

Crisis response revision of Libya interim country strategic plan (2019–2021) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 January 2019– 31 December 2020	One-year extension	1 January 2019– 31 December 2021
Beneficiaries	182 000	44 240	226 240
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	64 399 007	41 783 382	106 182 389
Transfers	50 790 861	33 476 442	84 267 303
Implementation	3 871 503	3 043 580	6 915 083
Adjusted direct support costs	5 806 187	2 713 200	8 519 387
Subtotal	60 468 551	39 233 222	99 701 773
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	3 930 456	2 550 159	6 480 615

Gender and age marker code*: 3

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Rationale

1. This budget revision proposes a one-year extension of the Libya interim country strategic plan (ICSP) and corresponding operational and budgetary adjustments in accordance with the evolving context and WFP's operational capacity in the country.
2. Prior to assessing the impact of COVID-19 in 2020, the total number of people in need of food assistance in Libya reached 336,000 an increase from 298,000 in 2019.¹ It is expected that the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 will further increase the number of people in need of food assistance in 2021.
3. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the relevance of telecommunications, logistics services and air services under strategic outcome 3. Requests from partners for passenger and light cargo transport have increased. In addition to its usual role of establishing two-way communication with beneficiaries, the emergency telecommunications sector is managing a common feedback mechanism. Since March 2020, the common feedback mechanism also acts as the Ministry of Health's COVID-19 hotline (National Centre for Disease Control) which provides guidance related to the pandemic across Libya.
4. This budget revision aims to extend its current ICSP for one year until December 2021, to continue providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations and augment efforts to gradually develop cash-based assistance which will support the local economic sector, much affected by the protracted conflict, political instability and the COVID-19 pandemic. With this extension, the ICSP aligns with the United Nations Strategic Framework for 2019–2021.

¹ Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019 and 2020.



Changes

Strategic orientation

5. This budget revision does not represent a fundamental change in the strategic orientation of the ICSP. Rather, it adjusts requirements under activities 1 and 2 during the extended period until 2021.
6. The previous budget revision:
 - Budget revision 1 (approved in April 2019 by the country director) added a new activity 6: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya. The budget increase was USD 3,881,841.

Strategic outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

7. Under activity 1, WFP plans to reach 236,240 beneficiaries. This includes 226,240 beneficiaries who will receive general food assistance and 10,000 schoolchildren who will also receive emergency school feeding. This includes both Libyans (internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities) and non-Libyans (migrants, refugees and asylum seekers). The most vulnerable households will be targeted based on WFP's standard vulnerability criteria and analysis of the level of vulnerability due to displacement and the COVID-19 pandemic. Under activity 2, WFP intends to reach 39,000 Libyans across the country. The targeting will be based on WFP's vulnerability and job market assessments and the evolving situation on the ground.
8. The original ICSP had estimated the number of beneficiaries of conditional food assistance under activity 2 at 72,000 for 2019–2020. In due course of implementation, WFP has realized that the initial needs-based planning of the activity had been overestimated and did not capture the programmatic feasibilities and needs. Actually, compared to the ICSP, the number of beneficiaries reached through this activity is much lower.² Therefore, considering the programmatic feasibility, the caseload of beneficiaries targeted under activity 2 has been adjusted to 39,000 for 2021. This reduced caseload still constitutes a significant increase from what WFP is currently implementing under the activity.
9. The beneficiary targeting for activity 1 and 2 has been significantly augmented since the inception of the ICSP. The Libya country office applies geographical targeting and household-level targeting. WFP identifies the needs at the national and district level by cross-checking information from various regular assessments from different sources such as multi-sectoral needs assessments, mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping, the International Organization for Migration's displacement tracking matrix, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative and the Migration Pulse. WFP also defines food security indicators and measures food insecurity by district. Once the geographical targeting is finalized, WFP undertakes household assessments to identify the most vulnerable populations within the targeted locations. While the geographical mapping is developed yearly, household targeting is adjusted regularly, before and after every food distributions cycle (i.e. every three months for each caseload). Consequently, the number of targeted beneficiaries for 2021 is taking the results of the 2020 Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment as a basis and projects the results of all complementary assessments which will be done prior distribution cycles based on 2019 and 2020 experience.

² Overall, activity 2 supported 1,000 women, men, girls and boys in 2019.



Transfer modalities

10. WFP will continue to deliver general food assistance to food insecure Libyan populations through in-kind and cash-based transfers. WFP intends to scale up commodity e-voucher modality introduced under general food assistance in 2020 to West and East parts of the country under this budget revision. The e-voucher budget for 2021 is decreasing compared to 2020 given the constraints faced in the implementation of the e-voucher pilot phases. The 2021 constitutes a scale up of the modality from the two pilot phases achieved in 2020. In-kind food assistance remains prioritized in locations where markets are not functioning or where high food price inflation has resulted in certain population groups not being able to afford basic food items. The scale-up of the commodity e-voucher modality (currently targeting locations in Tripoli and Zuwara) will be expanded to other regions as feasible. Future adaptations will be assessed through the intersectoral capacity assessments, monitoring of market prices and the analysis of the pricing and subsidy policies in place.

Partnerships

11. WFP will continue to work closely with various line ministries such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Agriculture; local authorities (municipalities and local crisis committees); civil society such as local non-governmental organizations farmers associations, women's associations; local private sector actors such as call centres, wholesalers, suppliers and a technology company; United Nations agencies such as the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women , etc. and international non-governmental organizations. WFP will continue to co-lead the food security sector, the emergency telecommunications sector and the logistics sector and actively participate in other relevant sectors. WFP will also continue to lead the triple nexus coordination and the programme management team, in close coordination with the resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator.
12. The Libya country office launched several strategic partnerships aimed at developing collective knowledge and supporting programmes. The partnership with the World Bank aims to build knowledge on food security and the socioeconomic situation of affected populations, and to work jointly on the social protection reform agenda; the partnership with the United States Institute of Peace is improving the conflict sensitivity of WFP operations and their contribution to social cohesion.

Supply chain challenges

13. The continuing insecurity, the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting access constraints pose significant challenges. WFP will continue to monitor the security situation, conduct road assessments, and will keep exploring alternative sourcing options and supply chain routes in accordance with the evolving situation.



Monitoring and evaluation

14. The Libya country office gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation strategy issued in October 2019 will continue to be implemented during the extension period. It aims to systematically improve activities, contribute to the design of related activities in the future and essentially close the learning loop. It is also expected to improve programme management and timely decision making, improving gender-sensitive accountability to our beneficiaries and enhancing WFP's accountability to donors. Gender perspectives are continuously emphasized in the data-collection and analytical phases, ensuring a balanced perspective. Remote monitoring arrangements already in place due to security reasons continues to be implemented – no further adjustments had to be made to the monitoring and evaluation strategy due to COVID-19.

Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities

15. Under this budget revision, the Libya country office seeks to become an engaged and accountable country office led by both women and men, where gender equality is integrated across all programmes, and all employees and partners are aware and committed to promoting gender equality, addressing the particular food security and nutrition needs of the women, men, girls and boys we serve. Portfolio-wide protection risk assessment completed in December 2019 has informed the design of the activities.
16. WFP beneficiary selection for activity 1 is based on gender disaggregated data, prioritizing women-headed households, people with disabilities and households with pregnant and lactating women and girls. WFP's livelihood and resilience activity 2 integrates conflict sensitive analyses, ensuring that the activities address drivers of conflict. Through monitoring and evaluation, WFP will make efforts to track any potential contributions to peace, while ensuring participants are safe as per the "do no harm" principle.
17. The Libya country office is undertaking the Gender Transformation Programme to become an example in terms of advancing gender equality and women's empowerment and integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities. WFP's beneficiary selection for activity 1 is based on gender disaggregated data and women-headed households and households with pregnant and lactating women and girls, and presence of people with disability are prioritized. Empowering women and youth to become economically independent and actors of change is the main target of activity 2.

Risk management

18. WFP will continue to ensure strong compliance with internal controls. WFP regularly updates its risk register to capture changes in the environment and adjust corresponding risk mitigation measures, as needed.



Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY							
Strategic outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0–18 years)	(0–18 years)	
1	1	Current	47 070	47 919	47 537	49 474	192 000
		Increase/decrease	17 187	13 955	8 117	8 462	44 240
		Revised	60 776	61 874	55 654	57 936	236 240³
2	2	Current	22 296	22 699	13 222	13 783	72 000
		Increase/decrease	10 050	12 299	7 158	7 462	39 000
		Revised	34 377	34 998	20 380	21 245	111 000
Total (without overlap)		Current	49 960	50 864	39 765	41 412	182 000
		Increase/decrease	5 259	12 363	9 665	10 066	44 240
		Revised	62 104	63 227	49 430	51 478	226 240

³ This figure includes 10,000 schoolchildren who will receive assistance both under the school meals programme and general food assistance.



	Strategic outcome 1				Strategic outcome 2	
	Activity 1			Activity 2		
Beneficiary type	Refugees and migrants	IDPs and vulnerable households	IDPs and vulnerable households	Primary schoolchildren	IDPs and vulnerable households	IDPs and vulnerable households
Modality	Food	Food	CBT	Food	Food	CBT
Pre-packed rations	-	367	-	-	367	-
Ready to eat rations	336	-	-	-	-	-
High energy biscuits (date bars)	53	-	-	80	-	-
Total kcal/day	1 435	1 473	1 422	372	1 473	1 422
% kcal from protein	23	10.9	17.2	-	10.9	17.2
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	-	-	0.68	-	-	0.68
Number of feeding days per year	30–180	360	30–360	180	60	60

Abbreviations: CBT = cash-based transfer; IDPs = internally displaced persons

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	8 648	4 074 639			8 648	4 074 639
Pulses	2 450	2 633 380			2 450	2 633 380
Oil and fats	1 113	1 258 232	747	718 282	1 860	1 976 515
Mixed and blended foods	2 132	2 077 407	813	1 342 169	2 945	3 419 577
Other			11 270	9 848 231	11 270	9 848 231
Total (food)	14 343	10 043 658	12 830	11 908 682	27 173	21 952 341
Cash-based transfers		15 958 800		6 808 050		22 766 850
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	14 343	26 002 458	12 830	18 716 732	27 173	44 719 191

Cost breakdown



19. The extension of all activities till the end of 2021 results in a total of USD 41,783,382 including direct and indirect support costs.

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)				
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	24 111 729	1 789 447	7 575 266	33 476 442
Implementation	2 432 504	611 076		3 043 580
Adjusted direct support costs				2 713 200
Subtotal				39 233 222
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)				2 550 159
Total				41 783 382

TABLE 5: OVERALL ICSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)				
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	53 808 339	5 177 433	25 281 531	84 267 303
Implementation	5 520 982	1 394 101		6 915 083
Adjusted direct support costs	5 453 870	619 350	2 446 167	8 519 387
Subtotal	64 783 191	7 190 885	27 727 698	99 701 773
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	4 210 907	467 408	1 802 300	6 480 615
Total	68 994 098	7 658 292	29 529 998	106 182 389