

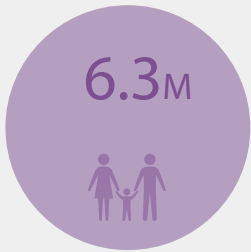


2015 LIBYA

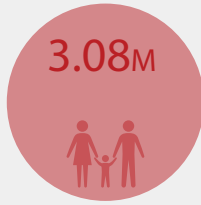
HUMANITARIAN
NEEDS OVERVIEW

SUMMARY

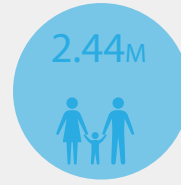
SEPTEMBER 2015



Total Population of Libya



Total People Affected by Crisis



Total People in need of Humanitarian Assistance

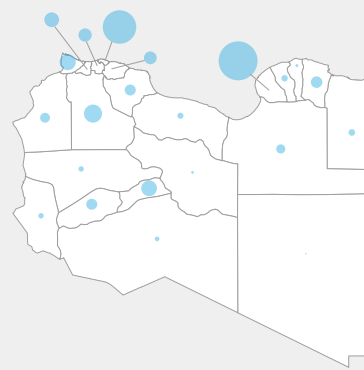
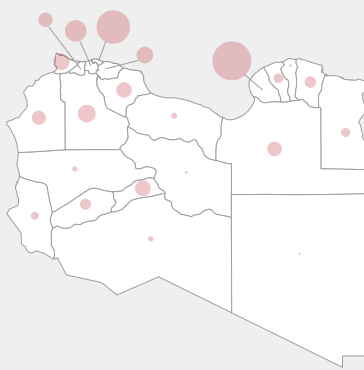
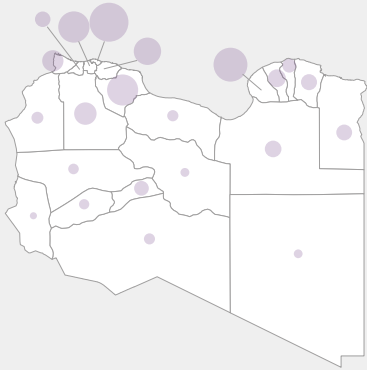


Women and Children in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

49% population of Libya

79% affected population

55% of Population in Need



(including 100,000 refugees and asylum seekers and 150,000 migrants)

(including 100,000 refugees and asylum seekers and 150,000 migrants)



2.44 Million

people in need of humanitarian assistance

79% of affected population



Conflict Affected Non-Displaced In Need

+



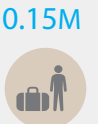
Internally Displaced People

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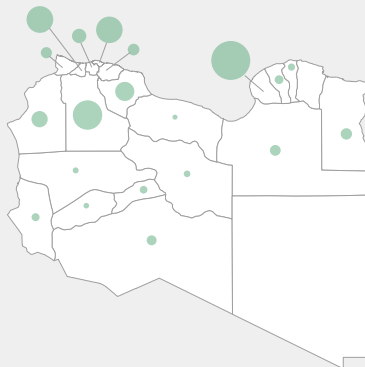
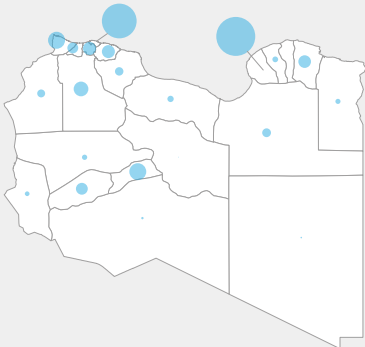


Refugees and Asylum Seekers

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Migrants



PRIORITY HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

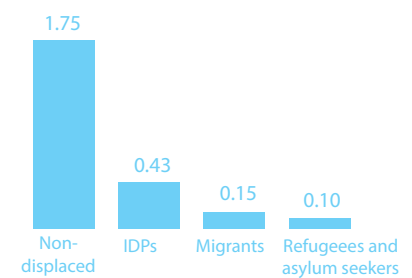
Armed conflict and political instability have impacted over 3 million people across Libya. An estimated 2.44 million people are in need of protection and some form of humanitarian assistance. This includes internally displaced persons (IDPs), the non-displaced conflict affected population and vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants. The crisis is predominantly urban centered with most of the fighting taking place in major cities such as Benghazi, Tripoli, Misrata, Sirte, Sabha and Darna.

The Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) is based on a number of needs assessments conducted in 2015, including the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), sector needs and gap analysis based on information from on-going humanitarian operations in Libya and available secondary sources. In areas where conflict and insecurity impeded access to affected people, there are some significant gaps in information in terms of the scale and scope of humanitarian needs. There are also information gaps for some of the sectors, especially where national information collection and reporting systems are weak, such as for protection. Despite these challenges, the HNO broadly summarises the priority humanitarian needs of all those affected across Libya.

1. Protection of civilians, including for refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants

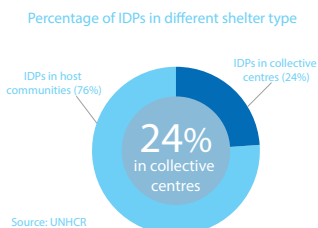
Widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including incidences of gender-based violence and violations of child rights, are being perpetrated by all parties to the conflict. With conflict concentrating in urban areas, the impact on civilians is particularly high. An estimated 2.44 million people are in need of some form of protection from violence, rights violations, explosive remnants of war, forced recruitment and other forms of abuse. This includes an estimated 250,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in Libya that are facing significant protection concerns, with their status making them particularly vulnerable to abuse, marginalisation and exploitation.

People in need of Protection services



Source: UNCT

2. Large-scale needs as a result of displacement

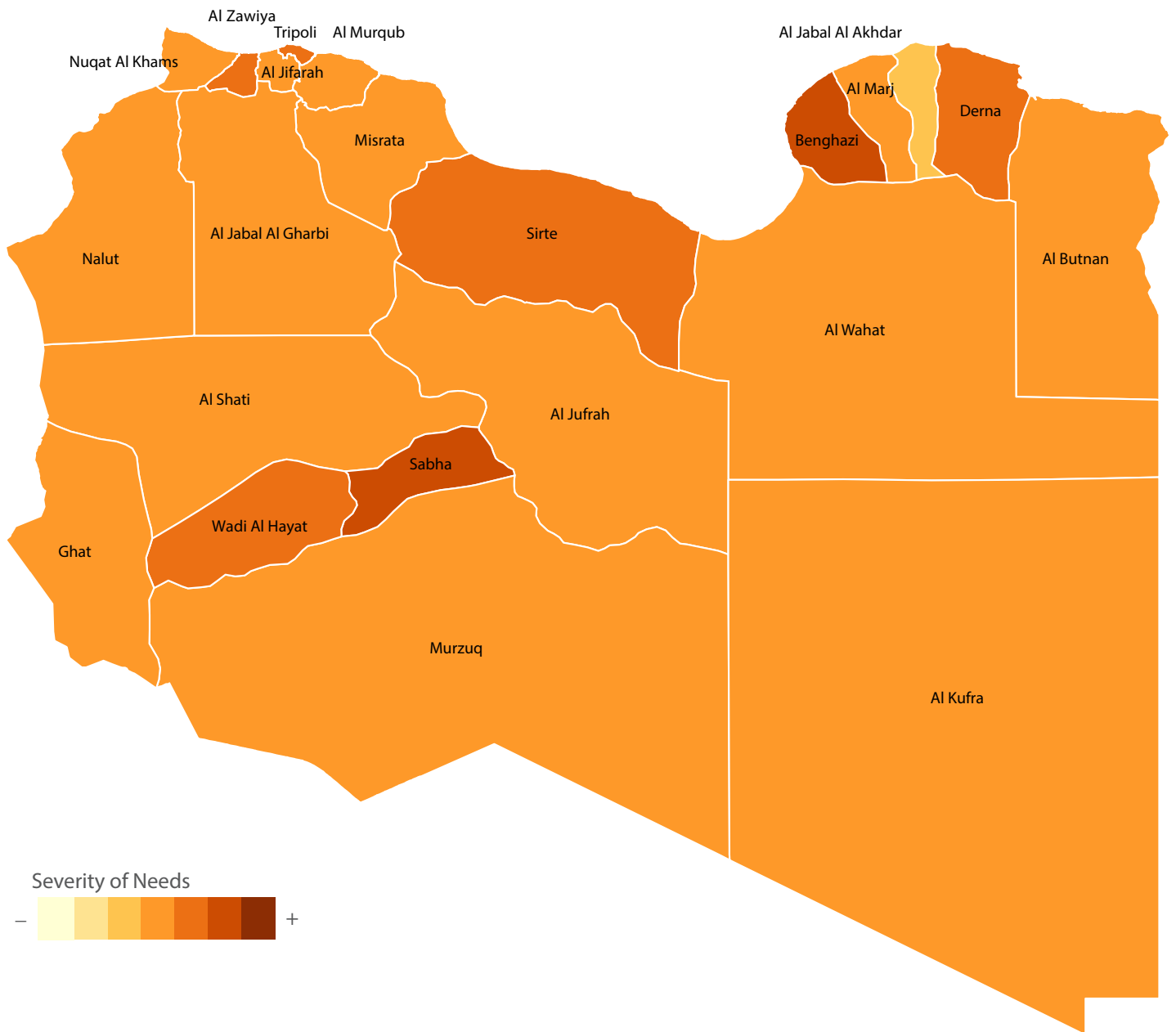


An estimated 435,000 people have fled their homes in search of safety and security due to armed conflict and escalating violence since mid-2014. Many of the displaced are living in urban centres within host communities, with just over 100,000 living in collective centres in the open or in makeshift buildings such as schools and empty warehouses.

3. Access to essential goods and services, particularly healthcare

The conflict has restricted access to basic goods and services, including food, healthcare, water and sanitation and education. The health care system has deteriorated to the point of collapse, leading to an increase in serious illness and disease. An estimated 1.9 million people in Libya require humanitarian aid to meet their basic health care needs.

SEVERITY OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED

PEOPLE IN NEED (JUNE 2015)	POPULATION (2015)*	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**	NON- DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NEED ***	TOTAL (DISPLACED & NON-DIS- PLACED)	% IN NEED OUT OF PROVINCE POPULATION	% TOTAL OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE
AL BUTNAN	178,224	10,000	9,838	19,838	11%	0.91%
AL JABAL AL AKHDAR	224,647	6,000	12,510	18,510	8%	0.85%
AL JABAL AL GHARBI	357,749	66,728	81,559	148,287	41%	6.78%
AL JIFARAH	695,308	15,905	64,784	80,689	12%	3.69%
AL JUFRRA	56,536	3,390	193	3,583	6%	0.16%
AL KUFRA	54,785	NO DATA	951	951	2%	0.04%
AL MARJ	137,977	4,000	0	4,000	3%	0.18%
AL MURQUB	532,678	10,480	63,789	74,269	14%	3.4%
AL WAHAT	197,112	9,000	29,221	38,221	19%	1.75%
NUQAT AL KHAMS	322,147	9,580	109,146	118,726	37%	5.43%
AL SHATI	79,898	2,760	10,392	13,152	16%	0.6%
AL ZAWIYA	171,196	55,135	44,382	99,517	58%	4.55%
BENHAZI	816,722	117,275	572,590	689,865	84%	31.56%
DERNA	182,263	NO DATA	60,353	60,353	33%	2.76%
GHAT	35,835	4,920	8,374	13,294	37%	0.61%
MISRATA	687,501	28,307	26,954	55,261	8%	2.53%
MURZUQ	87,340	7,700	2,167	9,867	11%	0.45%
NALUT	101,520	20,427	23,725	44,152	43%	2.02%
SABHA	154,107	4,550	108,042	112,592	73%	5.15%
SIRTE	89,566	1,950	15,040	16,990	19%	0.78%
TRIPOLI	1,078,323	54,351	455,485	509,836	47%	23.32%
WADI AL HAYAT	75,566	2,411	52,978	55,389	73%	2.53%
TOTAL	6,317,000	434,869	1,752,473	2,187,342	35%	100%

PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE (DISPLACED & NON-DISPLACED)	+	REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS	+	MIGRANTS
2,187,342		100,000		150,000
TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE				
2,437,342				
INCLUDING 1.35M WOMEN AND CHILDREN (55% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN NEED)				

Migrant estimates by IOM and Refugee estimates by UNHCR
 * Population data source: Worldpop data 2013 adjusted to UN data projection 2015.
 ** Figures estimated by Protection Working Group Libya
 *** Highest number of people in need out of all the sectors
 The source of conflict incident is ACLED database and the source of medical facilities status is WHO.

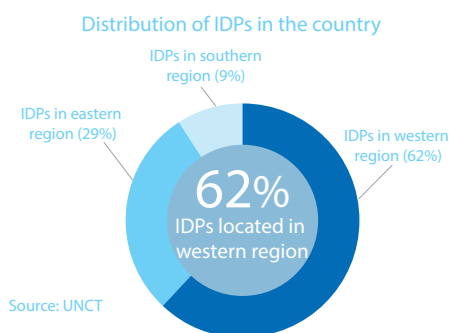
IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

A deteriorating protection environment

The conflict in Libya is characterized by serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Together with a lack of governance and rule of law, the protection environment has deteriorated sharply, with an increase in the incidences of abductions, targeted killings, robberies, trafficking, and endemic violence. Over 20,000 civilians were injured as a result of the conflict between July 2014 and May 2015 ¹, with the actual number likely to be higher due to under-reporting and escalations in fighting over the last three months. There are widespread cases of reported sexual violence ², with girls, women (including female IDPs), refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants the most affected. Over 980,000 children, comprising approximately 40 per cent of people in need, have been negatively impacted and are often the indirect victims of conflict, and directly affected as a result of human trafficking, forced recruitment, abduction and torture. Approximately 270,000 children are in need of psycho-social support in Tripoli and Benghazi alone.

Large-scale displacement

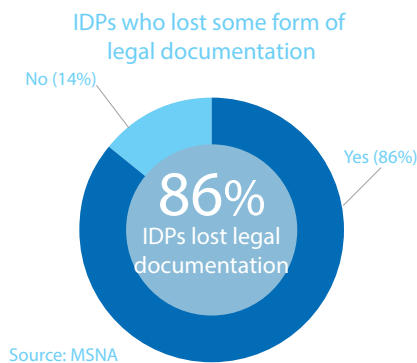
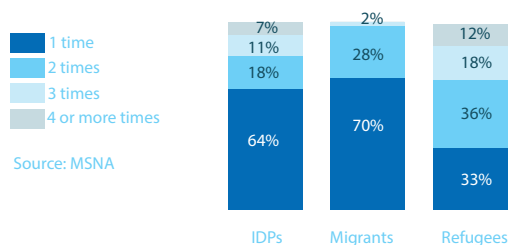
There are an estimated 435,000 IDPs in Libya, the vast majority of whom have been displaced since the conflict escalated in mid-2014. The majority of the displaced, an estimated 269,000 IDPs, are located in



the country's western region. Over 125,000 IDPs are in the east, with Benghazi hosting over 115,000 IDPs alone. According to the MSNA, over 40 per cent of IDPs, 30 per cent of migrants, and 66 per cent of refugees have been displaced multiple times due to the conflict, with the vast majority of IDPs displaced for more than six months.

The displaced face significant protection concerns and around a third of IDP households had to flee quickly without being able to take cash, clothing or food, and have few resources to meet their needs. Over 86 per cent of families surveyed in the MSNA lost some form of legal documentation, which limits their ability to access assistance from government and local authorities including education, health and banking services. Given the highly volatile and unpredictable security situation, there is no immediate prospect of safe, voluntary and sustainable return for many IDPs.

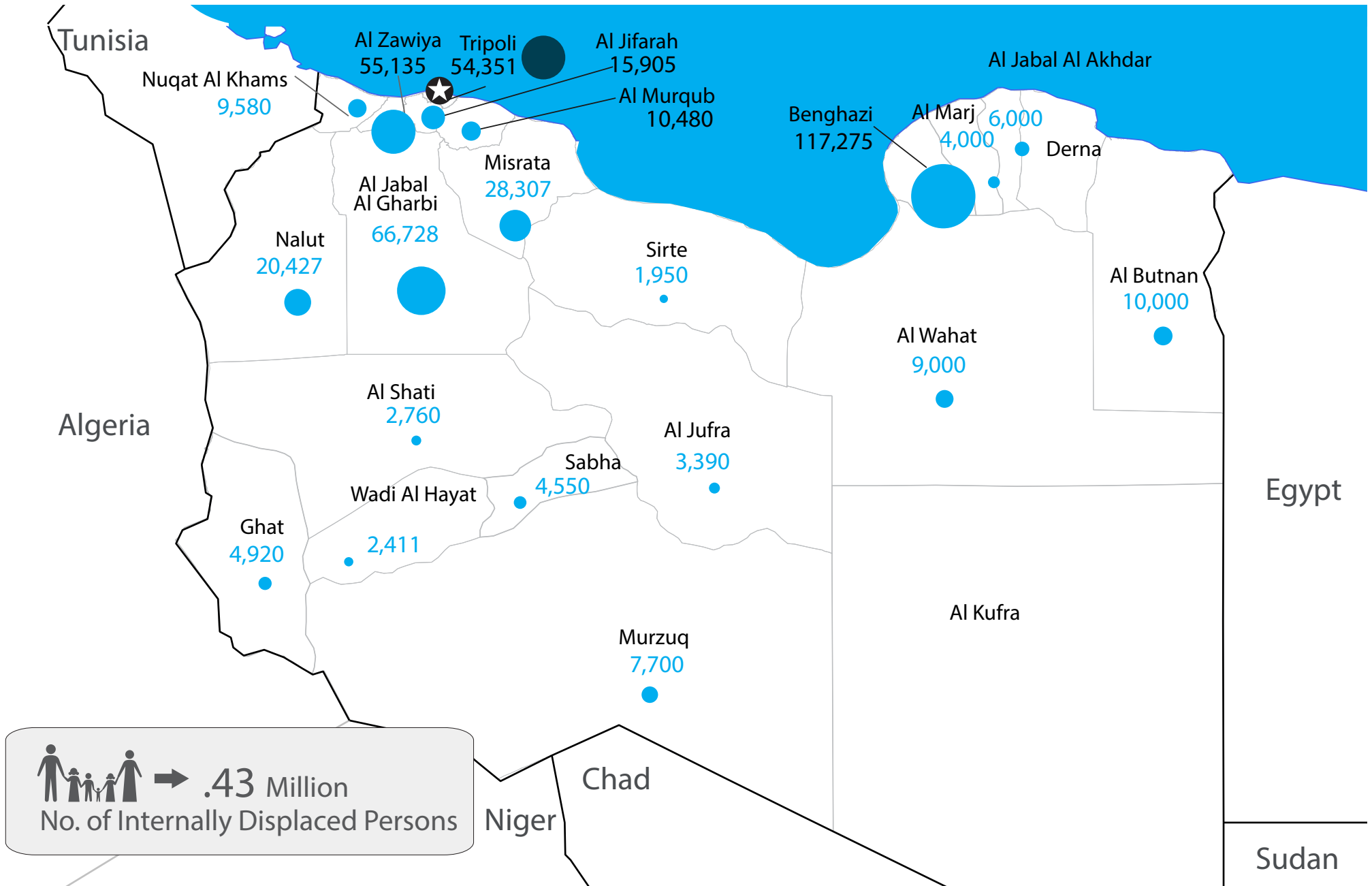
Group comparison of the number of times persons have had to move after displacement



¹ The data is based on data from the main hospitals receiving wounded persons in Benghazi and Tripoli

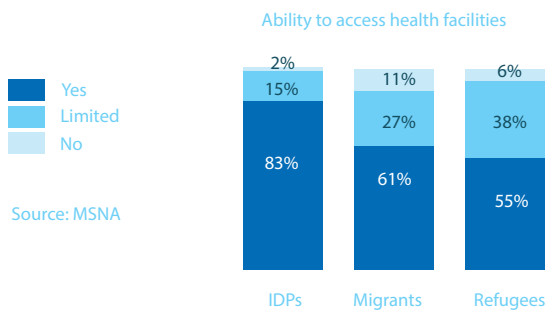
² Conflict related sexual violence, United Nations Security Council, 23 March 2015 p.10

Number of Internally Displaced Persons

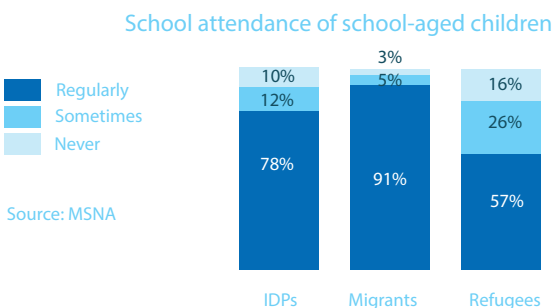


An increase in vulnerability for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants

There are an estimated 250,000 vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in Libya. They are frequently denied access to basic services, including healthcare, education and legal support as a result of their status. The MSNA revealed that a total of 44 per cent of refugees and 33 per cent of migrants surveyed have limited or no access to health facilities. 43 per cent of refugee households also reported that their school-aged children do not regularly attend school. Furthermore, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants often lack a social network to rely upon for additional support and are less able to seek assistance from local communities, and often find themselves subject to abuse and exploitation from criminal smuggling networks.

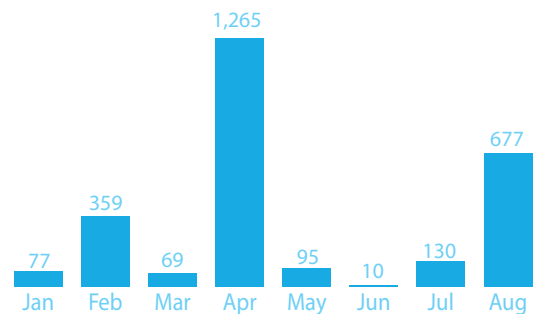


Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants often face serious protection concerns. They are at risk of deportation and refoulement, with most of those in Libya internally displaced multiple times due to the conflict. More than 67 per cent report to feeling unsafe, including being targets of xenophobia and religious profiling. Approximately 2,000 – 4,500 migrants and refugees are held in migrant detention centres, with the conditions in these centres extremely difficult. They are often overcrowded, some are run by militia groups and the detainees have little access to basic goods and services.



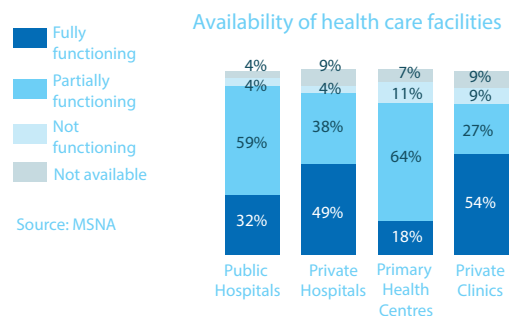
Overall harsh conditions and a lack of access to services in Libya have further pushed many refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants to seek refuge in Europe. From January to July 2015, the overwhelming majority of the 94,000 migrants and asylum-seekers crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Italy departed from Libya.

Migrants Deaths in the Mediterranean by Month, 2015



A collapsing health system

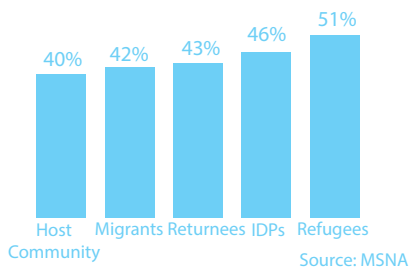
An estimated 18 per cent of primary health care clinics and more than 20 per cent of hospitals are not functioning, with over 60 per cent of hospitals at times inaccessible or closed in conflict areas over the last six months. Those facilities and hospitals that are open and accessible are overcrowded with patients, have limited resources to respond and often have to prioritise trauma care patients. There is also a severe shortage of essential medicines, medical supplies and vaccines, with hospitals under-staffed as a large number of foreign workers have fled the country and local workers are sometimes unable to access hospitals due to fighting. Furthermore, health network coordination, surveillance and information sharing has been curbed due to breakdowns in communication particularly between different administrations.



Increasing food insecurity

Over 1.28 million people are food-insecure, with the most severe cases reported in Benghazi and in the south. This number includes over 175,000 IDPs and over 1 million non-displaced host communities. Commercial supply routes have been disrupted, which in turn has limited the availability of food and led to severe price increases, with staples such as flour, rice and sugar tripling since May 2014. In addition, 1.5 million people have been impacted by the loss of livelihoods, with many families unable to meet their food needs or relying on savings and/or reducing their health and education expenditures to feed themselves.

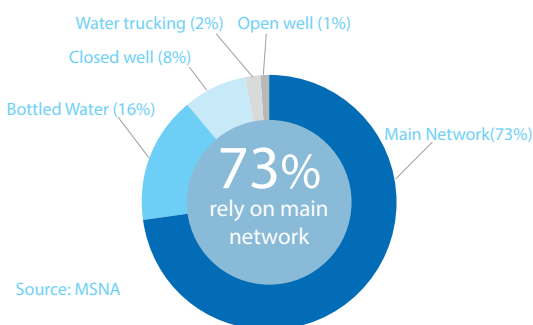
Average share of expenditure spend on food



Deteriorating access to safe drinking water and sanitation

An estimated 680,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance to meet their basic water and sanitation needs. Over 70 per cent of those surveyed rely on the main network to access their household water needs. Wastewater treatment is also a growing concern, especially for the internally displaced, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants that reside in collective centres in semi-built structures and public buildings.

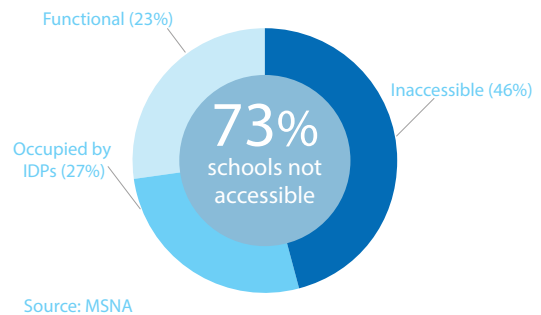
Most common drinking water source



Reduced access to education for children

Armed conflict has led to a decrease in school enrolment rates, with the MSNA reporting an average drop of 20 per cent across the country (21 per cent boys / 17 per cent girls). Benghazi is the most affected province with enrolment rates as low as 50 per cent, which is primarily due to 73 per cent of schools no longer being functional. Out of 239 schools in Benghazi, 110 are inaccessible due to the conflict and 64 are occupied by IDPs. Across the country, 150,000 children are at risk of no longer having access to education because of the crisis.

Status of schools in Benghazi



NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR

Sector	People in need of assistance	Affected people
WASH	0.68M	3.08M
Protection	2.44M	3.08M
Food assistance	1.28M	3.08M
Shelter and NFI	0.3M	3.08M
Health	1.9M	3.08M
Early Recovery	1.5M	3.08M
Education	0.15M	3.08M

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Significant escalations in conflict, insecurity and criminality prompted the majority of international aid organizations to temporarily relocate outside the country in July 2014, primarily to Tunisia.

The aid operation is thus being managed remotely and conducted in partnership with Libyan actors, including national humanitarian organizations, local authorities, and civil society groups. Nine international NGOs have operational presence in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and Sabha, with international staff conducting regular visits.

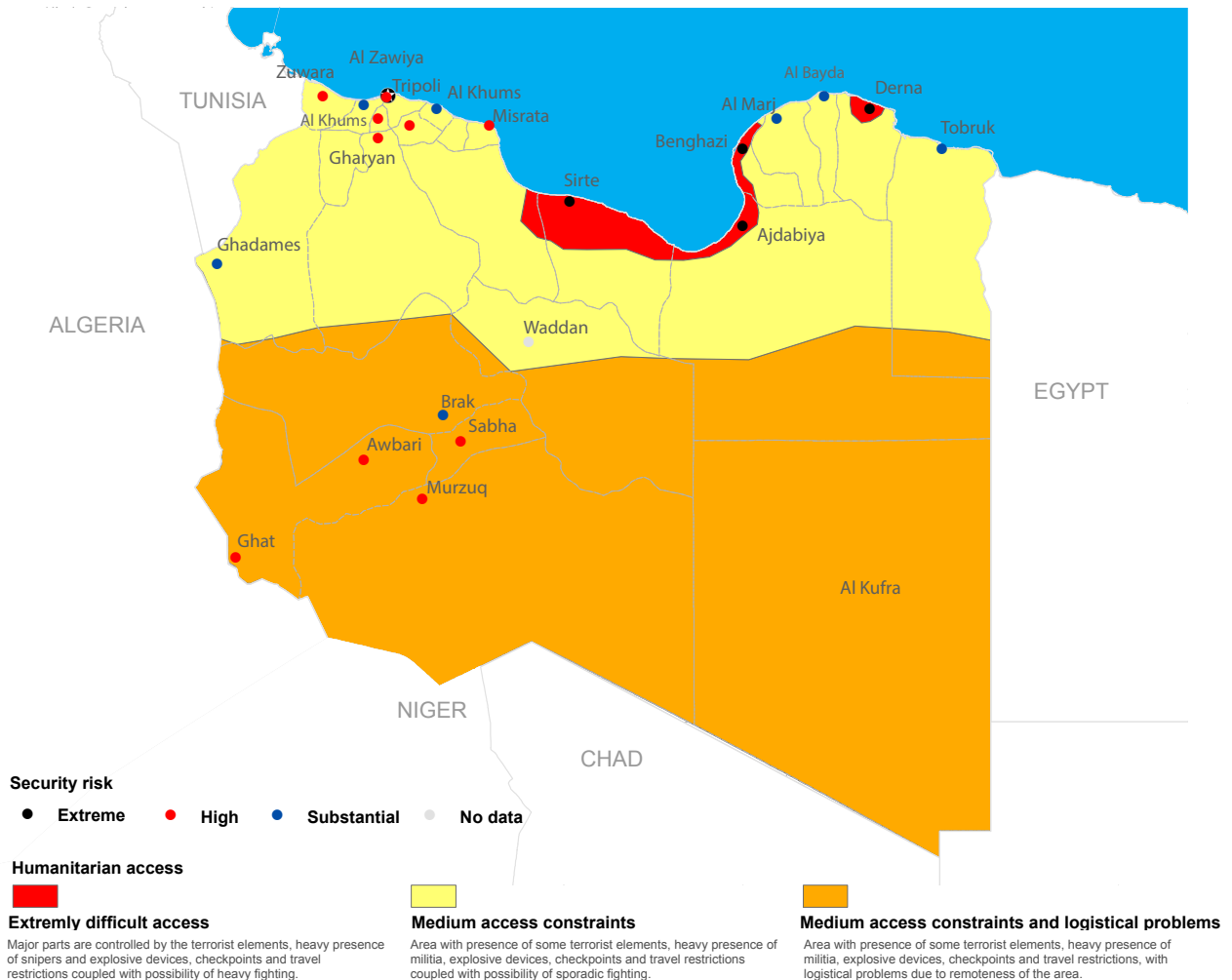
Humanitarian access to areas in need varies considerably across provinces. Areas under the control of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have not been accessible, with ISIL expanding its territorial presence and control since late 2014. Areas such as

Sirte as well as about 200 kilometers of the coastal area east of the city and Darna in eastern Libya are under ISIL control or influence, and largely inaccessible to humanitarian partners.

Armed conflict and violence pose access challenges in other parts of the country, particularly in the east and in the south, including Benghazi, Al Kufrah, Sabha, Awbari and Ghat. Whilst national and local partners are able to meet humanitarian needs across most of these areas, incidences of and escalations in conflict can delay or impede their ability to rapidly reach people in need. The capacity of national and local partners also remains insufficient in meeting the needs of all those affected.

Logistical challenges, due to the remoteness of some areas, are a constraint to accessing all areas in the south.

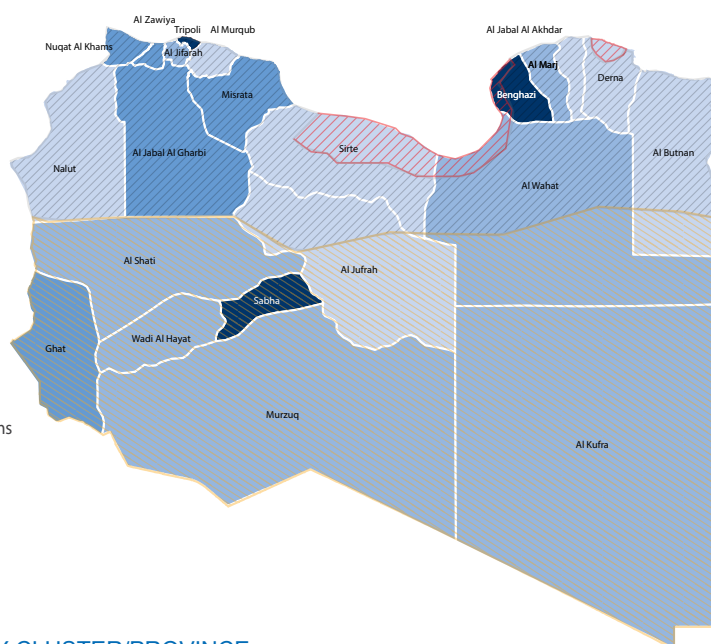
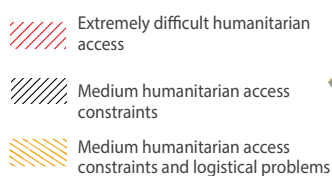
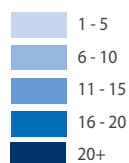
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS



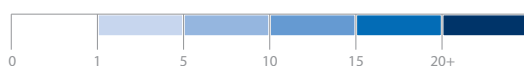
CAPACITY TO RESPOND

3W OPERATIONAL PRESENCE (As of June 2015)

NUMBER OF PARTNERS PER PROVINCE



NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY CLUSTER/PROVINCE

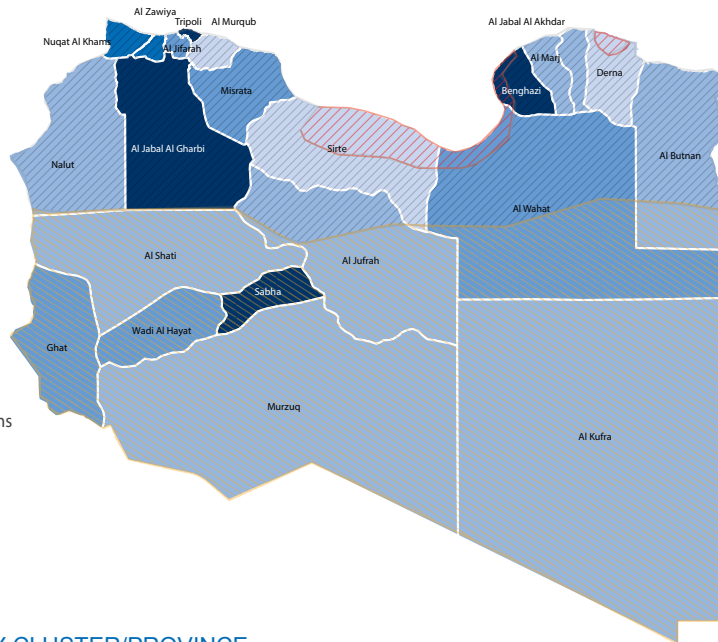
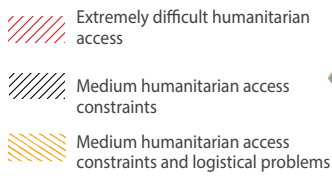
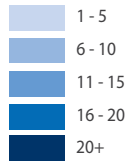


	Protection	Health	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Food Security and Agriculture	Early Recovery	Water and Sanitation	Education	Coordination	TOTAL
Al Butnan	4		1						5
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	4		1						5
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	8	3			1			3	15
Al Jifarah	4	1		1	1	1			8
Al Jufra	3	1		1					5
Al Kufra	2		1	1				2	6
Al Marj	4		1	1					6
Al Murqub	2			1					3
Al Wahat	4		1	1				1	7
Nuqat Al Khams	5	2		1	1			4	13
Al Shati	3		1	1				1	6
Al Zawiyah	5	3		1	1			4	14
Benghazi	9	4	2	2	5	2	1	3	28
Derna	1					1			2
Ghat	5	1	1	1		1	1	2	12
Misrata	4	1		1	1			4	11
Murzuq	3		2	1				1	7
Nalut	3	5	2	4	2	1	1	2	20
Sabha	6	2	2	2	4	1		5	22
Sirte	1							1	2
Tripoli	8	3	1	2	4	1		4	23
Wadi Al Hayat	3		1	1		1		1	7
Not specified	11	4	3	2	5	2	1	5	33

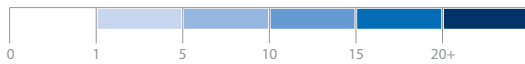
RESPONSE MATRIX

NUMBER OF PROJECTS (As of June 2015)

NUMBER OF PROJECTS PER PROVINCE



NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY CLUSTER/PROVINCE



	Protection	Health	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Food Security and Agriculture	Early Recovery	Water and Sanitation	Education	Refugee and Migrant Response	TOTAL
Al Butnan	7		2						9
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	7		2						9
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	11	4			1			5	21
Al Jifarah	5	1		2	1	2			11
Al Jufra	4	2		1					7
Al Kufra	4		1	2				4	11
Al Marj	7		2	2					11
Al Murqub	3			2					5
Al Wahat	7		2	1				1	11
Nuqat Al Khams	7	2		2	1			5	17
Al Shati	4		1	2				2	9
Al Zawiya	6	4		2	1			7	20
Benghazi	14	5	3	3	10	4	1	4	44
Derna	2					3			2
Ghat	6	1	1	2		2	1	2	15
Misrata	5	1		2	1			5	14
Murzuq	4		2	2				1	9
Nalut	3			2		2			7
Sabha	9	3	2	3	6	3		6	32
Sirte	2							1	3
Tripoli	12	4	1	3	6	1		7	34
Wadi Al Hayat	4		1	2		3		1	11
Not specified		5	3				1	3	12



This document was produced by the Humanitarian Country Team for Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

‘The Libya Humanitarian Country Team would like to thank all partners, notably the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), for supporting the development of the Humanitarian Needs Overview’

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Cover photo: Sabri area Benghazi

Second page photo credit: Adam Styp-Rekowski

Second page photo: Ruins in Bab Al Aziziya in Tripoli

September 2015



<http://img.static.reliefweb.int/country/lby>



<http://www.unocha.org/romena/about-us/about-ocha-regional/libya>



<https://twitter.com/ocharomena?lang=en>