

Meeting Minutes

LOCATION: Online – MS TEAMS

DATE: 20 January 2022

EXPECTATION

1. Introduction by FSS coordinator
2. Situation updates / Inputs
3. [WFP Presentation](#)
4. AOB

PARTICIPANTS

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DISCUSSION

- 1. Introductions**
- 2. Situation updates / Inputs**

- **CEFA**
 - CEFA is implementing a project in Tripoli and Azzawya
 - Since October, CEFA started the distribution of food items, SNFI, PPE and hygiene kits for the benefit of migrants, refugee and asylum seekers in 4 districts in Azzawya, reaching out every month up to 430 beneficiaries in urban settings.
 - Starting from next month CEFA should be able to start the distribution activity in Tripoli.
- **TDH**
 - Other than basic kind of nutritional support with snacks for kids in TDH's programs, TDH doesn't have any major food security programming. However, TDH is hoping that this will change this year.
 - TDH works in one of the IDP camps in Tripoli, and food security is always mentioned. TDH has done it in the past and the DCS.
 - TDH did a field visit with one of our donors and convene some of the camp leadership and they communicated that the food parcels were not beneficial for them. They did not eat some of the things as part of the diet, which has been taken seriously by the donor.
- **IOM**
 - IOM provides assistance for migrants in the detention centers, also a comprehensive assistance for migrants rescued at sea, moreover, IOM provide different activities for migrants in urban settings. IOM have been also working closely with various humanitarian partners in Libya to provide a wide range of assistance to IDP's.
 - Given the increasing massive rates of migrants in urban settings, and its impact on food security and livelihoods as people lose their jobs, savings and assets, as well as the number of the detained migrants in the official detention centers which is increasing and detained in centers under SSA authority in Zwara with unknown food security condition, IOM is suggesting that the current detention system is shaping differently and FSS may have to reconsider the framework of interventions that has been principled previously to see what kind of food insecurity impacts its resulting.
- **DRC**
 - DRC implements a multi-purpose cash assistance, most of this cash assistance goes to buy food.
- **WFP**
 - WFP works with NGO partner for food assistance to the vulnerable Libyans including IDP, returnees, and non displaced population. In partnership with IOM-DTM, WFP works on providing food assistance to migrants. Also, the

partnership with UNHCR allows WFP to reach out the vulnerable refugees and asylum seeker. WFP works on helping people to get out of the food insecurity trap through vocational training, market approach, hydroponics. In Alkufra, Wfp is implementing the storage project as well as the water pump. WFP assist all its partners to deliver the assistance in a better manner through UNHAS and ETC

- WFP encourages FSS partners to focus on the most vulnerable in-need people and make sure they are not left behind.

WFP would like FSS to focus on the food insecurities and the food needs in Libya. Given the donor fatigue, FSS should start collectively convey the right messages about food insecurities and people in need so that donors come back again to support FSS Libya operations.

- **FSS Coordinator**

- Driven by the conflict in Libya, number of people in need has been increasing in the last 3 years. In 2019, there were 298K people in need for food assistance, this number increased in 2020 to reach 336K due to the conflict (inaccessibility & insecurity). But mostly due to COVID-19, which had an additional negative impact on the Food Security Sector and lead to a sharp increase in the number of people in need which has been more than doubled to reach 699K people that are food insecure and in need of assistance in 2021.
- Years of fighting – recently aggravated by COVID-19 restrictions, as well as its global consequences i.e. supply chain bottle necks – have further contributed to the deterioration of the already weakened economic situation, with a negative impact on the population's purchasing power and their ability to fulfil their basic needs. The humanitarian situation has also been impacted by the protracted conflict, including frequent power and water cuts. As a result of the economic downturn and shrinking labour opportunities, the unemployment rate among migrants and displaced populations presents a significant risk factor, which can lead to increased vulnerability and humanitarian needs, such as food security. Now in 2022, the cumulative impact of COVID-19 mobility restrictions has affected the food security levels of 511,000 vulnerable people in Libya, particularly those relying on casual work found on a daily basis. In addition, the general security situation in Libya, despite having improved following the truce that was signed in October 2020 continues to be volatile. While these drivers are external to food systems, they interact to create multiple, compounding impacts at many different points within food systems, to the detriment of food security and nutrition.
- Limited access to agricultural production inputs and support provided for animal health care due to years of conflict around the main agricultural areas in Libya, in addition to the disruption of the agricultural extension services linked to COVID and instability, resulted in lower production and accordingly

increased need for food production. Many cannot afford to continue under these constraints, pushing more households to abandon agricultural activities

- This year, FSS would like to hear from partners on their experiences to enrich forum's experience, save effort, time and resources. This week WFP will present their activities.
- **FSS Information Management Officer**
 - FSS partners are encouraged to report their activities on ActivityInfo
 - OCHA will hold a training on ActivityInfo 2022 database.
 - FSS IMO will provide supportive guidance and training on ActivityInfo tailored to FSS context.
 - **FSS partners are invited to provide inputs on key activities that have been done in 2021, including the activity location and date, to feed into FSS 2021 bulletin.**

Actions going forward

- FSS will come up with a statement to clarify the food security /insecurity situation in Libya.
- Next FSS meeting REACH will share a presentation on their work on the ground, findings and obstacles.
- FSS partners are invited to provide inputs on key activities that have been done in 2021, including the activity location and date, to feed into FSS 2021 bulletin.