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Contact Info

Flavia Brunetti

flavia.brunetti@wfp.org

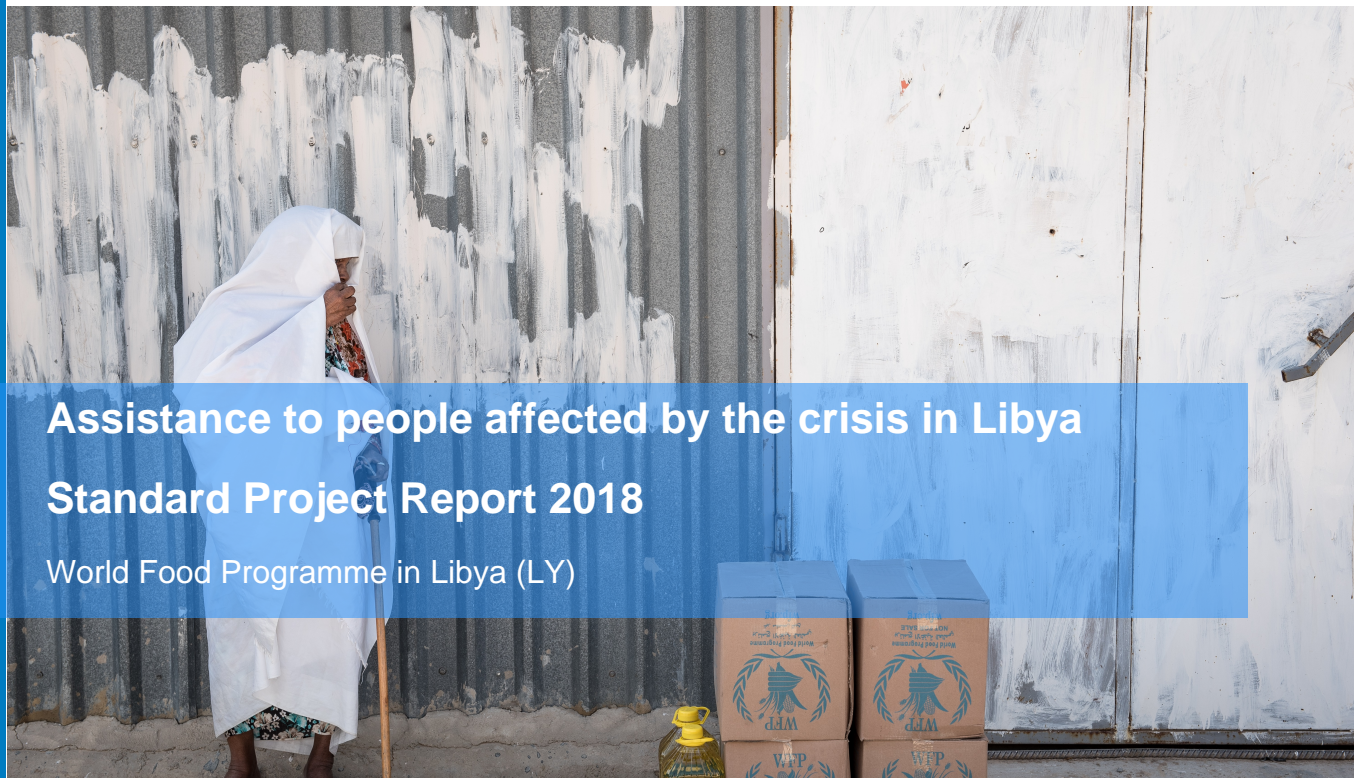
Country Director

Samer AbdelJaber

Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya

Standard Project Report 2018

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

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Baker from Tawargha helps rebuild her community

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

2018 was a landmark year for WFP in Libya. Following the lifting of the evacuation status in Tripoli in February, WFP Libya initiated active re-entry into the country. Despite persisting political instability and a volatile security situation, WFP reshaped its in-country assistance to focus on initiatives designed to support families in need, preparations to strengthen social safety nets and start livelihoods activities and continuing to provide emergency food assistance. With the support from the UN Country team, WFP established the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication (ETC) sectors, and successfully launched the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), providing safe and reliable air access for the humanitarian community to reach the most vulnerable people and communities in Libya.

After the lifting of the evacuation status, WFP immediately hired national staff and intensified rotating missions of international staff from Tunis to Tripoli. Reliant on a stable security environment in Libya, which continues to be tenuous due to sporadic instances of violence, WFP plans to be fully relocated in-country in 2019, with an expansion into Benghazi, in the East of the country.

WFP has actively taken steps to ensure not only operational viability in Libya, but also the expansion of its operation into other parts of the country. In July, WFP met with the Mayor of Benghazi to discuss how best to support the

country [1], as well as meeting with the Port of Benghazi Maritime Authority to discuss issues relating to the port, which remains a critical entry point for food and other humanitarian commodities entering the country. Through its coordination of the ETC sector, WFP led the UNCT-wide project to establish a humanitarian hub in Benghazi, and as of the end of 2018 had set up an initial base for the coordination of assistance efforts. The operation continues to work with local authorities, cooperating partners, and the humanitarian community to safely expand the hub and re-establish the port's capacity.

Many of the new modalities designed for the Interim Country Strategic Plan, which will replace the emergency operation in the coming year, were put in place in 2018. Following a feasibility study and the development of an initial proposal, WFP took the first steps in developing a cash-based transfer pilot. Moreover, WFP explored the positive contribution of a school feeding programme, as well as taking the lead in the Food Security sector. In starting an open dialogue with donors, line ministries, and the Central Bank of Libya on re-designing social safety net programmes in a more strategic way, WFP also agreed with the World Bank on a collective effort for the mapping of social safety net programmes in Libya; closer linking school feeding programmes with social safety net activities and enhancing delivery and payment systems.

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-meets-benghazi-mayor-it-expands-its-support-conflict-hit-libya>

Country Context and Response of the Government

Despite the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement in December 2015, which aimed to end hostilities and bring unity to the country, conflict, rivalries, and parallel institutions continue to hinder positive steps, enshrined in the agreement. Political instability has led to financial crisis, currency devaluation, and the inflation of food and fuel prices. While most families report that food is generally available, rising food prices and inability to access cash, due to state liquidity, have affected their access to food [1].

According to the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), more than 820,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya, including 543,000 men and 280,000 women; of the overall total, 248,000 are children. A multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted at the end of 2018 identified 12 percent of Libyan households as food insecure, while a substantial 70 percent of households being vulnerable to food insecurity [2]. Food assistance to the most vulnerable populations remains critical in order to prevent an increase in negative coping strategies, such as begging borrowing of money, further exacerbating an already situation. WFP and the humanitarian community continue to work towards the re-establishment of basic services, as the peace process moves forward.

Prior to the crisis, the Government of Libya provided citizens with free healthcare and education, public sector jobs, food, and fuel subsidies, through a series of elaborate state-wide social safety net programmes. Provision of this safety net was heavily financed through the state oil revenue, accounting for half of gross domestic product [3]. Libya's crude oil production has fallen from 1.6 million barrels per day in 2011 to 670,000 barrels per day in July 2018 [4]. This has significantly affected the state's capacity to provide social assistance; further exacerbated by a 25.7 percent inflation rate in January 2018, its joint lowest level in 12 months, driven by high food prices [5].

Deteriorating socio-economic conditions significantly affected the lives of unaccompanied children, with child-labour and child recruitment by militia groups among the most serious protection concerns of the humanitarian community. Marginalised groups, such as adolescent girls, continue to be at risk of early or forced marriage, negating possibilities for upwards social mobility including access to education.

In Libya, access to food is determined by household income, as domestic food production is negligible. Consequently, there is a direct correlation between food security and access to liquidity from the banking system; an estimated 87 percent of families rely on the Government for their salaries [6]. Ports, border crossings to Egypt and Tunisia, and internal supply routes within Libya, are vital to ensure a functioning food market. At present, control of critical infrastructure such as ports and mills are in the hands of unofficial groups. The risk of disruption to import lines due to conflict is significant, previously resulting in food shortages, rising food prices, and exacerbated conflict-related food insecurity.

In early 2018 the Government's national subsidy system, the Price Stability Fund, managed by Ministry of Economy, which supply bakeries and retailers with subsidised flour, began to face major difficulties. This was in part due to the diversion of subsidised wheat and wheat flour by mills and bakeries; food items were purchased by non-existing 'ghost' bakeries or smuggled into neighbouring countries. In order to combat this phenomenon, the Government introduced new fees on importing food items. The price of wheat flour rose 39 percent between January and August 2018 and the number of pieces of bread provided in a 1-Libyan Dinar bag decreased from 5-6 to 2-3 during the same period [7]. This action saw prices stabilise between September and December.

- [1] Draft Libya Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment, November 2018
- [2] Draft Libya Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment, November 2018
- [3] World Bank. 2017, Draft Libya Joint Country Assessment 2017.
- [4] Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- [5] Libya Bureau of Statistics and Census
- [6] Draft Libya Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment, November 2018
- [7] Libya Cash and Markets Working Group (CMWG), January - June 2018 Trends Analysis, REACH and the Libya CMWG, September 2018

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP has been successful in addressing key food gaps for food insecure Libyans in 2018, despite the ongoing conflict, state-wide liquidity challenges, and the inflation of food prices reducing access to markets. While food insecure people in more stable areas received monthly food entitlements, Libya's objective of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger by 2030 faced a series set-backs in 2018. In Tripoli alone, where meals became less frequent and of lower nutritional diversity, use of negative coping strategies including credit purchased foods and skipping meals increased substantially. Nonetheless, WFP continued to work towards its objective in 2018, ensuring crisis-affected vulnerable populations had access to sufficient and nutritious food, while also supporting the humanitarian community in strengthening its capacity to assist vulnerable populations throughout Libya.

In line with SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, WFP has worked with UNICEF and UNFPA to operationalise the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). In this capacity, WFP plans to provide first-line humanitarian assistance to 20,000 people fleeing conflicted-affected areas. WFP initiated South-South cooperation efforts in 2018 in order to learn from regional experiences in school feeding programmes, in the context of a broader safety net that encompasses support for children and their specific needs. The Libyan Ministry of Education participated in knowledge-exchange activities with the Government of Egypt, based on experiences with school meals programmes in Egypt. The Ministry of Education was motivated to learn more about the specifications on the nutritional value of school feeding entitlements, supply chain management, funding and budgeting, monitoring and accountability, and community participation, through best practice and lessons learned exchanges with WFP. Subsequently, a WFP pilot for a school feeding activity has been planned for early 2019.

Under the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, coordinated by the Libya United Nations Country Team (UNCT), WFP focused on the protection of vulnerable communities, enhanced access to basic services, and improved capacity and accountability of the humanitarian response. The introduction of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), facilitated by the WFP-led Logistics sector, and the Emergency Telecommunications sector, also WFP-led, were crucial in improving the capacity and capability of the humanitarian and development community's response in Libya.

WFP's in-country presence, which expanded in 2018, supported the United Nations efforts in line with its comparative advantage, which includes extensive experience in vulnerability assessments in conflict situations, the ability to scale assistance up, and to work across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. As WFP plans to expand its in-country presence, it looks to strengthen the capacity of cooperating partners and improve assessment and monitoring arrangements. Positive steps were taken during 2018, including WFP's participation in the UNCT Cash and Markets Working Group.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

To regain trust from donors in its capacities for monitoring, needs assessments, and data analysis, WFP reshaped its operational response in Libya, establishing an office in Tripoli after the lifting of the evacuation status and set up a United Nations operational hub in the eastern city of Benghazi.

WFP Libya's humanitarian operation was only able to secure 28 percent of the planned funding for 2018 – leading to pipeline breaks. To lessen the adverse effects act of a pipeline break in September, following armed clashes in Tripoli, WFP prioritised food assistance to newly-displaced populations and coordinated the coverage of humanitarian assistance with other partners. Multilateral funding received enabled WFP to carry out essential preparation for the scale-up of operations in 2019. Furthermore, in order to increase funding for the next 12 months, a fundraising strategy was prepared during the last quarter of 2018. In parallel, WFP Libya developed a prioritisation strategy in the Country Operation Management Plan.

A major budget revision for the emergency operation came into effect in July; targeting 175,000 people in need, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees/asylum seekers, and other vulnerable populations not previously included in the assistance, such as vulnerable non-displaced people. The budget revision was initiated in order to align and broaden programmes within WFP Libya's Interim Country Strategic Plan, as part of WFP's broader alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This allows WFP to reach a higher number of vulnerable populations and diversify programmatic options, such as cash-based transfers (CBT). This represented a 22 percent increase in operational requirements. The revision also left space for emergency ad-hoc support to other populations, including migrants. Accordingly, and in response to intense clashes in Tripoli in September, WFP handed over enough food items to the UN High Commissioner for Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to assist 2,900 migrants in detention centres who had been left without food assistance. Following the signing of the budget revision, some 30,000 non-displaced populations began receiving WFP food assistance.

During 2018, WFP Libya increased its staffing numbers considerably, thanks to its establishment of services designed to enhance the capacity of humanitarian partners through the provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications sector services, and air services for the humanitarian and donor community (UNHAS). WFP also worked to augment the informational capability of the UN country team through the support of several assessments, including the multi-sectoral needs assessment. This began and will continue to benefit crisis-affected populations through the enhanced understanding of beneficiary needs and detail the response of humanitarian actors and partners.

Despite a continuously deteriorating security situation, WFP worked to mitigate access issues through the strengthening of its supply chain, working to improve its processes to ensure access and continuity of operations during occasional closures of the border between Libya and Tunisia, and when clashes made routes inaccessible by trucks. The introduction of a supply chain strategy in 2018 has also improved operational expenditure.

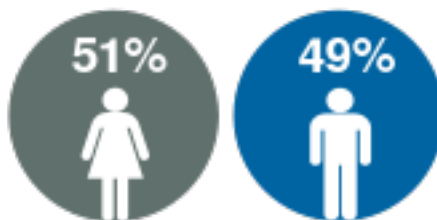
With the support of contributions from Canada, the European Commission, Italy, Japan, the Central Emergency Response Plan (CERF), Norway, and PepsiCo, WFP has contributed towards the positive outcome of the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable and food-insecure people and communities. In addition, WFP was able to strengthen information management to further hone the humanitarian response, establishing a coordinated humanitarian effort and removing overlaps of assistance.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	9,598	9,874	19,472
Children (5-18 years)	23,675	23,872	47,547
Adults (18 years plus)	45,383	49,587	94,970

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	78,656	83,333	161,989



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	-	713	-	-	7,482	8,195
Total Food Distributed in 2018	-	713	-	-	7,482	8,195

Supply Chain

Subjected to years of conflict, a reliance on key state institutions for access to- and provision of crucial data has been challenging. As a result, and to support the humanitarian community's supply chain operations in Libya, WFP established the Logistics Sector in October 2018 to strengthen logistics information management and coordination.

During 2018, all procured food commodities came from Turkey and were then shipped across the Mediterranean Sea to Tunisia. Commodities were selected based on cost effectiveness and beneficiary feedback and preferences. A total of 7,408 mt of commodities were procured over the course of 2018.

Due to operational challenges, all procured commodities were shipped to Sfax in Tunisia and then transported by road across the border to Tripoli and other destinations to cover western and southern Libya. The Egyptian route, via Alexandria, remained a contingency option for the procurement of commodities in eastern Libya.

The Logistics Sector was activated to enable the scaling up of logistics information management and coordination, as organisations began relocating back to Libya and scaling up their presence into previously inaccessible areas, responding to growing humanitarian needs. The requirement for greater coordination between humanitarian actors and necessity for timely and reliable information to support the supply chain functions of humanitarian actors is under revision to increase operational capacity.

The mapping of logistics infrastructure such as, entry points and access roads, in conjunction with the preparation of up-to-date guidance and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on customs regulations and clearance procedures, improved the overall predictability, timeliness, and efficiency of the importation of humanitarian cargo.

According to national legislation, all humanitarian cargo is exempted from duties and taxes through certificates from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Once customs clears the cargo, the Food and Drug Control Centre tests the commodities, confirms the compliance of the shipment with Libyan standards, and issues the final release [1].

In 2018, WFP finalised its new Supply Chain strategy, through which the organisation will be able to save more than USD 500,000 per year from 2019 onwards. This will be achieved by shipping directly to Tripoli and Benghazi, rather

than to Tunisia first. This strategy includes tendering for logistics services inside Libya, following a cost effectiveness assessment of any new processes, whether transportation, warehousing or repackaging. Although WFP does not have its own warehouses inside Libya, it conducts regular monitoring of partner storage facilities through a third-party and verified by WFP staff in-country to account for storage monitoring reports. Commodity dispatches inside Libya are also handled by cooperating partners. The use of local cooperating partners means that WFP assistance can get to vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas.

In 2018, WFP Supply Chain conducted a feasibility assessment as part of coordinated multi-functional review to warrant a potential introduction of cash-based transfer assistance in Libya. The objective of the assessment was to study the capacity of the markets and retail sectors, and a procurement option analysis in order understand which transfer modality options are feasible, whilst identifying related operational risks and associated mitigating measures.

[1] Logistics Capacity Assessment – Tripoli Port Assessment



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	418	418
Chickpeas	-	244	244
High Energy Biscuits	-	10	10
Pasta	-	1,988	1,988
Processed Tomato	-	212	212
Rice	-	1,988	1,988
Sugar	-	265	265
Vegetable Oil	-	603	603
Wheat Flour	-	1,590	1,590
Total	-	7,317	7,317
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Re-establishing a full presence in Tripoli and gradually to other areas in Libya is crucial for consolidating WFP's role as a key partner to achieving Zero Hunger in Libya. In 2018, WFP Libya launched an internal review to assess programmatic risks and mitigating measures, prior to the planned introduction and scale-up of several activities in 2019.

Challenges such as insecurity and discriminatory gender norms affected WFP's access to affected vulnerable populations. To mitigate this risk, WFP continues to work closely with humanitarian partners and the donor community to advocate for unrestricted humanitarian access and has developed a Gender Transformation Programme to help WFP assist vulnerable communities.

The inability to deliver assistance to beneficiaries in a timely manner due to three pipeline breaks in 2018 may have affected the negative coping of vulnerable households. WFP has therefore strengthened communication and reporting to donors, developed a resource mobilisation strategy to reach new donors and partners, and prepared a prioritisation plan to adjust to available resources.

The limited number of national and international NGOs in Libya and their capacity constraints, including on gender transformative programming, may lead to delayed implementation or low quality of support reaching targeted beneficiaries. As such, WFP has engaged in a partner review and identification of new potential partners, as well as capacity development of existing partners, through workshops and trainings.

Delays in procurement, customs procedures at the Tunisian border, temporary border closures with Tunisia and delays in trans-shipment hindered the delivery of humanitarian cargo and delayed the distribution of food to WFP beneficiaries. WFP began implementing a supply chain strategy in order to avoid such delays and activated the Logistics Sector to boost the information management and coordination capacity in the country.

Following challenges identified, including holding cooperating partners accountable for the accuracy of beneficiary data, WFP aims to roll-out its corporate beneficiary transfer and management platform, SCOPE, in 2019. Corporate accountability was further strengthened with the improvement of a gender-sensitive complaints and feedback mechanism.

A formal WFP audit took place at the end of 2018 and key findings and lessons learned will be finalised in 2019. These will form a new baseline of risks for WFP Libya to address.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Despite significant security and access challenges across the country, including armed conflict, WFP continued to provide assistance to crisis-affected populations in Libya, under strategic objective 1 of the organisation. Unconditional resource transfers through in-kind food assistance accounted for WFP's only activity in 2018 in Libya, with three budget revisions taking place over the course of the year as the context and needs developed.

To address the acute food needs of communities and individuals affected by the conflict, WFP assists through the provision of unconditional resource transfer (in-kind food assistance). WFP Libya distributed monthly assistance consisting of: rice, pasta, fortified wheat flour, chickpeas, fortified vegetable oil, sugar and tomato paste, providing 1530 kcal per person, per day. This covered approximately 75 percent of beneficiaries' daily nutritional requirements. As the majority of households had access to resources to meet some of their basic needs, WFP's planned food assistance was less than 100 percent of the daily nutritional requirements.

A prioritisation exercise took place in May 2018 due to a commodity pipeline break, with the most urgent cases receiving food assistance, followed by geographic targeting in the southern governorates of Libya, as supply chain functionality in these areas became more susceptible to disruption. Next to be prioritised were households headed by women and widows due to their relative vulnerability to food insecurity. A second pipeline break occurred in September 2018; the most vulnerable and food-insecure people were prioritised, and coordination efforts were made with other humanitarian actors to address other urgent needs. A third pipeline break in December 2018 resulted in the distribution of reduced entitlements, with beneficiaries receiving half of the planned quantity.

These lessons were discussed with Cooperating Partners and Local Crisis Committees (LCCs) during the Partnership Workshop in December 2018 and guided WFP Libya in developing the Country Operation Management Plan, alongside results from the household vulnerability scorecards for a more systematic prioritisation exercise in 2019. WFP worked with LCCs throughout the year in order to better target vulnerable families. These committees consisted of IDPs and proved to be an effective form of community-based targeting. The systemisation of targeting criteria was strengthened in the workshop with partners and potential partners in December 2018, when feedback on the criteria was sought.

WFP's response remained flexible due to the changing conditions throughout the country, with three months of assistance provided to 750 families returning to their homes and deemed to be food insecure in Sirte. Likewise, WFP was on hand to support 3,000 people from the Tawargha community in February 2018 as they were struggling to return to their homes and stranded in the desert. In September 2018, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 2,900 migrants in detention centres in Tripoli, through the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

The extremely difficult operating environment is exemplified by the lack of national and international NGOs working in Libya, and their capacity constraints. To mitigate this risk, WFP is engaging in a partner review and identifying new potential partners for 2019, while developing the capacity of existing partners. The only distribution in the East took place in February. This was due to challenges with finding suitable partners on the ground; however, WFP has taken steps to significantly expand the reliable partnership base in order to ensure that it has the operational mobility to respond immediately to needs throughout the country.

WFP monitored its activities through a Libyan Third-Party Monitor, while a Tunisian call centre made monthly calls to the people in Libya who have most recently received food. A system of checks and balances ensures feedback turns into real change for the operation.

Limited capacity with regards to gender transformative programming has started to be addressed by the inclusion of a Gender Annex included in all partner agreements, as part of the initiatives launched by WFP's Gender Transformation Programme. The office is integrating the Gender Transformation Programme, an internal initiative designed to assist operations in ensuring gender is applied throughout the entire operation in a way that respects the country's specific cultural needs.

Results

In 2018, WFP reached 162,000 beneficiaries in 19 locations in 11 governorates. Following distributions, WFP conducted monitoring to measure the effect of its assistance on people in need.

In Libya, the food consumption levels improved compared to the baseline. This improvement was observed among both men and women-headed households, where both have exceeded the acceptable food consumption score target by 11 percentage points, from 76 percent to 87 percent. This reflects the positive effect of regular WFP assistance on the most vulnerable people. Although the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption have increased, assisted households resorted more often to relying on less preferred food and reduced meal portions to meet their basic household food needs.

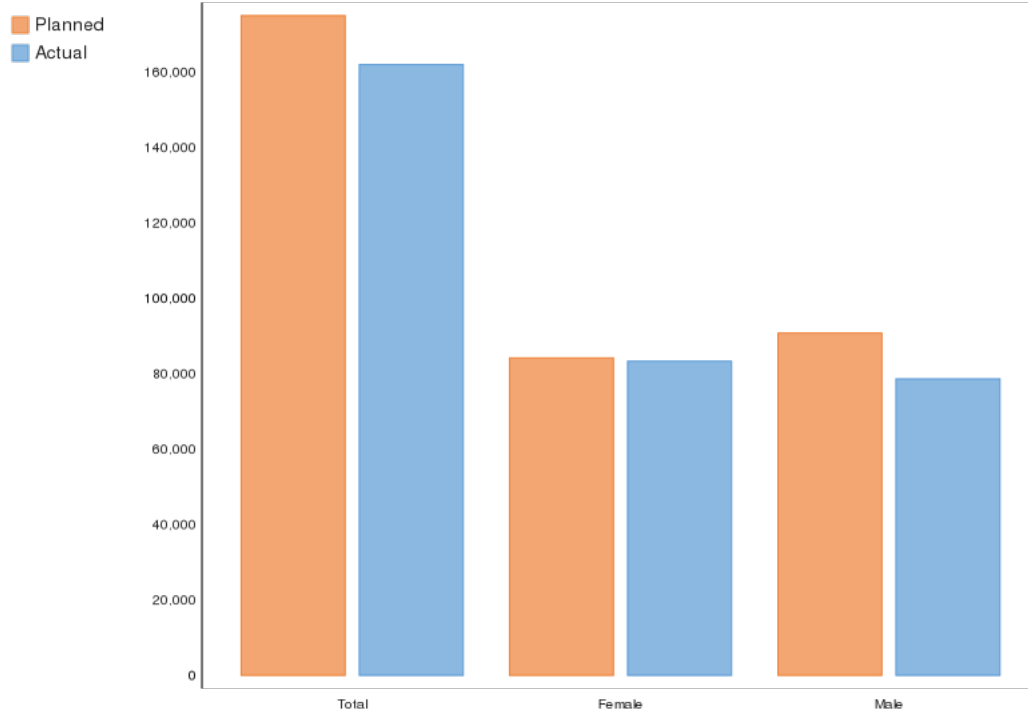
Comparisons of the analysis and results highlight that beneficiaries in the West of Libya have more acceptable food consumption levels than those in the South, with a difference of around 16 percent. However, women-headed households in the South had higher food consumption levels and resorted less frequently to applying food-based coping strategies than those in the West, and vice versa for households headed by men. In the South of Libya, the proportion of people with an acceptable food consumption level jumped over 20 percent, from about half of the households interviewed in 2017 to three quarters in 2018.

Households continued to increase their usage of certain coping strategies in order to meet their food needs. For example, relying on less preferred food is a trend that has gradually increased in recent years, reflecting households' ongoing adaptation to the challenges related to accessing food in Libya. This ensures continued access to food, even if this means eating less preferred food. Reducing meal portions for adults has also increased, suggesting some households are not even able to meet the food needs of the entire family, and so they have adapted to the prolonged food security challenges in Libya by prioritising their children.

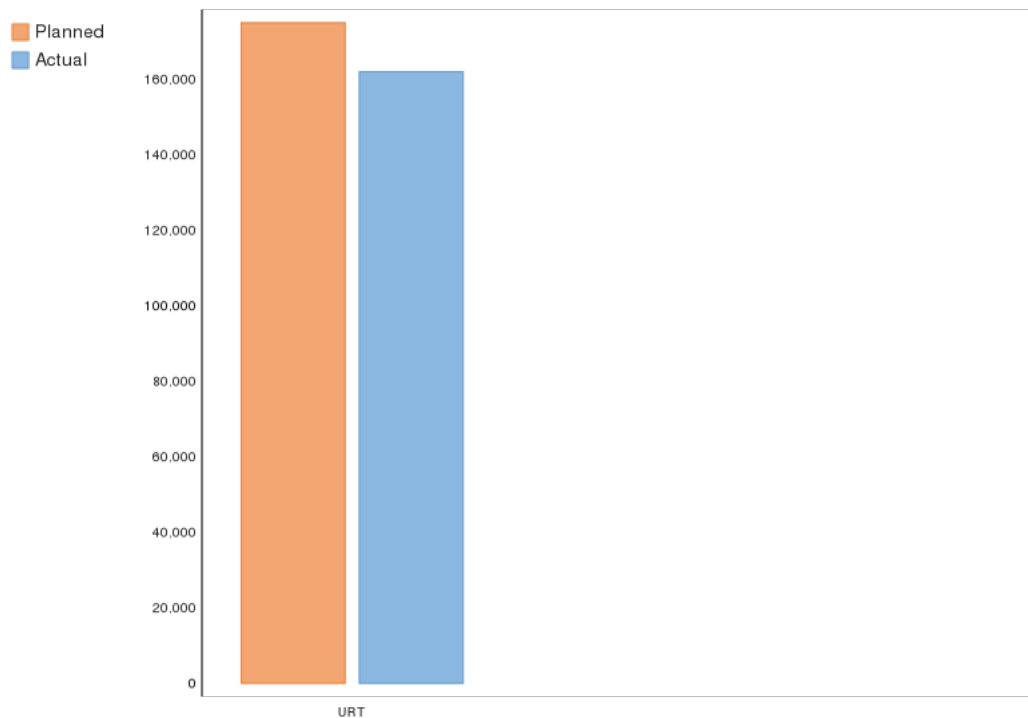
Due to the protracted nature of the crisis in Libya and the extended years of displacement, the situation for WFP's beneficiaries has worsened in terms of applying medium to long-term negative coping strategies, also called livelihood coping strategies, compared to previous years. Indeed, the proportion of people engaging in either 'crisis' or 'emergency' coping strategies almost reached 90 percent in 2018, an increase from 80 percent in 2016 and 86 percent in 2017. While some strategies categorised as "stress" appear to have been used less frequently, others, categorised as "emergency" have shown an increase that is alarming. For example, in the West of Libya in 2016 and 2017, no households reported that they had to engage in begging, whereas almost one quarter said they used this coping strategy in 2018; there was also an increase in the South of Libya. Similarly, the number of households in both the West and South of Libya reported having to engage in illegal activities to meet their food needs increased from 2017 to 2018.

There is no outcome monitoring data from eastern Libya due to operational and access challenges; however, planning is already underway to gather this data from eastern Libya in 2019.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

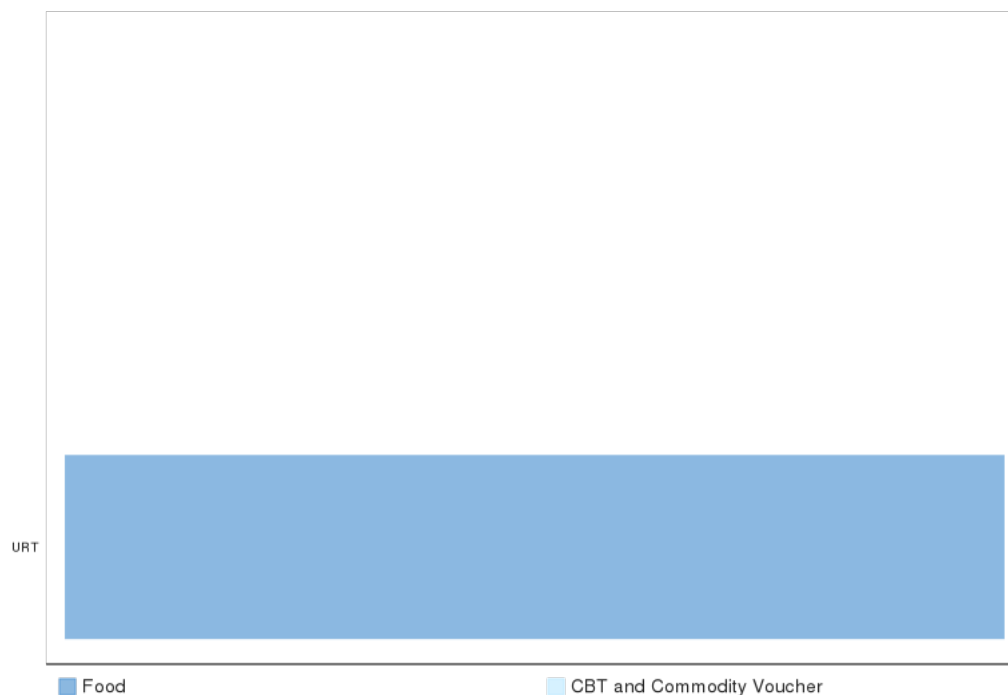


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rations	9,162	7,482	81.7%
Vegetable Oil	611	713	116.8%
Total	9,773	8,195	83.9%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Commodity Voucher	882,096	-	-
Total	882,096	-	-

Performance Monitoring

While the lack of access and information for the humanitarian community in Libya continues to be a substantial obstacle to providing timely assistance, WFP made significant strides in performance monitoring in 2018. On-site process monitoring by WFP staff, a professional WFP complaints and feedback hotline, remote verification checks, and a more systematic outcome monitoring through post-distribution calls all began in 2018, helping WFP to enhance the accuracy of its data and improve the accountability of its programme.

Since June 2018, the WFP team in Libya has been able to monitor distribution sites in accessible areas, such as Tripoli, Misratah, Zleiten, Tarhouna, Tawergha, and Bani Waleed in the West. From December 2018, the newly-recruited staff in the South attended distributions in Sebha, As-Shat and Awbari, which constitutes a meaningful step towards enhancing the presence of WFP in the country. Nonetheless, WFP continues to use Third Party Monitoring (TPM) staff to reach large parts of the country that were not accessible to WFP by the end of 2018.

In 2018, TPM staff visited 171 distributions sites, 71 percent of planned visits, and conducted 47 warehouse monitoring visits, out of 66 visits planned. This is a significant increase when compared with the 67 distribution sites monitored in 2017, 23 percent of the planned visits, as well as 42 warehouse visits, compared with 66 visits planned. On a monthly basis, the TPM makes an average of 20 monitoring visits to unique WFP distribution sites; however, road closures due to renewed fighting have affected monitoring at times. To support these efforts and ensure an efficient monitoring system, data collected by the TPM are uploaded to a secure online platform, which WFP has full access to.

In order to triangulate the information received through face-to-face monitoring conducted by WFP and TPM staff during on-site visits, WFP contracted a call centre based in Tunisia to conduct phone interviews with WFP beneficiaries each month to verify timely receipt of WFP rations. Thanks to quality control calls and post-distribution monitoring calls, WFP is able to verify the accuracy of beneficiary lists and to ensure that beneficiaries have received their entitlement in a safe and dignified manner. These calls also allow WFP to measure the outcome results of food assistance on beneficiaries as part of the organisation's performance management and accountability. The calls also help with assessing the performance of WFP and its partners as beneficiaries are reminded about the complaints and feedback mechanism.

Two rounds of post-distribution monitoring were conducted by phone in May 2018 and November 2018, with 361 and 389 households being interviewed in each phase, respectively. The sample for the two rounds included Internally Displaced Person (IDP) beneficiaries from the South and the West, with non-displaced people and returnees being added to the November round. Following WFP corporate guidelines, collected data was analysed on a semi-annual basis to ensure statistically representative sample size and results, while necessary corrective actions took place on an ongoing basis. These calls were conducted by the WFP-contracted call centre, who collected data related to different indicators, such as food consumption scores, consumption-based coping strategies, and other cross-cutting indicators.

WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism also took shape at the beginning of 2018, with people now able to speak to a man or a woman, free of charge, who had been well-trained, and informed as to how to pass along protection cases and report urgent issues to WFP in a timely manner.

Market price monitoring is being conducted by REACH on behalf of the Cash and Markets Working Group and is supported by WFP with data collection in the field. WFP also works with REACH on data collection for the minimum expenditure basket and household profiling in order to better understand food access dynamics in the country.

However, with the increased in-country presence of WFP, the gaps in the humanitarian community's data should decrease significantly. The organisation is therefore in a good position to further improve monitoring inside Libya in 2019.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

While Libya ranked 38th of 159 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index, restrictions imposed in the post-conflict period by the government have exacerbated gender inequalities and limited women's participation in social and economic activities as well as their financial independence [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 livelihood-related opportunities linked to small businesses and markets. This also limits their participation in food distributions and representation in local crisis committees and organisations, including with present and potential WFP cooperating partners.

At the community and household level, a lack of data makes it impossible to provide an accurate portrayal of how the conflict has impacted gender roles and relations in the private sphere. While sex- and age-disaggregated data is not available, insecurities arising from the conflict in Libya are deeply gendered. Men are often the main targets for abductions and arrests. Elderly people, persons living with disabilities, women and children remain most vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) [2].

As women and girls are highly unlikely to report crimes of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual violence, information about the prevalence and nature of GBV in Libya is very limited. However, according to a United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) study, the types of abuse and violence that are perceived as the most common in Libyan

society include physical assault (31 percent), forced marriage (31 percent), denial of resources and opportunities (27 percent), and sexual violence (14 percent) [3].

As of August 2018, 30 percent of callers to WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism were women. According to WFP monitoring findings, women generally reported being more informed about WFP assistance than men in southern and western Libya. Furthermore, WFP data on decision making over food assistance shows the heavy involvement of women in choosing how to use assistance. In more than 90 percent of households, women (37 percent), or both men and the women (53 percent), decided on how to cook or use food assistance. This reflects an improvement in terms of women being involved in decision-making over food.

After joining the global WFP Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) in 2017, WFP Libya completed the baseline self-assessment phase, the first stage working towards a set of benchmarks which will operationalise the different elements of the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020). The assessment helped identify where the operation was already strong, including in gender-and-age disaggregated data, as well as where it can strengthen its gender integration.

In 2019, an implementation plan will be finalised, whereby WFP will decide on and implement any changes, both internally on a staff level and programmatically, and this will include cooperating partner trainings and sensitisation, prioritising gender while respecting the culture and context of the country. The changes will ensure that gender considerations are mainstreamed in core operational activities, such as programming and monitoring.

As of 2018, all WFP Field-Level Agreements with cooperating partners include an annex on Gender Equality, Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations, which details how WFP partners can integrate gender equality and throughout their projects.

[1] <http://www.genderconcerns.org/country-in-focus/libya/the-situation-of-women-in-libya/>

[2] Preliminary Gender Analysis and Recommendations for the Libya CO Gender Action Plan

[3] UNFPA Gender Based Violence Situational Study, 2017

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Seven years of conflict and widespread violations of International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, and International Refugee Law, have resulted in severe protection concerns for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, affected host communities, refugees, and migrants.

Protection needs are amongst the most commonly reported needs in Libya for all people affected by the crisis. These needs are primarily driven by exposure to risks and threats, vulnerability, and the inability to cope with conflict and violence, human rights violations and abuses, contamination from explosive hazards, and major challenges related to impediments to access critical services and essential goods and commodities. Despite this environment, less than one percent of WFP beneficiaries reported facing safety problems.

Refugees and migrants face grave human rights violations and abuses in the absence of the rule of law in Libya. Many young people from sub-Saharan Africa are at risk of arbitrary detention and exploitation, often simply because of the colour of their skin. According to the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview, having irregularly entered and stayed in Libya, national authorities consider many refugees and migrants as having broken the law and treat them as criminals.

WFP is part of the Libya Protection Sector and attended meetings where specific protection issues were discussed, such as in detention centres where migrants are held. Food assistance was provided in two detention centres in Tripoli in September 2018, through UNHCR, and reached 2,886 people.

Since the beginning of 2018, WFP has had a free hotline for people to call about assistance. The hotline operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and is run by WFP's third-party monitor. Callers have the option of speaking with a male or female operator, ensuring any specifically gendered issues being reported can be shared appropriately and in confidence. This complaints and feedback mechanism has been effective in closing the feedback loop by giving information on local crisis committees, the contact details of WFP and its partners, which is an essential step for being included in any food assistance, and for providing further details on WFP's targeting criteria. Based on beneficiary feedback from post-distribution monitoring, WFP replaced chickpeas with dried beans in mid-2018, an example which shows how accountability to beneficiaries is incorporated into programmatic planning and implementation.

While WFP data suggests that few beneficiaries are well-informed about WFP assistance, the percentage of people who reported knowing exactly what they would receive improved by over 25 percentage points when compared to 2017. Nonetheless, WFP continues to strive to ensure that more beneficiaries are well-informed about the assistance that they receive. This means beneficiaries know why they receive assistance, how long they will receive assistance for, what assistance they will receive, and who to contact if they have any questions or feedback.

Cooperating partner staff were on hand during distributions throughout 2018 to provide information and help to beneficiaries, and complaints boxes were also available to provide an outlet for anonymous complaints and feedback to be shared. The cooperating partners also send text messages to beneficiaries ahead of distributions, informing them of the distribution details. Posters are visible at all distributions, providing information on eligibility for assistance and guidance on how distributions work. Further information is shared through leaflets at distributions, with details on entitlements, contacts and rights, such as not needing to pay for assistance. The contact details for the WFP hotline and what it offers are also provided at all distributions points, and on posters and leaflets. In several areas, local radio stations are used to communicate distribution information to the population in the area.

In May 2018, the WFP Libya received a protection and access mission from WFP HQ and the Cairo Regional Bureau. The mission looked at the challenges facing the provision of assistance in detention centres and recommended that WFP continue targeting emergency assistance for IDPs, reintegrate assistance for returnees, and coordinate with mine action entities when looking at areas of return where livelihoods and other recovery activities might be implemented in the future.

Baker from Tawargha helps rebuild her community

In late 2018, while providing regular food assistance in the town of Tawargha, WFP staff met a baker who had moved back to Tawargha, her hometown, from Tripoli in order to bake bread for her people. She was using a makeshift oven out in the open, limiting what she could bake and when.

Shortly thereafter, WFP provided her with an oven capable of baking bread and sweets, delivered it and set it up inside a safe space and also provided her with supplies. Today, she is not only baking bread and sweets, but teaching women around her how to use the oven, and making sandwiches for the children going to school nearby.

WFP regularly provides support through food parcels to Tawargha IDPs, both in Tripoli and during their return home; this ad hoc response is reflective of WFP's tailored response to the needs of people as their situation changes, and the operation's continued commitment to supporting livelihoods.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover Photo: A Libyan woman waits to receive assistance to carry her WFP food parcels during a distribution in Al Falah Camp, Tripoli. Copyright © WFP/Taha Jawashi

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	90,800	84,200	175,000	78,656	83,333	161,989	86.6%	99.0%	92.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	8,710	9,600	18,310	9,598	9,874	19,472	110.2%	102.9%	106.3%
Children (5-18 years)	26,665	28,265	54,930	23,675	23,872	47,547	88.8%	84.5%	86.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	55,425	46,335	101,760	45,383	49,587	94,970	81.9%	107.0%	93.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	10,377	9,623	20,000	2,296	1,085	3,381	22.1%	11.3%	16.9%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	31,131	28,869	60,000	52,649	57,629	110,278	169.1%	199.6%	183.8%
Returnees	35,282	32,718	68,000	7,838	8,276	16,114	22.2%	25.3%	23.7%
Residents	14,009	12,991	27,000	15,483	16,733	32,216	110.5%	128.8%	119.3%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	159,000	16,000	175,000	161,989	-	161,989	101.9%	-	92.6%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	159,000	16,000	175,000	161,989	-	161,989	101.9%	-	92.6%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	90,800	84,200	175,000	79,389	82,600	161,989	87.4%	98.1%	92.6%
Total participants	90,800	84,200	175,000	79,389	82,600	161,989	87.4%	98.1%	92.6%
Total beneficiaries	90,800	84,200	175,000	79,389	82,600	161,989	87.4%	98.1%	92.6%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
1.1 Maintained individual and household access to adequate food.				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<24.23	24.23	19.82	27.46
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.77	19.77	19.06	21.67
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.18	20.18	19.11	22.17
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>65.70	65.70	81.80	85.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>71.40	71.40	70.20	87.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.90	70.90	70.90	87.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<25.70	25.70	9.10	12.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<18.80	18.80	18.10	8.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.40	19.40	17.50	8.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<8.60	8.60	9.10	1.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.80	9.80	11.70	3.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.70	9.70	11.60	3.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.56	19.56	36.00	22.04
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<23.38	23.38	28.17	23.04
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<22.63	22.63	28.94	22.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>77.80	77.80	66.70	85.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>45.90	45.90	72.70	74.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>52.20	52.20	72.10	76.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.10	11.10	26.70	10.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<24.30	24.30	18.00	17.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<21.70	21.70	18.80	16.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.10	11.10	6.70	3.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<29.70	29.70	9.40	7.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<26.10	26.10	9.10	7.20
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<24.23	24.23	20.00	31.93
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.77	19.77	18.53	21.15
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.18	20.18	18.59	21.87

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>65.70	65.70	84.60	85.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>71.40	71.40	73.20	92.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.90	70.90	73.70	92.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<25.70	25.70	7.70	14.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<18.80	18.80	17.30	5.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.40	19.40	16.90	5.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<8.60	8.60	7.70	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.80	9.80	9.50	2.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.70	9.70	9.40	1.90

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥55.00	59.80	54.80	55.10
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥55.00	63.00	43.50	50.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥55.00	59.80	55.90	53.49
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	<36.00	29.70	36.10	8.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	<36.00	23.90	10.40	11.02
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	<36.00	29.70	34.60	9.40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥9.00	10.50	9.00	36.39

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥9.00	13.00	46.10	38.98
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥9.00	10.50	9.60	37.11

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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥80.00	6.50	3.40	0.36
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥80.00	42.90	22.20	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥80.00	6.50	17.40	0.26
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥80.00	3.70	6.30	5.26
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥80.00	12.80	5.90	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥80.00	3.70	4.50	2.86

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥80.00	3.90	3.50	0.68
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥80.00	17.40	7.80	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥80.00	3.90	5.30	0.48
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥90.00	99.10	99.30	99.50
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥90.00	97.40	97.10	98.90
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	≥90.00	99.10	99.10	99.30

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall LIBYA- WEST, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥90.00	99.20	99.40	99.66
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall LIBYA SOUTH, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.05, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥90.00	97.80	97.40	99.15
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall LIBYA, General Distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥90.00	99.20	99.20	99.28

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - White	-	418
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	244
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Date Bars	-	10
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Pasta	-	1,988
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Processed Tomato Paste	-	212
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Broken 5%	-	1,988
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar - White	-	265
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Sunflower	-	603
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat - Flour	-	1,590
		Total	-	7,317