

Libya Emergency Operation 200925

Title: Assistance to People Affected by the Crisis in Libya	
Number of beneficiaries	210,000
Duration of project (starting date – end date)	01 January 2016 - 31 December 2016
Gender Marker Code	1
WFP food tonnage	22,680 mt

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	25,408,564
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-
DSC	2,152,529
ISC	1,929,277
Total cost to WFP	29,490,370

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The people of Libya, long used to a welfare state that provided for all their social needs, are now in the midst of a deepening political, security and humanitarian crisis. The escalation of violence in Libya since mid-2014 has led to civilian casualties, mass displacement, as well as disruption of markets and the commercial sector, basic social services and social protection systems. This has resulted in the widespread destruction of public infrastructure.
- Armed conflict and political instability has impacted the lives of more than three million people across Libya. An estimated 2.44 million people are in need of protection and some form of humanitarian assistance, 55 percent of whom are women and children. An estimated 435,000 people have been forcibly displaced from their homes and another 1.75 million non-displaced Libyans, most residing in urban centers, are in need of humanitarian assistance. The displaced are among the most vulnerable due to their loss of income and assets, limited coping capacity and insecurity, in particular displaced women, children, the elderly and those with low economic means. Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants are also among the most vulnerable due to similar factors, as well as their exposure to social discrimination and exploitation. The cumulative effects of the conflict and the lack of access to disrupted public services, is particularly felt in both the east and south of the country.
- Through emergency operation (EMOP) 200925, WFP will target some 170,000 most food insecure people as identified during the 2015 Libya Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA). This population has significant food consumption gaps, or are only marginally able to meet minimum food requirements through negative coping strategies. WFP will also provide food assistance to 40,000 refugees and asylum seekers registered by UNHCR, who have been identified as being food insecure.
- As the WFP Libya operation is managed remotely from Tunis, Tunisia, for its operations in Libya WFP relies entirely on cooperating partners (CP). However, reliable CPs operating inside Libya are still very limited and at present, WFP only has two CPs – Shaik Tahir Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO) in the west and south, and LibAid in the east. As humanitarian access and security continue to be a challenge, WFP will continue to engage in third-party monitoring arrangements to monitor distributions and collect beneficiary feedback on the assistance provided.
- This operation focuses on achieving WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and it contributes to achieve 2016 Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) as well as Zero Hunger.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Libya is in the midst of a dramatic internal political and military crisis following the overthrow of the previous government in 2011. Prior to the conflict Libya was ranked as an upper-middle-income country with an estimated population of 6.2 million. It was almost in the top five percentile of the Poverty and Hunger Index, with only 1.8 percent of the population undernourished, 5.7 percent of children underweight, and a 1.6 percent under-five mortality rate¹. According to the 2014 UNDP Humanitarian Development Report, it ranked 55 out of 185 with a score of 0.784. On the Gender Inequality Index, Libya ranked 40 out of 151 countries and had a score of 0.2. Women outnumber men in tertiary education.
2. Libya's economy has relied almost entirely on its extractive sector, accounting for 95 percent of its export earnings, 80 percent of its GDP (USD75.46 billion), and 99 percent of its government income². Internal political strife and armed conflict that disrupted oil production and exports was exacerbated by the steep decline in global oil prices, all of which drove the Libyan economy into recession beginning in 2013. Renewed internal conflict has put enormous stress on the government budget. Reflecting mostly the collapse in oil export revenues, total revenues dropped by 61 percent in 2014 (from LYD 54.8 billion, equivalent to USD 39.9 billion) in 2013 to less than LYD 21.4 billion (USD 15.8 billion) in 2014³.
3. The Government's budget deficit in 2014 reached 43.5 per cent of GDP, which is the highest ever recorded for Libya. Large fiscal and current account deficits could deplete official reserves; various political factions continue to compete for control over these reserves and threaten the capacity of the state to honor the public service payroll and commitment to food, fuel and electricity subsidies. Domestic subsidies and public salaries represented 69 per cent of GDP in 2014.
4. Due to its harsh natural environment, Libya's agricultural production is very limited. As a result, 80 percent of the country's food requirements are imported. Political stability and security are essential for Libya to maintain its relatively high levels of economic and social development, and to ensure food security through regular trade and import of supplies from abroad.
5. In July 2014, Libya witnessed the most serious outbreak of armed conflict since 2011, involving rival militias and the Libyan National Army. This has aggravated tribal tensions and fueled the growing influence of extremist groups. Fighting remains intense between troops and militias supported by two competing governments, the General National Council (GNC) based in Tobruk and the House of Representatives (HoR) in Tripoli. In recent months, forces affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) within Libya have also been consolidating their presence across the country. ISIL controls the northern city of Sirte, the surrounding areas, including a power plant, a military airbase and a civilian airport.
6. In January 2015, the United Nations initiated a series of political discussions focused on creating a national unity government and agreements on security arrangements. The political dialogue has continued throughout 2015, with a majority of GNC and HoR members supporting a Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) in principle, but no formal agreement has been signed to date.

¹ IFPRI, 2013 <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/2013-globalhungerindex>

² CIA, 2014 www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ly.html

³ World Bank, Country at a glance September 30, 2015

7. Armed conflict and political instability has impacted over 3 million people across Libya. An estimated 2.44 million people are in need of protection and some form of humanitarian assistance⁴. An estimated 435,000 people have been forcibly displaced from their homes and another 1.75 million non-displaced Libyans, most residing in urban centers, are in need of humanitarian assistance. The displaced are among the most vulnerable due to their loss of income and assets, limited coping capacity and insecurity, in particular displaced women, children, the elderly and those with low economic means. Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants are also among the most vulnerable due to similar factors as well as their exposure to social discrimination and exploitation. The cumulative effects of the conflict and the lack of access to disrupted public services, is particularly felt in both the east and south of the country.
8. The majority of the 250,000 vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants originate from countries in the Middle East, North and East Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. Whilst many came to find employment and stability in Libya, they have found themselves caught up in further instability and conflict, often facing significant protection concerns as a result of discrimination and marginalization. They are among the most vulnerable of the affected population and often find themselves subject to abuse and exploitation from criminal smuggling networks⁵.

Gender and Protection

9. According to the Gender Inequality Index of the 2014 UNDP Humanitarian Development Reports (HDR), Libya ranked 40 out 187 countries in the world, with a Gender Inequality Index of 0.215⁶. Maternal mortality is 58 per 100,000 live births. Women face greater challenges than men in accessing humanitarian assistance due to culture constraints exacerbated by the ongoing conflict.
10. CP distribution reports show that WFP food assistance is almost exclusively collected by men. Given that the sex of the person who collects WFP food assistance affects the decision-making dynamic in the households, ensuring women's access to distribution sites is crucial. This issue is being addressed by WFP and its partners by ensuring that women are included in food distribution committees.
11. A large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) currently live in public buildings and temporary structures. Congested living spaces and inadequate access to water and sanitation increase the risk of exposure to disease and gender-based violence. Limited access for many IDPs to humanitarian assistance and essential public services, including food, water and shelter, increases the likelihood that vulnerable populations will resort to negative coping strategies in order to meet their basic needs. Reports confirm that in the eastern part of the country, some people have resorted to begging or selling of property or land in order to cope with the lack of food or money to purchase food⁷.
12. Girls are particularly affected by the crisis and at risk of increased gender-based violence, with parents reluctant to send them to schools particularly in areas controlled by ISIL. Furthermore, lack of security, the status of displacement and lack of protection may encourage parents to arrange for their daughters to be married at a young age as a last resort.

⁴ 2015 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview

⁵ IOM/Altai Consulting, 'Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots', June 2015.

⁶ UNDP HDR, 2014.

⁷ MSNA

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

13. The Libya MSNA undertaken in June 2015 found 2.44 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. Of these, 1.2 million people are at risk of food insecurity as their livelihoods have been significantly affected by various shocks, including loss of employment, delay in salary payment, and the lack of access to public social safety-nets. This population has minimal adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies, and is unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures, despite receiving some limited non-food assistance from humanitarian agencies.
14. An estimated 170,000 are food insecure including those IDPs that have recently been displaced, in some cases more than once, and those living in collective public spaces such as schools/mosques. In addition, 40,000 refugees and asylum-seekers are categorized as food insecure and have limited or no access to any form of assistance.
15. Attacks on the commercial port in Benghazi are reported to have affected critical food import routes. The subsequent disruption of food supplies has contributed to a significant rise in staple food prices, with the prices of wheat flour, rice and sugar having more than tripled since mid-2014. In Derna (East) and Sabha (South), the price of wheat flour has increased by 500 per cent and 350 per cent respectively compared to the pre-crisis period⁸. Increasing prices pose particular challenges for vulnerable households, especially IDPs that already spend a large share (46 percent) on average of their expenditure on food, according to the June 2015 Libya MSNA.
16. Food shortages are most prevalent in the south and the east where basic food items including wheat, bread, flour, pasta, oil and milk and fortified blended foods for children are in short supply. In the east, where food expenditure was found to be higher, households were more likely to resort to extreme coping strategies, including significant reductions in food intake through reduced portions or skipping meals. Affected families throughout the country are relying heavily on their savings and reducing expenditures on health and education. The MSNA study found that 57 percent of IDP households reported spending their savings and 39 percent reduced their expenditure on other things, such as education and health. In the eastern part of the country, where food expenditure was found to be higher, households were more likely to have resorted to more extreme coping strategies, with 10 percent of key informants in this region reporting that people in their community resorted to begging, and nine percent reporting that property or land had been sold in order to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food.
17. Access to cash is a major challenge, with banking services not fully functional and salary and/or pension payments delayed. Host communities and families/relatives provided initial support to IDPs; however, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants do not benefit from such assistance.
18. Available pre-crisis nutritional data (2008-2012) suggest that under-nutrition in Libya is a low to medium public health concern, according to the World Health Organization (WHO): four percent of children under five were underweight, four percent with acute malnutrition (low prevalence) and 21 percent stunted (medium prevalence), and 22.4 percent were overweight. A national survey (2008-2009)

⁸ World Bank, November 2015.

revealed that over 63 percent of Libyans adults were either overweight or obese. Obesity was almost two times more common among Libyan women than men (40 percent and 21 percent respectively), probably due to a combination of factors including a more sedentary lifestyle, higher attendance to social gatherings associated with consumption of food and others.

19. There is very little updated data available on micronutrient deficiencies in both Libyan children and adults. Anemia in non-pregnant women (15-40 years old) was at 23.5 percent and 20.3 percent in children 0-59 months, in 2011; while the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders is considered mild in several countries of the region including Libya.
20. Although the pre-crisis nutritional data indicate very low levels of under-nutrition, the key macroeconomic factors that contributed to ensure Libya's high standards of food security have been dramatically affected by the current crisis. When all factors are considered: low agricultural production, high levels of import dependency, disrupted trade routes, loss of oil revenues, collapse in public safety nets and state services, escalating food prices, loss of employment and decreased income, and limited access to liquidity; it is easy to understand that should the situation of volatility and insecurity continue, the number of affected people in need of food assistance will increase. Food insecurity will not only affect displaced populations, but potentially populations stranded in conflict areas and other parts of Libya.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

21. Given the current situation of political instability and internal conflict within Libya, national systems and services supporting food security are disrupted and dysfunctional. Traditionally, Libyans received government food subsidies which reduced the cost of key commodities by some 50 percent⁹. In November 2015, however, to relieve public finance affected by dwindling oil revenue, the General National Congress (GNC), which has control over fund transfers for salaries or subsidies¹⁰ announced it was abolishing food subsidies, replacing them with a monthly cash payment of USD 39 to all Libyan citizens that is still to be implemented.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

22. Following the escalation of violence, international staff of UN Agencies, most international NGOs and diplomatic missions and multilateral institutions were evacuated from Libya in July 2014. Since then, the majority international humanitarian operations have been remotely managed from Tunisia and Egypt. As such, the international humanitarian response has been very limited, with low capacity and limited access to field level information and monitoring.
23. Members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), comprising UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP, amongst others, active in Libya prior to the crisis were mainly focusing on development assistance. As the conflict escalated, leading to mass displacements and growing humanitarian needs, the HCT shifted its focus towards the

⁹ Development and Cooperation, November, 'No more cheap bread', www.dandc.eu, 2 November, 2015

¹⁰ Reuters, 'Libyan Rival Parliament to replace fuel, food subsidies with cash payments' 25 May 2015.

provision of humanitarian assistance. The first humanitarian appeal was launched in September 2014.

24. A few international NGOs, including International Medical Corps (IMC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) continue to be present in Libya. The Libyan Red Crescent and several national NGOs are also still operating, but are overstretched in their capacity to address expanding humanitarian needs.
25. IOM and local partners have been assisting third-country nationals (TCNs) in leaving Libya. Through different partners, IOM and UNHCR have provided non-food items (NFIs), including mattresses, blankets, and cooking utensils, to migrants and IDPs.
26. UNICEF supports Libyan children in the areas of education and child protection and is beginning a new program of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). UNICEF works closely with UNHCR to assist IDPs mainly with NFIs and social services, and collaborates closely with WHO in the health sector. The 2015-2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) proposes the implementation of a national nutritional survey focusing on women and children to be jointly undertaken by WFP and UNICEF, with possible support from IOM and WHO. The nutrition survey will be carried out in early 2016 among the IDPs and the host communities throughout Libya.
27. UNHCR, in cooperation with local partners, has assisted migrants rescued by the Libyan coast guard who are kept in detention centres in Tripoli. WHO and its partners provide support to the national health network, temporary assistance via mobile and medical outreach services and strengthening the capacity of local health partners.

Coordination

28. WFP actively participates in the Libya United Nations Country Team (UNCT), Security Management Team (SMT) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings, which are the main forums to discuss interagency contingency and response plans and are led by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator. Other members include the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and the International Organization for Migration. OCHA is not present in Tunisia for the Libya operation, however, it temporarily deployed a staff to lead the drafting of the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan which was launched on 20 November. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) is also present in Tunis.
29. In relation to preparedness actions, WFP has a developed and recently updated a concept of operations (CONOPS), which outlines possible operational challenges and mitigation measures according to scenarios. It is a living reference tool and is being updated regularly.
30. An inter-agency contingency plan was developed in 2014 and updated in March 2015, and includes three scenarios for which sectoral contingency plans have been developed.
31. The current project is based on the “actual case scenario” (current situation) however, if the “best case scenario” prevails (gradual return to some stability), WFP’s presence on the ground will provide opportunities for scaling up the operations to reach more people in need for food assistance as highlighted in the HNO.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

32. Under this operation, WFP will continue to focus on WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. It also contributes to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) and Zero Hunger.
33. The objective of WFP's assistance is to support (1) the most affected and vulnerable people whose food security has been compromised due to recent displacement, multiple displacements and/or who live in collective public places and (2) refugees and asylum seekers who are in dire need of food assistance, in close collaboration with UNHCR.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

34. The number of people assisted is expected to gradually increase during 2016. WFP, in collaboration with partners, will assist 70,000 IDPs, host communities, refugees and asylum seekers in the first month, and gradually scale up as funding, access and capacity increase, to reach up to a total of 210,000 beneficiaries, including IDPs, host communities and refugees/asylum seekers, in the last quarter of 2016. Concerning targeting, at the moment the Municipality Local Crisis Committees" submit at list of people in need of food to WFP partners who in turn undertake the selection based on WFP targeting criteria. Regarding monitoring, WFP has contracted a private firm as third party monitor (TPM) to verify the targeting and distribution processes. Beneficiaries will provide feedback on WFP food distributions by calling hotlines setup by the TPM.
35. WFP will aim at incrementally reaching some 210,000 people estimated to be food insecure as identified in the Libya MSNA. This population has significant food consumption gaps, and/or is marginally able to meet minimum food needs through resorting to irreversible coping strategies. Specifically, WFP will give priority for food assistance to the following:
- IDP households that have recently been displaced;
 - IDP households that have been displaced more than once during the year;
 - IDPs female-headed families without regular or stable income;
 - IDPs large families without regular or stable income, including families that have individuals with special needs and long illness;
 - Refugees and asylum seekers(due to limited/no access to assistance);
 - Vulnerable host communities, and non-displaced population with acute food needs (limited access to government safety-nets/social protection systems including subsidized food).
36. A joint WFP and UNICEF nutrition survey is expected in early 2016. Both agencies will work closely at both regional and country level to monitor the situation and scale up activities if necessary.
37. The food security situation is anticipated to remain fluid. As a follow-up to the MSNA, a multi-sectoral monitoring process is planned to take place on a quarterly

basis from December 2015. WFP will work with partners to ensure that key food security indicators are monitored to facilitate appropriate and timely actions.

Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
IDPs & host communities (GFD)	71,400	98,600	170,000
Refugees & Asylum Seekers (GFD)	23,600	16,400	40,000
TOTAL	95,000	115,000	210,000

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

38. The proposed food basket consists of rice, pasta, chickpeas, wheat flour, tomato paste, vegetable oil and sugar with a total of 1,560 kcal per person per day. This represents approximately 75 percent of a person's daily nutritional requirement. The ration is based on the assumption that those assisted will have access to other sources of food, cooking facilities, utensils and fuel from relatives, host communities and traditional social safety nets.

39. The food basket is also designed to enable the delivery of food simply and safely in an environment of high insecurity and low delivery and distribution capacity. The monthly rations will be packaged for a household of five people in two parcels. This will enable food to be distributed quickly and safely. It also enables the distributions to cater for smaller or larger than the average households. As more information becomes available, the food basket may change depending on resource levels and the nutrition status.

	IDPs/Host communities (GFD)	Refugees/Asylum Seekers (GFD)
Rice, wheat, long grain	100	100
Pasta, Macaroni	100	100
Chickpeas, raw	75	75
Sugar	20	20
Tomato paste (canned)	30	30
Wheat Flour	50	50
Veg. Oil (Sunflower)	25	25
TOTAL	400	400
Total kcal/day	1,523	1,523
% kcal from protein	10.9	10.9
% kcal from fat	19.3	19.3
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	30	30

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/\$)			
Commodity Type / Cash & voucher	IDPs/Host communities (GFD)	Refugees/Asylum Seekers (GFD)	Total (mt)
Commodity 1: Rice, wheat, long grain	4,320	1,350	5,670
Commodity 2: Pasta, Macaroni	4,320	1,350	5,670
Commodity 3: Chickpeas, raw	3,240	1,013	4,253
Commodity 4: Sugar	864	270	1,134
Commodity 5: Tomato paste (canned)	1,296	405	1,701
Commodity 6: Wheat Flour	2,160	675	2,835
Commodity 7: Veg. Oil (Sunflower)	1,080	338	1,418
TOTAL	17,280	5,400	22,680

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

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

41. As of 05 December, 2014 WFP's intervention in Libya has been categorized as a Level 2 response. As such, the Regional Director is accountable for operational management and provision of first line support to the CO based in Tunisia. The WFP Office for Libya operations was established in Tunis, Tunisia in 2015. This will remain in use in 2016 while Libya's political and security situation prevents WFP from working inside the country.

Participation

42. WFP will ensure that affected populations are aware of planned assistance through local crisis committees and other appropriate communications and participatory mechanisms. Particular efforts will be made to consult with women beneficiaries in planning and implementing food assistance, ensuring that protection and other concerns are considered and addressed to the extent possible. WFP and partners will select the most appropriate locations and times for food distribution to minimize travel time and security risks. Prior to distribution, an information leaflet will be shared on targeting criteria and beneficiary entitlements.

43. WFP recognizes the critical role that women play in food management and family welfare, and endeavours to ensure women's leadership roles at various stages, from participation in community committees to the food distributions themselves. As much as possible, WFP will encourage women to collect the food directly. Partners will be sensitized on gender and protection issues. WFP's goal is to contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of targeted women, men, boys and girls.

Partners and capacity

44. As the WFP Libya operation is managed remotely from Tunis, Tunisia, WFP relies on CPs to carry out food distributions. However, few reliable CPs are operating inside Libya. At present, WFP only has two CPs – STACO, which operates in the west and south, and LibAid, which operates in the east. Capacity building for the current partners as well as identifying additional CPs is a priority for the WFP Libya office and a prerequisite to scaling up operations.

Procurement and logistics

45. WFP's strategy is to source food on a regional basis with deliveries for the east of Libya from Egypt and for the western and southern areas from Turkey.
46. There are four options for the delivery of food into Libya: 1) by road from Tunisia; 2) by road from Egypt; 3) by sea to Libyan ports; and 4) by air. Due to the volatile security situation, the safest options have been delivery by road from Tunisia and Egypt. Currently, the use of Libyan ports is not planned due to lack of clarity regarding the jurisdiction of ports, inadequate information on documentation requirements, high insurance premiums and higher risks of cargo losses. In addition, WFP has no presence in Libya and the contracted CPs do not have the capacity of acting as a WFP clearing and forwarding agent. Delivery by air is the option of last resort.
47. WFP delivers food by road, contracting a transporter to deliver food from warehouses/supplier premises in Tunisia or Egypt to a designated consignee or CP. WFP deploys logistics assistants to monitor the crossing of food consignments at the respective land borders. WFP carries out and updates logistics capacity assessments in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt and Malta.
48. The Global Logistics Cluster is monitoring the situation and ready to assist should the clusters be activated, including potential activation of the Humanitarian Air Service.

Non-food inputs

49. WFP works with partners to ensure that food commodities are distributed alongside NFIs, such as cooking utensils and stoves amongst other things.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

50. WFP monitors outcome and output indicators as well as cross-cutting themes through third party monitoring as described in the project log-frame (See Annex II). The log-frame is in line with the corporate Strategic Results Framework 2014-2017.

51. As humanitarian access continues to be a challenge, WFP will monitor CP distributions and collect beneficiary feedback (both in person and through an established hotline) on the assistance provided. The TPM is also responsible for collecting pre-assistance baseline and post-distribution information as well as indicators related to gender, protection and beneficiary accountability. WFP will provide quality assurance of the TPM through attendance sheets and regular meetings with the CPs. WFP is considering expanding the role of the TPM to monitor contextual issues such as food prices and CP warehouses.
52. Output data is received and verified on a monthly basis from CPs and is consolidated in COMET. Data includes type and total quantity of food delivered to the beneficiaries and is disaggregated by sex and age of household members and location whenever possible.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

53. WFP will monitor the food availability and food security situation to determine when and how to phase out its operations in Libya. An appropriate handover strategy will be developed depending on how the security and political situation evolve and the ensuing impact on food availability and food security.
54. Should all parties agree to the proposed Libyan Political Accord and form a unity government, WFP will explore the possibility of a transition from general food distribution into a cash and voucher scheme for the most vulnerable households. This would eventually be integrated into a revived national social safety net and Public Distribution System. The handover strategy would also involve resuming WFP's capacity development activities in food security analysis and improving targeting methodologies.

RISK MANAGEMENT

55. WFP's limited access to beneficiaries (due to operating remotely from Tunisia), the limited number of CPs and their relatively weak delivery capacity, and potential security risks for beneficiaries and staff pose significant challenges. As mentioned, WFP will continue to ensure the TPM provides regular updates on CP performance through on-site distribution monitoring and beneficiary outreach. The TPM will also be used to further enhance CP capacities such as reporting. WFP is participating in the UNSMIL Protection Working Group, and is developing increasingly strong analysis of the access challenges, as the UN collectively develops its understanding of the relevant dynamics. Given the current situation, WFP consistently follows up with the CPs confirmation of food receipts and distributions through emails and telephone conversations, followed by distribution reports. WFP also verifies food distribution through agencies with presence on the ground such as UNHCR and the IOM. Whenever possible, the local crisis committee is contacted for additional monitoring support.
56. Competing needs in the region and globally has hampered funding levels, in turn limiting the recruitment of adequate staffing for the emergency operation in Libya. WFP continues to seek support from donors working on Libya. The Humanitarian Response Plan was launched in December 2015, raising more awareness

internationally about the humanitarian needs in Libya. Furthermore, WFP's CO is collaborating closely with the RBC and HQ Units on fundraising efforts.

57. In addition, authorities in neighbouring countries could close the borders if insecurity persists, constraining the delivery of commercial and humanitarian goods into the country. This could further undermine access to food, which would result in a serious deterioration of nutritional status. WFP is closely monitoring the border controls situation and will adapt its logistics and operational planning if necessary.

Security Risk Management

58. The security situation in Libya remains fluid and unpredictable. Fighting between armed groups, assassinations, car bombs, carjacking, abductions, civil unrest and terrorism-related incidents are frequent, given the absence of law and order, illegal armed groups, unresolved tribal disputes and various unresolved political issues.
59. UNDSS is carrying out regular security assessment missions to identify accessible areas and the prevailing security environment. Adherence to minimum operating security standards (MOSS) and minimum security telecommunications standards (MISTS) must be guaranteed.

RECOMMENDATION

60. The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation (project country and number).

APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director

Date:

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José Graziano da Silva
Director-General of FAO

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals		-	
Pulses		-	
Oil and fats		-	
Mixed and blended food		-	
Other	22,680	19,454,450	
Total Food Transfers	22,680	19,454,450	
External Transport		-	
LTSH		4,690,811	
ODOC Food		1,263,303	
Food and Related Costs ¹¹			25,408,564
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			25,408,564
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2,152,529
Total Direct Project Costs			27,561,093
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹²			1,929,277
TOTAL WFP COSTS			29,490,370

¹¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	1,093,567
General service staff **	75,723
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	1,169,290
Recurring and Other	152,011
Capital Equipment	533,000
Security	10,000
Travel and transportation	88,228
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹³	200,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2,152,529

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

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

¹³ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Libya EMOP (200925)

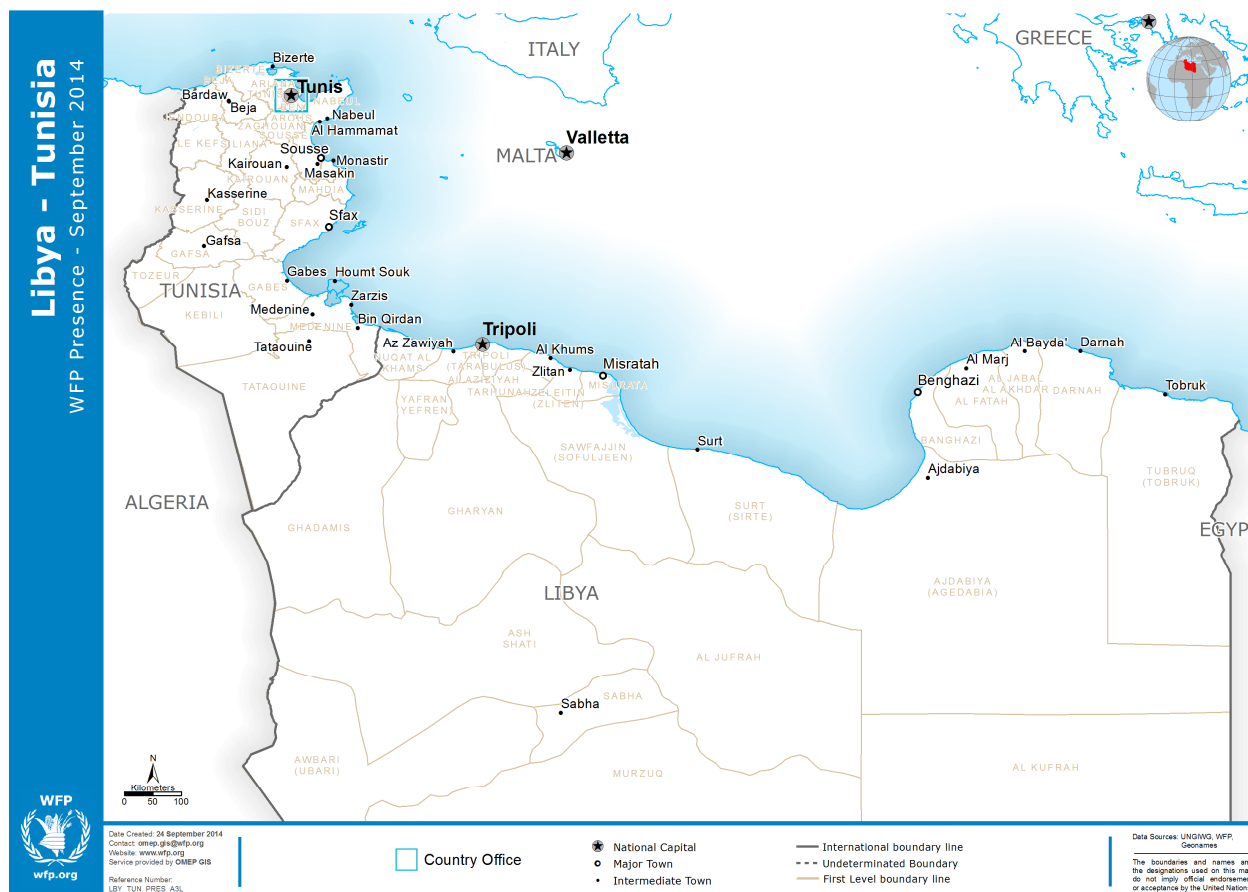
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Cross-cutting result GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food › Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food › Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food 	
Cross-cutting result PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site › Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites › Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site › Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) 	No outbreaks or other crisis Security environment improved Regular access to distribution points is secured.

<p>Cross-cutting result PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) › Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services › Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners 	<p>Availability of complementary partners Appropriate complementary partners are selected for implementation. Partners fund availability</p>
<p>SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</p>		
<p>Outcome SO1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › Diet Diversity Score › Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) › Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) › CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) 	<p>Resources are available on time. Beneficiaries continue to accept food basket. IDP camps and districts with numerous IDPs are secure enough to enable timely access</p>

<p>Output S01.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned ▶ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned 	<p>Appropriate partners are selected. No pipeline breaks occur. Partners' commitments are honoured. WFP and partners respect agreements. WFP's partners have adequate human resources capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability. Improved security Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall) Regular availability of transport/escorts</p>
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ANNEX III

MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

DDG	Danish Demining Group
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDI	Human Development Index
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Office for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
LibAid	Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency
LYD	Libyan Dinar
MISTs	Minimum Security Telecommunications Standards
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards
MSNA	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
NFIs	Non Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RB	Regional Bureau
SMT	Security Management Team
STACO	Shaik Tahir Azzawi Charity Organization
TCNs	Third Country Nationals
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization