

Status

Strategy Status	Version	Status	Effective date	Next revision
	2		01 January 2022	01 June 2022

Shelter Sector Structure

Response name	Libya
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Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) - Agencies	DRC, NRC, IOM UNHCR
HRP Partners	DRC, NRC, ACTED, CESVI, IOM, UNHCR
Relevant Technical Working Groups (TWiGs)	No active WGs

Shelter Sector Strategy

Situation	<p>Libya struggles to cope with the effects of ongoing armed conflict, economic and governance crises, and the direct and indirect impact of COVID-19 that has resulted in the deterioration of public services and people's livelihoods. For those still internally displaced since the 2011 conflict or looking to return, the lack of essential household items and adequate housing is a major issue and blockage to attain a durable solution. The lack of housing is the top priority for the IDP population.</p> <p>For refugees, migrants and those seeking asylum, 20% are in need of shelter support or support with NFI in 2022. They face continued barriers in accessing the private rental market and what they can rent is often below standard. A lack of security of tenure not only exposes them to arbitrary eviction, but also rental increases and harassment.</p> <p>In 2022, some 397,000 people are estimated to need shelter and NFI items. This is a 6% increase in the number compared to 2021, with the most significant increase among the returnee population.</p> <p>Significant damage to homes, particularly in urban areas, and high displacement has increased the demand for safe accommodation, adding pressure on their availability and affordability. This has resulted in many people living in sub-standard or overcrowded housing, compromising people's standard of living, increasing protection and health-related risks. A safe and dignified home is the foundation for recovery and a durable solution.</p> <p>Many vulnerable households need different essential household items. These include mattresses, blankets, cooksets, water storage containers, cooking fuel and heating systems. The sector defines an array of different kits for different needs and phases of displacement. Due to liquidity crisis and significant challenges in the use of cash, in-kind continues to be the dominate modality.</p> <p>The conflict, combined with lack of income and increased needs due to COVID-19, necessitates the urgent repair and upgrade of community buildings and key infrastructure. Needs range from repair of schools to upgraded health facilities to community spaces to aid social cohesion.</p>
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	<p>Although there is slight increase in the overall people in need of shelter support and NFI assistance (6 %), a marked increase was noted for IDPs and migrants. Of the total remaining IDPs, 22,680 people live in sub-standard inadequate housing require technical and financial support to improve their housing conditions. In addition, some 20,000 people are considered most vulnerable as they remain living in informal sites without access to adequate services and houses.</p> <p>Improving security conditions have permitted more displaced people to return to their area of origins, creating new needs over the past 12 months. Once home, 88 % live in their original homes, which increases demands for materials and services for housing repair and replacement of essential household items. Lack of assistance in the form of compensation from the Government, and the deteriorated infrastructure pose several challenges for returnees, as the former housing benefit has yet to be reinstated.</p>
<p>Who do we serve?</p>	<p>There are two principal target groups of the sector:</p> <p>(1) IDPs displaced due to conflict, host population and returnees and</p> <p>(2) refugees, asylum seekers and migrants.</p> <p>Both target groups fall under the responsibility of the Shelter and NFI Sector led by UNHCR and co-coordinated by NRC. The Sector has 6 partners under the extended 2021 HRP (extended until May 2022).</p> <p>SNFI sector estimates the number of people in need of assistance in 2022 to be 397,000. This includes 76,216 displaced people, 79,678 returnees, 78,208 non-displaced Libyans, 119,879 migrants and 43,000 refugees.</p> <p>The areas with highest need for housing rehabilitation are the baladiyas of Benghazi, Ejdabia, Sirte, Sebha, Aljara and Tripoli. The areas of highest need for NFI support are the baladiyas of Benghazi, Sirte, Murzuq, Ejdabia and Misrata. For displaced people, housing was the top priority in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Misrata.</p>
<p>Country Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Objectives</p>	<p>The SNFI is directly addressing the second Objective of the 2021 HRP (extended until May 2022):</p> <p>Specific Objective 2: Facilitate safe, equitable and dignified access to critical services and livelihoods to enhance people’s resilience and ensure they meet their basic needs.</p>
<p>Sector Objectives</p>	<p>The Sector has two objectives that address the Specific Objective 2 from the HRP:</p> <p>Sectoral Objective 2.1: Provide humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support</p> <p>Sectoral Objective 2.2: Contribute towards increased resilience and social cohesion of communities and households by improving housing and related community / public infrastructure</p>
<p>Key Issues</p>	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding to deliver adequate solutions and repair public buildings and infrastructure. Currently, there are only two shelter partners active in Libya. • Outside of the large-scale multi sectoral work (MSNA / DTM) sector does not have granular data to advocate for additional funding and drive programming • UXO contamination restricts physical access. Situation is amplified by lack of clarity on processes of obtaining access permissions • Significant challenges in cash programming not only restricts the sector to NFI in-kind, it limits the cash for rent options. <p>For target group, refugees, asylum seekers and refugees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cooperation for unhindered full access for humanitarian organization to assess conditions of refugees, asylum seekers and refugees in detention centres, identify humanitarian needs, directly deliver



	<p>humanitarian assistance in accordance with their internal protocols/procedures, and monitor effectiveness of assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and operational constraints remain as the major challenge to provide shelter solution for refugees, asylum seekers and refugees in Libya as an alternate to detention and/or as means of durable solutions. 										
<p>Assessments</p>	<p>2022 HNO A Long Way from Home – Migrants’ Housing Conditions in Libya (23 Nov 2020)</p>										
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>On monthly basis the SNFI sector collects and monitors activities progress reported by partners (4W’s) through the activity info platform to measure achievements toward the sector objectives, the progress will be measured against pre-identified sector targets under the HRP and will consider defined sector indicators such as number of individuals receiving core relief items or assisted by rehabilitated damaged houses. The system will also depend on details provided through OCHA’s financial tracking system to monitor secured funds.</p> <p>The SNFI sector will continue to use data coming from the different stakeholders such as DTM and MSNA and sectoral or multi-sectoral needs assessment carried out by sector partners to verify the relevance and effectiveness of the interventions under the sector objectives mentioned above.</p>										
<p>2022 HRP</p>	<p>The HRP was re-launched in December 2021 – an extension of 5-months until May 2022 (see page 25 for details on SNFI) and Page 81 of the HNO. In summary:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="379 853 1465 992"> <thead> <tr> <th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th> <th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th> <th>REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</th> <th>PARTNERS</th> <th>PROJECTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>397k</td> <td>39k</td> <td>\$5.5M</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>61% of its 2021 HRP portfolio is Essential Household Items for those returning, in detention or subject to secondary displacement. This activity is governed by a sector endorsed guidance note.</p> <p>34% of the sector’s work is focused on providing adequate housing for all population groups through rehabilitation and repair of accommodation and cash for rent.</p> <p>5% of the sector’s work is related to the repair and rehabilitation of public buildings and infrastructure.</p>	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	397k	39k	\$5.5M	6	7
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Response Plan

	Objective	Modality	Indicator	Targeted
Strategic Objective 2	Facilitate safe, equitable and dignified access to critical services and livelihoods to enhance people's resilience and ensure they meet their basic needs			38,840
Specific Objective 2.1	Provide humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support	In-kind	# of people whose core and essential NFI needs are met	33,510
		Cash	# of people assisted with rental assistance	40
		In-kind	# of people assisted by rehabilitated collective centres	60
		In-kind	# of people assisted by upgraded unfinished buildings	284
Sectoral Objective 2.2	Contribute towards increased resilience and social cohesion of communities and households by improving housing and related community / public infrastructure	In-kind	# of people assisted by rehabilitated houses	2,203
		In-kind	# of people assisted by repaired / rehabilitated community / public infrastructure	2,583
		In-kind	# of people assisted by repaired / rehabilitated community / public buildings	160

Technical Standards and Intervention Types

INT#	Intervention Name	Description/Specification	Notes
INT1	NFI	Strategic Operational Framework – all technical standards included	Online here

Inter-sector issues

Sector	Lead-Agency	Comments
Coordination	OCHA	Sitreps, shelter advocacy, FA, SRP, inter-sector coordination, advocacy with Government
CCCM		Not operation. Protection and S/NFI to cover gaps
Early Recovery		Not operation – need to establish links with development actors – UNDP and UN-Habitat
Education	UNICEF/StC	Use of schools as collective centers, relocations from schools
Telecom	WFP	Facilitate beneficiary communications e.g. use of mobile networks, improved operational communication (good bandwidth, security comms). WFP operate joint CFM phone centre
Food security	WFP/FAO	Distribution points of food relevant for shelter NFIs? Information on beneficiary groups and vulnerabilities
Health	WHO	Incidence of disease that can be avoided by provision of appropriate shelter and NFI, HIV/AIDs and shelter guidance
Logistics	WFP	Transportation, storage, supply chain, customs clearance, security of movement and humanitarian access
Nutrition	UNICEF	Information on vulnerable groups through therapeutic feeding data
Protection	UNHCR	Operate 4 x AOR – key joint interest on HLP and through Eviction Taskforce
WASH	UNICEF	Ensure shelter sites have WASH facilities