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Final Report

Libya: Population Movement



DREF Operation	Operation n° MDRLY002
Date of Issue: 23 February 2023	GLIDE n° OT-2020-000150-LBY
Operation start date: 23 June 2020	Operation end date: 31 December 2021
Host National Society: Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS)	Operation Budget: CHF 239,426
Number of people affected: 25,000	Number of people assisted: 2,610
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNICEF	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Libyan Red Crescent, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

<click [here](#) for the final financial report and [here](#) for contacts>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The absence of a centralized authority characterizes Libya's current political scene. Since the uprising that overthrew the government of Muammar Qadhafi in 2011, Libya has experienced continued political instability and the spread of armed militia. The country is currently divided between two parties, the Government of National Accord (GNA) led by Prime Minister Sarraj, and the Libyan National Army (LNA) led by General Haftar.

Following an intensification of conflict in Southern Tripoli, Tarhuna and Sirt started on 7 June 2020, nearly 25,000 people have been forced to flee their homes according to the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) updates and International Organization for Migration (IOM's) Displacement Tracking Update.

The Ministry of Internally Displaced People worked with municipalities to identify potential shelter facilities and assessed their response capacities. The authorities in the east, along with their various counterparts including the Libyan Red Crescent and the Ministry of Social Affairs, were provided with a consolidated list of displaced people who needed assistance.

The majority of displaced people reportedly stayed with relatives, friends, and host families. In many cases, schools have been adopted by local authorities with the support of the LRCS to be temporary shelter. These schools hosted 3,180 people in Ejdabia, Tobruk, Shahat, Bayda, Bani Waleed, and Benghazi. LRCS continued tracking of these people, including during their temporary re-allocation from the emergency shelters during the official examinations' timeframe.

In the South, displaced persons who arrived in locations such as Sebha and Brak Shati, have been staying nearby the Technology College which was identified by the authorities as a temporary shelter. However, most people who initially fled to Southern locations have moved further to the East.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Starting from the date of the conflict on 7 June 2020, volunteers from the LRCS set out to work and respond to the situation immediately. The LRCS Information and Evaluation Teams continued working on the field in order to collect information about internally displaced people (IDPs) and continue the needs assessment and monitoring of the camps.

LRCS volunteers registered the displaced people in different cities - using the IFRC best practice of the Humanitarian Services Points - and provided them with information on the local environment, the basic services, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the means to prevent the spread of the disease.

The LRCS worked with municipalities and local organizations in providing unified lists of the displaced population and contributed to humanitarian assistance by providing blankets, mattresses, pillows, cleaning, and maintenance of school facilities to be prepared to receive the IDPs. The LRCS, within its protection project with UNICEF, aimed to respond to affected IDP families by distributing 508 relief baskets containing (personal hygiene kits, food items, blankets, mattresses, and hygiene kits for children) in Ajdabiya (300 baskets), Al Bayda (120 baskets), and Benghazi (88 baskets). This DREF Emergency Plan of Action targeted different families with different criteria than the UNICEF support.

The Information and Evaluation Unit worked in cooperation with the other departments in the LRCS's HQ to conduct assessments and collect detailed information from the branches through the establishment of a questionnaire/tool that included several sectors (Health, Protection, Migration, and Food Security). The LRCS tracked the movement of the IDPs and continued the assessment of their needs, which confirmed that the affected people were still in need of basic assistance. In addition to this, the LRCS monitored the situation in the new shelters and provided some advice on protection.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been supporting the LRCS in its programmes and strategic planning since the outset of the crisis. The IFRC support is focused on strengthening the capacities of the National Society under the following areas of focus: *Health, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, and Migration and Displacement*.

ICRC operations in Libya focus on supporting vulnerable communities directly linked with the current conflict. The support done through in-kind donations is provided to the internally displaced because of the ongoing violence. Further support is provided through micro-economic initiatives and cash assistance. Also, ICRC supports Libya's health services to deal with wounded from the conflict, support in the form of donations of medicines and provides war-wounded kits to Primary Health Care facilities as well as hospitals that receive the war wounded. A key area of investment is currently in the field of forensics, where the ICRC is providing its expertise to support the Libyan authorities and, for example, the LRCS, in the Management of Dead Bodies. The ICRC is also working on water projects to support essential urban infrastructure to ensure continued water supply to communities. The ICRC will enhance work in Protection by aiming to increase its visit to places of detention.

In terms of support to the LRCS, the ICRC continues to develop its partnership through a multi-disciplinary approach by providing financial and material support and capacity-building via the transfer of technical expertise (e.g., First Aid, Mobile Health Clinics, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support, Restoring Family Links, Health Care in danger, Weapon Contamination, Economic Security, Water and Habitat, Safer Access, and Communication). Special attention is given to strengthen the respect of the Movement Principles by all LRCS staff and volunteers. Regarding National Society Development, the ICRC will increase its support in the field of Logistics, Finance, Administration, Human Resources, and Internal Training, notably with regard to the Fundamental Principles, and increasingly contribute to preserving the unity and integrity of the LRCS.

Moreover, the National Society is a member of the Governing Board of the IFRC and is well-linked with many Partner National Societies and neighbouring National Societies from North Africa, such as the Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS) and the Algerian Red Crescent Society (ARCS).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in-country

Since February 2011, United Nations (UN) agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), and local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) have started to work in Libya in different sectors: Health, Protection, Development, Migration, Refugees, Education, Water Sanitation & Hygiene and Food distribution.

Coming to Migration and Displacement, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are the UN's leading agencies in this field. The LRCS is in regular contact with both agencies to improve mutual coordination. Recently, the Libyan Red Crescent has improved the field cooperation with other INGOs like the case in Benghazi, the Norwegian Refugee Council. On the institutional side, the National Society is in regular contact with the Libyan authorities at different levels.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Assessments have confirmed that there has been no significant change in the number of people affected or their needs. While the current number of IDPs is around 5,000 families (about 25,000 people), IDPs without shelter or a support network who are currently placed in schools, are the most vulnerable group (2,500 people, around 500 families), alongside migrants, unaccompanied children, and single women. In the absence of institutional support, LRCS supported these families as quickly as possible.

LRCS performed the registration of beneficiaries. Given the fact that the people were relocated several times, LRCS has tracked them and constantly monitored their needs.


B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY


Proposed strategy

The LRCS responded efficiently and effectively to the growing needs of those displaced in communities across Libya. 2,500 vulnerable, displaced men, women, children, and elderly people (500 families) who were placed in schools and without a support network, were provided with food, water, and essential non-food items. The assistance was coordinated with the National Society and RCRC Movement partners on the ground.


Integrated programming between different sectors was ensured by the Emergency Room (ER) established at the LRCS headquarters. The Emergency Response Unit of the LRCS consists of senior management as well as Heads of Departments (Health, Migration & Protection, Operations, and International Relations). Regular meetings and continuous sharing of information was a key factor in responding to the crisis in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.


C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<h3 style="color: red;">Shelter</h3> <p>People reached: 2,610</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement		2,500	2,610
Output 1.1: Shelter, settlements, and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of affected households receiving household items		500	522
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The shelter item procurement process was completed, and the items were distributed to the targeted people in temporary shelters at schools. All items were procured in accordance with the LRCS procurement procedures.</p> <p>Several operational challenges hampered the timely implementation of this procurement, necessitating the extension of this operational plan (until February 28, 2021) to allow for finalization. The COVID-19 pandemic restriction measures, in particular the closure of ports and airports, had a significant impact on deployments to the field and, in particular, procurement.</p>			
Lessons Learned			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LRCS should ensure better and timely coordination with the authorities for the quick identification of shelter places for IDPs, especially when some decide to move to other shelters and areas. - A critical challenge in the relief interventions was the delays in the relief items related to the currency fluctuation which should be thoroughly reviewed and regulated for future operations. 			


	<h3 style="color: red;">Livelihoods and basic needs</h3> <p>People reached: 2,500 Male: 1,124 Female: 1,376</p>		
Outcome 1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of targeted households that have enough food to meet their survival threshold		500	500
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The procurement and distribution of food parcels were completed. The procurement of all items followed the LRCS procurement procedures, however, the process did not run smoothly as there were issues faced related to the currency fluctuation which should be thoroughly reviewed and regulated for future operations.</p>			
Lessons Learned			
<p>Procurement processes and justifications that can be provided in Libya may not always conform to IFRC procedures. As a result, a lesson learned would be to communicate this with IFRC counterparts and agree</p>			

with the IFRC on the minimum requirements for supporting documents that balance the contextual circumstances as well as compliance with procedures.

	<h2 style="color: red;">Water, sanitation and hygiene</h2> <p>People reached: 2,500 Male: 1,124 Female: 1,376</p>		
Outcome 1: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items		500	500
Output 1.1: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		2,500	2,500
Progress towards outcomes			
Hygiene kits were procured and distributed to the targeted families including reach with hygiene promotion and other COVID-19 related preventive measures.			
Lessons Learned			
The families of concern who received the hygiene kits provided feedback to the LRCS branches that the kits were missing baby diapers, a commodity that they deemed very important considering that it is expensive to purchase. The LRCS then relied on support from UNICEF to provide baby diapers for affected children, as well as tailored support to women.			
It is noted that the needs of women and children are very important to address in the initial assessments in order to address them in the kit contents as well.			

	<h2 style="color: red;">Protection, Gender and Inclusion</h2> <p>People reached: 2,500 Male: 1,124 Female: 1,376</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
DREF operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response		Yes	Yes
Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
DREF operation ensures safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors		Yes	No
# of volunteers and staff trained on minimum standards for PGI in emergencies		30	30
Output 1.1: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.			

Indicators:	Target	Actual
DREF operation demonstrates evidence of addressing SGBV	Yes	-
Progress towards outcomes		
No assessment of women and children's needs was conducted and therefore the operation missed on delivering items that are important to these target populations, as described in the WASH section above.		
Lessons Learned		
The needs of women and children need to be addressed in future operations and this should be done through the mainstreaming of GBV considerations throughout the project management cycle and starting with the assessments.		

	<h2 style="color: red;">Migration</h2> <p>People reached: 2,500 Male: 1,124 Female: 1,376</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of migrants that access (throughout their journey) culturally sensitive social services, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, gender, sex, ethnic origin, nationality, the nationality of parents, place of residence and length of residence (Disaggregated by type of service) - Target: TBD		NTR	NTR
Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of people reached with services for migration assistance and Protection		2,500	2,500
Output 1.1: Awareness raising and advocacy address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# people reached by awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns to address xenophobia, discrimination, and negative perceptions towards migrants		2,500	2,500
Output 1.1: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster”.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of people reached with restoring family links support		Not specified	807
Progress towards outcomes			
The LRCS supported 807 families with RFL, with some being offered phone calls to get in touch with family members and some opening a missing person report. LRCS operated a hotline during this operation. In June 2020, the National Society has opened a hotline to answer IDPs questions, to monitor the household & Food Items (FI) distribution and receive complaints. By virtue of its experience to respond to displacement in emergencies, the National Society has developed a strong network of volunteers and staff that are trained in managing household items & FI distribution, according to the minimum standards of intervention.			
When the needs could not be met through the LRCS, IDPs were provided with contact information of other relevant stakeholders that can support them with their needed assistance. These contacts were also provided through the LRCS hotline.			

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers that are debriefed and protected. (Target: TBD)	50	50

Outcome 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output 2.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge deployments.	1	1

Outcome 3: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Output 3.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communication products.	-	-

Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of produced reports	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

Surge personnel has been deployed to support LRCS in the implementation of the operation, however, due to the COVID-19 situation in the country, this deployment ended shortly, and currently, the country delegation and the regional teams are working with the NS at the headquarters level, and the information is gathered from the field teams.

The Lessons Learned Exercise has been conducted virtually with the presence and participation of LRCS staff and volunteers from two levels: field and headquarters.

It intended to assess key achievements and challenges and provide an opportunity to capture the lessons learned surrounding the operation from the involved staff and volunteers of the Libyan Red Crescent. During the exercise, the identified strengths, opportunities, and challenges were linked with proposed solutions and recommendations. More information is found in the [Lessons Learned Exercise Report](#).

D. Financial Report

The operating budget and response activities remain unchanged. IFRC provided CHF 239,426 out of which CHF 237,680 (99%) was spent. The balance amount of CHF 1,746 will be returned to the DREF fund. ***Please see the final financial report below.***

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/6-2023/01	Operation	MDRLY002
Budget Timeframe	2020/6-2023/01	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Feb/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLY002 - Libya : Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 20 Jun 2020 to 31 Dec 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	239,426
DREF Allocations	239,426
Expenditure	-237,680
Closing Balance	1,746

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	99,002	99,732	-730
PO02 - Livelihoods	89,285	48,641	40,644
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health		51,441	-51,441
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	19,434		19,434
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration	1,066		1,066
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		0	0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	208,786	199,814	8,972
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	5,325		5,325
EA02 - Secretariat Services	14,315	31,120	-16,805
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	11,000	6,746	4,254
Enabling Approaches Total	30,640	37,866	-7,226
Grand Total	239,426	237,680	1,746

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/6-2023/01	Operation	MDRLY002
Budget Timeframe	2020/6-2023/01	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Feb/2023

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MDRLY002 - Libya : Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 20 Jun 2020 to 31 Dec 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	195,043	188,316	6,727
Shelter - Relief		93,645	-93,645
Clothing & Textiles	92,959		92,959
Food	83,836	45,673	38,163
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,248	48,301	-30,054
Medical & First Aid		697	-697
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,443	10,843	-7,400
Storage		10,843	-10,843
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,443		3,443
Personnel	10,329	6,334	3,994
Volunteers	10,329	6,334	3,994
Workshops & Training	5,000		5,000
Workshops & Training	5,000		5,000
General Expenditure	10,999	17,681	-6,682
Travel	9,998		9,998
Information & Public Relations	1,001		1,001
Financial Charges		17,681	-17,681
Indirect Costs	14,613	14,506	107
Programme & Services Support Recover	14,613	14,506	107
Grand Total	239,426	237,680	1,745

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In The Libyan Red Crescent Society:

- **Marie Aldressi;** Secretary General; phone: +218925577058; email: m.aldrse@lrc.org.ly

In the IFRC

- **Dr. Hosam Faysal;** Head of Health, Disaster, Climate, and Crisis – MENA; phone: +961 71 802 916; email: Hosam.faysal@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- **Nicolas Boyrie;** DREF Lead Disasters Climate and Crises (Prevention, Response and Recovery); phone: +41 79 152 5147; email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Francesco Volpe;** Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships- MENA - Partnerships and Resource Development, phone: + +961 70 146 103; email: francesco.volpe@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Goran Boljanovic;** Regional Head of Supply Chain- MENA; phone: +961 5 428 505; email: goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **Nadine Haddad;** PMER Regional Manager; phone: +961 71 802 775; email: nadine.haddad@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.