



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Country Name

Libya

September 2018



Operational Context

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.

WFP resumed operations in Libya in September 2014. 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, white beans, 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.



Population: **6.5 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **102 out of 188**

People in Need: **1.1 million (HRP)**

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

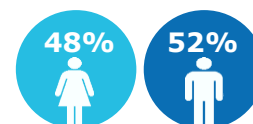
In Numbers

175,000 people in need targeted for food assistance in 2018

88,041 people assisted so far this year

US\$7.0 m six months (October 2018 – March 2019) net funding requirements

13,423 people assisted in SEPTEMBER 2018



Operational Updates

- Since 26 August, renewed fighting in Tripoli amongst various warring factions has led to a new wave of displacement. While the exact impact of the crisis is still being assessed through an interagency effort led by REACH, the latest report by IOM established that as of 21 September, the conflict in Tripoli has led to the internal displacement of at least 5,065 families, or approximately 25,325 individuals.
- Due to the crisis, the living conditions of migrants in detention centers has also further deteriorated, compounded by a serious food shortage. Responding to emergency requests in Tripoli, and in coordination with the Inter-Sectorial Committee (ISC), in early September, WFP handed over food to UNHCR to feed 2,900 migrants in three Tripoli detention centers for one week. WFP continues to coordinate closely with the ISC for food assistance needed due to the emerging militia fighting in Tripoli.
- WFP activated the Logistics Sector for the Libya Humanitarian Country Team. Main activities of the sector will include strengthening the collaboration between UN agencies and INGOs, and establishing an information management platform that will facilitate the exchange of relevant logistics and operational updates. WFP, through the Logistics sector, will also identify main logistics gaps and bottlenecks and, based on partner needs, explore common services provisions in the areas of concern.
- On 25 September, after a successful test flight, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Libya, managed by WFP, launched its first official flight between Tunisia and Libya. The flight, which serves the humanitarian and donor community, is currently flying three times a week. Flight frequency and destinations will subsequently be increased based on access needs and demand.
- In September, WFP delivered food rations to 13,423 beneficiaries in Bani Waleed, Wadi Etaba, Traghan, Ghadames and Al Qatroun through its local partners. The lower number of people reached is due to a pipeline break in food received; WFP has since received the necessary food.

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WFP Operations

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
Emergency Operation: Assistance to People Affected by the Crisis in Libya			
EMOP 200925 (01 Jan 2016 – 31 Dec 2018)	75.3 m	28.0 m	7.0 m
Special Operation: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Libya			
SO 201123 (01 May 2018 – 31 Dec 2018)	3.1 m	1.8 m	1.3 m

*October 2018 – March 2019

GENDER MARKER 1  EMOP 200925

Operational Updates

- As Libya changes, so must WFP's response; as such, the operation is adapting and growing in response to the needs in-country. WFP's new programmatic directions will focus on livelihoods, helping to stabilise 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 through a larger range of more innovative modalities including electronic voucher systems and a school meals programme.
- WFP will continue its 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 is already making efforts to improve data availability of food insecurity and populations most susceptible to becoming insecure, should the conflict worsen.

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.

Challenges

- 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.
- 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.

- After several attempts, a UN-brokered [Ceasefire Consolidation Agreement](#) was signed in Zawiya on 9 September. The next day, several assailants attacked the National Oil Corporation (NOC) Headquarters building in Tripoli, causing casualties. The motivation behind the attack is likely to be a response to the ceasefire agreement.
- Shelling and fighting continued throughout the month of September, with demonstrations also taking place. Reasons for demonstrations varied from residents demanding the dismissal of all armed groups from their respective areas to protesting the recent decrees approved for cutting fuel subsidy and economic reform, as well as the cause of demanding elections and the overthrow of the current government.
- Violent clashes may continue to erupt throughout the country in the lead-up to the planned December presidential elections.

Operational Partnerships

- Partnerships:** 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.
- Inter-Agency:** 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.

Resources

- UNHAS Libya received a contribution of approximately US\$ 600,000 from the Government of Norway. This generous donation will go toward the continuation of the essential service, which facilitates safe, reliable access into Libya. So far, in addition to Norway, UNHAS Libya is funded by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Donors

[Central Emergency Response Fund \(CERF\)](#), [Canada](#), [European Union](#), [Italy](#), [Japan](#), [Norway](#), and [PepsiCo](#).