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Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Libya (LY)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

From Tawergha to Tripoli: Meals together help a displaced family find sense of home

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

Political instability and insecurity continue to characterize the socio-economic environment of Libya, impeding the lives of not only Libyans, but also refugees and internal displaced persons (IDPs, also Libyan nationals) returning to their place of origin. After more than six years of ongoing conflict, the need for humanitarian assistance remains high, but with donor fatigue and competing regional conflicts, drawing attention to this particular crisis has been difficult. In spite of these obstacles, WFP continued to provide vital food assistance to those people most impacted by the crisis. WFP assistance primarily targeted IDPs, returnees and refugees; priority was given to unemployed households headed by women, who were identified in the 2016 Rapid Food Security Assessment as one of the most vulnerable groups [1].

Following the UN's evacuation in 2014, WFP, along with the entire Libya United Nations Country Team, has been operating remotely from Tunisia. In early July 2017, WFP began ramping up its presence inside Libya through the implementation of scheduled missions of rotating international staff to Tripoli, as part of a four-phase re-entry plan. With the lifting of the evacuation status likely, WFP plans to re-establish a physical presence in Libya with the opening of an office in Tripoli during March 2018.

In an effort to better highlight the humanitarian crisis in Libya and WFP's response to it, WFP launched a visibility campaign, filming food distributions in Tripoli and producing social media videos in both English [2] and Arabic [3] on the lives of beneficiaries and WFP operations [4]. By producing the media content in two languages, WFP sought to maximize its reach and broaden respective target audiences. As part of an information campaign, posters were developed with hotline numbers to increase beneficiary awareness of WFP's operation. This simplified points of entry for people targeted for food assistance, providing information on their entitlements and how they could effectively provide feedback on service rendered to them.

Due to the remote nature of the operation, a system of checks beyond the standard of normal WFP operations have been put in place to mitigate operational risks and guarantee effective targeting and monitoring of food distributions. In 2017, WFP employed a second Third-Party Monitor (TPM) partner and contracted a Tunisian Call Center to more effectively carry out Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys. WFP also shortened its response time to beneficiary feedback by asking the TPM-run hotline to report on a weekly basis, instead of monthly, ensuring that time-sensitive issues would be addressed immediately.

WFP hosted a capacity enhancement training for its cooperating partners covering core skills including finance, reporting, targeting criteria, protection, and gender sensitisation. Two partners also participated in a market monitoring training held in Tunis and Tripoli. The technical training focused on methodology, procedure, and a tool used to collect marketplace data. These trainings help partners strengthen their capacity to work with other international organizations present inside the country. Please refer to the WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination section of this report for more details on agency coordination in the market monitoring initiative.

[1] WFP 2016 Rapid Food Security Assessment, http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp290979.pdf?_ga=2.129765836.1357879350.1519036551-732412721.1516975628

[2] <https://www.facebook.com/WFPMiddleEast/videos/1433443306730317/>

[3] <https://www.facebook.com/WorldFoodProgramme.Arabic/videos/1588537981169940/>

[4] <https://insight.wfp.org/paving-new-paths-in-libya-6ba0b31b8950>;
<https://insight.wfp.org/uprooted-libyan-family-finds-community-around-the-dinner-table-59538f241a8b>

Country Context and Response of the Government

Prior to the start of the civil strife in 2011, Libya was an upper-middle income country with a population of 6.2 million and substantial natural resource wealth. This has been significantly curtailed by the devastating conflict. The economy was almost entirely reliant on the fossil fuel extraction sector [1]; pre-conflict oil exports provided the means for a social welfare system that guaranteed a comfortable minimum standard of living for its population. This included the provision of salaries to 70 percent of the Libyan workforce [2] and a substantive food and fuel subsidy system.

In 2017, persistent inflation and rising food prices, as well as banking system restrictions, continued to exacerbate living conditions for Libyans. The current political deadlock has compounded the conflict and created an environment in which the population, especially those people internally displaced, have extremely restricted access to basic services. Six years after the start of the conflict began, 1.3 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance [3], 204,500 people are internally displaced [4], and 363,500 people have been identified as food insecure [5].

Libya's domestic food production is extremely limited and approximately 80 percent of its food requirements are imported. The government's past approach to social security, in particular food security, was to endow its population with sufficient purchasing power through generous subsidies. In 2010, Libya ranked in the top ten percentile of the Poverty and Hunger Index, and 67 out of 159 (0.756) in the human development index (HDI, 2010), highlighting the capacity of the country to independently address its own socio-economic need. In comparison, after six years of conflict, Libya has fallen to 102 out of 159 (0.716). Nonetheless, the country is ranked 38 out of 159 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index [6], with 65.7 percent of adult women having reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 44.2 percent of their male counterparts. Despite this, only 27.8 percent of women have access to the labour market, compared to 78.7 percent for men [7]. More than 21 percent of children under five are stunted, a figure that has remained at the same level for some twenty years [8]. According to the 2016 Global Nutrition Report [9], Libya ranks 61 out of 132 countries for stunting prevalence.

In January 2015, the United Nations initiated a series of political discussions focused on creating a government of national unity. This led to the formation of a Government of National Accord (GNA) in December 2015, which entered Tripoli in March 2016. However, substantial blocks from the country's political and military factions have shown no significant signs of buy-in into the arrangement and the GNA has struggled to establish its authority and

control over both civilian and security apparatus, while armed clashes between forces loyal and opposed to the GNA continue throughout Libya. Instability within the government and disagreement over political mandates, and responsibilities and access to government resources have resulted in the inability to reform policies and address concerns of the national budget. This has in part, caused a disruption to public services.

As a result of the conflict, limited port access and road blockages are common. Food imports to Libya have dwindled, causing food prices to skyrocket. Prices for many staple food items, such as tomatoes and wheat flour, have increased drastically, especially when compared to pre-conflict levels. A 2017 assessment [10] stated that 90 percent of households interviewed (fifty census areas throughout Libya) considered food prices to have significantly increased compared to pre-2011 prices. In 2017 alone, the price of wheat flour rose 49 percent, the price of chicken 30 percent, the price of tomatoes 87 percent, and the price of eggs 82 percent [11]. In addition to increasing food prices, dwindling cash liquidity further exacerbates food access as there is a lack of access to readily available cash.

According to the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, food insecurity among the conflict-affected population increased due to protracted displacement, increased food prices, disruption to markets and lower food commodity production. With livelihoods and access to basic services affected by the conflict, the most vulnerable people suffered a high risk of inadequate food consumption and were sometimes forced into negative coping strategies including spending savings, cutting the number of daily meals, and reducing non-food related expenses, particularly in health and education.

- [1] Proven oil reserves, OPEC
<http://www.opec.org/library/Annual%20Statistical%20Bulletin/interactive/2004/FileZ/XL/T33.HTM>
- [2] Labour market and Employment policy in Libya (European Training Foundation – ETF, 2014)
- [3] 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/2017_libya_hrp_final.pdf
- [4] IOM DTM Libya August 2017 <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/>
- [5] 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan
- [6] 2015 Gender Inequality Index, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>
- [7] Human Development Report, Libya, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/LBY.pdf
- [8] World Bank, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/libya/publication/eecd2015>
- [9] 2016 Global Nutrition Report,
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/utis/getfile/collection/p15738coll2/id/130354/filename/130565.pdf>
- [10] May 2017 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource_documents/reach_lby_report_2017_multi-sector_needs_assessment_september_2017_0.pdf
- [11] WFP SNAP tool; data collected by NGO REACH Initiative through partners (including WFP) on a monthly basis.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

The operation is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, by addressing the urgent food needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys affected by the conflict.

Due to high-levels of food insecurity amongst vulnerable populations, WFP targeted its food assistance to IDPs and returnees, prioritizing households headed by women, large households, or households where one or more members is living with a disability, has a special need(s) or a long-term illness. The operation also continued its collaboration with The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide food assistance to refugees in Libya, which is host to refugees from Afghanistan, Chad, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Palestine, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and Syria. This partnership falls under the WFP/UNHCR global agreement, the aim of which is to ensure food security and related needs of people of concern are adequately addressed.

WFP's primary platform for humanitarian coordination is through the Libya United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The UNCT oversees the humanitarian operation, assesses the political and security situation and the resulting impact on operations, and works to prevent duplication of assistance.

Though emergency clusters are not active in Libya, in December 2017 WFP held regular meetings for the Food Security Sector, aimed at ensuring appropriate coordination with all humanitarian partners through the establishment and maintenance of coordination mechanisms. WFP co-leads the Food Security Sector along with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In 2017, WFP took part in the Country Team Cash & Market Working Group, and along with other UN agencies and NGOs participated in its subgroup, the NGO REACH-led Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), which included collecting food item prices in different locations in western, southern, and eastern Libya. By the end of the year, WFP covered nine locations throughout the country and gathered information about prices, basic food shortages, gender-related information such as how many men and women worked in a shop, and information on banking services. The JMMI included the development of inter-agency questions to be asked of shopkeepers in Libya with the aim of finding out how the system works within the country: questions included the top ten items sold and the time for replenishment. WFP was able to feed into the inter-agency questions, and developed several gender-focused questions that will help with the future collection of gender data in-country, such as how many men and women work in the shops and what items are bought by women versus items more commonly bought by men.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

At the beginning of 2017, WFP targeted 70,000 people in need of food assistance, with the aim to scale up to reach 175,000 people each month during the last quarter of the year. However, inconsistent funding levels directly affected WFP's operational capacity to reach the people targeted. In response, WFP readjusted its operational plan to ensure it was meeting the needs of the most vulnerable people, including internally displaced persons, optimising its limited funding resources through internal loans to minimise pipeline breaks and respond to arising emergency situations. For example, in October the programme responded to increased needs when the city of Sabratha faced clashes between armed groups. In this case WFP distributed emergency food parcels to almost 300 families [1], with each food parcel providing one month's worth of food items. With the reduction of targeted numbers to those most in need, WFP provided food assistance to 88,064 people, equating to approximately 50.3 percent of the planned figure.

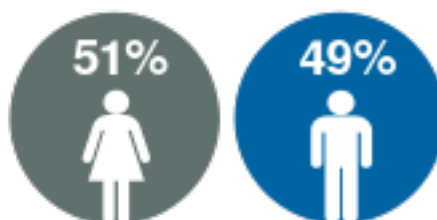
With the support of contributions from Canada, the European Union, Italy, Japan, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and PepsiCo, WFP had a direct impact on the most vulnerable and food insecure, and looks forward to strengthening these partnerships in 2018. Without these confirmed and consistent contributions, WFP would not have been able to assist the country's food insecure men, women, girls and boys through the provision of emergency food assistance.

[1] <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-provides-emergency-food-assistance-families-libyas-conflict-hit-sabratha>



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	4,383	4,831	9,214
Children (5-18 years)	13,418	14,224	27,642
Adults (18 years plus)	25,677	25,531	51,208
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	43,478	44,586	88,064





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	-	306	-	-	4,613	4,920
Total Food Distributed in 2017	-	306	-	-	4,613	4,920

Supply Chain

WFP's Logistics services are coordinated remotely by WFP Libya, currently based in Tunisia following the evacuation of the United Nations Country Team, and receives support from the WFP Regional Bureau Cairo. WFP procures food at a regional level, with deliveries for the west of Libya from Turkey and Tunis and the east of Libya from Egypt. The first corridor is intended for the western and southern parts of Libya and goes by road from Tunisia to Tripoli. Food parcels are purchased in Turkey or Tunisia because of their cost efficiency. Commodities are then shipped to Sfax port, Tunisia, and are moved by truck 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 are ensured by locally based companies under the supervision of WFP.

The second corridor is used for food commodities intended for the eastern side of the country. Commodities are bought from Alexandria, Egypt, and transported to Benghazi in Libya. Once in Libya, commodities are stored in the cooperating partners' warehouses.

In 2017, WFP Libya had planned to distribute 17,700 mt of food items, however inconsistent funding levels required a readjustment of the operational plan (please see the Resources for Results section of this report for details on the adjustment). Therefore, WFP purchased 5,835 mt of food and distributed 4,920 mt. The difference in purchased and distributed is attributed due to procurement and operational delays; some food items will be schedule for distribution in early 2018.

Supply chain challenges include the volatile security situation and lack of 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. Delivery by air is an option of last resort due to its extremely high costs, with WFP monitoring the situation to improve current operations and to open new corridors should the crisis escalate. The volatile security situation may also impact on the cost of operations; adjustments to the supply chain in response to this as well as price fluctuations of transport inside Libya are expected.

Post-delivery losses represented 3 percent of the total quantity received, mainly due to a shipment of food in August to the east, Benghazi, which contained chickpeas infested upon arrival from Egypt. WFP fumigated the infested commodity and distributed what was deemed fit for human consumption while the rest was destroyed.

A workshop was held in April 2017 which, among other core focuses, aimed at strengthening partner capacity in reporting, logistics, and warehouse management. This workshop was also considered a mitigation measure to reduce losses through the development of partner capacities, especially in reporting, which was previously an issue but which improved vastly after the training and with close follow-up from WFP. All Libyan partners attended the training: Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS), Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO), Kafa Development Foundation, and the Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency (LibAid), as well as Third Party Monitor partner Voluntas and their local monitor, Diwan.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Chickpeas	-	616	616
Pasta	-	1,843	1,843
Processed Tomato	-	213	213
Rice	-	1,284	1,284
Sugar	-	247	247
Vegetable Oil	-	458	458
Wheat Flour	-	1,175	1,175
Total	-	5,835	5,835
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Due to the remote nature of the operation, and in response to suggested improvements made by an internal support mission made by WFP Regional Bureau Cairo in April, WFP Libya focused on strengthening and expanding its monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure that feedback translated into real change for cooperating partners and people in need. This resulted in the expansion of the operational partnership base by partnering with a new cooperating partner, Kafa Development Foundation, a second Third Party Monitor (TPM), Libyan company Moomken, and a second Call Center to raise the number of quality control calls being made.

A lack of comprehensive gender data at the community and household level prevents an accurate portrayal of how the conflict has impacted gender relations in Libya. To begin addressing this issue, in September WFP joined the global WFP Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), which will implement a set of benchmarks to operationalise the different elements of the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020). These benchmarks include mainstreaming gender in core operational activities, including programming and monitoring. Inserting gender-related questions in the market monitoring initiative was a first step in resolving the challenge of collecting gender data in-country, while heightened monitoring efforts allowed the operation to pinpoint where it needed to strengthen gender-related efforts including ensuring there were separate waiting lines for men and women at distribution points.

An additional recommendation by the WFP Regional Bureau Cairo internal support mission was to establish an internal Risk Management Working Group. This group developed a comprehensive risk register to assist with the prioritization of issues and assessment, and clarified the allocation of roles for each unit. The risk register is updated monthly.

Trainings for cooperating partners throughout the year, including technical trainings on data collection for the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), allowed WFP to continue improving and expanding its emergency operation, data collection methods, and inter-agency collaboration. This will improve WFP's overall monitoring data and can be used to better inform new initiatives such as the cash-based transfer modality.

From Tawergha to Tripoli: Meals together help a displaced family find sense of home

When Ahmed, a twenty-five year old Libyan man, was growing up in his hometown of Tawergha in western Libya, he thought he would always be able to provide for his loved ones by running his family's farm. But in 2011, when the conflict in Libya began in earnest and the fighting in his region intensified, Ahmed knew he would have to take his family away from their home.

He moved his elderly mother Amina, his two sisters Mariem and Khadija, and his younger brother Mohamed to Tripoli in 2011. He found the family a small apartment, and set out to find work.

"When we first arrived in Tripoli," he says, "I had no idea how to feed my mother or the rest of my family. We had no money, and my brother was not able to find a job. Before the conflict, we would eat three big meals a day, including a breakfast filled with tuna, cheese, biscuits, and juice."

Once in Tripoli, the family began cutting meals, reducing them to an egg and milk for breakfast and pasta or rice for lunch. There was never any dinner. Ahmed was soon able to find a job in a government entity, but two years ago he was forced to find a second job in a repair shop in order to make ends meet. He is the only member of his family who has found work.

Due to the ongoing conflict, Libya is struggling with a failing bank system which severely hampers people's access to cash. Like many Libyans, Ahmed cannot access the money in his bank account, where his government salary is deposited, due to the lack of cash in banks. The family survives on the money he makes at his second job, which pays him directly, but it is not enough to cover the monthly rent.

"In the meantime, prices for food keep going up. I would walk to the market with a few coins in my pocket and wonder how we would pay the rent if I bought food. Then we began receiving WFP food assistance," he explains, "and I was able to stop worrying about spending all our money on food."

WFP provides assistance to displaced families like Ahmed's through the provision of monthly food entitlements specifically chosen for the Libyan context: 12 kg of wheat flour, 15 kg of rice, 5 kg of chickpeas, 2 kg of sugar, 4 kg of vegetable oil and 2 kg of tomato paste. Ahmed's family cooks meals from these ingredients, which will last them one month, .

"This food was exactly what we needed, at a time when we needed it the most. Being displaced means life is never easy for us, but to know that when I come home from work, my mother can sit down and share a meal with the family she raised, it gives us hope. And one day," Ahmed says, "we will go back to our farm, and grow our own food."

The humanitarian situation in Libya continues to deteriorate due to a conflict that has continued for six years, political instability, and the disruption of markets and local food production, all of which affect families' livelihoods and their ability to meet basic needs. WFP continues to assist those most vulnerable, such as Ahmed and his family, whose vulnerability to food insecurity means they do not know where their next meal is coming from.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Despite the challenges faced in 2017, WFP was able to reach 88,064 people in need of food assistance, primarily targeting victims of conflict: internally displaced persons (IDPs) and a smaller number of returnees and refugees. WFP provided food through the east, south, and west of the country, focusing on areas where fighting caused the most displacement. These included the western cities of Sirte, where the majority of the fighting against Daesh in Libya has occurred, and Bani Walid, where in the beginning of 2017 around 58 percent of IDPs were found to be severely or moderately food insecure [1]. In the south, areas prioritized were those where food shortages and higher food prices were most prevalent including Awbari, Sebha, and Murzok. WFP also focused on particularly vulnerable population groups, providing regular food assistance to the displaced Tawergha population in Tripoli, Tarhouna, and Bani Walid, and in October provided emergency food parcels to almost 300 families in the city of Sabratha in response to increased needs due to clashes between armed groups. [2]

WFP's food basket was designed to provide families with entitlements providing 75 percent (1,560 kcal) of daily energy requirements per person per day of pasta, rice, chickpeas, tomato paste, vegetable oil and sugar. The entitlement was delivered by cooperating partners and consisted of two parcels, sufficient 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 distribution capacity.

WFP determines the most affected people in consultation with local crisis committees and humanitarian partners. Local crisis committees identify the most food insecure households in their communities and provide WFP's in-country partners with a list of potential beneficiaries. WFP then develops a distribution plan, which is shared with partners and Third-Party Monitors (TPM). The partners inform beneficiaries through text message or local radio of the dates and locations of distributions. Food is then taken from partner stock and distributed. The Supply Chain team monitors the dispatch process and makes sure waybills are properly stamped and processed. In their monthly distribution reports, partners also send the closing balance of their stocks to WFP. The TPMs carry out onsite, warehouse, and post-distribution monitoring, including interviews with beneficiaries, and one TPM operates a Call Center.

Over the course of the year, TPM monitoring reports showed that IDPs were more food insecure than originally assessed; WFP responded accordingly by prioritizing this vulnerable group. This resulted in a slight over-achievement from the original project plan, with 115 percent of planned IDPs receiving assistance over the course of the year.

In June, WFP signed a Field-Level Agreement with a fourth Libyan NGO, Kafa Development Foundation, having a broader base of partnerships. Others include the Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS), Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO), and the Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency (LibAid). Expanding partnerships ensures that as the situation in Libya evolves, WFP can appropriately broaden its capacity to reach people with food assistance in hard-to-reach areas, where needs are often the highest. WFP contracted a second TPM within Libya to further improve monitoring and mitigate risks.

[1] WFP 2016 Rapid Food Security Assessment, http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp_290979.pdf?_ga=2.129765836.1357879350.1519036551-732412721.1516975628

[2] <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-provides-emergency-food-assistance-families-libyas-conflict-hit-sabratha>

Results

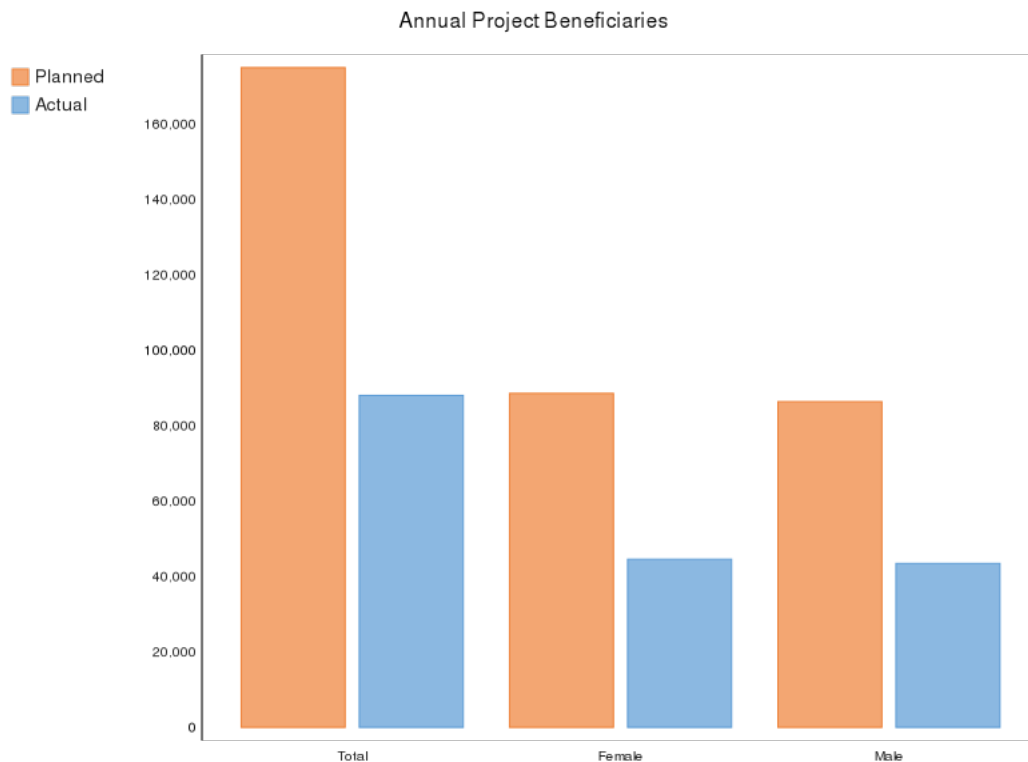
Through a beneficiary Call Center, WFP conducted phone interviews among assisted households in the west of Libya to measure food security outcomes [1]. These included food consumption levels, diet diversity, and application of long and short term coping mechanisms. Interviews were conducted between one and four weeks after beneficiaries received WFP assistance. In comparison to 2016, food consumption levels marginally improved, with post-distribution monitoring data showing that 74 percent of the beneficiary population had acceptable food consumption compared to 71 percent in 2016. Slight improvement was also observed in diet diversity. On average, WFP beneficiaries consumed dairy products and vegetables four times per week as well as meat products three

times per week, contributing to the relatively high food consumption levels already observed among the assisted. Households with poor food consumption levels did not consume any meat in the past seven days and on average consumed dairy and pulses once per week.

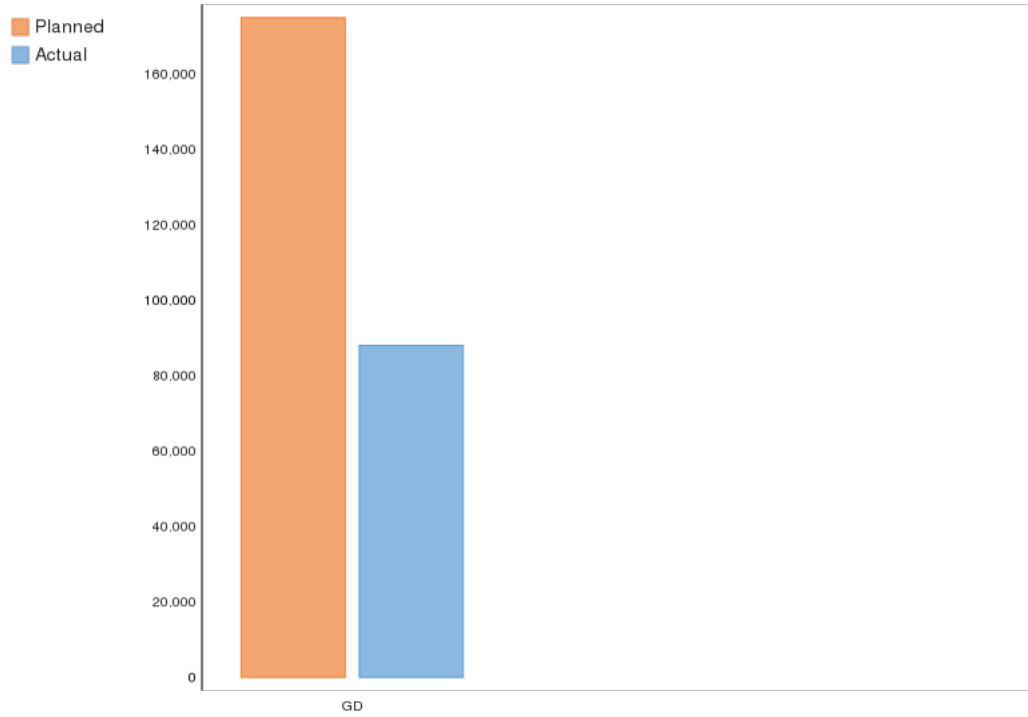
One in every four households in Libya still suffers from poor or borderline food consumption levels [1]. Assisted households continued to report having to resort to negative food coping mechanisms, though a slight decrease was observed when compared to 2016. Strategies mostly used by WFP beneficiaries to make up for the inadequacy of food was a reliance on less preferred foods, followed by a reduction of the number of meals eaten per day, and limiting portion size; close to 50 percent of the respondents employed all three strategies. Households interviewed also observed a high application of negative livelihood coping strategies, with more than 80 percent of these reporting either emergency or crisis strategies employed during the 30 days before the interview. More than 60 percent of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) indicated having to decrease spending on essential expenditures on health and education; 18 percent of respondents confirmed having to engage in illegal income activities in the last 30 days due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food. This can be attributed to continued displacement due to sudden fighting, continuously rising food prices and the protracted lack of access to liquidity inside the country. WFP responded to this need by prioritizing IDPs.

WFP assistance in 2017 suffered from a series of operational challenges: in the west, south, and east, assistance was scaled back for several months of the year due to underfunding and in-country capacity challenges. Despite this, WFP was able to continue providing assistance when possible, though there was a complete break in food assistance in November. In the east, a new cooperating partner faced distribution issues which caused a delay from October through November; the food was distributed in December.

[1] Data from December 2016 post-distribution monitoring and December 2017 post-distribution monitoring is representative of WFP beneficiaries residing in the west of Libya only.

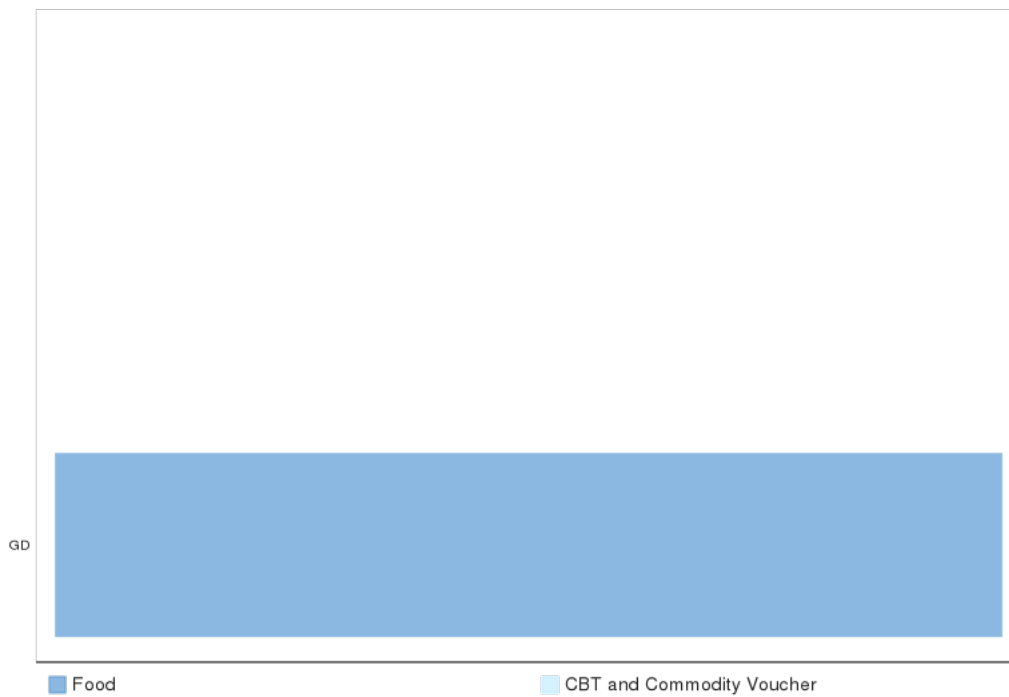


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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	17,700	4,613	26.1%
Vegetable Oil	-	306	-
Total	17,700	4,920	27.8%

Performance Monitoring

WFP Libya continuously enhances its monitoring systems and builds the capacity of its partners through a range of activities. Annual programming workshops to all partners were arranged, which include detailed discussions on monitoring requirements. WFP relies on cooperating partner reports and the use of third party entities as well as remote approaches to triangulate information. In 2017, WFP expanded its Third Party Monitor (TPM) partnerships to two firms, one local within Libya and one outside Libya that has sub-contracted another local firm to perform monitoring activities in-country.

Output data on beneficiary reach and metric tons distributed are collated based on distribution reports submitted by WFP cooperating partners at the end of the distribution cycle. Output data is triangulated through third party monitoring reports whenever possible and the information is entered into the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET).

In addition, the TPM partners are responsible for conducting monthly onsite monitoring (OSM) and warehouse monitoring inside Libya. In 2017, 68 onsite monitoring and 47 warehouse monitoring visits were conducted by the TPM. The numbers particularly for OSM visits were lower than originally planned due to pipeline breaks.

From mid-2017, WFP staff started to conduct quality control calls after each distribution. These calls were made to beneficiaries randomly selected from the partners' distribution lists. The objective was to ensure that the person called had received the right entitlements and to record any protection incidents during WFP distributions. The information gathered will feed into strengthening food basket monitoring and ensuring quality control.

Complaints & Feedback systems

The TPM operated a hotline number to receive beneficiary feedback and provide distribution information. Though established, the hotline faced a number of operational challenges. As a result, WFP is in the process of establishing Standard Operating Procedures to ensure the service is more effective. Beginning in the second quarter of 2017, WFP requested that hotline feedback be provided on a weekly basis. To bolster a more immediate response from the beneficiaries, each food parcel contained a leaflet explaining entitlements and details about the hotline.

Escalation & follow-up systems

At the end of each distribution cycle, WFP recommends corrective actions to be taken by the cooperating partners. These recommendations are a result of onsite monitoring reports. Implementation deadlines are set and monitored closely by WFP and the improvements are assessed during the next cycle. As of March, WFP Libya identified a monitoring and evaluation focal point to follow up with cooperating partners directly and liaise with them on the improvement of the response based on the findings shared by the TPM. This ensures that the feedback received turns into action.

Corrective measures addressed in 2017 included the improvement of visibility and communication to beneficiaries, as well as improvement of the facilities at the distribution sites.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continues to face serious operational and cultural constraints in Libya that impact on its ability to fully integrate gender equality into the work. Significant disparities between men and women exist for job opportunities, legal equality, participation in political and public life, and overall inclusion in decision-making all contributing towards undermining the status of women in Libyan society.

Although the Government of Libya has ratified a number of international conventions protecting women's and children's rights, gender inequalities are pervasive. Legislation undermining the rights of women and girls compared to men and boys can be found throughout the country's body of law. Women's position in society has deteriorated since Libya's revolution in 2011, despite their active role in it. At the community and household level, a lack of updated data makes it impossible to provide an accurate portrayal of how the conflict is impacting gender relations.

Of Libya's adult population, 65.7 percent of women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 44.2 percent of their male counterparts. Despite this, only 27.8 percent of women participate in the labour market, as compared to 78.7 percent of men [1].

Restrictions on women's mobility by their families and society may also be undermining women's ability to access healthcare facilities and other basic services, visit relatives and carry out livelihoods linked to petty trade and markets. This also limits their participation in food distributions and representation in local crisis committees and organizations, including with present and potential WFP cooperating partners.

In 2017, WFP Libya began taking significant steps towards the promotion of gender equality. In April, WFP held a partner training on operational gender sensitisation and how it is to be streamlined throughout all aspects of the operation, including actions taken by partners. In September, WFP joined the global WFP Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), which will continue for the subsequent 18 months. The GTP will implement a set of benchmarks which will operationalise the different elements of the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020). These benchmarks include mainstreaming gender in core operational activities including, but not limited to, programming and monitoring. This initiative already began to translate into very real change for the operation in late 2017: gender-related questions in the market monitoring initiative was a first step in resolving the challenge of collecting gender data in-country, while heightened monitoring efforts allowed the operation to pinpoint where it needed to strengthen gender-related efforts including ensuring there were separate lines at distributions for men and women.

The monitoring loop provided insights to the next steps of the operation, including encouraging cooperating partners to hire women. Heightened visibility at distribution points ensured people picking up their food entitlements were aware that the hotline has separate numbers for men and women, and this was also included in the pamphlet that is inserted into each food parcel, so that women in the family are also aware of how to communicate with WFP.

All future Field-Level Agreements with cooperating partners will include the annex on Gender Equality, Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations, which details how WFP partners can integrate gender equality and throughout their projects. The first step in 2018 for WFP in Libya is the development of an action plan, which will build on the results of the baseline self-assessment done by the operation and ensure that the integration of gender is a key component of operations, not just for WFP but also for its cooperating partners on the ground.

[1] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/LBY.pdf

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Considering and integrating protection in programming and food assistance interventions

WFP Libya is providing food assistance to the most vulnerable displaced people in three regions: Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan. At some food distributions, women do not collect their food basket instead sending a male relative. To mitigate this, WFP encourages cooperating partners to hire more female staff at distribution points, though this has been challenging in the south of the country. Another protection risk that can be encountered in Libya is directly linked to tribal norms and may be deprived of identification documents (ID) and therefore they cannot access basic services offered to all Libyans [1]. In the south of Libya, the Tebo population is "a minority treated as foreigner by the Libyan authorities" and have seen their citizenship withdrawn by the Libyan government. As a result of this decision, they cannot access education and healthcare services. Moreover, they do not have the required ID to be able to register and access assistance. WFP has tried to address this issue and mitigate the risks by involving and working with a Tebo representative on the distribution sites, who can issue a temporary document to allow the most vulnerable people to register on the WFP lists.

WFP has integrated protection in monitoring tools used by the Third-Party Monitor (TPM), focusing on the preferential distribution arrangements for vulnerable persons (elderly, pregnant, and people living with disabilities) and the fact that all targeted beneficiaries should have equal access to food assistance, including different religious affiliations. During the course of the year, it has been reported that in several locations in the west, east and south, improvements must be made to the distribution points so that people with special needs can be easily accommodated; this would also decrease long waiting times in queues. TPM reports also mentioned once that in one location in the south, the beneficiaries were not treated equally because they belonged to a different ethnic group that is traditionally discriminated against.

Accountability to Affected Populations

As part of its strategy to communicate with communities, WFP drafted and disseminated a poster with information on beneficiaries' entitlements, programme objective and modalities. The poster is intended for beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries of WFP and displayed at the distribution points. It is split into sections with the first part explaining what WFP is as well as its mandate and the food entitlement that people in need are entitled to. The second part is about the targeting criteria used by WFP and it answers the question, "Can I receive assistance from WFP and for how long?" Lastly, the poster provides two helpline numbers, one for men and one for women.

WFP Libya provides two means for affected people to voice complaints and provide feedback in areas relevant to operations in a safe and dignified manner: starting from December, a complaint box in in Tripoli's distribution points was accessible for the beneficiaries and was available for 4 to 6 days depending on the location. A hotline with two telephone numbers, one for men and the other for women, was established. This helpline has procedures for recording, referring, taking action and providing feedback to the complainant within 15 days. Valid complaints and useful feedback on a monthly basis are taken into account to improve programming. As an example, WFP Libya started to work on strengthening its messaging about the assistance being provided and the length of assistance because several complaints were about people who had not received assistance in a long time and wanted to ask about the dates of the next distributions. A total of 32 people called the hotline in 2016 and 87 called in 2017, with a significant increase toward the end of the year (30 calls in December). This increase may be attributed to the presence of posters at the distribution points.

Complaints and feedback calls are now systematically handled by WFP Libya, analysed and feedback is dispatched to the appropriate cooperating partner for actions to be taken when the case can be managed at the level of the partner (for example, new registrations of vulnerable people on existing lists). The relevant cross-cutting indicator, "Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme" showed a final result of 3.6 percent of people confirming they know about WFP. Though this seems contradictory to the operation's efforts, it is in fact explained by the fact that in 2017, only one Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report was used, which was one interview of 356 people once during the year. Therefore, 3.6 percent is not reflective of the entire year. The operation is taking steps to expand partners in order to ensure the quality and quantity of incoming data in 2018.

Interagency Collaboration on Protection

As of late 2017, WFP Libya actively collaborates in the Mixed Migration Working Group, an interagency collaboration. By regularly attending meetings, WFP has been able to increase its coordination with actors already operating with migrants (for example, the International Organization for Migration and the International Medical Corps) and begin building a strategy for 2018.

Capacity building and awareness/sensitisation of WFP staff and partners

A session on protection and accountability of affected populations was included in a training for partners conducted in April. Most participants said that they had not had protection training before. As a result of the training and after discussion and use of practical examples, partners reported feeling more prepared to identify and address protection risks when organising distributions.

[1] United Nations General Assembly, Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Ninth session, Geneva, 1-12 November 2010.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Taha Jawashi

A displaced woman from Tawergha signs for her WFP food parcels in Al Falah Camp, Tripoli.

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	86,400	88,600	175,000	43,478	44,586	88,064	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	8,710	9,600	18,310	4,383	4,831	9,214	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%
Children (5-18 years)	26,665	28,265	54,930	13,418	14,224	27,642	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	51,025	50,735	101,760	25,677	25,531	51,208	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	9,874	10,126	20,000	1,668	1,709	3,377	16.9%	16.9%	16.9%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	32,091	32,909	65,000	37,712	37,342	75,054	117.5%	113.5%	115.5%
Returnees	44,434	45,566	90,000	4,691	4,942	9,633	10.6%	10.8%	10.7%

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)	175,000	-	175,000	88,064	-	88,064	50.3%	-	50.3%

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)	175,000	-	175,000	88,064	-	88,064	50.3%	-	50.3%

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	86,400	88,600	175,000	43,478	44,586	88,064	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%
Total participants	86,400	88,600	175,000	43,478	44,586	88,064	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%
Total beneficiaries	86,400	88,600	175,000	43,478	44,586	88,064	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%

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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<7.30	7.30	9.70	9.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<16.50	16.50	19.40	16.90
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<7.20	7.20	8.60	7.70

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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<7.30	7.30	9.80	9.50
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<24.10	24.10	25.70	7.70
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.40	15.40	18.80	17.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PAB, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.20	6.20	5.60	5.92
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.13	6.13	5.30	5.85
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.21	6.21	5.70	5.92
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<14.41	14.41	20.20	18.49

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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	60.00	-	54.90
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>10.00	10.00	-	9.10
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<40.00	30.00	-	36.00

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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	3.70	-	3.10
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	99.00	-	99.30
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	6.50	-	15.40
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	100.00	-	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	3.90	-	3.60
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	99.00	-	99.40

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: 2017.08</i>	>300,000.00	250,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>LIBYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Chickpeas	-	1
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Pasta	-	2
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Processed Tomato	-	0
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Rice	-	2
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Sugar	-	0
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Vegetable Oil	-	1
Canada	CAN-C-00529-06	Wheat Flour	-	2
Canada	CAN-C-00546-25	Chickpeas	-	84
Canada	CAN-C-00546-25	Pasta	-	253
Canada	CAN-C-00546-25	Processed Tomato	-	30
Canada	CAN-C-00546-25	Rice	-	152
Canada	CAN-C-00546-25	Sugar	-	34
Canada	CAN-C-00546-25	Vegetable Oil	-	58
Canada	CAN-C-00546-25	Wheat Flour	-	149
European Commission	EEC-C-00664-01	Chickpeas	-	105
European Commission	EEC-C-00664-01	Pasta	-	316
European Commission	EEC-C-00664-01	Processed Tomato	-	34
European Commission	EEC-C-00664-01	Rice	-	316
European Commission	EEC-C-00664-01	Sugar	-	42
European Commission	EEC-C-00664-01	Vegetable Oil	-	96
European Commission	EEC-C-00664-01	Wheat Flour	-	253
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Chickpeas	-	13
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Pasta	-	38
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Processed Tomato	-	4
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Rice	-	38
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Sugar	-	5
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Vegetable Oil	-	11
Italy	ITA-C-00185-03	Wheat Flour	-	30
Italy	ITA-C-00221-01	Chickpeas	-	89
Italy	ITA-C-00221-01	Pasta	-	266
Italy	ITA-C-00221-01	Processed Tomato	-	28
Italy	ITA-C-00221-01	Rice	-	266
Italy	ITA-C-00221-01	Sugar	-	35

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Italy	ITA-C-00221-01	Vegetable Oil	-	81
Italy	ITA-C-00221-01	Wheat Flour	-	212
Japan	JPN-C-00562-01	Chickpeas	-	79
Japan	JPN-C-00562-01	Pasta	-	234
Japan	JPN-C-00562-01	Processed Tomato	-	30
Japan	JPN-C-00562-01	Rice	-	69
Japan	JPN-C-00562-01	Sugar	-	32
Japan	JPN-C-00562-01	Vegetable Oil	-	41
Japan	JPN-C-00562-01	Wheat Flour	-	98
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	145
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Pasta	-	431
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Processed Tomato	-	46
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	434
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	58
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	131
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	346
UN CERF	001-C-01559-01	Chickpeas	-	102
UN CERF	001-C-01559-01	Pasta	-	304
UN CERF	001-C-01559-01	Processed Tomato	-	40
UN CERF	001-C-01559-01	Rice	-	7
UN CERF	001-C-01559-01	Sugar	-	41
UN CERF	001-C-01559-01	Vegetable Oil	-	39
UN CERF	001-C-01559-01	Wheat Flour	-	85
		Total	-	5,835