

PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

5) To:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Mr. Muhannad Hadi Regional Director				
4) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Mr. Carl Paulsson Senior Programme Policy Officer, RBC				
3) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Mr. Mathew Dee Senior Supply Chain Coordinator, RBC LTSH and/or External Transport				
2) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Ms. Amina Malik Budget & Programming Officer, RBC				
1) From:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office				

Libya EMOP 200925
Assistance to People Affected by the Crisis in Libya
Budget Revision No. 4

Total revised number of beneficiaries	210 000
Duration of entire project	27 months
Extension period	(01 January 2018 – 31 March 2018)
Gender marker code	n/a
WFP food tonnage	44 807

Start date: 01 January 2016 **End date:** 31 December 2017 **Extension period:** 3 Months
New end date: 31 March 2018

Cost (United States Dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	46 347 628	3 688 276	50 035 904
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-	-	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	3 573 971	354 584	3 928 555
ISC	3 494 512	283 000	3 777 512
Total cost to WFP	53 416 111	4 325 861	57 741 972

CHANGES TO:

Food Tool

- MT
 Commodity Value
 External Transport
 LTSH
 ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
 C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
 DSC
 Project duration
 Other

Project Rates

- LTSH (\$/MT)
 ODOC (\$/MT)
 C&V Related (%)
 DSC (%)



NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision seeks a three-month extension in time with costs for Libya EMOP 200925 “Assistance to People Affected by the Crisis in Libya” to allow for the continuation of food assistance to 123,000 vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and asylum seekers in Libya.
2. Budget Revision 4 will allow time for the finalization of an ongoing rapid assessment that will provide WFP Libya with updated food security data that will be used to improve targeting of IDPs and returnees.
3. Having operated remotely from Tunis since the United Nations evacuation in 2014, Budget Revision 4 allows WFP Libya to implement the first phase of the plan for WFP re-entry into Libya.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

1. Civilians in Libya continue to suffer as a result of conflict, insecurity, political instability and a collapsing economy. Hundreds of thousands of people across the country are living in unsafe conditions and in high-risk hostile environments, with little or no access to life-saving health care assistance, essential medicines, food, safe drinking water, shelter and education. The Rapid Food Security Assessment (RFSA) carried out by WFP in 2016 reported that up to 175,000 people faced significant food consumption gaps and were unable to meet their minimum food needs without resorting to irreversible coping strategies.
2. To appropriately respond to the rapidly changing environment in Libya, a Programme Criticality (PC) assessment exercise was conducted from 1-4 August 2016. Of the 132 outputs assessed, 12 were categorised as PC1. Under which, emergency food assistance was found to be the most critical life-saving activity required and would have an immediate and significant impact on mortality.
3. Through EMOP 200925, WFP provides assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya for a period of two years. Since its inception, the project has undergone three budget revisions. The second, Budget Revision 2 adjusted the target beneficiary figure from 210,000 to 175,000 during 2017. Of the total beneficiaries planned, 65,000 were IDPs, 90,000 returnees, and 20,000 refugees and asylum seekers. The project delivers food assistance through targeted general food distributions. Under the current operation, WFP focuses on Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. The project also contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) on achieving Zero Hunger.
4. The objective of WFP assistance is to support: i) the most affected and vulnerable people including IDP returnees whose food security has been compromised due to recent displacement, multiple displacements and/or who live in collective public places, with priority given to households headed by women, identified as one of the most vulnerable populations; and ii) refugees and asylum seekers who are in urgent need of food assistance, in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).



5. The Libya operation is less than 41 percent funded, with funding from the central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC). Government donations have come from Canada, the European Union (ECHO), Italy, and Japan. The only private donor is PepsiCo. Due to insecurity in Libya and low level of funding, the delivery of assistance to beneficiaries at scale has been challenging and in 2017. WFP reached a maximum of 77,737 beneficiaries in any one month.
6. Food prices have continued to rise in 2017 due to a disrupted supply chain and a sharp depreciation of the Libyan Dinar. Food insecurity among the affected population is increasing due to protracted displacement, disruption to markets and lower food commodity production. 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 them to resort to negative coping strategies.
7. Despite the evident progress made during the initial post-revolution period from 2011 to 2014, and the support provided by the international community, progress has slowed down over the last two years and in some areas, such as Tripoli, has even reversed. In 2017, Libya is facing enormous challenges due to political impasse over matters such as governance, security and rule of law. There have been difficulties agreeing on a common vision for moving Libya beyond the legacy and divisions of armed conflict.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

8. According to the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 1.3 million people, including IDPs, returnees, vulnerable non-displaced Libyans, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The 2017 Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment of IDPs and returnees was launched in October. Results of the study will not be ready in time for this Budget Revision.
9. The severity of the food crisis in Libya was confirmed by the 2017 United Nations Inter-Agency Strategic Assessment Mission (SAM). According to the SAM, “Access to essential household goods, including food, has significantly decreased due to fighting, insecurity, market disruption, inflation and limited cash availability”. “This situation has been further aggravated by the temporary removal of food subsidies due to lack of funds and the strong devaluation of the Libyan currency in the parallel market. As a result, overall inflation averaged 26 percent in 2016”. “Access to essential goods and services, such as safe water, sanitation, food and shelter is a challenge across Libya, mainly driven by conflict, insecurity and the economic crisis.”
10. The WFP Regional Bureau in Cairo (RBC) Joint Support mission to Libya in April 2017 established the need for WFP to relocate its operation from Tunisia to Libya in line with the overall United Nations redeployment plan and consistent with the 2017 SAM recommendations. WFP will gradually redeploy its operation in Libya in four phases. By ensuring presence in Libya, WFP will be able to better support the implementation and monitoring of key activities. The WFP Libya has commenced re-entry of WFP in Libya through a four-phase approach. The first phase, which started in July 2017, allows WFP Tunis-based international staff to actively participate in the United Nations Temporary Rotational Presence with missions to Libya of up to one week at a time. National staff will be recruited and will work from home in Tripoli and report directly to the WFP Libya in Tunis. WFP plans to set up an office in the United Nations OEA office complex in Tripoli by March 2018.


Purpose of change in project duration and budget increase

11. The IRM flexible approach approved for the Libya operation will require a further Budget Revision of EMOP 200295 covering the period of three months to make provisions to cover the full operational requirement in 2018. Meanwhile, the results of the RFSA launched in October 2017, which will provide updated food security information on the targeted beneficiaries, will not be available in time due to the current insecurity in Libya. This Budget Revision will bridge the gap to allow the WFP Libya to continue providing food assistance to the beneficiaries while finalizing the assessment.
12. There are no major changes in the implementation strategy envisaged. The operation plans to meet the needs of 123,000 beneficiaries during the extension period. There will be no change in the planned food basket.

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current (Jan-Dec 2017)			Number of beneficiaries to be assisted during project extension period			Revised for whole project duration (highest planned number)		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
General Food Distribution	IDPs/ Returnees	74 400	80 600	155 000	52 800	57 200	110 000	71 400	98 600	170 000
General Food Distribution	Refugees	12 000	8 000	20 000	7 782	5 188	12 970	23 600	16 400	40 000
TOTAL		86 400	88 600	175 000	60 582	62 388	123 000	95 000	115 000	210 000

	IDPs/Host communities (GFD)	Refugees/Asylum Seekers (GFD)
Rice, wheat, long grain	100	100
Pasta, Macaroni	100	100
Chickpeas, raw	75	75
Sugar	20	20
Tomato paste (canned)	30	30
Wheat Flour	50	50
Veg. Oil (Sunflower)	25	25
TOTAL	400	400
Total kcal/day	1,530	1,530
% kcal from protein	11.8	11.8
% kcal from fat	18	18
Number of feeding days per month	30	30

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

13. An additional 4,427 mt of food commodities is required to meet the beneficiaries' needs for the extended period of 3 months.

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity ¹	Food requirements (mt)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
GFD	Food parcels	40 380	4 427	44 807
TOTAL		40 380	4 427	44 807

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

14. The operation faces a number of challenges including limited access to beneficiaries (due to operating remotely from Tunisia) and the limited number of cooperating partners and insecurity that limits their ability to target beneficiaries at the household level. While WFP has developed a set of targeting criteria, its physical absence limits WFP's capacity to ensure that food is reaching the intended beneficiaries. Another challenge of current targeting is the unpredictability of the beneficiaries' movements between areas of displacement and return.
15. The current situation in the country is extremely volatile and continuously evolving, while the funding situation of WFP operations in Libya continues to be extremely challenging and uncertain, which directly impacts the sustainability and quality of WFP programmes.
16. WFP has developed and recently updated a concept of operations (ConOps) for Libya which outlines operational challenges, risk scenarios, and mitigation measures. WFP presently has limited access to beneficiaries (due to operating remotely from Tunisia) and a limited number of cooperating partners. Supply chains are limited to road and land border crossing points, as Libyan ports pose a significant risk of cargo loss. The ongoing political crisis limits the crisis management capacity of the Libyan Government.

Drafted by: [name] Country Office
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Reviewed by: Xuerong Liu, Regional Programme Advisor, WFP Regional Bureau Cairo, November 2017
Cleared by: Nicolas Oberlin, Deputy Regional Director, WFP Regional Bureau Cairo, November 2017

¹ Please only present overall food requirement. Do not split by commodity.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	-	-	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	4 427	2 927 522	
Total Food Transfers	4 427	2 927 522	
External Transport		151 116	
LTSH		395 467	
ODOC Food		214 171	
Food and Related Costs ²			3 688 276
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			-
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			3 688 276
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			354 584
Total Direct Project Costs			4 042 860
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			283 000
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4 325 861

² This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



**World Food
Programme**

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	211 484
General service staff **	28 500
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	239 984
Recurring and Other	26 003
Capital Equipment	25 300
Security	-
Travel and transportation	25 798
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁴	37 500
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	354 584

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

⁴ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.