

Libya EMOP No. 200776: Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya
B/R No.: 02 @.....

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office
 <u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Ms. Ellen Kramer Programme Adviser, RB
Mr. Jacques Collignon Logistic Officer, RB (change in LTSH and/ or External Transport)
Ms. Lindita Bare Resource Management Analyst, RB
 <u>APPROVAL</u>				
Mr. Carlo Scaramella <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Director a.i.

PROJECT: Libya EMOP 200776

Start date: 28 November 2014 **End date:** 31 March 2015 **Extension period:** 6 months **New end date:** 30 September 2015

	<u>Cost (United States dollars)</u>		
	Current Budget US\$	Increase US\$	Revised Budget US\$
Food Related Costs	11,448,736	4,308,293	15,757,029
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-	-	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation	205,140	-	205,140
DSC	2,571,511	875,365	3,446,876
ISC	995,777	362,856	1,358,633
Total cost to WFP	15,221,165	5,546,514	20,767,678

CHANGES TO:

Food Tool

- MT
 Commodity Value
 External Transport
 LTSH
 ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
 C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
 DSC
 Project duration
 Other

Project Rates

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

DISTRIBUTION:

DED & COO
 Director, OME
 Director, PGG
 Chief, OSLT
 Chief, RMBP
 Chief, OMO

Director, OSZ
 Chief, OSZP
 Chief, OSZA
 Chief, OSZI
 OM Registry
 Liaison Officer, RB Cairo

Regional Director
 RB Programme Advisor
 RB Resource Management Analyst
 RB Logistic Officer
 RB Chrono
 Country Director

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. This budget revision for Libya EMOP 200776 “Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya” is an extension in time with an increase in the quantity of food and without adjustment to the project activities.
2. This budget revision extends the EMOP duration for six months from 31 March until 30 September 2015 and increases the project tonnage from 7,970 mt to 10,978 mt to assist a total of 115,000 beneficiaries per month.
3. The total budget will increase from US\$ 15,221,164 to US\$ 20,767,679.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

4. The emergency operation addresses the food security needs of people most affected by the current crisis in Libya. WFP aims to reach a monthly average of 115,000 people, with the necessary adjustments depending on the evolving situation, the emerging needs, as well as security and access considerations and funding availability.
5. Due to insecurity, for the moment WFP is managing this EMOP remotely, with a team based in Tunisia and support from the Regional Bureau in Cairo until the situation allows for the deployment of staff in Libya. Lack of funding, limited or no access to some of the most affected areas of the country due to continued fighting and insecurity, and limited capacity of local partners did not allow WFP to reach the monthly average of 115,000 beneficiaries thus far.
6. Despite serious security challenges and operational restrictions, WFP has been able to provide 575 mt of food to 90,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) with food parcels since the beginning of the assistance in September 2014. WFP remains one of the few United Nations agencies still actively distributing assistance in Libya, which is done through the cooperation with local partners Taher Al-Zawi in western Libya and the Libyan Red Crescent in eastern Libya. As access is limited, WFP has been using third party monitoring through partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM); beneficiary feedback from the PDM has been taken into consideration for programmatic adjustments under the budget revision. Data collection regarding food needs of populations affected by the conflict remains difficult due to access constraints.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

7. The situation in Libya continues to be characterised by weak and fragmented state institutions, political polarization and continuous fighting between local <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2014/08/27/here-are-the-key-players-fighting-the-war-for-libya-all-over-again/> militias and other armed groups, including the Islamic State (IS). The capture of public installations in Sirte and Derna, the attack on the Corinthia Hotel in Tripoli and the killing of more than 20 Egyptians in February 2015 reflect a growing ability and determination on the part of IS within Libya to exploit the political crisis and consequent security vacuum to consolidate its presence and influence across the country.
8. In January 2015, the United Nations initiated a series of political talks in which discussions were focused on reaching agreement on a national unity government and security arrangements. Notwithstanding the hard-line positions initially adopted by some of the parties, on the second week of March, representatives of Libya's rival parliaments held direct discussions for the first time during a three day United Nations-brokered peace talks

in Morocco. While there is no clear resolution in sight for the moment, if an agreement is signed, WFP and other humanitarian organizations might have sudden access to areas that were inaccessible due to the conflict and therefore have the ability to both assess the needs in depth and respond adequately to the most vulnerable.

9. Other indications of the gravity of the situation in Libya, that affects Libyans but also a great number of economic migrants, include the dramatic increase during 2014-15 of migrants attempting to cross to Italy from Libya. People smugglers have taken advantage of the power vacuum created by two governments to launch perilous and often ill-fated boats filled with migrants from Libya's coast toward Europe: according to Italy's interior ministry 7,882 migrants arrived in the first two months of this year, compared to 5,506 over the same time in 2014. Last year, a total of 170,100 refugees arrived in Italy by boat. This marked a rise of nearly 300 percent from 2013, when Italian authorities recorded 42,925 arrivals.
10. An initial interagency rapid assessment was carried out by International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, UNICEF, United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and WFP from November to December 2014 in Libya to fill a critical information gap for the agencies to respond to the crisis. The assessment findings confirmed that the conflict has affected significantly the lives and livelihoods of the population, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, as well as refugees, asylum seekers and migrant workers.
11. According to the assessment, the food security situation is a concern especially among those who have been displaced for a longer period of time, while they try to meet the current level of food consumption at the expense of future productivity or capacity to cope. The assessment indicates that the vast majority of the affected population is at risk of food insecurity, and the prolonged conflict would result in a further deterioration of the food security situation. The assessment showed that food is among the immediate priorities for the displaced. Given the fluid situation, WFP will closely monitor the food security situation to update the assessment findings, so as to inform a timely intervention.
12. Since then, the number of IDPs has increased significantly. According to UNHCR¹, the estimated number of IDPs stands at 400,000. This figure is, however, being currently discussed within the protection cluster.
13. A new inter-agency assessment is being prepared. The assessment aims to provide an update of the current humanitarian situation in Libya. During the interagency rapid assessment in November – December 2014, the areas that had been severely affected by the conflict were not assessed due to insecurity and time constraints. The new assessment is expected to cover those areas to compliment the findings of the previous assessment. The information generated through the assessment is to inform the Libya humanitarian appeal.
14. The EMOP was planned to cover the period 10 November 2014 to 31 March 2015. However, due to the continuation of the conflict and the deterioration of situation in Libya, WFP will extend the operation for six months to respond to the needs of the conflict affected populations within Libya.

¹ UNSMIL Sitrep, 9 March 2015

Purpose of change in project duration and budget increase

15. WFP, in collaboration with local partners, Taher Al-Zawi and the Libyan Red Crescent, will address the needs of the most affected people until the situation stabilizes in Libya. Taking into account feedback from beneficiaries provided through third party monitoring reports, and cooperating partners, the composition of the food basket has been adjusted to improve the diversity, and will now include additional commodities such as couscous, tomato paste and rice. The new ration provides the same nutritional value (1625 kcal per person per day representing 77 percent of total energy requirements) as well as the same weight (425 g) to continue ensuring easy transportation.
16. As humanitarian access continues to be a challenge, WFP plans to continue to engage in third party monitoring arrangements to monitor distributions and collect beneficiary feedback on the assistance provided. Third party monitors will also be responsible to collect food security baseline and outcome information as well as cross-cutting themes of gender and protection.

TABLE 1: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION (g/person/day)

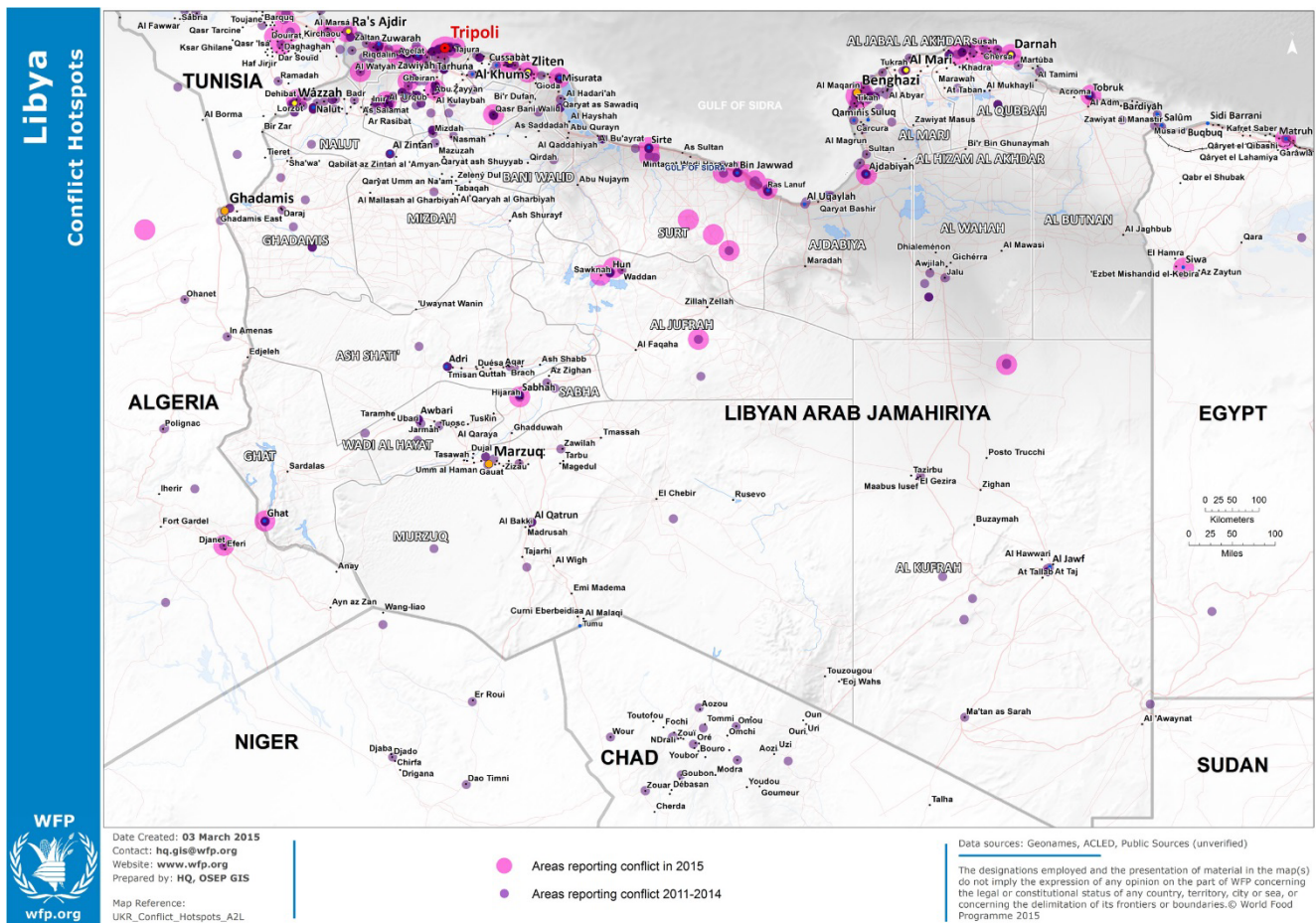
	General food distribution (GFD)	
	Original	Revised
COUSCOUS, DRY	-	100
RICE, WHITE, LONG GRAIN	-	100
PASTA, MACARONI	250	75
CHICKPEAS, RAW	100	75
OIL, VEGETABLE (sunflower)	25	25
SUGAR	20	20
TOMATO PASTE, CANNED	-	30
TOTAL	425	425
Total kcal/day	1560	1624
% kcal from protein	13.0	11.3
% kcal from fat	20.6	18.0
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	30	30

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

17. WFP will purchase food on international markets and will contract transporters to deliver food from Tunisia and Egypt to cooperating partner warehouses in eastern and western Libya.
18. WFP will continue to manage remotely the logistics deliveries, using two access corridors, via Tunisia and Egypt. The current security situation does not allow to rely on the sea ports in Libya. The transport overland is organised by WFP up to delivery to the cooperating partners. From Tunisia, food parcels are either imported through Sfax or procured in Tunisia from the logistics hub in Zarzis free zone, where it is transported to Tripoli, Zawya, Zuara or Jabal Nafosa. From Egypt, the food is mostly procured locally and transported by WFP to Benghazi and Al Bayda to the partners.

Activity [or Component]	Commodity ² / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General Food Distribution	Commodity	7,970	3,008	10,978
TOTAL		7,970	3,008	10,978

Annex I



² Please only present overall food requirement. Do not split by commodity.

