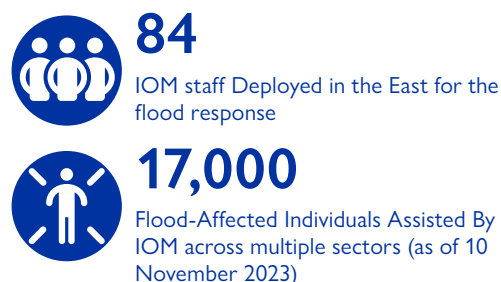
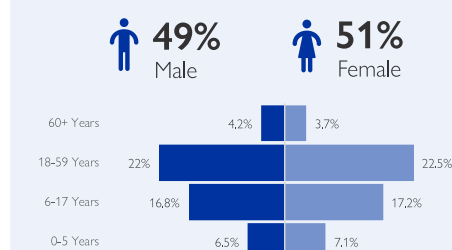


### SITUATION ANALYSIS

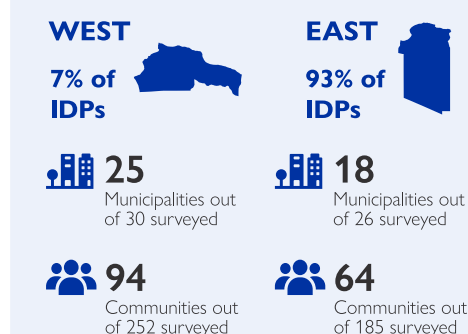
- Storm death/missing toll:** From 9 September 2023 Storm Daniel hit Libya, leading to substantial rainfall and sudden floods in the northeastern regions and coastal cities, with Derna being the most affected. The subsequent collapse of the Mansour and Derna dams severely compounded damages across Derna municipality. [As of 19 October](#), 4,345 fatalities have been confirmed and approximately 8,500 people are still missing. [As of 7 October](#), the death and missing toll for migrant workers was estimated at 930; before disaster struck, 19,285 migrants lived in some of the most flood-affected areas of Derna (based on [DTM data as of April 2023](#)).
- Storm-related Displacement:** [As of October 2023](#), IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimates 44,862 IDPs were displaced as a result of the flooding. IDPs are mostly located across Derna, Al Jabal Al Akhdar and Benghazi regions (mantikas). The municipalities (baladiyas) hosting the highest numbers of IDPs are Derna (23,500 IDPs), Benghazi (3,985 IDPs) and Albayda (3,555 IDPs). A total of 1,715 migrants were also displaced by the floods. Prior to this latest wave of displacement, [as of August 2023](#), IOM identified 125,802 IDPs in Libya, 60% of whom are on the solutions pathway.
- Early return of Storm Daniel IDPs:** [As of October 2023](#), a total of 5,669 individuals (1,139 households) previously displaced by Storm Daniel were reported to have returned in the aftermath of the flooding. The majority (93%) returned to municipalities in northeastern Libya, notably to Toukra (1,605 returnees or 28%), followed by Shahhat (1,200 returnees or 21%) and Labriq (1,170 returnees or 21%). A further 380 returnees (7%) who had been secondarily displaced by the floods have now returned to the town of Tawergha in Misrata municipality in western Libya.
- Humanitarian and Recovery needs:** As of October 2023, the top three remaining priority needs for individuals across all regions hosting IDPs as a result of the flooding are accommodation (44%), health services (23 %) and food (22%). Other priority needs included non-food items (NFIs), access to income, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and MHPSS. For all communities assessed, high costs were the most frequently stated barrier to obtaining services. Food prices were reported as too expensive by key informants in 15 out of 17 assessed municipalities in northeastern Libya, indicating potential impact of inflation on household food security for vulnerable populations.
- The storm's impact on vital and critical infrastructure:** IOM analysis in [Impact of Storm Daniel: An Update on Displacement and Needs \(November 2023\)](#) revealed that in the 18 municipalities assessed in Northeastern Libya, approximately 67% of hospitals, 55% of public health centres, and 62% of private health centres and clinics were operational. Furthermore, DTM data shed light on three main challenges in accessing water in eastern Libya municipalities: high cost (12 municipalities), water quality (not safe for drinking or cooking in 6 municipalities), shortage (not available in sufficient quantities in 3 municipalities). The collapse of Derna dams swept away entire neighborhoods; 30% of the city was destroyed as per some estimates, and critical infrastructure, including electricity, buildings, roads and telecommunication, have been significantly damaged.



#### Demographics (based on a sample of 3,869 IDPs)



#### Newly displaced flood IDPs identified in 43 municipalities:

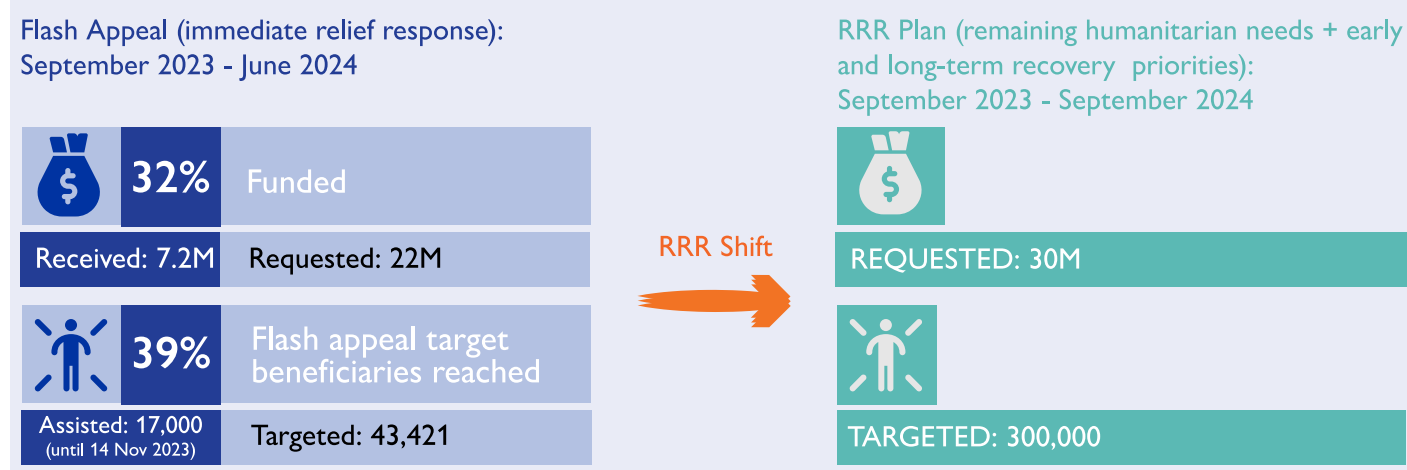


#### MIGRANTS DISPLACED DUE TO FLOODS



Figure: DTM - Impact of Storm Daniel: An Update on Displacement and Needs (November 2023)

## RESILIENCE, RECOVERY & RECONSTRUCTION (RRR) PLANNING



To date, the [IOM Flash Appeal for Storm Daniel response](#) is **32 per cent funded**, allowing the delivery of life-saving assistance based on the most urgent needs identified through DTM, including healthcare services, NFIs, shelter kits, and WASH services. **To date, IOM has reached 17,000 people in flood-affected areas.**

In the immediate aftermath of the floods, IOM, as part of an UN-wide response effort, harnessed available resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs, thus contributing to mitigating mortality and morbidity. As the disaster phase gives way to a post-disaster setting, IOM is shifting its intervention modality to accommodate changing priorities. While continuing to address the remaining most urgent humanitarian needs, IOM will enhance affected communities' resilience and support their recovery; contribute to reconstruction efforts; scale-up and mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities; strengthen Libyan authorities' disaster preparedness, prevention and recovery capacities; and accompany national authorities' efforts in finding long-lasting solutions to displacement. In doing so, IOM will ensure complementarity and coherence across emergency relief, development, and peacebuilding efforts within the broader Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

**Envisioning a gradual return of displaced populations to affected areas** and subsequent challenges faced by impacted towns and cities in regard to the return and reintegration of IDPs, IOM devised a response framework rooted in transitional support and community engagement. The response framework will ensure strong and inclusive participation of IDPs and local populations in decision-making processes, through:

- Community Based Planning (CBP):** IOM will conduct stakeholder consultations with affected populations to identify communities' resilience, reconstruction and recovery priorities, and promote active involvement, engagement, and decision-making by community members, including vulnerable groups in return and displacement sites. This will foster community ownership and warrant sustainable results and impact of Community Improvement Projects (CIPs). As part of the CBP consultations, IOM will involve women in planning and decision-making processes. Over the years, IOM observed that women in the cultural context play a pivotal role in binding communities together, strengthening the social fabric, and stabilizing the Libyan society while strategically macro-planning for a prosperous and more stable future. IOM will draw heavily on its knowledge of the operational landscape in Libya and will liaise with its vast network of national stakeholders and civil society actors to facilitate women's involvement in post Storm Daniel Disaster strategic planning. Furthermore, IOM will strengthen the capacities of national associations and civil society organizations (CSOs) to allow for an adequate and sustainable management of community projects beyond the 12-month RRR plan duration.
- Enterprise Development Fund (EDF):** The Storm Daniel economic impact in Northeastern Libya is unprecedented. Livelihoods were lost, supply chains and essential services were disrupted, scarcity increased, and prices' volatility worsened. To contribute to an economic recovery and regeneration in affected areas, IOM will adopt an EDF-centered approach to help revive flood-affected micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and support local communities to access job opportunities. This will be achieved through: a) the provision of in-kind support to selected MSEs that went out of business to allow for replacing damaged assets, restoring operations and hiring back employees; and, b) supporting MSEs that are still operational through, inter-alia, capacity building, skills enhancement and the introduction of new machinery. Once supported, these MSEs are expected to act as catalysts for economic recovery, through among others, job creation.

To the extent possible, and in line with the above-outlined three-pillar response modality, IOM will empower local communities and actors, NGOs and CSOs to take a more prominent role in addressing the needs of affected populations and spearhead recovery and reconstruction initiatives in affected areas. Therefore, and despite liquidity challenges in Libya, IOM is working together with sister agencies to utilize **Cash-based Interventions (CBI)** as a modality of assistance, based on the expressed preferences of flood-affected populations. IOM will organize capacity-building workshops with CSOs to strengthen their capacity to address protection needs and challenges in their communities. The sessions will touch upon protection mainstreaming, psychosocial support, gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and child protection, and participants will be engaged to share best practices.



As such, the 12-month, USD 30 million Response, Recovery and Resilience (RRR) Plan will holistically address remaining humanitarian needs while advancing transition and recovery priorities. IOM aims to contribute to building back better by fostering trust amongst the flood-affected populations and by enabling informed decision-making on displacement and return.

As part of the RRR Plan, IOM will give due consideration to the unfolding implication of climate change and its detrimental impact on communities' safety, livelihood and stability in Libya. While recurrent flooding over the past years shows that Northeastern Libya is increasingly becoming a flood-prone area, the devastation of Derna is symptomatic of complex issues far greater than climate degradation: as per early assessments, [an interplay](#) of political fragility and human-induced climate change culminated in the massive destruction and loss of life experienced by the Northeastern city in September 2023.

Considering the advent of winter and the associated heavy rainfall and landslide risks in a region that is yet to recover from the Storm Daniel devastation and given that water management and environmental degradation issues in Libya are systemic and require long-term planning and strategic reforms, IOM will respond to the immediate recovery and reconstruction needs while placing preparedness and prevention at the core of its intervention to anticipate and preemptively address future hazards through, inter-alia the production of knowledge and evidence, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and advocacy work.

IOM interventions, within the scope of this plan and beyond, are evidence-based and data-driven. IOM's DTM will continue to serve as an invaluable tool in assessing the operational context, identifying gaps and needs, and informing the implementation of activities. Additionally, as the implementation of activities progresses and the situation evolves, IOM will use DTM tools and methodologies to measure progress towards durable solutions for displacement and enable national authorities, with the support of national and international stakeholders, to devise evidence-based policies and strategies to address storm-induced displacement.

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Protection, representation and inclusion of all social groups will be ensured. Conflict sensitivity concerns will be incorporated, and the Do No Harm principle will guide IOM's interventions. IOM uses the Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises to guide actions around risk mitigation and utilizes various participatory approaches to warrant inclusive representation. Furthermore, within the scope of its Settlements/Area-based Recovery and Resilience Planning – key elements of which are outlined below – IOM will adopt an area-based lens to ensure that recovery and resilience-building efforts are contextually relevant, inclusive, and sustainable, thereby promoting long-term development and self-sufficiency among the targeted settlements and communities.

Accountability to Affected Populations is a core IOM consideration. In Libya, under the coordination of the WFP and on behalf of the HCT, a Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was established in 2019 to collect feedback directly from affected populations, enable beneficiaries to voice their thoughts and views, better understand the needs on the ground, and take better informed programming decisions. Needs and priorities are then circulated to response partners through agreed feedback pathways, which include guidance on response time to feedback to ensure feedback loop closure, document programme adjustment and to build trust with affected communities.

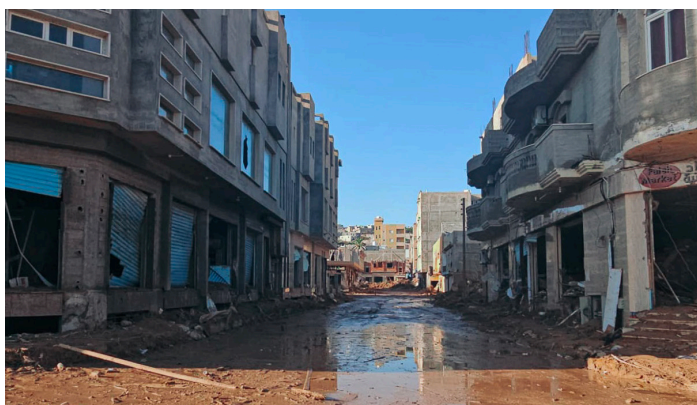
## COORDINATION

IOM has a solid operational footprint in Libya. Currently, the Organization implements 26 active projects with over 600 staff throughout the country. IOM's main office in Libya is based in Tripoli. In addition, IOM has a sub-office in Benghazi, Tunis and four field offices in Gatroun, Zwara, Bani Waleed and Sabha. In the wake of the disaster, IOM dispatched a team comprised of 84 national and international staff to flood-affected areas in Eastern Libya to provide multi-sector assistance in close partnership with other UN agencies and the Libyan Red Crescent. As part of the logistical preparation for this operation, IOM established a 7,500 m<sup>2</sup> warehouse in Benghazi for inter-agency use, in addition to a smaller warehouse in Al-Bayda. Since 2021, IOM has been working on strengthening the preparedness and response capacities of local authorities and disaster-affected and at-risk communities to mitigate the impact of climate-related disasters and extreme weather.

IOM is coordinating its emergency response with UN partners through the in-country Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) as per the USD 71.4 million [inter-agency Flash Appeal](#). The RRM follows a similar system to that of a traditional cluster system and, through sector leads, aims to coordinate response on the ground and ensure the provision of life-saving assistance to people affected by disasters or fleeing conflict. Under the RRM, IOM coordinates the site management sector. IOM also co-chairs the Shelter/NFI working group with UNHCR, co-chairs the logistics working group with WFP, and actively participates in multiple thematic working groups dedicated to WASH, Health, Nutrition, Food Security, Protection, and Early Recovery. Through these groups, IOM collaborates and closely coordinates with partners to provide comprehensive assistance to those affected by Storm Daniel, aiming to alleviate the impact of the disaster on their well-being and enhance their access to dignified shelter, WASH services, healthcare, and food.

An **Emergency Cell**, led by local authorities, leads the response coordination in Derna. It is actively engaged in the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the area, which has suffered extensive damage due to the flooding. To ensure support reaches the most vulnerable, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in coordination with the Emergency Cell is aggregating data on the most severely affected areas. These initiatives aim to contribute to an inclusive response and ensure that assistance reaches Libyan nationals and migrants alike.

The **Early Recovery Working Group** (UNDP chair, DRC co-chair), WASH Technical Working Group (UNICEF chair, ACTED co-chair) and the Cash-based Intervention sub-group (UNHCR chair) are the core coordination mechanisms leading efforts in the recovery phase of the flood response. Discussions around the Site Management Technical Working Group are also ongoing.



FLOOD-AFFECTED BUILDINGS IN DERNA ©IOM 2023 / MOAIAD TARIQ



IOM PREPARING NFIS FOR DISTRIBUTION IN DERNA © IOM 2023 / MOAIAD



### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM has implemented displacement tracking in crisis-affected areas using DTM tools. IOM is using emergency tracking to monitor the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population where needed. DTM baseline assessments are used to locate displaced people and identify their numbers and conditions. Eight flash updates have been published to date.

During the recovery phase, IOM will conduct assessments on cash assistance (vulnerability scoring), site management, NFI distributions and rehabilitation to allow for the optimized targeting of IDPs, migrants, and host communities. Programme-specific assessments (e.g. conflict sensitivity, housing, land and property, livelihoods) will also be conducted. Partners, including from the private sector, will be included in the undertaking of damage assessment mapping.

**\$1,200,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

FIRST RESPONDERS  
AND POLICY MAKERS



To measure progress towards durable solutions for displacement, IOM will conduct intention surveys and comprehensive household surveys based on international policy standards to assess the situation and remaining related needs of people displaced due to the Storm Daniel disaster (44,862 individuals) and to measure their progress towards durable solutions.

DTM findings have been used by all partners on the ground to plan evidence-based and data-driven interventions in all affected areas and will continue to serve first responders as well as the international community to provide a clear overview of the displacement trends in the area and beyond.



## HEALTH

IOM continues to provide flood-affected populations with emergency multi-disciplinary health assistance via its mobile teams, to provide treatment, care and referral as necessary. The Organization is also providing medicines and supplies (including ambulances) to health facilities. Furthermore, IOM will establish a referral mechanism for lifesaving medical conditions and cases of public health concern.

IOM is assisting the Ministry of Health (MOH) and local authorities in establishing a surveillance network and conducting public health surveillance and risk assessments aimed at controlling and preventing disease outbreaks. IOM will integrate health and hygiene awareness activities to support national disease prevention efforts and sensitize high-risk displaced population to seek medical care for early detection. In the event of outbreaks, IOM will also be able to support and implement an integrated outbreak response to prevent mortalities and extended morbidities.

In coordination with the MOH and relevant authorities at affected locations, IOM will conduct rapid public health facilities' assessments to assess damage, determine needs, and prepare a plan of action to revitalize identified public health facilities and restore health services. IOM will support selected health facilities to fill the critical human resources on health (HRH) gaps as well as supply medicines and equipment to ensure quality essential health services and refurbishment - including WASH refurbishments - of health facility infrastructure.

**\$6,200,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**145,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

In the context of Recovery, Reconstruction, and Resilience (RRR), IOM efforts extend beyond immediate relief to foster long-term recovery and resilience of flood-affected populations. IOM's approach strategically integrates the distribution of NFIs, as well as the provision of shelter and settlement assistance with a broader vision of sustainable recovery and resilience-building in host communities and displacement settings.

The distribution of winterization kits, composed of winter mattresses and blankets, solar lamps, plastic sheets, heaters, and family hygiene kits, will be prioritized during the winter season. These kits will help mitigate health risks and enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations against harsh weather conditions, thereby contributing to their recovery and long-term well-being.

As for shelter and settlements, IOM aims to provide temporary as well as sustained housing solutions for a significant number of individuals, specifically targeting 15,000 households (88,000 individuals) and 2,000 individual migrants which totals to around 90,000 people. This involves enhancing living conditions in collective shelters, particularly enhancing lighting systems and partitioning rooms to enhance beneficiaries' access to private and safe spaces. Basic repairs of housing units will also be conducted to render existing structures safe and habitable. Housing, Land and Property (HLP) support will be considered. Repairs will be conducted following a community-driven CIP modality which would foster collective engagement, address broader infrastructure needs, rebuild community resilience and facilitate transition from immediate relief to sustainable recovery.

**\$10,000,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**100,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS

Complementing structural interventions, cash assistance for rent empowers displaced individuals to secure temporary housing, a step towards rebuilding their lives. This is coupled with support for security of tenure to reduce eviction risks.

The above-outlined two-pronged approach, maintaining emergency humanitarian aid through the distribution of life-saving items and temporary shelter solutions, while simultaneously advancing recovery efforts and enhancing resilience through cash assistance and infrastructure repairs. This approach is designed to ensure a smooth transition from an immediate post-disaster response to a recovery-centred operational context, underlining a commitment to not just respond to immediate needs but also to strategically contribute to the long-term recovery and resilience of affected communities.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Storm Daniel exacerbated pre-existing damage to water infrastructure and contaminated potable water in Northeastern Libya. Two desalination plants in Al Jabal Al Akhdar district, which provided 65% of the water to the district, were damaged according to UNICEF. On 18 September, the Government of Libya reported that 80% of water pipes in affected eastern towns and villages collapsed from the storm. As of 17 October, 14 out of Derna's 49 boreholes were out of service. Damage to water and sanitation, sewage contamination and floodwater stagnation continue to pose a heightened risk of waterborne disease outbreaks and could trigger further health hazards.

Early recovery efforts are picking up pace. Local authorities with humanitarian partners' support made progress in safe debris clearance and disposal, reconstruction of water pipelines and boreholes and restoration of electricity, while the efforts of the National Oil Corporation culminated in the reactivation of a water desalination plant in Derna.

In coordination with local authorities, IOM will continue to support national and international WASH early recovery efforts through emergency WASH activities and rehabilitation work, including through disinfecting wells and boreholes. At the initial phase of the intervention, with a special focus on the city of Derna, IOM will contribute to repairing municipal water networks and piping systems and will procure and deliver spare parts for the necessary WASH reparations.

Furthermore, IOM will conduct emergency construction and/or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in collective centers, as well as WASH refurbishments at hospitals, to enhance displaced and affected populations' access to clean, functioning and dignified facilities.

IOM will integrate resilient building practices into WASH related projects to enhance the durability and sustainability of sanitary facilities and better serve displaced and affected populations. Resilient building practices will focus on using materials and construction techniques that are more resistant to environmental stressors and potential disasters. This will not only improve beneficiaries' immediate access to clean, functioning, and dignified facilities but also increase the longevity and ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitated facilities in the face of future challenges. Moreover, IOM will incorporate environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient designs that are also aligned with the local context. This will render the facilities better equipped to withstand natural disasters and climatic changes, thereby reducing the need for frequent repairs and reconstructions.

When implementing these WASH activities, IOM will maintain close coordination with relevant stakeholders, local authorities, and UN partners, especially UNICEF, the cluster lead agency. This collaboration will be crucial in sharing best practices, leveraging resources, and ensuring that the construction and rehabilitation works adhere to both international standards and local needs for resilient infrastructure. Through this integrated approach, IOM aims to provide immediate relief while also contributing to the long-term well-being and resilience of the communities it serves.

**\$2,500,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**60,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS



## MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

IOM psychosocial mobile teams will continue providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services based on a rapid psychosocial needs assessment to affected populations at hosting sites, makeshift locations, and communities in northeastern areas. Based on the outcomes of rapid needs assessment the psychosocial mobile teams will provide a set of varied services, such as support group sessions, basic counselling, focus group discussions, psychological first aid, cultural art-based psychosocial activities and recreational activities, art-based activities, awareness-raising sessions, psychoeducation, and referral to specialized medical services. Additionally, remote MHPSS assistance and counselling will be provided through the MHPSS helpline operating in the east in migrants' schools, disembarkation points following search and rescue operations, IDP shelters and detention centers.

In addition to transitioning out of the emergency response, IOM will organize MHPSS capacity-building activities targeting frontline workers, health staff and government officials. This will include training on MHPSS in emergencies and displacement, MHPSS response during pandemics, psychological first aid, as well as supportive communication for better sustenance of service.

**\$1,000,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**24,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS



## PROTECTION

In coordination with humanitarian partners, IOM is conducting rapid protection assessments to better understand the contextualized risks faced by affected populations. All findings are being used to tailor the protection response to meet the needs of the people affected by the floods.

IOM is also facilitating community dialogues involving affected residents, IDPs, and host communities in nearby cities. These dialogues aim to promote understanding; address grievances; foster social cohesion; encourage participatory decision-making processes that involve all stakeholders in the planning and implementation of recovery efforts; support the reintegration of IDPs by providing assistance with housing, livelihoods, and access to essential services; and support community hosting through the existing community hosting program for migrants, which will possibly be extended to Libyan host families in the future.

These services, in addition to protection case management, will offer a safe and supportive environment for vulnerable members of the affected populations. Case management services are provided to those in vulnerable situations requiring specialized support and services including survivors of GBV, victims of violence and abuse, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, individuals with specific needs such as persons living with disabilities. IOM provides health, MHPSS services, shelter, livelihoods training, food and non-food items and external referrals are also made as necessary, for instance referrals for legal assistance, access to education and cash assistance. The budget that will be allocated to the community hosting program will cover the renting or utilization costs of existing accommodation facilities for migrants and IDPs, as well as the cost of food and essential supplies to meet their needs. Transportation costs related to the relocation of beneficiaries to temporary hosting locations, and costs of day-to-day transportation services pertaining to access to services will be covered through the budget allocated. The same also applies to administrative and operational costs.

IOM also organizes recreational activities and events that promote community healing, resilience, and social interaction. These activities can include sports events, cultural festivals, and art therapy workshops. In doing so, and in line with Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) guidelines, IOM will pay special attention to supporting migrants and IDPs in affected areas and displacement sites, ensuring their inclusion and access to necessary support services, information, and legal assistance to meet their specific protection needs, in coordination with partner NGOs.

**\$500,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**3,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS



## SITE MANAGEMENT

IOM in Libya is co-leading the Site Management Working Group in the country. In response to Storm Daniel, IOM is undertaking site management technical coordination and liaising with authorities and partners to ensure coherence in achieving common objectives and efficient service delivery, as well as coordinating the development of technical standards. IOM's site management approach is flexible and context-tailored, covering a different set of locations including gathering sites, collective centres, urban areas and areas of return.

Under Site Management, the continued Thematic Working Group coordination and the implementation of UDOC (Urban Displacement & Out of Camp) Community Resource Centres play a significant role in reaching out to the displaced populations and those residing in collective centres or dispersed areas. These mobile centres provide essential services, disseminate information, and engage with communities to understand their needs better. They act as a bridge connecting the aid providers with the recipients, ensuring that the assistance is timely and appropriate.

Settlements/Area-based Recovery and Resilience Planning is a holistic approach aimed at fostering sustainable recovery and building resilience among affected populations. This approach goes beyond just providing immediate relief; it entails a thorough understanding and analysis of the specific needs and capacities of different areas and communities. The planning phase involves identifying key resources, potential risks, and opportunities for community development. This will be followed by the initiation of recovery activities, which may include infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood support, and capacity building among others – guiding the other technical sectoral responses. By adopting an area-based lens, this approach ensures that the recovery and resilience-building efforts are contextually relevant, inclusive, and sustainable, thereby promoting long-term development and self-sufficiency among the targeted settlements and communities. Looking at the needs of the community as a whole rather than the needs of specific social groups (IDPs vs host community), this approach will contribute to promoting peaceful co-existence and reducing tension over resources.

**\$500,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**43,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS



## PREPAREDNESS & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Further to the work done related to the review of DDR frameworks, in order to understand disaster risk in Libya and further the implementation of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) practices, IOM together with expert partners from the private sector and academia will conduct a multi-level hazard identification and risk assessment in coordination with the National Safety Authority to build a deeper understanding of hazards and risks as well as put systems in place to inform preparedness and future development of early warning systems. Data collection and evidence-based creation will guide the implementation of DRM activities that may include the creation of a flood-prone area atlas, a database of drainage patterns surrounding river basins, floodplain mapping, geographical features and population densities, and settlement patterns.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to enhance national authorities' and stakeholders' knowledge and skills on climate-related disaster risk management through DRM capacity-building sessions including through building the capacity of first-line respondents.

Additionally, in coordination with the National Meteorological Center, IOM will seek to establish Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS) in Derna, Al Bayda and Al Amkhaily. These inclusive systems, tailored to community needs, will ensure end-to-end early warning, connect with the National Meteorology Centre and local hubs, and account for different linguistic groups to allow for timely access to understandable and actionable early warning messages.

**\$2,000,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**300,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS





## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

In the immediate aftermath of the storm, IOM assessed immediate livelihood needs and prioritized the distribution of individual food kits in the most affected areas in coordination with WFP and other stakeholders. During the next phase, IOM will be shifting towards a CBI model to cover multi-purpose needs, including food.

Furthermore, IOM will contribute to the restoration of damaged and destroyed businesses and asset replacement, as well as engage in livelihood generation through toolkit support, skills enhancement services, livelihood diversification and agricultural revival efforts.

By prioritizing economic recovery, these measures will help individuals regain self-sufficiency and contribute to the overall resilience of flood-affected areas.

**\$1,500,000**

FUNDING REQUIRED

**20,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS



## ECONOMIC RECOVERY & RESILIENCE BUILDING

To facilitate post floods recovery and rebuilding of the social structure, IOM is implementing Community Based Planning (CBP) in areas impacted by the floods and mass displacement.

Community Improvement Projects (CIPs) will endeavor to repair or replace damaged water infrastructure, including wells and water treatment plants, and restore access to clean water sources and sanitation facilities. Based on consultations and assessment with local stakeholders CIPs could also undertake the repair and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, including schools, healthcare facilities, and public utilities. Resilient design principles will be included in the rehabilitation process to reduce the risk of future damage.

Early recovery initiatives at the community level are designed to enhance affected communities' coping mechanisms and targeting vulnerable groups such as women, migrants, IDPs, and persons with disabilities with the necessary support. Within the scope of these initiatives, IOM will strengthen the capacities of local actors such as associations and civil society organizations.

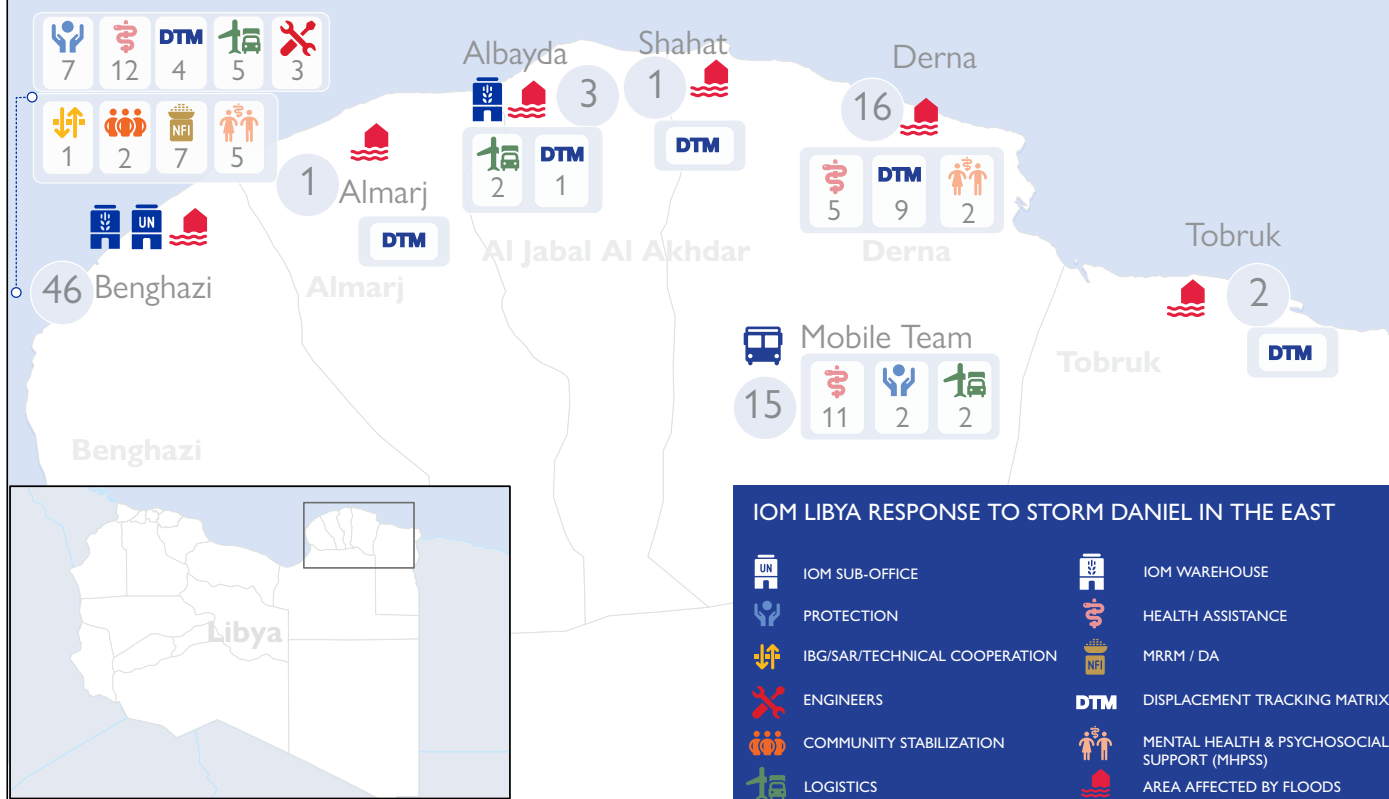
An enterprise development fund EDF-like approach for revival of the micro and small enterprises (MSEs) will also be adopted, together with industry- tailored capacity building and awareness raising for occupational safety.

**\$1,500,000**

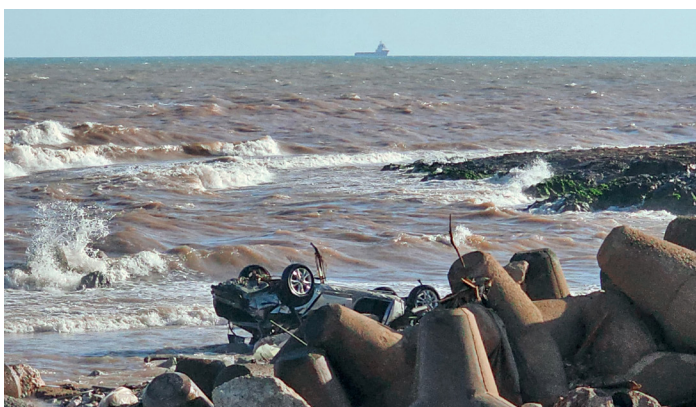
FUNDING REQUIRED

**20,000**

TARGET NUMBER OF  
INDIVIDUALS



IOM Libya Staff Presence - Storm Daniel Response - Northeastern Libya



THE SITUATION AFTER STORM DANIEL IN DERNA © IOM 2023 / MOAIAD



DTM TEAM ASSESSING THE SITUATION IN DERNA © IOM 2023 / MOAIAD

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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