



Highlights

- In January, WFP welcomed a Cash specialist, who over the course of a three-month mission will continue exploring the possibility of integrating a cash-based modality in Libya. Potential ways forward are currently being assessed and an inter-sectorial capacity assessment is being planned.

WFP Libya Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Assistance to People Affected by the Crisis in Libya	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
EMOP 200925 (January 2016– Dec. 2017)	53.4 m	19.9 m (37%)	6.5 m (58%)

*February – July 2018

GENDER MARKER 1 **EMOP 200925**

Due to conflict and political instability, WFP, along with the entire Libya United Nations Country Team (UNCT), has been operating remotely from Tunisia since 2014. In early July 2017, WFP began ramping up its presence inside Libya through the implementation of missions of rotating international staff to Tripoli. WFP remains committed to developing its presence in-country in order to improve the provision of life-saving food assistance to Libya's most vulnerable populations. As such, the operation has started the implementation of its four-phase re-entry plan; dependent on mobility and the stabilization of the security situation in-country, the plan aims for a gradually increased footprint throughout 2018, culminating in permanent relocation to Tripoli in 2019.

The humanitarian situation in Libya continues to deteriorate as a result of the prolonged conflict, limited availability of cash in banks, and frequent electricity interruptions, which negatively affect the provision of basic social services.

According to the 2017 [Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) (HNO), food insecurity among the affected population is increasing due to protracted displacement, disruption to markets and lower food commodity production. Livelihoods and access to basic social services have been affected by the conflict, exposing the most vulnerable people to a high risk of inadequate food consumption and forcing people into negative coping strategies such as spending savings, cutting the number of daily meals and reducing non-food related expenses, particularly in health and education.

WFP's October 2016, Rapid Food Security assessment indicated that some 24 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) (an 18 percent increase since 2015) are food insecure and 62 percent are vulnerable to food

persons (IDPs) (an 18 percent increase since 2015) are food insecure and 62 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. IDPs, returnees and refugees are among the most vulnerable population groups in need of food assistance.

Through its Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200925, WFP aims to provide food assistance to people who are food insecure as a result of the conflict in Libya, mainly IDPs, returnees and refugees, with priority given to unemployed female-headed households, identified as one of the most vulnerable groups. The EMOP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, by addressing the urgent food needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys affected by the crisis.

Each family receives two food parcels, enough to support five people for one month. The parcels consist of rice, pasta, wheat flour, chickpeas, vegetable oil, sugar and tomato paste. The food entitlements provide 75 percent (1,530 kcal) of daily energy requirements per person per day. The caloric value of the food basket was designed on the assumption that IDPs have access to other sources of food.

WFP provides food assistance throughout Libya primarily through four local Cooperating Partners (CPs), LibAid and Kafaa Development Foundation in the east and Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO) and Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS) throughout the west and south.

In Numbers

6.4 m total population (2017 HNO)

1.1 m people in need (HRP 2018)

123,000 targeted for WFP food assistance

180,937 internally displaced persons (IOM, December 2017)

65,488
People Assisted
January 2017



Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Wajdi Mougou
Caption: Loaders prepare food assistance for Libya distributions in Zarzis, Tunisia.



January 2018

WFP determines the most affected people in consultation with local crisis committees and partners. WFP collaborates with the Libya UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Security Management Team to coordinate its activities with other United Nations agencies, to assess the political and security situation and the resulting impact on operations.

Operational Updates

- In January, WFP reached 65,488 people in need of food assistance throughout Libya.
- In January, WFP welcomed a Cash specialist, who over the course of a three-month mission will continue exploring the possibility of integrating a cash-based modality in Libya. Potential ways forward are currently being assessed and an inter-sectorial capacity assessment is being planned.
- A short social media video highlighting the needs in-country and WFP's response is available in both [English](#) and [Arabic](#) as well as the story of a female-headed household receiving WFP assistance within Libya, published on the [WFP Insight channel](#). In December 2017, WFP [published a story](#) highlighting the support of ECHO in 2017 and the impact of contributions on the operation in Libya.

Challenges

- Without consistent funding, WFP is unable to reach its planned number of beneficiaries and is forced to further reduce the number of people receiving food assistance. With needed funding, WFP can continue ensuring that all populations in need in the country are receiving food assistance, and can avoid interruptions in assistance.
- WFP's cooperating partners are faced with sporadic telecommunication and electricity outages as well as fuel shortages, all of which exacerbate existing operational challenges.

Country Background & Strategy



Libya has a [Human Development Index \(HDI\)](#) rank of 102 out of 188 countries, and a [Gender Equality Index](#) of 38 out of 159 countries, with 65.7 percent of adult women having reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 44.2 percent of their male counterparts. Despite this, only 27.8 percent of women participate in the labour market, as compared to 78.7 percent of men.

More than 21 percent of children under five are stunted, a figure that has remained at the same level for some twenty years ([World Bank](#)). According to the [2016 Global Nutrition Report](#), Libya ranks 61 out of 132 countries for stunting prevalence.

The Government of National Accord (GNA) continues to seek recognition throughout Libya, though it continues to face opposition from rival parliaments and struggle with violence within the country from the many armed militia groups.

Shortages in food, fuel, water, electricity and cash are reported as a result of the ongoing conflict. According to the World Bank's latest available statistics, the armed conflict has cut the income per capita of Libyan households in more than half, falling to less than USD 4,500 in 2015 from almost USD 13,000 in 2012.

WFP resumed operations in Libya in September 2014.

Population: **6.4 million**

2016 Human Development Index: **102 out of 188**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **21 percent of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Canada, European Union, Italy, Japan, and PepsiCo.

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