

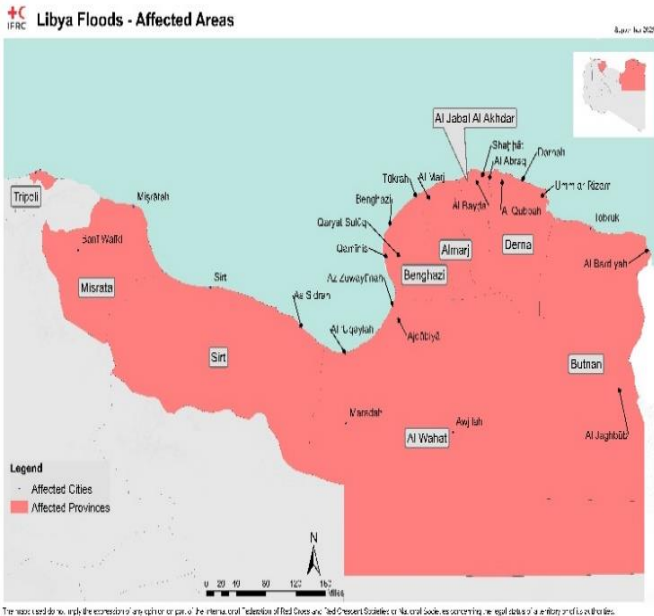


Over 4,000 people have died in the flooding in north-eastern Libya and Libya Red Crescent Society teams are on the ground in communities providing support to the people affected. Photo: RCS

Appeal №: <b>MDRLY005</b>	IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: <b>CHF 20 million</b> Federation-wide funding requirements: <b>CHF 25 million<sup>1</sup></b>	
Glide №: <b>FL-2023-000168-LBY</b>	People [affected/at risk]: <b>1.6 million</b>	People to be assisted: <b>300,000<sup>2</sup></b>
DREF allocation: <b>CHF 1 million</b>	Appeal launched: <b>13/09/2023</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/12/2024</b>
Appeal revision #	<b>1</b>	Date: <b>12/11/2023</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the Libyan Red Crescent's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 5 million, increased from CHF 3 million in the first appeal), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 20 million, increased from CHF 7 million in the first appeal). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

<sup>2</sup> The number of people to be assisted is increased from 200,000 in the first appeal to 300,000 with this appeal revision.



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 10 September 2023, Storm Daniel hit north-eastern Libya, with winds of 70 to 80 km/h and record rainfall of up to 240 mm. The coastal city of Derna bore the brunt of this devastating weather system, with its dams sustaining heavy damage. This led to floodwaters rising to three meters, submerging entire neighbourhoods, and sweeping them into the sea. The storm affected major population centres including Benghazi, Tobruk, Toukra, Talmeitha, Almarj, Taknes, Al Owailia, Bayada, Albayda, Shahhat and Sousa.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ([OCHA](#)), 4,352 people lost their lives and more than 8,000 are still missing as of 31 October. More than 43,400 people have been internally displaced, leaving 7,000 families stranded. This disaster worsened an already challenging situation as eastern Libya was already home to 46,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and numerous migrants.

Communication and power lines were in ruins, as videos shared on social media and by the Libya Red Crescent Society (LRCS) show. These videos reveal submerged cars, collapsed buildings, and torrents of water surging through the streets.

Following the event, the Libyan Government in the East declared a state of emergency and has called on medical personnel and medical assistants to go to the port city of Derna. The Libyan parliament has also appealed to the international community and all humanitarian actors in the country for support.

This powerful storm exacerbated existing challenges and added new layers of complexity to the preexisting situation. Following the 2011 crisis, Libya has been grappling with complex population movements, involving over 706,000 migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people (IDPs). Storm Daniel exacerbated these challenges, affecting numerous displaced persons and migrants.

As more IDPs gradually return to their homes, they continue to face obstacles such as damaged residences and restricted access to essential services. Additionally, forced expulsion of migrants have increased sharply, raising serious human rights concerns.

Moreover, women and girls in Libya remain at significant risk of gender-based violence (GBV), exacerbated by factors like fear, social stigma, discrimination, and a scarcity of services, especially in remote regions. Despite diminished large-scale hostilities, explosive remnants of war, including landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), also pose an enduring threat, necessitating ongoing efforts to identify and mitigate risks.

## **EMERGENCY APPEAL REVISION**

LRCS and IFRC note the generosity and solidarity from the international community to support those impacted by Storm Daniel, especially as the Emergency Appeal launched on 14 September 2023, is projected to reach its original funding targets. During the first weeks of the operation, humanitarian needs were predominantly tied to search and rescue efforts, as well as to the delivery of immediate life-saving assistance. The situation has evolved, and new needs and interests have been identified, necessitating new capacities.

This revised Emergency Appeal reflects this understanding and builds on available assessments and analyses. In addition to the scaling up of activities described in the recently released Operational Strategy, this revision includes:

- increased attention to recovery and resilience planning and implementation
- National Society capacity strengthening
- security management enhancement

The severity of needs is likely to continue to evolve, with additional complexities and scenarios arising based on how recovery progresses in the medium and long-term. Ultimately, strengthening the capacities of LRCS, a respected and trusted humanitarian institution in the country, is foundational and will reduce loss of life and suffering of the Libyan people when faced with contextual changes. Based on current assessments and anticipated needs, the Federation-wide funding requirement of this Emergency Appeal has been increased from CHF 10 million to CHF 25 million, to effectively and consistently respond to the ongoing and medium to long-term recovery needs on the ground.

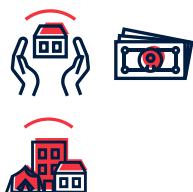
## **TARGETING**

The flash floods from Storm Daniel have devastated north-eastern Libya, leading to the complete or partial destruction of houses, public institutions, power networks, communication networks, water systems and sewage systems. More than 1.2 million people residing in the worst affected areas have been directly affected, with over 4,352 people dead and 8,000 still missing, as well as more than 43,400 people displaced.

This Emergency Appeal seeks to aid the people most affected by the disaster, including those whose homes were completely or partially destroyed, people whose livelihoods were affected and those who evacuated their homes and are now displaced. Targeting will be based on assessments of household vulnerabilities and assistance will be based on the identified needs of the population, taking into consideration age, gender, and disability.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the Libya Red Crescent Society (LRCS) in the response to Storm Daniel and its impact. The strategy of the IFRC response will be to contribute to supporting 300,000 individuals and will focus on the following areas:



### ☒ **Integrated assistance**

- Provide affected people, including IDPs and host communities, with essential winterization and relief assistance in the form of cash and/or the distribution of in-kind relief items such as food, household essentials (HHIs) and shelter support.
- Enhance community-led resilience and coping mechanisms by the provision of cash assistance and, when required, essential in-kind resources like seeds, tools, and materials. These interventions will be guided by active community engagement and consultation.
- Engage with communities and local first responders to strengthen their preparedness in the response.
- Develop disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities including early warning and early action.
- Integrate DRR and climate change adaptation into livelihoods protection and strengthen interventions to build longer-term resilience of the affected population.
- Assist the initial recovery phase and recovery activities, including the strengthening of disrupted livelihoods among the affected population. These efforts are designed based on assessments of food security and employment prospects conducted throughout the response and recovery stages, while adhering to pertinent environmental considerations



### ☒ **Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

- Address the urgent health needs of the affected communities by providing essential healthcare services including emergency medical services (EMS), risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), First Aid, as well as various other health-related services available at both mobile and stationary health facilities operated by LRCS.
- Provide access to lifesaving and secure safe drinking water via water trucking, installation of elevated tanks and construction of distribution water points, distribution of water bottles, simple rehabilitation for water systems/wells, complementing the installation of the M15 kit supported by the German Red Cross Society and install KIT 5 - water treatment units supported by IFRC in other affected areas.
- Offer mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for the impacted population stemming from the distress of the storm, compounded by the loss of loved ones and the challenging displacement circumstances, resulting in symptoms such as stress, anxiety, and sleep disorders, among others.
- Provide comprehensive WASH services, which involve targeted efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water sources, the provision of sanitation facilities and the restoration of infrastructure where

necessary. This also includes hygiene promotion services and distribution of essential hygiene-related materials, with special consideration given to culturally appropriate feminine hygiene products for women and girls.

- Rehabilitate and restore LRCS Derna branch clinical and pre-hospital care capacities.



## ☒ Protection and Prevention

- Conduct a multi-sector needs assessments informed by Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) to ensure safe and equitable access to basic services by considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, such as disability and impairment.
- Strengthen the provision of Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, and community-based care and protection activities for unaccompanied and separated children, and other persons with special needs.
- Actively engage affected communities throughout the operation to ensure the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) early in the response.
- Provide specialized protection services in GBV and Child Protection to vulnerable people affected including pregnant women and unaccompanied children.
- Embed safe referral and feedback mechanisms into all activities, especially during the immediate and post-disaster recovery phase.
- Provide insurance coverage and insurance solidarity mechanisms for volunteers as well as protective clothing and equipment to ensure safety.
- Ensure that IDPs and migrants affected by the flooding are also fully included in all service provision.

## Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:



### ☒ Coordination and partnerships

- Ensure a well-coordinated emergency operation and availability of funding.
- Reinforce collaboration and alliances within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with pertinent external stakeholders, which encompass the private sector, foundations, governments, and United Nations agencies.



### ☒ IFRC Secretariat services

- IFRC and LRCS work together to coordinate international support for the operation.
- IFRC assists LRCS with various aspects like finance, administration, human resources, legal, Information Technology (IT) and Digital Transformation, supply chain and procurement, business continuity and security.
- Strengthen IFRC's security management capacity in Libya and support LRCS and the membership to ensure proper duty of care.
- Collaboration on humanitarian diplomacy efforts and joint activities.
- Design and implement a comprehensive monitoring and reporting system overseen by IFRC captures all work done by the IFRC network, with LRCS at the centre.

- Coordination will be enhanced at different levels, from local to global, and facilitated by IFRC.



## **National Society Strengthening**

- Strengthen and support the disaster risk management and response capacities of the LRCS and take critical actions to enable immediate service delivery including establishment/support for Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) and coordination including development of Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA) procedures compatible with movement related CVA and in the affected areas and other branches that need capacity building.
- Support LRCS headquarters and branches to ensure that contingency planning, business continuity and scenario planning are reviewed/updated as needed and relevant to the operational context.
- Contribute to re-building and equipping the Derna branch of LRCS.
- Base camp Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel from Italian Red Cross Society have started remote support to begin assessments and will arrive in-country next week to provide technical expertise to facility setup and management alongside LRCS.
- Support the development of systems for volunteer management in emergencies and volunteer solidarity fund; and assist in recruiting new volunteers as required and provide onboarding and training including Code of Conduct, first aid, safety and security, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
- Support digitalization transformation of LRCS information through development of a national data centre.
- Support in developing effective resource mobilization strategies and plans aiming to support the financial sustainability of LRCS.
- Support LRCS to have robust safety and security systems for this operation and future ones.

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal revision. Details will be updated as part of the revised Operational Strategy. The revised Operational Strategy will also provide further detail on the Federation-wide approach, which includes all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, as well as the Federation-wide funding requirement.

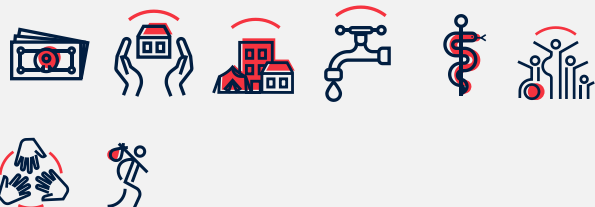
After 31 December 2024, activities in the response to this disaster will continue under the IFRC Network [Libya Country Plan](#) for 2025. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time should there be a need for extension of the response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

# RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY



## Libya Red Crescent Society (LRCS)

### Core areas of operation



Number of staff:	<b>655</b>
Number of volunteers:	<b>3,000</b>
Number of branches:	<b>38</b>

The Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) was established in 1957 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1958, with a mandate to provide assistance to the most vulnerable segments of society. LRCS is the main national humanitarian organization present in Libya. It responds to emergencies and provides services to vulnerable populations across the country through a network of 38 branches, 655 staff and 3,000 volunteers. The LRCS has maintained its unity and continued its work despite political divisions in the country, even if it had to amend certain programs implemented before the political crisis, such as first aid, road safety and hygiene promotion for children. It has also developed additional programmes to respond to the humanitarian needs resulting from armed conflict.

In 2017, IFRC conducted an Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process and the following year the recommendations were integrated into the current strategy, which focuses on healthcare, risk reduction and promoting volunteerism and humanitarian values. The National Society's capacity to implement its humanitarian programmes has been undermined by damage to infrastructure and looting since the beginning of the political conflict.

As part of the Response Capacity in 2022, LRCS conducted a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) self-assessment as part of a disaster risk management approach to guide the operational priorities in response to disasters. The main priority areas under the PER exercise were emergency response and planning, including hazard risk analysis, information management, standard operating procedures, scenario planning, early action mechanisms for operational support in emergencies; information and technology; logistics and supply chain; reporting and monitoring, as well as staff and volunteer management, among others.

In addition, financial support from the State, which used to comprise the bulk of the National Society's funding, has disappeared. With limited local financial resources, the National Society currently relies on the support of its partners to alleviate the suffering caused by armed conflict through the implementation of health and relief programmes targeting migrants and the most vulnerable communities.

### **IFRC membership coordination**

IFRC is taking on a key coordinating role in the response, harmonizing implementation among member National Societies with in-country presence and long-term programming. This coordination role will enable strong technical support in the emergency phase and in the transition to longer-term, integrated resilience building.

IFRC is coordinating with Partner National Societies (PNSs) to ensure a comprehensive Federation-wide approach to supporting LRCS, including planning, communications, resource mobilization, technical expertise, quality assurance and accountability. Several meetings have been organized between member National Societies to share information and mainstream support including relief distribution and activities, including Turkish Red Crescent Society, Qatari Red Crescent Society, Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society, Emirates Red Crescent Society, Saudi Red Crescent Society, Tunisian Red Crescent Society, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Russian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, American Red Cross and Iranian Red Crescent Society. These meetings will take place regularly to update on the multilateral approach.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination**

IFRC continues to coordinate with ICRC at the country level to support LRCS with their response and will continue to coordinate closely with all Movement partners to ensure close alignment. IFRC is bringing together the resources and expertise of the movement from around the world to support LRCS. IFRC, ICRC and LRCS convened for the two rounds of the mini-summit, to agree on a coordinated approach in supporting LRCS.

### **External coordination**

The Libyan authorities are coordinating humanitarian assistance for this disaster while LRCS maintains close relations with different government departments, ministries, security authorities and other relevant agencies as and when required, while IFRC is well connected with United Nations agencies and other key stakeholders.

Thematic working groups have been established and include deployed surge personnel in coordination with LRCS. The planned detailed multi-sectorial assessment by IFRC and LRCS (household level) will build on the findings of a multi-thematic rapid needs assessment (MRNA) coordinated by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination System (UNDAC) and will delve into the sectoral needs, gaps, and priorities to inform early recovery and recovery planning. Per its mandate IFRC is also supporting LRCS to strengthen capacity to be an accountable and effective humanitarian actor supporting community response, recovery, and resilience.



## Contact Information

For further information please contact:

### At LRCS:

- **Secretary General:** Omer Jouda, Libyan Red Crescent Society; [inter.relations@lrc.org](mailto:inter.relations@lrc.org)

### At IFRC:

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- **IFRC Regional Office for Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit:** Dr Hosam Faysal, Regional Head of Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit – MENA; [hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Office for Operations Coordinator:** Nader Bin Shamlan, Operations Coordination-MENA; [nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org](mailto:nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and pledge support:

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### For In-Kind donations and mobilization table support:

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- **Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management Unit, Geneva:** Nikola Jovanovic, Global Coordinator Supply Chain in Emergencies; [nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org)

### Reference



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