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Country card

Libya 2021





HI Team and intervention areas

The HI Libya program has 87 staff members.





General data of the country

a. General Data

Country	Libya	Tunisia	France
Population	6871287	11818618	67391582
IHDI	0.72	0.74	0.90
Gender-related Development Index	0.976	0.900	0.987
Maternal mortality	72	43	8
Gini Index		32.8	31.6
Population under UNHCR mandate ¹	8794	1066	368 352
INFORM Index	6.6	3.1	2.2
Fragile State Index	95.19	68.13	30.48
Public Social Protection	6.6	10.4	31.7
Net Official development assistance received	800.6	1629.6	

c. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Not joined
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Not joined
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Signed (2008), ratified (2018)

¹ <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview>



d. Geopolitical analysis

General Context

Since 2011 and until mid-2020, Libya has almost continuously been the site of civil war. In the immediate aftermath of the fall of Ghaddafi and the Arab Spring, the First Libyan Civil War started in 2011 by opposing forces. The Second Libyan Civil War took place between 2014 and 2020.

The situation stabilised in the summer of 2020, when a final offensive to secure control of the whole Libyan territory failed at the gates of Tripoli, seeing forces pushed back to Sirte with the help of Turkish armed forces. This rebalancing of forces has reopened the way for a diplomatic solution, paving the way for more fruitful UN-led peace talks and leading to a cease-fire which was signed in August 2020. A new government was designated in March 2021, with the main task of reunifying the country and organising national elections by the end of 2021. However, despite intense international efforts and some progresses, the process is now at a standstill. The prospects for normalization in a near future are mixed at best, still hampered by the respective armed group's political agenda, the appetite of local feuds for predation economy and the interference of external actors into the conflict. As the highly anticipated presidential polls scheduled for end of 2021 are likely to be postponed, generating a new legitimacy and unity crisis, the population increasingly sees the spectre of a new partition of the country resurfacing.

A heavy impact of more than 10 years of civil war on the population

During the second Libyan Civil War, over half a million people have been displaced, and by 2018 the conflict claimed more than 4,400 civilian lives². The civilian population is not only impacted by the criminalization of armed groups and the armed conflict but by the collapse of an official economy and the development of a shadow war economy. The overall number of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in Libya is estimated at 977,000³. In 2016, revenue generated by human trafficking in Libya reached around \$978 million; a sum equivalent to 3.4% of the country's GDP in 2015⁴.

The situation in the main cities has worsened on nearly all levels over the course of 2020 and 2021. Health services are overstretched by the Covid-19 pandemic, power cuts and water shortages are now happening daily, as essential services are becoming increasingly expensive and less available. Militias are regaining power and contributing to a high level of insecurity, particularly in Tripoli and Benghazi. Faced with this situation, the Libyan population regularly demonstrates in the streets of the capital and the main cities of the country.

² <https://aoav.org.uk/explosiveviolence/libya/>

³ IOM : <https://dtm.iom.int/libya>

⁴ <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/publications/research/2018-04-12-libyas-war-economy-eaton-final.pdf>



Summary of HI presence in the country

HI has been operational in Libya since 2011, and up until the end of 2014 delivered a large-scale Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) programme from bases in Tripoli, Misrata and Sirte. During that period, HI teams protected countless civilians from the risk of death and injury due to explosive hazards through the clearance of over 30² km of land, including schools, agricultural land, beaches and residential areas; removing and destroying over 112,000 mines and ERW in the process. More than 1,000 people were trained to deliver mine/ERW/SALW risk education, while HI teams reached more than 110,000 civilians with life-saving risk education messaging.

With the outbreak of renewed violence in 2014 and the delocalisation of international staff to Tunisia, HI redesigned its programme in support of persons injured by mines, ERW and SALW, and persons with disabilities more widely. In the last three years, HI has delivered health and protection services including physical therapy, provision of assistive devices and mobility equipment and psychosocial support to over 4,000 persons directly impacted by the ongoing crisis. It has also targeted health and rehabilitation centres in Western and eastern Libya with technical capacity development and donations of much needed and otherwise depleted equipment. In 2017, HI relaunched risk education activities in the Nafusa Mountain region, south of Tripoli for returning populations displaced since 2011.

The same year, HI initiated support of the LibMAC to enhance assistance for victims of explosive hazards. Through bringing together national authorities and civil society, awareness was raised regarding the collective responsibility toward persons directly affected by conflicts.

At the end of 2018, HI opened a new office in eastern Libya, in Benghazi where it developed Health and protection activities in synergy with Western Libya. HI has also developed a longer-term strategy to support Mental Health for Libyan institutions, professionals, CSOS and populations with more severe mental health disorders, in an effort to contribute to the resilience of the Libyan population.

Since mid-2020, following the stabilisation of the country, HI has reduced the volume of its direct services and has conversely increased its support of health professionals in physical rehabilitation and mental health & psychosocial support. This is done by building on stronger partnership with health actors and MoH. HI has also reinitiated its risk education activities in Tripoli and developed a more solid victim assistance component, aiming to enhance data collection, improve injury surveillance and case management for EO victims.



Overview on ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Main sector of intervention	Objective of project in the sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and Donors funding it
Health & Prevention Health and Psychosocial support Rehabilitation Services	Improving access to essential services for vulnerable people excluded from humanitarian assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Context-specific mapping of service providers in key sectors of humanitarian assistance• Development of information materials for vulnerable people to reduce barriers to accessing essential services• Inclusion, referral and training on identification of extremely vulnerable persons with functional limitations and/or psychological distress• Assistance and Information sharing on access to available essential services• Assessment and direct provision of rehabilitation support services for conflict affected persons with functional limitations and their caregivers	1,025 vulnerable persons		Ministry of Health Ministry of Social Affairs	Greater Tripoli, Benghazi & Misrata	APR 2021 – JAN 2022 Funded by: EU (ECHO)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and direct provision of PSS for identified/ referred individuals with psychological distress • Training on MHPSS service provision for actors providing services to the most vulnerable 					
<p>Health & Prevention / Mental Health & Psychosocial Support</p> <p>Protection and risk reduction / Reduction of armed violence</p>	<p>Inclusive Humanitarian Assistance, Health and Protection Response for the Most Vulnerable, Crisis Affected Persons in Libya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic PSS training to emergency teams, health care providers and psychosocial staff • Provision of training and supervision, and ToT for psychosocial staff on low intensity psychosocial interventions • Development and distribution of EORE IEC materials and delivery of direct Risk Education sessions to conflict-affected populations • Training of local actors (first responders and/or community safety focal points) on RE and safety messaging • Public / social media campaign on dangers posed by EO and safer behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,700 persons benefiting from EORE activities • 10 rehabilitation staff trained on emergency response for injured persons. • 80 health workers trained on basic rehabilitation, PFA referral and inclusion • 73 people trained in Protection (Inclusive Humanitarian Action) 		<p>MoH, MoSA, LibMAC, Protection Cluster</p>	<p>Greater Tripoli and Benghazi</p>	<p>MAR 2021 – MAR 2022</p> <p>Funded by: USAID/BHA</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and train members of the protection cluster, frontline humanitarian field workers, Libyan governmental and INGOs organizations on inclusive humanitarian action 					
Health & Prevention / Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	Improve Access and Quality of Health Care Services in Libya (AMAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to mental health services • MHPSS community intervention (individual and group) • Awareness and prevention sessions on promotion of MH carriers • Capacity building and supervision of MH staff • Assessment of service quality • Development of MH training diploma • MoU on promotion of clinical & community MH services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 individuals with mental health disorders/psychosocial disabilities • 1,000 individuals with mental health disorders and their caregivers benefitting from MHPSS community intervention 		Nebras Libyan MoH, University of Tunis Libyan MoE Libyan Board of Medical Specialties	Greater Tripoli, Benghazi & Misrata	DEC 2018 – DEC 2021 Funded by: EU (DG NEAR)
Health & Prevention/ Mental Health & Psychosocial Support	Enhancing the development of a culture of peace, cooperation and responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical capacity building and supervision of civil society organizations on MHPSS community service provision • Small-scale grant support to civil society organizations to deliver MHPSS community services 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Affairs • Ministry of Health • 2 Civil Society Organisations 	Greater Tripoli, Benghazi & Misrata	JUL 2020- OCT 2021 Funded by: UNDP
Protection and risk	<i>Emergency risk education in</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4590 individuals 	169,000 people	LibMAC	Greater Tripoli	NOV 2020 – NOV 2021



<p>reduction/ Reduction of armed violence</p>	<p>response to the threat of explosive devices in Tripoli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment and training of HI Risk Education team • Development of Information, Education and Communication materials • Delivery of direct Risk Education sessions to conflict-affected populations • Development of adapted training and awareness materials • Training on inclusion, referrals mechanism and Psychosocial First Aid for 20 First Responders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 first responders (Gov and INGO staff such as deminers) 				<p>Funded by: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Luxembourg:</p>
<p>Protection and risk reduction / Reduction of armed violence</p>	<p>Improving assistance to explosive ordnance (EO) victims and reducing the threat of EOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of existing reporting mechanisms / identification of actors. • Development of Victim and Accident forms, training curriculum and accreditation by LibMAC • Feasibility Study on the use of UAV in Libya 	<p>Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC), Humanitarian Mine Action operators</p>		<p>LibMAC</p>	<p>Tripoli</p>	<p>OCT 2021- FEB 2021 Funded by : Centre de Crise et de Soutien / CDSCS</p>
<p>Protection and risk reduction / Reduction of armed violence</p>	<p>Reducing explosive ordnance risks and improving assistance to EO survivors and persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Education sessions for conflict-affected populations • Public / social media campaign on dangers posed by explosive ordnances and safer behaviors • Data collection of available services for EO-related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3700 people benefit from EORE sessions • 10 Victim Assistance champions identified and trained 		<p>LibMAC</p>	<p>Tripoli</p>	<p>JUN 2021 – May 2022 Funded by: Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>



		<p>incident survivors and persons with disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of an online platform displaying a directory of services to conflict EO survivors, persons with disabilities and affected populations• Awareness campaign to promote access to services• Identification and capacity building of VA Champions• Awareness-raising sessions for frontline humanitarian field workers, Libyan governmental and non-governmental organizations on inclusive humanitarian action and victim assistance					
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Donors

<p>EU / DG NEAR</p> 	<p>EU / ECHO</p> 	<p>EU / EU Trust Fund</p> 
<p>CDCS</p> <p>Avec la participation de</p>  <p>MINISTÈRE DE L'EUROPE ET DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES</p> <p><i>Liberté Égalité Fraternité</i></p>	<p>USAID/BHA</p> 	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Luxembourg</p> 
	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Norway</p>  <p>Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>UNDP</p> 