



المجلس الوطني للتطوير الاقتصادي و الاجتماعي

National Economic & Social Development Board

National Economic & Social Development Board

Executive Summary

Preparing the Food Security Strategy



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Executive Summary

National Social Protection Strategy Project

General Summary of the Project

The Executive Program for Preparing the Food Security Strategy is an ambitious project that aims to enhance the country's ability to secure food sustainably and achieve self-sufficiency. The project followed a comprehensive methodology that included analyzing the current situation, identifying gaps and challenges, developing effective strategies, and developing executive policies and programs in cooperation with various partners from the public and private sectors, in addition to civil society and international organizations.

General Description of the Project

The Executive Program for Preparing the Food Security Strategy aims to develop a comprehensive and integrated plan to ensure food security and achieve its sustainability in the long term. The project includes analyzing the current situation of food security, identifying gaps and challenges, and developing strategies and initiatives to address them. A variety of partners from the public and private sectors, in addition to civil society and international organizations participate in this project.

Project Objectives

General Objectives:

- Achieving sustainable food security at the national level
- Ensuring the availability of food in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices for all citizens.
- Improving food quality and safety.
- Enhancing agricultural productivity and achieving self-sufficiency.

Detailed Objectives:

1. **Current Situation Analysis:**
 - Assessing the current level of food security.
 - Identifying gaps and main challenges.



2. **Enhancing local production:**

- Increasing local agricultural production through improving agricultural technologies.
- Supporting farmers and providing them with the necessary resources

3. **Developing effective policies and programs:**

- Formulating policies that support food security.
- Developing programs to support the most vulnerable groups.

4. **Improving infrastructure:**

- Improving transportation and storage systems to ensure efficient food distribution.
- Enhancing irrigation and renewable energy systems in agriculture.

5. **Enhancing cooperation and partnerships:**

- Establishing partnerships with the private sector and civil society.
- Enhancing cooperation with international organizations and research institutions.

6. **Awareness and education:**

- Raising awareness about the importance of food security.
- Providing training programs for farmers and consumers.

Partners:

- Government: Relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Trade.
- Private sector: Agricultural companies, food companies, and traders.
- International organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Program (WFP).
- Civil society: Civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations.
- Research and academic institutions: universities and research centers.

Main project outputs:

1. A comprehensive report on the current status of food security.
2. A national food security strategy that includes executive policies and programs.
3. Detailed action plans for recommended initiatives and projects.
4. Partnerships and agreements with various parties to support the implementation of the strategy.



How to disseminate and use the outputs:

-Dissemination and distribution:

The reports and strategy will be disseminated through official media and government websites.

-Training and awareness:

Organizing workshops and training courses for farmers and stakeholders.

- Implementation and follow-up:

Forming follow-up committees to ensure the implementation of the strategy and monitor progress.

-Continuous evaluation:

Conducting a periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the strategy and updating it based on results and developments.

Key data/statistics:

The team worked on this project through four pillars (areas): food availability, economic and physical access to food, nutrition and food utilization, and food supply stability.

By analyzing the current situation of food security in Libya, we present the results of the analysis of some points of the pillars of food security.

Fig. 1: contribution of food groups according to available amount and Energy (%) (2020-2020, 3-year average)

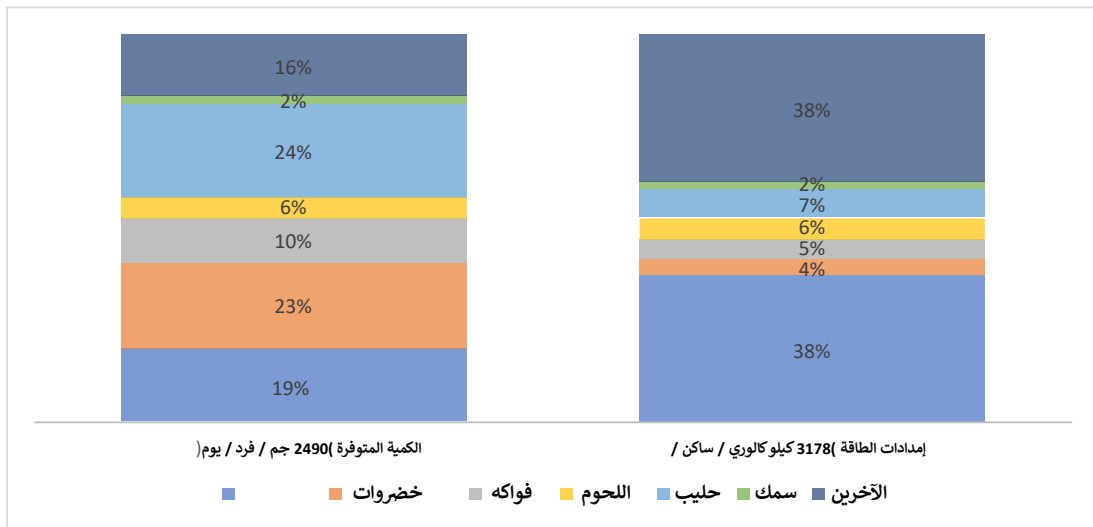
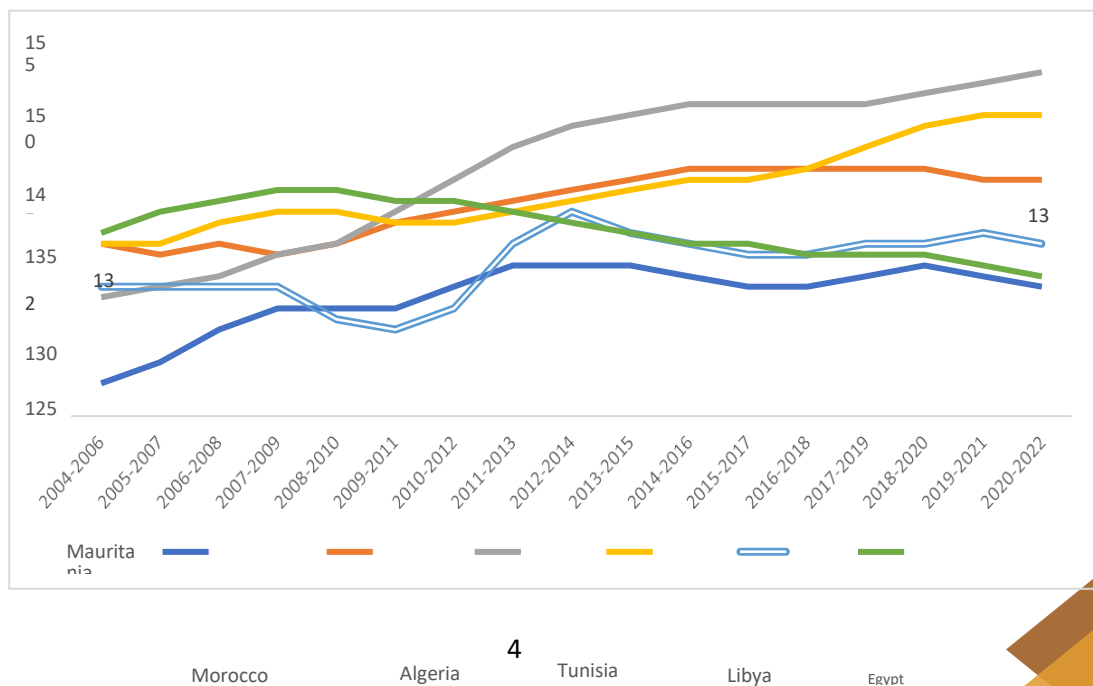


Fig. 2: Compared trend in the average of nutrition energy supply adequacy in Libya as compared to other north African states (%) (3-year average)

Fig. 3 Average protein supply in Libya compared with other North African states (gm./cover/day) 3-year average.



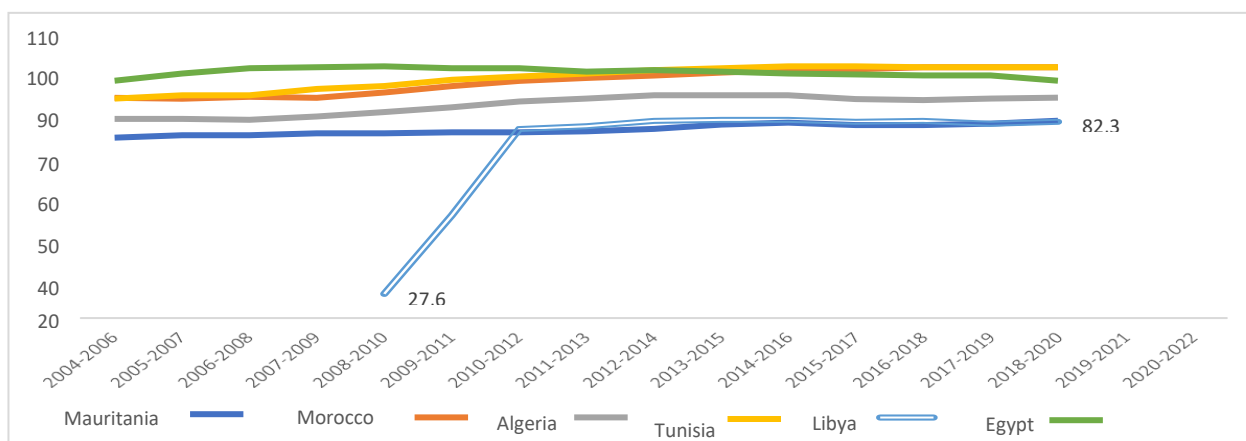


Table (1). Spread of malnutrition and the number of people suffering from malnutrition in Libya compared with other North African states

(3-year average)	Mauritania	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt	Mauritania	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt
2004-2006	9,1	5,5	6,7	4,3	4,7	6,4	0,3	1,7	2,2	0,4	0,3	5
2005-2007	8,4	5,8	6,4	4,3	5	6	0,3	1,8	2,1	0,5	0,3	4,8
2006-2008	7,7	5,6	5,9	4	5,3	5,6	0,2	1,8	2	0,4	0,3	4,6
2007-2009	6,9	5,7	5,6	3,8	5,6	5,5	0,2	1,8	1,9	0,4	0,3	4,6
2008-2010	7	5,5	5,1	3,6	6,7	5,2	0,2	1,8	1,8	0,4	0,4	4,4
2009-2011	7	5,1	4,3	3,5	7,1	5,1	0,2	1,7	1,5	0,4	0,4	4,5
2010-2012	6,7	4,6	3,7	3,4	6,5	4,9	0,2	1,5	1,3	0,4	0,4	4,3
2011-2013	6,3	4,4	3,1	3,3	5,2	5,1	0,2	1,5	1,2	0,4	0,3	4,7
2012-2014	6,2	4,1	2,9	3,1	4,8	5,3	0,2	1,4	1,1	0,3	0,3	5
2013-2015	6,5	4	2,7	2,9	5,4	5,5	0,3	1,4	1,1	0,3	0,3	5,3
2014-2016	6,8	3,8	2,6	2,8	6,1	5,8	0,3	1,3	1	0,3	0,4	5,7
2015-2017	7	3,7	2,6	2,7	6,6	6	0,3	1,3	1,1	0,3	0,4	6
2016-2018	7	3,6	2,6	2,6	6,9	6,4	0,3	1,3	1,1	0,3	0,4	6,5
2017-2019	6,9	3,6	<2,5	<2,5	7,1	6,3	0,3	1,3			0,5	6,6
2018-2020	7	4,2	<2,5	<2,5	7,7	6,3	0,3	1,5			0,5	6,6
2019-2021	7,5	5,3	<2,5	2,8	7,9	6,4	0,3	2		0,3	0,5	6,9
2020-2022	8,7	6,3	<2,5	3	8,4	7,2	0,4	2,3		0,4	0,6	7,8

Source: Author's elaboration based on FAOSTAT data (May 2024).

Table (2). Utilization of agricultural land between 1988 and 2017 A.D.

Produce	Period average 1998-2002		2010		2017	
	Area (Hectares x1000)	%	Area (Hectares x1000)	%	Area Utilization of (Hectares x1000)	%
Grains	295,770	24,7	329,000	23,3	233,380	18,8
Legumes	6,640	0,6	5,230	0,4	4,340	0,4
Reed, Corn and millet	8,700	0,7	11,130	0,8	17,790	1,4
Vegetables	44,430	3,7	69,560	4,9	64,260	5,2
Tree Produce	236,830	19,8	236,830	16,8	117,900	9,5
Palm dates	28,000	2,3	30,000	2,1	32,620	2,6
Olives	120,000	10,0	205,000	14,5	302,900	24,4
Animal Feed	84,810	7,1	85,000	6,0	86,000	6,9
Unplanted	398,59	33,3	470,875	33,3	413,285	33,3
Subtotal	797,180	66,7	941,750	66,7	826,570	66,7
Total (Hectares & %)	1,195,770	100,0	1,412,625	100,0	1,239,855	100,0

Fig. 4: trends of vegetables production in Libya

