

May 2018

Efforts to reach a peaceful conclusion to the conflict in Libya continue amidst persisting political instability and a volatile security situation. Unrest since 2011 has caused the economic and humanitarian situation in the country to deteriorate significantly; ongoing violence between multiple factions further aggravates an unstable environment. 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.

Of [Libya's adult population](#), 65.7 percent of women have 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.

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.



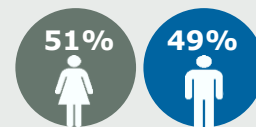
Chronic malnutrition: **21% of children between 6-59 months**

123,000 people in need targeted for food assistance in 2018

65,488 people assisted so far this year

USD 7.7 m through to the end of 2018 (June - December 2018).

20,972 people assisted
in May 2018



- 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. In February 2018, the evacuation status was lifted from Tripoli. As such, WFP's 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. Since mid-2014, fighting in populated areas continues across Libya, leading to civilian casualties, damage to civilian infrastructure and displacement. In 2017, an estimated 1.62 million people were directly affected.
- According to the 2018 [Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), 1.1 million people, of whom 378,000 are children and 307,000 are women of reproductive age (15-49), require life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection.
- Food insecurity remains a challenge 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.

Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Transterra Media
Caption: IDPs from Tawergha wait to receive WFP food parcels in Al Falah camp in Tripoli.

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	7 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) ***
Assistance to People Affected by the Crisis in Libya			
EMOP 200925*	75.3 m	26.9 m	7.7 m
SO 201123**	3.1 m	1.1m	

*EMOP 200925 has been extended through a Budget Revision (01 April 2018 - 30 June 2018)

** SO 201123 (May 2018 – December 2018) ***June – December 2018

GENDER MARKER EMOP 200925

- Due to limited port access and road blockages, food imports into Libya have dwindled, causing food prices to skyrocket. The prices of many staple food items, such as rice and wheat flour, have increased by as much as 200 percent when compared to pre-conflict levels.
- 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. Up until now, this support has been mainly provided to IDPs, returnees and refugees, with priority given to unemployed female-headed households, identified as one of the most vulnerable groups.
- Until now, WFP's assistance has been through the provision of in-kind food assistance. 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. WFP is using feedback of those who receive food parcels to revise the contents of the basket, which may subsequently change.
- WFP provides food assistance throughout Libya primarily through two local Cooperating Partners (CPs), the Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO) and Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS). Efforts are underway to significantly expand the reliable partnership base in order to ensure that WFP can respond immediately to needs throughout the country.
- 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.

Monitoring

- Currently, WFP monitors its activities through a Libyan Third-Party Monitor, Moomken, while a Tunisian call center makes 150 monthly calls to the people in Libya who have most recently received food. WFP trained their contracted call center based in Tunis on Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), and through them is

conducting PDM calls covering distribution locations throughout the West and South of the country. This is part of WFP's ongoing efforts to scale up monitoring and evaluation of its activities in order to ensure that feedback turns into real change for the operation.

Operational Updates

- In May, WFP reached 20,972 people in need. The lower number is due to less distributions caused by a delay in food arrivals.
- WFP [Special Operation 201123 was approved](#) to launch an UNHAS flight for the humanitarian community. The service is initially designed for an eight-month start-up phase and will focus on flights to Tripoli, Benghazi and other locations within Libya including Sabha, Misrata and Bani Waleed. These flights will provide access to operationally targeted areas and enable aid workers to reach affected populations in locations which are difficult to reach in the current context. As this service will be a boon to the humanitarian community at large, WFP is actively seeking funding to ensure its continuation. Pending Government clearances, flights are expected to begin in June.
- WFP held two key informant discussions for the recently displaced Tuareg community: one in Bani Waleed, and one in Ghedames and Wadi Wal. The results show that food is the primary need in these areas; based on this, WFP will provide assistance to the people in need in these locations from June.
- After the lifting of the evacuation status in Tripoli in February 2018, WFP Libya initiated active re-entry into the country. As of May, WFP has opened an office in Tripoli, hired national staff, and intensified the rotation of missions by international staff from Tunis.
- As the Libyan context evolves, so must WFP's response; as such, the operation is adapting and growing in response to the humanitarian needs in-country. WFP's new programmatic directions will focus on livelihoods, helping to stabilize the process in the country, including through the gradual recovery and strengthening of national safety net systems. The operation is exploring the possibility of expanding its assistance to other vulnerable population groups through a larger range of more innovative modalities such as electronic voucher systems that will give more freedom of choice to people served and positively impact the local economy.
- WFP will continue its provision of food assistance to the food insecure and vulnerable populations in Libya, and will also continue to respond to sudden onset emergencies as part of the Libya Country Team rapid response mechanism.
- WFP Libya will also explore the potential positive contribution of a school meals programme, and through its renewed presence on the ground, will make efforts to improve data availability of food insecurity and populations most susceptible to becoming insecure, should the conflict worsen.

Donors

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