Operational Updates

- In July, WFP reached around 95,393 people in need through its programmes in Libya, which include general and emergency food distributions, commodity e-vouchers, food assistance for training activities and school feeding.

- WFP, in partnership with UNHCR, distributed emergency ready-to-eat food rations to 15 vulnerable refugees in UNHCR-managed Community Day Centre in Tripoli. WFP’s food assistance reached 317 vulnerable migrants in urban settings in Alqatroun, Bani Walid, Sebha, Tripoli and Zawara door-to-door through IOM’s Migrant Resources and Response Mechanism.

- The school feeding programme reached some 2,975 schoolchildren at four non-education schools in Sebha under the Education Cannot Wait fund, in collaboration with UNICEF and a local NGO partner.

- In July, WFP implemented the commodity e-voucher general food assistance and reached 24,665 beneficiaries. Due to armed clashes in Azzawiya, the redemption process was put on hold on 30 and 31 July. The redemption was planned to be resumed by 1 August.

- WFP, as the Nexus Working Group chair, facilitated the Nexus Working Group meeting. The Working Group Chair and Coordinator highlighted the need for members to provide feedback on their activities in Sabha and Tawergha, to enable the update of the agreed 4W Nexus Mapping and dashboard and eventually facilitate its use for communication to the international community and local municipality, in addition to identifying potential for cooperation.

In Numbers

- **95,393 people assisted**
  - in July 2021 (est.)

- **927 mt of food assistance**
  - in July 2021

- **USD 369,000 of voucher assistance**
  - in July 2021

- **USD 11.6 million**
  - six-month net funding requirements (August 2021–January 2022)

Operational Context

Persistent insecurity and instability since Libya’s 2011 uprising have led the socioeconomic, humanitarian and protection environment to deteriorate significantly. A decade later, many households are struggling to meet their basic needs and face high unemployment rates, a severe economic downturn and struggling public services, compounded by the absence of previously elaborate social safety nets. Sudden-onset shocks, including the emergence of COVID-19, have also rendered the situation more complex. But momentum towards peace is building, with a ceasefire agreed in October 2020 and an interim Government of National Unity appointed in March 2021.

Confronted with this multi-layered and volatile crisis, WFP has maintained its ability to rapidly adapt and respond to needs. Under its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2021, WFP assists food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including crisis-affected internally displaced persons, returnees, non-displaced populations, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in urban settings. The ICSP encompasses general and emergency food assistance as well as complementary programmes such as school feeding and food assistance for training to build resilience and empower youth and women. WFP also engages across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and supports the review and rehabilitation of social protection systems.

WFP co-leads the Food Security Sector and leads the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sectors. To strengthen the humanitarian community’s capacity, WFP manages the UN Humanitarian Air Service and UN Hub in Benghazi.

Photo: Graduation ceremony of Food for Training participants who participated in cooking classes in Sirte. © WFP
WFP Country Strategy

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Total Received (USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>106 million</td>
<td>65 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021 Requirements (USD)</td>
<td>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (USD)</td>
<td>(August 2021 – January 2022)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>42 million</td>
<td>11.6 million</td>
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**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including schoolchildren, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

**Activities:**
- Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

**Activities:**
- Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets

**Strategic Outcome 3:** The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

**Activities:**
- Provide logistics services to humanitarian partners in Libya
- Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UN Humanitarian Air Service - UNHAS)
- Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya
- The opening of the UN Hub in Benghazi, a UN compound shared by UNSMIL and UN agencies

Monitoring and Assessment

- In July, WFP’s third-party monitoring partner conducted 104 onsite visits to monitor food distributions across different sites in the West, East and South of the country out of which 24 sites were for commodity e-voucher distribution in Tripoli, Azzawya and Zware.
- The fifth Round of the Food Security and Nutrition Survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews in July with data collected from 1,400 respondents from 12 governorates across Libya. The survey will be complemented with Focus Group Discussions.
- WFP offered support to REACH for the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) by interviewing 300 respondents through remote calls. The survey was completed with all the planned calls being done within the timeframe in July.
- Weekly meetings with World Bank on the ongoing Social Protection study in Libya continued through July. The plan is to conduct a joint analysis together with the World Bank, Libyan Bureau of Statistics, and WFP.
- The joint IOM-WFP report on Hunger and COVID-19 in Libya published in July reported that one in five migrants were food insecure, and more than half were marginally food insecure.

Gender

- During the reporting period, the gender analysis brief as well as the main report were shared with Head Quarters for review and feedback.

Sectors and Common Services

- In July, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) performed weekly flights connecting the East and the West of the country, going from Tunis to Tripoli and Benghazi and back, providing vital access for around 234 passengers from 38 different organizations.
- The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) has re-established and simplified the registration process for internet connectivity services at the UNHCR Community Day Centre (CDC) following its relocation from another site in Tripoli. Since the relocation, 34 persons of concern (POCs) have accessed the internet services in 176 unique sessions. Operators at the ETS’s inter-agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) registered 1,827 cases in July from people requesting information or assistance. The majority of the calls received were related to humanitarian services (99%). Of these calls, the most frequently raised concerns related to Protection (36%) followed by Cash (27%) and Food Assistance (24%). The CFM also serves as a national COVID-19 informational hotline, and its trained operators continue to share official health guidelines and refer suspected COVID-19 cases to the National Centre for Disease Control as required. A pilot was conducted this month with POCs at the CDC in Tripoli ahead of the launch of the ETS’s first Chatbot. The Chatbot will be integrated into the CFM and provide an additional channel through which affected populations can receive information. July also saw an evaluation mission to Tripoli by the ETS coordinator. As one of the outcomes of the coordinator’s consultations with in-country partners, a Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) mission is now being planned to assess and identify ways of improving the infrastructure for humanitarian security communications in Libya.

Challenges

- WFP urgently requires USD 11.6 million to sustain operations through August 2022, in order to ensure that crisis affected people receive timely food assistance.
- Violence in Tripoli and its environs, as well as the south between smaller armed groups, continues to pose potential negative impacts on WFP operations.

Donors (in alphabetical order)

Canada, CERF, Czech Republic, EU Humanitarian Aid, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, BHA, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, WFP Multilateral Donors, WFP Private Sector Partners, World Bank

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