PART I: THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN AT A GLANCE

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Provide and improve safe and dignified access to essential goods and critical public services in synergy with sustainable development assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Enhance protection and promote adherence to International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Refugee Law.

PEOPLE IN NEED
- People in Need: 823K
- People Targeted: 552K
- Requirements (US$): $202M

FUNDING REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR
- Protection: $53.9M
- Health: $42.5M
- Food Security: $24.4M
- Multi Purpose Cash: $23.2M
- Shelter & NFI: $18.3M
- Common Services: $16.5M
- Education: $12.2M
- WASH: $9.5M

FUNDING STATUS
- US$144M
- 29% Funded

FUNDING REQUIREMENT BY POPULATION GROUP
- IDPS: People Targeted 73K, People in Need 97K
- Returnees: People Targeted 116K, People in Need 165K
- Host & Non-Displaced: People Targeted 130K, People in Need 148K
- Refugees: People Targeted 56K, People in Need 125K
- Migrants: People Targeted 179K, People in Need 288K

FUNDING STATUS BY SECTOR
- Protection: 46.8%
- Health: 22.3%
- Food Security: 11.4%
- Multi Purpose Cash: 0%
- Shelter & NFI: 3.2%
- Common Services: 13.2%
- Education: 7.4%
- WASH: 4.2%

FUNDING REQUIREMENT BY LIBYAN AND NON-LIBYAN
- Libyans: People Targeted: 163K, People in Need: 156K
- Non-Libyans: People Targeted: 166K, People in Need: 182K

HRP UNMET REQUIREMENTS
- as of 4 July 2019
- US$144M
- 29% Funded

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
- US$202M
- 71% Funding Gap
PART I: OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

Based on the potential deterioration of the situation, the Humanitarian Country Team requested a revision of the HRP in order to ensure that the response framework is adapted to support the evolving needs of the highly vulnerable people affected by the Tripoli crisis, while enabling humanitarian partners to restock and prepare for an anticipated further deterioration.

CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AFFECTING THE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Clashes between the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Libyan National Army (LNA) erupted south of Tripoli on 4 April, immediately impacting the civilian population in and around Tripoli. While frontlines became unchanging, armed clashes continue and are particularly heavy in the southern districts of Tripoli, with use of heavy artillery and airstrikes on both sides. As of 18 June, WHO verified 166 civilian casualties, including 42 fatalities. Over 94,000 people have fled their homes as a result of the fighting, according to IOM displacement tracking (IOM/ DTM), while thousands more remain trapped in conflict-affected areas.

Use of heavy weaponry in populated areas is exposing civilians and humanitarian actors to extreme risks. Civilians in conflict-affected areas are at risk of being trapped in crossfire or subject to other forms of violence. In some areas, the population are unable to move because of the intensity of the fighting and the inability of emergency services to reach them. The incident rate involving first responders and medical personnel is alarming – seven medical staff are among the civilian deaths; nineteen ambulances have so far been struck by weaponry and four health facilities hit by direct and indiscriminate shelling.

Around 3,300 refugees and migrants in detention centers are at risk in conflict areas. There have been reports of guards abandoning detention centres leaving people locked inside. Already among the most vulnerable populations in Libya, these refugees and migrants face the risk of becoming caught in crossfire, or left without life-sustaining supplies, including food and water. Refugees and migrants, including women and children, in urban settings are particularly vulnerable.

As clashes continue at the frontlines, severe damage of vital civilian infrastructure occurs. In addition, widespread human rights abuses and violations of International Humanitarian Law increase.

According to rapid assessments carried on from April to June; movement out of frontlines remains heavily restricted, there have been an increase in criminality and civilian unrest, Tripoli’s health care system is seriously disrupted and there were access constraints to the limited functional markets in the conflict-affected areas. The consequences of the conflict are felt nationwide. Increased levels of insecurity and instability, limited availability of basic commodities, increased prices, disruption of supply chain and reduced access to cash are the main factors deteriorating the already dire situation of vulnerable families; especially in the South region.

CHANGES IN THE STRATEGY

Individual sector strategies were already developed taking into consideration the conflict-driven displacement planning scenario. Sector plans were already in place to absorb the case load generated by the current Tripoli context, characterized by protection needs, including for highly vulnerable refugees and migrants; surging internal displacement.

Protection is central to the response. Assisting civilians trapped by hostilities is a key concern and multiple channels continue to be pursued to enable their safe passage out of frontline areas. Engagement on access with all parties is crucial to provide an enabling environment for partners to deliver, as advocacy on adherence to parties’ obligations under International Humanitarian Law. Considerations of diversity regarding access to safety and services is mainstreamed in the response, including assessing the different needs of girls, boys, women and men; identifying persons with specific needs.

As anticipated in the 2019 HRP, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) was activated, providing life-saving assistance in 72 hours to one-week period to the displaced families to collective shelters or urban settings. The Food Security Sector is providing

food assistance to displaced people as well as emergency meals to affected refugees and migrants, in addition to the control and emergency response to the outbreak of zoonotic disease & plant pests that are impacting livelihood and health of local communities; the Protection Sector is providing immediate assistance, including dignity kits, recreational kits and solar lamps, as well as specialized and emergency mental health psychosocial support and recreational activities for conflict-affected women and children; the Shelter/NFI Sector is providing essential NFI kits, shelter kits and carrying out light emergency repairs in collective shelters while the WASH Sector is providing safe drinking water, WASH NFIs, emergency sanitation, rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in communal places, and hygiene awareness.

The Health Sector activated its Rapid Response Framework within 48 hours following the onset of the conflict and accordingly deployed Emergency Medical Teams with surgical capacity and essential medical supplies to front-line hospitals in and around Tripoli that receive heavy casualties. Since the conflict took longer than expected, the health sector activated a contingency plan that covers provision of emergency and trauma care, mass casualty management, disease surveillance and response in addition to regular supplementation of medical supplies to primary and secondary health facilities. The sector partners continue to support public health facilities with emergency stocks, health workers and on-job training. Furthermore, partners continue to provide primary healthcare services to migrants in detention centres and IDPs.

### Revised Needs, Targets and Requirements by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
<th>Refugees / Asylum seekers</th>
<th>Migrants</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Non displaced</th>
<th>% female</th>
<th>% children, adults, elderly</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>554K</td>
<td>388K</td>
<td>38K</td>
<td>175K</td>
<td>39K</td>
<td>86K</td>
<td>51K</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>490K</td>
<td>234K</td>
<td>55K</td>
<td>75K</td>
<td>65K</td>
<td>22K</td>
<td>17K</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter &amp; NFI</td>
<td>292K</td>
<td>195K</td>
<td>20K</td>
<td>59K</td>
<td>36K</td>
<td>73K</td>
<td>16K</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>298K</td>
<td>197K</td>
<td>12K</td>
<td>27K</td>
<td>76K</td>
<td>18K</td>
<td>64K</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>267K</td>
<td>150K</td>
<td>8K</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>28K</td>
<td>45K</td>
<td>37K</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>93K</td>
<td>71K</td>
<td>21K</td>
<td>24K</td>
<td>8K</td>
<td>8K</td>
<td>10K</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi purpose cash</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74K</td>
<td>11K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45K</td>
<td>6K</td>
<td>11K</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.32M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>823K</td>
<td>552K</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>177K</td>
<td>73K</td>
<td>116K</td>
<td>130K</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

A. Children (<18 years old), adults (18-65 years), elderly (>65 years)

B. Total figure is not the total of the column, as the same people may be targeted by multiple sectors.
PART II: REVISED OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)
Food Security
Education
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
Common Services (Logistic, Emergency Telecommunication, Coordination)
FOOD SECURITY

Changes in humanitarian needs

Food insecurity remains a challenge due to protracted displacement, disruption to markets, and dwindling food production. Livelihoods and access to basic social services have been affected by the conflict, exposing the most vulnerable people to inadequate food consumption and forcing people into negative coping strategies, such as spending savings, cutting the number of daily meals, and reducing non-food related expenses, particularly in health and education. Food imports into Libya have dwindled due to limited port access and road blockages, causing food prices to increase.

The Food Security Sector has provided food assistance to over 64,000 IDPs, while the Sector assists over 94,000 vulnerable IDPs, returnees and non-displaced populations with its monthly general food assistance. The Sector also coordinates the food response for detention centres.

A wave of heavy rainfall hit the southwestern region of Libya on 28 May 2019 and intensified on 2 June. The heavy flooding in southwestern Libya displaced over 4,000 people and affected more than 20,000. The Food Security Sector began assisting a total of some 1,200 displaced individuals in Ghat and Elberket through three community kitchens on 10 June 2019.

The vast majority of households, especially in the South, remain involved in agricultural production for household consumption. Many of those who engage in agricultural production report difficulties continuing the livelihood as a result of armed conflicts and instability.

Revised strategy

The two Food Security objectives set in the 2019 HRP remain valid: 1. Crisis affected vulnerable populations in Libya have access to sufficient and nutritious food; 2. Improve household food security for at-risk groups by supporting agricultural, livestock and fishery systems, assets and control of outbreak of diseases.

Under the 2019 HRP, a total of 298,000 individuals including 117,000 non-Libyan have been considered as in need of food assistance. Among them, the Food Security Sector members plan to target 197,000 people in 2019. The Food Security Sector has taken into consideration conflict-driven needs for food assistance in the stage of developing the 2019 HRP and analyzes that the total number of People in Need (PiN) and the total number of targeted individuals should remain unchanged. Based on the reports that vulnerable non-displaced populations have been forced to displace themselves to urban settings or collective shelters due to armed clashes in Tripoli or floods in Ghat, the Food Security Sector will give the greater focus on urgent and immediate life-saving assistance to IDPs rather than non-displaced populations.

Revised breakdown of people in need and targeted

In order to absorb the increased number of IDPs, the Sector revised the IDP and non-displaced PIN and target population, remaining the same overall targets and funding requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23K</td>
<td>94K</td>
<td>76K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12K</td>
<td>27K</td>
<td>76K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% female</th>
<th>% children*</th>
<th>% adult*</th>
<th>% elderly*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-displaced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-65 years), elderly (>65 years)
**WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)**

### Changes in humanitarian needs

The protracted conflict and continuous political instability in Libya have resulted in significant changes in humanitarian needs. In Libya, the main water provider is Man-Made River Project (MMRP). The lack of capacity and service providers, particularly for the MMRP network, which serves 60% of people in Libya, has become a major challenge. Rehabilitation was already required due to the conflict. People's access to safe drinking water has become a major challenge, and the situation is further exacerbated by the conflict.

In the collective centres, water is mainly provided through bottled water and has limited or poor sources of in-house water supply. Sanitation facilities are not adequate to meet the emerging needs. In hosting communities, water and sanitation services have been overburdened and pose serious public health risks to both IDPs and the host community. Due to the conflict, the maintenance and quality of water infrastructure was already compromised. Protection of water infrastructure and facilities, particularly the MMRP and its staff, is crucial in times of conflict. Water should not be used as a war tool to put pressure on belligerent parties or armed groups.

Water shortages due to electricity cut-off have been reported from several areas. As a result, water infrastructure is mainly depending on generators. WASH services in detention centres were overburdened before the current crisis and will further pose a risk of outbreaks of water-borne communicable diseases. In long-term conflicts, children are more likely to die from water-related diseases than from violence and conflict.

### Revised strategy

WASH Sector has strategized its response in line with international standards, Libyan context, and ongoing crisis. Primarily, the sector is focusing on urgent and immediate life-saving critical interventions. The Sector response will focus its assistance on the newly displaced population – i.e., IDPs living in collective centres, IDPs in hosting communities, overburdened non-displaced population in conflict-affected areas, refugees and migrants in detention centres. Sector strategy has been aligned with Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and with other concerned sectors. The needs of vulnerable groups and a gender-sensitive approach will be prioritized in line with Do No Harm actions. WASH Sector has thus revised its strategies focusing more on preparedness (prepositioning/replenishment of WASH NFIs, household water treatment materials and continuous needs assessments) and humanitarian response (provision of safe drinking water through water tinkering and quick and immediate fixes of water infrastructure; installation of water tanks for storage of safe drinking water, provision of Aqua tabs for household water treatment, provision of emergency sanitation, rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in detention and collective centres, awareness raising on key hygiene practices and provision of hygiene kits, buckets, jerry cans and soap to affected population).

### Revised breakdown of people in need and targeted

In order to absorb the increased number of IDPs initially planned in the affected mantikas, the sector revised the returnees and non-displaced target population, remaining the same overall targets and funding requirements.

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**CONTACT**

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**BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BY STATUS</th>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
<th>Financial Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees</strong></td>
<td>14K</td>
<td>8K</td>
<td>$5.3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migrants</strong></td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>$2.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDPs</strong></td>
<td>49K</td>
<td>27K</td>
<td>$4.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Returnees</strong></td>
<td>83K</td>
<td>45K</td>
<td>$4.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-displaced</strong></td>
<td>65K</td>
<td>17K</td>
<td>$4.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>267K</td>
<td>150K</td>
<td>$9.5M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BY SEX & AGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
<th>Financial Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>男女比例</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>儿童比例</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成年人比例</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老年人比例</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-65 years), elderly (>65 years)
Changes in humanitarian needs

Second quarter 2019 has been marked by new waves of conflict and natural disaster in Libya causing population displacements and damages to housing and infrastructure in Libya. In Tripolitania region coastal areas, conflict between LNA and GNA forces impacts the living conditions of the affected populations, Libyans and non-Libyans. Adequate shelter options were already severe before 2019; currently rental prices have risen, pushing the most vulnerable population to move to collective centres due to a lack of affordable solutions. In the Fezzan region, in addition to the effects of the Tripoli conflict, natural disaster such as flooding in Ghat and surrounding areas are impacting a population already considered as vulnerable.

In the Tripolitania region, as of 18 June, over 94,000 individuals left their homes. Families have displaced both inside and outside Tripoli, staying with relatives, renting houses, or finding collective shelters. While most IDP families are staying in private accommodation, over 3,900 IDPs are hosted in collective shelters. Most displaced households were identified in different neighborhoods of Tripoli, the Nafusa mountains and various locations along the coastal line of Western Libya.

The consequences of the conflict are felt heavily in the Southern protracted areas. In Ghat and surrounding areas, over 5,000 people were displaced from flood-impacted areas, including around 450 migrants. Over 1,850 IDPs, are currently sheltered in collective shelters in Ghat and Ubari, with the remaining IDPs staying with host families and in open areas outside Ghat. These displaced people are reported in need of emergency assistance in the form of NFIs and also mid-term shelter assistance especially in open areas.

Revised strategy

Across Libya, the most severe needs for shelter assistance are concentrated in areas where conflict is still ongoing, in the Western region essentially (22,600 people estimated in need), Southern region (44,000 people estimated in need), in return areas such as Benghazi and Sirt (72,400 people estimated in need) – and an estimated 22,000 non-displaced persons would need support to afford a safe and dignified setting. Dedicated shelter assistance, in all forms will be prioritized in these areas concentrating the most vulnerable populations.

The sector response strategy remains in line with the 2019 HRP, focusing on people with the most severe humanitarian Shelter/NFI needs across Libya’s most affected and impacted areas of displacement and return, aiming to protect the vulnerable and help those struggling to meet their basic needs by enabling access to essential household goods and commodities.

The population in need of shelter and NFI assistance remains the same across the country, despite the ongoing situations, which were considered within the sector response as part of the emergency response – an estimated 292,000 people are considered as in need of shelter and/or NFI assistance. Among them members of the sector have planned to target 192,000 people along the 2019 year.

Response priorities

The response priorities have changed since the second Quarter 2019 in order to meet the needs for emergency assistance evolving from natural disaster and the Tripoli conflict. Subsequently, emergency assistance is to be reinforced along the half of the 2019 year. The strategic objectives of the sector remain unchanged.

Since targeted population considered as protracted were living in areas where conflict is presently ongoing and where natural disaster occurred – assistance provided has to be tailored according to the present needs which have turn to become immediate and urgent. Part of the assistance initially dedicated to the second objective will be tailored to become emergency assistance in-kind to respond to ongoing emergencies and crisis in Libya. Total figures related to PIN and Targeted Population remain unchanged.

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EDUCATION

Changes in humanitarian needs
Conflict-driven displacement was considered by the education sector as a planning scenario in the HRP and therefore there are no changes in the humanitarian needs identified.

Revised strategy
Though the response strategy remains as per the 2019 HRP, the Education Sector had strategized its response in line with International standards, dynamic Libyan context and the unfolding situation. Primarily, the sector is focusing on ensuring continuation in provision of education to the children affected by the crisis through non-formal, remedial education, exam preparation and the scale up of the summer school program.

The sector strategy has been aligned with other concerned sectors. In particular, the sector response will build closer synergies between the Child Protection strategy to use potential entry points for psychosocial support in schools for the children affected by the crisis. The sector will prioritize the needs of vulnerable groups and will ensure a gender sensitive approach in line with Do No Harm actions.

The Education Sector had readjusted its strategies, focusing more on preparedness by prepositioning school supplies, including school kits and school furniture, and conducting regular assessments. On the response side, the sector will scale up alternative learning strategies through the provision of non-formal education, scaling up summer school program in conflict affected areas and enhancing synergies with Child Protection sub-sector.

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MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

Changes in humanitarian needs
Cash actors recognize the increase in need for emergency cash, due to increased levels of displacement and heightened vulnerability of those remaining in and around areas affected by conflict.

Revised strategy
While the Cash Working Group will not change its current strategy in the 2019 HRP, more cash actors are opting to prioritize emergency cash assistance following the clashes that started in April. The targets and current budget remain unchanged.

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PART II: COMMON SERVICES

COMMON SERVICES

Logistics

Changes in humanitarian needs
The increase in fighting could jeopardize access to ports, as well as movements on the ground, at a time when unimpeded access to all Libyan ports should be guaranteed for humanitarian cargo, to ensure the humanitarian community’s ability to appropriately respond to the needs on the ground in Libya.

Revised strategy
In light of the changes in the situation on the ground in Libya, the Logistic Sector will continue to maintain a close monitoring of logistical issues that might negatively affect humanitarian operations at all Libyan entry points as well as inside the country, and promptly disseminate information with all its partners. Operational constraints may arise due to administrative delays and lack of clarity over import and customs processes across the different areas. The sector will continue to map all relative procedures and contribute to higher level advocacy for expedited import and custom clearance for humanitarian cargo to ensure timely delivery of assistance to affected population.

The Logistics Sector will continue to focus on i) maintaining logistics coordination and information sharing among all humanitarian organizations operating across Libya, ii) monitoring the need to facilitate common logistics services provision where gaps in capacity exist, and iii) conducting mapping and assessments of key logistics infrastructure and entry points, to clarify processes, mitigate access constraints and bureaucratic impediments to cargo movements, and maximize use of resources available in country.

Logistics services provided will include regular and ad-hoc coordination meetings in central and field locations, based on partners’ presence; timely information sharing through multiple platforms; possibility to establish common storage capacity where gaps in storage solutions exist in the local market; mapping and assessments of logistics infrastructures and processes to support humanitarian supply chain capacities.

Emergency Telecommunications Sector

Changes in humanitarian needs
The number of affected populations who do not have reliable access to communication remains large. South and West Libya are the most affected regions with frequent power outages. In the south of Tripoli, the situation remains volatile with frequent power outages lasting for 8 to 12 hours per day. The damage caused to the electricity infrastructure by the clashes, as well as increased weather temperatures, has led the power sources to falter making digital communication tools, including mobile phones, laptops and tablets, inoperable.

Revised strategy
A requirement to establish common communications services in Sebha was planned initially in the 2019 HRF. Due to access and limited presence on the ground, it has not been implemented and funding will prioritize the establishments of an inter-agency complaints and feedback mechanism for Libya.

Coordination will continue, focusing on resolving radio licensing challenges in Libya and facilitating the importation of backup radio and satellite equipment into the country, with signification progress already being made in the first half of 2019.

Due to renewed requests by the ISCG members, the common feedback mechanism has been prioritised and will be implemented in the second half of 2019.
This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team’s shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.