

## CONTEXT

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- Libya has experienced widespread armed conflict, civil unrest, and political instability since 2011. The humanitarian situation in the country has improved since the October 2020 ceasefire agreement. However, Libya's population continues to suffer the effects of political and economic instability and ongoing violence, including intense fighting in Tripoli during the summer of 2022. An estimated 329,000 people in Libya require humanitarian assistance in 2023, a 59 percent decrease from 2022, according to the 2023 Libya Humanitarian Overview.
- Libya remains a major transit country for refugees and migrants from sub-Saharan Africa, with more than 694,000 migrants registered in the country as of December 2022, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Migrants in Libya are highly vulnerable to protection risks, including arbitrary detention, forced labor, restricted freedom of movement, and sexual violence, as well as limited access to housing and essential services, according to the UN.
- As of August 2022, nearly 135,000 people across the country were displaced due to conflict, while more than 695,000 previously displaced Libyans had returned to their areas of origin, IOM reports. Meanwhile, some internally displaced persons (IDPs) are unable to return to their areas of origin due to housing and infrastructure damage, a lack of basic services, or security concerns. IDPs and returning populations in Libya require ongoing humanitarian assistance, including health care, protection, and shelter support.
- Humanitarian organizations in Libya continue to face bureaucratic and administrative barriers to their operations, including challenges in renewing international staff visas and difficulties accessing the Libyan financial system, which prevent them from making international financial transfers, opening local bank accounts, and withdrawing cash, according to the UN. These constraints have delayed the delivery of critical assistance to vulnerable populations across the country, according to relief actors.



## ASSISTANCE

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- In response to humanitarian needs in Libya, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) supports humanitarian partners providing protection assistance to vulnerable populations across the country, including delivering case management and referral services for gender-based violence survivors, leading community awareness-raising sessions on protection risks and related issues, providing individual psychosocial support, and strengthening child protection services.

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, USAID/BHA partners continued to support Libya’s conflict-affected health care system by providing primary health care services through mobile medical teams. USAID/BHA partners also delivered equipment, medical supplies, and medicines to health facilities and strengthened the capacity of community health workers across the country. With USAID/BHA assistance, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is conducting community-based health and first aid training sessions to empower local populations to lead health behavior change and conduct health promotion activities in their communities.
- With USAID/BHA FY 2022 funding, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and two non-governmental organization partners provided humanitarian coordination, information management, and assessment services in Libya to ensure that humanitarian response activities in the country are efficient, evidence-based, and targeted. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner IOM continued to collaborate with the Government of Libya to train local and national stakeholders on displacement tracking methods.
- While continuing to address the urgent needs of Libya’s most vulnerable populations, USAID/BHA began transitioning the response from humanitarian aid toward early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) assistance in FY 2023. USAID/BHA supports ER4 activities in Libya to minimize chronic vulnerabilities and strengthen community resilience to natural disasters. With USAID/BHA support, IOM is enhancing the disaster risk management capacity of Libya’s local and national government authorities by improving data collection on climate change and environmental degradation to determine how these factors affect community cohesion and migration. IOM also facilitates community-based consultations and supports locally led environmental improvement projects to build the resilience of vulnerable populations and mitigate the effects of natural disasters on at-risk communities.

USAID/BHA Funding in Libya <sup>1</sup>			
	Emergency	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2022	\$4,745,600	\$900,000	\$5,645,600
FY 2023	\$300,000	\$2,475,000	\$2,775,000

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 7, 2023.