Inter-Agency Bi-weekly Update

Sudanese refugee response in Libya

16-30 September 2024

Overview of the Sudan Refugee Response

Information Management
Refugee Taskforce (IM-RTF)

UNHCR - LIBYA

Sudanese Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Libya (Post-Conflict, April 2023)

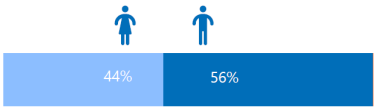
(as of 6 Oct 2024)

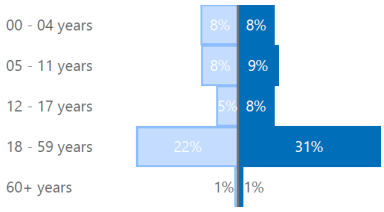
99,600

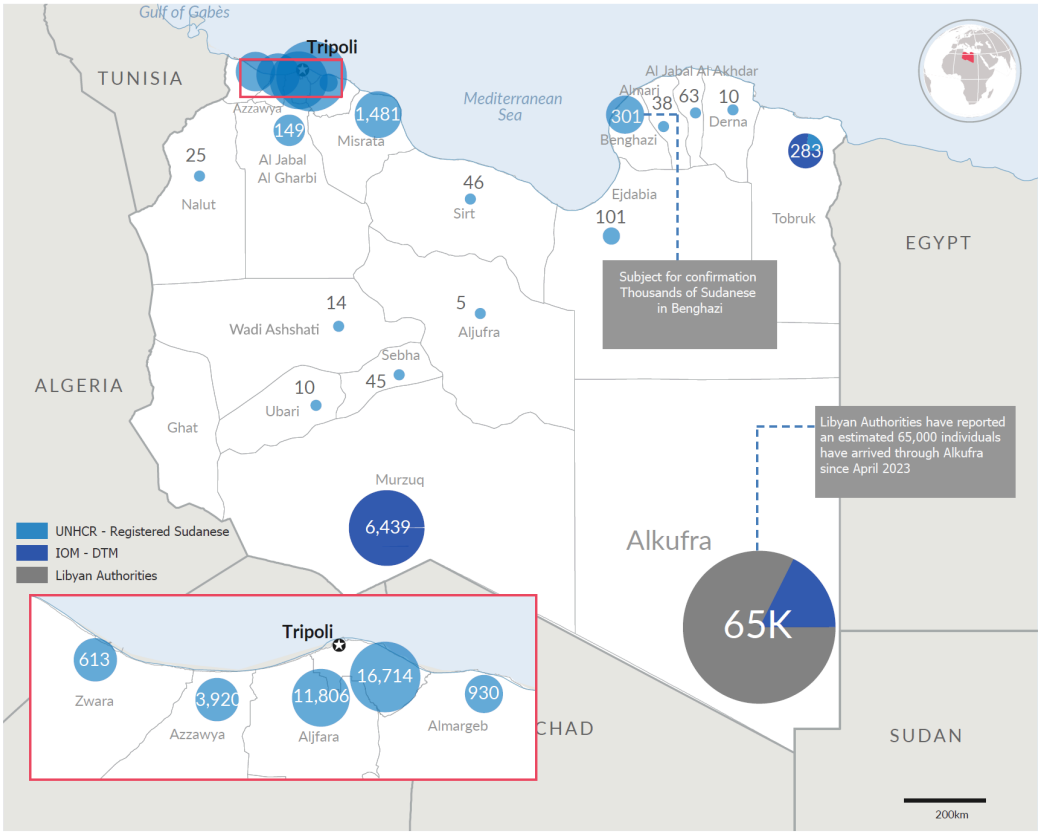
Estimated Sudanese Arrivals in Libya since April 2023 (Post-Conflict)

28,780

Out of the Arrivals , Sudanese Registered with UNHCR as refugees / asylum-seekers (post - conflict)







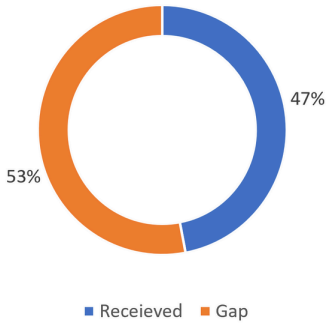
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Feedback: Information Management, UNHCR - LIBYA LBYTRIM@UNHCR.ORG Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Libyan Authorities

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency IOM REACH IMPACT

Funding Status

Funding Requirement	USD 48,610,000
Funding Received	USD 22,679,181
Funded against Requirement	47 %

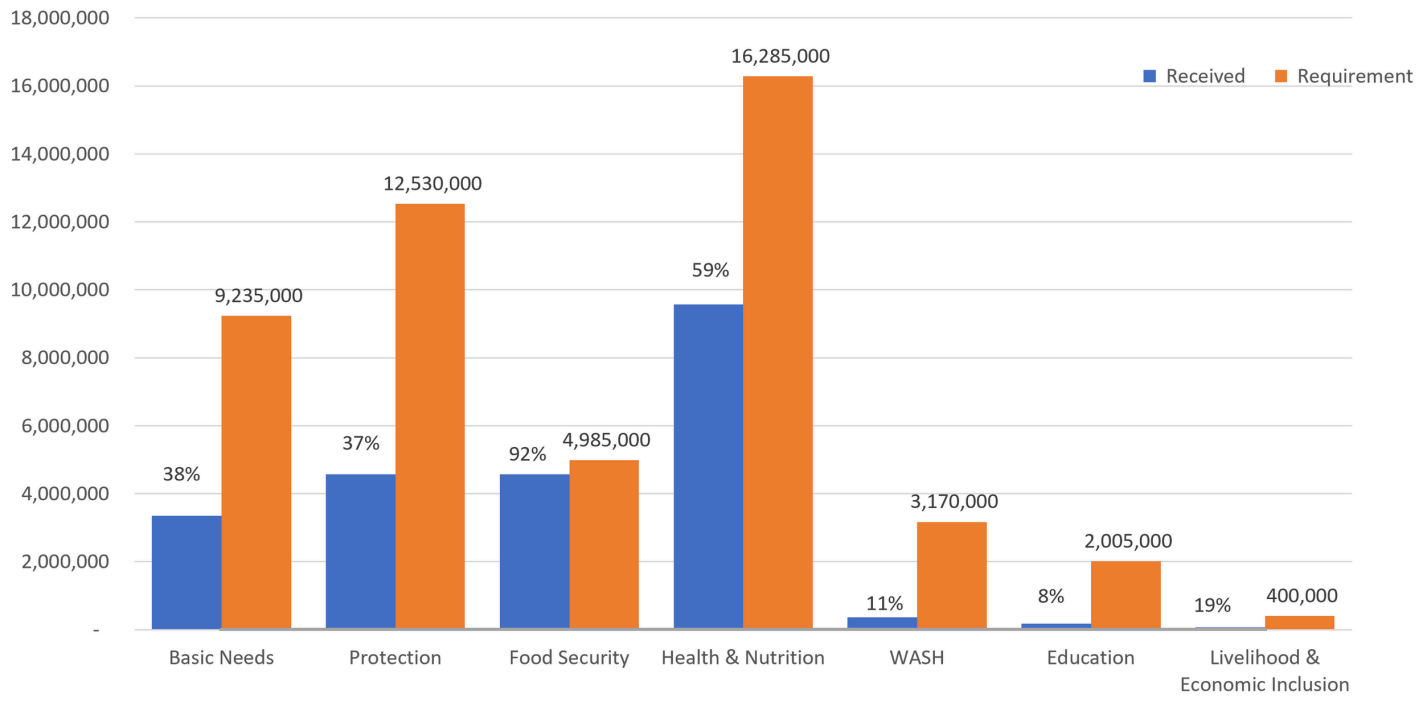


Funding status is as of 30 September 2024. Figures are subject to change.

Estimated Agency Funding

Type of Agency	Requirements (USD)	Received (USD)	Funding level
UN Agencies	31,665,000	19,543,675	62%
INGOs	16,945,000	3,135,506	19%

Funding by Sector



Number of Agencies by Sector by Mantika

State (Mantika)	Basic Needs (Cash and In-kind)	Education	Food Security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods	Protection	Shelter and NFI	WASH	Total
Tripoli	2	5	1	2	1	8	3	0	8
Alkufra	0	1	0	5	1	5	1	1	6
Misrata	0	2	1	2	0	4	1	0	6
Sebha	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	0	5
Ejdabia	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	4
Zwara	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	4
Azzawya	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	3
Aljfara	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Almargeb	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Benghazi	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Wadi Ashshati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Aljufra	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Derna	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Geographical Presence by Partners

Region	CESVI	DRC	IMC	INTERSOS	IOM	IRC	NRC	TdH	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNICEF	WFP	WHO
East													
Al Jabal Al Akhdar						Yes							
Alkufra			Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Benghazi					Yes						Yes		
Derna						Yes							
Ejdabia				Yes	Yes					Yes		Yes	
South													
Aljufra											Yes		
Ghat					Yes								
Sebha				Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes		
Wadi Ashshati				Yes		Yes							
West													
Al Jabal Al Gharbi											Yes		
Aljfara		Yes					Yes						
Almargeb					Yes							Yes	
Azzawya							Yes			Yes		Yes	
Misrata					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Tripoli	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			
Zwara		Yes			Yes		Yes					Yes	

Interactive 3Ws Dashboard on assistance provided to the Sudan response in Libya: https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiYmZkOGE1ZjYtMmViYS00ZGZiLWFjN2ItNjdiNTI3ZmQwMGMxIiwidCI6ImU1YzM3OTgxLTY2NjQtNDEzNC04YTBjLTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOjh9

What We Achieved - Our Progress in Numbers (July - September)

11,660
Sudanese refugees received non-food items

5,681
hygiene kits were distributed

6,103
households received unconditional food assistance

1,595
women and girls were reached with services related to protection of women and children

5,485
individuals underwent protection needs assessment

1,285
girls and boys at risk received case management services

13,264
individuals received primary healthcare (services, consultations)

1,333
individuals received mental health and psychosocial services

1,614
children accessed formal or non-formal education, or accessing skills development programs

Note: Figures are cumulative since July 2024 and subject to change.

Achievements made during 16 - 30 September

Protection	• The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) receives 20 new arrivals on average per day in its safe space. Individuals mainly request registration services, support in accessing passports, and cash assistance. In response, DRC provides protection and basic needs such as distribution of non-food items (NFIs), legal aid and psychosocial services to the Sudanese communities in Tajoura. Additionally, DRC is in regular communication with the municipality to respond to the needs of Sudanese refugees in other urban areas. Through DRC protection monitoring activities, it was noted that the psychosocial impact on the Sudanese population due to movement restrictions, security incidents or safety concerns, lack of civil documents and inadequate standard of living is immense. • UNHCR assisted 136 individuals with various vulnerabilities and needs through emergency cash assistance, medical assistance, food, water and clothing kits. Meanwhile, 26 best-interest assessments were conducted for children and 94 protection needs assessments were completed, targeting 310 Sudanese individuals. Additionally, six field visits were undertaken in Janzour area, reaching over 100 Sudanese. Through the visits, various vulnerabilities and risks including unaccompanied children, individuals released from detention, overcrowded living conditions, limited hygiene facilities, and barriers to employment due to lack of documentation were observed. • The situation for Sudanese children in Libya remains dire across various locations, particularly in Alkufra and Sabha, where many families live on farms and in informal gathering areas. The recent child protection assessment highlighted challenging living conditions which raise significant concerns for women and children. Many of these areas lack proper sanitation, exposing children to health risks and creating unsafe environments. Insufficient private bathing and toilet facilities further compromise the safety and dignity of children while inadequate access to food, healthcare, and education undermines their physical and mental well-being. • Despite these challenges, Baity centers and child-friendly spaces provide essential services in locations such as Ajdabya, Alkufra, Benghazi, Misrata, Sabha, and Tripoli. These services include case management, awareness-raising, hygiene and clothing kit distribution, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Specialized services for the most vulnerable children, including temporary community-based hosting, are also offered. During September, 44 children (21 girls and 23 boys) received case management services, 344 children (202 girls and 142 boys) received MHPSS services, while 244 adults (153 females and 91 males) received awareness-raising sessions on child protection and positive parenting practices through the UNICEF-supported centres. • Through the Alkufra mobile team, International Medical Corps (IMC) provided violence against women and girls response and prevention services, including individual psychosocial and emotional support, referrals, awareness-raising and group psychosocial support. The services target Sudanese women and girls displaced in farms in Alkufra, ensuring safe and equal access to assistance for all. During the reporting period, a total of 116 women, adolescent girls and children benefitted from the services. • A total of 72 cases of gender-based violence were identified by UNHCR which were then referred to CESVI for further intervention and assistance.

Shelter and NFIs	• In September, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) distributed non-food items (NFIs) and core relief items (CRIs) to 306 refugees in Tripoli. • IOM continued the distribution in Ajdabiya and Tripoli, reaching 908 individuals. • UNHCR is in the assessment phase for distributions of NFIs in Al-Wahat area, Tobruk and Alkufra. • UNHCR provided a two-day training for local partners – Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) and LibAid – on protection in the mixed movement, Standard Operating Procedures for distribution, data protection and use of KoBo tool in Benghazi. A total of 18 staff members (9 from LRC and 9 from LibAid) were trained.

Food Security	● WFP reached a total of 369 households (1,845 individuals) through 9.225 metric tons of food distribution. The distribution took place in Zliten and Qasir Alkhayar and 227 households (1,135 individuals) and 142 households (710 individuals) benefitted respectively. ● To further expand the food security services across the country, WFP selected the Organization for Development Pioneers for the Western region, Atta Alkhaier for the Southern region, and LRC and LibAid to operate in the East and South as emergency response partners.
Health and Nutrition	● There is an increased number of partners on the ground, contributing to the expansion of health service delivery. More than 250 patients are treated daily through different partners. In Alkufra, while medical teams roam areas where refugees are, other medical staff support the public health facilities to absorb the increment in consultations and inpatient admissions. During this reporting period, there was an increase in the number of reported cases of acute diarrhoea and Malaria. The medical teams and the National Centre for Disease Control authorities in Alkufra are monitoring the situation accordingly. ● Donations of medical supplies from some UN agencies and other international NGOs have reached Alkufra health facilities. Other partners also plan to contribute medical commodities to Alkufra health facilities. ● UNICEF deployed seven mobile nutrition response teams, which provided nutrition services to 2,425 children (54% girls and 46% boys) aged 6-59 months as well as 2,846 pregnant and breastfeeding women (108 pregnant and 412 breastfeeding). The majority of those assessed are Sudanese (92%), with the remaining individuals from the host community and other nationalities. Caregivers, including 636 mothers, received guidance on optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. Additionally, 57% of people in temporary locations used shared public latrines, and 44% perceived the water quality as unsafe for drinking.
WASH	● UNICEF delivered four submersible pumps and control panels to the General Water and Wastewater Company (GWWC). An estimate of 40,000 individuals will benefit from this. ● With the WASH thematic area being the least funded in the Sudan refugee response in Libya, increased funding for these activities is urgently needed. The lack of funding poses significant challenges to implementing essential water and sanitation projects, which are vital for maintaining public health, especially among vulnerable communities. The Taskforce is actively seeking financial support to address these gaps.
Education	● UNICEF met with the Minister of Education (MoE) in the West, who reaffirmed that Sudanese children are permitted to enroll in the formal education system provided they have the requisite documentation for school enrollment for non-Libyan children, and provided MoE's inputs are reflected in the Education Taskforce response priorities. ● The Education partners continued their response during the reporting cycle, providing non-formal education and remedial learning in Baity and community centres in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, Ajdabia, Sabha, Alkufra and Derna. ● UNICEF and partners continue to facilitate school enrolment through access facilitators. CESVI is supporting these efforts with cash-for-education, reaching 44 children during the reporting period. Meanwhile, IOM is supporting the refurbishment of two schools – the Sudanese School in Benghazi, and Shuhada Al Ajher School in Alkufra.
Access	● The UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and OCHA Humanitarian Advisor Team created a comprehensive checklist for the interim movement notification system in the East for UN agencies. An online training session was held on 30 September for agency focal points, who are responsible for compiling notification requests. The guidelines detail the movement notification processes, timelines, and required templates. Additionally, all official UN communications related to these notifications will be coordinated through a Government Coordination Officer under the RCO as requested by the authorities. Notably, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the East is part of the movement notification processes in the East, except for Alkufra, which continues to require direct coordination with the Libyan National Army and relevant stakeholders.

Consequences of Underfunding

Child Protection **$ 3.6 m** required **4%** funded	The ongoing underfunding of protection services exacerbates the suffering of children, leading to a lack of service continuity, especially for those on the move. This gap in essential services strains local resources and deepens the divide between refugee and host communities, particularly in rural areas with limited support. As a result, vulnerabilities among refugees increase, along with feelings of hopelessness and trauma. Enhanced funding and resources can help bridge the gaps in services, promote community resilience, and foster an inclusive environment where both refugees and host communities can thrive together.
WASH **$ 3.2 m** required **11%** funded	The WASH needs, particularly sanitation and hygiene, have to be addressed promptly as the negligence of those important services will pose a significant public health risk for the refugees and the host communities equally.
Health & Nutrition **$ 16.3 m** required **59%** funded	The crowdedness and the poor sanitary conditions in some areas in Alkufra, where the Sudanese refugees are living, are risk factors for the spread of communicable disease outbreaks particularly Cholera and other Diarrheal Diseases which could affect both refugee and host communities. The existing resources in the public health facilities are barely enough, especially health personnel, to meet the needs of the host community. Without the support from the humanitarian partners to the local health authorities, the public health services will not be able to deliver the required response. Malnutrition can lead to cognitive and physical impairment in children, especially those under five years old, with a high rate of morbidity and mortality.

We thank the donors for their generous support to the Sudanese Refugee Response in Libya.

International Medical Corps (IMC) in Libya prioritize engagement with displaced women and girls in informal shelters in Alkufra, through informal group discussion sessions, group and individual psychosocial support, and awareness and recreational activities. IMC has reached over 500 women and girls since the start of the response.

Photo by Fejra Alrae, IMC

Contact Us

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