



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Libya (LY)

Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200776
Project Category	Single Country EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	175,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	175,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	73,222

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	December 10, 2014
Planned Start Date	November 28, 2014
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2015
Project End Date	December 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	17,483,206
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	205,140
Direct Support Costs	3,969,762
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	1,516,068
Total	23,174,176

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	12,259
Actual Commodities 2015	3,157
Total Approved Commodities	14,178

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Libya is an upper middle-income country with a population of 6.2 million, ranking 94 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index. According to the 2015 Global Hunger Index, 5.7 percent of children are underweight, and there is a 1.6 percent mortality rate among children under 5. Despite only 30 percent of its women participating in the labour force compared to 76 percent of men, Libya ranks 27 out of 155 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. This can be attributed to the inclusion of women in the formal academic system and Libya's progress in achieving a higher proportion of women in parliament.

Libya has been in the midst of political, economic and social upheaval following the overthrow of the previous government in 2011. As a result of this, the country is currently governed by parallel, rival legislative and executive bodies: the General National Congress is based in Tripoli and consists of a political body formed by politicians from the blocs that lost the June 2014 elections in Libya, while the internationally recognised House of Representatives and government are based in Tobruk.

In July 2014, Libya witnessed the most serious outbreak of armed conflict since 2011, involving rival militias and the Libyan National Army, which exacerbated tribal tensions and fueled the growing influence of militia groups. Fighting remains intense between troops and militias supported by the two competing governments. Forces affiliated with the

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) within Libya have been expanding and consolidating their presence across the country. Due to the ongoing violence and political instability, the humanitarian situation in Libya has deteriorated significantly. Consequently, in November 2014, WFP designated Libya a Level 2 humanitarian emergency.

The political crisis and escalation of violence since mid-2014 has led to civilian casualties, massive displacement and the destruction of public infrastructure and disruption of basic social services and social protection systems. Attacks on oilfields, oil terminals, and pipelines have left the country struggling to generate revenue through its oil extraction sector which in 2014, accounted for 80 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 99 percent of government income.

Libya's agricultural production is very limited due to the arid desert environment. As a result, 80 percent of the country's food requirements are imported. Food security remains a real humanitarian challenge in Libya as reported in the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) produced in 2015. Food insecurity exists due to the disruption of commercial supply routes caused by the armed conflict, which in turn has limited the availability of food and led to severe price increases, which, according to the World Bank have risen by over 14 percent. The lack of sustainable employment has affected more than a million people in Libya, resulting in reduced household income, with many families unable to meet their food needs, relying on savings or reducing their health and education expenditure to feed themselves.

According to the 2015 HNO, 1.28 million people are at risk of food insecurity, with the most severe cases reported in Benghazi and the south of the country. This number includes more than 175,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Neighbouring and regional conflicts, compounded by the environment of insecurity within Libya has resulted in the country becoming the primary exit point for many refugees, asylum seekers and migrants seeking refuge in Europe. From January to July, the majority of the 94,000 migrants and asylum seekers crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Italy departed from Libya. According to reports from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), up until November, 2,860 migrants have died trying to cross the Mediterranean to reach Europe.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

The objective of WFP's assistance through Emergency Operation (EMOP 200776) was to support the most affected and vulnerable people in Libya whose food security had been compromised, including for those living in unsafe and conflicted areas and those who fled their homes and were in need of food assistance.

WFP aimed to provide each family with entitlements providing 75 percent (1,560 kcal) of daily energy requirements per person per day and consisting of enriched pasta, couscous, chickpeas, tomato paste, fortified vegetable oil and sugar. The entitlement was delivered through two food parcels, enough to feed five people for one month, and was based on the assumption that those assisted had access to other sources of complementary food, cooking facilities, utensils and fuel, from relatives and host communities.

The entitlement was designed to enable the delivery of food simply and safely in an environment of high insecurity and low delivery and distribution capacity.

WFP and the rest of the Libya United Nations Country Team were evacuated mid-2014 from Libya after an escalation of the conflict, and have continued operating remotely from Tunis, Tunisia. Remote management, insecurity and electricity cuts within Libya were a challenge to WFP ensuring fully accurate needs assessments, targeting and reporting of food distributions.

In addition to insecurity and access constraints, the EMOP was hampered by a significant funding shortfall causing repeated food pipeline breaks and a halt of all distributions between September and November.

To take over from EMOP 200776, a new operation (EMOP 200925) was launched in January 2016 to support the food security needs of people most affected by the political crisis and violent conflict in Libya.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	7,111	5,620	12,731
Children (5-18 years)	11,717	11,715	23,432
Adults (18 years plus)	17,202	19,857	37,059
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	36,030	37,192	73,222

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	0	0	0	0	3,157	3,157
Total Food Distributed in 2015	0	0	0	0	3,157	3,157

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

EMOP 200776 was launched in November 2014 to address the food security needs of people most affected by the current crisis in Libya. In the context of general disruptions to national and community social safety nets, compounded by a parallel increase in food prices, WFP aimed to support people who were unable to meet their food and nutritional requirements due to their displacement, loss of livelihoods or loss of productive assets and capacities.

Under this operation, WFP primarily focused on WFP Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods, and contributed to achieving United Nations Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The EMOP originally planned to assist 175,000 IDPs living in conflict-affected areas in Libya who were vulnerable to food insecurity due to their displacement, loss of livelihood or loss of productive assets and capacity. The EMOP was scheduled to end in March, however, due to the escalation of the crisis and the deterioration of the situation, Budget Revisions (BRs) were made to extend the operation initially until September, and a second time until December.

WFP's beneficiary targeting relied on information from indirect sources received through the Libya Red Crescent, the councils and the High Level Emergency Response Coalition, a conglomerate of national NGOs operational in Libya. They estimated that the number of IDPs in Libya was over 348,000 people, most of whom resided with friends, relatives or within host communities. The targeting breakdown by age and gender was based on Libya's male to female ratio in 2014 and the percentage of population within each age bracket. A higher number of women was projected for the adult population (65 percent) since many of the vulnerable households were headed by women. However, this was counterbalanced by assistance to mainly male unemployed youth who were vulnerable to recruitment by armed militias. Most of the migrant workers and third country nationals were male. The selection of beneficiaries was determined with local committees that operated at the village level, in consultation with WFP's cooperating partners (CPs), to identify those most vulnerable to food insecurity.

As a result of high IDP movement and food pipeline breaks due to a lack of funding, reaching the planned 175,000 beneficiaries on a monthly basis proved difficult. Given funding shortfalls and security concerns, WFP was unable to consistently reach all planned beneficiaries every month, curtailing the number of distributions, and thus a reduction in the actual tonnage of food distributed. Some beneficiaries were reached for multiple months while others only received entitlements once; the EMOP reached a peak number of 73,222 beneficiaries.

In addition to funding constraints, access was at specific times a challenge due to continued fighting. Those living in conflict zones such as Benghazi were only reached intermittently, when it was safe for distributions to take place. These factors contributed to WFP's inability to reach the monthly target through its CPs, Sheikh Tahir Azzawi Charity Organisation (STACO) and LibAid.

Due to these challenges, WFP focused assistance on reaching the most vulnerable IDPs and households. Beneficiaries with young children or with numerous children were prioritised, and a higher percentage of planned child beneficiaries were reached.

The entitlement consisted of enriched pasta, couscous, chickpeas, tomato paste, fortified vegetable oil and sugar, providing a total of 1,560 kcal per person per day, designed to meet 75 percent of a person's daily nutritional requirement. It was assumed that IDPs would have access to other sources of complementary food, cooking facilities, and fuel from relatives and host communities.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	71,750	103,250	175,000	36,030	37,192	73,222	50.2%	36.0%	41.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,625	8,575	18,200	7,111	5,620	12,731	73.9%	65.5%	70.0%
Children (5-18 years)	19,250	20,825	40,075	11,717	11,715	23,432	60.9%	56.3%	58.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	42,875	73,850	116,725	17,202	19,857	37,059	40.1%	26.9%	31.7%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	71,750	103,250	175,000	36,025	37,197	73,222	50.2%	36.0%	41.8%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	175,000	-	175,000	73,222	-	73,222	41.8%	-	41.8%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	71,750	103,250	175,000	36,030	37,192	73,222	50.2%	36.0%	41.8%
Total participants	71,750	103,250	175,000	36,030	37,192	73,222	50.2%	36.0%	41.8%
Total beneficiaries	71,750	103,250	175,000	36,030	37,192	73,222	50.2%	36.0%	41.8%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rations	12,259	3,157	25.8%
Total	12,259	3,157	25.8%

Story Worth Telling

Ali and his family fled their home in the coastal town of Sirt when ISIL militia occupied the city. "For our own safety, we decided to leave our hometown. We left everything behind," said Ali. The family headed south to the city of Gheryan and eventually found refuge in the capital, Tripoli.

"It is really difficult to adapt here, especially when you have lost everything and you have no means to feed your family," said Ali. As food prices have become unaffordable during the crisis, many Libyans can no longer afford to eat three meals a day and are spending their savings on basic needs; others are selling their homes or buying food on credit. In addition to the trauma of being displaced, Ali and his family must manage the daily financial strains. "We still have to find a way to meet the costs of rent, education, health and so many other things," he said.

In their temporary asylum of Tripoli, Ali and his family were eligible for assistance from WFP. Ali and his family received two food parcels which included locally popular commodities such as rice, pasta, chickpeas, and tomato paste. Speaking of his entitlements, "WFP food assistance means a lot to us as IDPs, and we truly thank WFP," said Ali.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Although assessment data were limited, WFP attempted to design its assistance according to needs of women, men, girls and boys, with gender issues specific to the Libyan context.

Due to cultural constraints exacerbated by the ongoing conflict, women's participation in public life, including participation in local councils, remains very low. Women are less likely to receive humanitarian assistance directly, and CPs' distribution reports showed that WFP food assistance is almost exclusively collected by men. This is mainly due to the fact that men collect their family's food entitlement at the distribution points due to security concerns for unaccompanied women. In spite of this, women and men share the process of decision-making regarding the use of the food entitlement in a household.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	>50.00	55.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	>10.00	11.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	<40.00	34.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

All distributions were conducted during daytime hours to minimise any protection concerns for beneficiaries and CPs during the collection of food assistance. No safety incidents were reported when beneficiaries participated in distributions, including travel to, from or at WFP programme sites.

Due to the urgent need for assistance and absence of an in-country presence, beneficiary sensitisation proved to be a challenge. WFP's CPs STACO and LibAid worked with local community volunteers to announce upcoming food distributions in areas where IDPs were temporarily sheltered. In December, WFP shared an information leaflet with the distribution of food parcels. The leaflet provided information on WFP's targeting, entitlements and contact information for WFP CPs. In order to increase accountability to the affected populations, WFP introduced a beneficiary hotline in December, the results of which will be forthcoming in 2016.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	>70.00	17.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	>80.00	100.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	>70.00	11.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	>80.00	100.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	>70.00	12.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	>80.00	100.00		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12				

Outputs

WFP supported a peak of 73,222 beneficiaries through general food distributions. A combination of pipeline breaks, resulting from a lack of funding, and access constraints prevented WFP from consistently reaching the total planned beneficiaries every month. Persistent insecurity prevented CPs, STACO and LibAid, from operating optimally; IDPs living in conflict zones were only reached intermittently when it was safe for food distributions to take place.

Outcomes

WFP faced multiple challenges collecting outcome data on a regular basis. Pipeline breaks made contracting third party monitoring partners difficult and access issues were a constant challenge. However, in mid-2015, a successful third party monitoring partner was contracted to monitor distributions and beneficiary outcomes.

Due to delays of food commodities at the port, outcome monitoring did not begin until November, reaching beneficiaries at STACO distribution sites in the south and west. WFP conducted a pre-assistance baseline for the first distributions, which showed that targeted populations' food security deteriorated, likely due to the ongoing conflict, when compared to results from a WFP assessment that took place earlier in the year. One in four households had either poor or borderline Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and half of the households were using four of the five consumption-based coping strategies to deal with food insecurity. In addition, one out of ten households used at least one of the emergency coping strategies, such as withdrawing children from school, sending a household member to beg, or engaging in illegal income generating activities in order to meet their basic food needs.

WFP monitored the same households after they had received food assistance. Overall their situation improved and the frequency and severity of the coping strategies adopted reduced significantly. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data showed that, on average, more than eight out of ten households had an acceptable FCS after receiving food assistance. More specifically, half of the households that reported poor or borderline food consumption in the baseline moved to acceptable food consumption levels after receiving assistance.

The positive effect of food assistance went beyond satisfying food needs to supporting the livelihoods of displaced Libyan families. The percentage of people who sold their household assets to cope with food insecurity reduced by a third while the number of households who reported borrowing food was reduced by a quarter. In addition, of the households surveyed in the PDM, all that had previously withdrawn their children from school were able to send their children back to school and all that were engaging one of their members in begging were no longer adopting these strategies to meet their basic food needs after receiving WFP assistance. Thus, WFP food assistance had a positive effect on targeted households surveyed in PDM both in the short-term by meeting their basic food needs, and in the medium to long-term by protecting assets and enabling families to educate their children.

Although the monitoring exercise started with a representative sample of 267 potential beneficiaries, a high non-response rate due to power outages, loss of mobile phone coverage and insecurity led to a much lower number of beneficiaries being reached for PDM. Because a much lower number of households were reached post-assistance, the representation of the data was affected and thus the findings are not representative of the beneficiary population. The sample had very few households headed by women, therefore indicators could not be disaggregated by the sex of heads of households. Outcome monitoring, however, was able to capture the significant improvement in food security before and after assistance for the beneficiaries surveyed.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	3.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	<13.00		-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	<13.00		-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	3.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>6.00	6.00	-	6.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12	>6.00		-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>6.00	6.00	-	6.10
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
LIBYA- WEST , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<13.60	13.60	-	9.10

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

National systems and services supporting food security in Libya have been disrupted and dysfunctional since the beginning of the crisis in 2011. Given the country's political instability and internal conflicts, WFP has operated remotely along with the rest of the United Nations Country Team following their 2014 evacuation from Tunisia. To mitigate WFP's lack of presence in country, WFP worked closely with local CPs, STACO and LibAid, to increase their capacity to respond to beneficiary needs by providing general food assistance to the most vulnerable populations. They were trained in warehousing, distribution planning and beneficiary protection-related issues.

WFP maintained close communication and coordination with its CPs through regular phone calls and meetings in Tunis, ensuring beneficiary targeting and food distributions to IDPs were undertaken in accordance with WFP's operational plan. TPM was facilitated through partnerships with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and JMW Consulting to conduct pre-assistance baseline and PDM. Through its collaboration with JMW Consulting, WFP gave beneficiaries access to a hotline, ensuring greater accountability to the affected population.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

WFP received funding from a limited number of donors. Persistent funding shortfalls resulted in multiple pipeline breaks throughout the year. Food distributions were disrupted or halted several times during the year. Multilateral funding allocation helped to avert these breaks, allowing WFP to provide assistance to some of the people most affected by the conflict in Libya.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	415	416
MULTILATERAL	0	3,075	888
Republic of Korea	0	266	84
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	1,130	752

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Total	0	4,887	2,139

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Some food commodities were purchased from Tunisian suppliers and packaged in Tunisia. The majority of food was procured in Turkey and delivered to Tunisia by road. Some additional commodities were purchased in Egypt and transported from Alexandria, Egypt, and delivered directly to Libya by road.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Rations	0	3,410	0	0
Total	0	3,410	0	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Due to insecurity and non-functioning ports, Logistics corridors into Libya proved challenging. WFP's food assistance distributions to the west and south arrived into Libya overland from Tunisia, while assistance to the east arrived overland from Egypt. WFP did not have warehouses in Libya and relied on CPs and suppliers to deliver food. A free zone was used in Zarzis, Tunisia, from where CPs could collect the food commodities.

Post-Delivery Losses

In 2015, certain losses occurred due to a partner's use of non-standard packaging material for one distribution. In this regard, for subsequent distributions, WFP identified reliable suppliers in the local market to ensure that packaging was in line with WFP standards, preventing any further losses.

Management

Partnerships

WFP took part in meetings of the Libya United Nations Country Team, the Security Management Team and the Humanitarian Country Team in order to coordinate its activities with other United Nations agencies and NGOs and assess the political and security situation and its impact on humanitarian operations.

As the EMOP was managed remotely from Tunis, WFP relied on CPs to carry out food distributions. WFP maintained two CPs in Libya: STACO, which operates in the west and south, and LibAid, which operates in the east. CPs worked closely with local crisis committees, which are an existing entity at the local government level, and shared information on interventions including food assistance through these committees which represented the local communities.

WFP contracted DRC to provide capacity development of WFP's local CPs and TPM. In April, JMW Consulting was hired to continue DRC's work.

In April, on behalf of the UNCT, WFP contracted ACTED and JMW Consulting to conduct a MSNA, which was released in September. The MSNA helped the HCT develop the Libya HNO, which was used to prepare the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Libya, released in November. The HRP provided an update on the specific needs of people affected by the conflict in Libya.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	2	2	1	5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=0.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
LIBYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

WFP continued to support conflict-affected populations in Libya with food assistance. However, disruptions caused by funding shortfalls affected the procurement and delivery of food commodities. Some delays occurred in the delivery of food to Libya from Tunisia, resulting from the necessity to comply with export regulations from the Government of Tunisia. To mitigate the possibility of future delays, WFP stopped buying food from Tunisia and decided to buy and import the full food basket from Turkey for distributions in western and southern Libya, while continuing to procure food from Egypt for distributions in eastern Libya.

As part of its preparedness measures, WFP stepped up its resource mobilisation efforts to ensure a stable pipeline. WFP further identified potential reliable suppliers in regional markets, taking into account their ability to guarantee quality and safe commodities for beneficiaries and transportation, storage and distribution of commodities to final distribution points.

As the EMOP was managed remotely from Tunis, WFP faced challenges in conducting assessments, post-distribution reports and monitoring and evaluation. To deal with some of these challenges, WFP contracted a third party monitor to conduct pre-assistance baseline and PDM. Through workshops and trainings, WFP will strengthen its CPs' capacity to produce reports that meet WFP's requirements.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	175,000	-	175,000	73,222	-	73,222	41.8%	-	41.8%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00505-11	Rations	0	415	416
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rations	0	3,075	888
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00094-01	Rations	0	266	84
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01187-01	Rations	0	1,130	752
Total			0	4,887	2,139