

2014

Libya Humanitarian Appeal

September 2014 – February 2015



Prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team

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Key categories of people in need:

331,302 Displaced and population at risk	287,318 internally displaced
	36,984 refugees
	7,000 migrants

Source: UNHCR, IOM, Higher Emergency Committee and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society- Libya.

As of 25 August 2014

Requirements by Sector

Food Security	15
Health	5.8
Social...	4
Protection	9.5
Education	0.95

 **USD 35.25 million**
requested

The recent clashes in the capital city of Tripoli and several other areas of the country represent the most serious outbreak of armed conflict since the Libyan revolution in 2011. The use of heavy weaponry in densely populated areas by all conflicting sides, particularly in the capital, resulted in scores of civilians killed and displacement as civilians tried to escape the fighting. An estimated 287,318 people have been displaced within and around Tripoli and Benghazi. At least 100,000 people are known to have crossed the borders into neighboring countries. Furthermore, since 13 July 2014 the conflict also obliged the vast majority of the international community present in Libya, including the United Nations, to temporarily withdraw from the country.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has identified top priorities for immediate response for life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance in the shape of health in emergencies, food assistance, non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits and mine action activities, based on the needs identified on the ground for displaced and conflict-affected persons, host communities, migrants, refugees and vulnerable persons.

The Libya Humanitarian Appeal sets out the groundwork for a humanitarian response in the country based on 3 strategic objectives that will guide sector-specific action and response. By, the Appeal targets internally displaced people, migrants/refugees, vulnerable groups in need and affected host communities inside Libya.

Following the UN Security Council Resolution 2174 (2014) and a ceasefire agreement from the main parties to the conflict, it is hoped that this will lead to an increased humanitarian space and thus provide secure access to conflict-affected areas. It is also hoped that agencies will be able to return to Libya in the very near future.

However, the situation in Libya remains fluid and a variety of factors could affect the security situation. Agencies as part of the appeal are exploring possible scenarios and response should the security situation deteriorate. Agencies will continue to work in partnership with national and international partners listed in the appeal (see page 10) and who have presence in the country and through agency national staff where applicable, and will further strengthen these partnerships should security condition delay return. The plan will be upgraded with more information particularly on people in need, their locations including figures, and more specifically the situation regarding host communities, once the security situation permits and an assessment mission can be deployed, a mission is currently scheduled to take place on 17 October 2014, security permitting.

Photo credit:

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POLITICAL SITUATION OVERVIEW

Following eight weeks of armed hostilities in the capital, Libya's descent into instability and uncertainty appeared a step closer, as actions by the main political and military actors risked creating parallel legislative and executive bodies. In a direct challenge to the authority of the newly elected House of Representatives, which had earlier resolved that groups fighting under the banner of the "Libya's Dawn" Operation, along with Ansar al-Sharia, were terrorists and outlaws, the Libya's Dawn coalition called on the former General National Congress to convene, charging that the transition caretaker government and the newly elected House of Representatives has violated the Constitutional Declaration and consequently lost legitimacy.

The fighting in Tripoli was preceded by the launch of a military operation in the east of the country led by retired General Khalifa Haftar. General Haftar initially purported to target the extremist organization Ansar al-Sharia but other groups, including units officially recognised, funded and nominally under the command of the Army Chief of General Staff, were also attacked and joined ranks with Ansar al-Sharia. Meanwhile, the continuing campaign of violence and assassinations against security and judicial personnel extended to an ever-increasing number of civil society activists, particularly in Benghazi.

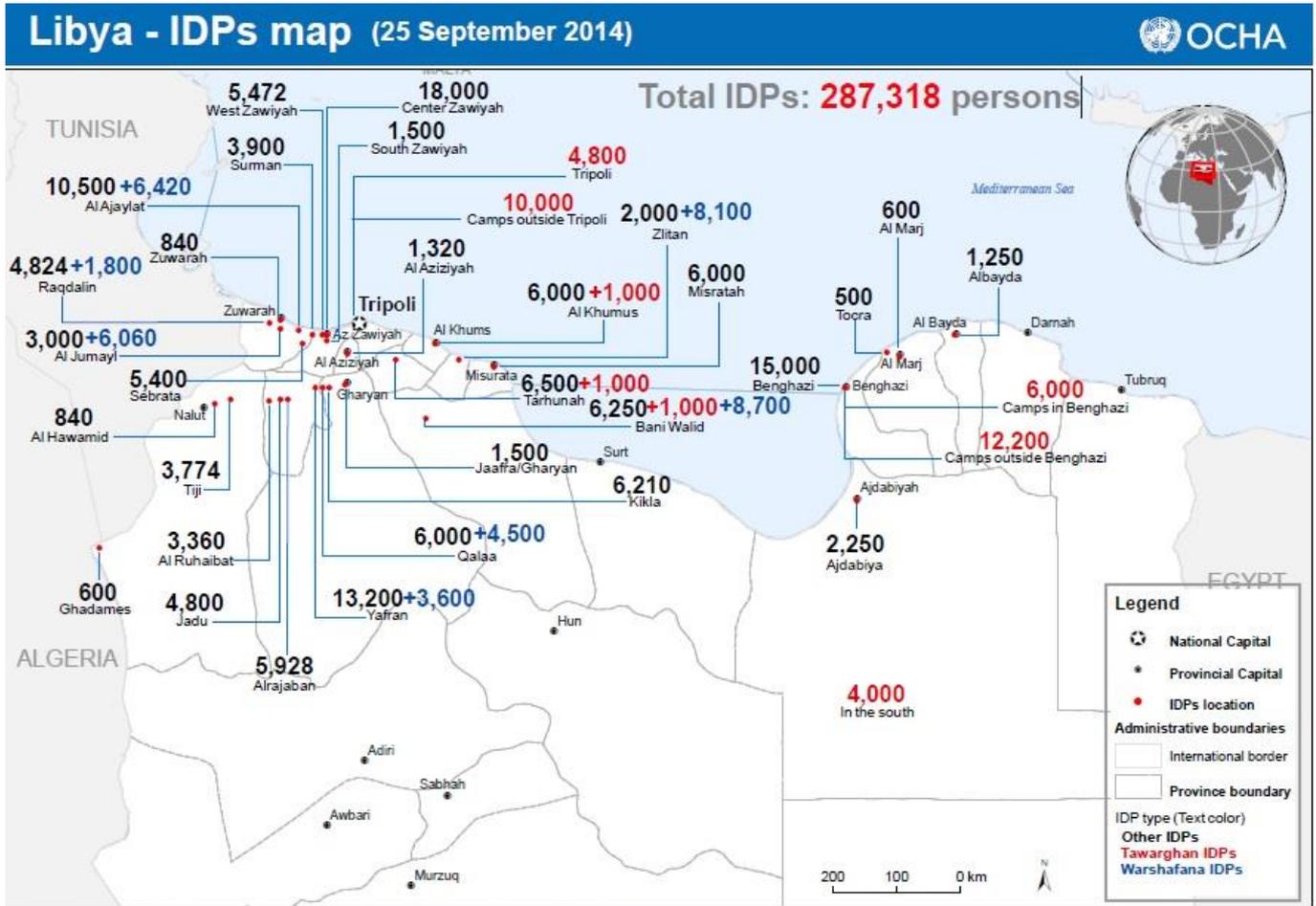
On 7 August, a delegation from UNSMIL, led by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/Resident Coordinator, travelled to Tripoli for consultations with the Libyan parties to end the violence in the country and assess humanitarian needs. The delegation met with a wide range of political and military actors over 12 days. While all engaged constructively with proposals for a ceasefire, it was clear that more work was needed to overcome mistrust between the parties to the conflict. These efforts continue.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW

The intense fighting caused a rapid deterioration of living conditions, including shortages in food, fuel, water and electricity, lack of cash liquidities, along with a rise in criminality. Significant damage and destruction was reported to public installations in Tripoli's southern and western suburbs, including the international airport, the main oil depot, roads and bridges. Numerous reports have surfaced of abductions, looting, burning of homes and other acts of revenge.

As of 25 August approximately 287,318 persons have been displaced within and around Tripoli as well as in the eastern region of the country. This includes 100,000 persons recently displaced from Warshafana¹ and some 7,000 Tawerghan IDPs have been re-displaced after leaving their camps in fear of shelling and possible abduction in Tripoli (Figure 1; Table 1). The total number of IDPs does not include the 50,000 IDPs previously displaced following the 2011 Revolution. In addition to IDPs, approximately 100,000 Libyan nationals have left the country, searching for safer living conditions. These figures are expected to rise further due to the sharp deterioration of security in Libya.

¹ This group has been identified as a target group for assistance by partners and is part of the overall beneficiary caseload. However information on this group is currently not available, partners will seek to address this information gap as part of this appeal and through further missions and assessments in Libya.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Creation date: 25 September 2014 Sources: FAO GAUL, ESRI, LandScan2008 Feedback: ochaavmu@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

NOTE: Warshafana IDPs currently not mapped, this will be done as soon as more information becomes available. See table on page 3 for currently available information on this group.

FIGURE 1: IDP location as of 25 August 2014

City/Town	No. of Families	No. of People	City/Town	No. of Families	No. of People
South Zawia	250	1,500	Alkhumus	1,000	6,000
West Zawia	912	5,472	Ragdalin	804	4,824
Surman	650	3,900	Yafran	2,200	13,200
Sebrata	900	5,400	Centre Zawai	3,000	18,000
Aiglat	1,750	10,500	Alrajaban	988	5,928
Jumayl	500	3,000	Tiji	629	3,774
Zawra	140	840	Tarhunah	1,083	6,500
Qalaa	1,000	6,000	Bani Walid	1,042	6,250
Jaafra/Gharyan	250	1,500	Misratah	1,000	6,000
Al Hawamied	140	840	Zlitan	333	2,000
Kakla	1,035	6,210	Ajdabiya	375	2,250
Gado	800	4,800	Benghazi	2,500	15,000
Aziziya	220	1,320	Tocra	83	500
Ghadames	100	600	Al Marj	100	600
Alrahibat	560	3,360	Al Bayda	208	1,250
Tripoli, Tawarghan	N/A	4,800	Camps in Benghazi, Tawarghan	N/A	6,000
Camps outside Tripoli, Tawarghan	N/A	10,000	Camps outside Benghazi, Tawarghan	N/A	12,200
Tarhouna, Bani Walid and AlKhoms, Tawarghan	N/A	3,000	In the South, Tawarghan	N/A	4,000
TABLE 1: SOURCE: HIGHER EMERGENCY COMMITTEE AND INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESENT SOCIEITY- LIBYA, AS OF 25 AUGUST 2014		Total: 24,552 Families*		Total: 187,318 People*+100,000 Newly Displaced from Warshafana* Grand Total: 287,318 persons	

***Warshafana: The breakdown in the number of the displaced from Warshafan continues to come in, below is informatin available so far:**

City/Town	No. of Families	No. of People	City/Town	No. of Families	No. of People
Jmaiel and Esah	1010	6,060	Reqdaleen	300	1,800
Bani Walid	1450	8,700	Zintan	1350	8,100
Yefren	600	3,600	El Qalaa	750	4,500
Ejeilat	1070	6,420			

Source: Higher Emergency Committee and International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Society - Libya.

IDPs in Western Libya

In Tripoli and other western cities, most displaced persons have moved in with relatives and host communities to calmer areas and neighboring cities. At the same time, the number of families unable to seek shelter with friends and relatives is reported to be increasing, with significant numbers seeking shelter in Janzour and Zawiya Forests, schools and other public buildings provided by local councils in Tripoli.

Vulnerable groups face heightened challenges and protection risk. As many as 4,800 Tawerghan IDPs reportedly left their displacement camps in Tripoli because of the shelling and fear of abduction. Most local communities have

been reluctant to provide accommodation to Tawerghans for fear of retaliation by armed groups or out of the belief that Tawerghan IDPs are unlikely to return to their places where they normally reside in the near future, unlike other displaced Libyans. As a result, there is a growing concern that Tawerghan IDPs may lack shelter or other essential items and services.

A shortage of basic food commodities in Tripoli has been reported by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) as a result of looting of major food stores and warehouses. IOM has reported that food prices are increasing dramatically.

The security situation in Tripoli is serious and has intensified in a precursor to possible deepened humanitarian crises in the near future. Most of the roads allowing Libyans to reach Zawia and the Tunisian border crossing point at Ras Jedir are still blocked with sand dunes and empty containers serving as barriers.

IDPs in Eastern Libya

In Benghazi and other Eastern cities, the humanitarian crisis started since May 2014, and is even deeper as access to the city is severely restricted due to security situation. The Benghazi Local Council has so far registered some 34,000 people (5,600 families) in need of food and NFIs. However, the number of displaced families and humanitarian needs are expected to increase significantly since the Local Council has stopped registering new IDPs. In addition to the newly displaced families, the Local Council has also requested that Tawerghan IDPs, many of whom have been re-displaced by the fighting in Benghazi, are in need of food and non-food items.

Approximately 540 people (90 families) are hosted in Benghazi schools and are most in need. Schools may open soon and the group is in need of emergency shelter, food and NFIs, such as blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits. The Local Council has also noted a need for psychosocial support and activities for the children.

Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Migrants

In Libya, 36,984 refugees and asylum seekers are registered with UNHCR ; of whom, 18,710 are Syrian nationals. Increasing numbers of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants attempted to reach Europe from Libya by sea. During the period from January to August 2014, over 112,000 persons arrived in Italy, of which an estimated 100,500 persons departed from Libya (source: UNHCR). Nearly 8,600 of these migrants were unaccompanied migrant children (IOM office Italy, 24 August 2014). During the same period, over 2,000 persons are believed to have lost their lives in their attempts to reach Europe from Libya by sea in overcrowded and dilapidated boats. It has been estimated that around 95 percent of the irregular boat departures to Europe take place from Libya.

Government response to the presence of irregular migrants in the country has been one of arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention, in particular for sub-Saharan African refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants. Conditions in immigration detention centres are generally poor and have worsened as a result of recent fighting in all parts of the country.

The outbreak of violence also led to the departure of many migrant workers through land border exit points. IOM estimates there are over 200,000 migrant workers in Libya, of which 7,000 are vulnerable and in need of evacuation assistance, transit or border reception, health services and psychosocial support.

There are 18,710 Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR Libya and an additional 18,274 refugees and asylum-seekers from over 30 other countries of origin. Most reside in areas heavily damaged by the fighting, and have either been displaced or are unable to leave to a safer area because of ongoing clashes and fears of generalized violence.

Algeria has re-opened the Debdeb border crossing with Libya - which was closed since last May, in order to assist in the exodus of Egyptians from Libya, enabling them to return to Egypt via Algeria's southeastern Amenas Airport.

With the increase in the number of irregular boat departures from Libya to Europe and the increased number of refugees and asylum-seekers taking this route, it is difficult to establish the exact number of registered refugees and asylum-seekers who are still residing in Libya as new refugees and asylum-seekers continue to travel to Libya with hopes of reaching Europe by boat. Whilst it cannot be accurately estimated how many refugees and asylum seekers have departed and arrived, the assumption is that some 36% of the registered population (or approximately 13,300) remain in the country.

Although the national authorities of the most targeted neighboring countries – Egypt and Tunis - have adopted measures to limit the influx of displaced and migrants escaping the fights on Libyan territory, the border crossing points between the countries remained open and security measures have been put in place to ensure a de-escalation of tensions at the border area.

With full consideration to the above mentioned, a UN Inter-Agency fact-finding mission to Zuwara was organized on 17th August with the participation of UN humanitarian agencies and IOM - who operated in Libya prior to the 14th July evacuation- , in order to collect concrete and reliable information, assess emergency needs and prepare for a coordinated and efficient humanitarian response. However, the lack of access around the current security and political situation has limited the ability of humanitarian partners to fully assess the scope of the humanitarian crisis.

Nonetheless, the rapid increase of displacement within a short period has led aid agencies to anticipate that an unstable situation and sustained conflict will continue up to the end of 2014.

ACCESS AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

The volatile security situation in Libya and inaccessibility to Tripoli's Airport area, with roads from Tripoli to the border remaining unsafe and dangerous, in addition to the ad hoc border closures with Libya as well as the Government of Tunisia's reluctance to allow the crossing of undocumented individuals into Tunisia has hindered the movement of migrants and other persons who are extremely vulnerable and in need of assistance. The Government of Egypt has also applied these same rules deterring migrants from crossing into Egypt from the Eastern part of Libya.

The security issue is already affecting humanitarian response. For instance, the staff of the Libyan Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) is working from home; they have reported theft of equipment, including biometric identification and management systems, from the Department. Thus, the difficulty in monitoring the situation of migrants in reception centers in the country is further exacerbated, with many facing shortages of cooking gas, water, food and hygiene kits. The security situation poses logistical difficulties affecting the provision of fuel, drinking water and sanitation services in all sectors including education and health.

Moreover, the ongoing fighting in Tripoli is expected to result in a large contamination by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and un-exploded Ordnances (UXOs), posing a threat to life of civilians currently inhabiting the conflict zones or returns when security situation will allow. Reports received from UNMAS liaison officers in Tripoli confirmed the use of certain types of arms and ammunitions that will have an impact on the civilian life both during and after the conflict. The scope of the damages to civilian properties and the spread of ERW is yet to be quantified through field surveys. Field visits and direct interaction with Libyan counterparts are critical in order to set priorities and establish a mechanism for a possible response.

CURRENT RESPONSE

Protection of civilians displaced and affected by the ongoing violence has been identified as one of the top priorities for humanitarian agencies responding to Libya's crisis. Despite obstacles posed by the lack of access and the security situation, some sectors have been able to initiate humanitarian activities to provide assistance to people in need. These sectors are:

Protection - Led by UNHCR

With regards to refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR leads the entire cycle of a refugee response, including inter-agency contingency planning, response, resource mobilization and finding durable solutions, as per UNHCR-OCHA note on mixed situations- coordination in practice. UNHCR has five emergency hotline services for refugees and asylum-seekers who are affected by the security conditions in Tripoli and Benghazi and provide advice and counseling to those in need. Through partner agencies, such as IMC, 48 monitoring visits were conducted in various immigration detention centres. The visits ensured the continued provision of NFIs and health services for persons without freedom of movement. In Benghazi, UNHCR's partner agency continued providing financial and medical assistance to UNHCR's people of concern throughout the fighting period.

UNHCR initiated the Libya Protection Working Group (PWG) for UN agencies and NGOs working temporarily in Tunis (IOM, UNICEF, Taher Al-Zawi, International Medical Corps, ICRC, Danish Refugee Council, and WFP). The PWG aims at coordinating protection activities and responses to the humanitarian need inside Libya. As a first action, UNHCR and implementing partner, International Medical Corps (IMC), dispatched the first humanitarian convoy into western Libya to assist some 12,000 displaced people in the town of Zawiya on 17 – 18 August. The convoy carried relief items such as medicine, blankets, sleeping mats and diapers and the aid was distributed through a local implementing partner, Taher Al-Zawi.

UNHCR and partner agencies have also provided core relief items, hygiene kits and medical supplies to evacuees who have been affected by the fighting in Tripoli through its partner agency, the IMC and local Libyan NGOs. Four hundred boxes of essential medicines and 15 boxes of emergency medical supplies were distributed to hospitals in Tripoli receiving persons injured in the conflict. UNHCR also provided blankets and hygiene kits to Mitiga hospital, intended for injured people, including a group of unaccompanied minors.

UNHCR and WFP, along with IMC and Taher Al-Zawi, delivered a seven-truck food and NFI convoy into Libya to assist some 6,670 people (1,334 families) on 19 September. UNHCR also continued to coordinate with the Libyan Coast Guard and partner agencies to provide medical assistance to persons rescued at sea and provision of body bags for bodies recovered.

Regarding ERW, two UNMAS staff members has been present in Tripoli since 26 August. These staff have been conducting assessments on the ERW contamination in various areas/neighborhoods including Palm City compound and OEA village. Contamination is assessed from very light to heavy, specifically in areas where serious skirmishes took place, such as Tripoli international airport area and Janzour areas. In addition, UNMAS has been supporting LibMAC with disposal and removal of UXOs through setting priorities, given the limited assets, and ensuring that disposal and removal is completed in a safe manner. UNMAS and the LibMAC have been able to set up 4 hotline numbers to enable the public to report UXOs. To date, more than 500 calls were registered at the LibMAC and as a result, more than 300 UXO have been safely removed or disposed.

The Danish Demining Group (DDG), the mine action wing of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), has been supporting a Libyan Demining NGO called Free Field Foundation (3F) in conducting clearance tasks around Tripoli, through training and capacity building. Currently, DDG and 3F have been implementing a GIZ funded Clearance project 60 km southeast of Tripoli.

IOM is currently conducting the evacuation of stranded migrants. Embassies, including Pakistan, Yemen, Sudan, Nigeria, Togo, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and others, continue to request assistance from IOM to evacuate their nationals out of Libya, either through Tunisia or through Egypt. To date IOM has evacuated over 160 migrants to their country of origin, while over 2,500 migrants are awaiting processing.

In coordination with LRC, land transportation from Libya to the Tunisian and the Egyptian borders is being arranged, following requests received from migrants' embassies or directly from governments. IOM Tunisia liaises with the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the entry visas, similar procedures being also in place with Egypt. Once migrants are ready to travel, LRC escorts them by land to the border where IOM staff assists with the cross border movements (from Zarzis) as well as accommodation and meals in Tunisia. Migrants are permitted to remain in Tunisia for 72 hours. Medical screening and fitness-checks to travel are conducted and assistance with all airport and departure procedures and formalities is provided.

The IOM has been assisting vulnerable migrants who were abused and detained, to return to their countries of origin. IOM's medical team has been offering pre-departure medical screening in both Tunisia and Cairo, including psychosocial support for the most vulnerable cases, particularly victims of trafficking and Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs). IOM national staff continues to operate from inside the country in coordination with the Regional Office in Egypt, as well as the IOM Office in Tunis, which has also been working closely with the government to assist in cross border movements in addition to migrants rescued at sea, offering psychosocial support, NFIs and transportation to their country of origin.

Food Security - Led by WFP

WFP is providing food assistance to 50,000 IDPs inside Libya as an initial response. As a first tranche of intervention, WFP has sent a joint convoy with UNHCR to provide wheat flour, couscous, chickpeas, salt, vegetable oil, tomato paste and pasta to some 6,000 people in the most affected areas in western Libya including the towns of Gharyan, Tarhuna, Zintan, which were identified as hosting the most vulnerable. The convoy went into Libya, from Tunisia on 19 September and the distribution is currently taking place.

At the same time, WFP is looking closely at the food insecurity situation in Libya, making arrangements to continue assistance to the most vulnerable in western and eastern Libya, as access permits, to assist up to 200,000 people.

In parallel, and as per request from the Government of Egypt, WFP is preparing an Emergency Operation (EMOP) to support 120,000 vulnerable Egyptian returnees.

In addition, IOM is providing support to migrants who are stranded in Libya due to the conflict.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications- Led by WFP

Should the operations in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt increase in scope and magnitude, logistics support and coordination would be paramount to ensure a proper humanitarian response. In this regard, the Logistics and

Emergency Telecommunication global clusters are monitoring the situation and assessing the needs and will be ready to be activated in Libya should the situation necessitate this.

Health - Led by WHO

WHO has been working closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to establish a health coordination network covering the country. This network consists of hubs in the four major cities: Tripoli, Benghazi, Misurata and Sabha. Under each hub there are sub-hubs, each represented by a focal person nominated by the MoH. The main goal of this network is to assess the health situation in the country, determine needs and to provide support under the guidance of WHO whenever needed. In addition, WHO provided Zwara hospital with 500 body bags and guidelines for the management of dead bodies in outbreaks, such as Ebola. Despite that no cases have been reported yet, Ebola poses threat to Libya due to the high influx of illegal migrants passing through en route to Europe, it is also considered as the high public concern in light of the deterioration in the health system as an impact of the prevailing security situation. Recently the National Center for Disease control (NCDC), in collaboration with concerned INGOs, has been conducting awareness campaigns in several cities, especially those nearer the borders and located on the coastal road, namely Zawara, Sobrata and Garabuli to the west and Ajdabya to the east.

FACTORS CONSTRAINING RESPONSE

In the light of the current situation, the response is confronted with a number of crucial gaps and challenges. The main challenge for the implementation of the response plan is access and security and the capacity of local partners and authorities to implement it. Communication gaps among different actors also impede adequate information flow. The fact that UN agencies are also working remotely also impacts their capacity to respond.

The situation on the borders with Tunisia and Egypt remains very volatile and warrants continuous monitoring from the humanitarian actors. The Tunisian government limited entry only to migrants with transit documents. Moreover, the Libyan border with Egypt remains closed to all except the Egyptians and Libyans returning to their home country.

Due to access restrictions and the constraints of conducting proper assessments, information on the number of displaced population is based on indirect sources, mainly the LRC, the local councils and the High Level Emergency Response Coalition (a conglomerate of national NGOs operational in Libya).

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

Inadequate response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis will contribute to worsening the humanitarian situation. This may result in increased insecurity and instability in Libya and neighbouring countries. It will, ultimately, affect the country's socioeconomic progress.

Should the security situation further deteriorate and assistance within the country is not provided, an increased influx of refugees and migrants to neighboring countries is highly likely. This could potentially harm the relationship among them, especially Tunisia and Egypt, in the fields of trade, labor and commercial exchange.

A high number of migrants from third world countries are increasingly attempting to leave Libya. More than 100,000 have already landed on the Italian coasts, of whom more than 80% departed from Libya.

According to the scarce information available and the recent assessment, food represents the key issue for the displaced. Inadequate access to food would result in a deterioration of nutritional status of the population, particularly children. Opting for harmful coping strategies such as reduced food intake or food quality, or depleting key resources, would negatively impact the population. Given its geographical position, a crossroad between Africa and Europe, sharing borders with six other nations, and lack of health services and inadequate sanitation services may exacerbate the risks such as an Ebola virus outbreak. Lack of response to the current crisis will increase the possibility of other outbreaks, especially polio and measles. A measles outbreak occurred in Benghazi in October 2013 and a vaccination campaign was conducted in May 2014 to contain it.

As displacement continues unabated; despite the lack of adequate assessments, WFP/UNCT estimate that the assistance will have to be extended to 200,000 people both in Tripoli and Benghazi throughout the end of the year. As fuel and electricity become increasingly scarce, ready-to-eat or quick cooking items will need to be included.

Lack of response will particularly impact children and youth. Approximately 53 percent of the population is under 24 years of age² with 31 percent between 0 and 14 years old³. If not addressed timely and effectively, the social and psychological effects of the conflict could potentially pose serious consequences for future social cohesion and the development of healthy children and youth.

COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE

Key humanitarian actors with programmes in Libya are working together to provide needed support to the population. These include UN agencies, IOM, International Development partners, including bilateral; INGOs/NGOs such as the IFRC, the Libyan Red Cross/Red Crescent Society, selected government partners and Civil Society Organizations.

The response on the ground is organized and carried out part of a inter-sector approach, Education (UNICEF), Food Security (WFP), Health (WHO), and Protection (UNHCR), with established coordination mechanisms chaired by the Coordination Section/RC Office. At the sub-regional level, an ad-hoc Libya Crisis Network has been established with the participation of UN agencies, IOM, LRC, and the Libyan NGOs Coalition, to manage potential humanitarian crises in Libya.

Coordination Mechanisms:

1. **Humanitarian Country Team (HCT):** the HCT forum, which was phased out in 2012, was reactivated on 28 August to coordinate international humanitarian response to the humanitarian situation in Libya. The forum is comprised of UN agencies, ICRC, IFRC and INGOs.
2. **Libya Crisis Network** an ad-hoc forum established following the UN Inter-Agency mission to Zuwarah: UN agencies, IOM, LRC, Libyan NGOs Coalition, and IDP Officer/PMO.
3. **Under the DSRSG/RC leadership**, the Libya UNCT has been in constant coordination and consultation with the UNCT in Tunis to discuss humanitarian response in Libya and its implications on the neighbouring countries.
4. **National Crisis Cells** comprised of Local Councils, Libyan NGOs and LRC have been established in the different neighbourhoods across Tripoli to respond to immediate humanitarian needs.
5. **OCHA Regional Office in Cairo** has been supporting the humanitarian coordination efforts; a Humanitarian Affairs Officer has been embedded in the Coordination Section/UNSMIL to support the UNCT, international and national partners in the coordination of humanitarian response. OCHA will:
 - a) Monitor the response plan through 3W tool;
 - b) Follow up inter-sectorial meetings;
 - c) Facilitate general coordination with local and international NGOs;
 - d) Provide technical training for local NGOs;
 - e) Follow up the development of situation report and share the reports with NY and Geneva;
 - f) Facilitate inter-agency assessment missions;
 - g) Connect international NGOs with local and UN agencies;
 - h) Update information management support to RC office;
 - i) Monitor the implementation of Libya Humanitarian appeal.

² Government of Libya, Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Census Bureau, Statistics Book 2009

³ UNSD World Statistics Pocketbook 2013

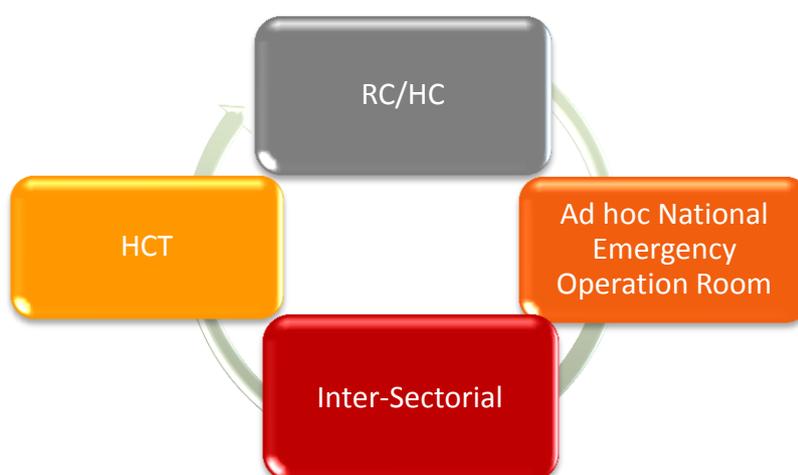
UN Agencies have developed the coordination mechanisms in consultation with LRC and other humanitarian partners to provide alternative implementation modalities to strengthen the capacity to deliver and facilitate access given the current security situation. Therefore, the aforementioned coordination mechanisms will:

- Monitor the humanitarian situation closely in collaboration with local partners and international partners;
- Coordinate interagency assessment mission to the Libya/Tunisia borders and to Libya;
- Communicate with local partners, NGOs, LRC and local councils to assess the emerging needs in the areas affected by the conflict;
- Facilitate HCT meetings and sectoral coordination among the UNCT and other humanitarian partners;
- In cooperation with OCHA ROMENA prepare to launch Libya Humanitarian Appeal;
- Maintain contacts with Donors;
- Provide regular update on the humanitarian situation to international partners.

Partners

National partners	International partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) Local Councils NGOs Crisis Cells Multakana Psychosocial Centre NGOs of the Psychosocial Network Libyan Mine Action Committee (LibMAC) IDP office – Prime Minister’s Office Taher Al Zawi Charitable Foundation Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Ministry of Education (MoE) Ministry of Health (MoH) Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Culture (MoC) Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) Ministry of Interior National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Medical Council (IMC) Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Cooperative C Siveuppo (CESVI) Handicap international Mine Action Group (MAG) Federation Swiss Demining (FSD) Danish Demining Group (DDC) Selected Embassies

Coordination Mechanisms



STRATEGIC GOALS

To respond effectively to the humanitarian crisis and provide emergency relief to the affected population

Considering the potential threat to the livelihood of the Libyan population in general and the vulnerable groups in particular, the UNCT revised its Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Libya in June 2014, including resource requirements to ensure an adequate humanitarian response, in the event that humanitarian operations are scaled up.

Since the outbreak of the conflict, humanitarian response has been provided by the LRC, local councils and Libyan NGOs. The Libyan Government has not provided financial or in-kind support to the affected population.

In response to the humanitarian situation as a result of the conflict in Tripoli and Benghazi, the UN humanitarian country team, in partnership with other national and international partners, started providing relief assistance, including food and non-food items, to vulnerable groups affected by the conflict. Separately, steps were also taken to repatriate thousands of stranded migrants to their countries of origin. Given the scale of the humanitarian situation, the UN humanitarian country team is taking steps to mobilise additional resources to cover the high demand for relief support.

The Humanitarian Appeal objectives will ensure that humanitarian support is well coordinated at all levels with local authorities of Libya, Tunisia and Egypt, and with high involvement of local and international partners in implementing the projects. The strategic objective will drive the response activities conducted by UN agencies and partners in a complementary and unified approach within the established coordination mechanism.

The Appeal covers the requirements for the assistance to be delivered by UN humanitarian agencies to the internally displaced persons and migrants, vulnerable groups in need and affected communities in the Libyan national territory, starting mid–September 2014.

To translate into actions the provisions of the Appeal, humanitarian action plans are being developed by the agencies comprising monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, to ensure structural accountability and regular feedback to donors. The Action Plans articulate the responses required to address, directly or through national implementing partners, the humanitarian aspects of the Libyan crisis. Estimated budget and proposed implementation modalities are defined for each activity. The Plans also identify implementation partners and assessment methodologies, taking into account agreed division of labor and the established coordination mechanisms.

Capacity development for national implementing partners supporting activities proposed by humanitarian agencies is included. The Action Plans also integrate the contingency measures to be applied when lack of access occurs, particularly in the situations when security conditions hamper the delivery of assistance to those in need.

Humanitarian Appeal Strategic Objectives:

SO1

Provide IDPs and conflict-affected population with life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance in the form of health in emergencies, food assistance, non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits, and mine action activities, based on the needs identified on the ground.

SO2

Ensure access to education for children from IDP families and provide psychosocial support to displaced persons and conflict-affected populations in close cooperation with local and international NGOs.

SO3

Ensure that migrants and vulnerable persons, who are in need of evacuation, receive the full range of humanitarian relief and support needed for onward transportation to country of origin, including post-arrival and family reunification assistance.

PRELIMINARY INTER-SECTORIAL PLANS



Food Security

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**\$15 million
Funding
requirement**

WFP and partners have initiated a response that supports around 50,000 IDPs (10,000 families). A first convoy arrived to Libya with The 74 Mt of family food rations and they are currently being distributed to about 7,000 IDPs. WFP will gradually increase the number of beneficiaries to up to 200,000 people affected by the conflict across Libya. As assessments take place and more information becomes available, WFP will adjust these plans accordingly.

WFP will provide monthly family rations consisting of pasta, chickpeas, vegetable oil, and sugar from October 2014 to March 2015. The procurement of the commodities will be done within the region (in particular in Tunisia and Egypt) and internationally. The commodities will be initially transported by road into Libya from Tunisia and Egypt. As the situation evolves, other options such as using the Libyan ports will be continuously explored.

WFP has started its operations in coordination with UNHCR and working with a local NGO (Taher al Zawia) in the West of the country and is exploring the possibility to cooperate with a number of other NGOs both in the West and East of Libya including the Libyan Red Crescent. In order to verify needs, beneficiary figures and monitor assistance, WFP is exploring different strategies such as in-country staffing, third party monitoring and assessment capacity and/or remote monitoring (using phones).

Moreover, IOM in partnership with LRC will provide meals for 7,000 stranded migrants in Libya and those transiting in Tunisia before final departure to country of origin.

The inter-sectorial objectives include:

1: To save lives and protect the livelihoods of individuals affected by the conflict in Libya, including, but not limited to, Internally Displaced pPeople (IDPs) by providing food assistance.



Health

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**\$ 5.8 million
Funding
requirement**

WHO will provide coordination of health inter-sectorial response, needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation. WHO will coordinate with MoH Crisis Committee, Medical Supplies Organization, and National Center for Diseases Control, ICRC and LRC. In addition, WHO will support injury and trauma care, including mental health care, ensure availability of essential drugs and medical supplies, and provide medical and trauma kits. Also, WHO will support MoH and local partners to implement outbreak control through the existing NCDC surveillance network and strengthen the routine disease reporting system. Health information gathering and needs will be identified and verified with health professionals in each location, while the service delivery will involve health care actors with previous expertise in similar setting (NGOs). In areas with challenging security access, local health care personnel will be prepared/guided to perform both information gathering and primary health service delivery via mobile clinics or fixed health posts where available. The operational decisions and implementation will be endorsed and facilitated by all involved parties in each location to ensure uninterrupted activities, ownership and future sustainability.

IOM will provide travel health assistance for an estimated 7,000 migrant departing from Libya, bound for neighboring countries or countries of destination. Travel health assistance will include pre-departure fitness-to-travel checks, facilitated health referrals to nearby hospitals and provision of medical escorts when necessary. In addition, IOM will provide psychosocial support to 2,000 identified IDP populations and migrants.

The inter-sectorial objectives include:

- 1: Support access to comprehensive primary health care services in Libya and support the health system by filling gaps in the supply chain for security compromised areas and location with high influx of IDPs (Total of 420,000 IDPs: 360,000 since the new conflict and 60,000 from the old one);
- 2: Strengthen and ensure availability of essential drugs and medical supplies and support the NCDC to manage the communicable diseases and outbreaks and ensure the provision of mental health and psycho-social support according to internationally agreed guidelines (Inter-agency Standing Committee);
- 3: Provide travel health assistance and facilitate health referrals to and from secondary health care facilities where needed.

**Early recovery: rehabilitation of roads, shelters and community facilities****Contact Information:**

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**\$ 4 million
Funding
requirement**

To assist the damage inflicted by the recent conflict, UNDP will initiate rehabilitation of basic infrastructures for the benefit of local communities, in support of the early recovery and livelihood in the vicinities of Tripoli.

Roads rehabilitation will include electrification using solar energy; shelters rehabilitation and community facilities repair are the key components of the social infrastructure that UNDP will address as a quick response. UNDP in a quick, rapid needs assessment mission and in cooperation with the local elected councils in Tripoli will identify the facilities damaged in Tripoli as a result of the conflict.

With resilience in scope of local communities, UNDP will support communities to rehabilitate the damaged shelters, community facilities and roads in the affected areas in Tripoli. UNDP will coordinate with other UN agencies to identify the damaged community facilities that need immediate and quick infrastructure rehabilitation.

The inter-sectorial objectives include:

- 1: Provide direct support to affected areas through provision of decent shelter and support the rehabilitation of road and community facilities.

**Protection****Contact Information**

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**\$9.5 million
Funding
requirement**

UNHCR identified two population components of concern in need of protection: a) refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants and b) internally displaced persons who within this subset consist of re-displaced Tawerghan IDPs. Protection needs vary and should be tailored as such. With concerns to refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR leads the entire cycle of a refugee response. UNHCR is currently facilitating the Protection Working Group (PWG) with humanitarian agencies, such as IOM, UNICEF, International Medical Corps, ICRC, Danish Refugee Council, and WFP to coordinate assistance and response.

For the recent conflict-induced IDPs, UNHCR and partners within the Protection Sector would conduct an assessment to better understand their needs and the total number of displaced. UNHCR, in coordination with local partners, would ensure the delivery of NFIs and collaborate with medical agencies, such as IMC and WHO, in the provision of medicine and medical supplies including establishing mobile health centres to respond to their needs.

UNHCR anticipates assistance for three population planning groups estimated at 85,000 persons, as follows: 13,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Tripoli and Benghazi; 65,000 vulnerable IDPs (10,000 families) in western and eastern regions of Libya (this is calculated using total numbers of IDPs divided by 50% as an estimation of those in need); and 7,000 Tawerghan re-displaced IDPs in western and eastern regions of Libya (based on numbers from IDP camp managers).

In the case of stranded migrants in Libya, IOM will provide land, sea and air transport assistance to 7,000 migrants. Services will include the provision of consular services. Activities will cover ground/sea transportation from Libya to neighbouring countries, airline/charter bookings, and transit and arrival assistance at the country of final destination. IOM will provide registration and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Libya and Tunisia to effectively control and manage their respective land borders using a humanitarian approach. Better-equipped border crossing points and building the capacity of staff at these border posts will facilitate the proposed humanitarian assistance program. In addition border officials will be trained to better identify and profile a variety of criminal activities at the border, including activities linked to human trafficking,

IOM will further mainstream procedures to counter-trafficking and protect vulnerable migrants across the response. Rapid trafficking vulnerability screening of all women, children, and detained migrants will target 50% of all evacuated Third Country Nationals. Reintegration assistance will be ensured to approximately 1,000 of the most vulnerable migrant cases evacuated from Libya such as trafficked persons, unaccompanied minors and medical cases. IOM will provide technical assistance to the Government of Libya and Tunisia on counter-trafficking as required.

The Arms and Ammunition Advisory Section (AAAS)/United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), in coordination with the Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC) and other implementing partners, will implement humanitarian response projects to mark, clear and dispose of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in the form of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Ordnance (AXO) from residential neighbourhoods in Tripoli and public spaces such as the airport. MAG, in coordination with the LibMAC, will deploy two fully trained and equipped BAC teams in Tripoli.

Recognizing that the temporary relocation of international staff and the suspension of core activities have hampered many asylum-seekers from being able to register with the Office, UNHCR will consider a different modality such as collaborating with local partners, like Taher Al-Zawi in the western region, to conduct a quick assessment of needs and the number of persons of concern in need of registration and assistance. Currently, UNHCR has active emergency hotlines where national staff is logging calls of people requesting registration and seeking asylum. This listing can be shared with an implementing partner to conduct home visit assessments.

To support and promote the psychosocial well-being of children affected by the conflict, the capacity of care givers will be enhanced to support them in mitigating the negative effects of these experiences and how to prevent further harm. UNICEF will implement activities aimed at providing and strengthening of psychosocial support services for children and their caregivers. Community based psycho-social support and life skills interventions for protection of children up to 18 years of age will be implemented in cooperation with key national partners to an estimated 2,000 individuals, through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).

Many locations continue to be heavily contaminated by landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW). UNICEF will implement mine risk awareness activities through Libya based partners supported by external technical experts.

Within the protection activities, UNESCO seeks to ensure that local culture is mainstreamed into response policies and plans, as a tool to foster societal cohesion and inclusiveness, overcoming trauma and re-establishing a sense of normalcy and self-confidence, especially for IDP's children and youth. As culture plays a fundamental role in the social fabric of communities, culturally-based initiatives integrated in the humanitarian response can significantly contribute to promoting dialogue and building community resilience.

The inter-sectorial objectives include:

- 1:** Ensure close monitoring of the protection situation in Tripoli and Benghazi, and as security allows, through rapid needs assessment, to better understand the main protection concerns;
- 2:** Establish adequate prevention and response mechanism for people with special needs, including children, survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence, women and children headed households, the elderly, people with disabilities and other people in similar situations;
- 3:** Establish coordination mechanisms for all protection activities, with inclusion of national ministries, departments and international/local NGOs;
- 4:** Ensure timely and adequate provision of core relief items, non-food items, and medical assistance as needed;
- 5:** Provide a holistic culturally-sensitive approach in order to address gaps and needs and enhance humanitarian assistance and the migration aspects of the crisis;
- 6:** Establish a rapid screening and referral mechanism to identify the most vulnerable cases, including trafficked persons and unaccompanied minors and ensure tailored assistance;

7: Increase safety and security of local populations in Tripoli by reducing the presence of unexploded and abandoned explosive ordnance (UXO/AXO) through the provision of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and BAC, and delivery of Risk Awareness (RA), including risk education, public information and advocacy in Tripoli and neighbouring cities;

8: Reduce mortality and casualties among affected populations in Tripoli by increasing knowledge on the dangers of Explosive Remnants of War and carrying out emergency clearance of explosive remnants from affected areas and communities.

9: Development, provision and strengthening of community based psychosocial support services for children and their caregivers through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and awareness creation for protection of child rights

10: Capacity development of families, community support groups in psycho-social support



Education

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**\$0.95 million
Funding
requirement**

The 2014 escalation of the conflict in mid-2014 has intensified the risks to children and adolescents' personal safety confining them indoors, thus reducing opportunities for social, collective activities. This situation further exacerbates the impact on their emotional and psychosocial wellbeing.

To meet the objective of ensuring access to education and psychosocial support for children and adolescents, UNICEF and collaborating partners will aim to address the immediate critical needs by supporting the normalization of school activities and promoting the necessary socialization process, particularly in the areas most affected by the current fighting, namely Tripoli and Benghazi. Humanitarian response activities to be implemented under the Education Sector include psychosocial support, life skills, mine risk education and peace education. These activities will be linked to ongoing interventions seeking to strengthen the education system and children's development through quality education, peace education, teacher development and early childhood development, with focus on the most vulnerable and displaced populations.

Priority groups identified include children from areas most affected by the conflict who have remained in their location; IDP children and their families; teachers, parents and other key stakeholders in education and other sectors, especially health and social affairs. Activities through the education system will be targeted to an estimated target population based on previous years' MoE/IDC administrative data (Table 2).

Table 2. Estimated target population based on previous years' MoE/IDC administrative data.

School based target groups	Benghazi	Tripoli	Total
Estimated # students in Public Basic Education	110,865	154,411	265,276
Estimated # of teachers in public basic education	10,205	16,756	26,961
Estimated # of basic education schools	201	253	454
Estimated # of students in public secondary schools	15,543 to 25,179	30,818 to 44,288	46,361 to 69,467
Estimated # of teachers in public secondary schools	1,783 to 2,701	4,013 to 5,466	5,796 to 8,167
Estimated # of public secondary schools	48 to 57	73 to 90	121 to 147

As a result of the ongoing conflict, many locations continue to be heavily contaminated by landmines, unexploded ordinance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Mine risk awareness activities will be implemented through Libya based partners supported by external technical experts. Under the Education sector, UNICEF and collaborating partners will implement school-based mine risk education activities. In addition, UNICEF will lead in community based mine risk awareness activities through the education and other sectors under this appeal.

Inter-sectorial objectives include:

- 1:** Ensure access to education by all children in conflict affected areas, including out of school children, for their continued educational development;
- 2:** Protect children from death and injuries by reducing the risks associated with mines, ERW and SALW in affected areas;
- 3:** Psychosocial support, life skills and coping mechanisms for healthy psychological, emotional and social behaviour and development of children in future peace building.