Libya's current political scene is characterised by the absence of a centralised authority. Since the uprising that overthrew the government of Muammar Qadhafi in 2011, oil-rich Libya has experienced continued political instability and the spread of armed militias. Rival factions - serving as proxies to competing regional powers - continue to destabilize the country and hamper any national dialogue efforts. Deadly stalemate persists in and around capital Tripoli since the conflict escalation that erupted in April 2019 between forces nominally loyal to Prime Minister Fayez Sarraj’s Government of National Accord (GNA) and General Khalifa Haftar’s Libyan National Army (LNA). Since the outbreak of violence in Tripoli, the prospect of a negotiated settlement to end the competition for power has only grown more remote. The pursuit of outright victory has displaced earlier strategies aimed at reconciling the two rival political and military authorities. The most likely scenario is a continuation of the status quo, with pockets of conflict and episodes of violence; however, further deterioration cannot be ruled out.

Humanitarian activities in the country remain hazardous and unpredictable due to multiple factors including presence of unexploded ordnances and improvised explosive devices contamination, threats of abductions and kidnapping of international personnel, proliferation of armed groups with no clear chain of command, and ongoing conflict and violence.

Civilians in Libya continue to suffer as a result of conflict, insecurity, political instability and a collapsing economy, while the country remains divided among three administrations. Overall, 823,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya as a result of persisting political instability, conflict and insecurity, the breakdown of the rule of law, a deteriorating public sector and a dysfunctional economy. Half of the people in need of humanitarian assistance are Libyans; conflict-affected refugees and migrants make up the other half. Key humanitarian needs are linked to: (i) protection; (ii) access to critical services such as healthcare and education services; and (iii) access to basic household goods and commodities including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and essential non-food items. These humanitarian needs reflect life-threatening risks from exposure to, vulnerability from, and the inability to cope with human rights violations and abuses, conflict and violence, and deprivation of essential services and commodities.

Conflict and insecurity have been the main drivers behind population movements in Libya, with fighting leading to several waves of displacement over the last years. Libya keeps facing two major structural issues: (i) the important number of internally displaced persons (IDPs); and (ii) the important number of migrants. Libya presently hosts over 300,000 IDPs, 450,000 returnees; 50,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers; in addition to at least 700,000 migrants.
IFRC OPERATIONAL PLAN 2020 FOR LIBYA

In developing the IFRC Operational Plan (OP) 2020 for Libya, the following elements were considered: (i) keeping the OP 2020 realistic and at a manageable size; (ii) targeting the priorities as recommended by the National Society; (iii) ensuring continuity to the ongoing programme; and (iv) strengthening the dialogue with Movement Partners and Partner National Societies (PNSs).

Throughout the process, consultation was ensured with the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS), the ICRC and relevant PNSs.

In 2019, support was granted by the British Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross. In 2020, support by the ICRC and other PNSs is awaited. In 2020, the IFRC Country Office was composed by a Head of Office, a Health Delegate, a Protection Delegate, a Health Programme Officer, and a Protection and Migration Programme Officer. In 2020, an Organisational Development Delegate shall be deployed too.

AREAS OF FOCUS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE ACTION  BUDGET: CHF 25,000
The IFRC will support the LRCS in strengthening its disaster risk reduction capacity, and at ensuring the engagement of local communities, by engaging in a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach.

HEALTH  BUDGET: CHF 1,126,655
The IFRC will support the LRCS in strengthening its capacities in health-related programming to better respond to the health needs of vulnerable migrants, IDPs and host communities, through the adoption of a Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach and through building its capacity in terms of public health in emergencies.

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION  BUDGET: CHF 343,000
The IFRC will support the LRCS in improving its emergency programming and sensitizing it to the needs of the different vulnerable populations, and through building its capacity in terms of protection mainstreaming and community-based protection services.

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT  BUDGET: CHF 136,500
The IFRC will support the LRCS in developing a national Migration Strategy, equipping its leadership, senior management and volunteers with a better understanding on migration, and building its capacity for the delivery of appropriate support and services to migrants.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES  BUDGET: CHF 595,980
The IFRC will support the LRCS development efforts in the identified areas of intervention, namely youth, branch development, volunteer management, communication, logistics, and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER). The LRCS leadership will remain at the centre of National Society development focus.

ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTL. DISASTER MANAGEMENT  BUDGET: CHF 30,000
The IFRC will support the LRCS in the development of a national disaster management strategy, and in the development of a plan to build the National Society’s capacity in disaster and crisis preparedness, response and recovery.

ENSURE A STRONG IFRC  BUDGET: CHF 491,688
The IFRC will ensure accountability to beneficiaries and its donors through improved planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects. It will work to enhance its operational effectiveness through strengthened internal communication and coordination, improved operational and financial management systems, and zero-tolerance policy for confirmed incidents of fraud.

823,000 people are in-need of humanitarian assistance in Libya as a result of persisting political instability, conflict and insecurity, the breakdown of the rule of law, a deteriorating public sector and a dysfunctional economy.

CONTACTS
For more information on the work of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Country, please contact:

Head of Country Office: Stefano Cordella  E-mail: stefano.cordella@ifrc.org
Address: First floor | Hermes Building | Rue du Lac Huron | 1053 Les Berges du Lac | Tunis, Tunisia
Office: +216 71 86 24 85
Mobile: +216 58 51 08 01