

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

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	1 January 2019– 31 December 2021	One-year extension	1 January 2019– 31 December 2022
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>269 140</b>	<b>19 501</b>	<b>288 641</b>
<i>(USD)</i>			
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>106 182 389</b>	<b>50 074 482</b>	<b>156 256 871</b>
Transfers	84 267 303	40 841 828	125 109 131
Implementation	6 915 083	3 029 958	9 945 041
Adjusted direct support costs	8 519 387	3 354 018	11 873 406
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>99 701 773</b>	<b>47 225 804</b>	<b>146 927 578</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	6 480 615	2 848 678	9 329 293

Gender and age marker code\*: 3

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

### Rationale

1. This budget revision will extend the Libya interim country strategic plan (ICSP) for one year until December 2022 to facilitate the development of a new ICSP in alignment with the expected United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) (2023–2025). This budget revision will also make corresponding operational and budgetary adjustments in accordance with the evolving context.
2. Nearly ten years after the start of the conflict in Libya, the security situation has improved following a ceasefire agreed in October 2020. However, years of instability and, more recently, COVID-19 restrictions have contributed to further deterioration of the already weakened economic situation. This has had a negative impact on purchasing power and the ability of vulnerable people to fulfil their basic needs.
3. The number of food-insecure people has increased significantly from the pre-COVID-19 level of 336,000<sup>1</sup> to 699,000.<sup>2</sup> The price of the minimum expenditure basket remains 10.8 percent higher than pre-COVID-19 levels, increasing the cost of basic goods, particularly in the South.<sup>3</sup> The recent WFP and World Bank food and nutrition surveys in Libya<sup>4</sup> found that only 12 percent of children age 6 to 23 months consumed the minimum acceptable diet. In addition, women aged 15-49 years from displaced households were less likely to achieve the minimum acceptable diet compared to women in host communities.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2020. [Humanitarian Response Plan Libya](#).

<sup>2</sup> OCHA, 2021, [Humanitarian Response Plan Libya](#).

<sup>3</sup> REACH, 2021. [Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative \(JMIMI\) report](#).

<sup>4</sup> World Bank and WFP, 2021. [Food Security and Nutrition Survey \(Round 3\)](#).



4. COVID-19 restrictions saw the closure of many businesses in the informal sector, leading to increased unemployment and reduced incomes, access to food and other basic services among vulnerable populations, particularly displaced people, and migrants. Though displacement rates have reduced since the ceasefire, displaced households are still a vulnerable group in Libya, with 18 percent having inadequate food consumption compared to only 6 percent among non-displaced households.<sup>5</sup> Among migrants, 19 percent are food-insecure, while more than half are considered as marginally food-secure.
5. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the relevance of telecommunications, logistics services and air services. Requests from partners for passenger and light cargo transport, including COVID-19 supplies and vaccines, have increased. In addition to its usual role of establishing two-way communication with beneficiaries, the WFP-led emergency telecommunications sector has managed an inter-agency community feedback mechanism which has served the whole humanitarian community in Libya.

## Changes

### Strategic orientation

6. Budget revision 3 does not change the strategic orientation of the ICSP. Rather, it adjusts requirements under activities 1 and 2 to cover the extension in time through to the end of 2022.
7. Previous budget revisions:
  - Budget revision 1 (approved in April 2019 by the country director) added a new activity 6: Provide on demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya. The budget increase was USD 3,881,841.
  - Budget revision 2 (approved in December 2020 by the regional director) extended the ICSP for one year until 31 December 2021 and made corresponding operational and budgetary adjustments. The budget increase was USD 41,783,382.

### Strategic outcomes

#### *Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis*

8. Based on the results of the 2021 Libya multi-sector needs assessment, WFP plans to reach 189,193 beneficiaries under activity 1 in 2022, including both Libyans (internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities) and non-Libyans (migrants, refugees and asylum seekers). Among these groups, the number of beneficiaries who will receive general food assistance will be reduced from 226,240 in 2021 to 142,100 in 2022, while the number of emergency school feeding beneficiaries will increase from 40,000 in 2021 to 62,790 in 2022.<sup>6</sup> In August 2021, WFP and the Libya's Ministry of Education renewed their memorandum of understanding for one more year and agreed to expand the existing programme in the eastern and western parts of the country.
9. Under activity 2, WFP intends to reach 40,000 Libyans across the country in 2022 with asset creation and livelihoods assistance through conditional food transfer schemes. Half the caseload will be drawn from households which have graduated out of WFP's unconditional food assistance. Targeting will be based on WFP's vulnerability and job market assessments and the evolving situation on the ground.

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<sup>5</sup> World Bank and WFP, 2021. [Food Security and Nutrition Survey \(Round 4\)](#).

<sup>6</sup> The total excludes overlap of schoolchildren under activity 1 whose families are also supported through general food distribution.



### ***Transfer modalities***

10. WFP will continue to deliver general food assistance to food-insecure Libyan and non-Libyan populations through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBTs). WFP plans to scale-up CBTs under this budget revision by geographically expanding the coverage and introducing value e-voucher transfers. In-kind food assistance remains prioritized in locations where markets are not functioning or where households are pushed towards consumption of only staples due to their inability to afford nutritious foods. Future adaptations of CBTs will be assessed through the intersectoral capacity assessments, monitoring of market prices and the analysis of the pricing and subsidy policies in place.

### ***Partnerships***

11. The country office launched several strategic partnerships aimed at developing collective knowledge and supporting programmes. Notably, the partnership with the World Bank aims to build knowledge on food security and the socioeconomic situation of affected populations, while working jointly on the social protection reform agenda.
12. In 2021, the country office, together with the regional bureau in Cairo, conducted a private sector mapping exercise. Industries and private entities have been identified as the engagement opportunities with the highest potential for increasing resources and improving the impact of WFP's operations in Libya.

### ***Supply chain challenges***

13. Persistent insecurity, the COVID-19 pandemic and the corresponding access constraints pose significant challenges. WFP will continue to monitor the security situation, conduct road assessments and explore alternative sourcing options and supply chain routes in response to the evolving situation.
14. The increased prices of food and shipping services are presenting a substantial challenge on the total budget. The country office is exploring the possibility of procuring food locally, which would also boost the local economy.
15. WFP is currently updating the logistics capacity assessment, which will assist both WFP and other humanitarian responders to access the latest information available on the logistics infrastructure of Libya, including seaports, airports and border crossings.

### ***Monitoring and evaluation***

16. The country office carried out a decentralized evaluation of its general food assistance activities in 2021, which found that these activities provided fundamental relief in emergencies, particularly in the early days of the COVID-19 crisis. Recommendations highlighted the need to improve coordination, scale-up efforts around social protection and mainstream conflict sensitivity, among others.<sup>7</sup> In 2022, WFP will implement the recommendations, which will be systematically tracked through WFP's corporate risk and recommendations system.

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

17. The country office seeks to strengthen its role as an engaged and accountable country office led by both women and men, where protection mainstreaming and gender equality are integrated across all programmes. A portfolio-wide protection risk assessment (December 2019) and a privacy impact assessment (July 2021) have informed the design of

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<sup>7</sup> WFP, 2021. [Decentralized Evaluation. General Food Assistance and School Feeding Programmes, Libya, 2017–2019.](#)



activities. Further, WFP will complete a portfolio-wide conflict sensitivity analysis by the end of 2021.

18. Through 2019–2020, the country office undertook the Gender Transformation Programme to integrate the principles of gender equality in all dimensions of programming, processes, and partnerships. In December 2020, the country office successfully graduated from the Gender Transformation Programme. The country office remains committed to advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment through proper integration of gender into all its work and activities.

### **Risk management**

19. WFP is committed to ensuring strong compliance with internal controls, and in early 2021 a compliance officer was recruited to support the country office. WFP continues to regularly update its risk register to capture changes in the environment and adjust corresponding risk mitigation measures, as needed.

### **Social and environmental safeguards**

20. Since 2021, WFP has applied environmental risk screening to project reviews, which entails the development of a mitigation plan for each high risk project prior to the development of the field-level agreement.

### **Beneficiary analysis**

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY</b>								
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Modality</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
				<b>(18+ years)</b>	<b>(18+ years)</b>	<b>(0-18 years)</b>	<b>(0-18 years)</b>	
1	1	Food	Current	53 219	54 181	72 221	75 119	<b>254 740</b>
			Increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
			Revised	53 219	54 181	72 221	75 119	<b>254 740</b>
		CBT	Current	7 557	7 693	4 480	4 670	<b>24 400</b>
			Increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
			Revised	7 557	7 693	4 480	4 670	<b>24 400</b>
2	2	Food	Current	11 490	11 698	6 812	7 101	<b>37 101</b>
			Increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
			Revised	11 490	11 698	6 812	7 101	<b>37 101</b>
		CBT	Current	588	599	349	364	<b>1 900</b>
			Increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
			Revised	588	599	349	364	<b>1 900</b>
<b>Total (without overlap)</b>			<b>Current</b>	<b>60 776</b>	<b>61 874</b>	<b>71 794</b>	<b>74 696</b>	<b>269 140</b>
			<b>Increase/(decrease)</b>	<b>6 039</b>	<b>6 149</b>	<b>3 581</b>	<b>3 732</b>	<b>19 501</b>
			<b>Revised</b>	<b>66 815</b>	<b>68 023</b>	<b>75 375</b>	<b>78 428</b>	<b>288 641</b>

*Note:* The overlap calculation in this budget revision has been revised to reflect new information which shows less overlaps than previously understood. For this reason, there is an increase in unique beneficiaries for the overall ICSP.



## Transfers

**TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY**

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

**TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE**

Food type/cash-based transfers	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	8 648	4 074 639	0	0	8 648	4 074 639
Pulses	2 450	2 633 380	0	0	2 450	2 633 380
Oil and fats	1 860	1 976 515	788	1 268 544	2 648	3 245 058
Mixed and blended foods	2 945	3 419 577	1 015	1 938 059	3 961	5 357 635
Other	11 270	9 848 231	10 160	10 191 660	21 430	20 039 891
<b>Total (food)</b>	<b>27 173</b>	<b>21 952 341</b>	<b>11 964</b>	<b>13 398 262</b>	<b>39 137</b>	<b>35 350 603</b>
Cash-based transfers		22 766 850		7 897 384		30 664 234
<b>Total (food and cash-based transfer value)</b>	<b>27 173</b>	<b>44 719 191</b>	<b>11 964</b>	<b>21 295 646</b>	<b>39 137</b>	<b>66 014 837</b>



## Cost breakdown

21. The budget for 2022 is consistent with budgeted levels in the previous years, with the exception of strategic outcome 2, which will increase in 2022 compared to previous years in order to scale-up livelihood activities outlined in this budget revision. WFP has confirmed high-probability funding opportunities to support the scale-up of activities under strategic outcome 2 for 2022.

<b>TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>				
	<b>Strategic Result 1/SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1/SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8/SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>Strategic outcome 1</b>	<b>Strategic outcome 2</b>	<b>Strategic outcome 3</b>	
<b>Focus area</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	
Transfers	24 661 072	8 759 750	7 421 006	<b>40 841 828</b>
Implementation	1 576 527	1 453 431	0	<b>3 029 958</b>
Adjusted direct support costs				<b>3 354 018</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>47 225 804</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)				<b>2 848 678</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>50 074 482</b>

Abbreviation: SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

<b>TABLE 5: OVERALL ICSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)</b>				
	<b>Strategic Result 1/SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1/SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8/SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>Strategic outcome 1</b>	<b>Strategic outcome 2</b>	<b>Strategic outcome 3</b>	
<b>Focus area</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	
Transfers	78 469 410	13 937 183	32 702 537	<b>125 109 131</b>
Implementation	7 097 509	2 847 532	0	<b>9 945 041</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	7 459 747	1 400 152	3 013 506	<b>11 873 406</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	93 026 666	18 184 868	35 716 044	<b>146 927 578</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	6 046 733	1 182 016	2 100 543	<b>9 329 293</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 073 400</b>	<b>19 366 884</b>	<b>37 816 587</b>	<b>156 256 871</b>