

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2023

LIBYA

ISSUED DECEMBER 2022



Part 1:

HC foreword

As in 2021, the humanitarian situation in Libya in 2022 continued to improve despite the challenging political and security environment. The continued holding of the October 2020 ceasefire agreement contributed to a 58 per cent reduction in the number of IDPs from 316,000 in October 2020 to 134,000 in August 2022, among other indicators of the improved humanitarian situation in the country.

During my field visits across Libya this year, I heard directly from people, communities, and families whose lives remain affected by the protracted political crisis, insecurity, and economic hardship. They seek longer term solutions to strengthen stability and prosperity in their lives so they can send their children to school in a secure environment, find decent employment, and build a better future for their families.

With these families, communities and people top of mind, my work as UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator has focused on ensuring that the most vulnerable people who need humanitarian and protection assistance and who are most at risk continue to receive the UN's support. At the same time, we are working with our partners to support Libya's transition to a more stable and prosperous future through collective work under the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Libya.

Our vision and approach are to put people at the center of our interventions, particularly those who are most

vulnerable, including internally displaced persons, refugees, and migrants. To this end, we have prioritized the centrality of protection in the transition period which guides delivery of our common vision, coordinated and complementary actions, and mandates across the humanitarian, development, and peace actors to address persistent threats and risks faced by vulnerable groups. The centrality of protection is further complemented by the Secretary-General's Call to Action on Human Rights which mandates human rights promotion and protection as the foundation of the entire UN system's work.

In addition to the fragile political and security context in Libya, global shocks, such as impact of the crisis in Ukraine and climate change, are likely to reverberate throughout Libya. As such, our contingency plan aims to address multi-faceted crises from potential conflicts to natural disasters through provision of immediate support to national and local authorities in the event of a new shock and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce vulnerabilities and risks.

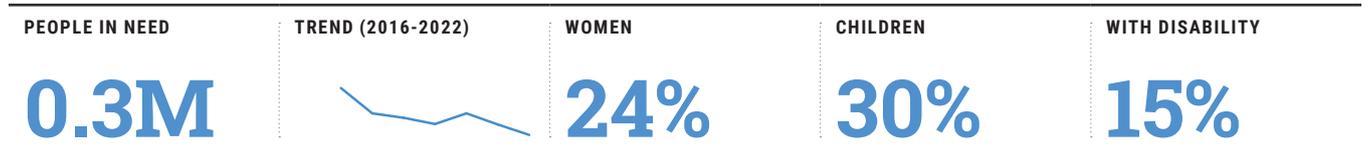
I express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the government of Libya, Member States, our generous donors and our civil society partners for their continued support in our collective efforts to build a better future for all vulnerable people in Libya.

Georgette Gagnon
Humanitarian Coordinator
State of Libya

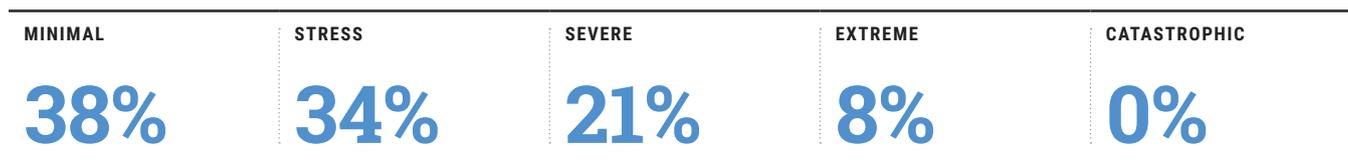


Summary of humanitarian needs and key findings

Current figures



Severity of needs: current



By Gender

GENDER	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Boys	56 k	17%
Girls	43 k	13%
Men	154 k	47%
Women	76 k	23%

By Age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Children (<18)	102 k	31%
Adults (18 - 59)	210 k	64%
Elders (>59)	17 k	5%

By population groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
Internally displaced people	49 k
Returnees	87 k
Migrants	150 k
Refugees	43 k

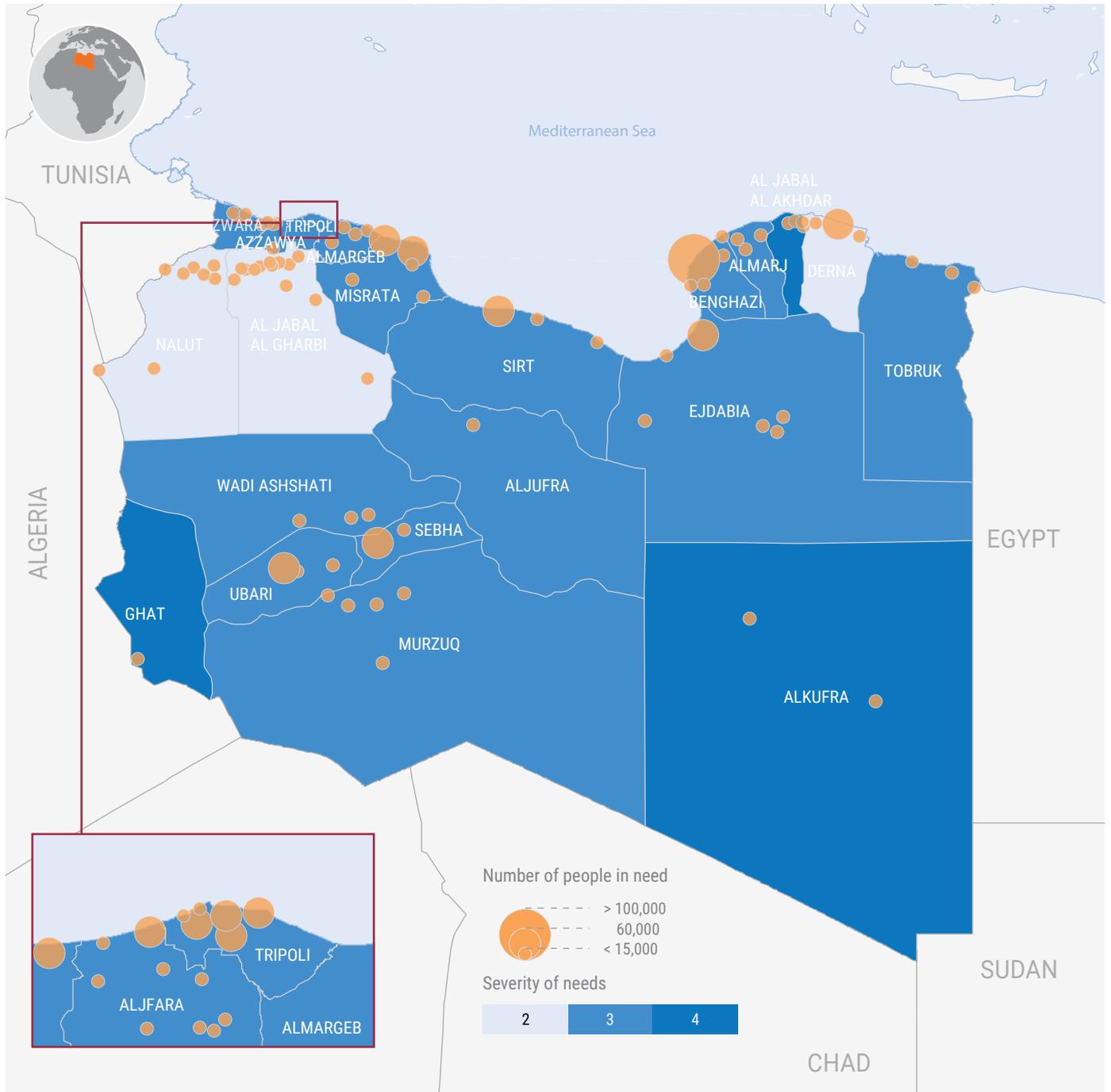
With disability

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Persons with disabilities	49 k	15%

Estimated number of people in need

AREA	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERLY (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	[IDPS]	[RETURNEES]	[MIGRANTS]	[REFUGEES]
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	37 / 63 	29 / 66 / 5 	15% 	-	-	2.5k	0.1k
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	30 / 70 	24 / 73 / 3 	15% 	0.2k	0.0k	5.1k	0.4k
Aljbara	35 / 65 	30 / 66 / 4 	15% 	0.6k	6.1k	8.1k	6.4k
Aljufra	29 / 71 	17 / 80 / 3 	15% 	3.0k	0.1k	2.5k	0.0k
Alkufra	30 / 70 	19 / 79 / 2 	15% 	1.4k	0.1k	3.8k	0.0k
Almargeb	43 / 57 	35 / 60 / 5 	15% 	1.8k	5.3k	7.8k	1.3k
Almarj	37 / 63 	28 / 67 / 5 	15% 	0.4k	-	3.0k	0.1k
Azzawya	28 / 72 	27 / 70 / 3 	15% 	0.0k	-	10.8k	2.0k
Benghazi	45 / 55 	34 / 60 / 6 	15% 	5.4k	-	17.9k	1.0k
Derna	47 / 53 	36 / 57 / 7 	15% 	0.2k	7.5k	4.4k	0.0k
Ejdabia	18 / 82 	15 / 83 / 2 	15% 	0.5k	-	12.7k	0.0k
Ghat	30 / 70 	19 / 78 / 3 	15% 	1.5k	-	0.7k	0.0k
Misrata	36 / 64 	30 / 66 / 4 	15% 	5.4k	12.8k	16.1k	4.7k
Murzuq	21 / 79 	26 / 71 / 3 	15% 	4.1k	0.3k	4.8k	0.1k
Nalut	39 / 61 	32 / 63 / 5 	15% 	2.0k	2.0k	1.0k	0.1k
Sebha	33 / 67 	24 / 73 / 3 	15% 	3.8k	4.6k	5.0k	0.1k
Sirt	49 / 51 	39 / 55 / 6 	15% 	9.6k	5.0k	2.5k	0.2k
Tobruk	42 / 58 	32 / 62 / 6 	15% 	0.8k	-	4.6k	0.0k
Tripoli	40 / 60 	32 / 63 / 5 	15% 	6.9k	22.0k	24.0k	24.6k
Ubari	41 / 59 	37 / 58 / 5 	15% 	0.7k	18.5k	2.4k	0.0k
Wadi Ashshati	31 / 69 	25 / 70 / 5 	15% 	0.1k	0.1k	3.2k	0.1k
Zwara	39 / 61 	31 / 64 / 5 	15% 	0.5k	2.5k	6.7k	1.6k

Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need



Part 2: Context Overview

UNDP-UNFPA/ LIBYA



2.1

Context analysis

Two years after the signing of the UN-brokered Ceasefire Agreement in October 2020 between the Government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army, Libya has etched a path towards stability. The formation of the Government of National Unity in March 2021 further laid the foundation towards improving security conditions in the country, allowing for the safe and voluntary return of displaced populations and the start of urgently needed restoration of basic services. At the start of 2022, due to the postponement of the presidential and parliamentary elections, scheduled for 24 December 2021, heightened concerns arose regarding a potential resumption or escalation of hostilities and armed clashes between rival political opponents. Localized clashes between armed groups, particularly in the western region continued; the most serious of which took place on 27 August in central Tripoli, resulting in 159 injured and 42 deaths, with at least four civilians killed, and four children injured. However, to date, there has been no associated relapse into large-scale armed conflict, despite tensions persisting between political rivals in the east and west of the country, with a political impasse and divisions between governmental institutions.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated containment measures continued to add pressure on the struggling public health care system in Libya, already affected by a decade of conflict. While there has been a marked decline in COVID-19 cases and deaths since April 2022, vaccination rates remain low (34 per cent of the population received one dose of the vaccine, and 18 per cent were fully vaccinated by end-October 2022). Given the low vaccination rates in Libya, combined with limited testing and reporting capacities, especially in the east and south, COVID-19 remains a significant threat. The threat of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, including TB, measles and influenza, was further heightened

due to disruptions to immunization programmes and vaccine stock outs, coupled with historical coverage gaps, placing both adults and children at risk. The mental health and psychosocial support needs of the affected population are intensifying due to significant distress and socio-economic effects of the protracted humanitarian and protection situation, with vulnerable groups being disproportionately impacted by health threats and barriers accessing health care. Of particular concern are migrants, refugees, and smaller groups of IDPs, as well as people with disabilities (PwD), children and youth, women and girls, and health care workers.

Concurrently, the start of the crisis in Ukraine led to global price increases for basic commodities, in Libya, the price of wheat flour rose by 15 per cent and the Monthly Expenditure Basket (MEB) by 32 per cent. Libya relies significantly on wheat and cereal imports from Russia and Ukraine (54 per cent of wheat imports, 62 per cent of barley imports, and 69 per cent of maize/corn imports). Along with the impact of the pandemic and global food supply concerns, the purchasing power of vulnerable households affected their ability to afford nutritious foods and food staples raising concerns on the overall food security situation, leading some to adopting negative coping strategies, including reducing food consumption to a limited number of meals per day and relying on lesser quality food items. According to the Food Security sector's latest survey, the MEB continues to increase, currently at LYD 822.3, a further increase by four per cent since August 2022¹, while 99 per cent of households have stated experiencing difficulties in obtaining their daily food consumption due to high food prices.²

The number of displaced persons returning to their areas of origin increased steadily from 648,317 at end

¹ Food Security Sector, Libya Market Update, October 2022

² IOM DTM Round 42 August 2022

2021 to 695,516 individuals by August 2022³, a majority of whom returned due to improvements in the security situation. Although the number of internally displaced people is decreasing, with an estimated 134,787 people still identified as IDPs as of August 2022 according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the trend has slowed, as the remaining IDPs face more systemic impediments to return, such as houses damaged due to armed conflict and the lack of access to public services upon return, which would require substantial investments. Recent cases of evictions of IDPs living in some informal settlements have highlighted the need to pursue durable solutions including local integration for those who are unable or unwilling to return to their areas of origin.

To address internal displacement in the country, work has been progressing on the formulation of a national policy framework for the resolution of internal displacement. The Libyan government, in collaboration with the United Nations, developed a national Durable Solutions Strategy, finalized in July 2022. Moreover, since March 2021, the government has taken several initiatives to address some of the displacement-related needs of IDPs, including the removal of certain legal and administrative obstacles preventing displaced persons from accessing services (for example, ensuring displaced persons receive their salaries and are able to exercise their political rights in the areas of displacement). These initiatives have resulted in improvements of the legal framework for IDPs with reduced displacement related needs, thus increasing progress towards IDPs' ability to obtain a durable solution. Considering such developments, a reassessment of the number of IDPs in Libya will be conducted in 2023.

The status of migrants and refugees in Libya remains a serious cause for concern. While the October 2020 ceasefire has resulted in a reduction in civilian casualties, violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continue to be reported. Lack of a determined legal status for many migrants, and lack of recognition of the refugee status reinforces multiple

obstacles to protection of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. The protection space for non-Libyans continues to shrink as access to the affected population by humanitarian agencies is challenging, particularly to people held arbitrarily in detention centers, under deplorable conditions. Hundreds of children are also held in Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM)-managed centers, with Child Protection actors increasingly concerned over their well-being and exposure to risk of serious harm, including human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and family separation. Trafficking in persons, often of migrants and refugees, is carried out with impunity, while significant challenges remain in holding perpetrators of crimes against refugees and migrants accountable with no systems in place to ensure victim protection. The situation of migrants and refugees was further compromised following the October 2021 and January 2022 security operations, which specifically targeted migrants and refugees, leading to widespread arrest campaigns, where several thousand individuals, including women and children, were forced into detention centers.

Despite the risk of detention and insecure migration routes, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers continue to make the dangerous journey crossing the Mediterranean Sea, with more than 21,000 people having been intercepted or rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and November 2022. In 2022 more than 1,400 migrants and refugees died or went missing while attempting to cross the Mediterranean, including children. Most of the migrants and refugees returned to Libya are arbitrarily detained without due process, where they continue to face widespread serious human rights violations. Although some efforts were made to address human trafficking and smuggling, significant challenges remain holding perpetrators accountable.

In addition, the forced expulsion of migrants saw an exponential increase. Humanitarian partners state that between November 2021 and February 2022, some 1,500 migrants of various nationalities were identified upon their arrival in Niger as having been expelled from Libya,

3 IOM DTM Round 43

indicative of an increase in reported mass expulsions from Libya to Niger via the Al-Toum border crossing in southern Libya. Similar concerns on expulsions from eastern Libya into Sudan have also been received by the Protection Sector, however, no figures are available. In both cases information is limited as there is no systematic monitoring mechanism.

Women and girls in Libya continue to face widespread and life-threatening risks of gender-based violence. Under-reporting of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), in an overall context of volatility, is associated with several factors such as the fear of reprisals, widespread stigma, entrenched gender-based discrimination, including in national legislation and cultural practice, and lack of legal protection for survivors. Women and girls continue to have limited access to health and GBV services due to lack of specialized multi-sectoral GBV services within the public sector, such as case management, survivor-centered clinical management of sexual assault survivors, safety, security, and legal assistance services or due to limited number of available service providers. Location of services for women and girls in remote or hard to reach areas plays an additional role in limiting women and girls' access to services. Further, capacity building of the government counterparts and an increasing focus on providing multisector GBV services are very critical to ensuring adequate prevention and response.

With the decrease in large-scale hostilities and armed clashes, there was a significant reduction in the use of heavy and explosive weapons. Although a reduction of hostilities meant that new contamination from mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) did not continue, large amounts of contamination, including unexploded ordnance, landmines, booby-traps, and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) that had accumulated during the siege of Tripoli, as well as during previous conflicts in Tripoli and elsewhere, remain in place and continue to pose a threat to the lives and livelihoods to those who live in their vicinity. In 2022, humanitarian Mine Action partners identified over 15 million square meters of hazardous areas, provided Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) to 60,000 people, and disposed of more than 27,000 ERW.

The registration process for international NGOs in the country represents another aspect of the type of bureaucratic challenges faced by humanitarian partners in Libya hindering humanitarian programming. Several bureaucratic and administrative constraints pertaining to visa approvals for international NGO staff and limitations on humanitarian banking and financial transactions continue to impact the ability of humanitarians to effectively deliver services to the affected populations.

2.2 Strategic Transition

The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) showed that no affected population group factored on the extreme end of the severity scale (5-catastrophic)⁴, indicating a marked decrease in the number of people in need of lifesaving humanitarian assistance; a reduction by 36 per cent from 2021 in the overall People in Need (PiN)⁵ figure. In addition, the Periodic Monitoring Report (PMR)⁶ reviewing the first quarter of 2022 humanitarian programming highlighted that the overall delivery of humanitarian assistance remained largely unaffected by the precarious political situation in the country. By the second half of the year, the number of people in need of lifesaving assistance continued to decrease, prompting humanitarian agencies to focus on mitigation measures and risk reduction, while working closely with development partners towards the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding (HDP) Nexus approach. As such, a new Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was not issued for 2022; instead, the 2021 HRP was further extended to cover the residual humanitarian needs until end 2022, highlighting the change in context to a transition from emergency programming to longer term recovery and development. Efforts focused on strengthening monitoring and response mechanisms to ensure appropriate contingency measures are in place to address the pockets of humanitarian needs as well as to minimize vulnerabilities.

Based on the 2022 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), conducted by REACH, and IOM DTM analysis, humanitarian agencies calculate that 522,806 people in Libya remain affected, of whom, 328,560 are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance, including 120,245 women; 67,965 girls; 245,719 men; and 88,877 boys; while 117,855 people are estimated as having acute needs (25,000 internally displaced people; 3,000 returnees; 47,000 migrants; and 43,000 refugees)⁷. Of the overall remaining affected populations, the majority, 38 per cent, identified as having minimal needs (1) as per the severity scale, while eight per cent were categorized at level four (extreme). The 2023 People in Need (PiN) estimate shows a decrease of 58 per cent compared to 2022⁸; noting the decrease does not include the non-displaced Libyan population, as in previous years.

Humanitarian needs for the non-displaced Libyan population were not considered permanent within the transition to development. For this reason, the assessment of the severity of the needs, based on IOM, UNHCR, and MSNA data, was conducted only for population groups which are continuously affected by a stagnation of the peace process and the stabilization of the country (IDPs, returnees, migrants and refugees).

4 Severity scale: 1 – minimal; 2 – stress; 3 – severe; 4 – extreme; 5 – catastrophic. For 2022, the severity scale was maintained at 1 through 4.

5 OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview Libya 2022.

6 OCHA, Periodic Monitoring Report Libya January to March 2022.

7 Baseline data relied on IOM-UNHCR data for IDPs, Returnees, Refugees & Migrants. The intersectoral indicators in the analysis framework were agreed in advance. To calculate the affected population, MSNA data was extracted against these indicators and the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). To identify the PiN from the affected population, DTM 'Problems of Needs' indicators were used. To identify people in acute need, the calculation was based on the number of people in need identified with critical shelter conditions and DTM data.

8 The comparison of the total PiN of the four population groups (IDPs, returnees, migrants and refugees) was conducted to show a decrease from 2023 and previous years.

Of the remaining affected populations, IOM's latest DTM Round 43, registered a total of 134,787 individuals as internally displaced in Libya, of whom 25,058 require targeted assistance as part of a durable solutions approach. IDPs, particularly those in protracted displacement, face challenges in returning to their homes due to damaged infrastructure, a lack of basic services, limited security or social cohesion, and uninhabitable housing due to conflict-related damage. According to the 2022 MSNA, 46 per cent of IDP households reported they want to stay in their current location of residence, with reasons for not wanting to return stated as: well-integrated in current location (56 per cent); cited safety and security concerns in area of returns (37 per cent); and stated houses in location of origin are destroyed (27 per cent)⁹.

The national Durable Solutions Strategy finalized in July 2022, takes into consideration not only the safe and voluntary return of IDPs to their places of origin as a solution, but also considers integration in new communities through local integration or resettlement to other areas in the country. The strategy is based on principles, including the participation of IDPs and other affected communities, a rights and needs based approach, the centrality of protection and a contextualized area-based approach to address the specificities of each IDP caseload.

The returnee population totals 695,516 people, of whom 86,824 are affected and 46,734 will require humanitarian assistance. According to the 2022 MSNA, 13 per cent of returnee households rely on government subsidies

and six per cent of households rely on humanitarian assistance as their main income source. Similarly, households reported that humanitarian assistance did not make up a substantial part of households' overall income. Instead, returnee households were found to rely on government subsidies and remittances in addition to their main source of income.

For the migrant population, IOM DTM Round 43 reports 679,974 migrants in Libya, of whom 149,594 are classified as people in need, including 3,063 facing acute needs. MSNA findings reported that only a small portion of respondents reported receiving assistance, highlighting the constraints faced by humanitarian partners for access to the migrant population. Some of the main barriers reported by migrant respondents regarding humanitarian assistance, include the lack of information on the availability of aid and lack of knowledge on how to access it. Findings suggest access to aid is particularly limited in Sebha and Ejdabia, while the top three priority needs reported were: cash (76 per cent), food (54 per cent) and shelter support (32 per cent)¹⁰.

Considering the gradual reduction in humanitarian needs and in the number of people in need of lifesaving assistance, planning for 2023 encompasses an overall transition from humanitarian to recovery, stabilization, and development contexts. In addition, the provision of technical support including continuing support to populations at most risk of violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation, ensures compliance with the centrality of protection framework, focusing on

9 REACH MSNA Libyan Population, 2022

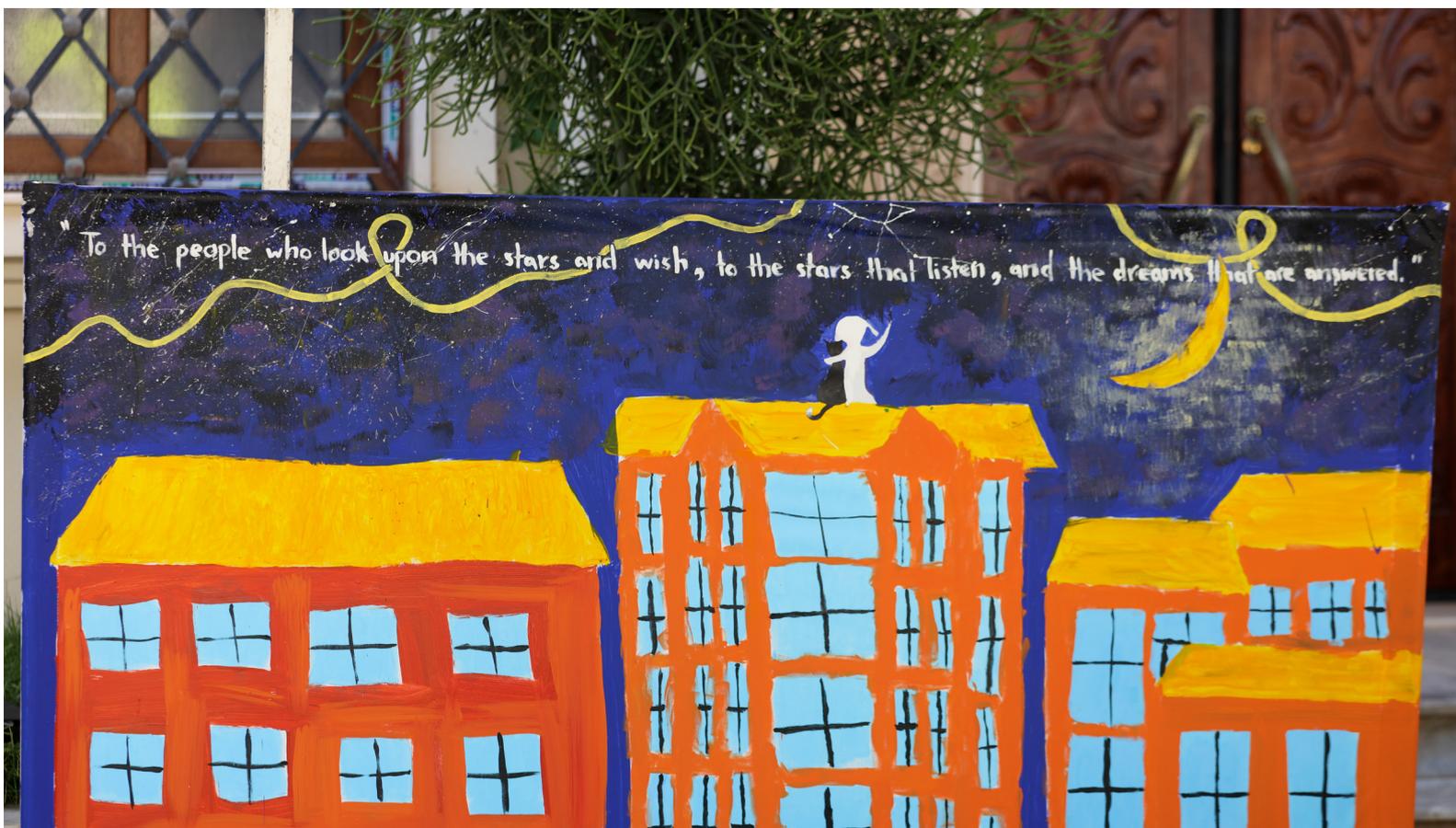
10 REACH MSNA Refugees and Migrants, 2022

protection outcomes and reducing risks to address residual pockets of humanitarian needs, and emergency preparedness. As such, protection remains at the core of humanitarian priorities, integrating into the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus framework. For protection activities to be effective in preserving, protecting and restoring the rights of people in need, involvement of key international and national development actors is essential to ensure protection activities are underpinned in a solid development strategy aimed at strengthening the rule of law and local governance. Migrants and persons in need of

international protection remain highly vulnerable to protection risks, including, deprivation of liberty and arbitrary detention, restricted freedom of movement, forced labor, sexual violence, lack of access to housing and essential services, and discrimination.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023 to 2025 was signed and approved by the Libyan government and the United Nations in Libya in June 2022. The Cooperation Framework is composed of four pillars on peace and governance, sustainable economic

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development, social and human capital development, and climate change, environment and water. Given decreasing humanitarian needs, the two collective outcomes of the Framework support the transition from humanitarian to development programming. The Framework also serves as an integrated strategic framework, reflecting the mandated priorities of UN operations in Libya. As part of the transition strategy, the focus is on strengthening and supporting the

implementation of the HDP Nexus, including through the Collective Outcomes on Migration Management and Durable Solutions for IDPs, and the National Durable Solutions Strategy and Plan, guided by the UNSDCF. At the same time, the UN and partners will continue to strengthen collaboration and capacity of Libyan authorities to deliver joint solutions for residual humanitarian and protection issues, risk reduction, while prioritizing and addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities.

2.3

New Coordination Model

In line with the 'New Way of Working', the UN in Libya will continue to operationalize the triple nexus approach to reduce humanitarian needs by addressing the root causes of vulnerability and fragility through development and peacebuilding interventions. As part of the transition process, the provision of assistance for residual humanitarian needs will continue, while partners will work simultaneously to design and implement activities that build resilience of the most vulnerable populations to better withstand shocks, reducing future humanitarian needs.

While the primary responsibility to protect people lies with the Libyan State Authorities, during the transition period, particular attention will be paid to the Centrality of Protection, ensuring that protection is elevated to a system-wide (UN agencies, INGOs, Donors and other partners) responsibility and included in the new transition coordination architecture. This requires a shift from protection solely as a sectoral activity to inclusion within the framework of the Collective Outcomes and Pillars of the UNSDCF. Protection is framed as a collective outcome that humanitarian actors, development and peace actors should seek to achieve to reduce risks.

This will also require the inclusion of protection risks and the protection interventions impact into the data analysis.

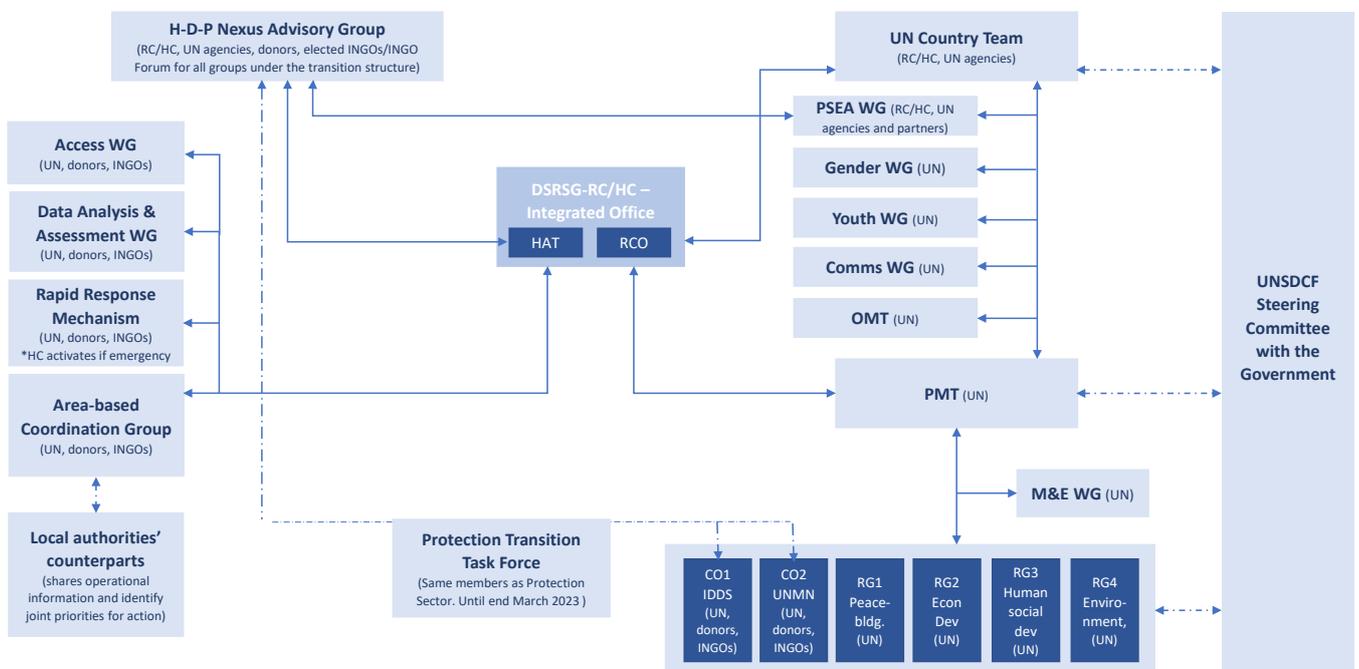
This new approach is placed under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. All governmental institutions and “de facto authorities” are obliged to protect people in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law. Protection of all people who are affected and are at risk of harm should inform decision making and preparedness efforts.

As of January 2023, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) transitions to the H-D-P Nexus Advisory Group as a strategic body providing guidance, situational analysis, chaired by the DSRSG/RC/HC. The Advisory Group comprises representatives from across the development and peacebuilding pillars and includes INGOs and donors. The OCHA office in Libya is streamlined to form the Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT), which continues to support the HDP Advisory Group, as its secretariat, and

based within the Resident Coordinator’s Office. The OCHA/HAT continues to coordinate the Area-based Coordination Groups, with terms of reference revised to accommodate the Nexus approach.

The functions of the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) are distributed among the different sections of the UNSDCF, including Pillar 3 (Social Services) and Collective Outcomes I and II on Durable Solutions for IDPs and Migration Management. As such, work will continue with relevant government ministries on overall aid coordination through the UNSDCF Steering Committee and the EU-UN-World Bank Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment (RPBA). Given residual risks and pockets of need for protection, particularly for migrants, refugees and some IDP population groups, membership in the Collective Outcomes will be extended to include INGOs and other stakeholders to facilitate effective and frequent coordination of operations.

Draft – 30 Nov 2022



Part 3:

Monitoring

To ensure accurate and up-to-date monitoring of the humanitarian situation and residual needs, data analysis and collection will continue as an integral part of the transition structure. Humanitarian partners will continue to enhance their monitoring, information management capacity data analysis and activities, including the use of remote monitoring in areas where access is difficult, to ensure humanitarian aid reaches the people who need it most and in a timely manner.

Based on a monitoring framework, endorsed by the HCT, partners will continue to report on humanitarian response data (disaggregated by age, sex and disability status) to the OCHA/HAT, collected through the Activity Info platform. The response data analysis will be linked to visualization tools to be shared publicly on the Humanitarian Response Info and the Humanitarian Insight platforms, illustrate progress towards meeting humanitarian needs in 2023. The analysis will be complemented with the data provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and other national institutions for integration towards development data analysis as needed. The 2023 humanitarian situation will be monitored and measured at two levels: (i) changes in needs; and (ii) monitoring of the response. Monitoring will allow the H-D-P Nexus Advisory Group to readjust its strategy. Also, it will be used for the revision of the Humanitarian Overview for 2024.

Access monitoring will be an essential part of the monitoring mechanism. The Access quarterly report will be used as a tool for monitoring and documenting access impediments affecting humanitarian organizations to reach affected people. The collected data will inform trend and impact analysis to strengthen evidence-based advocacy efforts.

Financial Tracking Service (FTS) will continue to be the source of curated, continuously updated, fully downloadable data and information on humanitarian funding flows.

Monthly monitoring reports will be shared publicly on OCHA's Humanitarian Response platform. These monitoring reports will include revised data and analysis to adjust transition planning and inform strategic decisions.

Contingency planning:

To facilitate adequate emergency response preparedness, the humanitarian community in Libya calls for flexible funding to humanitarian actors based on the Humanitarian Overview.

The HCT endorsed a humanitarian transition blueprint to support overall transition from humanitarian to recovery, stabilization, and development contexts in Libya, with the Contingency Plan to serve as a basis for preparation of a Flash Appeal, if needed.

Throughout the contingency response programming, particular attention will be paid to gender, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in Libya. Children are also among the most vulnerable population groups that will be prioritized throughout the response, both during the planning and the implementation stages. The good practice of gender and age mainstreaming will be built upon if a Flash Appeal is issued. A rapid assessment, conducted by the Rapid Response Mechanism, will be used to facilitate a shared understanding of the situation, and prioritize immediate response, according to the needs.

Purpose of the plan

In the event of a deterioration of the security situation or a natural disaster scenario materializes, the inter-agency contingency plan specifically seeks to:

- (i) Stay and deliver to those people in need of humanitarian assistance wherever they reside.

(ii) Reprioritize and scale up “existing” response activities to meet the increased scale of the crisis and subsequent “immediate” needs as informed by the risk analysis.

(iii) Set out “additional” activities that will be required in the event of increased scale/level of needs, including response preparedness.

(iv) Pre-identify elements for a significant scale up of humanitarian operations in case of emergence of a sudden onset emergency beyond the current operational capacity, including potential surge and

mobile capacity as well as emergency appeal and funding mechanisms, etc.

In case of significant deterioration of the current situation (national or geographically defined) or a natural disaster, this Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) will provide the basis to the development of a Flash Appeal and/or mobilization of other emergency response mechanisms, e.g., Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

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