



Meeting Minutes

LOCATION: Online – MS TEAMS

DATE: 05 October 2022

EXPECTATION

1. FSS Activity Info updates
2. Food Security Outcome Monitoring
3. Ukraine crisis impact on food security in Libya
4. Wheat flour rapid assessment in Libya by REACH
5. AOB

PARTICIPANTS

1. Abdallah Alabdallah (WFP)
2. Angelo de santis (CEFA)
3. Anias Momoli (REACH)
4. Anne-lyse Coutin (AAH)
5. Aya Elnaihom (WFP/VAM)
6. Ciaran Cierans (ICRC)
7. Echrak Aissa (COOPI)
8. Mayssoun Chemila (WFP)
9. Yasuyuki Misawa (WFP)
10. Yousef Amesh (WFP Partnership Associate)
11. Yukinori Hibi (FSS Coordinator a.i.)

DISCUSSION

1. Activity Info FSS updates:

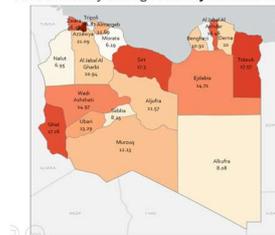
- During August 2022, the Food Security Sector partners reached 13,560 individuals with food assistance across Libya, 4,485 Internally displaced persons, 1,826 refugees, 3,780 Migrants and 3,479 Non-displaced persons. However, the gap remains as per last month higher due to access restrains in the south and east regions. The restrains should be resolved by the upcoming month.
- The Food Security Coordinator Assistant. appreciated the inputs provided by the FSS members. He reminded participants that the FSS members' inputs to ActivityInfo would be required monthly by the 14th of the following month. The ActivityInfo helps the FSS present the outputs of various activities, including food assistance and agricultural assistance, including the training of extension workers and provision of fertilisers.

2. Food Security Outcome Monitoring:

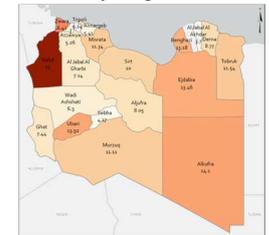
- WFP presented the key findings of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring, which was conducted by collecting the data from a total of 5,549 respondents (38.4% = WFP's GFA benefitting households; 61.6% = WFP-formerly assisted households) in June – August 2022.
- WFP highlighted the prevalence of food insecure population by Region, Mantika, Gender, as well as the Consumption-based Coping Strategy and Food Consumption Score-Nutrition.



Food Insecurity among Formerly Assisted HHs



Food Insecurity among Assisted HHs



- WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring First Round (August 2022) report has been published at Libya Food Security Sector web:

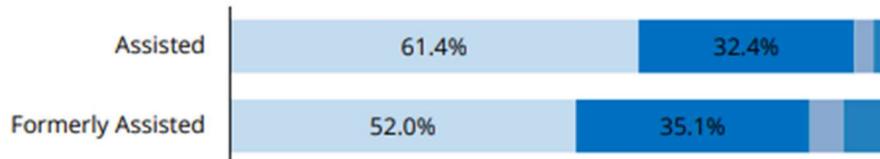
<https://fscluster.org/libya/document/libya-food-security-outcome-monitoring>.

○ Q&A:

- What is the geographical scope of the survey?
 - The survey was done across 20 mantikas in the three regions west, east and south between both groups.
- Was the survey done to capture the differences between different beneficiary groups (IDPs returnees, refugees and migrants)?

- Yes, both respondent groups captured the data from different population groups (see the tables below).

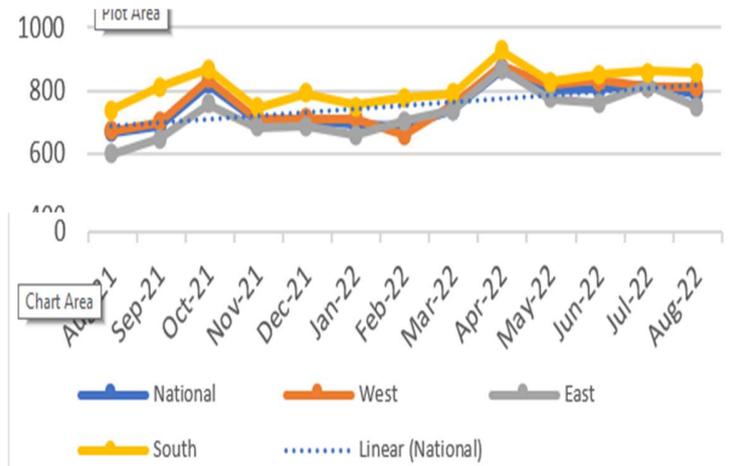
Percent of Households by displacement status



	Assisted HHs (n=2,129)				Formerly Assisted HHs (n=3,420)			
	Food secure (1)	Marginal ly Food secure (2)	Moderat ely food insecure (3)	Severe ly food insecu re (4)	Food secu re (1)	Marginal ly Food secure (2)	Moderat ely food insecure (3)	Severe ly food insecu re (4)
CARI by Displacement Status*								
Host community	12.2	78.3	9.5	0.1	9.4	77.3	13.0	0.3
Displaced	12.4	74.9	12.6	0.1	10.5	81.0	8.0	0.5
Returnee	2.4	81.4	16.3	0.0	8.5	79.5	11.9	0.0
Refugee	2.5	79.9	16.4	1.3	5.8	70.3	22.5	1.4
Migrant	18.3	75.6	6.1	0.0	7.3	61.3	31.4	0.0

3. Ukraine Crisis impact on food security in Libya:

- WFP presented how different factors, such as macro-economic, micro-economic, climate risks positively/negatively impact household food security in Libya.
- 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.
- Whereas fuel subsidies will limit the pass-through of higher global oil prices to Libyan, the prices of grains have increased significantly. The median cost of food portion of the MEB in Aug'22 stood at 12 % higher than the pre-crisis level.

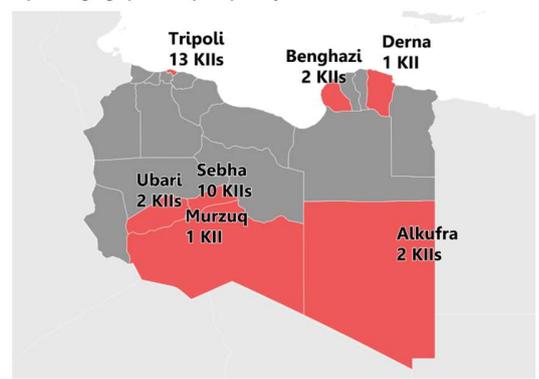


- Agricultural season may suffer due to high prices for all inputs, such as fertilizer and fodders.
- Competition between rival governments will likely continue to impact the functioning of state institutes.
- Inflationary and food security risks are elevated, especially for returnees, migrants and refugees.

4. Wheat flour rapid assessment in Libya by REACH

- the availability and financial accessibility of cereals in Libya is found to be potentially further compromised in the medium-term.
- Findings from import KIIs revealed that the level of import has remained the same between February and May 2022.
- short-term impact of the international wheat price increase following the escalated conflict in Ukraine on Libyan national wheat security pertains to wheat flour financial inaccessibility rather than to wheat flour unavailability.
- reported changes at the import level only refer to the price and the origin of wheat flour.
- While the Libyan societal expectation of 1 LYD per bread bag at the retail level has mostly been maintained across Libya, the increased price of wheat was found to have materialized in fewer pieces of bread per bag.
- food items have otherwise been inaccessible in Libya for more than a year, and households, including the most vulnerable, have been exclusively relying on increasing private market prices for their food security since the end of 2020.
- Q&A

Map 1: Map of the geographical scope of primary data collection



- In regards of wheat importation, from which entity was the data collected?
 - It was done through two private importers which contacted directly by REACH team.
- From the information gathered from the MATAHAN and NMC, what is the percentage of wheat that they cover?
 - Even thou it is fluctuating depending on the economic and political situation, but they cover the whole import percentage.
- [221005 REACH Libya Wheat-Supply-Chain-Assessment Report-June-2022 Public Anais.pdf](#)