PEOPLE REACHED

Includes beneficiaries from non-HRP activities

PARTNERSHIPS

3 (HRP 2019) + 10
UN agencies, Local and International NGOs participating in Food Security activities

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

HRP 2019

12.2%

$24.4M Required
$3M Received

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.

LIBYA Food Security Sector Bulletin

November & December 2019

General Food Distributions
103,990

Rapid Response Mechanism
1,841

Distributions in Detention Centres
1,327

Agricultural inputs
16

Includes beneficiaries from non-HRP activities

October 2019

107,174 People reached

November 2019

85,684 People reached
In Libya, IOM and WFP conducted joint analysis combining face-to-face and web-based interviews. Methodologies used allowed to capture a varied sample of both female and male migrants from various age groups originating from 36 countries.

The strongest migration drivers identified among respondents were economic reasons, followed by insecurity, persecution and conflict, limited ability to meet food needs, environmental degradation and climate related shocks. According to the web-based survey, six out of ten respondents expressed having had a choice to leave their country of origin, while four reported not having a choice but to leave based on their own perception.

Main challenges faced by migrants in Libya are related to security and finding opportunities to make a living, closely followed by high food prices. Over half of migrants reported to have been worried about not having enough food to eat. Results from face-to-face interviews, showed that a third of migrants were found to have poor and borderline food consumption, compared to 12 percent of Libyan citizens. Similarly, web-based surveys found that 33 percent of migrants and 12 percent of citizens reported having to compromise their food consumption by eating only one meal. Food coping strategies were adopted by 57 percent of migrants due to lack of food or means to buy food. Most concerning, one in four migrants reported to have gone a whole day without eating in the past month.

Migrants who come from East African and South/Southeast Asian countries were found to be more vulnerable to food insecurity than other migrants.

Unaccompanied minors are of particular concern. Moreover, those interviewed along migration routes in Central and Eastern Libya as well as those who arrived more recently also significantly showed more vulnerability to food insecurity.

In November 2019, FSS partner WFP, through IOM’s Migrant Resource and Relief Mechanism (MRRM), started distributing Ready-To-Eat food rations (composed of Canned fish, Canned beans, Canned Hummus, Halawa and Date bars) and reached 3,976 migrants and refugees in urban areas, especially in Alqatrun, Bani Walid, Benghazi, Misrata, Sebha, Tripoli and Zwara municipalities.

Access document here
On 11 April 2019, 4 UN agencies (FSS partners IOM and WFP as well as UNFPA and UNICEF) came together to deliver as one a minimum integrated package of assistance to the affected populations inside and in the outskirts of Tripoli.

Since August, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has expanded to reach beyond the Tripoli area, including Benghazi, BRAK, Wadi Etba and Taraghin.

After the sudden closure of Abu Sliem Detention Centre on 30 October 2019, Food Security Sector partner WFP assisted 386 released migrants at the Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF) with emergency ready-to-eat food rations (date bars) for 2 days.

### Food Distributions through the RRM

**32,975 People reached**

11 April – 15 December 2019

- **Tripoli**: 14,753
- **Aljara**: 5,555
- **Murzuq**: 3,125
- **Misrata**: 1,860
- **Almargeb**: 1,545
- **Al Jabal Al Gharbi**: 1,540
- **Sebha**: 1,500
- **Benghazi**: 1,255
- **Zwara**: 975
- **Azzawy**: 900
- **Sirt**: 530

![Food Distributions through the RRM](image-url)
KEY FINDINGS

Unofficial Liquified Petroleum Gasoline (LPG) prices rose by 92% in the east, despite fuel prices across the rest of the country being stable. The spike may be explained by the decision from the National Oil Company (NOC) to cut fuel supplies to the region.

The price of the MEB continues to be volatile in several Western cities, with rises seen in Sabratha (+14.8%), Tripoli (+9.9%) and Msallata (+7.4%). This comes after large price drops in August and September due to the foreign currency transaction tax reduction. The price spikes could be due to price-corrections following the drastic fall in the cost of the MEB in previous months.

Certain cities in the south of Libya, Brak (-9.4%) and Sebha (-5.9%) have witnessed a drop in the cost of the MEB in October. In the past, markets in the south have often responded one or two months later to macroeconomic changes, compared to other regions in the country. This is due to a slower supply chain turnover, as retailers must acquire larger stocks of goods and operate with less frequent shipments from the ports. Thus, the changes in prices may be explained by a delayed response to the foreign currency transaction tax reduction.

The cost of domestically produced agricultural products, such as onions, peppers and potatoes, remains static with a 0% change in price. The main items that witnessed price fluctuations were certain imported goods, such as beans (+14.3%), black tea (+14.3%) and vegetable oil (+5.6%).

The ongoing conflict in Tripoli continued to affect supply routes in the west of Libya. During September/October the roads between Ghiryan and Al Aziziya were blocked and the routes connecting Ghiryan, Yefren and Azzawya are crowded due to large amounts of conflict related traffic. The cities that rely on these routes for shipments from the coast (Ghiryan and Yefren) are prone to have volatile prices due to the logistical uncertainty and longer, rerouted journeys taken by transporters.

On average, the Food Portion costs around 88% of the MEB.
Out of the 34 participants of Cycle 1 in Azzawiya, 21 (62%) are now working on at least a part-time basis. From the cooking class, 14 women are working, earning an average of 500 LYD/month to support their families. The amount earned ranges between 100 LYD for some working part-time and 800 LYD for some working full time. Four of these women are also collaborating on marketing, in order to strengthen each other’s profiles. From the sewing class, 7 of the ladies are working, earning between 150 LYD and 500 LYD/month. This includes 6 ladies who are undergoing further training with a sewing company in Azzawiya, which also provides work opportunities. In total, 8 small businesses have been set up since the trainings ended two months ago.

From the 150 participants in Cycle 2 in Zwara, 18 (12%) have already started some part-time work. All participants in the car maintenance training are benefitting from part-time work opportunities – on-the-job training – and they are earning between 700 LYD and 2000 LYD/month. There is scope for them to earn up to 4000LYD/month by early next year. Five of the cooking participants in Zwara City have started doing some work selling meals, earning between 100 LYD and 250 LYD/month. One of the participants from the Jmail cooking course has also started part-time work.
The Food Security Sector Partner, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its local partners, concluded on 31 October the fourth training workshop on fighting Zoonotic diseases in Libya, implemented in the framework of the Emergency Assistance for Outbreaks of Deadly Zoonotic Diseases (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Rabies outbreaks and Rift Valley fever).

The University of Tripoli, in collaboration with the National Center of Animal Health of the Libyan Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marine Resources, organized the training workshop on Epidemiological Surveillance, Good Emergency Management Practices, Communication and Control of Zoonotic Diseases from 29 to 31 October in Alzintan, Libya at the Higher Industrial Institute.

More than 20 participants from the Western region of Libya attended the workshop, coming from Ghadamis, Derj, Wazin, Nalout, Alharaba, Jadou, Alroujban, Alzintan, Alrayaina, Yafrin, Omaljersan, Alasabaa and Gharian.

Dr Zakarya Alkhatal, the Director of National Center of Animal Health and Mr Ashour Swesi the Coordinator of Agriculture Sector in Gharian City, headed the closing ceremony of the workshop, highlighting the importance of the ongoing collaboration with FAO, and praising the success of these workshop in building the capacity of all Libyan veterinarians in detecting these animal diseases, determining their amplitude and fighting them, in addition to good emergency practices management and communication on Animal Health.

The overall program aims at training 80 veterinarians and veterinary assistants, and five awareness workshops are planned to host 30 veterinarians, who will be expected to organize additional awareness sessions to other veterinarians, farmers and consumers, and reach 5,000 people.

Trainees will be executing preventive vaccination to dogs against rabies, and conduct field surveys on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and Rift Valley fever, in order to achieve effective surveillance and control of zoonotic diseases for protecting humans and animals.

Mr Mohammed Al-Ansi, Officer in Charge of FAO Libya, praised the determination of FAO Libyan partners, the University of Tripoli and the National Center of Animal Health, which is contributing efficiently in achieving the goals of this project, funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) of the United Nations.
CEFA, an FSS partner, distributing fruits in Tariq El-Sikka Detention Centre in Tripoli.

CEFA, an FSS partner, distributing High Energy Biscuits to children and Pregnant and Breastfeeding mothers in Tariq El-Sikka Detention Centre in Tripoli. Here they are distributing baby food cans.

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