

SAVING
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CHANGING
LIVES



Libya

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Despite efforts to reach a peaceful conclusion to the conflict in Libya, persistent insecurity and political instability led the economic, humanitarian and protection environment to deteriorate significantly. As the crisis entered its ninth year, the population grappled with the continuing depletion of assets, high unemployment rates and a severe economic downturn, which left scarce opportunities for recovery and self-sufficiency. Sudden-onset shocks, including renewed clashes and the emergence of COVID-19, also rendered the humanitarian situation more complex in terms of needs and access.

While 2020 illustrated the challenging and volatile nature of Libya's multi-layered crisis, it also proved WFP's ability to rapidly adapt and respond to large-scale shifts in the humanitarian landscape. Directly contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and indirectly contributing to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and 5 (Gender Equality)[1], WFP embarked upon the second year of its 2019-2021 Interim Country Strategic Plan to assist over 250,000 people in need in all three regions of Libya through three Strategic Outcomes, integrating crisis response, livelihoods assistance and capacity strengthening.

As in 2019, WFP's programmes in Libya maintained a strong relief component in 2020. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) through in-kind and commodity voucher assistance. A successful e-voucher pilot helped stimulate local markets and restore dignity to around 10,000 beneficiaries in urban areas, although a larger-scale rollout was postponed until 2021, leading to more in-kind assistance distributed than planned. Laying the groundwork for a national school feeding programme and in line with wider social protection efforts, WFP worked in tandem with the Ministry of Education to provide over 18,000 schoolchildren with complementary food-assistance. While this activity was impacted by school closures due to COVID-19, schoolchildren were reached with alternative take-home rations to support distance learning and mitigate the risk of dropout. WFP also strengthened action for migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and crisis-affected groups through inter-agency partnerships with IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF, and launched new projects supporting gender equality and women's empowerment.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP's expanded food-assistance-for-training activities aimed to increase household resilience and reduce reliance on coping strategies to meet food needs. The opportunity to work and earn a living is one of the most effective ways for people to become self-reliant, and participants developed vocational skills aligned to the needs of local job markets, helping to ameliorate the long-term effects of Libya's protracted crisis on livelihoods and local economies.

Working towards achieving SDG 17 and under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP leveraged its proven coordination and service delivery strengths to enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to assist vulnerable populations. The COVID-19 pandemic further increased the relevance of WFP-led sectors and services – Logistics Sector, Emergency Telecommunications Sector and UNHAS – and WFP also enabled the successful operations of the UN Hub in Benghazi, underpinning the ability of UN agencies to operate in the East of the country.

WFP, through community consultations and partnerships with national and local authorities, donors and NGOs, reinforced its holistic approach to mitigating protection risks identified through integrated context analyses. This comprised of updated protection assessments, conflict analysis, labour market assessments and an agriculture and livelihoods needs assessment, with gender considerations integrated throughout all exercises in order to strengthen existing data collection mechanisms. WFP also began a Gender Analysis to better understand the gender context and commissioned a decentralized evaluation of its URT activity, with findings of both studies to be used to refine programming and complementary activities. Finally, WFP participated in joint assessments, including the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, vulnerability mapping and social protection efforts with the World Bank and research with IOM on the implications of COVID-19 for hunger, displacement and migration.

Although WFP's initial plans were to transition towards more resilience-focused activities, the continued large-scale need for humanitarian assistance worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic saw a stronger demand for crisis response in 2020. WFP swiftly adapted its operations and programming in order to ensure the protection of beneficiaries, partners and employees during the pandemic, and continued linking immediate crisis response to early recovery and resilience-building interventions. This formed part of WFP's triple-nexus approach to connect its humanitarian work with development and, in the longer term, peace.



250,522

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 20,149 (49% Female, 51% Male)

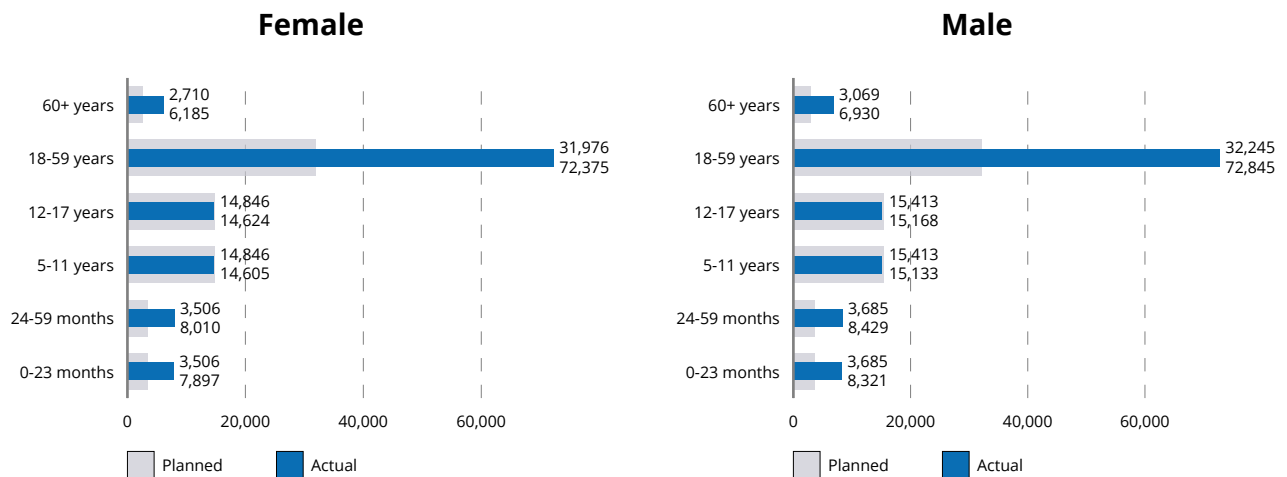


49% female

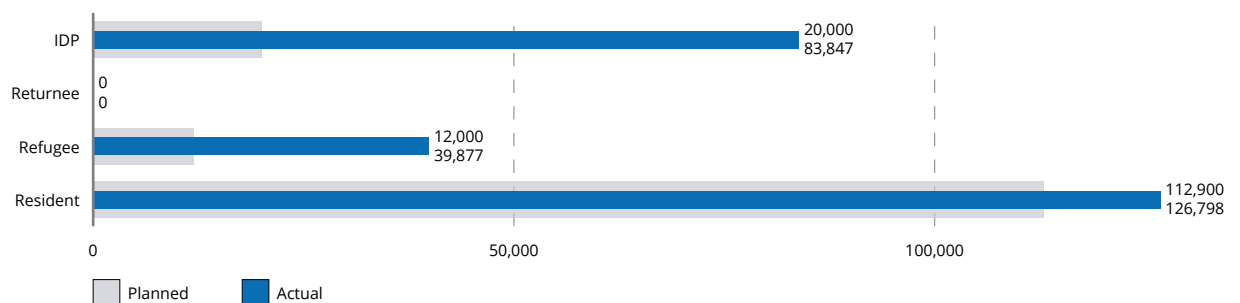


51% male

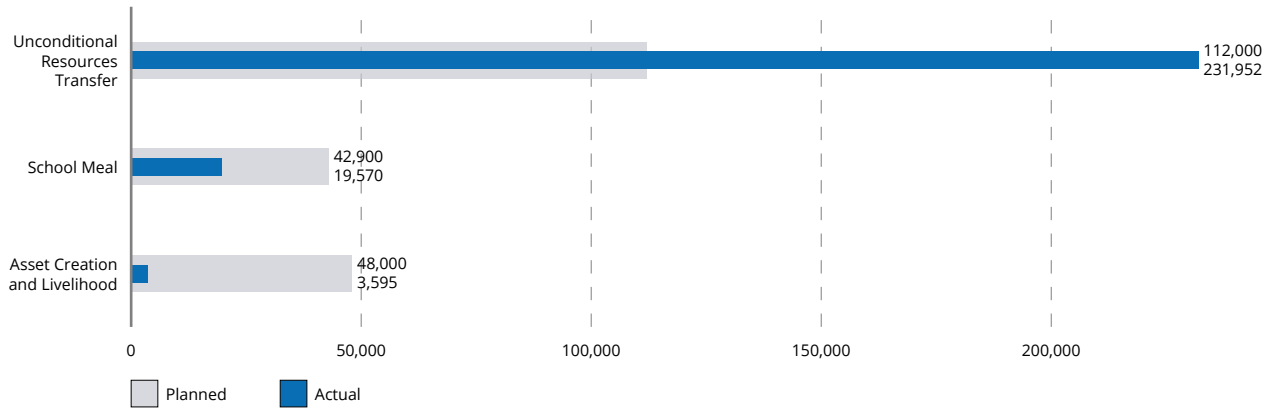
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



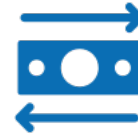
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

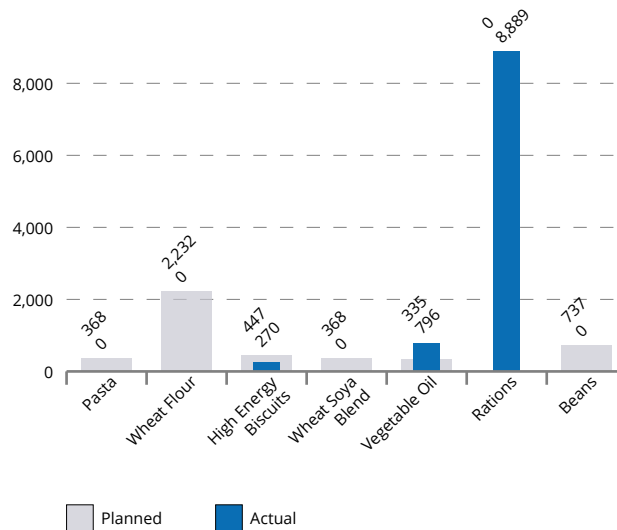


9,956 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 4,487 mt total planned

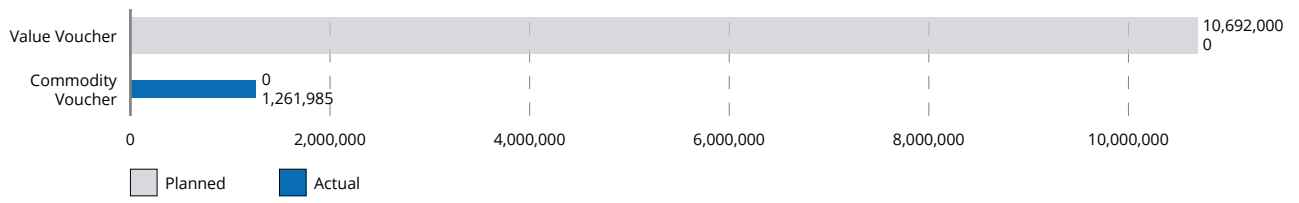


US\$ 1,261,985
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 10,692,000 total planned

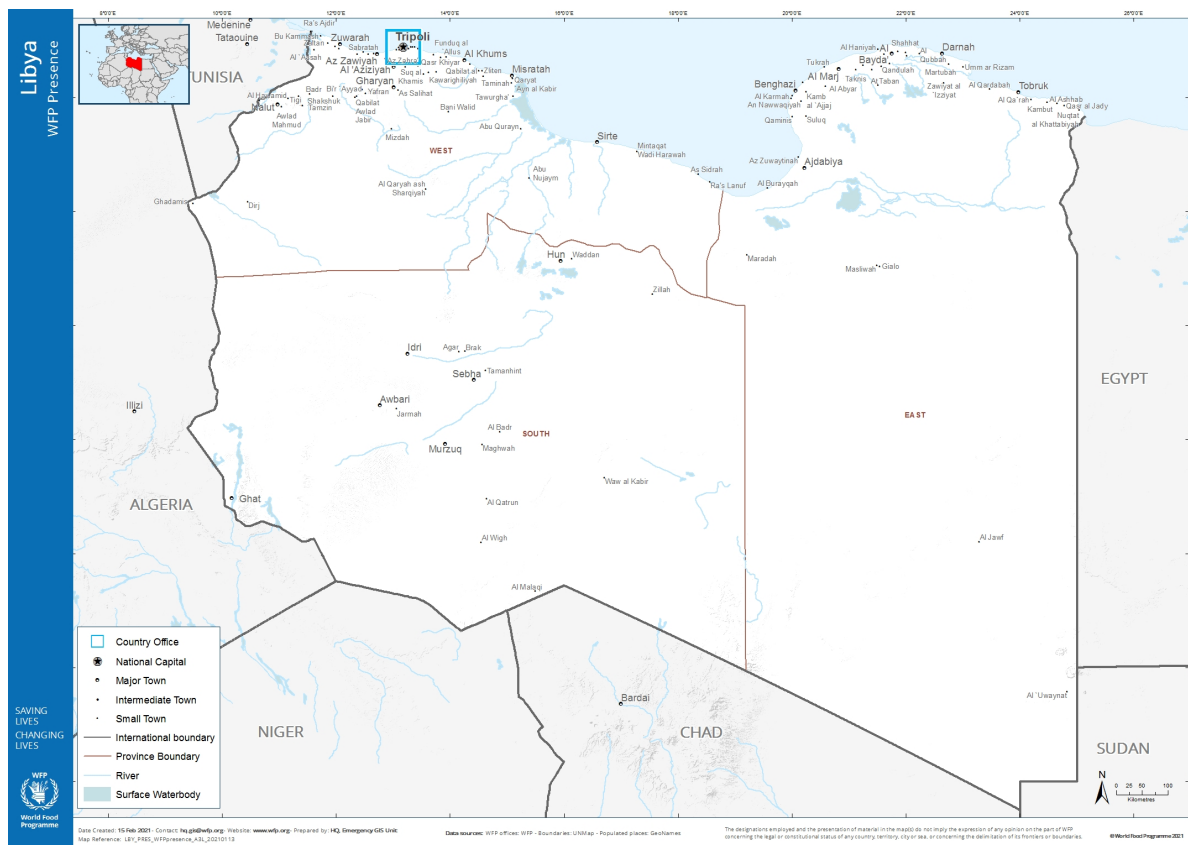
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



After nine years of political, security and economic volatility, WFP's programming in Libya became of even more vital importance in 2020 when coupled with the impact of COVID-19.

Fighting between armed militias continued, causing civilian casualties, destruction of key infrastructure and displacement, including around Tarhuna and Sirt where violent clashes in June forced 30,000 people to flee their homes[1]. In October, military delegations of the Libyan Army of the Government of National Accord and of the General Command of the Libyan National Army agreed to a ceasefire[2]. While this agreement brought hope for an improvement in the security situation, neither party had withdrawn forces from front lines by the year's end.

On top of intensifying and protracted instability, Libya experienced overlapping economic shocks in the closure of oil fields (a major source of income-generation) and decreasing oil prices[3]. A physical shortage of hard currency led the Central Bank to restrict the distribution of cash; in this predominantly cash-based economy, poor access to cash impacted households' abilities to meet their needs, particularly when combined with struggling public services, higher prices in food and fuel through cuts to subsidies, and the absence of previously elaborate social safety nets.

Published in January 2020, the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview calculated that of the 1.8 million women, men, girls and boys affected by the crisis in Libya, 893,000 were in need of humanitarian assistance – a 9 percent increase from 2019 – including 475,000 in need of protection and 336,000 requiring food assistance. Amid food affordability challenges, negative coping strategies remained common and severe, among Libyan, refugee and migrant households[4].

2020 was the second year of WFP's Libya Interim Country Strategic Plan, which worked across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus on crisis response, livelihoods assistance and capacity strengthening. Throughout the year, WFP assisted over 250,000 food-insecure and vulnerable people, including IDPs, non-displaced populations, refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and schoolchildren.

In support of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 4 (Quality Education), and under its first Strategic Outcome, WFP focused on meeting people's basic food requirements through Unconditional Resource Transfers via in-kind assistance, commodity vouchers and school feeding. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP worked to restore household resilience through livelihoods activities, primarily in the form of vocational training. Under its third Strategic Outcome, WFP aimed to strengthen the humanitarian community's capacity by leading the Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics Sectors, as well as managing the UN Hub in Benghazi and the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).



After Libya's first case of COVID-19 was reported in March, the separate governing structures in the East and West implemented restrictions to curb its spread including confinements, curfews and border closures. In the absence of a nationally coordinated response, many municipalities imposed their own regulations and took measures such as establishing local crisis committees. Despite the best efforts of authorities and partners to ensure preparedness and response, few areas outside of urban hubs had capacity for COVID-19 testing and many primary healthcare facilities that were functioning prior to the pandemic were closed due to shortages of PPE, preventative measures and delays or cuts to staff salaries. Already devastated by the prolonged conflict, public health infrastructure at this critical time was further weakened by shortages of fuel, water and electricity[5].

The socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 was immediate and far-reaching. According to the Ministry of Labour, unemployment reached 18 percent in mid-2020, with higher rates among young people (50 percent) and women (25 percent), while nationwide school closures from March disrupted education for over 1.8 million learners[6]. High price inflation of food and non-food items throughout the year, coupled with the loss of income from rising unemployment, further reduced the ability of households to afford adequate and sufficient food[7].

In line with these developments, WFP received a higher number of requests for food assistance from national and local authorities across Libya in 2020. Food-needs doubled compared to before the pandemic, with an estimated 683,000 people requiring food assistance by June. With reduced domestic production, lower imports and higher food prices, previously food secure populations became increasingly more food-insecure[8].

WFP, in the face of this unprecedented increase in needs, worked with beneficiaries and partners to ensure assistance continued to the most vulnerable populations by adapting its programming on both operational and strategic levels. On the strategic level, WFP scaled-up in-kind food assistance to support a further 10,000 vulnerable people and enhanced its coordination with sister UN agencies and Food Security Sector partners on new approaches to support vulnerable groups. The introduction of SMS-based commodity vouchers helped to strengthen technological skills of partners and stores and support the local economy. While food assistance-for-training activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were suspended temporarily from April, they restarted in September with preventative health measures in place and an online learning component later added.

Operationally, WFP introduced a host of measures, including revising its food distribution Standard Operating Procedures in line with measures from the Libyan and Tunisian Ministries of Health and WHO recommendations. WFP also distributed WHO-produced awareness leaflets with rations and worked collectively with partners to apply preventative measures at distributions; sites were rearranged or relocated to ensure distancing and air circulation, hand-washing stations were installed and protocols were developed to reduce the number of people and amount of time spent on site, including extended distribution schedules. Over ten new distribution points were also established. In light of Ramadan and in response to COVID-19 measures at the start of the pandemic, beneficiaries received double monthly food baskets to cover April and May entitlements at once. Confronted with school closures, WFP adjusted its on-site distributions to alternative take-home rations to ensure a nutritious addition to schoolchildren's diets.

In addition, WFP strengthened its approach to context analyses by integrating information on the impacts of COVID-19 on food security, socioeconomic status, agriculture and food value chains to be able to quickly identify and respond to emerging needs, and expanded its use of conflict sensitivity assessments as part of a nexus approach to better understand, measure and enhance the contribution of WFP programming to peace.

Risk Management

Recognising that risk-informed decisions help build organizational reliability and resilience, WFP continued its proactive approach to minimizing and containing risk. This included developing a Libya-specific risk register in which all risks, including for UNHAS, were regularly reviewed and assessed for potential impact, likelihoods and mitigating actions.

WFP continued facing significant strategic risks in Libya, particularly regarding security. To ensure access despite insecurity, WFP undertook daily security assessments, with only mission-critical travel in armoured vehicles approved. Additionally, WFP enhanced secure radio telecommunications in Benghazi and increased coordination with Eastern and Western governing structures. This also helped reinforce the security of humanitarian staff, now present in Tripoli, Benghazi, Zwara, Sirt and Sebha.

A lack of partner capacity posed operational risks. As a mitigating action, WFP strengthened the capacity of new and existing partners through trainings targeted at supporting quick and accurate verification and prioritization of people for assistance. WFP also commissioned a decentralized evaluation which covered partner capacity, including the WFP beneficiary hotline, Emergency Telecommunications Sector-managed common feedback mechanism and third-party monitoring.

The COVID-19 pandemic was a compounding factor for existing risks and also led to new risks, including disruptions in access to food for vulnerable populations. To address this, WFP increased monitoring and analysis of food, economic



and nutrition indicators, and mobilized third-party monitors for quick needs assessments to verify appeals for assistance. COVID-19 also heightened health and safety risks for beneficiaries, partners and employees; WFP sought to mitigate these risks by adapting distribution sites and schedules, providing partners with protective equipment and introducing remote working for employees. To mitigate the risk of disruptions to access, markets or supply chains, WFP pre-positioned food in critical locations and worked with local authorities to secure permits to clear customs, operate flights and hold distributions even during lockdowns.



Partnerships

In line with its commitment to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP's partnership strategy in Libya evolved in 2020 to involve a broader range of actors, including government donors, NGOs and academia. In collaborating beyond the Food Security Sector, WFP also made a key shift towards strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus approach in Libya.

In 2020, WFP coordinated implementation with 11 cooperating partners - including local and international NGOs - which allowed for a flexible, timely and comprehensive response under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, covering all geographical and politically affiliated areas despite continuous instability. Taking lessons learned from 2019, WFP strengthened communication with each partner through regular coordination meetings to better understand the changing situation on the ground and address any potential gaps, provided monthly feedback on partner performance to highlight strengths and areas for improvement, and established follow-up mechanisms to address them. Investing in partners' capacity to implement effectively, efficiently and in line with humanitarian principles, WFP also hosted two weeks of workshops (virtually due to COVID-19) on strategic areas such as protection, gender equality and conflict sensitivity as well as operational topics including invoicing and the use of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. Through extended partnerships with local businesses, WFP consolidated its role as a leader in resilience programming by diversifying food-assistance-for-training activities and leveraging its legacy of innovation through a hydroponics pilot project in Sebha, supported by WFP's Innovation Accelerator. Private-sector engagement was also deepened, with new private-sector donors as well as a strategic partnership with a local technology company and wholesalers on SMS-based vouchers.

Government donors remained key partners for WFP in Libya, and the main source of funds. Thanks to dedicated efforts to broaden its donor base and increase unearmarked funds, WFP succeeded in growing directed multilateral contributions, which provided much-needed predictability and flexibility in funding. While the majority of funding was earmarked for crisis response, partnerships with new donors made a tangible difference in expanding resilience activities as well as boosting nexus engagement, in part through WFP's leadership of the in-country nexus working group.

WFP commits to leveraging its global expertise in supporting social protection schemes to strengthen countries' capacities to provide social protection measures that protect access to adequate, nutritious and safe food for all. Towards that commitment, a Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs was drafted in 2020, in a step towards the strengthening of the social protection system. Throughout 2020, WFP also engaged with the World Bank in a range of areas, including data collection and exchange, technical assistance and a joint assessment of the national social protection system.

WFP also strengthened its UN partnerships in 2020 to ensure efficient humanitarian action and identify opportunities for joint programming. WFP positioned itself as a key enabler for sister UN agencies in the provision of common services, particularly through its leadership of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sectors and management of the UN Humanitarian Air Service and the UN Hub in Benghazi in support of Strategic Outcome 3. Moreover, WFP capitalized on its proven skills in coordination by co-leading the Sub-Group for Social Protection and Basic Services for the COVID-19 response with UNICEF under UNDP's socioeconomic framework, and assisted the Resident Coordinator in designing and implementing inter-agency programmatic interventions. WFP continued to chair the UN Libya Programme Management Team and was an active member of the Interagency Gender Working Group. As well as providing assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants together with UNHCR and IOM, WFP conducted joint 'Migration Pulse' research with IOM to better understand the needs and food security situation of migrants. Finally, together with IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF, WFP provided emergency assistance through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism and took over as the lead agency in November.

Identifying synergies with academic partners was at the core of WFP's partnership strategy for 2020 to ensure activities were designed with a thorough understanding of local dynamics. In emerging projects on nexus, WFP began conducting joint research with the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) and UN Women on peace, livelihoods and gender in border areas of the West and South; joint programming was also discussed with Peaceful Change Initiative in Zwara for 2021.



CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP extended its two-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for Libya for an additional year (2021), reaching a total budget requirement of USD 106.2 million: USD 32.2 million each year in 2019 and 2020, and USD 41.8 million in 2021. Overall, WFP was able to secure 84 percent of 2020 requirements.

Crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1 were funded at almost 100 percent against 2020 needs, attracting the highest level of support and representing 61 percent of the total funding received for 2020. Livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were funded at 62 percent and accounted for 6 percent of the overall funding in 2020. Common services under Strategic Outcome 3 were funded at 64 percent, representing 20 percent of the total funding. Consequently, all activities were sufficiently resourced to continue implementation throughout the year, even at a reduced level when required. Thanks to healthy funding, WFP saw solid results across its portfolio. WFP received all contributions in cash, which provided flexibility to purchase the most appropriate food and reduce delivery times, as well as stimulate local production by purchasing some rations from Libya and other regional markets (Jordan).

Flexible funding comprised 33 percent of total resources to the ICSP, while 61 percent were directed resources and 6 percent were allocated from other resources such as resource transfers from 2019. WFP continued its extensive advocacy efforts with donors for sufficient, predictable and flexible funding to ensure a timely and effective response, including through a regular newsletter and in-person interactions when restrictions allowed.

















WFP significantly enhanced directed multilateral contributions by building and maintaining strategic partnerships with Germany, Italy and Japan. To secure crucial funding from a wider group of government donors, WFP also successfully initiated fruitful partnerships with the Czech Republic, the EU (DG-ECHO), France, Switzerland and the United States of America; in particular, contributions from France and the Czech Republic allowed WFP to expand resilience and livelihoods projects in the South. WFP also received the support of a standby partner funded by Switzerland to strategically engage in humanitarian-development-peace nexus programming and coordination.

WFP received financial contributions from the EU (DG-NEAR) through UNHCR to implement a joint initiative providing food assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. Continuity of this project will be supported by the same donor in 2021 and another project will target migrants in urban settings, with the International Organization for Migration as the partner and pass-through organization. UN Women contributed to WFP for livelihoods activities targeting women, and the Education Cannot Wait fund, managed by the UN Children's Fund, supported WFP's school feeding programme under a joint back-to-school campaign.

After the emergence of COVID-19, WFP developed a re-prioritization of its assistance, aiming at supporting people most affected by the pandemic's immediate and medium-term consequences. Despite fundraising efforts, no direct funding was received for the COVID-19 response but thanks to flexibility from donors in terms of termination dates and earmarking, WFP managed to use other funding resources to support its COVID-19 response activities.

When faced with challenges in securing resources, internal resource allocation allowed WFP to pursue its mandate by directing funds where and when they were most needed. Donors who have full faith in WFP also supported internal financing mechanisms and allowed unearmarked allocations decided by the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, which provided crucial continuity to programming through advance financing and flexible funding. Other internal funding mechanisms were mobilized such as the Gender Transformation Programme implementation fund, programme support and administrative budget contingency fund, WFP 2030 fund, COVID-19 supplies-related fund and surge fund for additional support.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis	 16,565,525	 16,275,197	 16,614,460	 14,234,107
02: Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	 2,546,931	 1,080,340	 1,573,022	 906,486
03: The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	 8,284,198	 8,061,874	 5,328,858	 4,118,821
Total:	 27,396,654	 25,417,411	 23,516,340	 19,259,414

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP targeted food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including IDPs, returnees, non-displaced populations, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, with Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) to enable them to meet their food needs amid the country's complex and extended crisis. Under this outcome, WFP reached close to 247,000 unique beneficiaries, representing 162 percent of the planned 152,000 beneficiaries. Assistance encompassed the distribution of around 10,000 mt of food and USD 1.26 million in commodity voucher assistance.

Strategic Outcome 1 activities – the majority of WFP's programming in Libya – were almost fully resourced throughout the year. Reprioritization exercises were applied after the emergence of COVID-19 in Libya, with the aim of assisting households most affected by the pandemic and its repercussions on food security. Although needs-based requirements were met, the school feeding activity experienced temporary implementation difficulties due to school closures, leading to less fortified food distributed than planned.

The food basket was designed to cover 75 percent of daily energy requirements per person per day and included fortified wheat flour, pasta, tomato paste, sugar, rice, white beans and fortified vegetable oil. Commodities were chosen based on the assessed preference of beneficiaries, for instance pasta, which the majority of beneficiaries preferred as the main cereal in their diet. Monitoring found that 90 percent of the 1,053 households interviewed were satisfied with the quality of food, while 44 percent considered the quantity of food incomplete or insufficient for an average family of five. Based on ongoing monitoring, WFP is revising the composition of the food basket to continue meeting beneficiary preferences.

In April, WFP transitioned around 5,000 beneficiaries in Tripoli from in-kind food assistance to commodity vouchers, and a further 5,000 beneficiaries in Zwara in August. Redeemed through a locally developed app, SMS-based e-vouchers gave families the dignity and flexibility to choose from a range of nutritious commodities at one of seven wholesale outlets nearest to their homes. This had simultaneous benefits of strengthening partners' technology capacity and stimulating local markets through local procurement. Based on learnings from the initial phase, in 2021 WFP plans to gradually roll out the use of commodity- and value-based vouchers in other urban areas and where the impact on markets is possible, empowering more households to make choices that improve their food security and wellbeing.

Laying the foundations for wider nutrition- and child-sensitive social protection systems, WFP, together with the MoE, continued implementing a school feeding programme targeting schoolchildren in 58 schools in four municipalities in the South where insecurity and vulnerability levels were high. In coordination with the Government, WFP provided daily snacks of vitamin- and mineral-enriched date bars to over 18,000 schoolchildren aged 6 to 17 as a means of ensuring their access to food and enhancing diets through increased micronutrient intake. A healthy kitchen pilot project was also launched in December in Tripoli with three streams: the provision of healthy and nutritious food, nutrition-focused

awareness-building and livelihoods strengthening. Children and parents attended informational sessions on nutrition, health and dietary topics, with parents' committees approving menu proposals developed by a nutrition specialist. Integrated with food-assistance-for-training activities under Strategic Outcome 2, local women undertook vocational training on catering and WFP, through its cooperating partner, provided a weekly supply of fresh commodities, including meat, fruit and vegetables, for trainees to prepare meals in newly rehabilitated kitchens. Fresh, healthy and nutritious meals were then distributed to three targeted educational facilities. As well as assisting over 1,000 food-insecure children, local women were empowered as key agents of change within their communities, and community resilience was strengthened.

Inter-agency partnerships remained a key feature in maintaining flexibility and speed to operate effectively in the Libyan context. WFP, jointly with UN agencies, IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF, provided assistance to around 29,000 individuals affected by sudden-onset emergencies through the Rapid Response Mechanism with 15-day dry food rations. WFP, in partnership with IOM, also assisted around 24,000 migrants in urban settings with emergency food packages in a project which ran from November 2019 until May 2020. In a separate pilot, WFP joined forces with UNHCR to assist refugees and asylum-seekers recently released from detention with ready-to-eat emergency food packages[1]. Based on the successful pilot in Tripoli in June and July, the scope of the partnership was expanded to reach around 16,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers nationwide.

As conflict escalated in parallel with COVID-19 restrictions, April saw a 24 percent month-on-month increase in the food-basket cost – the highest monthly increase in the past three years[2]. Post-distribution-monitoring (PDM) also revealed that the food security and financial situation worsened for many households compared to 2019: some 47 percent of surveyed households reported that their income was affected by COVID-19 due to job losses or reduced revenues, and some heads of households reported resorting to begging to feed their families. In total, the proportion of people with acceptable food consumption scores decreased by around 17 percentage points compared to the same time last year, with the situation most severe in the South where around 44 percent of households reported poor or borderline food consumption scores, followed by around 32 percent in the West[3]. As well as significantly lower food consumption, this regional variation was echoed in dietary diversity, which was poorer in the West and South than in the East. In line with food consumption scores, the use of coping strategies (such as relying on less preferred food and reducing meal portions) increased in the West and South. This suggests that families were less able to access cash and markets to purchase fresh food and more reliant on WFP assistance. Gender and disability disaggregated data analysis showed that beneficiary households headed by women continued facing higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption than households headed by men, as did households with members living with a disability.

School closures from March created challenges in collecting data on enrolment, retention and dropout rates of schoolchildren, so WFP went beyond standard indicators to gain deeper insights on how the pandemic affected families through PDM. Monitoring showed that among households with school-age children, 81 percent reported that children could not attend distance learning classes due to lack of internet availability, computer equipment and money to acquire these resources, leading 17 percent of families to withdraw their children from school. However, those who confirmed their receipt of WFP assistance noted that the distribution adjustment to alternative take-home rations made a difference by increasing their children's intake of nutritious food and helped boost their attention spans for distance learning classes, in line with WFP's objective to support children's ability to learn. Pre-existing remote monitoring systems allowed WFP to largely continue monitoring activities as normal, and regular monitoring visits to schools will resume through a third-party monitor once schools reopen.

WFP worked closely with government partners at the national, regional and local levels, which was key to ensuring assistance continued during the pandemic. WFP continued partnering with the MoE to ensure institutional capacity was strengthened and WFP-trained school officials were directly involved in distributions of alternative take-home rations, although restrictions thwarted plans to conduct more nutrition and health-related trainings for school officials. Travel restrictions also prevented WFP from supporting the Government in possible South-South and triangular cooperation. Under special permission from authorities in the South, WFP could conduct an inter-agency emergency response during extended curfews in August.

This activity was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated. WFP supported gender equality throughout, particularly in school feeding which contributed to national priorities for girls' education and the economic empowerment of women. WFP also commissioned a decentralized evaluation of its URT activity (2017-19); findings, expected in the first half of 2021, will be used to refine programming and complementary activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security, gender equality and nutrition.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year



With Libya in a state of protracted conflict, WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) aimed to introduce programmes that would support the resilience of vulnerable communities across the country, in line with the Government's priority to find durable solutions for supporting those whose livelihoods have been affected by the conflict. Within the ICSP, Strategic Outcome 2 represented WFP's contribution to strengthened livelihoods in Libya, and aimed to restore food security, support self-reliance and revitalize local economies. In the absence of previously comprehensive social safety nets, the population was hit hard by the pandemic, which had a disproportionate impact on those working in the informal sector who are reliant on daily wage work (as opposed to salaried work).

Food assistance for training comprised the majority of activities under Strategic Outcome 2 and was designed to match people in need with skills transfers preparing them for available employment. Close to 3,600 beneficiaries received food assistance through these activities in all regions of the country, including in the South and East for the first time. While the total number of beneficiaries, and thus the amount of food distributed, was lower than the target, and the planned rollout of cash-based transfers postponed, the pandemic and conflict-related constraints meant that this still represented a significant step in supporting the population's resilience against future shocks.

Activities were funded at over 60 percent. Trainings and transfers were temporarily suspended from April in respect of local authorities' preventative measures against COVID-19, but WFP continued preparatory work and launched a labour market assessment tool to strengthen the evidence base for programming. These assessments, rooted in community consultations, helped identify employment opportunities at the local level to design training that would improve employment chances for participants. Courses restarted in September with hygiene protocols in place and WFP was able to quickly consume the remaining funding.

The percentage of participants with acceptable food consumption scores steadily decreased throughout the year, falling from 89 percent mid-year to 82 percent by the year's end in the West, where the majority of activities were held. There was a parallel increase in the use of coping strategies, although this stabilized later in the year with the proportion of people resorting to the most severe coping strategies dropping from 30 percent to 22 percent in the West. As activities in the East were piloted at the end of the year and the baseline set in December, targets and follow-up data will be collected in this region following the full launch of activities in 2021.

In November and December, WFP also contacted former participants to understand their employment status, challenges faced and potential areas for further support. While around 60 percent of former participants were working at the start of the year, in the middle of the year only around 35 percent of those contacted were still employed in vocations related to their area of training, largely attributable to the economic repercussions of COVID-19. However, WFP's strengthened efforts to help connect people to jobs,

by the end of 2020 meant that around 300 former participants had started earning an income by the year's end. At least 30 small businesses, such as catering enterprises and barber's shops, were started by graduates of WFP's training activities, contributing to their local economies, supporting their families and providing a much-needed boost in confidence for many.

Local partnerships, both formal and informal, were essential to understanding local needs. Through focus groups with consumers and jobseekers, meetings with local authorities and interviews with businesses, WFP was able to design training around demand, labour gaps and interest, as well as the availability of trainers and training infrastructure. Insights gleaned in these community consultations allowed WFP to offer courses ranging from baking and food preparation to carpentry and car mechanics, in addition to construction-related skills like plastering, tiling and metalwork which supported communities' abilities to rehabilitate assets damaged by conflict. In a significant milestone, nearly two-thirds of those trained were women. This is particularly important in the Libyan context, where women are disproportionately excluded from the labour force and more economically impacted by the pandemic [1].

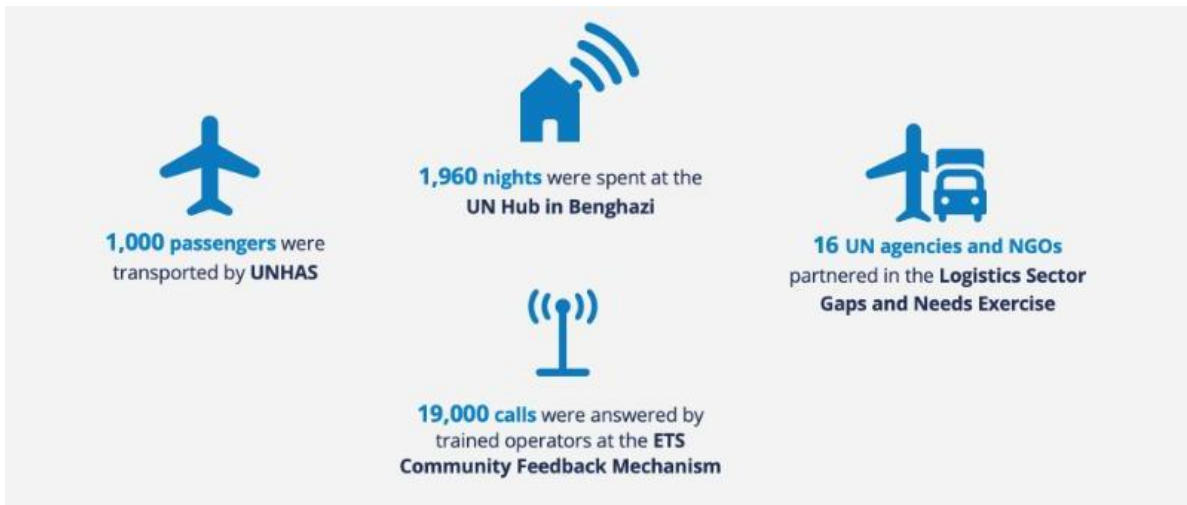
Partnerships with authorities and international organizations played a crucial role in developing and strengthening social protection systems, a smaller but significant part of WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 2. In May and June, WFP and the World Bank jointly held workshops with the Ministries of Planning, Economy, Finance and Social Affairs as part of a joint assessment of social safety nets. The consultation covered key areas of the social protection system including registration, targeting and distribution. In October, WFP and the World Bank chaired the first inter-agency Social Protection Platform meeting, and WFP also began conducting a desk review of formal and non-formal social protection systems in Libya using the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) [2] in preparation for a Social Protection Survey beginning in 2021.

In analysing lessons learned, the Agriculture and Livelihoods Assessment published by WFP in March identified digital platforms as an important tool in building networks for people engaged in the agriculture sector. The success of the "buthoor" group (Arabic for seeds) established in Ghat by agricultural specialists and younger farmers led WFP to set up a similar platform, the Agriculture Information Network. From September, around 400 farmers and experts shared challenges and solutions on topics including irrigation, pest control and fertilization in this peer-to-peer dialogue. Hosted on WhatsApp, the platform also allowed WFP to conduct real-time data collection and consultations for possible future projects. In addition, 2020 saw WFP offer – for the first time – online courses through a new partnership with Jordan-based non-profit Edraak as part of food assistance for training activities. Courses were piloted in Nalut and Ghadames in November and aimed to address skills gaps in computer literacy through the International Computer Driving Licence (ICDL), communications and personal finance. By moving online, this partnership continued meeting demand for particular skills in line with the UNICEF-led regional Life Skills and Citizenship Education Initiative, of which WFP is a part, while also adapting to the COVID-19 context. Based on lessons learned from the 2019 pilot, WFP made concerted efforts to deepen partnerships with local businesses to help maximise the benefits of courses for participants and communities. This included contracting local tradesmen, such as tailors and electricians, to deliver trainings and allow participants to access real workspaces. Such community collaboration was echoed by participants in the styling course in Ghadames who came together to form savings groups, supported by WFP's local partner, in order to purchase styling kits for communal use. Income generated from use of the kits will be split into three parts: a third to the stylist, a third distributed equally among members, and a third back into the fund for purchasing more tools and resources.

Activities became progressively more conflict sensitive as the year went on, with WFP establishing an internal Conflict Sensitivity Forum and participating in inter-agency analyses to assess how the provision of alternate livelihoods opportunities could address some of the economic drivers of conflict. Food assistance-for-training activities were assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated. In 2021, WFP will continue making phased and targeted investments in resilience and recovery with additional agriculture-based projects including hydroponics, market construction, and asset creation for farmers.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets.	4

Strategic outcome 03: The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises



Activity 3 - Logistics Sector

The WFP-led Logistics Sector in Libya focused on compiling and analysing the major logistics needs and operational challenges for humanitarian actors, which included enhancing coordination, assessing services required from partners and ensuring effective information management. Demand for support from the Logistics Sector was low at the start of 2020 due to the fact that logistics capacity was sufficiently established and equipped to meet needs. After the emergence of the pandemic early in the year, Libya saw an increasing need from humanitarian partners for unified logistics services to support response and prevention efforts. Therefore, in an effort to evaluate requests to scale-up activities, the Logistics Sector conducted a Gaps and Needs Exercise in May and June, assisted by the global Logistics Cluster Support Team and with 16 UN agencies and international NGOs, on supply chain and coordination challenges in Libya. Preliminary findings reflected partners' needs in this challenging context, particularly in matters of coordination, access facilitation and information management, and confirmed that in-country available capacity would benefit from humanitarian partners' support to enhance infrastructure and services.

With the needs-based plan being unfunded and a lack of demand by agencies, there were no activities on which a user-feedback survey could be based, thus no survey was conducted. Nonetheless, the Logistics Sector played a key role in supporting the humanitarian community with coordination and information management to facilitate operational planning amid volatility. This included providing Sector-wide updates and actively monitoring the status of roads, ports and airports as COVID-19 gave rise to movement restrictions. By providing a central source of accurate information to the humanitarian community, organizations could easily identify and discuss logistics gaps and needs, share best practices and address common operational bottlenecks.

To strengthen capacity and coordination, WFP conducted an assessment on improving predictability, timeliness and efficiency for the import and delivery of humanitarian cargo, and made available a customs clearance and freight forwarders roster to Logistics Sector members. The Logistics Sector also attended regular meetings of the Libya Inter-Sector Coordination Group, chaired by OCHA.

Activity 4 - United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Due to the volatile security situation and the breakdown of public services such as airports, travel by air remained crucially important to the continuation of humanitarian assistance. In 2020, UNHAS operated 55 flights, transporting over 1,000 humanitarian and development actors and 3.2 mt of light cargo between Tunis, Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi.

UNHAS was affected at times by the absence of a functional deconfliction mechanism, necessary to identify and protect humanitarian staff, premises, equipment and activities. Moreover, COVID-19 restrictions and the cessation of flights by the UNHAS air carrier meant that from late March, flights were unable to operate. Due to these issues, fewer passengers were transported than planned. In efforts to continue providing a proactive, flexible and reliable response, WFP and UNHAS worked with authorities to re-establish regular flight connections: in June, UNHAS successfully positioned its new aircraft - a 37-seat EMB 135LR - and after two weeks of crew self-isolation, restarted its provision of

services with a reduced capacity of 25 passengers in compliance with COVID-19 preventative measures. By the end of the year, UNHAS was operating one rotation per week to Benghazi and two rotations to Tripoli.

Of all the cargo UNHAS transported, around a third was medical supplies, including 0.6 mt of vital COVID-19 supplies flown from Tunis to Tripoli in conjunction with the African Union and the Libyan authorities as part of a series of UN solidarity flights spanning 95 countries. A further 0.3 mt of medical supplies and protective equipment were transported from Tripoli to Benghazi on behalf of IOM.

Activity 5 - Emergency Telecommunications Sector

As lead of the global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, WFP continued to lead the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) in Libya in 2020 and provided critical communications and internet connectivity services to the humanitarian community.

This involved establishing a 24/7 Security Operations Centre (SOC) in the UN Hub in Benghazi – a key enabler of the humanitarian response in the East. Throughout 2020, the SOC tracked more than 172 missions, conducted over 360 radio checks and responded to two distress calls. The process of obtaining radio licences remained challenging, but after making an initial application in 2019, the ETS received VHF licenses from the Ministry of Telecommunications in August and plans to establish a back-up VHF radio network in 2021 in Benghazi to support the safety and security of staff operating in the area. Two additional projects in Sebha were not conducted as planned due to COVID-19.

In February, the ETS launched the inter-agency common feedback mechanism (CFM) – a toll-free, country-wide mechanism for people to access information on humanitarian assistance, give feedback and receive referrals to the organizations suited to handle their queries. In March, the Ministry of Health's National Centre for Disease Control also requested that the CFM serve as a COVID-19 information channel. Trained operators at the gender-balanced call centre in Tripoli answered more than 19,000 calls from around 10,000 people, offering services in three languages to serve Libyans and non-Libyans alike. The majority of queries – 68 percent – were related to COVID-19, in which callers were assisted with critical information like official health guidelines and the location of emergency centres, or, in the instance of suspected cases, referrals to the health authorities for further assistance. The remaining 32 percent of calls were regarding humanitarian services, with the majority of queries related to the Cash Sector (32 percent) and the Protection Sector (24 percent). In a November user-feedback survey, 82 percent of callers reported having a positive experience with the CFM. Dissatisfaction was mostly related to queries not being followed-up at the Sector level, so in efforts to improve, the ETS enhanced its coordination with partners to increase the response rate, updated its Frequently Asked Questions guide in line with recurrent queries, and began developing a chatbot to streamline assistance on the most common topics. Overall, the CFM helped expand the method and coverage of communication with beneficiaries and increased their participation throughout the programme cycle of WFP and all humanitarian operations in Libya.

Provision of internet connectivity at UNHCR's Community Day Centre in Tripoli was finalized, with services available from September to help persons of concern connect to their loved ones. Through its leadership of the ETS, WFP continued working with partners and community mobilizers to enhance visibility and awareness of the service.

This activity was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated[1].

Activity 6 - UN Hub in Benghazi

While UN operations are functional throughout Libya, issues related to insecurity and access persisted in 2020. The UN Hub in Benghazi, fully managed by WFP, remained crucial in order to engage with local communities and strengthen relationships with authorities in the East.

WFP continued leading the contract management, facility management, and provision of IT services in the Hub on behalf of the ten UN agencies who made use of its accommodation, office space and reliable internet connectivity in 2020. In total, the Hub hosted 63 people across the year who spent over 1,960 nights there – close to double the number of overnight stays in 2019.

Operating on a cost-recovery basis, WFP's effective management of the Hub also served to bolster humanitarian coordination, with 35 video teleconferences supported. Staff security was also enhanced, with over 360 radio checks enabled by the ETS-managed SOC, as well as the pre-positioning of emergency food supplies in safe rooms.

In response to COVID-19, additional hygiene and sanitation measures were implemented, including the provision of a water desalination system, cleaning supplies and fumigation services. In addition to regular plumbing and electrical maintenance, WFP installed new rain- and sun-shades to protect against harsh weather conditions and sustain the facility for long-term use.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	4

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Despite legal measures to assert equality and prohibit discrimination, women and girls in Libya face pervasive gender inequality and disparity. Women remain underrepresented in all major spheres of social, economic and political power, their position having deteriorated since playing an active role in the 2011 revolution. The protracted conflict and COVID-19 have also given rise to additional socioeconomic vulnerabilities which further compound the norms, roles and responsibilities disadvantaging women and girls.

Aligned with the corporate Gender Policy, WFP strived to design and implement programming that was not only gender-responsive, but gender-transformative. Recognizing women's empowerment as a key means of achieving gender equality, WFP actively embedded gender equity measures and promoted the role of women in the design, implementation and management of activities to support their involvement in decision-making at the household, community, and societal levels. WFP also successfully completed the Gender Transformation Programme, demonstrating its commitment to the pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment across all dimensions of programming and operations.

Monitoring found that the proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions on the use of WFP assistance showed an improvement from 11.8 percent in 2019 to 21.7 percent in 2020. At the community level, women held active management roles as food committee leaders, with responsibilities to coordinate the dispatch, delivery and distribution of food: the proportion of women on local crisis committees for Unconditional Resource Transfer was 14 percent, reaching 23 percent on food assistance for training entities[1]. WFP also encouraged its partners to hire women at distribution points and at the Emergency Telecommunications Sector-managed common feedback mechanism to offer callers a choice between speaking to male or female staff. Of the approximately 17,000 calls received, 27 percent were made by women. Monitoring and evaluation tools were also standardized by integrated data collection and analysis related to gender, including outcome and output indicators, through sex- and age-disaggregated data.

WFP implemented activities that specifically targeted women and girls, including a new partnership with UN Women that aims to reinforce the economic empowerment and resilience of women and youth in the Libyan-Tunisian border region. Beginning in 2021, this activity is complementary to WFP's efforts to prioritize households headed by women for assistance. Food assistance-for-training activities were also designed with gender considerations in mind. As cultural norms and insecurity can inhibit women's ability to travel for work, WFP provided transportation in some areas and offered training in vocations that encouraged the establishment of home-based enterprises, such as baking, styling and tailoring – doubly valuable when paired with COVID-19 movement restrictions.

To mark 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence (GBV) - a yearly global call to action - WFP organized awareness initiatives, including a partnership with a Libyan artist and a session for GBV survivors in Traghan. WFP also launched a Gender Analysis, aimed at better understanding the gender context in Libya. Data collection began in December 2020 and findings, anticipated in March 2021, will be used to propose complementary interventions for future programming.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for Libya explicitly states WFP's commitment to integrating protection considerations into programming and operations. In 2020, WFP mainstreamed Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices into programming and operations to ensure safety and dignity, meaningful access, participation and empowerment for communities. Particular emphasis was geared towards ensuring safety and security through a do-no-harm approach, and establishing and maintaining two-way communication pathways aimed at strengthening community engagement, promoting participatory decision-making and informing programme design.

The safety of beneficiaries remained WFP's highest priority, no more so than during the COVID-19 pandemic, and WFP worked collectively with partners to mitigate risks, including protection risks such as intercommunal tensions and privacy concerns [1]. A harmonized Protection Monitoring approach was adopted specifically for the COVID-19 context, with a decision to develop a joint tool for standardized collection of information on protection-related risk trends. This approach enabled WFP to review the location and timing of its food distributions through a protection lens, the extent to which the needs of vulnerable groups were addressed, and how beneficiaries were treated by cooperating partners. Data collection was disaggregated by disability, which is a key criteria in the identification and targeting of vulnerable populations for assistance. As a key tool to proactively mitigate protection risks, such as security and gender-based violence, WFP also increasingly integrated conflict sensitivity assessments into its programming, conducting location-specific analyses to ensure that local dynamics were considered and adjustments made to implementation when required. In 2021, WFP will revise its portfolio-wide Protection Risk Assessment 2019 to reflect contextual developments from the pandemic, including those related to gender and disability-sensitive factors.

Through the establishment of feedback mechanisms, WFP ensured effective two-way communication with affected communities. This played a key accountability role, especially in terms of prompting relevant programmatic adjustments based on received feedback and complaints. Contact information for WFP's beneficiary hotline was disseminated through an SMS campaign, posters at distribution sites and leaflets distributed in three languages to ensure refugees and migrants receiving assistance would also be reached by awareness messages [2]. In 2020, WFP's hotline – toll-free and operating 24/7 – received close to 1,900 calls from men (54 percent) and women (46 percent) aged between 30 to 45 on average. Over half of all callers' concerns were requests for information, mainly related to registration and distribution queries. This was followed by complaints (32 percent), mainly regarding exclusion and inclusion errors. WFP ensured, through its hotline, to address cases related to protection including potential exclusion errors with a functional referral system. All calls were registered using a ticketing system to log and track each inquiry, complaint or piece of feedback raised to ensure that action was taken to address each item and the loop closed with the caller. To guarantee specifically gendered issues could be shared appropriately, callers had the option of speaking to a male or female operator; as in 2019, the proportion of hotline calls related to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) was minimal in 2020. A dedicated protection-sensitive SEA-focused Standard Operating Procedure was also revised in 2020, with clear pathways for the identification and referral of cases involving gender-based violence. To further improve efficiency and accountability, WFP plans to merge its hotline with the inter-agency common feedback mechanism (CFM) in 2021, which operates in three languages and will offer communities a single route of access to information about assistance and issue resolution. This merger will take place in a phased approach to ensure that beneficiaries using the WFP hotline become familiarized with the inter-agency CFM, known locally as "tawasul" (Arabic for dialogue). Together, these feedback mechanisms have helped expand the method and reach of WFP's communication with beneficiaries, as evidenced in July 2020 when the security situation in Tarhuna caused many of WFP's beneficiaries to flee the city. Beneficiaries contacted the WFP hotline to inform the programme about their new location in Bani Waleed, after which WFP targeted them for two to three months in Bani Waleed until they could safely return to Tarhuna.

To ensure meaningful access to assistance, separate lines were organized at distribution sites for women, older people and persons living with disabilities. For some women who were unable to attend distributions for cultural reasons, and for people living with disabilities who could not easily access distribution sites, WFP assisted by delivering food to their homes through cooperating partners. For persons living with disabilities who did attend distribution sites, cooperating partners were trained in prioritizing and supporting them to be able to access assistance immediately. WFP also placed complaint boxes at all distribution sites so that beneficiaries could lodge their complaints or concerns anonymously. In line with feedback, improvements were made to 12 distribution points to better meet WFP's standards in terms of security and conflict sensitivity, including changes in location. Monitoring found that over 99 percent of people surveyed had unhindered access while attending distributions.

To ensure an inclusive and participatory approach, community consultations played a key role in WFP's assistance, particularly in food assistance-for-training activities which placed local communities at the centre of design and

planning. Together with partners, WFP conducted multiple rapid assessments through focus groups with job-seekers to evaluate skills and interests, meetings with local authorities to understand available trainers and training infrastructure and interviews with businesses to identify employment opportunities in different sectors. WFP also interviewed consumers and conducted visits to market places to observe local dynamics in action. These community consultations helped WFP assess which jobs were available in the local market and design trainings that would improve the chances that women and men who were trained would be able to find sustainable employment. This also enabled the development of locally relevant trainings, such as in Tawergha where WFP offered courses in “quffa”, the traditional craft of palm frond weaving, and metalwork to support the rehabilitation of homes, businesses and local infrastructure damaged in clashes.

Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Nine years of continuous economic, security and political instability have relegated Libya's environmental concerns to the background. There are few recent formal studies on the environment in Libya and forecasting models vary, however, anecdotal evidence suggests that desertification, drought, and unsustainable water usage in agriculture in the South, salinization in coastal areas of the East and West, and pollution throughout the country all pose a threat to lives and livelihoods in Libya in the long term. WFP is, therefore, planning an assessment for early 2021 to better understand the impact of climate change on livelihoods - ensuring equal participation and benefit for women and men - in order to help start a national dialogue with Libyan authorities and stakeholders. As WFP operates in all three regions of Libya, this will facilitate programming geared towards climate change adaptation and inform WFP's next Country Strategic Plan, as well as provide baseline data for other organizations operating under the United Nations Strategic Framework for Libya. WFP also plans to launch a new organization-wide Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework in 2021 (delayed due to COVID-19) which will include provisions for screening interventions for environmental and social risks.

Delayed by the major challenge to operations posed by COVID-19, WFP strengthened its efforts related to the environment at the end of the year. In December, WFP began a feasibility assessment in Libya for H2Grow, a WFP innovation that brings locally adaptable and affordable hydroponics solutions to communities. This soilless cultivation technique requires less space and water than traditional agriculture, and can help grow crops in challenging locations such as arid areas and urban contexts with limited space. Sebha was selected as the pilot location due to the presence of a local partner, Fezzan Libya Organization, who had a hydroponics specialist in their team. In addition, the lack of rainfall in the South and reliance on non-renewable groundwater resources means that hydroponic techniques, which are much less water intensive, have the potential to help boost productivity. Following the completion of the feasibility assessment, 40 farming households in Sebha will be provided with raw materials and instruction on how to grow hydroponic fodder for their farm animals. Conducted in small groups, including a group specifically targeting female smallholder farmers, this project aims to help households become self-reliant and more resilient to shocks by establishing an environmentally sustainable base for income-generation.

WFP is also procuring solar panel systems for a number of employees operating inside Libya. The increased use of solar energy - a sustainable energy source - will help to reduce the environmental footprint of WFP's work in Libya and also has the objective of ensuring a consistent supply of power in a context where the electricity supply is extremely unstable, and power cuts for several days are not unheard of.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] National results on the SDG indicators are unavailable for Libya.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Libya Food Security Sector, July 2020 Bulletin.

https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/fss_libya_bulletin_07.2020v2.pdf

[2] The two sides signed a complete and permanent ceasefire agreement in Geneva. UNSMIL, “UNSMIL welcomes agreement between Libyan parties on permanent country-wide ceasefire agreement with immediate effect”, 23 October 2020. <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unsmil-welcomes-agreement-between-libyan-parties-permanent-country-wide-ceasefire-agreement>

[3] World Bank, Libya’s Economic Update, October 2020.

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/314751603047345007/pdf/10-mpo-am20-libya-lby-kcm.pdf>

[4] OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview, January 2020.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/libya_hno_2020-fullen_final.pdf

[5] OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Bulletin, December 2020.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/health_sector_bulletin_december_2020.pdf

[6] UNESCO, COVID-19 Impact on Education, Global Monitoring of School Closures caused by COVID-19.

<https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>

[7] Libya Cash Working Group, Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), Update 3-13 October 2020.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/REACH_LBY_Situation-overview_JMMI_October-2020.pdf

[8] WFP, Libya COVID-19 Response, June 2020. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP%20Libya%20COVID%20Response%20-%20June%202020.pdf>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP does not provide food in detention centres outside of specific emergencies. Engaging in these runs the risk of legitimizing detention, and therefore the human rights violations that occur. Assistance may also inadvertently facilitate the diversion of funds dedicated to the centres to militias that are involved in running them. As migrants are a particularly vulnerable group, WFP is adopting a different approach to support in detention centres through the Food Security Sector by conducting alternative projects including the WFP-IOM joint project to assist migrants in urban settings.

[2] WFP, VAM Food Security Analysis, Impact of COVID-19 in the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Update #7, December 2020. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000122017/download/>

[3] All outcome targets for strategic outcome 1 are set based on the baseline values.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] UN Women, ‘Gender-Sensitive Prevention, Response and Management of COVID-19 Outbreak in Libya’, 2020. <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20arab%20states/attachments/publications/2020/04/covid-19%20in%20libya/survey%20gendersensitive%20prevention%20response%20and%20management%20of%20covid19%20outbreak%20in%20libyabrief%20design.pdf?la=en&vs;=90>

[2] Developed by international organizations and development agencies, the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) offers a unified framework for building a comprehensive assessment of social protection system performance. Its participatory process supports coordination and engagement between national stakeholders and partners across different sectors.



Strategic outcome 03

[1] With the exception of the Emergency Telecommunication Sector, other activities under Strategic Outcome 3 do not have direct beneficiaries and are not applicable for GAM monitoring.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] As food assistance for training activities in the East were piloted at the end of the year and the baseline set in December, targets and follow-up data will be collected in this region following the full launch of activities in 2021.

Protection and accountability to affected populations


[1] All three protection indicators were newly introduced corporately in late 2019, thus 2019 follow-up values serve as a baseline.

[2] Despite awareness activities, few people among those surveyed reported being fully informed on all four aspects of assistance (who to contact, eligibility criteria, entitlements and duration of assistance). The overall result was low due to the lack of clarity on the duration of assistance, which affected the overall result of the indicator. The performance gap is related to lack of exit strategies for vulnerable groups that rely fully on WFP food assistance in Libya's regularly changing conflict environment. As food assistance for training activities in the East were piloted at the end of the year and the baseline set in December, targets and follow-up data will be collected in this region following the full launch of activities in 2021.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	115,707	131,220	246,927	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	117,563	132,959	250,522	

 SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	%					Number of children reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to and retention in school	Number	7,433	7,542	14,975	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect			
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall				

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	17
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	73,510	126,826	173%
	female	71,390	123,696	173%
	total	144,900	250,522	173%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,685	8,321	226%
	female	3,506	7,897	225%
	total	7,191	16,218	226%
24-59 months	male	3,685	8,429	229%
	female	3,506	8,010	228%
	total	7,191	16,439	229%
5-11 years	male	15,413	15,133	98%
	female	14,846	14,605	98%
	total	30,259	29,738	98%
12-17 years	male	15,413	15,168	98%
	female	14,846	14,624	99%
	total	30,259	29,792	98%
18-59 years	male	32,245	72,845	226%
	female	31,976	72,375	226%
	total	64,221	145,220	226%
60+ years	male	3,069	6,930	226%
	female	2,710	6,185	228%
	total	5,779	13,115	227%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	112,900	126,798	112%
Refugee	12,000	39,877	332%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	20,000	83,847	419%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	48,000	3,595	7%
School Meal	42,900	19,570	45%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	112,000	231,952	207%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Pasta	309	0	0%
Wheat Flour	1,872	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	447	270	60%
Wheat Soya Blend	309	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	281	791	282%
Rations	0	8,836	-
Beans	618	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Pasta	59	0	0%
Wheat Flour	360	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	59	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	54	5	9%
Rations	0	53	-
Beans	119	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	0	1,261,985	-
Value Voucher	9,240,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	1,452,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	42,918 44,082 87,000	5,423 5,007 10,430
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	18,253 18,747 37,000	114,421 117,531 231,952
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,422 1,478 2,900	584 607 1,191
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	19,624 20,376 40,000	9,016 9,363 18,379
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,835	9,898
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,240,000	1,261,985
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Children attending school in targeted areas receive nutritious food that meet their food requirements	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Mt	604.8	109
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Crisis-affected populations receive regular and timely food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers that meets their basic food and nutrition needs	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	5,970	2,890.6
	B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified					
B: Crisis-affected populations receive regular and timely food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers that meets their basic food and nutrition needs	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	%	100	100
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
N*: Children attending school in targeted areas receive nutritious food that meet their food requirements	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	%	100	24

	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)								
N*: Children attending school in targeted areas receive nutritious food that meet their food requirements	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Days			21		5

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Host Community , IDPS & Returnees; EAST; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	25.03	<15	<16	11.53	16.02		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.29	<12	<13.5	10.47	14.36		
		Overall	18.14	<14	<15	10.99	15.19		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	75	≥91	≥89	74.9	88		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92.7	≥95.5	≥94	93.7	93		
		Overall	87.5	≥93.5	≥92	84.3	90.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.2	<6.5	<7.5	12.9	8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.3	<2	<2.5	5.2	3		
		Overall	7.8	<4	<4.5	9	5.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.8	<2.5	<3.5	12.3	4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3	<2.5	<3.5	1.1	4		
		Overall	4.7	<2.5	<3.5	6.7	4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.4	≥57.5	≥54	11.7	9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.7	≥39	≥34	11.5	12		
		Overall	6	≥46.5	≥42.5	11.6	10.5		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.4	<6	<7	25.1	38		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.7	<15	<17	21.8	26		
		Overall	14.7	<12.5	<14	23.5	32		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	77.9	<28	<29	15.2	31		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	67.1	<39	<41	14.4	44		
		Overall	70.3	<33.5	<35	14.8	37.5		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.3	<8.5	<10	48	22		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.5	<7	<8	52.3	18		
		Overall	9.1	<7.5	<8.5	50.1	20		
Host Community , IDPS & Returnees; Libya; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	27.46	<20	<22	13.5	16.11		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.67	<18	<19	17.3	15		
		Overall	22.17	<17.5	<19.5	15.4	15.56		

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	85.7	≥91	≥89	67.7	85	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	87.8	≥91.5	≥91	70.4	88.9	
		Overall	87.6	≥91	≥91	69	86.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.7	<8	<10	18.2	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.6	<6.5	<7	18.5	8.1	
		Overall	8.9	<7	<6.5	18.3	10.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.6	≤1	≤1	14.1	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.6	≤2	≤2	11.1	2.9	
		Overall	3.4	≤2	≤2.5	12.6	2.6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.8	≥17.5	≥13.5	14.9	9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.4	≥17	≥13	12.6	9.8	
		Overall	6.3	≥18.5	≥13.5	13.8	9.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.5	≤38.5	≤40.5	31.2	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.7	≤30.5	≤32.5	26.8	27.7	
		Overall	35.5	≤31.5	≤33.5	29	34.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.5	≤38	≤39.5	19.1	31.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40.7	≤36.5	≤38	22.6	43	
		Overall	40.9	≤37	≤38.5	20.9	37.3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.1	≤6	≤6.5	34.8	17.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.2	≤16	≤16.5	37.9	19.5	
		Overall	17.3	≤13	≤14.5	36.4	18.6	
Host Community , IDPS & Returnees; South; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	22.04	<12.5	<13	12.82	13.46	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23.04	<14.5	<15	20.6	15.85	
		Overall	22.9	<13	<14	16.71	14.68	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	85.7	≥89	≥86	64	84.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	74.6	≥94	≥93	47.4	92.2	
		Overall	76.1	≥92	≥90	55.7	88.6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.7	<10	<12	22.9	13.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.7	<4	<5	34.3	5.9	
		Overall	16.7	<7	<8	28.6	9.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.6	≤1	≤2	13.1	2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.7	≤1	≤2	18.3	2	
		Overall	7.2	≤1	≤2	15.7	2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.7	≥27	≥22.5	21.7	13.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.4	≥23.5	≥20.5	17.1	6.9	
		Overall	5.3	≥23	≥19.5	19.4	10	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.7	<33	<35	34.3	42.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	37.6	<28	<29	30.9	29.4	
		Overall	37.3	<34	<34.5	32.6	35.8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.7	<25	<26.5	15.4	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.1	<37	<38	21.1	39.2	
		Overall	42.1	<30.5	<32	18.3	33.3	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.9	<15	<16	28.6	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.9	<11.5	<12.5	30.9	24.5	
		Overall	15.3	<12.5	<14	29.7	20.9	
Host Community , IDPS & Returnees; WEST; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	31.93	<17	<18	16.08	18.83	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.15	<13	<14	20.67	14.78	
		Overall	21.87	<15	<16	18.4	16.81	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	85.7	≥89	≥88	64.4	83	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92.9	≥95.5	≥95	70.2	86	
		Overall	92.4	≥95	≥95	67.3	84.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	14.3	<11	<12	18.6	16	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.1	<3.5	<4	16	11	
		Overall	5.7	<4	<4	17.3	13.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≤0	≤0	16.9	1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	≤1	≤1	13.8	3	
		Overall	1.9	≤1	≤1	15.4	2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≥14	≥9	11.3	4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.1	≥20.5	≥17.5	9.4	6	
		Overall	6.7	≥17.5	≥13.5	10.3	5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	<40	<43	33.9	45	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.7	<27	<28	27.6	29	
		Overall	34.8	<32	<33	30.7	37	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	<35	<36	26.6	37	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	39.8	<36.5	<38	32	48	
		Overall	40.5	<37.5	<39	29.3	42.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	<11	<12	28.2	14	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.4	<16	<16.5	30.9	17	
		Overall	18.1	<13	<14.5	29.6	15.5	
Host Community; South; Food								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.3	<2	<2		2.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.2	<2	<2		2.6	
		Overall	5.2	<2	<2		2.4	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	94.7	≥98	≥98		97.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	94.8	≥98	≥98		97.4	
		Overall	94.8	≥98	≥98		97.6	
Host community; South; Food								
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4	≥10	≥10		-0.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5	≥10	≥10		3.9	
		Overall	5	≥10	≥10		1.7	
Host government; Libya;								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>2	>2		1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	- Resilience Building
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Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	16,281 16,719 33,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	7,402 7,598 15,000	1,869 1,726 3,595
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	652	58
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,452,000	0
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Targeted beneficiaries receive food assistance through conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers to meet their food requirements	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Food assistance for training	Mt	446	17.19
	B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified					
B: Targeted beneficiaries receive food assistance through conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers to meet their food requirements	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		Food assistance for training	%	100	100

Outcome Results									
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Host Community , IDPS & Returnees; EAST; Capacity Strengthening, Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	Female	43.8	≥70					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	68.4	≥80					
		Overall	52.9	≥75					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	Female	28.1	≤15					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.1	≤15					
		Overall	25.5	≤15					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	Female	28.1	≤15					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.5	≤5					
		Overall	21.6	≤10					
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female	28.1	≥55					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.3	≥55					
		Overall	27.5	≥55					

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	28.1 10.5 21.6	≤15 ≤5 ≤10					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	9.4 26.3 15.7	≤5 ≤15 ≤10					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	34.4 36.8 35.3	≤25 ≤25 ≤25					WFP programme monitoring
Host Community , IDPS & Returnees; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	56 0 56	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	73.9 86 82.2	100 100 100		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	11 0 11	≤10 ≤5 ≤7.5	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	21.7 6 11	0 0 0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	33 0 33	≤0 ≤5 ≤2.5	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	4.3 8 6.8	0 0 0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	22 0 22	≥60 ≥50 ≥55	>50 >50 >50	17.4 4 8.2	87.5 0 87.5		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	36 0 36	≤10 ≤20 ≤15	<25 <25 <25	17.4 24 21.9	0 0 0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	14 0 14	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	<5 <5 <5	8.7 12 11	0 0 0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	28 0 28	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	<20 <20 <20	56.5 60 58.9	12.5 0 12.5		WFP programme monitoring
Non-displaced, IDPs, Returnees; WEST;									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for training	Overall	0	≥25	≥25	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03 : The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 03: Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners achieved through logistics coordination and services	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services		Logistics Cluster	agency/organization	8	0
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners achieved through logistics coordination and services	H.1.24: Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared		Logistics Cluster	item	5	2

Activity 04: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		Humanitarian Air Service	agency/organization	56	40
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance	H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100
	H.6*: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		Humanitarian Air Service	%	30	26
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	1,500	1,024
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	85	66

Activity 05: Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided



Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.8*: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type					
H: Humanitarian community meet their common ICT service needs to maximize the effectiveness of their response	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	system	5	3
Activity 06: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners access to shared services and platforms	H.1.54: Number of hubs established		Service Delivery General	hub	1	0

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian community; Libya;									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	0	55		WFP survey

Activity 04: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian community; Libya;									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	70	≥95	≥90	86.42	80.31		WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian community; Libya;									
User satisfaction rate	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	Overall	0	≥95	≥90	95.6	93		WFP survey

Activity 06: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian Community; Benghazi;									
User satisfaction rate	Guesthouse Services	Overall	0	=100	≥80	100	80		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Host community; Libya; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training		Overall	0	≥50	≥50	23	
Local Crisis Committee, Social Affairs Office; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution		Overall	0	≥55	≥50	14	20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDP, Host community, Returnees; EAST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Decisions made by women	Overall	11.80	≤25			
			Decisions made by men	Overall	52.90	≤20			
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35.30	≥55			
IDP, Host community, Returnees; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Decisions made by women	Overall	57.10	≤25	≤25	6.80	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11.40	≤20	≤20	61.60	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	31.50	≥55	≥55	31.60	

IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	38.40	≤20	≤25	55.90	86
			Decisions made by men	Overall	41.40	≤20	≤20	16.50	2
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20.30	≥60	≥55	27.60	12
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	37.11	≤26	≤20	66.90	84.90
			Decisions made by men	Overall	9.40	≤10	≤20	11.40	2.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	53.49	≥64	≥60	21.70	11.80
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	38.98	≤20	≤20	82.60	84.10
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11.02	≤15	≤20	4.30	2
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	≥65	≥60	13.10	13.90
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	36.39	≤20	≤25	62	87.50
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.50	≤15	≤15	13.40	2.50

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	55.10	≥65	≥60	24.60	10
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Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs, Host Community; EAST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training		Female	64	=50	=50		
				Male	36	=50	=50		
				Overall	100	=100	=100		
IDPs, Host community; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training		Female	100	=50	=50	57	75
				Male	0	=50	=50	43	25
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDP, Host community, Returnees; EAST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female	100	=100			
			Male	100	=100			
			Overall	100	=100			
IDP, Host community, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	99.30	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.80	
			Overall	99.70	=100	=100	99.90	
IDP, Host community, Returnees; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	77	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	86	=100	=100	100	
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
IDPs, Host community, Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	98	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	99	=100	=100	100	
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.40	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.70	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; EAST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100			
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 98 99	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	99.40 99.40 99.40	
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98.30 99 98.70	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98.10 96.40 97.20	
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	94.90 100 97.50	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98.90 95.40 97.10	
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	93 100 97	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	96 93 94	
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 99 99.50	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	96 94.50 95.30	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs, Host community, Returnees; EAST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100			
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	84 95 89.50	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	78.40 92 85.20	

IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	88.30	=100	=100	76.10
			Male	89.30	=100	=100	72.60
			Overall	88.70	=100	=100	74.40
IDPs, Host community, Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	88.90	=100	=100	83.40
			Male	90.20	=100	=100	63.40
			Overall	89.60	=100	=100	73.40
IDPs, Host community, Returnees; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female	100	=100	=100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100
IDPs. Host Community. Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	93	=100	=100	66.70
			Male	87	=100	=100	63
			Overall	90	=100	=100	64.80

Accountability to affected population indicators

Advocacy and information sharing.								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; EAST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female	25	≥50			
			Male	10.50	≥20			
			Overall	19.60	≥35			
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥87	≥85	0.40	0
			Male	0.60	≥87	≥85	0.30	0
			Overall	0.40	≥87	≥85	0.30	0
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥86	≥85	3.60	0
			Male	0.40	≥86	≥85	4.50	0
			Overall	0.30	≥86	≥85	4.10	0
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥87	≥85	9.10	0
			Male	0	≥87	≥85	13.10	0
			Overall	0	≥87	≥85	11.10	0
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female	26	≥44	≥80	21.70	
			Male	22	≥32	≥80	16	
			Overall	24.50	≥38	≥80	17.80	
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥87	≥85	1.70	0
			Male	0.70	≥87	≥85	0.60	0
			Overall	0.50	≥87	≥85	1.10	0
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees; Libya; Food			Overall	0	≥80	≥70	66	50

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLAs/MOUs/CCs; Libya	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	=0		
	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Overall	0	=100	=0		

World Food Programme

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WFP prepares for a distribution of in-kind food assistance to vulnerable groups in Tripoli.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/libya>

Financial Section

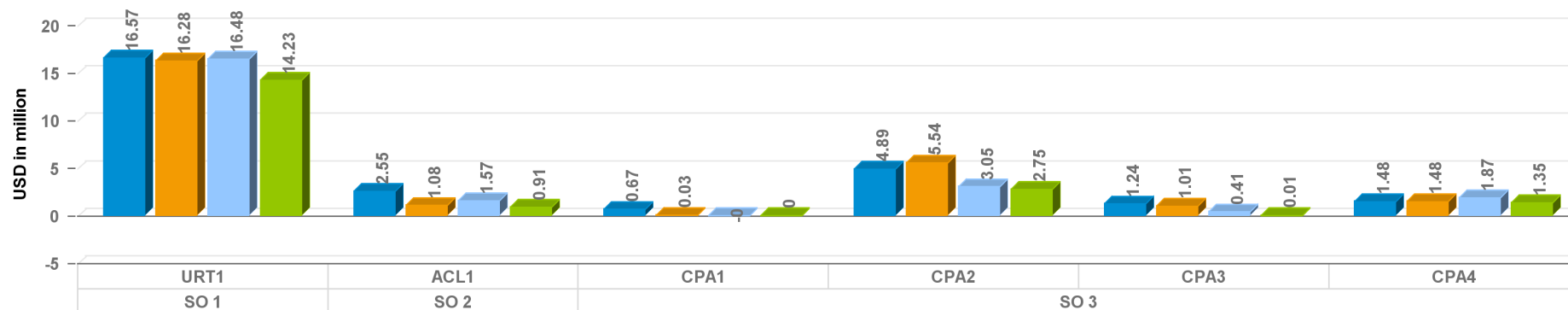
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year
SO 3	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets
CPA1	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya
CPA2	Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)
CPA3	Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya
CPA4	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya
URT1	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	2,546,931	1,080,340	1,573,023	906,487
	Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	16,565,525	16,275,198	16,479,806	14,234,107
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	134,654	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			19,112,456	17,355,538	18,187,483	15,140,594

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Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	667,199	30,846	0	0
		Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	4,894,807	5,539,000	3,049,757	2,751,257
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	1,241,411	1,011,248	411,533	13,076
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	1,480,781	1,480,781	1,867,568	1,354,489
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			8,284,198	8,061,874	5,328,859	4,118,822
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,563	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	16,563	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,396,655	25,417,412	23,532,905	19,259,416
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,849,140	3,237,000	2,474,485	993,481
Total Direct Costs			30,245,795	28,654,412	26,007,390	20,252,897
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,965,977	1,862,537	1,063,930	1,063,930
Grand Total			32,211,772	30,516,949	27,071,320	21,316,827



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

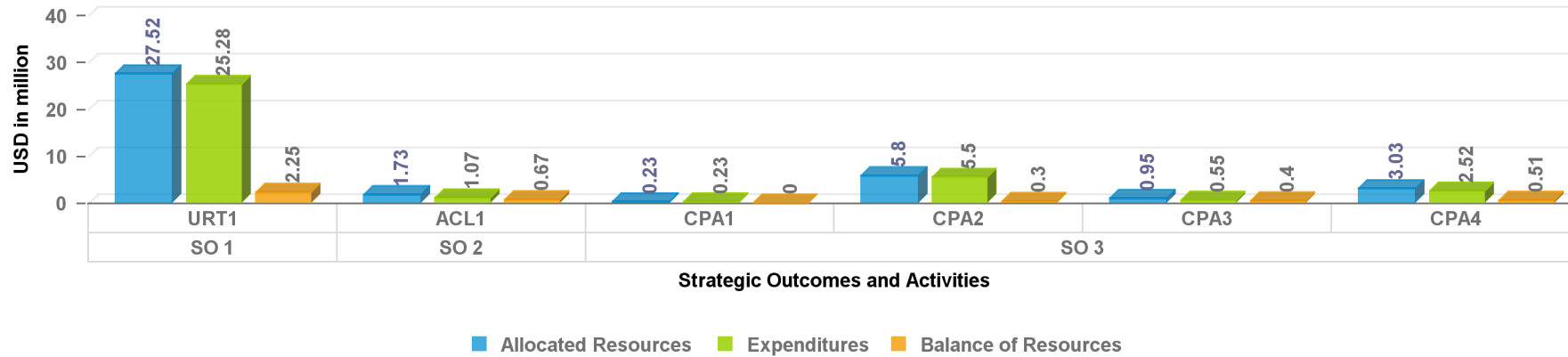
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year
SO 3	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets
CPA1	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya
CPA2	Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)
CPA3	Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya
CPA4	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya
URT1	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	4,171,012	1,734,960	0	1,734,960	1,068,425	666,536
	Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	32,785,087	27,523,143	0	27,523,143	25,277,444	2,245,699
		Non Activity Specific	0	134,654	0	134,654	0	134,654
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			36,956,099	29,392,757	0	29,392,757	26,345,868	3,046,889

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	1,341,898	227,809	0	227,809	227,809	0
		Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	9,799,331	5,795,205	0	5,795,205	5,496,705	298,500
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	3,051,263	947,500	0	947,500	549,043	398,457
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	3,513,773	3,033,576	0	3,033,576	2,520,496	513,079
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			17,706,265	10,004,090	0	10,004,090	8,794,053	1,210,037
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,563	0	16,563	0	16,563
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	16,563	0	16,563	0	16,563
Total Direct Operational Cost			54,662,364	39,413,410	0	39,413,410	35,139,922	4,273,489
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,806,187	3,941,050	0	3,941,050	2,460,046	1,481,004

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			60,468,551	43,354,461	0	43,354,461	37,599,968	5,754,493
			3,930,456	2,460,102		2,460,102	2,460,102	0
			64,399,007	45,814,563	0	45,814,563	40,060,070	5,754,493



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures