



**United Nations Trust Fund
for Human Security**

Libya

Adopting Human Security Approaches to Respond to Complex Climate-Related and Instability Challenges in Ubari, Ghat, Sebha, and Murzuq Governorates of Libya

Background information

Amid evolving political conditions, climate shocks, and the aftermath of the 2023 Derna floods, Libya faces a complex set of human security challenges, particularly in its southern regions. These areas are grappling with a convergence of threats, from natural disasters and water scarcity to displacement, food insecurity, and institutional fragility, that disproportionately impact vulnerable groups, including women, youth, migrants, undocumented individuals, and marginalized ethnic communities. Often excluded from formal protection systems, these populations face barriers to essential services, leaving them highly exposed to both sudden shocks and prolonged crises. The southern region is further strained by refugee inflows and weakening local coping capacities. Addressing these vulnerabilities requires integrated, people-centered strategies that strengthen social cohesion, improve access to services, and promote sustainable development, while also building community resilience to withstand and recover from ongoing humanitarian and environmental pressures.

Goals and objectives

The programme aims to enhance the resilience of both government institutions and vulnerable communities in the Ubari, Ghat, Sebha, and Murzuq municipalities of Libya by applying a human security approach to address complex climate-related challenges. Specifically, the programme aims to i) enhance the capacity of decision-makers in applying the human security approach to community-based risk reduction and management through multi-dimensional climate and disaster risk assessments; ii) implement concrete human security initiatives to mitigate conflict, flood, and water-related risks in the targeted Governorates; and iii) establish innovative cross-sectoral partnerships and implementation pathways for disaster risk management and human security at national and subnational levels.



DURATION

March 2025 — February 2026



UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
WFP, UNFPA



OTHER KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Local Governance,
Municipal Councils in Ubari, Ghat,
Sebha and Murzuq Governorates



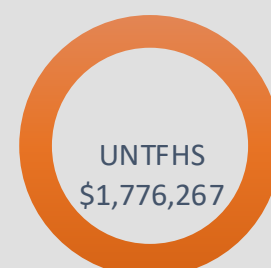
BENEFICIARIES

Approximately 600,000 people
directly and indirectly



TOTAL BUDGET
US\$ 1,776,267

POOLING OF RESOURCES



Beneficiaries

The primary institutional beneficiaries of the programme are the national Ministry of Local Governance and the local municipalities of Ghat, Sebha, Ubari, and Murzuq. The programme is also expected to directly benefit approximately 100,000 people, including women and youth aged 15–24, and indirectly reach around 500,000 individuals, representing the broader population of the Fezzan region.

Applying the Human Security approach

In response to Libya's protracted crisis and the compounding effects of climate shocks, political fragmentation, and institutional capacity constraints, particularly in the southern regions, the programme adopts the Human Security Approach (HAS) as a foundational framework. This approach is not only timely but essential for addressing the deeply interconnected risks facing communities in municipalities such as Ubari, Ghat, Sebha, and Murzuq.

The HSA enables the programme to move beyond siloed interventions by recognizing the interdependence of peace, development, and humanitarian action. It offers a people-centered lens for understanding and addressing the convergence of threats, ranging from flooding and water scarcity to displacement, food insecurity, and governance challenges, that disproportionately impact women, youth, migrants, and undocumented populations.

The programme's three interlinked components reflect this integrated approach. It begins with participatory risk assessments and conflict sensitivity analyses to inform evidence-based planning. These insights are then translated into tangible community-level interventions, such as food security support, health and protection services, and early warning systems, that address both immediate needs and structural vulnerabilities.

The programme fosters inclusive, locally driven solutions that build trust between communities and institutions. It empowers local actors, particularly municipal governments and civil society organizations, to lead in identifying risks, setting priorities, and implementing context-specific responses. Through multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms, the programme also facilitates collaboration between local authorities, civil society, and international partners. These platforms serve as vehicles for co-creating human security roadmaps and action plans that reflect community priorities and promote collective ownership.

Ultimately, the programme serves as a model for operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus in fragile contexts. It contributes to national and international frameworks, including the Sudanese Refugee Response Plan for Libya, and the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1325) and Youth, Peace and Security (S/RES/2250). By addressing root causes of vulnerability while responding to urgent needs, the programme lays the foundation for a more stable, inclusive, and climate-resilient future in Libya.



www.un.org/humansecurity



humansecurity@un.org



[@UNHumanSecurity](https://twitter.com/UNHumanSecurity)



[@UNTFHS](https://www.facebook.com/UNTFHS)



United Nations Trust Fund
for Human Security

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