



# FLASH APPEAL Flood Response

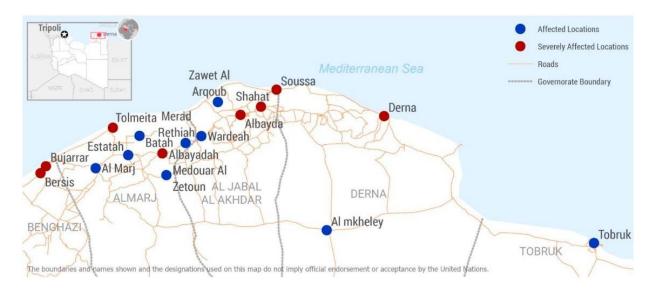
LİBYA September 2023

## IBC FLASH APPEAL RESPONDING LİBYA FLOOD

15/09/2023

## **Background**

On September 10th, Storm Daniel struck northeastern Libya, causing torrential rains and flash floods that affected numerous cities and towns. The human casualties are substantial and are expected to increase further. OCHA estimates that around 884,000 people in five provinces (Mantikas) reside in areas directly impacted by the storm and flash floods in Libya, experiencing varying degrees of impact <sup>1</sup>.



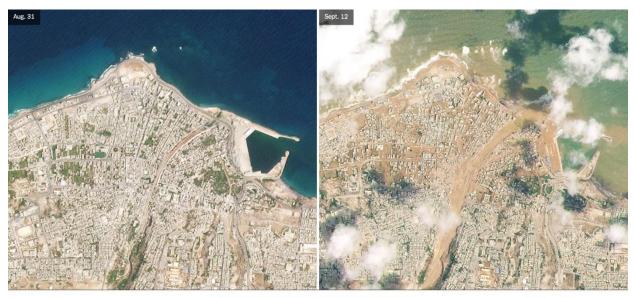
Several factors are influencing and exacerbating the severity of humanitarian needs, including preexisting humanitarian conditions, deterioration of socio-economic situation, logistical and access constraints to certain areas. Prior to the storm, some 300,000 people in Libya were assessed to require 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 neighboring countries <sup>2</sup>.

https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-september-2023

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-september-2023





LAST CHANCE FOR OUR BEST OFFER: €0.50 a week for your first year.

EXPAND

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<sup>3</sup>.

According to UNOSAT analysis, more than 2,200 buildings are believed to have encountered flooding. In 2022, REACH reported that the majority of households in Derna, totaling 69 percent, had unmet needs related to WASH. The mayor of Derna has characterized the city's situation as deteriorating rapidly and has issued a plea for international intervention. Due to the deterioration of most roadways, the municipality is urging relevant authorities to establish a sea corridor for emergency relief and evacuations<sup>4</sup>.

#### **Emergency Needs**

A total of 884,000 individuals are in need of assistance. Despite a general decrease in the number of people requiring aid since 2021, the extensive and varied impacts of the flooding have affected thousands of families. Prior to Storm Daniel, migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and refugees were already residing in northeastern Libya. However, the aftermath of the storm has led to a fresh wave of displacement for vulnerable Libyans and other affected groups.

As of September 12th, according to the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix, there have been approximately 2,000 reported deaths and at least 5,000 people are currently missing. However, on September 13th, the Government of National Unity raised their estimate of the death toll to nearly 6,000 people, while the IFRC estimated that nearly 10,000 individuals were unaccounted for.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2023/09/12/world/africa/libya-flooding-map.html#

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://unosat.org/products/3670

The situation in Derna is particularly dire, with the estimated number of displaced individuals exceeding 30,000 out of a total population of over 200,000. On September 13th, the Mayor of Derna estimated that the final death toll could reach as high as 18,000 to 20,000. <sup>5</sup>

# 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://dtm.iom.int/libya

Based on existing information and initial field assessments <sup>6</sup>, the most pressing humanitarian needs are as follows:

**Urgent Healthcare Services:** The region is facing a critical shortage of emergency healthcare services to treat the injured and prevent further complications. This includes a lack of ambulances, trauma and emergency surgical kits, first aid materials, psychosocial support, medical personnel, essential medications for hospitals and health centers. The demand for these services has surged dramatically in the aftermath of the storm and flooding.

**Emergency Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Initiatives:** Extensive damage to infrastructure, flooded roadways, and the collapse of dams in Derna have created immediate WASH requirements. Ensuring access to safe drinking water and the restoration of basic sanitation facilities is paramount to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

**Emergency Food and Nutrition Aid:** The 2023 Humanitarian Overview (HO) highlighted that 99 percent of households were already struggling to secure their daily food requirements due to soaring food prices. The storm's impact is expected to exacerbate this situation rapidly, necessitating immediate food and nutrition assistance.

**Displacement and Protection Risks:** The destruction of houses has led to both primary and secondary displacement, placing lives at immediate risk and increasing protection concerns. Special attention is required to address the safety and well-being of vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees, smaller groups of internally displaced persons (IDPs), people with disabilities (PwD), children, youth, women, girls, and healthcare workers.

**Mental Health Support:** The psychological well-being and psychosocial support requirements of the affected population are intensifying due to significant distress and socio-economic impacts resulting from the prolonged humanitarian and protection crisis. Particular focus should be given to vulnerable groups, such as migrants, refugees, smaller groups of IDPs, PwD, children, youth, women, girls, and healthcare workers.

Availability of Heavy Machinery and Equipment for Debris Clearance: Ensuring access to heavy machinery and equipment for debris removal is essential for enabling affected individuals to restore their livelihoods and access public services.

**Protection Measures Addressing Gender, Age, Disability, and Vulnerability:** It is crucial to proactively prevent and mitigate protection risks related to gender, age, disability, and other vulnerabilities. These considerations should play a central role in shaping the humanitarian response, especially in collective shelters.

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-september-2023

# **IBC's Emergency Response**

International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation (IBC) having vast experience in responding to earthquake emergencies and recovery situations in Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and Indonesia has mobilized its emergency response team To Marrakesh, and on-site assessments about different areas for response are identified.

IBC focuses on the needs of the remote villages primarily in the Al Houz and Chichaoua districts of Marrakesh. Priority will be given to food, drinking water, medical and hygiene kits distribution, and tents and blankets.

Relevant coordination with Marrakesh Municipality and some local partners in the field is secured. The Turkish Foreign Ministry said Ankara was ready to provide all kinds of support "to heal the wounds of the earthquake in Morocco". Turkey's AFAD disaster management authority said 265 aid workers from AFAD, Turkish Red Crescent, and other Turkish NGOs including IBC are mobilized for the rescue and relief intervention. It also said that Turkey was ready to deliver 1,000 tents to the affected areas. As a first step IBC in cooperation with Moroccan authorities is programming to distribute 1000 food parcels,1000 hygiene packages,500 baby kits,200 tents,500 blankets,500 medical kits, and 1000 flashlights in Chichaoua.

In addition, after the final assessments and coordination with Libya disaster authorities, the emergency response program will be re-scheduled and Al Amaal Volunteers Association our local partner will assist with the mobilization of volunteers at the first stage of the intervention until the permanent system is established and relevant logistics organized. The first distributions will be implemented in coordination with the Marrakesh authorities. Around 15000 people its estimated to benefit from the first emergency response.

## IBC's average budget for the emergency response is outlined as follows:

Food relief (10000 persons = 2000 families)	253,000 USD
Clothing (10000 persons = 2000 families)	260,000 USD
Hygiene materials (10000 persons = 2000 families)	80,000 USD
NFI (10000 persons = 2000 families)	1,080000 USD
Personal salaries (4 persons)	5,500 USD

Transportation for relief items (Truck rental) (2 trucks)	5,000 USD
Others, administrative/ logistics	100,000 USD
Total	1,783,500 USD

All procurement will be done locally in order to promote the local market and logistically deliver the relief the earliest possible

For further information from the field about IBC Response and coordination you can contact:

Muzaffer Baca
Programs and Partnerships Manager
+90 532 234 42 29
mbaca@ibc.org.tr

Heather Sonya Üner
Programs and Partnerships Manager
+90 544 830 84 17
huner@ibc.org.tr