United Nations World Food Programme
Libya

January 2022
01 Food Security in Libya
02 Qualitative data
03 Data reliability assurance
04 WFP proposed solutions
05 Reference
1. **Food Security in Libya**

[HNO 2022, OCHA/ISCG]

511,000 People in need of food and livelihood assistance in 2022

- Non-Displaced: 269,000
- IDPs: 53,000
- Migrants: 111,000
- Refugees: 11,000
- Returnees: 67,000

59% Female
32.4% Children
41% Male
High proportion of populations in the South are classified as “severely or moderately food-insecure”
- 43% in Ubari;
- 26% in Ghat;
- 19% in Wadi Ashshati;
- 18% in Sebha;
- 11% in Murzuq.

12% of Libyans were found to be “food-insecure”
- This increased from 9% in the 2020 MSNA.
- 8,871 households surveyed in 45 Baladiyas.
- All surveys were conducted over the phone using non-representative sampling.
- Food Security Index was measured by combining 3 indicators (Food Consumption Score, Livelihood Coping Strategies and Food Expenditure Share).
Livelihood Coping Strategy

% of HH with emergency or crisis with LCSI score, or Capacity Gap*, per region

- East: 69%
- South: 74%
- West: 58%

% of HH per Livelihood Coping Strategies INDEX (LCSI) category

- None: 24%
- Stress: 13%
- Crisis: 37%
- Emergency: 26%

*Within REACH’s analytical framework, the CG is an indicator of household’s ability to deal with potential future shocks. Households With an emergency and crisis score for LCSI are classified as having a CG.
63% of the household expenditure is made on food. The cost of the MEB in Nov’21 was 812 LYD, which was 29% higher than pre-covid levels in March 2020.

- Highest MEB: 1,248 LYD in Ghat;
- Lowest MEB: 616 LYD in Janzour;
- Highest Food MEB: 853 LYD in Algatroun.

### FLUCTUATION OF FOOD PRICES OVER TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Median Overall (MEB)</th>
<th>Chicken</th>
<th>Tomatoes</th>
<th>Potatoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct-20</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-20</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-20</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-21</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-21</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-21</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-21</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-21</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-21</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-21</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-21</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-21</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected items (normalised, October 2020 = 1.00)
One forth migrants in Libya are classified as “Severely or Moderately food insecure”.

A deteriorating trend is shown with the increase in the proportion of food-insecure migrants (19% in 2020 to 25% in 2021).

46% of surveyed migrants reported the concern of having insufficient food.

1,015 migrants participated in the web-based surveys.

WFP has to acknowledge “DO-HARM” & “Conflict Sensitivity” risk of conducting its operation targeting at certain categories of vulnerable population based on their status as migrants/refugees, while not targeting at vulnerable Libyans.
2. Qualitative data
“People in most needs are embarrassed to ask for humanitarian assistance. Because of war, people have concerns and don’t trust the areas they are calling, whereas some feel ashamed due to not being able to provide food for their families.” IDP beneficiary

“Capacity strengthening training is not age-appropriate and the best thing WFP can offers is an increase in the amount of assistance to large families.” Elderly beneficiary

“We share our food rations with people in our shared accommodations and hence, requesting WFP to increase size of assistance/target vulnerable communities that have no access to humanitarian aid” Migrant beneficiary

“For women, access to income-generating activities has become more difficult with COVID 19 and barriers related to social and cultural norms” female beneficiary

2. Qualitative data
[WFP beneficiary consultations, Sep–Oct’21]
34% of household heads report that their household experienced shocks.

2,266 Libyan households surveyed in Mar–Apr’ 21.

All surveys were conducted by WFP-trained the Bureau of Statistics & Census operators over the phone.

Respondents’ phone numbers were randomly selected from a database provided by a phone company.
### Qualitative data
**[Inter-agency CFM dashboard Nov’21]**

#### Number of Humanitarian vs Food Security registered cases in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Humanitarian</th>
<th>Food Security Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 1</td>
<td>2,661</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 2</td>
<td>4,237</td>
<td>1,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 3</td>
<td>7,138</td>
<td>1,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 4</td>
<td>5,996</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Number of cases registered from people seeking HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
- **24,289**
- **3,848 Nov’21**
- **21% Seeking Food Assistance**
**Overview of social assistance programmes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Assistance Programme</th>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Solidarity Fund</td>
<td>Social Assistance Benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The IDP Inventory and Registration programme.</td>
<td>Disaster Compensation Benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wives and Children’s Grant</td>
<td>Health Assistance Benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marriage Grant</td>
<td>Basic Pension Benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Universal Subsidy Assistance Programme</td>
<td>Social Assistance Benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakat Fund</td>
<td>Wife and Children’s Grant (since 2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Safety-net Programmes exist in Libya, but...

- Fragmentation and duplication of programmes with unclear objectives;
- Lack of sustainable financing mechanisms;
- Absence of efficient delivery mechanisms and monitoring data;
- Absence of additional mitigation measures to tackle impacts of COVID-19 or conflicts on households’ socio-economic capacities.

WFP’s General Food Assistance represented about 70% of total assistance received. Only 7% assistance was govt. cash transfer.
3. Data reliability assurance
Data reliability assurance activities

**VAM**
- Food security and Nutrition Survey [with WB]
- Migration Pulse
- Hunger report [with IOM]
- Social Protection Studies - Libyans/Migrants/Refugees [with IOM/UNHCR/WB]
- Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments [support to data collection & analysis]
- Joint Market Monitoring Initiative [support to data collection]

**WFP**

**M&E**
- Third-Party Monitoring
- Quality Control Calls
- Remote Post-Distribution Monitoring
- Inter-agency Common Feedback Mechanism
**Data reliability assurance capacities**

**PROS**
- Food security and Nutrition Data both qualitative and quantitative
- Face to face and remote method
- Accessibility
- Trained enumerators
- Data Analysis and Reporting

**CONS**
- Limited availability of representative nationwide data (nutrition, economic etc.)
- Lack of HH listing to inform sampling framework.
- Limited target location.
- Limited access to active phone database.
- Limited capacity of data interpretation in a timely manner
## 4. WFP-proposed solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Actions</th>
<th>Description on added-value</th>
<th>Partner(s)</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Food and Nutrition Survey (NFNS)</strong></td>
<td>NFNS is the first comprehensive national project through which the dietary pattern and nutritional status of Libyan societies will be assessed to establish a food and nutrition database in Libya.</td>
<td>National Centre for Standardization and Metrology; FAO; UNICEF; USAID; WHO</td>
<td>Jan to Jun 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerability Scoring</strong></td>
<td>WFP prioritizes GFA only for the most vulnerable whose HH vulnerability will be calculated based on demographic data, disability and income information.</td>
<td>NGO Partners</td>
<td>Dec 21 to Feb 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM)</strong></td>
<td>FSOM is the system to periodically monitor food security and nutrition situation among assisted and non-assisted households (control group).</td>
<td>TPM entity</td>
<td>Feb to May 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VAM data linked Tableau &amp; GIS</strong></td>
<td>VAM data on food security and nutrition among people in Libya will be visualized in a more timely manner for WFP and different partners.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sep to Dec 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition SMART survey</strong></td>
<td>The SMART ensures that consistent and reliable survey data is collected and analysed using a single standardized methodology.</td>
<td>Ministry of Health; Bureau of Statistics &amp; Census; UNICEF</td>
<td>Jul to Dec 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 5. References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libya Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment 2021</td>
<td><a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libyan-population-2021-msna-bulletin-key-findings-november-2021">https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libyan-population-2021-msna-bulletin-key-findings-november-2021</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya Migration Pulse, Nov’21</td>
<td><a href="https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135057/download/">https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135057/download/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>