floods are not targeted by governmental assistance. Some 60,000 people were assessed to require assistance in the flood-affected areas prior to the storm, according to the 2023 Libya Humanitarian Overview. Non-Libyans, particularly refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, among the flood-affected people are not eligible for government compensation and face barriers to access assistance.

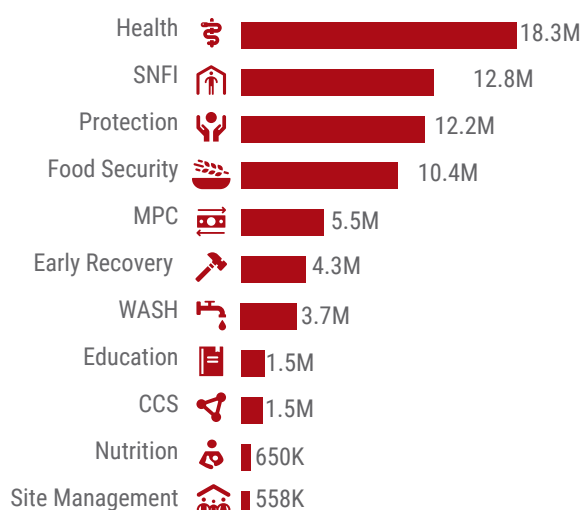
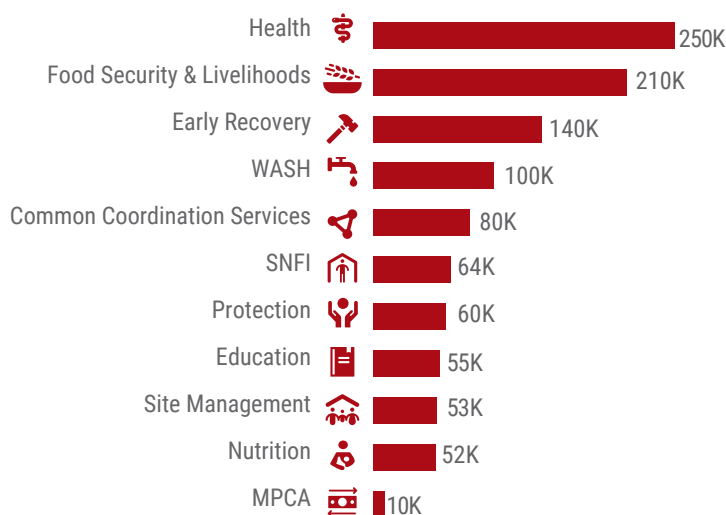
Assessments

Over 40 thematic or inter-thematic assessments have been carried out or are on-going since the floods and registered in the Libya Floods Assessment Registry. An Assessment Task Force ensures complementarity.

A joint Multi-Thematic Rapid Needs Assessment (MTRNA) among UN agencies, the Libyan INGO Forum and Civil Society

Organizations, coordinated by UNDAC, provided an initial snapshot of needs of the affected population and has since guided the response. It largely confirmed initial planning assumptions and provided a better understanding of the affected areas and communities, as well as their priorities and preferences, e.g., preferring cash to in-kind assistance and living with host communities rather than in collective sites.

Target and Financial Requirements by sector



The REACH Joint Rapid Assessment of Markets looked into the effects of infrastructure, local markets and road damage to assess whether markets were functional and accessible, and commodities affordable to understand communities' ability to be assisted with cash and voucher programming.

Health: Out of 240 health facilities in flood-affected areas, only 32 (13 per cent) were fully functioning, 175 (73 per cent) were partially and 33 (14 per cent) were not functioning. Further, the

buildings of 56 health facilities (23 per cent) were damaged. Of the 208 health facilities reported partially or non-functioning, the main impediments were identified as shortage of medicines (112, 54 per cent), lack of staff (35, 17 per cent), damage to buildings (25, 12 per cent), and lack of equipment 15 (7 per cent).

Nutrition: Up to end of November, UNICEF screened 4,158 children for malnutrition and identified 1,366 cases of malnutrition, i.e., 33 per cent of the children screened. Among

these cases, 54 were classified as moderate acute malnutrition (1.2 per cent) and 36 cases were categorized as severe acute malnutrition (0.8 per cent). Out of 1,568 mothers screened for malnutrition, none exhibited signs of moderate or severe malnutrition.

The World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union jointly conducted a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment

(RDNA), which aims to provide a solid foundation for identifying and quantifying longer-term recovery needs in the affected municipalities. As an independent and objective assessment, the RDNA also provides a basis to initiate discussions around a well-coordinated and structured multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach to plan, manage, implement, and finance reconstruction and recovery efforts .

Adapted response strategy and activities

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

Support to health services:

The initial response focused on lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions through medical teams and personnel, first aid and psychosocial support, as well as provision of urgent supplies, like trauma and emergency surgical kits, medicines to hospitals and health centers, and capacity building. In the first month, 17 search and rescue (SAR) teams from Algeria, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Palestine, Russian Federation, Spain, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, as well as five emergency medical teams from France, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Türkiye supported the response.

Following a rapid health assessment of the area, the need to strengthen emergency health services persists including distribution of emergency health kits, re-establishing emergency referral services by providing ambulances, strengthening primary and community health care through deployment of medical teams, in addition to mobile teams cover geographical areas with limited access to health care. Considering the continued risks of water contamination and disease outbreak, strengthening disease surveillance and lab capacity and risk communication remain a priority.

Additionally, rehabilitation of 56 damaged health facilities is required to restore their functionality. Further, there are specific needs to strengthen services for vulnerable groups, such as obstetric and neonatal care in hospitals and maternal and child health on primary health care level, through building capacity and establishing additional services.

WASH interventions:

The storm and flooding destroyed or contaminated several water plants and boreholes, water pipes, reservoirs and sewage systems, adding to the pre-existing damage to desalination plants. In the first weeks after the floods, WASH interventions focused on community and household-level water purification, hygiene awareness and distribution of hygiene items. By November, after initial access and operational challenges, water trucking was established in the most affected communities, while the rehabilitation of boreholes and water

pipes commenced. As these rehabilitation measures are on-going, water trucking remains a life-saving intervention. Amid local disease outbreaks, such as in Albayda, improved water testing and public information on safe water sources, as well as hygiene promotion and item distribution remain needed in communities at risk.

The substantial damage to water infrastructure, which exacerbates existing pre-flood damage, poses a continued threat of water contamination and disease outbreaks, as has been seen in a recent diarrhoea outbreak in Albayda. Additional needs are currently assessed in a sectoral WASH assessment and additional funding needs for rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure are anticipated.

Emergency food and nutrition assistance:

The 2023 Libya Humanitarian Overview (HO) indicated that prior to the floods due to rising food prices over the course of 2022, the majority of households reported some difficulties to obtain their daily food consumption. In the immediate aftermath of the floods, several barriers to access markets due to damaged roads, closed shops, higher prices, cash withdrawal limits or limited banking services, and lower availability of goods were reported. The market functionality recovered quickly in the flood-affected areas. However, according to the WFP Libya Market Monitoring Report October 2023, the price of the food minimum expenditure basket in the Eastern region in October was about 2 per cent higher than the national average. Al-Bayda municipality witnessed the highest monthly increase in the cost of food baskets, with an increase of 10 per cent compared with pre-flood levels. Food assistance remained one of the top three priorities in the five regions hosting the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Malnutrition screening in vulnerable communities showed a high prevalence of malnutrition and some cases of acute malnutrition. Nutrition assessment and screening remain a priority, as well as management of identified cases through mobile medical teams. Further, there is a need to strengthen nutrition programming in primary health centers through capacity building and provision of supplements, identify community-based interventions, offer counselling and awareness activities for caregivers. Transitioning out of the emergency phase, multi-sectoral programming is required.

Shelter & NFI Needs:

UNDP's initial analysis of building damage identified over 1,000 destroyed and about 6,800 damaged buildings in Derna, Sousa and Albayda, as well as up to 20,000 possibly damaged buildings in the flood-affected areas. The RDNA confirmed a total of 18,838 damage or destroyed houses in Benghazi, Jabal Al Akhdar, Al Marj and Derna. The RDNA will guide the transition to reconstruction efforts.

Initially planned humanitarian activities focused on immediate needs, such as distributing non-food items (NFI) and winterization kits. Setting up collective shelters and distributing shelter kits was not necessary as initially planned, as IDPs either rented houses or stayed with relatives. Current assessments, inter-agency mission findings, post-distribution monitoring exercises, and key informant interviews reveal that cash for rent, distribution of winterization and NFI kits, and light rehabilitation of affected houses for returning IDPs are the most crucial forms of support requested. As a result, the Shelter/NFI response will prioritize these activities in 2024. Gathering relevant information and profiling target beneficiaries will be essential to carry out the planned assistance effectively, however, challenges remain in accessing the affected areas for in-depth assessments.

Management of mental health:

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) continues to be a top priority of communities, authorities and first responders in the affected areas. Affected people and key informants described trauma as enormous, especially among the most vulnerable. Child Protection assessments show that psychological distress is the highest child protection risk observed, with boys between 5-12 and adolescent girls identified to be the most at-risk group. Increased cases of violence against women lead to further psychological distress, as well as social and health impacts. Men face additional stress due to a perceived pressure of having to appear strong and to be able to remain family caretakers. First responders report that they continue to require psychological first aid.

Health and protection partners established a separate sub-working group to coordinate the overwhelming demand. Health partners deploy psychologists and MHPSS specialists, and support training and deployment of mental health-trained health and community workers. Protection partners provide MHPSS, awareness raising and recreational activities, among others.

Debris removal and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure:

The destruction of buildings and loss of land mass in Derna amounted to an estimated 8.8 million tons of debris in Derna alone. The debris blocks roads, water and sewage channels, and some of it is potentially hazardous and polluting water and the environment. Work on solid waste and debris clean-up continues, and will further focus on rehabilitation of disposal sites, implementing debris recycling schemes and strengthening municipal solid waste management. Moreover, early recovery will focus on the desalination of water and provision of small-scale equipment and capacity building to local water services. Planning is underway to rehabilitate public buildings and local roads and to provide equipment to municipal services for basic infrastructure and services.

Preventing and mitigating protection risks:

The initial response demonstrated challenges in reaching women, especially in remote areas, calling for more female staff among organizations and cooperation with local social affairs offices and highlighting the need for outreach and mobile teams. The most immediate needs include emergency child protection interventions. Case management and referral to specialized services are critical at this stage, in addition to raising awareness among the community, including parents and caregivers on child protection issues.

The main barriers communities face in accessing child protection services are that they are either not available or of poor quality. Accordingly, strengthening national and local capacity for child protection, MHPSS and case management (including for unaccompanied and separated children) is crucial to strengthen the protective environment for vulnerable children in flood-affected areas and beyond.

Reports indicate an increase in domestic violence and early marriage in flood-affected communities, while limited services exist for women and girls, particularly in remote areas. Local partners and organizations lack institutional capacity, resources and technical expertise to respond to gender-based violence (GBV), while non-governmental organizations (NGO) face bureaucratic and administrative constraints to operate in Libya. The number of female workers in the social sector is low. Key prevention and response services include case management, risk mitigation and reduction, MHPSS and awareness activities, life-skill trainings, dignity kit distribution, setup of safe spaces, and capacity building.

Ensure access of IDP to services and area-based planning

Collective sites in particular schools initially hosted IDPs and were vacated in mid-October. Local authorities offered some families rental subsidies. Out of 37 initial sites, only seven remain open as of December 2023.

Out of 44,800 IDPs, about 21,000 live in critical shelter situations, e.g. with host families or in public or abandoned buildings or other people's properties, most of them in Derna. They continue to require health, shelter and food assistance. Amid a high number of IDPs who live in host communities, the implementation of Urban Displacement & Out of Camp (UDOC) approaches and Community/Civil Society Resource Centres play a significant role. These (mobile) centres provide essential services, disseminate information, and engage with communities to understand their needs better.

Humanitarian coordination and transition

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), supported by OCHA, leads the coordination of the response under this Flash Appeal. Ten thematic working groups (TWG) have been established in Benghazi (WASH, Shelter/NFI, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Logistics, Early Recovery, Education, Site Management, Protection), in addition to three sub-working groups for MHPSS, Child Protection and on Violence against Women. The Libya Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG) is temporarily linked to the inter-thematic coordination, which is further supported by a humanitarian access working group and an assessment task force. Frequent field missions are carried out to affected areas, to ensure regular coordination with local authorities and local partners.

The inter-thematic and inter-agency working groups focused on enhancing inter-sectoral targeting of those most vulnerable, coordinating assessments and increasing understanding of

Further, humanitarian partners are promoting area or settlement-based recovery and resilience planning. Looking at the needs of the community as a whole rather than the needs of specific social groups (IDPs vs. host community) contributes to promoting peaceful co-existence and reducing tension over resources. Detailed assessments of the IDP caseload of 44,800 are planned to better target remaining and specific displacement-related needs of affected people and in view of government compensation and other support provided for people displaced by the floods.

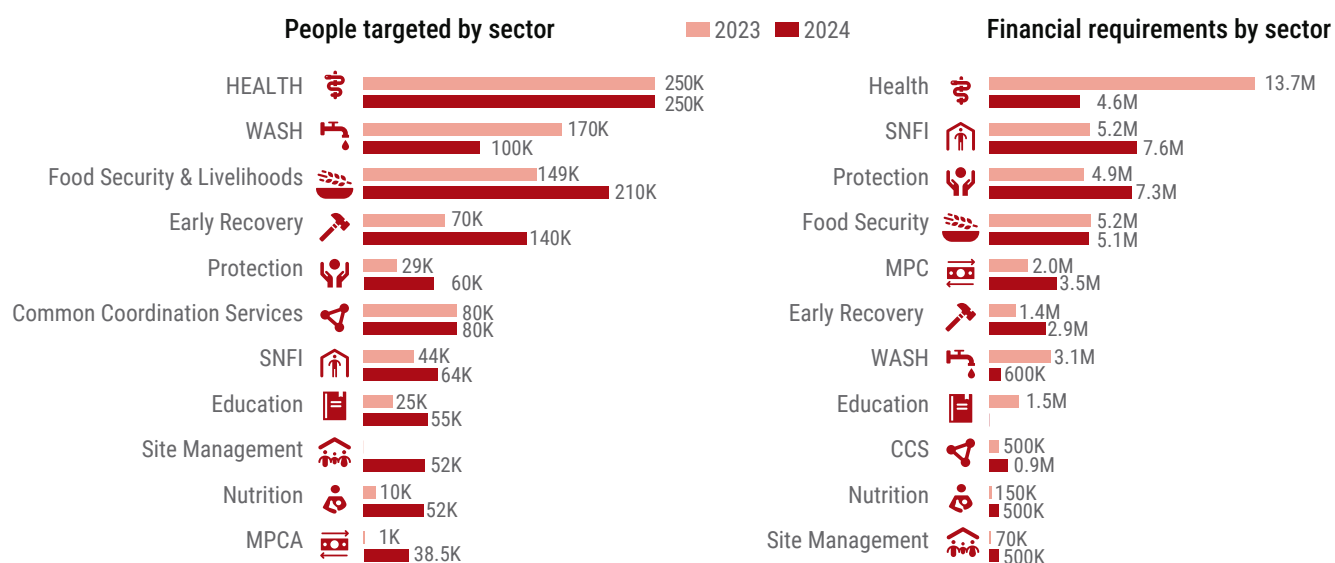
humanitarian needs, improving access and accountability to affected people. Through analysis of assessment data, feedback from communities, engagement with key informants and authorities, several sectoral activities of this Flash Appeal have been adapted to needs and preferences.

Moving ahead, it will be important to enhance awareness and use of already existing Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms (CFM) to ensure response remains relevant and its activities impactful. The coordination structure will be transition back to pre-pre-floods sectoral working groups after March 2024.

Annexes

Sector Plans

Target and financial requirement (September 2023 to March 2024) by sector





Coordination and Common Services

80K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$1.4M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

5

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Risk Communication & Community Engagement

Rapid needs assessments, GIS, data analysis, displacement tracking

Provision of specialized equipment to first responders

Immediate assessment of broken dams in Darna and assessment of cultural properties in flood affected areas

Capacity assessments and building to responders/partners

PARTNERS: BBC MEDIA ACTION, IMPACT INITIATIVES / REACH, IOM, UNESCO



Early Recovery

140K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$4.3M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

5

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Debris and solid waste management, system improvements

Damage assessments to on housing, critical, productive and public infrastructure and livelihoods

Community Engagement and Civic Participation for early recovery efforts

Disaster Risk Management and Enhancement of Emergency Response Systems

Emergency Livelihoods

Local Municipalities' Infrastructure Restoration

Support to Restore and Maintain Governance Practices

Water desalination, rehabilitation of water supply lines

PARTNERS: ACTED, HI, IOM, UNDP, UNMAS



Education

55K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$0.0M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

8

PARTNERS

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

Provision of individual learning materials & school kits

Provision of classroom furniture

PARTNERS: ACTED, CESVI, INTERSOS, IRC, NRC, TDH IT, UNICEF, WFP



Food Security

210K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$10.4M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

6

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Food assistance to displaced people (ready to eat meals, dry rations, etc)

Cash transfers

Rapid Assessment

Cash for Work - Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Purchase of agricultural equipment

Livelihood generation activities and Recovery planning

PARTNERS: CEFA, FAO, LIBAID, NRC, SCOUTS, WFP



Health

250k

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$18.3m

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

11

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Deployment of Emergency Medical Teams (EMT), medical teams and mobile clinics

Carry out Health Assessments to assess health situation and facility status

Support referral system through provision of ambulances and trainings

Support health facilities at primary and secondary levels with emergency medical supplies, medicine and equipment

Build capacity of healthcare professionals on a range of health topics/ interventions

Support services at secondary level including obstetric and neonatal care

Enhance disease surveillance, lab capacity, rapid response teams and prevention of disease

Strengthen infection prevention and control at primary and secondary levels

Structural rehabilitation, repairs of and replacement of equipment to health facilities


Training and deployment of health care professionals

Scale-up mental health and psycho-social support in health facilities and community centres, training

Risk communication, social behaviour and health promotion


Support water quality monitoring and strengthen interlinks with WASH sector interventions

PARTNERS: ACF, INTERSOS, IMC, IOM, IRC, TDH IT, PUI, UNFPA, UN-HCR, UNICEF, WHO



Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
| 38.5K | PEOPLE TARGETED | PRIORITY ACTIVITIES |
| \$5.5M | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) | MPCA with different delivery modalities (pre-paid cards, vouchers, mobile money) |
| 6 | PARTNERS | PARTNERS: AVSI FOUNDATION, IOM, INTERSOS, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP |



Nutrition

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---|
| 52K | PEOPLE TARGETED | PRIORITY ACTIVITIES |
| \$650K | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) | Nutrition and immunization support in shelters |
| 1 | PARTNERS | Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powde |
| | | Preventative iron supplementation for pregnant women |
| | | Nutrition counselling for primary caregivers, children and adolescents |
| | | Infant and young child feeding counselling for primary caregivers of children 0-23 months |
| | | PARTNERS: UNICEF |



Protection

60K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$12.2M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

9

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES- GENERAL PROTECTION

Case management

Household visits

Protection assessments

Provision of immediate protection assistance including hygiene and recreational kits

Provision of legal aid on relevant legal topics

Provision of specialized and emergency MHPSS and recreational activities

Psychological First Aid for first responders

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES- CHILD PROTECTION

Conduct awareness raising activities on CP issues & Explosive Ordnance

Conduct community outreach raising awareness on PSEA, access to lifesaving and time-sensitive services, and SEA reporting mechanisms

Identification of children at-risk or survivors and referral to specialized services

Provide MHPSS and recreational activities to children and caregivers

Strengthening national and local capacity to provide sustained child protection services

Support children at risk and survivors through case management system

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES- GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Awareness raising activities and information disseminations

Distribution of Dignity kits

Ensure immediate and equitable access to emergency services for adolescent girls in crisis-affected areas

Establishment of Women and girls safe Space

Provision of Psychological support and Mental health (MHPSS) to women, men boys and girls

Provision of specialized and emergency MHPSS and recreational activities

PARTNERS: ALSAFWA, IOM, INTERSOS, IRC , NRC, TDH- ITALY (CP)
UNFPA, UNHCR (GP), UNFPA (GBV)



Site Management

53K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$560K

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

2

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Capacity building trainings on UDOC programming

Reinforcing representation and participation of affected population

Establishing communication channels with the affected communities

Setting up UDOC (Urban Displacement & Out of Camp) community and civil society resource center in Derna

Settlements/Area-based Recovery and Resilience Planning - identifying and mapping key resources, potential risks, and opportunities for community development

PARTNERS: UNICEF



Shelter and non-Food Items

64K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$12.8M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

13

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Cash for rent

Damage assessments

Distribution of essential NFI kits

Distribution of Winterization kits

Rehabilitation of damaged houses

PARTNERS: ACF, ACTED, CEFA, CESVI, DRC, HI, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, NRC, TDH IT, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR



WASH

100K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$3.7M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

8

PARTNERS

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Provision of safe drinking water

Rehabilitation of water infrastructure (water plants, desalination units, water treatment units, water tanks, wastewater treatment plants and wastewater treatment units in hospitals)

Distribution of hygiene kits and WASH items

Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in communal places

Provision of emergency sanitation

Hygiene promotion and hygiene awareness on water-borne disease prevention

PARTNERS: ACF, ACTED, ASARYA, CEFA, DRC, LRC, NRC, UNICEF

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).

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.

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 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.

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.

About

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 1 January and 31 March 2024 and is issued in December 2023.