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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Libya (LY)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Libya is an upper middle-income country with a population of 6.3 million, ranking 94 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index. In the country, 5.7 percent of children are underweight, and there is a 1.6 percent mortality rate among children 6-59 months [1]. The latest indicators (2014), show that 21 percent of children aged 24-59 months are stunted, a figure that has remained leveled for twenty years [2].

Due to its harsh natural environment, Libya's agricultural production is very limited. With rainfall averaging 48 mm per year, Libya has no perennial rivers. Its small agricultural sector depends largely on a vast engineering scheme, the Great Man-Made River, which pumps millennia-old water from aquifers deep beneath the Sahara to farms and homes in the north; 80 percent of the country's food requirements are imported.

In late 2013, Libya had plunged into a political and economic crisis. A power struggle had developed, leading to the establishment of a second parliament, the General National Congress (GNC). The elected Government, the Council of Deputies, backed by the Libyan National Army, fled to Tobruk where it formed the internationally-recognised Libyan parliament, the House of Representatives. By that time Libyan oil production had completely stopped and the country witnessed the most serious outbreak of armed conflict since 2011. The people of Libya, long used to a welfare state that provided for all their social needs, are in the midst of a deepening political, security and

humanitarian crisis.

Inside Libya, 1.3 million people are at risk of food insecurity, with the most severe food insecurity reported in Sirte and in the south [3]. WFP's Rapid Food Security Assessment (October 2016) indicated that 17 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs), an 11 percent increase since 2015, are food insecure and 60 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. IDPs, returnees and refugees are among the most vulnerable population groups in need of food assistance, with households headed by women being at particular at risk.

Food insecurity among the conflict-affected population is increasing due to protracted displacement, disruption to markets and lower food production. Inflation averaged 9.2 percent in 2015, with the prices of flour and bread increasing five-fold [4]. A lack of funding to finance imports, especially subsidised food, generated chronic shortages in basic commodities and expansion of black market activities, driving up the price of food by 31 percent in the first half of 2016 [5].

The gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have declined by 10 percent between 2014 and 2015. A subsequent lack of sustainable employment has affected more than 1 million people in Libya, resulting in reduced household income: Per capita income has fallen to less than USD 4,500 compared to USD 13,000 in 2012 [6]. Out of 1.8 million Civil Servants enrolled on the Government payroll, only 1 million receive some form of payment. Many families in the lower-medium to low salary brackets are unable to meet their food needs, relying on savings or reducing their health and education expenditure to feed themselves. Livelihoods and access to basic social services have been affected by the conflict, exposing the most vulnerable people to a high risk of inadequate food consumption and forcing people into negative coping strategies such as spending savings, cutting their number of daily meals and reducing non-food related expenses, particularly in health and education.

[1] IFPRI, The Global Hunger Index, 2015

[2] UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank, 2014

[3] Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 2016

[4] World Bank

[5] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 2016

[6] World Bank, 2015

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Libya, as a fragile state, has a government that is challenged to assure basic security for its citizens, to provide basic services and economic opportunities, and is struggling to garner sufficient legitimacy to maintain citizen confidence and trust. Efficiency of state institutions is hampered by the absence of a central government and low capacity.

An interim government for Libya, the Government of National Accord (GNA), was formed under the terms of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in December 2015. The GNA and its Presidency Council installed in Tripoli have been recognised by most of the European Union (EU) countries, neighbouring countries and the United Nations, though it faces opposition from the Tobruk-based Government, House of Representatives, the Libyan National Army (LNA) in the east and the Tripoli-based General National Congress (GNC) and militia forces in western and southern Libya.

The establishment of credible governance and public administration institutions and systems is a critical determinant of sustained recovery, peace, and development in post-conflict Libya. There is a clear absence of an integrated national development planning process and state-wide, agreed development objectives and priorities that link inclusive politics to security reform and socio-economic development. Currently no direct discussions are taking place between Libyan authorities and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) on a national plan to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), with SDG 2 being of particular focus.

WFP works in collaboration with the Libya UNCT and the Security Management Team. It coordinates its activities with other United Nations agencies and assess the political and security situation and the resulting impact on operations. The UNCT meets on a regular basis; these meetings are the main forums to discuss inter-agency contingency and response plans and are led by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator. Other members include the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). All interventions are aligned with Humanitarian Response Plan and Humanitarian Needs Overview and the UNCT Strategic Framework in Libya. The humanitarian activities are coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) - a special political mission without peacekeepers - is also present in Tunisia.

Though Clusters have not been activated, key sectors are active and coordinated through lead Agencies. WFP co-leads the Food Security sector with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), of which they are the only members; as such, WFP and FAO coordinate food security assessments and interventions in Libya. WFP also participates in the Protection and Refugees sectors meetings, and in Health sector meetings where nutrition is on the agenda.

WFP's operation is managed remotely from Tunis, Tunisia. WFP relies on three local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organisation (STACO) for western and southern Libya, Ayady Alkhair Society (AKS) for central and Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency (LibAid) in eastern Libya to carry out food distributions. WFP also coordinates with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for food distributions to registered refugees.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has been providing emergency relief in Libya from its regional office in Egypt since April 2011, when the uprising in Libya caused major food shortages in conflict areas across the country. WFP opened its office in Tunisia in November 2014. Prior to the conflict, WFP had a minimal presence in Libya, with the country serving as a logistics corridor to Sudan and Chad.

Since November 2014, the objective of WFP's assistance in Libya was to support the most affected and vulnerable people whose food security has been compromised due to recent or multiple displacements, or who live in collective public places such as schools and mosques.

WFP addressed the immediate food security needs of people most affected by the political crisis and escalating violence. In coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP supported registered refugees living inside Libya and in dire need of food assistance.

The operation focused on achieving WFP Strategic Objective 1, save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and it contributed to achieve 2016 Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) and Zero Hunger.

EMOP 200925 (2016-2017) 'Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya', with an approved budget of USD 55 million, aimed to provide food assistance to people who are food insecure as a result of the conflict in Libya. WFP planned to reach a monthly average of 210,000 people composed of 170,000 of the most food insecure people identified during the 2015 Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment and 40,000 refugees registered by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and identified as food insecure.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Through its emergency operation, WFP targeted 70,000 people with food assistance in January, with a plan to scale up to reach 210,000 each month during the fourth quarter of 2016. WFP's target populations were internally displaced persons (IDPs), identified as the most food insecure population in the 2015 multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA), as well as 40,000 refugees registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP determines the most affected people in consultation with the Humanitarian Country Team assessments, local crisis committees and partners.

Limited funding and access constraints hampered WFP's capacity to reach the planned number of people. In August the number of people targeted for assistance had to be reduced to 120,000 per month. WFP readjusted its operational plan to ensure that it was meeting the needs of the most vulnerable, optimising its limited funding resources to minimise pipeline breaks. By doing so, WFP was able to reach 113,485 people in need.

WFP has been advocating with donors locally and regionally to mobilise additional funds to respond to the Libyan crisis. Canada, Italy and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund contributed to the EMOP in 2016.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP worked with the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and local crisis committees and partners throughout the year and took part in all assessments, including the third round of multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) on the humanitarian situation and needs of communities across the country, which fed into the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). In October WFP conducted a Rapid Food Security Assessment, which revealed an increase in food insecurity within Libya and helped identify gaps and upcoming needs. Findings were used for the HNO, HRP and the extension of the EMOP.

WFP expanded its operational partnership base by starting to work with its third Libyan non-governmental organisation (NGO), Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS). This was part of WFP's ongoing effort to ensure food can be delivered throughout the country as the need arises. WFP also took steps to organise alternative border access when security issues caused border shutdowns, and ensured the Concept of Operations (CONOPs) was up to date serving as an outline of steps to take in case of a deterioration of the situation, and that WFP was able to ship food commodities directly to Libyan ports. The Global Logistics Cluster monitored the situation and was ready to assist should clusters be activated in Libya, including the potential activation of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.

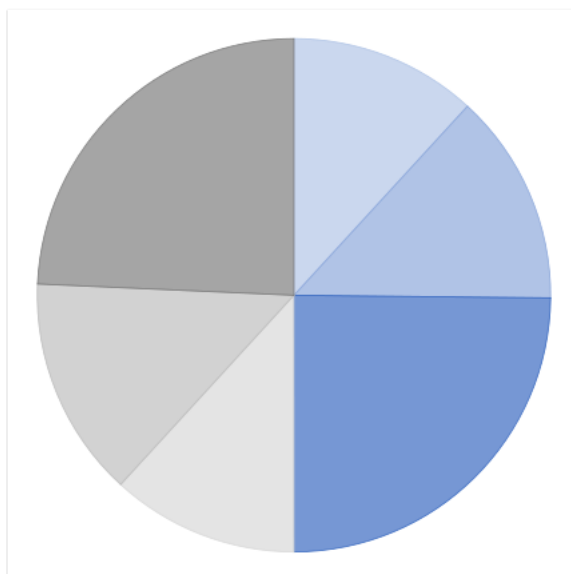


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	13,411	13,396	26,807
Children (5-18 years)	15,145	15,776	30,921
Adults (18 years plus)	28,181	27,576	55,757
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	56,737	56,748	113,485

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	-	-	-	-	8,728	8,728
Total Food Distributed in 2016	-	-	-	-	8,728	8,728

Supply Chain

Logistic services are operated by WFP in Tunisia with the support of the WFP Regional Bureau in Cairo. WFP's strategy is to source food on a regional basis with deliveries for the east of Libya from Egypt and for the western

and southern areas from Turkey.

WFP operates through two main corridors to deliver food to Libya: from Tunisia and from Egypt. The first corridor is intended for the western and southern parts of Libya and goes by road via Tunisia to Tripoli. Food parcels are purchased in Turkey because of their cost efficiency. Commodities are then shipped from Turkey to Sfax port, Tunisia, and are moved by trucks to Zarzis free zone where they are stored in warehouses pending inspection and dispatch to WFP's cooperating partners. Transportation, loading, unloading, storage, handling, inspection and dispatch is ensured by locally based companies, under the supervision of the WFP. The second corridor is used for food commodities intended for the eastern side of the country. The commodities are bought from Alexandria, Egypt, and transported to Benghazi in Libya. Once in Libya, food commodities are stored in the cooperating partner's warehouses. The food parcels consist of rice, pasta, wheat flour, chickpeas, vegetable oil, sugar, tomato paste and Api.

Supply chain challenges include the volatile security situation and lack of liquidity and fuel. Border closures by neighbouring countries due to the deterioration of the security situation is one of the main risks, hampering or at times blocking food deliveries, which increase operational cost and eventually affect food prices in-country. WFP does not use Libyan ports due to lack of clarity regarding the jurisdiction of ports, inadequate information on documentation requirements, high insurance premiums and higher risks of cargo losses. In 2016, post-delivery losses represented only 0.02 percent of the total quantity received, mainly due to vegetable oil spillage during transportation which were recovered from transporters and other minimal quantities encountered during distributions. To avoid losses of this type, in 2017, WFP will separate the vegetable oil bottles from the rest of the food parcels. A workshop was also held in May 2016 to strengthen partner capacity in logistics and warehouse management.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Api	92	-	92
Chickpeas	231	756	987
Pasta	347	1,587	1,933
Processed Tomato	-	294	294
Rations	-	2,861	2,861
Rice	-	1,489	1,489
Sugar	92	302	395
Vegetable Oil	85	362	447
Wheat Flour	185	851	1,036
Total	1,032	8,502	9,535
Percentage	10.8%	89.2%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, WFP started remote post-distribution monitoring with a new partner. Information collected highlighted the need for WFP to better inform beneficiaries about their entitlement and the number of the hotline in case of questions or concerns. In order to address this, in 2017 WFP will put informational leaflets directly in the food parcels instead of having them handed out at distribution points.

In order to strengthen cooperating partner implementation capacities, in May, WFP hosted a training on food targeting, distribution, reporting, logistics and financial reporting. Throughout the year, WFP liaised with cooperating partners in order to ensure that distribution information and beneficiary contact information was exchanged in a timely and accurate manner between WFP, the partners, and the third party monitors.

In September, WFP expanded its operational partnership base by starting to work with Libyan non-governmental organisation Ayady Al Khair Society in order to distribute food to people in Tripoli and the surrounding areas. This allowed WFP to ensure that as the humanitarian environment in Libya evolves, WFP's food assistance can be distributed to hard-to-reach-areas that are most critically affected by fighting.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Given the current situation of political instability and internal conflict within Libya, national systems and services supporting food security are dysfunctional. Through its Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200925, WFP aims to provide food assistance to people who are food insecure as a result of the conflict in Libya. The EMOP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, by addressing the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys affected by the crisis. Under this operation, WFP contributed to achieve 2016 Sustainable Development Goals 2 (SDG 2) as well as Zero Hunger.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	3,573,971
Food and Related Costs	47,582,133
Indirect Support Costs	3,580,927
Total	54,737,031

Project Activities

The food basket was designed to provide families with food entitlements providing 75 percent (1,560 kcal) of daily energy requirements per person per day of enriched pasta, rice, chickpeas, tomato paste, fortified vegetable oil and sugar. The entitlement was delivered through two food parcels, enough to feed five people for one month, and was based on the assumption that those assisted had access to other sources of complementary food, cooking facilities, utensils and fuel from relatives and host communities. The entitlement was intended to enable the delivery of food simply and safely in an environment of high insecurity and low delivery and distribution capacity.

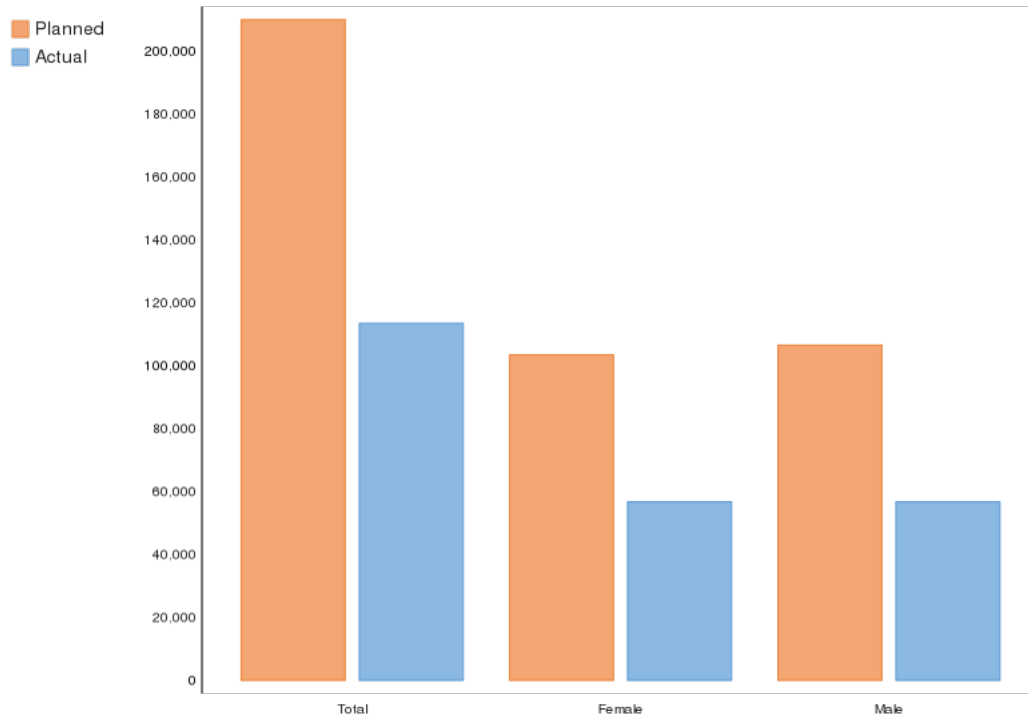
This project was based on the "actual case scenario" (current situation). However, if the "best case scenario" prevails (gradual return to some stability), WFP's presence on the ground will provide opportunities for scaling up the operations to reach more people in need for food assistance as highlighted in the last HNO. WFP's project plan in terms of demographics was based on the Libyan Bureau of Census, which showed a higher number of women than men in the population. However, distribution reports throughout the year instead showed a higher percentage of men than women in the beneficiary population.

WFP prioritized unemployed households headed by women in Libya, as they had been identified as one of the most vulnerable groups. Despite the conflict, security concerns and funding constraints, through its cooperating partners Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO), Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency (LibAid) and Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS), WFP was still able to reach 54 percent of its planned beneficiaries.

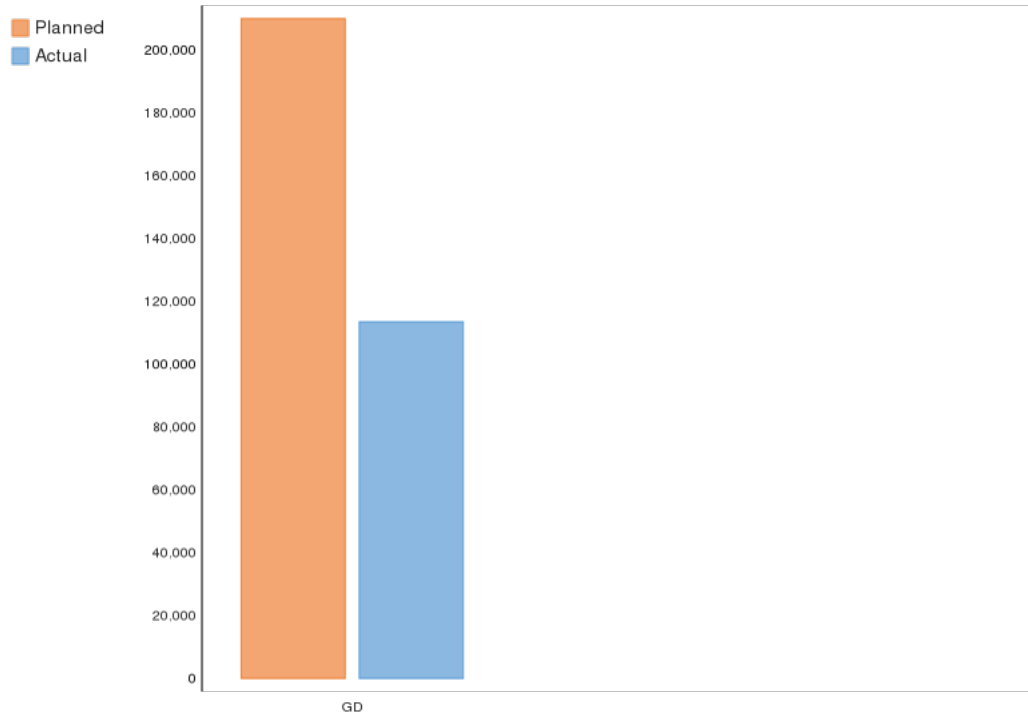
The Concept of Operations (CONOPs), formulated as a preparedness plan in the event of an escalation in humanitarian needs in Libya, outlines actions for meeting urgent food assistance needs and identifying the gaps which need to be addressed. The document benefited the operation in streamlining its assistance when it became necessary to scale down.

At this stage, cash-based transfers are not considered feasible due to limited data on food availability and fluctuating prices in local markets. Furthermore, in the context of remote management and security risks related to cash-based interventions and time-bound arrangements required to carry out voucher interventions or assessments, it was decided not to consider a cash and voucher modality until more information is available and the situation is stable enough to implement such activities. WFP continues to monitor the situation and revisit the possibility for assessing the feasibility of market-based interventions, and is working closely with the Cash Working Group.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

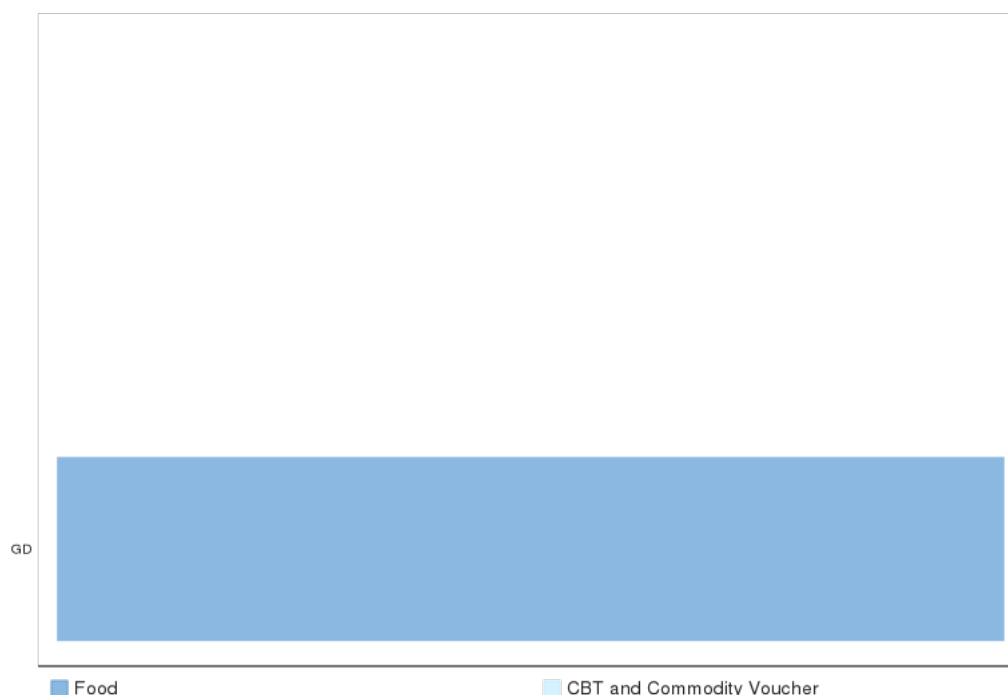


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rations	22,680	8,728	38.5%
Total	22,680	8,728	38.5%

Operational Partnerships

WFP collaborates with the Libya United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Security Management Team to coordinate its activities with other United Nations agencies, to assess the political and security situation and the resulting impact on operations. WFP works in tandem with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as sole members of the Food Security sector. In order to address the continuing need to inform sector-specific humanitarian planning in Libya, in June, REACH - supported by the Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission (ECHO) - conducted a third round of the Multi-sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) on the humanitarian situation and needs of communities across the country. WFP took part in this assessment, which also provided data for the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). WFP's Rapid Food Security Household Survey in Libya, which covered 900 households in eight locations, also provided data analysis for both the HNO and HRP.

Over the last two years, WFP has provided food assistance throughout Libya primarily through two local cooperating partners (CPs), Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency (LibAid) in the east and Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO) throughout the west and south. In September 2016, WFP started working with Libyan NGO Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS) to distribute food to people in Tripoli and the surrounding areas. As humanitarian access continues to be a challenge, WFP has contracted the Danish survey firm Voluntas and Jordan-based call centre Crystel to carry out capacity development of the local partners, third party monitoring and assessments. WFP carries out capacity enhancement and training sessions for NGOs on WFP operations. Capacity building for the current partners as well as identifying additional cooperating partners is a constant focus for the

WFP Libya office in order to ensure that partners are able to meet the standards outlined in the field level agreement and for WFP to scale up its operations. To strengthen implementation capacities with ongoing partners, in May WFP hosted a training which covered essentials in food targeting, distribution, reporting, logistics and financial reporting, and gave partners a chance to voice their opinions and questions directly.

Libya has a limited number of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have the capacity to store and distribute the quantity of food that WFP requires for its operation. Selection is based on an evaluation of their capacities and their past experience doing non-food items (NFI) or food distributions with other international organizations. Once the due diligence process has been followed, WFP gives the potential partner a small amount of food to distribute (usually 100 metric tons) and gauges their performance for future distributions. A field level agreement (FLA) is subsequently drafted and signed should the organization continue to work with the cooperating partner.

WFP continues to explore options to expand its operational partnership base in order to ensure that as the situation changes, it can send food to hard-to-reach areas that are most critically affected by fighting. WFP's partners work closely with local crisis committees, which represent communities and provide WFP with the information needed to assess where life-saving food assistance is most urgently needed.

Performance Monitoring

As the operation in Libya is managed remotely, all the monitoring activities were conducted through third-party monitoring (TPM) partner Voluntas and call center company Crystel Call. Monitoring activities that required physical presence in Libya such as warehouse monitoring, onsite monitoring (OSM), beneficiary hotline and pre-assistance baseline (PAB) were conducted by Voluntas who was able to mobilize local monitors, both women and men, in Libya. However, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted through the innovative remote monitoring and evaluation (rM&E) initiative via Crystel Call, based in Jordan. Libya is one of multiple countries using this professional service which was originally contracted through a regional long-term agreement by the Regional Bureau in Cairo.

Both companies were trained on WFP requirements for monitoring and the monitoring tools. An in-person training of trainers was conducted in Tunis to TPM representatives, with follow-up consultations took place over Skype to discuss the monitoring findings and PAB results. As Crystel Call is the WFP partner for monitoring in several countries, their team is well aware of the monitoring requirements and tool. An online training was conducted to the call center team leaders, trainers, and quality assurance unit to discuss the PDM tool and the context of Libya operation.

Warehouses of the cooperating partners were visited by Voluntas to check the storage conditions of WFP commodities in Libya. As a result of regular visits to warehouses, some storage challenges were identified, including inappropriate floor conditions, uncovered storage places, and broken boxes. Cooperating partners were notified to address these issues and follow-up visits were planned to make sure that cooperating partners were operating according to WFP operational standards. Onsite monitoring visits to distribution points were planned based on the monthly distribution plan, with TPM monitors present in half of all distributions that happened in 2016. During the visit monitors were monitoring the distribution process and getting feedback from male and female beneficiaries at the distribution sites. The reports of monitoring visits were entered using mobile data collection and GPS coordinates were recorded from all visited sites. Some challenges, including notification from the cooperating partners to the TPM on distribution time, required attention however as a result of increased communications, during the last quarter monitoring coverage increased to 75 percent of distributions. The TPM was also required to submit attendance sheets signed by the cooperating partners present at the distribution site to ensure presence and accountability.

Outcome monitoring was conducted using PAB and PDM tools where 617 beneficiaries were interviewed in person at the distribution sites in the eastern, western and southern parts of Libya to assess their household food security situation before receiving assistance (PAB). As household interviews were not feasible given households did not want to be visited due to security issues, remote monitoring was used to conduct the PDM survey among WFP beneficiaries within one month of receiving assistance. A smaller sample of 381 beneficiaries were interviewed via phone using beneficiary contact information lists provided by cooperating partners. The PDM survey assessed the food security situation and gathered beneficiary feedback on WFP assistance, gender, and crosscutting protection issues. PAB and PDM surveys included both men and women interviewee. Women were interviewed by female enumerators whenever possible. One of the PDM limitations was that only households from the western part of Libya, mainly Tripoli, were interviewed as beneficiaries' phone numbers were not provided by the cooperating partners distributing in other areas.

Results/Outcomes

The baseline survey showed that on average, one out of four targeted beneficiary households had poor or borderline food consumption before receiving assistance; resulting in several households using negative coping mechanisms to secure their basic food needs, including spend saving to secure food needs (three out of four), borrowing money to purchase food (two out of three), and selling productive assets (one out of two). Regional variation was very prominent where targeted beneficiaries living in the western areas had significantly lower food consumption and worse dietary diversity than those living in other regions. In the east, WFP was able to reach 37,518 people in need, while in the west and south 75,967 individuals were fed. In western areas, one out of three had poor or borderline food consumption while this was approximately one out of five in southern and eastern areas. Eastern and southern areas showed significantly higher frequency of using negative coping strategies to adapt to the lack of food.

After receiving WFP assistance, post distribution monitoring (PDM) findings showed the acceptable food consumption of beneficiaries from western Libya slightly improved (from 86 percent to 71 percent), while certain livelihood coping strategies were reduced, such as the percentage of households who sent their children to beg for food (dropped from six percent to zero) or spent saving to cover food expenses (dropped from 66 to 61 percent). However, the dietary diversity of the same group showed insignificant reduction (from 5.8 to 5.7 out of 7) and some other livelihood coping strategies were kept at the same level such as the percentage of beneficiaries who withdrew children from school to cope with food scarcity (kept around eight percent). This slight improvement that the west areas showed compared to the baseline was hindered by several factors including the general deterioration in the food security situation in the country, the irregularity of WFP assistance, and the escalation of conflict in the surrounding provinces.

The Rapid Food Security Assessment conducted two months before the PDM showed that there was a general deterioration in the food security situation in 2016 compared to same period the previous year. The assessment showed that one out of three in western areas are food insecure and one in ten is severely food insecure. Although the improvement among beneficiaries was minimal, WFP assistance likely contributed in reducing the impact of deterioration in the food security situation among targeted populations, ensuring food consumption was stabilized and preventing decline in food security status.

The irregularity of assistance due to funding shortfalls likely also negatively influenced the progress towards achieving higher food security outcomes. The PDM survey revealed that 60 percent receives assistance at maximum every other month while 11 percent of beneficiaries received monthly assistance. Going forward, addressing the operational challenges to reach the desired number of beneficiaries with the optimal number distributions is expected to ensure a sustainable improvement in the longer term.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP faces serious operational and cultural constraints in Libya which impact on its ability to fully integrate gender equality into its work. There exist significant disparities between men and women in job opportunities, equality before the law, participation in political and public life, and overall inclusion in decision making which undermines the status of women in Libyan society. Although the country had made progress in closing the gender gap in education and health outcomes, this has not translated into higher rates of female participation in economic and political life. While the 2014 Human Development Index indicates that 55.6 percent of females over 25 received secondary education, the labour force participation rate women aged 15 years and above is 30 percent compared to 76.4 percent for men. Libya has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.134, ranking it 27 out of 155 countries in the 2014 index (Human Development Report, 2015).

Insecurities arising from the conflict in Libya are deeply gendered. The violence is largely performed by men, and men are the main targets for abductions and arrests. The Humanitarian Needs Overview issued in November 2016 indicates the high levels of gender based violence (GBV) and violations of child and women's rights. Elderly people together with people living with disabilities and, women and children are the most vulnerable to GBV.

Women in Libya are increasingly facing significant restrictions on their mobility as a result of insecurity, as well as the rise in religious conservative elements which are reinforcing patriarchal values limiting women's engagement in the public sphere. Third Party Monitoring information suggests that restricted mobility of women severely restricts their ability to participate in food distributions and to take part in surveys and assessments. There are also a very limited number of women's organizations at the local level with which WFP can engage.

WFP has attempted to address some of these issues by ensuring that field level agreements and memorandums of understanding between WFP and cooperating partners require the latter to integrate gender and protection considerations in their activities. In addition, WFP provided capacity development for cooperating partners on

gender and age disaggregated data collection.

At the inter-agency level, WFP is advocating for increased attention to gender with respect to food security. WFP contributes to the work of United Nations Country Team Gender Task Force and has supported a Gender Situation Analysis for Libya by providing information and analysis for the Food Security section. In 2017 WFP will develop a Gender Action Plan to support improved integration of gender considerations in WFP's Libya operations.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Distributions were conducted during daytime hours to minimize any protection concerns for beneficiaries and cooperating partners during the collection of food assistance. No safety incidents were reported when beneficiaries participated in distributions, including travel to, from or at distribution sites. Cooperating Partners worked with local community volunteers to announce upcoming food distributions in areas where internally displaced people (IDPs) were temporarily sheltered. Leaflets were distributed alongside food parcels to beneficiaries at distribution points, informing them of their food entitlements and on the WFP hotline number managed by third-party monitor (TPM), Voluntas, which was put in place to receive beneficiary feedback. Noting that a low number of beneficiaries were informed that the distributions were from WFP, in 2017 WFP will insert the leaflets directly in the food parcels to ensure visibility.

Twenty-four calls were made to the hotline throughout the year, with eleven being made by women. Through the hotline, beneficiaries generally made requests such as cash and baby food, and in some cases also reported that the quantity of assistance was not sufficient and asked to increase the number of distributions. Women generally called the hotline to request clarification on registration and distribution times and places; in these cases they were provided with the information requested.

Though WFP's project plan is to assist the same beneficiaries monthly, access constraints and changes in the security situation cause high numbers of displacement and frequent movement of those displaced. These challenges coupled with funding limitations have impeded the full implementation of the project plan. WFP continues to work to ensure continuity in distributions.

Randa's Story

It is one thing to be a divorced woman heading a household of two daughters, and another to be doing so in a war-torn country. Randa Mohamed found herself in a difficult situation after having to flee her hometown of Tarhuna with her daughters Khadiga, 21, and Salwa, 15, and seek safety in Tripoli.

"All I want is for my girls to not feel like they are in need of anything," Randa says. "This society tells you that being without a man is like being without a backbone. I try to be an example that a woman can be and do everything by herself."

Unfortunately, the circumstances were against her. Khadiga, Randa's daughter, had to drop out of high school when her school was bombed in 2012. She had to sacrifice her dream of pursuing a degree in Computer Science in order to seek safety with her mother and sister. Randa has taught her daughters that in order to survive, one must become flexible and able to adapt to anything. Khadiga refused to let the circumstances stop her from becoming as strong and independent as her mother. She determined to pursue an education and find an interest in something that would satisfy her and help her survive in the conflict-laden environment she finds herself in.

"One day Khadiga came to me and said she wanted to take a nursing course," says Randa. "There is a centre in the city that offers a 9-month training. I encouraged her to go for it."

Five years of armed conflict has caused Libya's health system to collapse as a result of the absence of resources amidst poor security and an economic crisis. As Libya struggles to develop its own national nursing workforce, strong-willed and ambitious young women like Khadiga are much needed.

Having to abandon their home and move to Tripoli has had major consequences on this family's life. Most of Randa's income goes towards paying rent, leaving little to nothing for the rest of her family's expenses, including food and medicine. Thanks to WFP's food parcels, Randa can spend less time worrying about feeding her children and can instead focus on keeping a lively household for her daughters, giving each an equal share of fun and chores.

Salwa, Randa's younger daughter, still goes to high school and likes to have her friends over. Their household is always open to relatives. Sharing happiness is one of Randa's core values. As long as there is food on the table and a place to sleep, she believes it should be shared.

“Any food at any time can make me happy, but a favourite meal with some good people brings a whole other level of happiness.”

WFP provides food assistance to families like Randa's through the provision of food entitlements that consist of 5 kg of wheat flour, 5 kg of rice, 5 kg of chickpeas, 1 kg of sugar, 2 kgs of vegetable oil and tomato paste.

Sometimes a simple meal can contribute to a feeling of happiness in the midst of chaos. Although the humanitarian environment in Libya continues to deteriorate, WFP's food assistance alleviates the food security concerns of families such as Randa's, providing respite in the face of growing conflict.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo credit WFP, caption "Loaders prepare food assistance for Libya distributions in Zarzis, Tunisia".

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	106,533	103,467	210,000	56,737	56,748	113,485	53.3%	54.8%	54.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	11,676	11,130	22,806	13,411	13,396	26,807	114.9%	120.4%	117.5%
Children (5-18 years)	33,159	31,962	65,121	15,145	15,776	30,921	45.7%	49.4%	47.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	61,698	60,375	122,073	28,181	27,576	55,757	45.7%	45.7%	45.7%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	20,292	19,708	40,000	2,618	2,528	5,146	12.9%	12.8%	12.9%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	86,241	83,759	170,000	53,964	54,375	108,339	62.6%	64.9%	63.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	210,000	-	210,000	113,485	-	113,485	54.0%	-	54.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	210,000	-	210,000	113,485	-	113,485	54.0%	-	54.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	106,533	103,467	210,000	56,737	56,748	113,485	53.3%	54.8%	54.0%
Total participants	106,533	103,467	210,000	56,737	56,748	113,485	53.3%	54.8%	54.0%
Total beneficiaries	106,533	103,467	210,000	56,737	56,748	113,485	53.3%	54.8%	54.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	<7.30	7.30	-	9.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	<16.50	16.50	-	19.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	<7.20	7.20	-	8.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	<7.30	7.30	-	9.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	<24.10	24.10	-	25.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	<15.40	15.40	-	18.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PAB, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	>6.20	6.20	-	5.60
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	>6.13	6.13	-	5.30
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	>6.21	6.21	-	5.70
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey</i>	<14.41	14.41	-	20.20

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>50.00	60.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>10.00	10.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	<40.00	30.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>70.00	3.70	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>80.00	99.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>70.00	6.50	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>80.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>70.00	3.90	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>80.00	99.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>300,000.00	310,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Chickpeas	-	105
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Pasta	-	158

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Processed Tomato	-	42
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Rice	-	158
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Sugar	-	42
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Vegetable Oil	-	39
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Wheat Flour	-	84
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Rations	-	976
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Api	-	92
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	702
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Pasta	-	1,506
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Processed Tomato	-	180
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rations	-	762
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,062
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	281
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	342
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	808
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Chickpeas	-	180
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Pasta	-	270
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Processed Tomato	-	72
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Rations	-	1,123
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Rice	-	270
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Sugar	-	72
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Vegetable Oil	-	66
UN CERF	001-C-01406-01	Wheat Flour	-	144
		Total	-	9,535