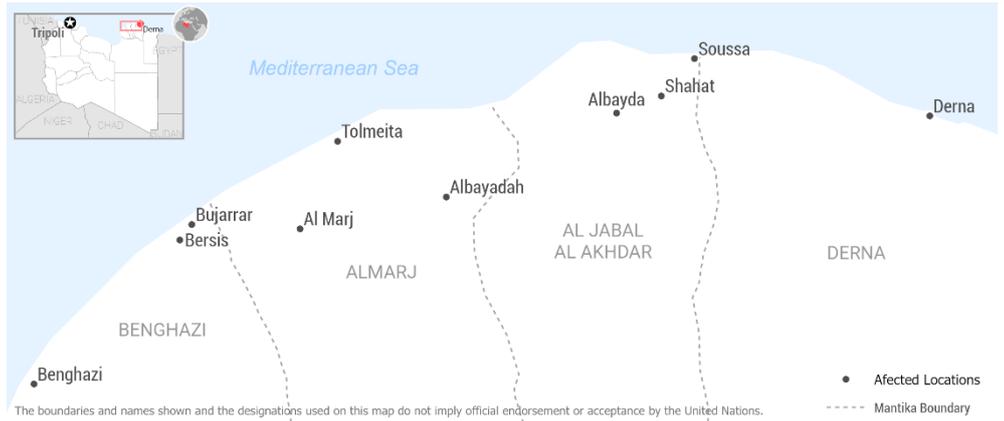


This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 23 to 28 September 2023, following the Flash Update No. 7 of 23 September. The next report will be issued on 3 October 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Humanitarian Coordinator discussed the coordination of the humanitarian response with local authorities in Derna.
- As international rescue teams begin to phase out, the humanitarian response is scaling up and coordination mechanisms have been fully established in Benghazi.
- About 27 partners are active in the affected areas and have reached over 125,000 people in the first two weeks after the disaster.
- Humanitarian partners support cleaning and repairs of schools to ensure they can be reopened soon.
- Affected people raise access to safe drinking water, psychological support, health care and medicines to treat chronic diseases, high food prices and interrupted banking services, displacement, and damaged homes as their most urgent concerns.
- First analysis is available on the scale of destruction and requirements for early recovery.



250K

affected people

250K

targeted for assistance

40K

internally displaced

4,255¹

deaths

452

rescued

8,540

missing

¹ WHO as of 23 September 2023

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between 9 and 11 September 2023, Storm Daniel caused flooding and destruction in the coastal areas of northeastern Libya. The burst of Mansour and Derna dams sent a devastating flood wave through the city centre of Derna. Other locations - Sousa, Toukra, Tolmeita, Albayda, Shahat, Albayada and Benghazi - also experienced damage to houses and infrastructure and received additional people displaced by the floods.

As of 27 September, four international search-and-rescue (SAR) and three emergency medical teams (EMT) were continuing their operations in Derna, while 17 international teams demobilized. Over 800 rescue workers from 12 countries supported local first responders and together they were able to save 452 people in the first week after the disaster. As of 23 September, 8,500 people were reported missing.

UNICEF works with relevant local authorities to register unaccompanied children, to reunite them with their families or find solutions for those who lost their parents in the floods.

On September 26, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Libya concluded her second visit to Derna since the floods. During her mission, she met displaced families sheltered in schools and discussed the coordination of humanitarian assistance with local authorities and communities.

As of 26 September, about 40,000 people remained displaced due to the floods ([Libya Displacement Tracking Matrix \(iom.int\)](#)). Some displaced families have reportedly returned home, such as in Almarj where 350 houses were damaged. Most displaced families are staying with host families; others are sheltering in 19 schools and other displacement sites. Some of the persons displaced by Storm Daniel had been previously displaced as a result of armed conflict.

Electricity and banking services are partly restored but continue to remain unavailable for many people. Food prices reportedly remain higher than usual. There is a shortage of medicines required for the treatment of chronic diseases. At least 40 health facilities and 117 schools were affected. People who remain in their damaged homes require support with relief items (NFIs) and access to essential services (Health, WASH). Demand for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) is high.

Satellite imagery analysis indicates that over 2,200 buildings were destroyed in Derna. Roads in the affected areas are progressively reopening, allowing access to more locations. The flood wave caused pollution in urban areas and altered the natural topography and covered land and coastal water with sediment. Extensive damage to the sewage system resulted in the contamination of soil and groundwater. No larger release of chemicals has been reported so far; but industrial sites and gas stations bear risks that require further analysis.

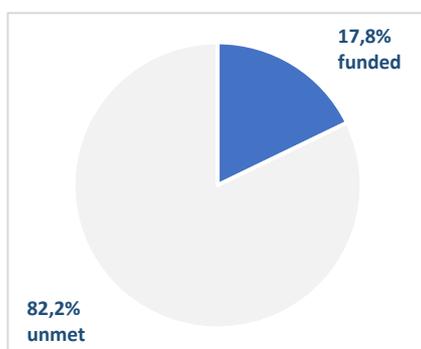
FAO has analysed remote sensing data which indicate that a small percentage of flooded land is cropland. However, impact on agricultural activities could be significant given the potential damage to irrigation networks and availability of irrigation water. The massive run-off of sediments, debris and pollutants reaching several kilometres off the coast will have a likely impact on marine life and the fishing sector.

Restoring access to education is an immediate priority for humanitarian response. The school year had not yet started in the east of the country at the onset of the emergency, and as such schools in the 15 affected municipalities were closed. Following the floods, the start of the school year has been delayed until 1 October. Of the 447 schools in the affected municipalities, 117 were impacted by the floods; 4 were completely destroyed, 40 were severely damaged and the remaining 73 were partially damaged or rendered unusable due to mud and debris. In addition, 19 schools are being used to shelter IDPs. UNICEF is coordinating with local authorities to support the clean up and rehabilitation of schools, to ensure that children can return to school safely from the beginning of October.

FUNDING

Libya Flash Appeal

US\$ 71.4 million requested



Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>

A Flash Appeal was published on 14 September, to cover humanitarian needs caused by Storm Daniel from September to December 2023.

Donor	US\$ as per FTS
CERF	7,000,000
United States of America	3,319,223
France	1,730,569
Slovenia	644,468

Further financial pledges and contributions have been announced but not yet reported. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated a total of US\$ 10 million to kickstart the response. The US has pledged a total of US\$12 million, the Republic of Korea US\$ 2 million.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) of cash and in-kind contributions by emailing: fts@un.org

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The humanitarian response is scaling up, and 27 partners have been able to reach over 125,000 people in need.

Health

As of 23 September, WHO had supported the establishment of six field hospitals and 10 health facilities. Assessments of further health facilities continue. In total, WHO provided 17.1 metric tons of medical supplies. This includes the provision of noncommunicable disease and inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHK - for 10,000 people) to primary health care centres (PHC), in addition to cholera investigation kits for Albayda local health authorities.

IOM mobilized five mobile medical teams to Derna, Toukra and Benghazi, providing essential primary health care, psychiatric services and MHPSS. They provided primary healthcare to 1,309 IDPs in Benghazi and 609 in Derna, and psychiatric treatment to over 100 patients, with deployment ongoing.

UNICEF delivered 34 health kits to the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) to help 34,000 people and five IEHK for 50,000 people. UNICEF also distributed 20 diarrhoea kits, to support 2,000 people, and 40,000 sachets of oral rehydration salts to health authorities in Derna Hospital.

UNHCR handed over two generators and rub halls to health authorities.

In collaboration with the Health Emergency Cell in Benghazi, UNFPA conducted rapid assessments for 10 health facilities in Derna, Shahat, Gandula, Qasr Libya, Albayada and Taknis. UNFPA also deployed three mobile medical teams to five health facilities in Derna, Shahat and Sousa to provide maternal and newborn care and distributed 100 mama kits to pregnant and lactating displaced women in IDP centres in Albayda. In addition, UNFPA supports ambulance services for the referral of complicated pregnancies.

On MHPSS, IOM medical teams provided essential psychiatric and MHPSS services to 104 people in Derna Field Hospital and 26 displaced people in other areas. Teams remain active in Benghazi, Toukra and Derna. WHO provided educational messages on mental first aid. UNFPA provided MHPSS services to 60 affected women in Amazonat Women and Girls Safe Space in Benghazi and plan to include local mental health specialists trained over the past year in their mobile medical teams.

UNHCR procured medicines for 10,000 people in Derna. IOM is in the process of recruiting additional mobile teams to extend services in affected locations and is planning to support affected health facilities. UNFPA continues assessing five further health facilities in Derna and Albayda. UNFPA will deploy two additional mobile medical teams to Taknes and Albayda and plans to distribute 800 mama kits in IDP locations and health facilities. A further 20 metric tons of medical supplies and consumables for basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care are being shipped to the affected areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF set up six water tanks in IDP sites, which are supplied through the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC water trucking, UNICEF provided 20 drums chlorine to the Company of Water and Wastewater (GWWC) for four main reservoirs in Derna, and 32,000 water purification tablets to support 5,000 people and 1,000 boxes of chlorination for distribution at household-level, while procurement for water pipes to restore networks is ongoing.

IOM provides water trucking to Sousa hospital.

UNICEF delivered 17,000 water purification and hygiene items through LRC. UNHCR and LibAid provided 2,695 hygiene kits benefitting 13,475 people in multiple locations. NRC distributed 3,500 hygiene kits in the Sebha area.

NRC and GVC are planning for hygiene kit distribution in the Benghazi area. UNICEF is to conduct an awareness campaign and is planning to distribute 10,000 hygiene kits covering 40,000 people. UNDP, UN Habitat and GCWW are planning to map water points to identify water points water at risk and facilitate quality test.

Education

UNICEF and local partners provided 200 school-in-box kits to authorities, that can support 8,000 children upon reopening of the schools, in addition to 300 early childhood development kits for 15,000 children. Additional school-in-a-box kits are in planning.

UNICEF is conducting ongoing school assessments to prioritize rehabilitation work. These assessments will help identify needed support for cleaning, rehabilitating water networks and latrines in schools and providing furniture. Moreover, UNICEF is supporting local authorities to establish an online learning platform and planning to support teacher training, including in MHPSS.

INTERSOS is planning to provide learning kits for 200 children and 4 school kits upon the reopening of schools, as well as psychosocial support (PSS) services. IOM is planning to provide 500 children with school supply kits in addition to recreational activities for children. NRC will provide 300 recreational activities for children, PSS training for teachers and volunteers and remedial classes for children who missed out on their education. ACTED and CESVI are planning for remedial classes, PSS services for children, recreational activities, learning materials and PSS training for teachers.

Food Security

WFP and partners reached 21,590 people with food assistance as of 26 September. Additional distributions are ongoing through ICRC and LRC and through IOM for IDPs. NRC assisted 4,000 people. These figures include 6,875 people in Derna, 1,250 in Albayda, 3,935 in Benghazi, 1,185 in Almarj, among others.

WFP conducted rapid need assessments for 123 families, with 40 per cent in Derna, 24 in Tobruk and 45 in Aljabal Al Akhdar. FAO is assessing agriculture and fisher damage in the affected areas.

Protection

UNFPA has conducted GBV risk mitigation assessments in several shelters and IDP locations in Benghazi and, with its partner Amazonat Libya, distributed dignity kits and provided gender-based violence (GBV) case management to 155 women displaced from Derna and Tawerghan. UNICEF, WFP, IOM in collaboration with UNFPA and LibAid provided dignity kits to 274 displaced families in Benghazi and Almarj.

UNFPA is procuring 4,000 dignity kits. IOM is also procuring baby and dignity kits and prepares training for frontline responders on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Shelter/ Non-Food Items

Humanitarian partners, including UNHCR, IOM, LRC, and LibAid, have reached over 8,725 people with core non-food relief items in Derna, Albayda, Benghazi, Almarj, Tobruk, Ejdabia, Takness, Al Wardiyah, Charrubah, Battah and others. Additionally, UNICEF and LRC delivered 500 winter clothes for children.

UNHCR is also working on the transportation of further relief items for over 16,600 people by road and air, with plans for a second airlift in the coming week.

Logistics

A website has been set up for Libya, providing updates, information, and satellite maps. An interactive logistics mapping tool was established for Libya to provide an overview of logistical access constraints. A WhatsApp group for Logistics Coordination was created to share logistics information. A survey of partners' warehouse capacity in the East was launched on 22 September. Coordination is ongoing with IOM on free warehouse space.

GENERAL COORDINATION

Humanitarian coordination structures have been fully rolled out in Benghazi, across 10 thematic pillars, currently coordinating 27 humanitarian partners active on the ground. A coordination base started operating on 27 September in Albayda. Data collection for a humanitarian Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment (MIRA) by UN agencies and NGO concluded on 26 September in 18 municipalities. A total of 597 key informant interviews were recorded by partners both remotely and on the ground. The results are now being reviewed and validated and the findings are expected to be published on 2 October.

For further information, please contact:

Basma Ourfali, Communications Team Leader, basma.ourfali@un.org, Cell +218 912 446 441

For more information, please visit <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2023-000168-lby>.