



WFP Libya Country Brief August 2021

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. The ICSP will be extended to cover 2022.

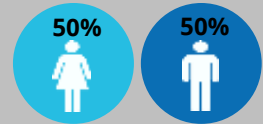
WFP co-leads the Food Security Sector and leads the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sectors. To strengthen the humanitarian community's capacity, WFP manages the UN Humanitarian Air Service and UN Hub in Benghazi.



Population: 6.7 million Libyans and 0.63 million migrants/refugees (estimated)

In Numbers

99,271 people assisted
in August 2021 (est.)



862 mt of food assistance
in August 2021

USD 286,377 of voucher assistance
in August 2021

USD 15 million six-month net
funding requirements (September
2021– February 2022)

Operational Updates

- WFP Libya has reached around 99,271 beneficiaries through in August 2021. Of these, 31,0715 are vulnerable IDPs and non-displaced individuals who were reached through monthly in-kind food assistance.
- WFP in partnership with UNHCR distributed in-kind/e-voucher ready-to-eat (RTE) food rations to 36 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers (in Misrata and Tripoli).
- WFP's food assistance also reached 227 vulnerable migrants in urban settings in Alqatroun, Benghazi, Ghat and Zwara through IOM's door-to-door Migrant Resources and Response Mechanism programme.
- The school feeding programme reached 925 schoolchildren at four non-education schools in Sebha under the Education Cannot Wait fund and in coordination with UNICEF.
- WFP also distributed food via the Food-for-Training programme to 595 beneficiaries who received skill courses on solar plants implementation, phone repairing, coffee making, car fixing, photography, water pumps/generators fixing, painting, plumbing, etc.
- On 24 August, the Resident Coordinator's Office announced that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Results Group 4 on the Humanitarian-Development Collaboration selected the Libya UN Country Team-Humanitarian Country Teamwork regarding the Nexus as a good practice on the ground. WFP has been assigned as the Nexus Coordinator for inter-agency operations and partnership in Libya since September 2019.
- Under the partnership with GIZ, WFP delivered medical lab equipment from the Medical Supplies Organization warehouse to WFP warehouse in Tripoli. WFP Libya signed a Service Level Agreement with GIZ on 21 May 2021, where WFP Libya is responsible for providing Logistic services to GIZ including customs clearance at Libyan Ports and airports, land transport to all Libyan regions, and storage at WFP Libya third parties' warehouses in Tripoli and Benghazi.

Gender

- The Gender Analysis report was revised based on the comments and feedback received from HQ. The structuring of the final report is underway.

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

Total Requirements (USD)	Total Received (USD)
106 million	73 million
2021 Requirements (USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (USD) (September 2021 – February 2022)
42 million	15 million

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

- During this month, the third-party monitoring conducted 103 on-site visits to monitor 940 food distribution points managed by seven cooperating partners (LIBAID, Ayadi alKhayr Society, Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization & Atta Alkhier) in the three regions. Under the IOM & WFP RTE distributions, the third-party monitoring conducted 35 on-site visits to monitor the distribution in the migrant's community in Benghazi. Based on the agreed upon monitoring plan, the third-party monitoring conducted 11 visits to monitor food for training classes in Benghazi, Tobruk, Ubari, Albayda.
- The [Food Security and Nutrition report](#) published in August highlighted that the Libyan population, especially displaced households, struggled to meet their food needs due to prolonged insecurity, an ongoing economic crises, and the impact of the COVID -19 pandemic. This generated high levels of stress amongst households and pushed them to resort to different kinds of negative coping strategies. Among the surveyed areas, the highest adoption of coping strategies was among the households in Alkufra. Furthermore, the report showcased that the labour market continued to be unstable with almost a third of the surveyed households

reported to be either unemployed. Around 45 percent of the households were searching for new jobs. More concerning is that more than 70 percent of women between the age of 15 to 49 years consumed food with Minimum Dietary Diversity in Tobruk. In addition, the minimum dietary diversity and the adequate number of feedings of children between 6 – 23 months of age continued to be as low as 12 percent in this round of the survey.

- IOM released the 37th round of the displacement and returnee report. The report indicated a slight plateauing of the return trend as several IDPs face protracted displacement due to challenges such as lack of security or social cohesion in the place of origin, damaged infrastructure, unavailability of basic services in their places of origin, and houses destroyed due to armed conflict and uninhabitable upon return.

Sectors and Common Services

- In August, operators at the Emergency Telecommunications Sector's (ETS) inter-agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) registered 2,625 cases of 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 (38%) followed by Cash (33%) and Food Assistance (19%). 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. The Global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)'s CFM manager is currently on a mission in Tripoli to assess the operation of the CFM and identify areas for improvement and best practices for the implementation of CFM projects in other country operations.
- The ETS is acting as the focal point for all UN agencies dealing with the Libyan Telecommunications Authority. In addition to submitting requests for the clearance of imports via Satellite and Broadband Global Area Network equipment for UNICEF and OCHA respectively, this month, the ETS requested the renewal of the Very High Frequency (VHF) license for radio security communications in Libya. The ETS continues to provide radio programming services to UN agencies and NGOs. In August, the team programmed 13 VHF radios for OCHA and 11 for the IOM on Tripoli and Benghazi frequencies.
- The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided vital access to more than 239 passengers from 32 different organizations via 13 scheduled flights connecting the East and the West of the country. The UNHAS flew from Tunis to Tripoli as well as Benghazi and back. Around 0.33 mt of cargo has been transported; among which were urgent COVID-19 vaccines transported from Tripoli to Benghazi on behalf of UN medical section. Scheduled flights to Sebha and Misratah during this month were cancelled due to lack of passengers.

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