Sector Regular Meeting

05 October 2022
AGENDA

1. FSS Activity Info for August 2022 [FSS Coordination Assistant]
2. Food Security Outcome Monitoring [WFP]
3. Ukraine crisis impact on food security in Libya. [FSS Coordinator a.i.]
4. Wheat Flour rapid assessment in Libya [REACH]
5. A.O.B.
ActivityInfo
[Yousef AMESH, FSS]
Tripoli: 2,911 individuals reached through the Partners CEFA, IOM & WFP
Azzaweya: 3,043 individuals reached through the Partners IOM & WFP
Misurata: 2,148 individuals reached through the Partner WFP
Zwara: 1,930 individuals reached through the Partner WFP
Jfara: 1,084 individuals reached through the Partners IOM & WFP
Sebha: 405 Individuals reached through the partner IOM.
Ubari: 460 individuals reached through the partner WFP
Ghat: 665 individuals reached through the partner IOM
Food assistance in Benghazi through IOM’s MRRM using the RTE ration that reached 360 Individuals
Food Insecurity Prevalence
Food Insecurity among **Formerly Assisted HHs**

Food Insecurity among **Assisted HHs**
Food Consumption and Coping Strategies
### Food Consumption Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
<th>Returnee</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
<th>Migrant</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor (FCS&lt;28)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline (FCS: 28-42)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable (FCS&gt;42)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consumption Coping Strategies (Assisted HH)

- **Reduce food consumption**
- **Maintain access to food**

#### Maintain access to food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Percent of HHs</th>
<th>Average number of days strategy is employed per week by assisted HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rely on less preferred and less expensive food</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrow food or relied on help from relatives or friends</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>26</td>
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</tr>
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### Consumption Coping Strategies (Formerly Assisted HH)

- **Reduce food consumption**
- **Maintain access to food**

#### Maintain access to food

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<td>92</td>
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HHs Adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies

- Migration / Displacement
- Engaged in illegal work
- Sent household members to beg
- Withdrew children from school
- Sold Productive Assets
- Reduced Non-Food Expenditure including health and education
- Borrowed Money
- Buy Food and/or other essential needs on Credit
- Spent Savings
- Sold household assets (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewellery etc.)

Formerly assisted
Assisted
Nutrition
### Nutrition Food Consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Category</th>
<th>Assisted</th>
<th>Formerly Assisted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A rich foods</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein rich foods</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hem-Iron rich foods</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Green: never consumed (0 days)
- Yellow: consumed sometimes (1-6 days)
- Red: consumed at least daily (7+ days)
Expenditures and Debt
Household Food Expenditure Share

Mean monthly expenditure in LYD for assisted HHs

Mean monthly expenditure in LYD for Formerly assisted HHs

World Food Programme
Households on Debt

- Formerly assisted: 49% (Red), 51% (Green)
- Assisted: 69% (Red), 31% (Green)

Reasons for Debt

- To buy food: 30% (Red), 70% (Green)
- To cover health expenses: 30% (Red), 70% (Green)
- To pay rent: 30% (Red), 70% (Green)
Questions?
Food Security in Libya – Impact on Ukraine Crisis,
October 2022

[Yuki, FSS]
Global context
Marco-economic factors: import dependency; oil price; exchange rate
Micro-economic factors – food & fertilizer prices
Climate risk factors
Impact on household food security in Libya
Prospects
Recommendations
1. Global Context

- WFP delivered the shipment of 23,000 MT of wheat grain from Ukraine’s Yuzhny Port on 16 August 2022. The shipment went to WFP’s humanitarian response in the Horn of Africa.

- The grain deal is a positive development, but it will likely take many months for supply chains to recover from the shifts and disruptions caused by the conflict in Ukraine.

- In September 2022, Egypt lifted a months-long ban on the export of staple goods such as wheat, vegetable oil and lentils.

- In MENA region, both acute and chronic hunger have been rising in the past years.
2. Macro-economic factor

[Wheat Import dependency ratio]

- In Libya, 90% of cereals and wheat are imported.
- Much of these imported commodities are sourced from Russia and Ukraine.
- High import dependency ratio on Russia/Ukraine has NEGATIVE impact on the macro-economy.

Map: Wheat import dependency and share of imports volume from the black sea
2. Macro-economic factor
[Oil revenue & currency value]

- Libya’s hydrocarbon exports averaged 95% of total Libyan exports.
- High global oil prices in response to Ukraine crisis have **POSITIVE** impact on the macro-economy.
- It has experienced some depreciation, particularly over the past 6 months, which cause **NEGATIVE** impact, while the official exchange rate has remained relatively.
3. Micro-economic factors [Food MEB & fertilizer prices]

- The median cost of food portion of the MEB in Aug’22 stood at 12% higher than the pre-crisis level.
  - Food price inflation has had negative impact on households’ food accessibility.

- Fertilizer price reached the high price of USD 730 per MT in June 2022, which was as high as 182% of the pre-crisis level. Since July, the price started being stabilized but still stood at higher prices.
  - Causing negative impact on households’ food production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sulphur Granular price/MT in Libya</th>
<th>% compared with pre-Ukraine crisis price</th>
<th>% compared with pre-COVID price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13/Jul/2022 USD 428.7</td>
<td>109%</td>
<td>354%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2022 (pre-Ukraine crisis)</td>
<td>USD 392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2020 (pre-COVID pandemic)</td>
<td>USD 121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Climate Risk factors

[HNO 2022, OCHA/ISCG]

- Recent global climate features have been driven by two back-to-back La Niña, which will last until early 2023. The impact of La Niña events on rainfall in Northern Africa is usually quite limited.
- However, though not necessarily linked to the La Niña events, Northern Africa’s grain belt suffered one of the worst droughts in the last 40 years this season.
  - A major downturn in regional cereal production will only increase this vulnerability.
5. Impact on HH food security

[WFP FSOM Report, Aug’22]

Link: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142815/download/

- WFP analysed food security outcome data from 5,549 households (including IDPs, refugees and migrants) in 20 Mantikas in Libya via phone calls between 25 June – 15 August 2022.

- Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) console was applied to assess the prevalence of moderately-/severely food insecure people.

- Prevalence of food insecurity:
  - 11% among WFP-assisted HH respondents;
  - 12.5% among formerly assisted HH respondents

[Note: MSNA 2021 showed the prevalence rate of 13%]
5. Impact on HH food security

[WFP FSOM Report, Aug’22]

Food Insecurity by Mantika

The analysis of food insecurity by region does not indicate a significant variation except for assisted HHs in the south region.
5. Impact on HH food security

[WFP FSOM Report, Aug’22]

Food Security by Gender

- Prevalence of food security among female-headed HH respondents is higher than Male-headed ones.
5. Impact on HH food security

[WFP FSOM Report, Aug’22]

Malnutrition risk

- Consumption of Hem-Iron foods is low with more than half of the respondents.
5. Impact on HH food security

[WFP FSOM Report, Aug’22]

### Food Insecurity Profiling

- Refugees & Migrants;
- HHs headed by 18-34 years old;
- HHs headed by divorced
6. PROSPECTS

a. The war in Ukraine and impact on Russia-Ukraine trade in oil, gas, fertilizer and grains are expected to continuously have a big impact on global price development in energy and food - Libya is no exception.

b. Government may be gaining from high oil prices, but cost of universal fuel subsidies will also increase. Whereas fuel subsidies will limit the pass-through of higher global oil prices to Libyan, the prices of grains have increased significantly.

c. Agricultural season may suffer due to high prices for all inputs, such as fertilizer and fodders.

d. Competition between rival governments will likely continue to impact the functioning of state institutes.

e. Inflationary and food security risks are elevated, especially for returnees, migrants and refugees.
7. Recommendations

I. Market monitoring and timely analysis (supply & demand sides).

II. Support to the Social Protection system:
   i) Shock-responsive social assistance mechanism;
   ii) Digitalized and modernized beneficiary management systems.

III. Maintained humanitarian assistance to vulnerable households based on updated data (e.g. FSOM, MSNA, Socio-economic vulnerability).

IV. Support to agriculture sector to promote food production.

V. Initiatives to address challenges in value chain capacities, connection and market linkages.

VI. Regional cooperation to decrease dependency on imports from other regions.
| REFERENCES |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| WFP, Food Security Outcome Monitoring, Aug’22 | [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142815/download/](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142815/download/) |
| Global Climate Context of the Ukraine War, Jun’22 | [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000140462/download/](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000140462/download/) |
| UNGA77 - General Debate – Day 4 (23 Sep’22) | [https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1m/k1ml1jdxs](https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1m/k1ml1jdxs) |
Wheat Flour rapid assessment in Libya
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