The situation in Libya remained volatile in 2020 and the prospects for peace, while encouraging, are uncertain. Following the launch of the Libyan National Army’s (LNA) offensive to capture the capital, Tripoli, in April 2019, armed conflict has impacted areas in and around some of Libya’s most densely populated areas.

The Government of National Accord (GNA) and aligned forces began retaking cities on the coastal road and then took full control of Tripoli and nearby cities in June 2020. In June, frontlines shifted from western to central Libya and by September hostilities had reached a stalemate over the control of Sirt and Aljufra.

The continued conflict, the blockade of the oil sector for most of the year and the COVID-19 pandemic have further debilitated the already weak economic situation in the country.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, national and local authorities introduced a series of preventive measures and curfews, including the closure of all air, land and sea borders, restrictions on movement between municipalities and regions, suspension of large gatherings and the closure of schools and non-essential shops.

As Libya is heavily reliant on imports for food and other goods, diminished exports from other countries and movement restrictions due to COVID-19, have negatively affected all components of food security. Border closures, disrupted trade, movement restrictions and curfews have seen an increase in prices of essential food and goods and a reduced availability in markets. Higher prices, compounded by the impact of curfews and lockdown measures on people’s access to work, particularly those in the informal sector or engaged in day labour, have forced many households to adopt negative coping mechanisms in order to maintain food consumption and led to an increase in food insecurity. As a result, the Food Security Sector estimates that the number of people that are food insecure and in need of assistance in 2020 has more than doubled since before the pandemic.

On 23 October, GNA and LNA signed a ceasefire agreement.

**OVERVIEW of the Crisis**

The continued conflict, the blockade of the oil sector for most of the year and the COVID-19 pandemic have further debilitated the already weak economic situation in the country.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, national and local authorities introduced a series of preventive measures and curfews, including the closure of all air, land and sea borders, restrictions on movement between municipalities and regions, suspension of large gatherings and the closure of schools and non-essential shops.

As Libya is heavily reliant on imports for food and other goods, diminished exports from other countries and movement restrictions due to COVID-19, have negatively affected all components of food security. Border closures, disrupted trade, movement restrictions and curfews have seen an increase in prices of essential food and goods and a reduced availability in markets. Higher prices, compounded by the impact of curfews and lockdown measures on people’s access to work, particularly those in the informal sector or engaged in day labour, have forced many households to adopt negative coping mechanisms in order to maintain food consumption and led to an increase in food insecurity. As a result, the Food Security Sector estimates that the number of people that are food insecure and in need of assistance in 2020 has more than doubled since before the pandemic.

On 23 October, GNA and LNA signed a ceasefire agreement.

**TIMELINE of events**

**2020**

- **March**: The first case of COVID-19 is detected in Libya
- **June**: Violent clashes around Tarhuna and Sirt forced 30,000 people to flee their homes
- **October**: Heavy rains caused flooding and damage in several locations in the eastern region of Al Jabal Al Akhdar
- **October**: Delegations of the Libyan Army of the Government of National Accord and of the General Command of the Libyan National Army sign a ceasefire agreement

**2021**

- **WFP starts data collection for a new Gender Gap Analysis, designed to better understand the gender context in Libya**
2020 YEAR IN REVIEW

2020 IN NUMBERS
Based on reporting by partners on the 4Ws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68,355</td>
<td>104,685</td>
<td>87,268</td>
<td>95,746</td>
<td>137,678</td>
<td>110,288</td>
<td>99,790</td>
<td>88,800</td>
<td>82,373</td>
<td>93,597</td>
<td>103,600</td>
<td>95,754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

368,966 unique beneficiaries receiving food and livelihood assistance in 2020

- 354,916 receiving food assistance
- 14,050 receiving livelihood and agricultural assistance

368,966

PEOPLE REACHED

REPORTING PARTNERS

- 3 HRP
- FAO
- IOM
- WFP
- CEFA
- DRC
- Sector Partner
- UNHCR

7

IN NUMBERS
Based on reporting by partners on the 4Ws

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Ensure that crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRP TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118,500</td>
<td>354,916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of people in need who receive unconditional food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers

- 300%

Unconditional Food assistance to Libyans
- 281,123

Food Assistance for migrants and refugees outside of detention centres
- 73,036

Conditional provision of emergency food for detained migrants
- 757

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Protect livelihoods and promote livelihood-based coping capacities of crisis-affected vulnerable populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRP TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>3,595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of people who receive food (in kind or cash-based transfer) through vocational training and asset creation/rehabilitation to strengthen self-reliance

Food Assistance for Training
- 3,595

Vaccines and lab materials

42%

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Protect agricultural livelihoods and build national and community resilience against current and future food insecurity shocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRP TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of individuals in need who receive emergency agricultural inputs, vaccines and lab materials

Emergency Provision of Essential Agricultural Inputs
- 10,000

Capacity building of stakeholders on food security and agriculture
- 455

394,409

HRP TARGET REACHED