**SECTOR PRIORITIES AND RESPONSE:**

- The Sector prioritizes response interventions targeting the most vulnerable communities, as well as the mantikas identified as having critical or severe needs (Alkufra, Aljufra, Azzawya, Murzuq, Sebha and Wadi Ashati).

- FSS is coordinating between partners on immediate response in Tripoli due to the latest emergency while also ensuring the regular delivery of food distributions throughout Libya.

- As a stop-gap measure, FSS will continue coordinating emergency food assistance for refugees and migrants in detention centres until the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) begins its assistance.

- WFP is addressing the needs of migrants in other locations including through the provision of enough food for 500 people for 2 weeks to the UNHCR-management Gathering & Departure Facility in Tripoli.

**KEY MESSAGES ON APRIL RESPONSE:**

- The Food Security Sector is targeting 100,000 people (50,669 male and 49,331 female) out of the 144,000 people in need (72,964 male and 71,036 female) through 5 partners.

**TOTAL PEOPLE ASSISTED BY THE SECTOR FROM 04 TO 30 APRIL VIA:**

- The Rapid Response Mechanism (Only Tripoli): 10,495
- General Food Distributions (all over Libya): 71,820
- Food Assistance in Detention Centers: 4,000

**RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (WFP, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF) DISTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS IN APRIL 2019**

**Total beneficiaries: 10,495 54% of plan**
WFP Libya
General Food Distributions
April 2019

Total beneficiaries: 71,820
69% of plan

Legend
- GFD Beneficiaries (# distibution points)
- Mantika

Food Security Sector Coordinator
Shaker Allozi, shaker.allozi@wfp.org
No functional food kitchen

Detention Centres & GDF in Tripoli – April 2019
CHANGES IN FOOD PRICES – SOURCE: JMMI

CHANGES IN MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET PRICES – SOURCE: JMMI

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DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Starting on 04 April 2019, as a result of rapid military advances from the South of Libya, Tripoli’s southern suburbs began to see levels of conflict they had not experienced since 2011. The deteriorating security situation has displaced 48,500 people so far, while over 2,000 refugees and migrants remain trapped in detention centres near the frontline.

People’s access to food is severely restricted in conflict-affected areas. Many marketplaces and local traders are no longer operating, and people’s food stocks are running low. Food assistance is a key need for migrants stuck in detention centres close to the conflict.

FOOD AVAILABILITY

The majority of households are involved in agricultural production for household consumption, and less than 10 percent rely on agriculture exclusively as a source of income. Nationally, 7.4 percent of households have abandoned agricultural production across Libya since 2014, and a majority of households still engaged in agricultural production report difficulties continuing, as a result of the conflict.

FOOD ACCESS

Electricity cuts and water shortages resulting from damaged infrastructure are common and access to essential items such as food, medicine and fuel is severely disrupted.

Access to food is becoming more difficult throughout Tripoli, even in areas where markets remain operational. Prices of fresh vegetables and cooking oil have increased, as well as the cost of gas for cooking. In Alkufra, Zwara and Murzuq, more than 30 percent of households have a poor or borderline food consumption.

On average, Libyan households spend 53 percent out of their total expenditure on food items. The sector continues to highlight the need for eased and expedited import and customs procedures in light of the current humanitarian crisis.