

## Highlights

- WFP continues to dispatch food for people affected by conflict in Libya, including displaced persons, host communities and vulnerable populations, as well as refugees and asylum seekers in southern Tunisia.
- WFP has provided over 1.2 million people in Libya with more than 20,000 MT of food since the conflict started in February.
- For the time being, WFP has sufficient food stocks to respond swiftly as new needs arise and to continue supporting host communities and displaced people until their return.

## Situation Update

- The United Nations Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was extended for three months, until 16 March, by the Security Council. The mission is tasked with helping Libya to restore public security, promote rule of law, foster reconciliation, constitutional planning and electoral processes and address the proliferation of arms
- While food is mostly available in markets, full recovery of the commercial and banking sectors is still underway, and some families continue to be affected by lack of liquidity and high food prices. Vulnerable groups, such as third country nationals (TCNs) and the internally displaced (IDPs), stand at the greatest risk of having their food security impacted due to access issues.
- Inter-agency missions are focusing on assistance to populations in and around areas where conflict recently ended and on residual humanitarian needs. During the reporting period a WFP food assessment mission took place to the Nafusa Mountain region. Shops and businesses are re-opening in the region and life returning to normal. However, pockets of need remain, particularly in smaller towns that lack remittances or other external support or towns that more recently saw an end to clashes and are assisting displaced and conflict-affected families.



A WFP mission to the Nafusa Mountains followed up on food deliveries and distributions, as well as conducted food situation assessments with local authorities.

(WFP/Julia Stewart)

## WFP Response

- WFP will continue to provide food in December to cover most pockets of residual humanitarian needs in Libya, mainly reaching the displaced, returnees and other conflict-affected populations (about 350,000-400,000 beneficiaries). This is to ensure that those still affected by the conflict can be food secure while social support systems, the economy, and banking systems recover, or until they reach full self-sufficiency. WFP plans to continue activities into January and February, but at a reduced volume
- During the reporting period:
  - WFP is providing food rations to four camps in **Benghazi** for around 6,000 displaced persons from Tawergha and Sirte. A WFP-contracted bakery is supplying baked bread (10,000 pieces daily) to the two largest camps using WFP wheat flour and vegetable oil. WFP covers the costs of production and Mercy Corps the costs of transportation.
  - A second round of distributions of WFP food to internally-displaced persons (IDPs) from **Sirte** and **Bani Walid** is ongoing through partners ACTED, LRC and LibAID.
  - 700 MT of WFP food commodities were dispatched from Tripoli to Ghat and Shoarif in the south, and the remaining balances were provided to Wafa Relief for the western coastal areas.
  - WFP basic food commodities are provided through UNHCR to TCNs in camps in **southern Tunisia** and urban Libyan refugees that remain in towns in southern Tunisia. As of this week, UNHCR reported the presence of 2,500 urban Libyan refugees in South Tunisia. UNHCR and WFP are targeting this number for November and December distributions.
- The Logistics Cluster cell in Tripoli will be operational beyond December. As per humanitarian partners' request, logistics coordination meetings will continue on a regular basis until there is no further demand.

- As part of the Logistics Cluster exit strategy, the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) for Libya is being updated including sea ports and airports, road conditions and evaluation of other logistics resources.
- As commercial airlines have resumed operations in Libya, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) ceased operations on 29 November. From 1 May - 24 November, 5,211 passengers from 153 entities, including UN agencies, NGOs and diplomatic corps, used UNHAS over 106 flights days between Malta, Cairo, Benghazi, Tripoli, Misrata, Djerba, and Kufra.
- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continues to provide support to UN and NGO agencies for voice and data connectivity in Benghazi and Tripoli, as well as programming and configuring of mobile and handheld radios.

## Resource Update

- In response to the crisis in Libya, WFP launched a regional emergency operation (EMOP 200257) for Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt in March to support over 1.5 million people through the end of February 2012. **Needs for the regional EMOP are estimated at around US\$ 7 million per month.**
- A Special Operation for Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (SO 200261) augments the logistics and telecommunications capacity of the humanitarian community. Through the end of this year, **needs for the SO for logistics and emergency telecommunications are around US\$ 1.8 million per month.**

Since the beginning of WFP operations in Libya in March 2011, WFP has mobilized from donors a total of USD 47.1 million for the food security cluster activities and USD 10.8 million for the Logistics (including UNHAS) and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters activities in Libya.

WFP has mobilized 45,195 MT for the EMOP since the beginning of operations in March, of which 35,337 MT are for Libya and the rest for Tunisia and Egypt. Over two million cooked meals have also been provided to fleeing third country nationals in the two countries.



Many Nafusa Mountain towns have crumbling remains of ancient stone villages. Shakshouk local councillor Halifa Abdullah Gedi (right) lived in this historic home when he was a toddler. "During the conflict," says Gedi, "people were totally relying on WFP assistance. Otherwise, we would be starving."

Local councillor Ali Shakshouki (left) was arrested in May because his brother was fighting with the then-rebels. He escaped from prison in Tripoli during a NATO bombing raid. "My family tell me I am living a second life; they were sure I was dead," he explains.

(WFP/Julia Stewart)

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