

DISASTER OVERVIEW

On Sunday, September 10, 2023, the northeastern region of Libya was struck by storm Daniel, resulting in severe weather conditions characterized by powerful winds and sudden heavy rainfall. This inclement weather affected multiple areas, including Benghazi, Tobruk, Toukra, Talmeitha, Almarj, Taknes (Al Jabal Al Akhdar), Al Owailia, Baya-da, Albayda, Shahhat, Sousa, and Derna.

According to multiple reports, in Derna, one dam collapsed due to overwhelming force of the floods, leading to entire neighborhoods being swept into the sea. The humanitarian consequences of this event resulted in a tragic loss of more than 2,100 lives, with approximately 6,000 individuals still missing in the heavily affected city of Derna. Moreover, three bridges were destroyed, and the surging waters further provoked damage and casualties.

The storm caused significant damage to infrastructure, including the road network, disrupted telecommunications services, more than 715 damaged buildings, around 7000 stranded families and led to the displacement of at least 21,000 individuals along with 9867 calls for help.

The remnants of the storm continue to affect northern Libya and are gradually heading eastward towards northern Egypt. Over the next two days, the region anticipates up to 50mm of rainfall, a significant departure from its typical September average of less than 10mm.

TOTAL EXPOSED POPULATION

1.6M

[Source: PDC]

TOTAL # OF CASUALTIES

13k

[Source: LRCS]

TOTAL # OF IDP

21k

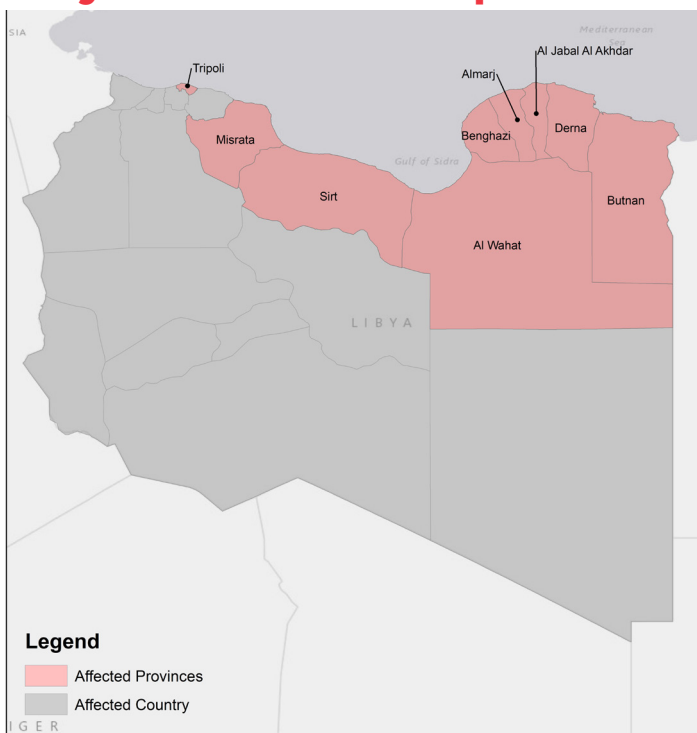
[Source: LRCS]

TOTAL # OF EXPOSED HEALTH FACILITIES

284

[Source: PDC]

Libya Reference Map



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Timeline

1

4 September 2023– Tropical Storm Daniel originates from of a low pressure developed over the Ionian Sea, which moved inland on the 4th of September over Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria causing catastrophic floods.

2

10 September 2023 – The storm made a land-fall in Libya, causing severe weather conditions including strong winds and sudden heavy rainfall affecting several northeastern areas of Libya. The rainfalls quickly led to massive flooding across several areas.

3

11 September 2023 – Dams nearby Derna collapse flooding the whole city. More than 3000 deaths are expected to be recorded with up 10000 missing people reported. Authorities have deployed some heavy equipment that purpose, but gaining access to heavily affected areas remains a challenge.

SCOPE AND SCALE

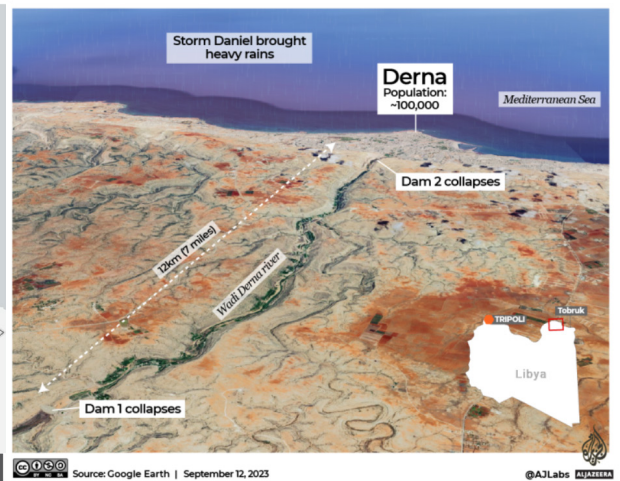
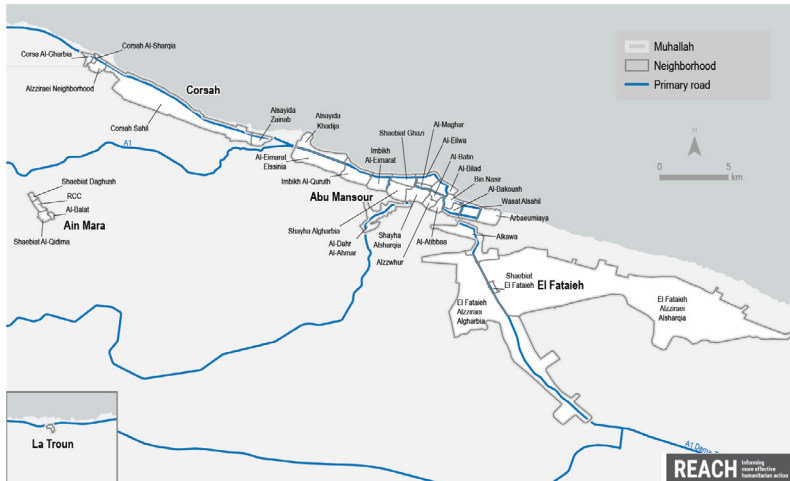
2,100 people died and more than 9,800 are still missing, leading the number of casualties to catastrophic figure of 12,600. Between 2,050 and 20,000 people have been displaced with many of them experiencing a secondary displacement. Conflicting reports about IDPs number are currently undermining triangulation efforts, besides official figures obtained from evacuation centers. According to IOM, a total of 17 schools are currently used as collective shelters in the affected area, hosting up to 410 IDPs households. According to PDC estimates, a total of 1.6 million of people were directly exposed to the storm and most likely affected by floods.

According to PDC, **284 education facilities and 128 health facilities have been exposed to flood impact, for a total value of exposed buildings of 19 Billion of USD.** In Derna city, 10 health facilities were fully or partially functional before the storm: 1 hospital, 8 polyclinics (4 private) and one health center. Damage to mobile and internet network has disrupted communications in the affected area, increasing the risk of family separation among displaced households. Power grid has also been affected in areas where before the crisis one household out of two was experiencing 6 to 10 hours a day of power cuts.

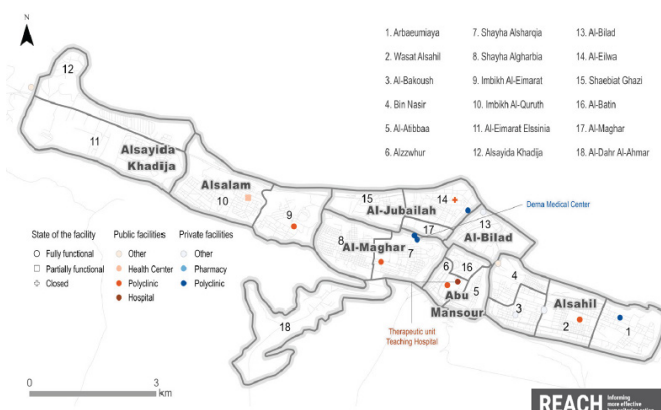
Damage to shelters and housing is significant with Derna being the most affected area due to the collapse on two dams, one of which cause the complete inundation of Derna city. According to the minister of civil aviation and a member of the emergency committee for the administration in eastern Libya, 25% of Derna city has disappeared. This is the consequence of storm magnitude and floods force as well as man-made vulnerabilities: general infrastructure, water supply, sanitation facilities, and electricity services continued to fall into further disrepair in the past years due to infrastructure damages caused by previous hostilities and the breakdown in operations and maintenance capacities of state-run services, as well as targeted attacks on some facilities.

DERNA

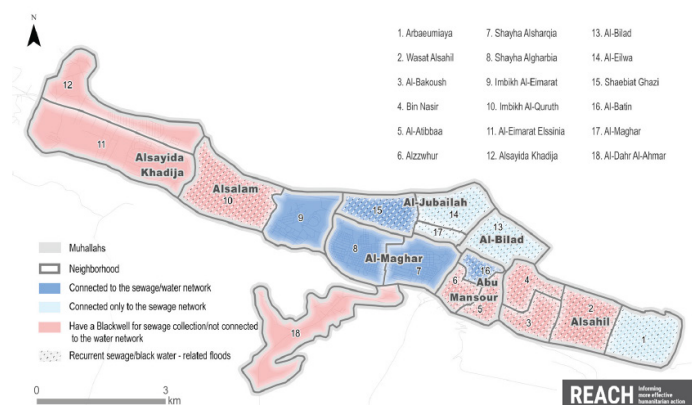
Map 2: Map of muhallahs, neighborhoods and primary roads in Derna



Map 3: Health facilities in downtown Ajdabiya



Map 5: Sewage network coverage and sewage challenges in Derna



Humanitarian Conditions

1. **EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIs** – Displaced individuals, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly, are in urgent need of temporary shelter solutions, such as tents to provide safe and adequate accommodation. Moreover, the significant amount of damage and destroyed housing units will undermine efforts for rapid and safe recovery and IDPs return. Most of floods affected households have lost their basic households non-food items such as clothes, blankets, mattresses and cooking utensils and will be unable to recover them or buy them on the markets due to market and financial systems disruption as well as potential loss of savings and/or livelihood assets.
2. **HEALTH**– Immediate medical assistance, including emergency medical supplies, medicines, and medical personnel, safe-bodies management, is required to treat the injured and prevent the outbreak of diseases. According to 2022 MSNA, Health was already the sector with the highest proportion of households in need across all assessed baladiyas of the East of Libya. These needs were driven by the high percentage of households reporting having member(s) who had needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection, but that this need had not been met. Among the main concerns after the storm, there is the risk associated to contamination of drinking water with pathogens associated with human and animal excreta, which are likely to drive an increase in water-borne diseases in the coming weeks.
3. **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS** – Immediate food assistance, including ready-to-eat meals, dry rations, and nutritional support for infants and young children, is a priority need for people living in the affected area. The storm has disrupted local food supply chain, including market systems, leading to food shortages and increased vulnerability to food security and children malnutrition. The cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket across Libya decreased overall (-2.8%) between May and June 2023; however, MEB cost remains 42.7% higher than pre-COVID-19 levels in March 2020 [JMMI]. One household of ten was found to have their total income lower than the cost of MEB in Libya but in Derna the situation is comparatively worse with one household out of 3 living under the MEB poverty line [REACH]. Economic vulnerabilities arise from factors like low income, limited employment opportunities, inadequate social protection, insufficient infrastructure, high living costs, and other economic hardships, which further aggravate the storm impact on food security and livelihood needs.

Aggravating Factors

- **HUMANITARIAN ACCESS.** The first quarter of 2023 saw a decrease in the total number of access constraints reported by humanitarian and development partners compared to the last quarter of 2022. However, bureaucratic and administrative impediments continue to constitute the majority of reported constraints in terms of humanitarian access. Conversely, a spike in access challenges faced by affected populations has been reported over the same period. More than one third of reported access constraints between January and March were related to restrictions on access of affected populations to assistance including migrants and refugees in detention centers and disembarkation points.
- **MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STATUS.** Despite conflict and instability, Libya remains both a destination and a route to Europe for asylum-seekers and migrants. Libya hosts approximately 650,000 migrants and refugees, among them 78,000 children. The status of migrants and refugees in Libya remains a serious cause for concern. The lack of a determined legal status for many migrants, and lack of recognition of the refugee status reinforces multiple obstacles to protection of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

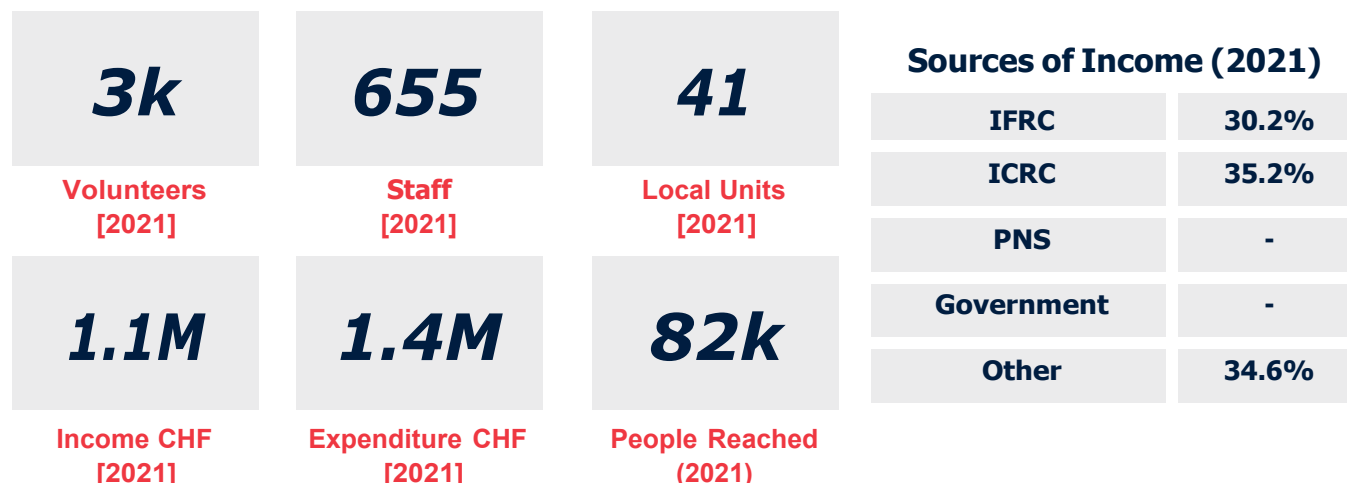
Projected Outlook

- **Morbidity and mortality rates are likely to rise rapidly among floods affected households,** especially displaced populations and/or hard-to-reach population groups such as migrants and asylum seekers, unless life-saving assistance is immediately provided.
- **According to GLoFAS hydrographs, flooding is expected to subside around September 17.** September is considered as a dry period in Derna according to average rainfall forecasts. However, rainfall is expected to steadily increase during October and November and reach the peak in December with 332mm over an average of 10 rainy days. Night temperatures will fall below 15 °C from November to next March, further increasing the needs for adequate shelter solutions for affected people in Derna, as well as seasonal NFIs such as clothing and blankets.

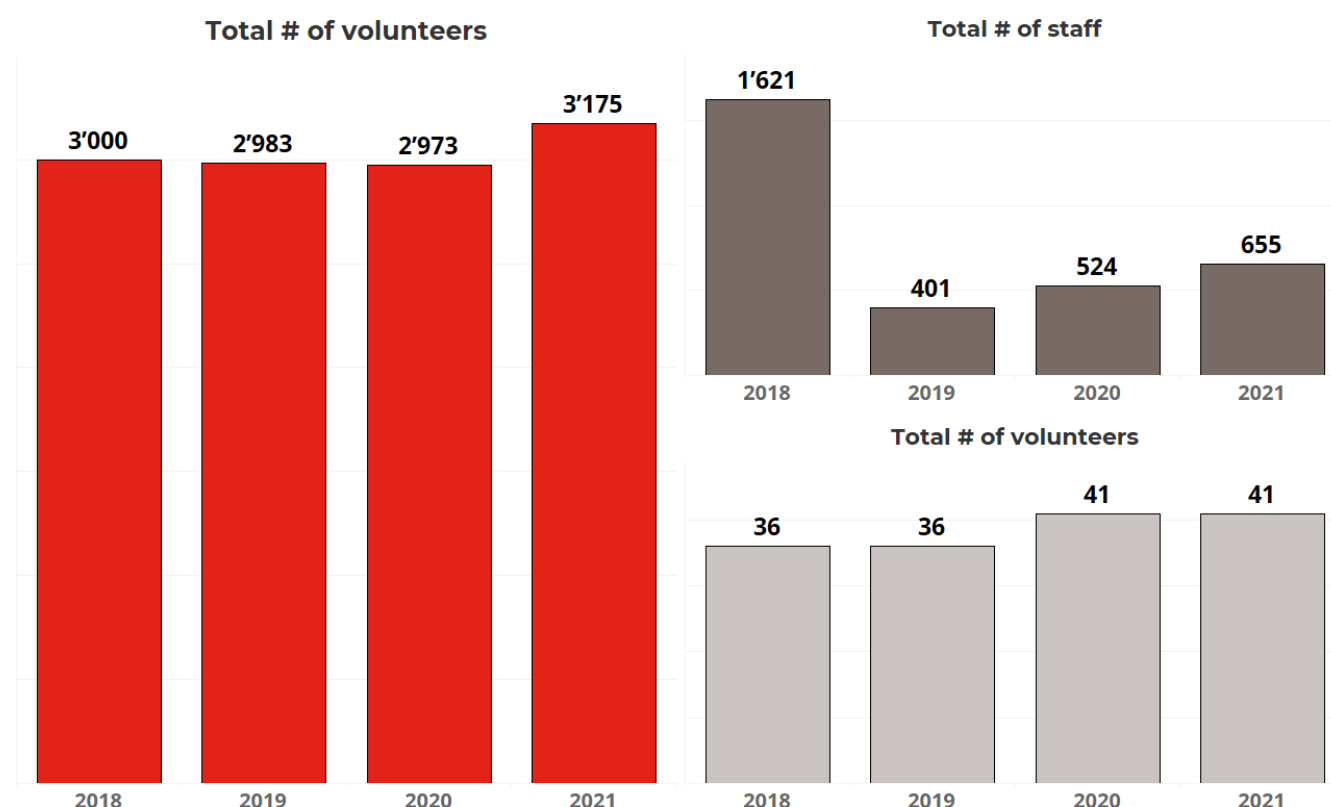
ANNEX A - Libyan RC AT A GLANCE

The **Libyan Red Crescent** was founded in 1957. It was recognized by the ICRC in 1958 and joined the International Federation the same year. The Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) is a legal entity governed by its own statutes, which were drawn up in conformity with the Fundamental Principles. Its objectives are to support health and social solidarity, though contributing to the development of health services and cooperating with international organizations. The LRC is particularly active in health, blood-transfusion service, first-aid training and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Key FDRS indicators



Last 4 years trends



Movement Coordination

ICRC Presence	Partner National Societies
Yes	

ANNEX B - APPEALS OVERVIEW

LYBIA RCS ACTIVE APPEALS

0	0	-	-	-
Active EAs	Active DREFs	# of targeted people	Total amount of funding (CHF)	MED cost per beneficiary (CHF)

2000 - 2023 Trends

EAs	0	-	-	-	-
	# of appeals	MED targeted people	MED funding requested (CHF)	MED appeal coverage	MED cost per beneficiary (CHF)
DREFs	2	22.5k	309k	100%	14

DREFS AND EMERGENCY APPEALS IN THE REGION

3	9M	7.2%	12	435k
Active EAs	MED funding requested (CHF)	% of funding coverage (hard pledges)	Active DREFs	MED funding requested (CHF)

