2019

HUMANITARIAN
RESPONSE PLAN

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019

NOV 2018

Photo: AU UN IST/Tobin Jones

LIBYA

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Provide and improve safe and dignified access to essential goods and critical public services in synergy with sustainable development assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Enhance protection and promote adherence to International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Refugee Law.
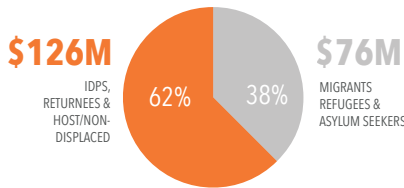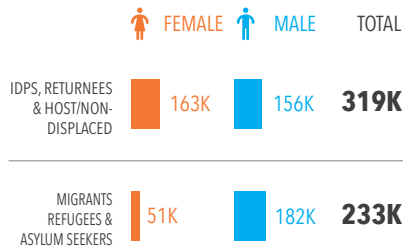
PEOPLE IN NEED

823K

PEOPLE TARGETED

552K

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$202M

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGETED BY POPULATION GROUP

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE IN NEED
IDPS	73K	97K
RETURNEES	116K	165K
HOST & NON-DISPLACED	130K	148K
REFUGEES	56K	125K
MIGRANTS	179K	288K

FUNDING REQUIREMENT BY LIBYAN AND NON-LIBYAN

$126M IDPS, RETURNEES & HOST/NON-DISPLACED — 62%

$76M MIGRANTS REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS — 38%

POPULATION TARGETED BY LIBYAN AND NON-LIBYAN

	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
IDPS, RETURNEES & HOST/NON-DISPLACED	163K	156K	**319K**
MIGRANTS REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS	51K	182K	**233K**

POPULATION TARGETED BY LIBYAN AND NON-LIBYAN

IDPs, Returnees & Host/non-displaced

Migrants refugees & Asylum seekers

Data source: DTM Libya round 21, August 2018, sectors

Aljfara, Tripoli, Zwara, Almargeb, Azzawya, Nalut, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Misrata, Sirt, Benghazi, Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Almarj, Derna, Tobruk, Ejdabia, Wadi Ashshati, Aljufrah, Sebha, Ghat, Ubari, Murzuq, Alkufra

NUMBER OF TARGETED POPULATION

150,000

50,000

3,000

FUNDING REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

PROTECTION	HEALTH	FOOD SECURITY	MULTI PURPOSE CASH	SHELTER & NFI	COMMON SERVICES	EDUCATION	WASH
NON-LIBYAN / LIBYAN							
$53.9M	$43.5M	$24.4M	$23.2M	$18.3M	$16.5M	$12.2M	$9.5M

STRATEGY

Planning scenario

The HRP is based on the assumption that political instability, security and economic challenges will continue, leading to a worsening of the humanitarian situation, and an increasing scale and severity of humanitarian needs as more families and individuals become more vulnerable, less resilient to the impacts of the crisis, and no longer able to ensure their basic safety, security and welfare.

Scope of the response

Humanitarian action in 2019 will aim to prevent loss of life and reduce suffering. This represents a significant focus of the programmatic scope of the response compared to 2018, which included some restoration of basic physical infrastructure, re-establishment of public services and livelihoods recovery. Humanitarian organisations will continue supporting durable solutions for refugees and migrants such as voluntary home return, resettlement, and family reunification outside the scope the 2019 HRP.

The response focuses on supporting some of the most vulnerable groups in Libya including people and families who face exposure to insecurity and conflict, people who are socio-economically disadvantaged, or foreign nationals who face discrimination and prejudice.

Integrated Response Approaches

Integrated responses are a key a feature of humanitarian action in Libya in 2019, with the objective of maximizing impact. To this end, the humanitarian community has committed to scale up integrated programming approaches and foster inter-sectoral complementarity across projects, as well as multi-sectoral interventions.

The HNO highlighted key areas of need that have guided inter-sectoral level response planning to ensure complementarity between projects. As a result, four integrated response approaches have been identified. These include responses in schools, health facilities, detention centres and support to IDPs and returnees.

The integrated response approaches are built around both key thematic areas of intervention (i.e. schools/education and health facilities), and geographical locations of people in need (i.e. detention centres and areas of displacement and return).

IN SCHOOLS   IN HEALTH FACILITIES   IN DETENTION CENTRES   DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RETURNEES

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus

In Libya respect for human rights is the key to moving forward towards stability. With stability there can be meaningful development. Although humanitarian action is not the solution to the Libya crisis, it helps lay a foundation for progress and is critical to support people in need of assistance during this tough time.

Centrality of protection

Protection is at the centre of the humanitarian response in 2019, with all humanitarian activities aiming to support people in need with full respect for the rights of the individual. All interventions will aim to promote and ensure the safety, dignity and rights of affected people, and reduce or mitigate exposure to additional risks, applying the do-no-harm principle and through conflict sensitive approaches.

Accountability to Affected Population

The humanitarian community is moving forward with a system-wide approach on AAP through an inter-agency feedback mechanism in order to hold the humanitarian partners accountable to the people they aims to serve.

Gender, age and diversity

The humanitarian community recognizes the diverse needs of the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, most vulnerable youth, persons with disabilities and elderly, and will tailor its humanitarian assistance accordingly.
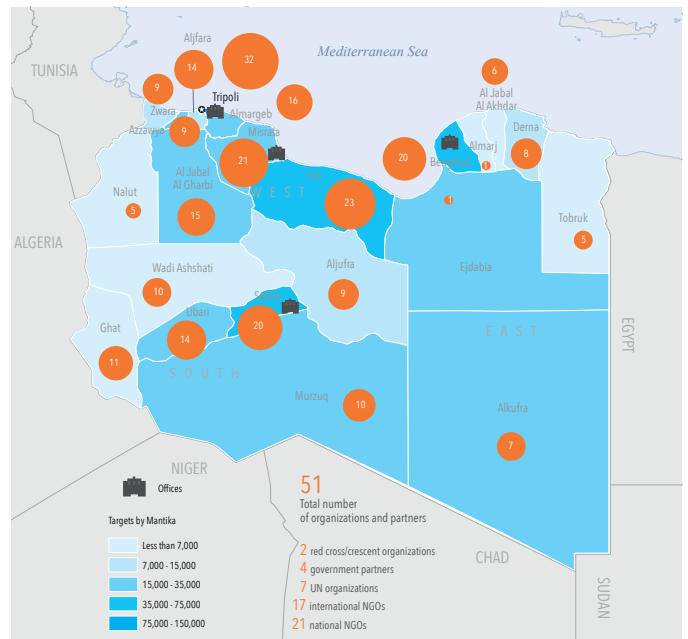
Response modalities

Delivery of humanitarian assistance will be undertaken through different modalities.

Public-service system support	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)	RRM/RRF	In-kind assistance
• Support to basic service institutions/providers • strengthening of emergency response capacity	• emergency one-off cash assistance • provision of cash assistance for up to six months	• frontline emergency response • intervene in hard-to-reach areas with urgent life-saving interventions • respond to urgent health needs	• Food • NFI • Shelter kit • Water trucking

OPERATIONAL

CAPACITY

In February 2018, the international community began to re-establish its presence in Libya. Full relocation of international staff to Libya will continue throughout 2019 to strengthen the response and deliver on the HRP strategic objectives.

HUMANITARIAN

ACCESS

Offices

Targets by Mantika
- Less than 7,000
- 7,000 - 15,000
- 15,000 - 35,000
- 35,000 - 75,000
- 75,000 - 150,000

51
Total number of organizations and partners

- 2 red cross/crescent organizations
- 4 government partners
- 7 UN organizations
- 17 international NGOs
- 21 national NGOs

The HCT will prioritize humanitarian access to enable the delivery of critically needed assistance to the most vulnerable people in areas under the control or influence of militia groups, building trust and acceptance as a measure to deliver effectively.

LIBYA HUMANITARIAN ACCESS MAP 2018

Limited access constraints
International and national humanitarian organizations can operate in these areas with a high level of confidence related to the security and safety of staff, and very limited impediments and operational risks.

Low access constraints
International and national humanitarian organizations can operate in these areas with confidence related to the staff safety and security, few serious impediments and low levels of operational risks.

Medium access constraints
International and national humanitarian organizations can operate in these areas with caution related to the staff safety and security. There are reports of serious impediments and increased operational risks in these areas.

High access constraints
International and national humanitarian organizations can operate in these areas with a high level of caution related to staff safety and security. There are frequent serious impediments and high operational risks in these areas. Access restrictions for international organizations are higher than national organizations.

Extremely high access constraints
International and national humanitarian organizations can operate in these areas with a very high level of caution related to staff safety and security. There are constant serious impediments and very high operational risks in these areas. Access restrictions for international organizations are much higher than for national organizations. Access for international organizations is sporadic and requires extensive security management.