



Photo: Safa Buzgeia, NRC, Libya

## Country Presentations - Global Shelter Cluster Meeting 2021

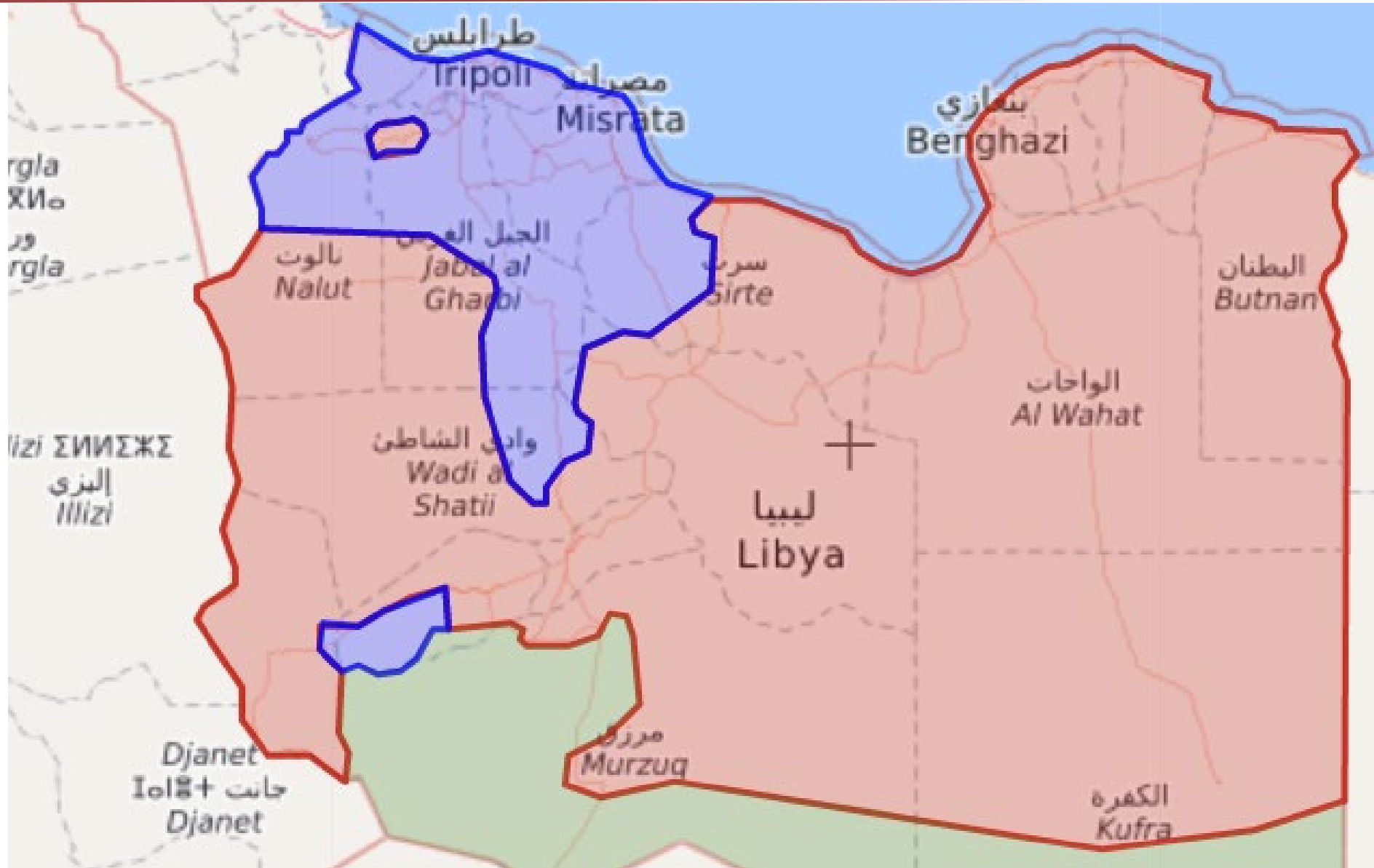
### **LIBYA SHELTER & NFI SECTOR**

Wednesday, 1 September 2021, 14:00 CEST/LIBYA

- Libya Context
- Who we serve, Response Modalities, and Key Topics
- Challenges
- Realities of the response
- Q&A



*Tripoli Cty, capital of Libya*



## Armed Conflict

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- **392,241 remain displaced in 2021**
- **Continuous clashes and fighting within the same communities between different armed groups**
- **Conflict resulted in massive destruction of civilian infrastructure such as housing, hospitals, schools, water networks. With more than 200,000 people in need of shelter and infrastructure assistance across Libya**
- **Mines and explosive hazards**

## Lack of Political Stability











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- **Lack of political stability continues to hinder reconstruction efforts and returns**
- **Limited investment from local government in reconstruction or improving infrastructure and public services**
- **Separate governance and regulatory bodies established in the eastern and western parts of the country**

## Economy and Living Conditions

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- **Deteriorating economy over the past 10 years made worse by COVID-19**
- **Lack of livelihood and income generating opportunities**
- **Frequent and continuous power and fuel shortages**

					
('000s)	IDPs	Returnees	Non-displaced	Refugees	Migrants
2021 (2022) Population	392 (212)	494	6,418	46 (43)	538 (597)
2021 PiN	58	82	107	46	82
2021 Target	30	39	10	10	22
2021 Progress (7months)	34	0	1	18	41
2022 Predicted PiN Figures (%)					

5%



  
\$13m

34%



61%



**Infrastructure in and around informal sites – roads, power, drainage**

**Public buildings**

**Quick Impact Projects**

**Repair and Rehabilitation of houses**

**Collective centres**

**Informal sites**

**Cash for Rent**

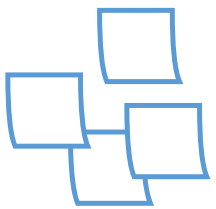
**Standardised kits for IDPs, returnees and non-displaced**

**Specialist kits those rescued or those in detention**

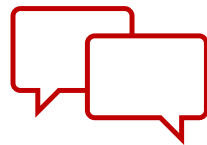
**C&V**



- Joint Protection and SNFI collaboration
- Dedicated group – advocacy, policy, tool development and guidance



Key messages  
for advocacy



Forced Eviction  
Tracker



Forced Eviction  
Response  
Guidelines



Informal Settlement  
Information Sheets and  
Eviction Risk Index

# 96%

of migrants reported having undocumented or no lease agreements.

# 3%

of migrants reported having been evicted.



# 39%

of migrants live in severely overcrowded conditions.

# 55%

of migrants who reported facing accommodation issues stated that security was the main or second most important issue.

HRP will *probably* be extended for 5 months – holding pattern for elections

1. The humanitarian situation improves, **significantly reducing** humanitarian needs and consequently reducing associated response and coordination gaps.
2. National structures acquire sufficient **capacity to coordinate** and meet residual humanitarian needs in line with humanitarian principles.

## 4. C&V vs in-kind

**Exceptionally slow and unpredictable transfer of funds** between banks

**Liquidity** - lack of cash in circulation and withdrawal limits



**Documentary barriers** for migrants and refugees to access to banking or FSP

**Lack of FSPs** and digital technology



In-kind assistance



Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

- New Government – March 2021
- Lack of Government counter-part
- Lack of central data – lack of Government policy on compensation
- Lack of local civil society
- Multiple target groups
- Access challenges in country (incl UXO and C-19) and to get to Libya
- Security

## Improved Access to Housing and Community Infrastructure

The Project aims at improving physical protection and living conditions as well as access to basic services such as education, health and water through rehabilitating damaged and substandard housing and infrastructure



*A damaged medical centre before it was rehabilitated by NRC*

## Housing

- The project works with local authorities and communities to identify locations and HH most in need
- Selection of HH is done through detailed vulnerability and technical assessments
- Household level intervention focus at improving the physical shelter conditions for the following areas; safety, security, privacy, access to water and sanitation
- The scope of works are designed together with the beneficiary HH to ensure the priorities and needs of the HH are well captured
- More than 700 houses have been rehabilitated by NRC since 2019

## Infrastructure

- The project targets areas with high IDP/Refugee density that have been affected by the conflict
- Works mainly aim at improving access to health, education and water
- So far NRC has completed more than 25 infrastructure projects including schools, medical centres and water networks



*A house damaged by the conflict in Abu Salim, Tripoli*



OCHA Libya

## Questions?

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