Situation in Tarhouna, Bani Waleed and Sirt

June 2020 Reporting

2020 Overview

Increase in Food Insecure populations

Analysis of the Food Security Pillars

Livelihoods and Resilience

Partners’ Presence Map

Contacts
Situation in Bani Waleed, Tarhouna and Sirt

Situational Overview

Following an intensification of conflict in southern Tripoli, Tarhouna and Sirt in June 2020, around 30,000 people were forced to flee their homes. The majority of those displaced moved to the east of the country, particularly to Benghazi and Ejdabia, while others moved to the West, notably to Bani Waleed. Most of the displaced populations are staying with relatives, friends, host families or in privately rented accommodation, while a smaller percentage are staying in collective shelters that have been established by the local authorities.

PEOPLE REACHED

In June and July 2020, FSS partner WFP provided food assistance to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>IDPs Provided</th>
<th>Non-displaced Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sirt</td>
<td>3,825</td>
<td>1,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarhouna</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>1,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bani Waleed</td>
<td>2,360</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eastern Region

16,030 IDPs

Displaced from Sirt, Tarhouna and Bani Waleed to Alabyar, Albayda, Almarj, Alqubba, Benghazi, Derna, Ejdabia, Shahhat, Tobruk and Toukra.

Provided with food
Sirt

Overview

Since LNA and allied armed forces withdrew from Tripoli in June 2020, the focus of the conflict has turned to Sirt and surrounding areas. The situation is tense and has resulted in sporadic clashes leading to civilian casualties. Negotiations are ongoing to maintain the current areas of control, however should the GNA launch a military offensive to take Sirte, there will be significant humanitarian impact, including displacement and possible targeted retribution against individuals based on allegiance to either side that will require immediate response by humanitarian actors.

As of 28 July, the Ministry of Social affairs of the east based Interim Government reported displacement movements of approximately 1388 families with the majority located in Benghazi city and Ejdabia, in addition to the 765 families who displaced to Sirt city. Humanitarian partners and national stakeholders have already begun responding to some of the needs. WFP, through the RRM, provided assistance to 3,825 displaced individuals inside Sirt City in July.

Humanitarian Preparedness Plan

Humanitarian actors and sectors operating in Libya are building a preparedness plan based on stocktaking of estimates of services and stocks that can be provided by the partners. The plan is based on 3 possible scenarios

Scenario 1: Military Escalation
- Possible number of affected people: 70,000
- Possible number of People in Need: **30,000**
- Location of displacement to: Benghazi, Ejdabia and surrounding areas

Scenario 2: Prolonged Military Stalemate
- Possible number of affected people: 50,000
- Possible People in Need: **20,000**
- Location of displacement to: Benghazi, Ejdabia and surrounding areas

Scenario 3: Change in Control
- Possible number of affected people: 75,000
- Possible People in Need: **50,000**
- Location of displacement to: Benghazi and surrounding areas
JUNE 2020 - OVERVIEW

PEOPLE REACHED

108,943 People reached in June 2020

Includes beneficiaries from non-HRP activities

REPORTING PARTNERS

3 Local and International NGOs participating in Food Security activities

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

HRP 2020

8.4% Required
$15M

$1.4M Received

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

The high number of people reached compared to the low funding levels is due to the fact that FSS Partner WFP is using its own internal strategic funding mechanisms to fill the funding gap.

Activities

Based on the 4Ws information provided by FSS partners for June 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>People Assisted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency food assistance to migrants and refugees in Detention Centres</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food assistance to vulnerable migrants outside of Detention Centres</td>
<td>5,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity e-voucher</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Kind</td>
<td>4,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response mechanism</td>
<td>9,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General food assistance to crisis-affected vulnerable Libyan IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced populations</td>
<td>94,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity e-voucher</td>
<td>4,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Kind</td>
<td>89,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In late April, WFP launched the commodity e-voucher transfer modality, with those receiving assistance choosing from pre-selected options at specified shops. A locally produced application guides the process. The project, implemented with generous funding from Italy, initially aims to reach 5,000 people in need in Tripoli. In light of Ramadan and in response to COVID-19 measures, everyone received double monthly food baskets to cover April and May entitlements at once. This also helped to reduce the number of visits to the shops required by beneficiaries. The first phase successfully reached the initial aim of 5,000 people, with the second phase starting in the third quarter of 2020 to expand beyond the Tripoli area.

The timing of the introduction of this modality has been particularly useful during the pandemic as the project provides socio-economic support through capacity building and strengthening technological skills of partners and stores, supporting the local economy while cutting down on lines and crowding and helping to give people a sense of normal food shopping.
JUNE 2020

IDPs

53,970
IDPs

Gender (% Female)

49.6%

IDPs by Baladiya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baladiya</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>17,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benghazi</td>
<td>7,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebha</td>
<td>5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghadaniyeh</td>
<td>2,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bani Walid</td>
<td>2,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahhat</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabya</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobruk</td>
<td>1,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jdabia</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azzawya</td>
<td>1,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhums</td>
<td>1,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarqin</td>
<td>1,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadi Itba</td>
<td>1,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derna</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brak</td>
<td>1,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toukra</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alghraya</td>
<td>1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almarj</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Bayda</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubari</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarhuna</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharb Azzawya</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JUNE 2020

Non-Displaced

47,735 Non-Displaced

Gender (% Female)

51.9%
JUNE 2020

Returnees

1,750

Gender (% Female)

51.9%

Organisation

WFP

Individuals Reached by Project

Unconditional Food assistance to Libyans 100.0%

Returnees by Baladiya

TUNISIA
MALTA
Mediterranean Sea
Tripoli
LIBYA
Misrata

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JUNE 2020

Migrants

4,741
Migrants

Gender (% Female)

13.7%
JUNE 2020

- Refugees: 747
- Gender (% Female): 51.9%

Refugees by Baladiya:
- Tripoli: 747

Food Assistance for migrants outside of detention centres 100.0%
2020 OVERVIEW January - June

**PEOPLE REACHED**

- January: 74,789
- February: 105,483
- March: 87,018
- April: 84,973
- May: 137,676
- June: 108,943

Total unique beneficiaries reached by end of June 2020: **255,258**

**Female percentage**: 45.9%

**ACTIVITIES**

- Unconditional Food assistance to Libyans: 88.0%
- Food Assistance for migrants outside detention centres: 0.3%
- Emergency Provision of Essential Agricultural Inputs: 1.7%
- Rapid Response Mechanism: 3.2%
- Others: 0.3%

**REPORTING PARTNERS**

- CEFA
- FAO
- DRC
- WFP
- IOM
- UNHCR
Food Insecurity on the rise

People in Need of Food Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019 (Pre-COVID)</th>
<th>2019 (with-COVID projection)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>17,400</td>
<td>474,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>26,600</td>
<td>217,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Displaced</td>
<td>107,000</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>99,400</td>
<td>209,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>298,000</td>
<td>336,100</td>
<td><strong>683,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase use of Livelihood Coping Mechanisms

81% of households are adopting negative coping strategies to address a lack of resources

A high increase in adoption of emergency coping strategies

- **Emergency**: 28% (2020), 7% (2019)
- **Crisis**: 35% (2020), 51% (2019)
- **Stress**: 18% (2020), 18% (2019)
- **Not adopting**: 19% (2020), 24% (2019)

With the continuous adoption of coping strategies, household assets are getting depleted.
Food Availability

**Libya is faced with inadequate food supply**
- 90% of commodities in Libya are imported. Inaccessible foreign exchange also led to reduced importation and thus reduced availability of food like beans and pasta.
- Agricultural productivity affected by poor security situation affecting the whole value chain, scarcity of water and fuel, highly priced agricultural inputs, absence of extension services and liquidity issues.
- Limited agricultural production affected by a reduction of labour due to movement restrictions, disruption by conflict.
- Behavioural change such as stock piling led to food shortage which reduced access
- Hoarding of commodities by suppliers

**Distribution**
- Due to curfew and lock down measures and closure of shops reduced supply of commodities.
- Blockage of supply routes which has hindered movement of food.
- Destruction of market Infrastructure

Food Access

**Affordability**
- The cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) increased by 23 percent since before COVID, implying an increase in the cost of living and thus a reduction in the purchasing power. The population is forced to opt for cheaper less nutritious food. Little or no income is left to cover other basic items/services.
- Loss of employment especially casual labourers – 70 percent of migrants & refugees are unemployed and thus unable to access food and basic services.
- Delayed salary payments for government employees who constitute 85 percent.
- Inability to access liquid cash to buy food due to unfunctional ATMs.

Food Utilisation

- Increase in prices of cooking fuel due to shortage in supply which impacts on dietary choices and cooking practices and reallocation of more resources to obtain the cooking fuel.
- Water shortages will impair hygiene and proper cooking of food, potentially source of food-borne diseases. These health problems will negatively affect the nutritional status of individuals, particularly the most vulnerable.

Stability

**Shocks experienced in Libya reduced access to food**

**Conflict**
- Internally Displaced People abandon their livelihoods and forcefully migrate.
- Dysfunctional Social Protection systems

**COVID-19 pandemic**
- Migrants are surviving by adopting coping strategies. With prolonged restrictions, they might exhaust their productive assets.
KEY FINDINGS

• The cost of the MEB fell between May 2020 - June 2020 across Libya overall (-6.7%), due to decreases in the price of staple items, such as unofficial cooking fuel, eggs and peppers. However, the MEB is still 15.6% higher than before COVID-19 related movement restrictions were implemented in March 2020. Despite price decreases across Libya, cost of the MEB increased in the east (6.5%), driven by large increases in the hygiene (9.0%) and fuel (61.5%) items. According to DTM, between 04 and 10 June, 23,950 individuals were displaced due to intensified security incidents. Half of all the recent IDPs arrived in Ejdabia, Benghazi and AlBayda, which may have contributed to the recent price increases in the east.

• Unofficial cooking fuel prices decreased by 40% overall in Libya from May to June 2020. This may be explained by less domestic demand and an increased availability, due to a crack down on smuggling and parallel fuel markets. Exceptional price increases were noted in more remote cities, such as Ghat and Ubari, where changes to prices are typically observed later than overall country-wide trends. The median price for an 11-kg LPG cylinder in these two cities is over 280 LYD (the average Libyan household normally consumes two LPG cylinders a month). As the oil blockade negotiations begin, the National Oil Company announced that for a temporary period the refinery in Zawiya became operational and reports claimed that the Sarir refinery was receiving crude oil again since January 2019. If the refineries continue to receive crude oil, it may have significant effects in decreasing the price of fuel in the country.

• Due to large shifts in political authority in west Libya during the beginning of June, Bani Walid and Tarhuna no longer face logistical barriers for fuel supply. Therefore, populations living in these cities may no longer need to travel long distances to purchase fuel.
JUNE 2020 Food Affordability

The information on food prices is based on the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) reports published by REACH Initiative and guided by the Libya Cash & Markets Working Group.
Livelihoods and Resilience

Ensuring availability of and stabilizing access to food for the most food-insecure populations

- FAO is providing agricultural livelihood kits to the most vulnerable households in Libya, prioritizing female-headed households. This support is being provided in areas that were heavily affected by COVID-19 containment measures and which have the potential to plant seeds during the next planting season.
- FAO is conducting training programmes to improve farmers’ production capacities using “save and grow”, climate-smart agriculture and conservation agriculture principles in order to ensure sustainability and availability of food for the coming season.
- Under the One Health approach, FAO continues to provide technical and material support (laboratory equipment, disinfectant, and vaccinations) to the Ministry of Agriculture and its specialized centre to control the outbreak of transboundary and zoonotic diseases nationwide.
- The Ministry of Agriculture has requested FAO to support the national animal health centre with COVID-19 testing. FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to allocate resources to provide relevant assistance in consultation with the World Health Organization.
- WFP is looking at innovative projects, linked with its Food for Training and Food for Assets programmes, to strengthen self-reliance of the most vulnerable populations.

Ensuring continuity of the food supply chain

- FAO and WFP started carrying out an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the agriculture sector and food value chains in the country. The assessment is carried out by applying methods that will not put the enumerators as well as respondents at risk of contracting the virus (including the use of WFP’s mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping tool). Where there will be a need to meet key informants in-person, standard operating procedures (SOPs) such as limited group sizes and physical distancing measures will be applied. FAO is participating in an interagency study led by the United Nations Children’s Fund, which focuses primarily on assessing the well-being of households, as well as their access to, and quality, of basic services over a six-month period.
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Ensuring beneficiaries and food supply chain actors are not at risk of transmission

- FAO and WFP are applying SOPs while distributing food and agricultural inputs, to prevent and mitigate COVID-19 transmission risks. Where external labour will be required for field operations (land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting, etc.), farmers will also be informed of health and safety measures to reduce the risk of virus transmission.
PARTNERS’ PRESENCE MAP  July 2020

Based on 4Ws for January 2020 to June 2020

LEGEND

Mantika  HRP response Partner
non-HRP response Partner

FOR INFORMATION

www.fscluster.org/libya

SECTOR COORDINATOR
Shaker Allozi
shaker.allozi@wfp.org

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT OFFICER
George Kassab
gorge.kassab@wfp.org

*Note: There are no FSS partners responding in Al Jabal Al Akhdar mantika. There are no activities there under HRP.*
CEFA, an FSS partner, distributing High Energy Biscuits to children in Tariq El-Sikka Detention Centre in Tripoli.

WFP-UNHCR joint distributions to refugees in Tripoli

Inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism distributions in June

Children receiving date bars during the joint WFP-IOM project supporting migrants living in urban settings

Contacts

http://fscluster.org/libya
FSSLibya@FSCluster.org

Shaker Allozi
FSS Coordinator
shaker.allozi@wfp.org

George Kassab
FSS Information Management Officer
george.kassab@wfp.org