



LIBYA
2019

General data of the country

a. General data

Country	Libya	Tunisia	UK
Capital	Tripoli		
Population	6,466,779	11,653,686	66,556,615
Official Language	Arabic (English, Berber dialects)		
Religious groups	Sunni Muslim (97%)		
Per Capita Income	\$11,210 (2011)	\$11,150	\$42,100
HDI (2017) ¹	0.706 (108/189) - High	0.735 (95/189) - High	0.922 (14/189) – Very High
IHDI (2017) ²	Unknown	0.573	0.835
Child (under 5) mortality per 1,000 (2016) ³	13	14	4
Gender-related Development Index (2017) ⁴	0.929	0.897	0.960
Population within UNHCR mandate (2016) ⁵	662,897	685	165,843
INFORM Index (2019) ⁶	6.1	3.2	2

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

- ➔ Mine Ban Treaty / Status: Not joined
- ➔ Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status: Not joined
- ➔ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status: Signed 01/05/2008

c. Geopolitical analysis

¹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/IHDI>

² Ibid.

³ <https://data.unicef.org/resources/levels-trends-child-mortality/>

⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GDI>

⁵ <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview>

⁶ <http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles>

Libya in 2019 is a vastly fragmented country, 'ruled' by two governments and disputed by a multitude of armed groups. Since the resumption of hostilities in 2014, over half a million people have been displaced, and by 2018 the conflict has claimed more than 4,400 civilian lives⁷. The civilian population is not only impacted by the criminalization of armed groups and the armed conflict but by the collapse of an official economy and the development of a shadow war economy. In addition, the overall number of migrants, asylum seekers refugees in Libya is estimated anywhere between 700,000 and 1 million⁸. In 2016, revenues generated by human trafficking in Libya reached around \$978 million; a sum equivalent to 3.4% of the country's GDP in 2015⁹.

Multiple actors scramble for power in today's Libya: armed groups; "city-states", particularly in western and southern Libya, and tribes, which are particularly relevant in eastern and southern Libya. In addition, Islamic State (IS) continues to carry out high-profile attacks in main urban centres while being present south of Sirte and around the city of Bani Walid. Despite intense international efforts, the prospects for normalization are hampered by the respective armed group's political agenda, the appetite of local feuds for predation economy and the interference of external actors into the conflict. Eight years after Muammar Gaddafi's fall, the political and military landscape of Libya is deeply fractured, with a self-declared government in the East and an internationally recognized one in the West, each backed by coalitions of former rebels and militias. The pillaging of the UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) state funds – a hallmark of western Libya's political economy – now benefits a narrower group than at any previous point since the 2011 civil war.

In Tripolitania, the Presidential Council (PC), under the authority of Fayez al Sarraj, and the GNA result from the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) signed under the auspices of the United Nations in Morocco in 2015. Based in Tripoli like the GNA, the High Council of State (HCS), a divisive consultative and institutional body, was designed to include members from the 2012 legislature and still has a power of nuisance. Officially, the GNA has not been endorsed as stipulated within the LPA by the House of Representatives (HoR), a second institutional body based in the east of the Libya. The GNA exercises relative authority over Tripoli, Misrata, Sirte and parts of southern Libya. The LPA was signed for a two-year term and expired on 17th December, 2017. Despite the UN's efforts to amend it, the current legal vacuum weakens the GNA vis-à-vis its opponents from the East.

For the last year, the priority for the UN Mission in Libya was to amend the LPA, organize a national conference and then prepare for elections. After multiple delays the date was finally set for the national conference, scheduled to take place in mid-April in the southern-western town of Ghadames.

However on 4 April 2019 the LNA launched a surprise military offensive to take control of Tripoli; an intense fight that is ongoing, showing no signs of abating and forcing the cancellation of the conference. This followed a flash takeover of the most part of southern Libya at the beginning of 2019; however forces under the GNA in Tripoli are deploying all efforts and resources to expel the attack. The LNA is rumoured to be receiving support from Egypt, the UAE and France whilst the GNA is reportedly receiving assistance from Turkey. The UN reports that to date, over

⁷ <https://aoav.org.uk/explosiveviolence/libya/>

⁸ IOM

⁹ <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/publications/research/2018-04-12-libyas-war-economy-eaton-final.pdf>

40,000 people have been displaced due to the fighting, and civilian casualties amount to 102: 23 dead and 79 wounded in the first four weeks of battles.

I. Summary of HI's history in Libya

HI has been operational continuously in Libya since 2011, and up until the end of 2014 delivered a large-scale Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) programme from bases in Tripoli, Misrata and Sirte. During that period, HI teams protected countless civilians from the risk of death and injury due to explosive hazards through the clearance of over 30² km of land, including schools, agricultural land, beaches and residential areas; removing and destroying over 112,000 mines and ERW in the process. More than 1,000 people were trained to deliver mine/ERW/SALW risk education; whilst HI teams reached more than 110,000 civilians with life-saving risk education messaging.

At the end of 2018 HI opened a new office in eastern Libya, in Benghazi. Health and protection activities will initially be implemented, with the strategy to develop into the mine action sector during the course of 2019.

Project title	Sector of intervention	Main donors	Funding period
Emergency intervention for the most vulnerable, crisis affected persons in Libya	Rehabilitation, Prevention & Health	ECHO	March - November 2019
		UNHCR	Jan – Dec 2019
		OFDA ¹⁰	April 2019 - March 2020
		Centre de Crise/ French Ministry of Foreign Affairs ¹¹	May - October 2019
Action for Mental Health Assistance in Libya (AMAL)	MHPSS	EU	December 2018 - December 2021

¹⁰ At the time of writing, this contract is not signed however is confirmed by the donor.

¹¹ Ibid.

Projects

<p>ECHO</p>  <p>Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid</p>	<p>EU</p> 	<p>Centre de Crise/French Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> 
<p>UNHCR</p>  <p>UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency</p>	<p>USAID/OFDA</p>  <p>USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</p>	

HI team in Libya

Today the team consists of 9 international and 80 national staff.

Libya



Projects ongoing: Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships.

Sector	Objective of project	Main activities	Beneficiaries (2019 so far)	Final beneficiaries (2019)	Partners	Location
	Improved functional independence of the most persons with disabilities and injuries	Provision of home-based physical rehabilitation and assistive or mobility devices	200 persons with disabilities/injuries	2,718 persons with disabilities/injuries	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health	Greater Tripoli, Benghazi & Misrata
	Enhanced wellbeing and resilience of persons with psychosocial distress	Provision of home-based psychosocial support and referral to specialised MHPSS services	325 persons with disabilities/injuries and caregivers	4,292 persons with disabilities/injuries and caregivers		Greater Tripoli, Benghazi & Misrata