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| Appeal:<br><b>MDRLY004</b>                 | Total DREF Allocation:<br><b>CHF 357,308</b> | Crisis Category:<br><b>Yellow</b>          | Hazard:<br><b>Population Movement</b>         |
| Glide Number:<br><b>OT-2023-000116-LBY</b> | People Affected:<br><b>6,000 people</b>      | People Targeted:<br><b>3,000 people</b>    |   |
| Event Onset:<br><b>Sudden</b>              | Operation Start Date:<br><b>29-07-2023</b>   | Operational End Date:<br><b>30-01-2024</b> | Total Operating Timeframe:<br><b>6 months</b> |
| Targeted Areas: <b>Nuqat al Khams</b>      |  |  |   |

# Description of the Event

## Libya: Population Movement Tunisian Border IFRC July 2023



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.

## Date of event

14-07-2023

## What happened, where and when?

On July 14th, the Libyan Red Crescent was informed by the local authorities that 1,100 migrants had been detected on the Libyan-Tunisian borders. The authorities requested the LRC to respond to the event. These migrants, originating from different African countries, were passing through Tunisia in an attempt to cross to Europe and have been held by the Tunisian authorities and expelled at the Tunisian borders with other countries including Libya. The migrants had crossed the Tunisian territory and were hosted by the Libyan border guard forces.

The Libyan Red Crescent continued to provide support and humanitarian aid for over a month until both governments reached an agreement where the Tunisian government agreed to take responsibility of 126 migrants (76 men, 42 women, 8 children) in mid-August. The rest of the migrants were being managed by the Libyan authorities who intercepts them and detains them mainly in Al-Assa detention center. Both governments agreed that each would be responsible for the migrants intercepted in their respective territories. Libya has witnessed an influx of around 1200 migrants in the second week of October and it is expected to have a continuous influx from Tunisia in the next months.



## Scope and Scale

Since the second week of July, Libyan border guards have been coming to the rescue of sub-Saharan migrants expelled by the Tunisian authorities at the Libyan-Tunisian borders.

According to the Libyan authorities, the migrants were found abandoned without water, food, or shelter in temperatures exceeding 50 degrees in an uninhabited area close to Al-Assah, which is about 15 kilometers (15 miles) inside Libyan territory and 150 kilometers (93 miles) west of Tripoli.

The Libyan government issued a statement on Tuesday 25 July announcing the discovery of five bodies of migrants who died in the desert in an area on the border with Tunisia.

Libya has become home to at least 600,000 sub-Saharan migrants. The numbers were increasing and the duration of the migrants' stay was prolonged until the voluntary return program was prepared with the International Organization for Migration.

Rescued migrants have been found to suffer from physical injuries such as first-degree burns due to the heatwaves hitting the area and were in very critical conditions, health services and personal hygiene materials were provided, and it was expected to receive an additional number of immigrants during the current week.

Local authorities contacted the Libyan Red Crescent to reach out for help as the number of migrants has exceeded the shelters capacities. The National Society responded to the humanitarian needs immediately and assisted the affected people by providing first aid services, drinking water and snacks, and migrants were hosted by the local authorities inside the shelter.

Due to the absence of embassies for some nationalities, their deportation was delayed in the long term and their presence will remain until intervention was made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Organization for Migration.

The situation continued to develop, and the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, with more people arriving at the Tunisian-Libyan borders in addition to the heatwaves experienced during this period. Different sources reported that several bodies were recovered from the area. LRC is the only entity responding in the field.

During the second week of October 2023, a second wave of influx of migrants arrived at the Tunisian-Libyan borders and they were detained by the Libyan government while waiting for sustainable solutions. Consequently, the Detention Center of Al-Assa is currently hosting around 1200 migrants (1090 men, 55 women, 40 children, 15 babies). According to the rapid needs assessment by LRCS, there were two identified cases of Tuberculosis which due to the poor hygienic conditions could lead to an outbreak of TB in the center. Additionally, there were 5 pregnant women in different stages of pregnancy. Children were suffering from the lack of appropriate food and clothing. Therefore, the needs for support to migrants in the Tunisian-Libyan borders was even higher and the response gaps were significant.

# IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <p><b>Secretariat</b></p> | <p>In line with the response efforts detailed, the IFRC closely supported the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) by providing essential resources, including 265 first aid kits. These kits played a critical role in LRC's sustained month-long humanitarian support to the 1,200 migrants detected at the Libyan-Tunisian border. The IFRC's provision of these first aid kits aligned with the mission to address the urgent medical needs of those affected, helping ensure that the LRC could effectively manage health and emergency care at the border.</p> <p>This direct support from the IFRC complemented the coordinated efforts of Libyan authorities, the LRC, and neighboring countries, as the region continues to experience a steady influx of migrants. The IFRC remained committed to assisting in humanitarian aid efforts as the situation evolved.</p> |
|---------------------------|--|

# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC played a crucial role by providing Restoring Family Links services, allowing migrants to reconnect with their loved ones amidst the crisis. Additionally, the ICRC supplied the Libyan Red Crescent with body bags to support dignified dead body management, further strengthening the LRC's capacity to respond effectively in this challenging humanitarian context.

# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p> | <p>No</p>  |
| <p><b>National authorities</b></p>                              | <p>The Libyan Red Crescent collaborated closely with national authorities, who formally requested their assistance in addressing the humanitarian situation along the Libyan-Tunisian border. National authorities were providing shelter for the rescued migrants, along with a limited supply of relief items.</p>   |
| <p><b>UN or other actors</b></p>                                | <p>The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has supplied drinking water, food, and hygiene kits to approximately 600 stranded migrants at the Libyan-Tunisian border, a quarter of whom are children in urgent need. Although UNICEF has no direct presence on the ground, it delivers this aid through the Libyan Red Crescent. Additionally, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided weekly medical services at the detention center.</p> |

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

The migrants were found in open areas in very difficult weather conditions. The authorities have provided shelter in mainly Al-Assa detention center. However, with the limited relief items available from the government and the winter approaching, winterization items (especially thermal blankets) were needed.

As the health risks were high, cleaning kits were also important to maintain minimum hygienic conditions within the centers which were suffering from limited space and an increasing number of migrants.





## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Migrants at the border were left with no means of survival, no food or water. There's a clear need for ready food parcels and dry food parcels to cover the immediate needs and needs of the migrants during their stay in the shelters until they return to their home countries. Given the temperature drop especially since the migration route was across the desert, dry high-caloric food items were needed for immediate response.

The national society provided the rescued migrants with small individual emergency food packages and continued providing the affected population in the shelter with dry food as the shelters have kitchens.

As IOM was providing weekly medical checkups for the migrants, the basic health services were secured for the population in need.



## Health

The migrants stranded at the borders were found to suffer different health issues including injuries, chronic illnesses, first-degree sunburns in the summer, and expected hypothermia in the winter. Many injuries have not been dealt with quickly due to the distance or the lack of knowledge of migrants' first aid, and there was a clear need for psychological support services, especially for women and children. The area at the border lacked basic health care services and IOM has secured the provision of basic health services in the center. A need for Psycho-Social Support was needed especially with the presence of a high number of pregnant women and a significant number of children. A risk of TB was also high few cases were identified in the center of Al-Assa.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

There's a severe need for drinking water and hygiene kits to cover the needs of the migrants at the border and at the shelters. In fact, the detention centers were suffering from over-crowdedness with a high risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Therefore, ensuring hygiene and security in the shelter was essential.

The centers have WASH facilities, but they needed rehabilitation which the national society will seek to cover through the support of different funding.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The rescued migrants needed to develop awareness of the challenges expected and the reporting mechanisms in place.

There's also a need to raise the awareness on human trafficking and protection of women and children due to the presence of many children and women and due to the nature of the situation in the shelter. There was an absence of protection services in the shelters and the national society seeks to fill this gap by raising the awareness of the target people and providing protection services to migrants in detention centers.



## Migration And Displacement

As the migrants have been left at the borders with no means of communicating with their families, there's a need to facilitate their access to phones to contact their families and the embassies of their countries which is secured through the support of ICRC.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation aimed at providing support to 3,000 migrants left at the Tunisian-Libyan borders in dire humanitarian conditions by providing them with health, shelter, basic needs, migration, and protection essential services for six months



## Operation strategy rationale

In order to achieve the objective of this operation and address the needs of the affected population, this operation was planned to provide:

- Health services including first aid
- WASH services including the distribution of hygiene kits to the affected people, cleaning kits in the shelter and hygiene promotion
- Shelter services by providing blankets for people in shelters
- RFL services including providing the migrants with calls to their families and embassies and emergency food parcels

## Targeting Strategy

### Who was targeted by this operation?

The target group of this operation's activities are migrants who have been rescued at the Libyan-Tunisian borders mainly placed at Al-Assa detention center. However, given the relocation of some migrants to nearby detention center upon the shelter saturation, other detention centers will also be targeted to provide relief items and support to the affected migrants

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation targeted all the migrants rescued at the Tunisian-Libyan borders with an emphasis on:

- People with health conditions that need immediate action
- People with injuries who need first aid
- Unaccompanied women and children
- Elderly people and people with disabilities
- Pregnant women

## Total Targeted Population

|                           |       |                                      |   |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Women                     | 500   | Rural                                | - |
| Girls (under 18)          | 300   | Urban                                | - |
| Men                       | 2,000 | People with disabilities (estimated) | - |
| Boys (under 18)           | 200   |                                      |   |
| Total targeted population | 3,000 |                                      |   |

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

| Risk   | Mitigation action  |
|--|--|
| Access to the affected population in the shelter | LRC continued to coordinate the access with the authorities, and they can implement the activities in the shelters |

## Implementation



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Assisted Persons: 0

## Indicators

| Title                     | Target | Actual |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of blankets distributed | 3,000  | -      |

## Narrative description of achievements

Although the national society started responding since the onset of the disaster, the response was not covered by the allocation from this operation but through other partners.



Budget: CHF 87,147

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Assisted Persons: 1,200

## Indicators

| Title   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of first aid kits provided to LRC             | 500    | 265    |
| # of migrants directly assisted by the response | 3,000  | 1,200  |

## Narrative description of achievements

In response to the escalating humanitarian needs at the Libyan-Tunisian border, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) by providing 265 first aid kits. These supplies were critical in enabling the LRC to deliver effective medical aid during a month-long humanitarian operation that reached 1,200 migrants facing dire circumstances.

The provision of these first aid kits significantly enhanced LRC's capacity to address urgent medical needs among the migrant population, ensuring timely and life-saving interventions. This effort complemented the broader coordination with Libyan authorities and neighboring countries, highlighting a unified and proactive approach to managing the complex challenges posed by migrant influxes.

By strengthening LRC's preparedness and operational efficiency, the IFRC's support not only facilitated immediate medical relief but also underscored its ongoing commitment to humanitarian efforts in the region. The initiative reflected the IFRC's dedication to supporting frontline responders and fostering resilience amid evolving crises.

## Challenges

The response faced significant challenges as multiple waves of migrants continued to cross the border, settling in remote marshland areas with extremely limited resources. These areas lacked access to basic necessities, including clean water and food, placing migrants in conditions of severe hardship. The prolonged exposure to such harsh environments has already led to the tragic deaths of two females from hunger and exhaustion.



Budget: CHF 0



Targeted Persons: 3,000

Assisted Persons: 0

## Indicators

| Title   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of cleaning kits distributed                          | 1,000  | -      |
| # of individuals who benefitted from water distribution | 3,000  | -      |
| # of hygiene kits distributed                           | 4,000  | -      |

## Narrative description of achievements

No activities have been implemented under this DREF operation to date.

The Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) facilitated the provision of 112,000 liters of drinkable water and established a drinking water station at Al Assa detention center through support from UNICEF. An additional distribution of 9,000 liters was planned by the end of 2023. These actions, however, were carried out independently of this DREF allocation and were supported through partnerships with other organizations.



## Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Assisted Persons: 0

## Indicators

| Title                                    | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of food parcels distributed            | 3,000  | -      |
| # functional Humanitarian Service Points | 3      | -      |

## Narrative description of achievements

Humanitarian Services Points were conducted by LRCS with the support of different partners. The HSPs under the DREF framework mainly focused on the distribution of relief items as some basic services are covered by other partners to avoid duplication.



## National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

## Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|-------|--------|--------|
|-------|--------|--------|

|  |     |   |
|--|-----|---|
| # of lessons learned workshops conducted | 1   | - |
| # of volunteers insured                  | 200 | - |
| # of volunteers provided with uniforms   | 200 | - |

### **Narrative description of achievements**

The lessons learned workshop was not conducted during the timeframe of operation however the NS did an internal After-action review covered by other funding.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters |                |           |          |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2023/7-2024/09 | Operation | MDRLY004 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2023/7-2024/09 | Budget    | APPROVED |

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 22/Oct/2024  
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRLY004 - Libya - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jul 2023 to 30 Nov 2023

#### I. Summary

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Opening Balance</b>          | <b>0</b>       |
| <b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b> | <b>357,308</b> |
| DREF Response Pillar            | 357,308        |
| <b>Expenditure</b>              | <b>-87,147</b> |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>          | <b>270,161</b> |

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

| Description  | Budget         | Expenditure   | Variance       |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items               | 15,975         |               | 15,975         |
| PO02 - Livelihoods                                     |                |               | 0              |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash                              |                |               | 0              |
| PO04 - Health  | 120,345        | 87,147        | 33,198         |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                     | 159,750        |               | 159,750        |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion                | 1,065          |               | 1,065          |
| PO07 - Education                                       |                |               | 0              |
| PO08 - Migration                                       | 21,833         |               | 21,833         |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery |                |               | 0              |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability         | 1,065          |               | 1,065          |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability                    |                |               | 0              |
| <b>Planned Operations Total</b>                        | <b>320,033</b> | <b>87,147</b> | <b>232,885</b> |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships                   |                |               | 0              |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services                            | 12,588         |               | 12,588         |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening                  | 24,687         |               | 24,687         |
| <b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>                       | <b>37,275</b>  |               | <b>37,275</b>  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                     | <b>357,308</b> | <b>87,147</b> | <b>270,160</b> |

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here for reference](#)

