



World Food  
Programme

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# Libya

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2022

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>7</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>13</b>
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	19
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>22</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	22
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	23
ENVIRONMENT	25
<b>Empowering vouchers</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>28</b>
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	28
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>29</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	29
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	30
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	30
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	30
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	31
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	31
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	32
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	44

# Overview

Despite years of instability and the protracted impacts of COVID-19, Libya has made progress towards ending its decade-long conflict. Following the ceasefire agreement between the Government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army of the General Command of the Armed Forces in October 2020, the security started to become more stable, allowing for some improvement of the Libyan economy. Nevertheless, the population continued to struggle with the food prices rise, high levels of unemployment, malnutrition, rising poverty, low agriculture production, climate change and inadequate public services, including healthcare. The Humanitarian Needs Overview of 2022 [1] estimated more than 511,000 people to be food insecure, mostly in the South, registering a decrease of around 25 percent compared to 2020; half of them were non-displaced Libyans while one fifth were migrants.

While Libya encountered concurrent challenges in 2021, the country continued to progress through a fragile transitional roadmap towards stabilization and development. Entering the third year of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2022), WFP showcased its ability to rapidly adapt and respond to large-scale shifts in the humanitarian landscape. Overall, it successfully assisted around 231,000 girls and boys, women and men in the East, West and South regions of Libya across its three strategic outcomes, integrating humanitarian response, livelihoods assistance and capacity strengthening, and service delivery. It contributed directly and indirectly to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals [2]. In December, Libya' ICSP was extended for one year until December 2022 to facilitate the development of a new CSP in alignment with the expected United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025).

WFP's programmes in Libya maintained a robust humanitarian component in 2021. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving food assistance and unconditional resource transfers to close to 220,000 food-insecure Libyans and vulnerable non-Libyans using in-kind, cash-based transfers (CBT) and commodity vouchers. In September 2021, WFP launched a successful pilot of the use of value vouchers targeting around 5,000 beneficiaries. As feasibility confirmed, the shift towards CBT comes in response to the beneficiaries feedback received to increase the food basket diversity and to grant them more choice, autonomy and access to a broader range of nutritious varieties to satisfy the needs of their households. In line with the COVID-19 guidelines set forth by the Government and in partnership with the education sector partners, between April and August, WFP reached close to 2,900 migrant school children in schools in the South with fortified date bars. During the 2021/22 school year, and as per the newly signed agreement with the Ministry of Education, WFP will scale-up the school feeding programme, reaching up to 40,000 schoolaged children.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP expanded food for training and food for assets programmes across Libya, tripling the number of beneficiaries compared to 2020. These interventions helped to improve household resilience and to reduce reliance on negative coping strategies to meet the basic food needs. They are also aligned and coordinated with the Government's priority to find durable solutions for those whose livelihoods have been affected by the conflict, COVID-19, and climate-induced shocks. Working towards SDG 17 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 and demand for WFP-led sectors and services, Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). In reaction, WFP enabled the successful operations of the United Nations (UN) Hub in Benghazi, underpinning the ability of UN agencies to operate in the East of the country.

Research and evidence-based programming efforts this year culminated in the development of an updated conflict sensitivity analysis, a food security and nutrition assessment [3], a gender context analysis, a privacy impact assessment, an operational study of the needs and vulnerabilities of irregular migrants, a decentralized evaluation of the general food assistance and the school feeding programme focusing on accountability [4], and a rapid baseline assessment outlining the key dynamics of the conflict in Ubari in support of the establishment of the Ubari market.

In 2022, WFP will continue to ramp-up its humanitarian and resilience interventions and strengthen its work across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus to support longer-term peace and recovery in Libya.

# 230,903

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



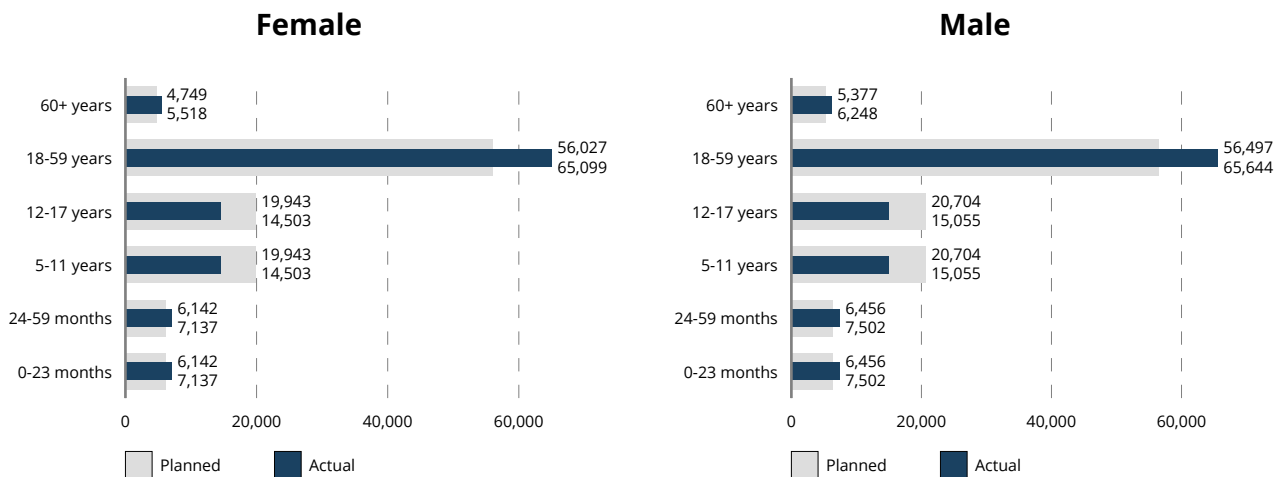
49% female



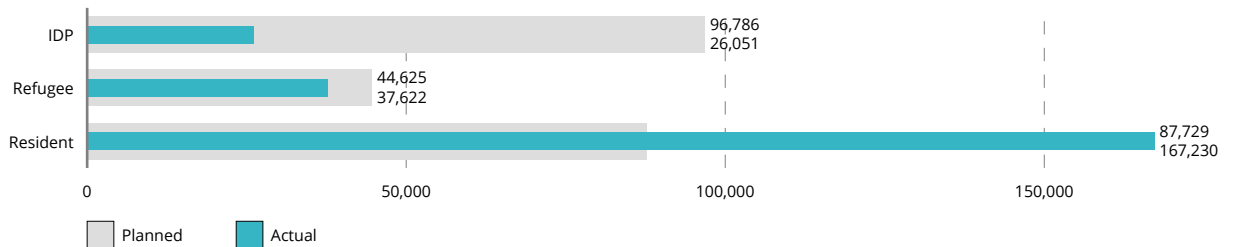
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 38,646 (49% Female, 51% Male)

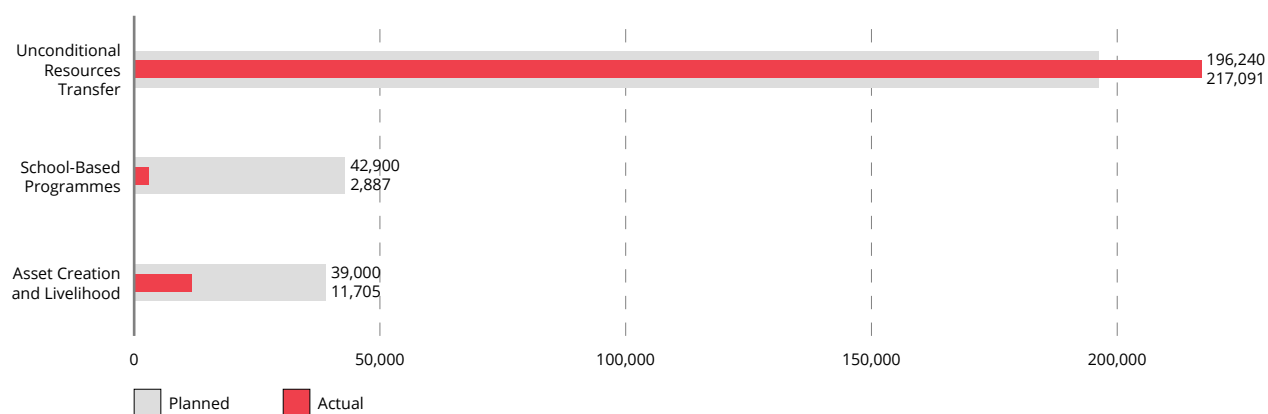
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



199,104

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 204,740 total planned  
(98,210 Female, 100,894 Male)



4,944

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 0 total planned  
(1,125 Female, 3,819 Male)



26,855

**total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021**

of 24,400 total planned  
(13,249 Female, 13,606 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



9,664 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 12,830 mt total planned



US\$ 198,975

**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 0 total planned

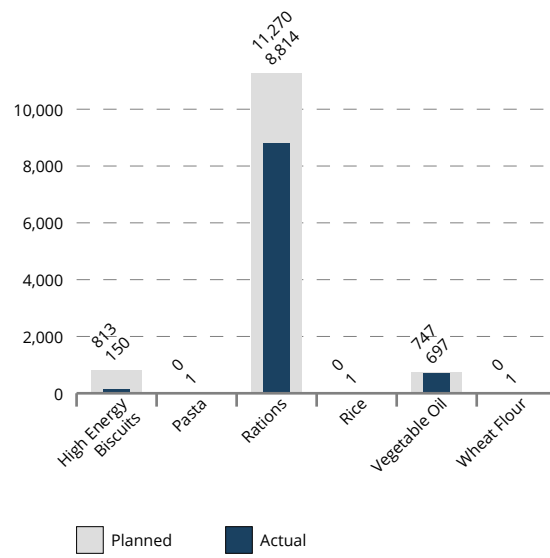


US\$ 4,071,865

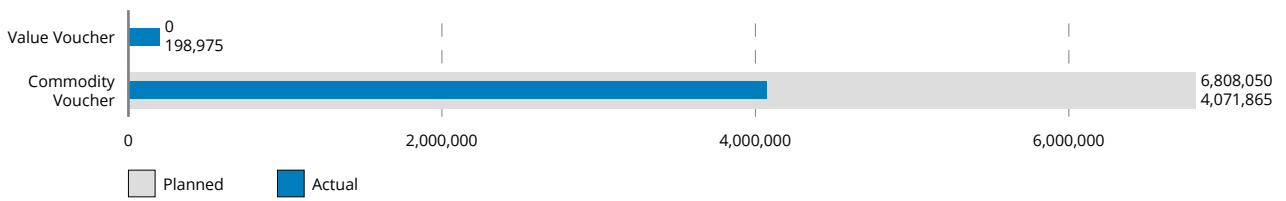
**total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021**

of \$US 6,808,050 total planned

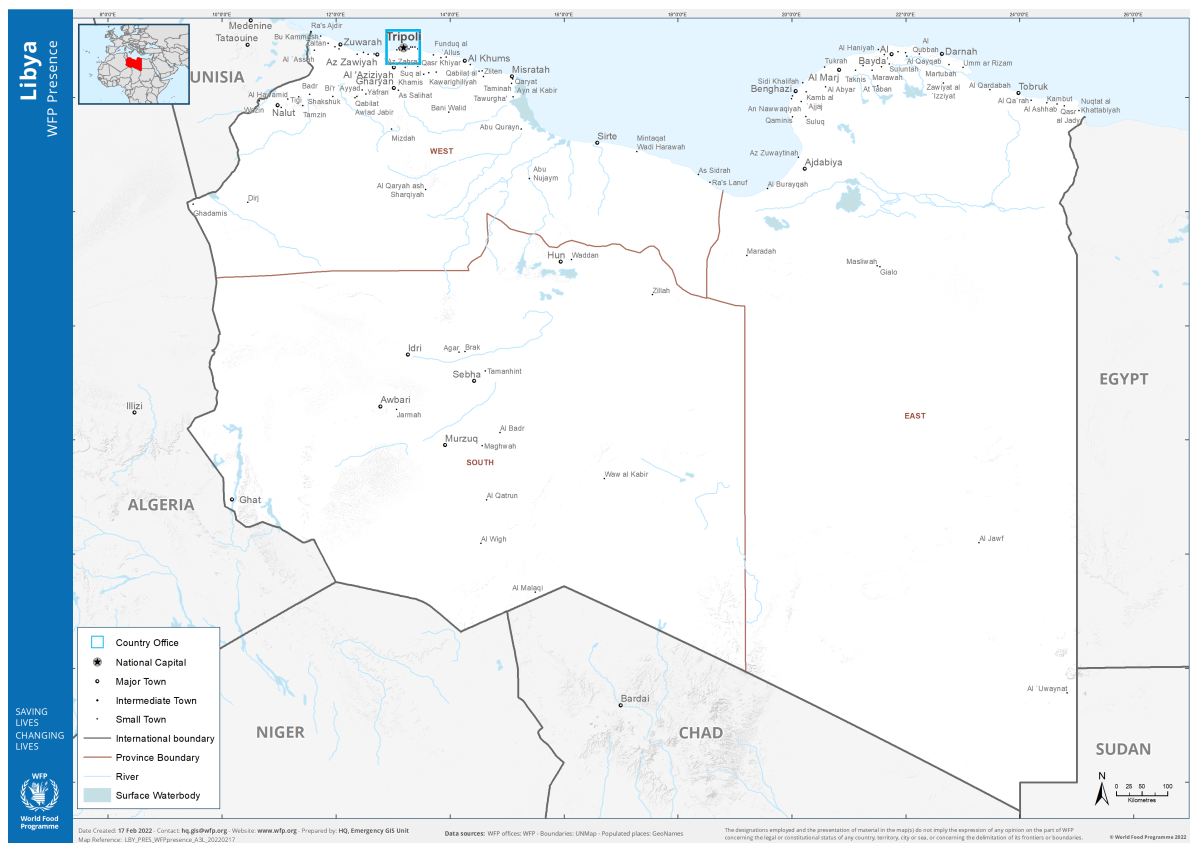
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Despite the ceasefire signature in October 2020 contributing to the reduction of civilian casualties and the subsequent establishment of a provisional government structure through the Government of National Unity in March 2021, the political situation in Libya continued to remain precarious and fragile. With the postponement of the national elections which were meant to take place in December 2021, Libya's transition risks to be endless, plunging the country deeper into compounded vulnerabilities and fragmentation [1].

Libya's economy was also impacted further, leading to a liquidity crisis throughout the country. In the absence of inclusive social safety nets, the currency devaluation and subsidy cuts pushed food and fuel prices upward, weakened the purchasing power of the most vulnerable and limited their access to cash to meet their basic needs. At the end of 2021, a household needed 13 percent more cash to be able to meet their basic needs in comparison to March 2020 [1].

Libya, as elsewhere in the world, struggled with the ongoing challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. A third wave of the pandemic in the second half of the year and the emergence of new variants further exacerbated the already fragile health situation. Although the Government rolled out vaccination all over Libya since April 2021, less than one third of the population undertook at least one dose, while only 12 percent were fully vaccinated by the end of the year [1]. The restrictions contributed to the closure of many businesses in the informal sector, increased unemployment to 19 percent and reduced incomes and access to food and other basic services.

Ultimately, COVID-19 affected WFP operations, resulting in increased remote work. COVID-19 protection measures were enforced at the distribution sites, such as the use of masks, hand sanitizers and social distancing. More importantly, all WFP cooperating partners were briefed on the importance of implementing anti-COVID-19 measures.

## Food security and nutrition situation:

As per the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) survey of November 2021 [2], 12 percent of Libyans are food insecure, increasing from 9 percent in 2020. Food insecurity has been the most severe in the South due to the concentration of internally displaced women, men, girls and boys [1]. Farmers had limited access to agricultural production inputs and support for animal healthcare due to years of conflict around rural areas and COVID-19 also disrupting the agricultural extension services. More households abandoned traditional agricultural activities, thus reducing the medium- and long-term availability of food.

Although the fifth round of the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment revealed a decrease in the inadequate food consumption among the surveyed households (8 percent) compared to April 2021, more than half continue to adopt

crisis or emergency coping strategies due to lack of access to food or money to purchase food [3]. Displaced households, larger ones and heads of households with limited education showed even higher stress and food insecurity. Libya has made limited progress in improving the nutritional status of children, with a stunting prevalence affecting 38 percent of children aged below 5 years old, higher than the average of the region. The feeding practices of children 6-23 months in the surveyed areas remained very poor. A high proportion of children did not consume the appropriate amount of minimum acceptable diet. Suboptimal complementary feeding practices predispose children to undernutrition, which in the long term could hinder their proper growth and development. Moreover, 40 percent of women of reproductive age surveyed aged 15 - 49 years did not consume adequate dietary diversity [3].

In response, WFP's operations in Libya, falling under the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, aimed at providing relief to conflict-affected populations and rebuilding livelihoods in areas of relative stability. In contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), Strategic Outcome 1 focused on meeting the basic food requirements of food insecure and vulnerable people, including schoolchildren, through access to sufficient and nutritious food via unconditional resource transfers in the form of general food assistance.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, contributing indirectly to SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 5 (Gender Equality) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), WFP worked to safeguard the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and build their resilience through the food for training and food for assets (FFA) schemes. In addition, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Environment to accelerate Libya's achievement of SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by signing a milestone agreement to establish hydroponic farms to boost agricultural production throughout Libya.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport, coordination and on-demand technical services to the wider humanitarian community by managing the United Nations Hub in Benghazi and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.

In 2021, WFP organised a wide range of bilateral meetings and consultations with line ministries. Going forward, WFP will provide capacity strengthening tools and work closely with the Government [4] to develop policies and implementation plans contributing to the national school meals programme, the social protection programme and the sustainable agriculture programme, thus positioning itself as a partner of choice for the Government.

## Risk Management

In 2021, WFP Libya regularly reviewed its risk register and established a Risk Management and Compliance Committee to identify related mitigation strategies.

For security-related access constraints, WFP undertook daily security assessments, with limited mission and critical travel in armoured vehicles. WFP enhanced the security coordination with local authorities and partners given the postponement of the national elections and the increasing risk of tensions.

With regards to the pandemic, WFP reinforced COVID-19 precautionary measures at distribution sites, providing partners with protective equipment and mandating the introduction of remote working. WFP strengthened the role of third-party monitors in targeting exercises and monitoring activities.

Food prices increased due to the pandemic-related supply chain disruptions. Subsequently, WFP signed food supply agreements with local suppliers to cover delays in international procurement. Alternatively, the overland corridors of Tunisia and Egypt were placed as a contingency plan where cargo can be diverted should there be any disruption to Libyan ports; as such, contracts for overland transport in Tunisia and Egypt are maintained. Additionally, COVID-19 caused a global supply chain disruption and significant delays in shipping. Therefore, WFP is exploring the overland transport of fortified date bars through Egypt to reduce the lead-time of the commodity movement.

Despite continuous efforts to mobilize resources, shortfalls emerged in 2021, particularly in the crisis response activities. WFP used internal lending mechanisms to provide timely assistance to the affected households and was forced to reduce its food rations at the end of the year. WFP expanded its donors and established close collaboration with the private sector.

WFP commissioned the Peaceful Chain Initiative to conduct a conflict sensitivity assessment of its humanitarian portfolio in Libya. The interview-based assessment concluded that WFP Libya demonstrated an advanced consideration of conflict sensitivity in its operations and provided recommendations to strengthen conflict-sensitive programming.



# Partnerships

In line with its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships), WFP's partnership strategy in Libya evolved in 2021 to encompass a broader range of actors, including national and local authorities and institutions, United Nations (UN), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the civil society, the World Bank and others. Through 17 cooperating partners, of which 90 percent were local NGOs, WFP leveraged its multisector expertise in supporting climate-smart initiatives, strengthening food systems, and social protection schemes in Libya.

This year was marked by the collaboration of WFP with the World Bank to produce a joint assessment of the social protection measures in Libya. A policy note was submitted to the Government to feed into the national social protection policy process for March 2022. It recommends short-term actions to build Libya's targeting and national social registry system while ensuring closer alignment between humanitarian and national stakeholders.

In October 2021, WFP hosted a national school feeding workshop in Tripoli with the participation of the Minister of Education, the UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator, and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP, the Ministry and international donors discussed the long-term approaches for the Government-implemented national school feeding programmes for all schoolchildren, including national funding and technical support needed.

WFP initiated several Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) for collaborative partnerships with the Ministries of Agriculture, Labour, Social Affairs, and Youth. An MoU between WFP and the Ministry of Education was signed in August 2021 for the expansion of the school meals programme to reach 40,000 schoolgirls and boys and procure fresh meals from smallholder farmers.

An MoU was signed between WFP and the Ministry of Environment to provide a framework for building capacities of local experts to recognize climate change impact on the environment and to promote mitigation measures, such as reducing the use of plastic; promoting and reusing recyclable materials; and encouraging the use of renewable energy.

WFP positioned itself as a main partner for the UN to provide food assistance to migrants and refugees through partnerships with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In collaboration with IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF, WFP provided emergency assistance through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism as the lead agency in 2021. In coordination with UNHCR and IOM, WFP produced the migration pulse, an assessment to better understand the needs and food security situation of migrants in Libya. WFP took the lead in developing a project titled local engagement and empowerment through human security approach to help address the impact of the protracted conflict and COVID-19 in Libya, endorsed for funding by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security and will be implemented with UNDP and UNFPA.

WFP capitalized on its proven coordination skills by co-leading the Sub-Group for Social Protection and Basic Services for the COVID-19 response with UNICEF under UNDP's socio-economic framework and assisted the Resident Coordinator in designing and implementing inter-agency programmatic interventions. WFP continued to be an active member of the Interagency Gender Working Group, the Programme Management Team, the Operation Management Team, and the ad-hoc Monitoring & Evaluation Working Group.

WFP continued chairing the Nexus Working Group, bringing together partners from the UN, INGOs and donors to enhance joint conflict-sensitive programming in specific locations. The Group undertook a high-level mission to Sebha in May to meet local authorities and identified a list of priorities, including the establishment of agricultural markets which WFP will continue to support in 2022.

Partnerships with peacebuilding organizations included research and projects with the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), combining community dialogue and infrastructure rehabilitation, which culminated into the joint rehabilitation of the Ubari Market. Also, WFP established a formal partnership with the Peaceful Change Initiative to conduct a conflict sensitivity assessment and informal exchanges on context analysis for the Nexus Working Group.

In an effort to expand collaboration with the private sector, WFP participated in a virtual event hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce in Libya with PEPSICO to expand hydroponic projects across Libya. It also took part in the international Mediterranean conference on the role of the private sector in achieving the SDGs organised by the Libyan National Planning Council.

# CSP Financial Overview

By the end of 2021, WFP Libya covered 73 percent of the overall funding requirements of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021) costed at USD 106 million, since its inception. Following a budget revision, ICSP was extended to 2022 and its requirement increased to USD 156 million. Available resources secured in 2021 (including confirmed contributions and resources carried over from 2020) covered 89 percent of WFP Libya annual funding needs, costed at USD 41.6 million. These resources were 57 percent higher in 2021 than in 2020. Funding consisted mainly of direct contributions (77 percent) and allocations from other sources, such as resources carried forward from 2020 and internal funding mechanisms (18 percent), while flexible funding represented only 5 percent of the total resources.

WFP significantly enhanced direct 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 successfully initiated partnerships with the Czech Republic, the EU (DG-ECHO), France, Switzerland and the United States of America (USA).

Crisis response activities (Strategic Outcome (SO) 1), having the highest requirements (65 percent of the needs-based plan), attracted the largest part of the resources, funded at almost 79 percent. Responding to the impact of COVID-19, Japan increased its contribution to WFP ten-fold compared to 2020 to help re-prioritise assistance to the most vulnerable. WFP received financial contributions from the EU (DG-NEAR) through UNHCR and IOM to implement a joint programme providing food assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants in urban settings. WFP secured a contribution from the World Bank to assess Libya's social protection programmes and delivery to mitigate the impact of economic shocks. WFP was offered support from a standby partner funded by Switzerland to engage strategically in humanitarian-development-peace nexus programming.

Resilience activities, accounting for 13 percent of the annual funding needs, experienced a triple increase in funding, reflecting the improvement in Libya's security situation. Contributions from France and Germany allowed WFP to expand livelihoods projects in the South.

Common services (SO 3) attracted more funding than 2020 and were almost fully funded at 93 percent of its requirements. As access constraints continued to prevail in Libya, UNHAS operations continued without interruption, with the generous contributions from Canada, the EU (DG-NEAR and DG-ECHO), Germany, Italy, Switzerland and USA.

WFP received all contributions in cash, which provided flexibility to purchase the most appropriate food and reduce delivery times, while also stimulating local production by allowing the purchase of some rations from Libya and regional markets, such as Jordan, whenever possible.





WFP continued its extensive advocacy efforts with donors for sufficient, predictable and flexible funding to ensure a timely and effective response, including by acknowledging donor contributions through social media, sharing monthly reports, and offering in-person interactions.

Nevertheless, delays in contributions and low visibility of funding forecasts impacted WFP's ability to respond timely to the growing needs. In 2021, general food assistance (GFA) faced a critical funding shortfall twice. In February, WFP was obliged to distribute half-rations and in December, WFP was also forced to reduce the rations by 50 percent for some 90,000 beneficiaries. Subsequently, WFP obtained an advance financing through the Immediate Response Account to continue GFA distribution to the targeted beneficiaries without interruption in January 2022 onward. Due to uncertain funding forecast for 2022, WFP will maintain the current number of assisted beneficiaries with half rations during the first quarter of 2022 until new contributions materialize.

WFP will continue to advocate for timely, flexible and multi-year funding for both crisis and resilience activities to ensure quality implementation and programme continuity in Libya.

## 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	 26,544,233.0	 16,283,447.0	 21,050,480.0	 17,061,782.0
02: Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	 2,400,523.0	 1,776,442.0	 4,299,025.0	 2,093,855.0
03: The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	 7,575,266.0	 3,967,322.0	 7,052,460.0	 5,390,843.0
Non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 0.0	 0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 23,612.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 36,520,022.0	 22,027,211.0	 32,425,577.0	 24,546,480.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 2,713,200.0	 2,092,300.0	 3,079,215.0	 1,692,097.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 39,233,222.0	 24,119,511.0	 35,504,792.0	 26,238,577.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 2,443,459.0	 1,567,768.0	 1,643,418.0	 1,643,418.0

<b>Grand Total</b>	 41,676,681.0	 25,687,280.0	 37,148,210.0	 27,881,995.0
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# 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



**USD 3,987,378** of commodity voucher assistance, and **USD 198,975** of value voucher transfers.



Some **9,463 mt** of in-kind food assistance was distributed in 2021.



WFP provided **food assistance** to **220,697 beneficiaries** (48 percent of them women and girls) under Strategic Outcome 1.



WFP, with IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF, assisted **750** individuals affected by sudden-onset floods through the rapid response mechanism.

Under strategic outcome 1 (SO1), WFP provided life-saving food assistance to internally displaced women, men, girls and boys, returnees, non-displaced populations, asylum-seekers, migrants and refugees through unconditional resource transfers and school feeding to enable them to meet their growing food needs and enhance the food security and nutrition status of children.

In 2021, WFP provided unconditional resource transfers to around 220,000 beneficiaries, of which 49 percent were women and girls. Under Strategic Outcome 1, around 9,463 mt of food and close to USD 4.2 million worth of commodity and value vouchers were transferred. Overall, in-kind general food distribution constituted 87 percent of monthly transfers, while commodity and value vouchers stood at 11 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

WFP reached 16 percent of refugees and 12 percent internally displaced women, men, girls and boys in the country. WFP and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) distributed ready-to-eat rations to around 15,000 food insecure refugees and asylum-seekers in Azzawiya, Misrata, Zwara, Alkufra and Tripoli, including several urgent cases newly released from detention, in response to the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the effects of the ongoing conflict. WFP's food assistance also reached close to 21,500 vulnerable migrants in urban settings in Alqatroun, Benghazi, Ghat, Zwara, Sebha and Bani Walid through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s door-to-door Migrant Resources and Response Mechanism programme. In coordination with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR/LIBAID and the Rapid Response Mechanism (IOM, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP assisted in October around 160 households affected by the flash floods reported as requiring humanitarian assistance in the Eastern region.

Strategic Outcome 1, representing the bulk of WFP's programming, was funded at around 79 percent. Due to funding shortfalls, in-kind assistance was affected twice at the beginning and the end of year. In early 2021, the pandemic delayed several clearance processes for newly arrived food consignments. This coincided with an increase of 25 percent in food prices at local markets (compared to pre-COVID-19 prices) influenced by the global food prices increase since Q3-2020 and the dwindling food imports into Libya due to limited port access and road blockages. To minimize its impact, WFP distributed a one-month half-ration in February and expanded the use of e-voucher commodity transfers from March to cover all beneficiaries receiving food assistance in Tripoli and Azzawiya. Nevertheless, WFP managed to recover the ration for subsequent months until November.

In December 2021, funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce the rations by almost 50 percent for some 90,000 targeted beneficiaries. According to the beneficiaries' feedback, an estimated 68,000 persons were pushed to adopt further negative coping mechanisms to meet their day-to-day basic food needs including spending savings, borrowing money, or reducing spending on services, taking an additional job, or begging. Protection risks continued to grow because of

ration cuts as households who adopt negative coping strategies tend to be trapped with desperation and a feeling of no alternative. In such situations, there is a tendency for increased cases of domestic violence. On a similar note, lost education opportunities in childhood will restrict access to decent income-generating activities, create inability to lead community level dialogues, and further deteriorate the economic and social development of the communities.

Since March 2021, WFP expanded the rollout of commodity and value vouchers transfer in the West, tripling the number of beneficiaries in 2021 compared to the previous year. This shift was confirmed by a feasibility study and came in response to the beneficiaries' feedback preferring to increase the food basket diversity as well as the donors' expectations to move towards more cash-based transfers (CBT). Furthermore, WFP conducted a market assessment using the Market Functionality Index tool which gave an overview of the functionality of the market and informed the expansion of the voucher modality. Subsequently, beneficiaries had the option to choose their general food assistance rations from over 35 different food items within the monthly transfer value of USD 13 per beneficiary. They expressed their satisfaction with this shift as it increased the efficiency of WFP assistance and reduced the time they spend at food distribution points, minimizing protection risks. WFP plans to fully transition from commodity vouchers to value vouchers and eventually to CBT by the end of 2022.

Due to the Government-imposed COVID-19 restrictions and school closures, the school feeding programme assisted around 8 percent only of its targeted beneficiaries. Around 3,000 children migrants at four migrant schools in the South of Libya received 16 mt of fortified date bars in collaboration with UNICEF under the Education Cannot Wait initiative. To pave the way for broader nutrition- and child-sensitive social protection systems, WFP and the Ministry of Education renewed their MoU to scale-up the SF programme in 2022 through capacity strengthening. WFP will support the Ministry to initiate the national SF programme for over 2 million school children across the country.

As per the post-distribution monitoring (PDM), WFP assistance covers the family's basic food needs and helps with reducing household's expenditure on food. Hence, the assistance should continue [1]. The proportion of people with acceptable food consumption (FCS) among WFP-assisted households have increased in 2021 by 20 percent compared to 2020. Beneficiaries living in the southern and western areas had lower food consumption than those living in the East [1].

Due to lack of food or money to buy food, 90 percent of the households adopted at least one consumption-based coping strategy in the last seven days. Hence, the overall consumption-based coping strategy index showed a significant increase of around 5 percent from 15 percent in 2020 to 20 percent in 2021 [1]. The highest proportion of households adopting crisis and emergency coping strategies was in the East. However, the adoption of emergency-based coping strategies has decreased in almost all the regions of Libya. Displaced households, refugees and migrant communities recorded the highest proportions in adopting emergency coping strategies, while all categories recorded relatively high stress and crisis coping strategies.

Taking into consideration the persistent fluctuation in food prices, this suggests that families continued to have limited access to cash and markets to purchase fresh food and more reliance on WFP assistance. The increased use of coping strategies could be due to the decrease of incomes and employment and limited access to cash resulting from the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increased prices reducing the ability of households to cater for their essential needs and access food.

Despite showing a decrease compared to 2020, gender-disaggregated data analysis continued to indicate a clear difference between households headed by women and men, with women being more likely to have less acceptable food consumption and adopting crisis or emergency coping strategies.

Inter-agency partnerships remained an important factor in maintaining assistance flexibility and timeliness while operating effectively in the Libyan context. WFP implemented activities under Strategic Outcome 1 in collaboration with critical stakeholders, including IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNFPA, in addition to seven local cooperating partners. WFP also worked with the Peaceful Change Institute to mainstream conflict sensitivity into its humanitarian portfolio.

This activity was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated. WFP supported gender equality, particularly in school feeding which contributed to national priorities for girls' education and women economic empowerment.

Going forward, WFP will conduct a household-level targeting for URT in 2022 based on household vulnerability scores by applying different thresholds linked with the municipality-level food insecurity data. The beneficiary targeting will be conducted through sensitization process for affected populations, local authorities and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

## **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



**Ubari Market** rehabilitation was completed and handed over to Ubari municipality.



**11,700** individuals benefitted from **WFP food assistance** for training through vocational trainings



More than **700 local farmers** were provided with critical agriculture information through the WhatsApp-based Agriculture Information Network



**200 women** benefitted from livelihoods skills development in Ajdabiya, through a partnership with UN Women

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to focus on building the resilience of vulnerable communities across Libya. Livelihood activities consisted of food assistance for training (FFT) supporting smallholder farmers with market linkages, hydroponic projects [1] and agriculture information networking support through digital platforms. WFP aimed to strengthen livelihoods, support self-reliance, enhance food systems and revitalize local economies.

Over 100 percent of the activities captured under Strategic Outcome 2 were funded in 2021, a triple-digit rise compared to 2020. Nevertheless, the COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 and reduced labour market capacities resulted in low implementation levels. Despite these challenges, WFP succeeded to assist close to a third of its planned 39,000 beneficiaries, including 49 percent of women, representing a three-fold increase compared to 2020.

FFT activities aimed to build the skills of food insecure beneficiaries to match them with available employment. In 2021, activities expanded to the East, South and West of the country after a six-month-long COVID-19-related suspension since September 2020. The FFT activities included different vocational and soft skills trainings, such as solar plants implementation, phone repairing, coffee making, car fixing, photography, water pumps/generators fixing, painting, plumbing, etc. WFP graduates initiated at least 30 small businesses, such as catering enterprises and mechanical jobs to support their families. Few graduates were connected to a micro-financing programme which provided them with business grants through the International Committee of the Red Cross in Benghazi.

Smallholder farmers and livestock owners received training on marketing skills and the promotion of sustainable agriculture and strengthening food systems in Libya through innovative solutions such as hydroponics to boost agricultural production. Following a feasibility assessment in the South of Libya, WFP trained around 150 participants (10 participants for hydroponic vegetable and 140 participants for hydroponic fodder divided between three different cities Ghat, Ubari and Wadi Attab) on the use of hydroponics to grow fodder for their animals. After the trainings, participants were granted with well-equipped greenhouses to start planting their own vegetables and fruits independently. As a result, the participants sold their own fresh fruits and vegetables which allowed them to have an income. The hydroponic farming established stronger market linkages and enhanced agricultural value chains.

In Sirte, WFP implemented a project with a local partner and in coordination with Sirte Municipality, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF under the UN Peacebuilding Fund to build livelihood skills for 500 young people and connect them to income-generating opportunities. Courses varied widely, including training heavy machine operators, electricians, plasterers, caterers and mobile phone repair technicians.

In October, with the support of a local partner, Atta Al-Khayer, WFP purchased a modern bakery as the first one in Traghen and surrounding areas. As a result, 60 young vulnerable men and women were trained on food processing and packaging and managed to lead the bakery.

In partnership with the United States Institute of Peace and the NGO Fezzan Libya, a local cooperating partner, WFP rehabilitated a local market in Ubari, strengthening the skills of farmers community and their production [2]. This market was the outcome of a dialogue for reconciliation initiated by USIP which highlighted the need for a public market space where members of the different communities could come together with the aim of enhancing social



cohesion [2]. The Ubari market served as an agricultural hub for three major cities and is home to the people of the Arab Awlad Suliman tribe, and the Tebu and Tuareg tribes. In November 2021, the market was officially handed over to Ubari municipality. It currently hosts 60 stalls at which farmers from across Ubari sell fresh and nutritious produce to almost 35,000 people every month. Owing to the successes of the rehabilitation of the Ubari market project, WFP, USIP, Fezzan Libya and Sebha municipality agreed to construct a similar market in Sebha to strengthen the food systems of the local community in 2022.

In line with the food systems approach, an initiative called Made in Libya was established to promote productivity, improve marketing, increase income, reduce food waste and build resilience of beneficiaries against climatic shocks. WFP supported the engagement of more than 700 local farmers via the WhatsApp-based Agriculture Information Network in the Fezzan region. Topics discussed include the impact of climate change on the weather, such as dry cold winters and the lack of rain pushing more farmers to use greenhouses or other covers.

Contributing to further social cohesion among different tribes as well as between displaced people and host communities, WFP used various approaches to ensure that training venues and market sites were accessible by different groups. Project facilitators were assigned among those who resided in the targeted areas and local populations were sensitized on the criteria and processes for selecting participants.

WFP, together with USIP and UN Women, commissioned an assessment of Libya's current contraband system in its western and southern borders, its impact on livelihoods and its influence on stability. The assessment was carried out by the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. A Climate Change and Livelihoods assessment was launched by WFP for 2021 throughout 2022 to measure the resilience of households to climate shocks and to scale livelihood projects in consideration of climate and seasonal variability across different livelihood zones.

WFP's outcome monitoring showcased an improvement in the percentage of households with acceptable levels of food consumption in the West reaching 97 percent, with a 14.5 percent increase compared to the previous year. Although there were modest improvements in the reliance on coping strategies (households not using any livelihood coping strategies doubled compared to the previous year), the percentage of households resorting to crisis coping strategies doubled for the same period in the West. All women reported acceptable level of food consumption but half of them relied on crisis coping strategies and one third resorted to stress coping strategies. The East showed a similar trend of adequate food consumption and heavy reliance on crisis strategies. Women in the East showed less adequate food consumption compared to men and more reliance on negative coping strategies, suggesting the greater need to engage women in the East in inclusive livelihood opportunities.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP implemented activities with eight local NGO cooperating partners and three international organisations. WFP maintained coordination with local authorities, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, the Ministry of Youth, Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Fund for Agriculture Development, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, UN Women to expedite the implementation of activities in a coordinated, effective and sustainable manner.

WFP worked very closely with local partnerships, both formal and informal, to better understand the local needs. Through focus groups with consumers and jobseekers, meetings with local authorities and interviews with businesses, WFP ensured trainings were demand-oriented, fitting with labour gaps and interests, and considering the availability of trainers and training infrastructure.

Additionally, WFP engaged with peace research institutes such as USIP and the Peaceful Change Initiative to ensure programmes were conflict sensitive. WFP established an internal conflict sensitivity forum and participated in inter-agency analyses to assess how the provision of alternate livelihoods opportunities could address some of the economic drivers of conflict. WFP layered interventions with existing youth and women centres taking into consideration the main migration routes to effectively synergize livelihood projects with assistance from other agencies targeted at youth, women, and migrants.

FFT activities were assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated. In 2022, WFP will continue to implement 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



UNHAS operated **168** flights, transporting around **3,000** humanitarian, donor, and development actors between Tunis, Misrata, Tripoli, and Benghazi.



**24,000** cases were processed through the Community Feedback Mechanism throughout the year



The **UN Hub** hosted **141** humanitarians from ten different UN agencies.



**Mila**, a new **chatbot**, was launched as an additional communication channel to complement the Community Feedback Mechanism hotline.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to cement its role as partner of choice to deliver critical logistics, telecommunications, air and technical services for the humanitarian community. Overall, Strategic Outcome 3 secured 94 percent of its needs-based requirements in 2021. However, several contextual factors resulted in spending 75 percent of available resources.

### Logistics Sector

The WFP-led Logistics Sector in Libya focuses on compiling and analysing the major logistics needs and operational challenges for humanitarian actors, including enhancing coordination, assessing services required from partners and ensuring effective information management. In 2021, the demand for support from the Logistics Sector was very low since the logistics capacities of humanitarian responders were sufficiently established and equipped to meet needs. With the lack of demand by agencies and subsequent lack of funding, there were no activities and thus no survey was conducted.

### United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Due to the strict COVID-19 measures and the closure of air and land borders in Libya and Tunisia (July until September 2021), UNHAS Libya remained the sole mean of transportation for all NGO workers, international UN staff and diplomatic missions to access Libya.

As the main humanitarian aid enabler, UNHAS aligned its services to meet the needs of user organizations and support with implementing their respective mandates through the operation of regular and ad-hoc flights whenever requested. Assessments and access surveys conducted in July 2021 showed that 91 percent of organizations operating in Libya depend on UNHAS for their programme delivery. The current political momentum and positive security developments could enable UNHAS to expand services across Libya in 2022 to continue to facilitate the humanitarian presence across the country.

From January until December 2021, UNHAS operated 168 flights, transporting over 2,993 humanitarian, donors and development actors between Benghazi, Tunis, Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi. Of the 5.3 mt of the cargo UNHAS carried in 2021, one-sixth was medical supplies, including urgent COVID-19 vaccines flown from Tripoli to Sebha and Benghazi on behalf of the UN medical section.

UNHAS enabled access to the south (Sebha), implementing bi-monthly flights. A test flight was conducted to Al Kufrah on 3 December. By the end of 2021, UNHAS operated one to two rotations per week to Benghazi, a bi-monthly flight to Sebha, one rotation per month to Misrata, and two monthly rotations to Tripoli. A user satisfaction survey indicated that most users (96 percent) were satisfied with UNHAS services.

### Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) continued its work in 2021 as a key enabler of the humanitarian response supporting humanitarian organizations with shared security communications, internet connectivity and customer support services. The ETS provisioned the vital Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) service to enable two-way communication between affected communities and humanitarian providers.

In 2021, the ETS worked to strengthen the ways that communities can access information and provide feedback through the CFM. Trained operators at the gender-balanced call centre was hired by the ETS-managed Tawasul call centre, allowing affected populations to communicate their concerns to the relevant humanitarian actors in six languages. In August 2021, a chatbot known as Mila was launched as an additional channel of communication to complement the CFM phone line. Mila can provide instant automated answers to frequently asked questions regarding humanitarian assistance and COVID-19. In future phases, the chatbot will integrate Artificial Intelligence to provide more tailored responses to a wider range of queries.

From January to December 2021, 24,289 cases were processed through the CFM, of which 98 percent related to humanitarian services while only 2 percent was related to COVID-19 guidance. Protection accounted for over a third of the requests and one in four was related to food security. This represents a marked shift from 2020, when most cases were requests related to COVID-19. Data from the mechanism shows that there has been a significant and continuous increase in demand for food assistance, including in-kind, vouchers and cash.

The ETS also supported affected communities to access information through the provision of internet connectivity at the Community Day Centre in Tripoli, jointly managed by UNCHR and CESVI, an Italian NGO. The ETS ensured that the service continued even after the centre was relocated in June. Following the relocation, the registration and log-in process was simplified and translated into additional languages to make the service more accessible.

In addition to the services for affected populations, the ETS provided common services to the humanitarian actors in the operational areas of Tripoli and Benghazi and customer support for internet service at the UN Hub in Benghazi. The project supported the safety and security of humanitarian staff by significantly upgrading the capacity and capabilities of humanitarian telecommunications equipment.

The ETS continued to work with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) to overcome security communications challenges in Libya. In a Telecommunications Security Standards Mission in November, the infrastructure for secured communications in Tripoli and Benghazi was assessed to identify opportunities for improvement. As an immediate outcome of the mission, improvements were made to the VHF radio network in Benghazi. The ETS will continue to build on the recommendations of this mission in cooperation with UNDSS to enhance the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and assets.

Surveys conducted in 2021 confirmed that 83 percent of users were satisfied with the services provided by the ETS.

### **United Nations (UN) Benghazi Hub**

In 2021, the Hub hosted 141 people from ten United Nations agencies who spent a total of 3,898 nights there, close to double the number of overnight stays in 2020, functioning as a base from where humanitarian actors could engage with local communities and strengthen relationships with government authorities and expand to the East.

WFP managed the UN Hub in Benghazi by providing accommodation, office facilities, a wellness centre and vital amenities, including internet access, backup generators, dining and kitchen services, and water reserves for facilities. WFP also continued to lead the provision and management of IT services at the Hub. 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.

WFP's effective management of the Hub on a cost recovery basis also enhanced staff security and humanitarian coordination: the ETS enabled 19,889 radio checks, while the HUB pre-positioned emergency food supplies in safe rooms and supported 38 video teleconferences.

WFP in the Benghazi hub is making strides to protect the environment and minimize operational costs by installing solar panels to reduce its fuel and electricity consumption derived from fuel and gas. The 75 m<sup>2</sup> solar power panels are divided into two inverters, 5KW each, which can be used as a third emergency option in case of a power outage and if the emergency diesel generators are down. The solar panels can power the electric needs of the security guard's container, scanning machines/radio room/CCTV and internet switches. WFP has also placed the solar panels at the employee/visitor parking lot to function as a sunshade.

### **Supply chain:**

Under Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP provides logistics and supply chain services, facilitating customs clearance, storage and transportation of a range of non-food items. For example, in 2021, WFP provided UNICEF and UNFPA with 700 m<sup>2</sup> of storage facility with warehouse management services to store dignity kits, medical and office supplies. WFP cleared four 40ft containers of COVID-19 lab equipment and consumables and dispatched the contents

to hospitals in Nalut, Tripoli, Garbouilly and Tarhuna. WFP provided customs and logistics services on a full cost recovery basis to UNFPA, UNICEF and GIZ. Surveys conducted in 2021 confirmed that 85 percent of users were satisfied with the technical assistance and support services provided by the hub.

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

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	<b>4</b>

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In 2021, WFP conducted the Gender Context Analysis to contribute towards the existing knowledge gaps on the gender situation in Libya and support the systematic integration of gender analysis into the strategic planning, development of the upcoming Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) and ensure more broadly evidence-based decision-making processes [1].

Key findings demonstrated that Libyan women undertook additional responsibilities in the aftermath of the recent conflict as they began to engage in home-based small businesses. Women retained control over the resources, such as income they earned. However, they were more exposed to safety and criminality risks threatening their ownership or control of resources. Women in Libya have become food providers due to the worsening economic situation and need for additional income sources. Among WFP beneficiaries, both men and women expressed facing barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance; insufficient information on registration process and selection criteria; limited information on how to contact WFP. Women more than men reported to be negatively affected by the pandemic.

Following the successful graduation from the Gender Transformative Programming in 2020, WFP continued to use a gender-transformative approach across its programmes targeting Libyan communities, refugees and migrants. The agency focused on enhancing the resilience of women and girls, and interventions sought to adapt food assistance to the needs of extremely vulnerable individuals' families with children under 5, households headed by women and persons with disabilities.

While the food security situation in Libya deteriorated among IDPs and refugee groups, households headed by women were disproportionately affected. Results concluded households headed by women continued to be more food insecure compared to the households headed by men [2].

WFP continued to promote the role of women and girls in the implementation and management of its activities. The positive outcome of this work is illustrated by 2021 monitoring data showing that, in 91 percent of beneficiary households receiving unconditional resource transfers (general food assistance), decisions on the use of the assistance received were made jointly or by women, slightly growing from 89 percent in 2020. This could be the result of the distribution of household decision-making dynamics comic leaflets to the beneficiaries. The leaflets were developed with the aim of increasing male and female household members' joint decision-making over food assistance.

At the community level, women actively managed their role as food committee leaders, with responsibilities including coordinating the distribution of rations and managing the dispatch and delivery of food at final distribution points. Nevertheless, as women's responsibilities are growing, only 28 percent of members of food committees were women or holding a leadership/decision-making position, suggesting the need for further efforts to ensure gender parity in decision-making.

WFP supported the campaign on 16 days of Activism against gender-based violence by distributing themed merchandise to all the staff and six local partners for the food distributions across Libya. WFP aimed to raise awareness amongst the local Libyan community on the importance of prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls.

# 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**

In the third year of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP Libya continued to mainstream 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 all beneficiaries.

In 2021, the Protection Risk Assessment of 2019 remained the foundation driving how WFP mainstreams protection in all programmatic activities and operations in Libya. It informed how WFP designs and carries out its food assistance in a manner that does not increase protection risks for those it serves in Libya, but rather, contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity.

## **Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) highlights:**

In 2021, WFP's hotline successfully merged with the inter-agency common feedback mechanism (CFM), led by WFP, which safely enabled a two-way communication between its departments and affected populations in Libya. Since January, it registered close to 24,300 calls out of which 18 percent were inquiries related to food and security. The CFM represented a successful coordination and response mechanism to the affected population within different sectors such as Protection, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence.

To strengthen the inter-agency CFM, a call management system was introduced and successfully launched that assigned a unique code for each case, which helped to identify individual cases in a situation where the same phone number was used by multiple users. Progress was made in increasing the affected populations access to the CFM by hiring operators who were able to communicate in the migrant languages from English, Arabic and French to cover Amharic, Tigrinya and Hausa with the support of International Migration Organization (IOM). In total, ten CFM operators worked day and night shifts. Over 50 percent of the staff were female to accommodate women callers who represent usually not less than a quarter of all callers.

The CFM's capacity continued to be strengthened by the Sector leads and partner agencies, including but not limited to gender-based violence concepts, Sexual Reproductive Health and Referral pathways so that they communicate with callers in a dignified and respectful manner. In 2021, an in-take form and Question and Answers (Q&A) for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was developed and integrated into the SugarCRM system with the support of the network coordinators. In November 2021, a satisfaction survey carried out on the roll-out of the CFM indicated that nearly 90 percent of the respondents expressed their overall satisfaction with the service provided [1].

The CFM contributed to enhancing accessibility and inclusion of persons with disabilities into the humanitarian space (UN and INGO) by enabling a two-way communication channel between persons with disabilities and the humanitarian agencies through the Tawasul hotline. In December, on the International Day for Persons with Disabilities, WFP organised a CFM awareness-raising event at the Tawasul Centre which hosted important Libyan public figures, such as Bassem Al Garradhy and Zahra Al Bebas. The event focused on identifying the effective ways of increasing awareness on how to use and access the CFM Tawasul Hotline amongst persons with disabilities. More importantly, it highlighted the safety, respect, dignity and confidentiality guarantees in seeking information on humanitarian services and providing feedback and complaints. The CFM created linkages between humanitarian agencies and persons with disabilities, contributing and promoting the well-being and rights of the affected populations, including persons with disabilities, across Libya. Through the increased demand, the CFM developed dedicated awareness materials to advocate disability inclusion, such as Braille material. For 2022, CFM will continue to encourage the persons with disabilities to access and seek support through the Tawasul hotline.

## **Lessons learned:**

WFP Libya completed a decentralized evaluation (DE) of the GFA and school feeding programmes, which was finalised in March 2021. The DE captured the experience and opinions of the affected communities to assess the level of accountability of the GFA and school feeding programme to the affected communities and generate lessons on how to enhance their design and implementation. The key findings related to protection and accountabilities demonstrated that WFP integrated conflict sensitivity in its security arrangements, humanitarian principles and targeting practices.

WFP used flexible accountability mechanisms to ensure that the GFA was culturally, conflict, and gender sensitive by including a complaint box, a hotline and inter-agency common feedback mechanism. However, more efforts are needed to improve these mechanisms' accessibility, as evidence demonstrated a lack of awareness of feedback mechanisms and language barriers. For 2022, WFP will put in place an AAP mainstreamed communication strategy to increase the awareness of the feedback mechanism among affected populations.

In June 2021, WFP conducted a Privacy Impact Assessment which aimed to address the protection of beneficiaries by identifying third-party capacities, security standards, data sharing agreements, data protection, trainings, partners' access rights and systemization. Findings suggested that the lack of regular update and incompleteness of the beneficiaries information in the system hinder their access to WFP assistance. To further protect the data of beneficiaries, WFP prioritized interactions with affected populations by identifying a list of actionable recommendations as part of the mitigation plan to address personal data protection risks. Some of the key findings suggested to strengthen the use of corporate tools for information sharing, regularly update the Field-Level Agreements and Standard of Procedures and provide trainings and awareness sessions on data protection.

WFP continued to interact with affected populations by providing timely information on the food distribution points, locations, receiving queries and feedback, especially on the quantity and quality of the food. The PDM findings [1] concluded that over 88 percent of those surveyed felt that WFP food distributions were managed in a dignified manner and 97 percent reported to have felt safe when travelling to/from the food distribution point. In addition, 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.



# Environment

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

Libya faces several environmental challenges, such as water scarcity, rapid environmental degradation, natural hazards (mainly recurring floods) and climate change (including rainfall variability and seasonality). Recent environment studies suggest that Libya's agriculture sector is threatened by desertification, drought and unsustainable water usage in agriculture in the South and coastal areas of the East and West. Over the years, pollution had devastating effects on the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable and affected the country's ecosystem in the long-term.

Last year, a hydroponics pilot was launched in Sebha targeting around 40 participants. Around 40 percent of the participants concluded that they benefited from the project by producing good quality fodder to be able to feed their animals. Based on this success, WFP continued in 2021 to strengthen its innovation project, bringing locally adaptable and affordable hydroponic solutions to the communities. In August 2021, the same pilot was launched in the South (Ghat, Ubari and Wadi Attaba) where 150 participants were trained on hydroponic vegetables and fodder. The trainings concluded that nine participants were granted well-equipped greenhouses to start planting their own vegetables and fruits. The trainings enabled the participants to expand their skill set and improved their income and livelihoods while reducing poverty levels among them. Nevertheless, the COVID-19 restrictions caused poor performance of the local partners. However, based on the positive outcome from the launch of the pilot, WFP plans to expand and target different parts of West, East and South of Libya in 2022.

Through its food assistance-for-assets programme, WFP seeks to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities to climate change and environmental degradation in alignment with national frameworks. In Ubari, WFP worked closely with the local government to create a green space next to the market site to support efforts to increase green coverage in the municipality. In Al Kufra, WFP worked with a local partner to install solar-powered water pumps to support sustainable agriculture projects.

In October, WFP signed an MoU with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to partner in implementing the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) method to WFP's livelihood programme in Libya. In collaboration with REACH, a research organization, the three entities are conducting a climate change and livelihood assessment to investigate livelihood zones' climate resilience across Libya by addressing communities' perception of climate change and its impact on their livelihoods, which is a pre-condition for understanding their strategies to absorb, adapt and transform in the face of stresses and shocks. The aim is eventually to better understand how climate change and climate risks affect livelihoods and food security in each livelihood zone in order to inform strategic decision-making and programming. Findings should be ready in early 2022 and will be discussed in validation workshops in Benghazi, Sebha, and Tripoli.

# Empowering vouchers

## Vouchers Empower Displaced People to Redeem Their Food Needs

"The conflict compelled us to leave our beloved hometown in Murzuq, says Um Abdul Raheem, one of the 230,000 food insecure people in Libya supported by WFP in 2021.

She and her family of seven were among 3,300 Murzuq residents forced to flee their beloved hometown to escape from violence. They relocated to Sabratha, 900 km away.

"That was in 2017. The whole area was deserted, everyone left for different cities and different places, says Um Abdul Raheem.

After the war ended, I went with my children to see if we could go back home, says Um Abdul Raheem. Everything was burnt to the ground, and everything we owned is now rubble.

She now has no means to return as she would have to rebuild her house from scratch and lacks the resources to do so. She has been the family's sole breadwinner.

When one is displaced, it is a struggle. Funding is a problem. If you're going to pay for rent, clothing, food, you'll find yourself with nothing, says Um Abdul Raheem.

Each month, Um waits in line at the outlet in Azzawiya where she came to redeem her vouchers through her mobile phone and chooses her preferred food items from more than 30 different products.

In countries where the local economy was hit by multiple crises, WFP worked towards revitalizing local markets. In Libya, WFP sources food for its e-voucher programme from local wholesalers.

From January to October 2021, a total transfer value of USD 3.4 million has been injected into the local market through WFP-contracted wholesalers in the country.

At the outlet, Um Abdul Raheem takes a look at her grocery list and skims through the racks of eggs, chickpeas, milk, cooking oil, tuna and other items, choosing what her family would need the most.

Meals from WFP give Um's family the right nourishment for a healthy life. They have prevented several families like hers from resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as selling assets or borrowing money, skipping meals, or consuming less nutritious food to deal with food shortage.

After collecting food from the shop, Um Abdul Raheem makes a stop at the local pharmacy to buy medication for one of her children.

We receive different varieties of food items and groceries, which has helped us save money for other daily requirements, says Um Abdul Raheem.

While some of her children were at school, Um Abdul Raheem arrived home where her eldest patiently waits for her. Together, they look at all the food items that Um Abdul Raheem has brought and decide what they will eat as a family for dinner. Mealtime is important to the family as it brings them closer together and gives them an opportunity to speak about their lives.

This food means everything to my family, it gives us hope and it has created peace at home, where we sit together and enjoy a meal together, says Um Abdul Raheem.

# Data Notes

## Overview

- [1] Humanitarian Needs Overview of 2022 - libya\_hno\_2022\_6dec21.pdf (humanitarianresponse.info) libya\_hno\_2022\_6dec21.pdf (humanitarianresponse.info).
- [2] Direct contribution to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and indirect contribution to SDG 1 (No Poverty), 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 7 (Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 13 (Protect the Planet).
- [3] Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (Nov 2021) <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135056/download/>
- [4] Decentralised Evaluation March 2021 <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135111/download/>

## Context and Operations

- [1] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) Dec 2021 libya\_hno\_2022\_6dec21.pdf (humanitarianresponse.info)
- [2] Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) survey of November 2021, <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libyan-population-2021-msna-bulletin-key-findings-november-2021>
- [3] Food Security and Nutrition Assessment 5th round - <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135056/download/>
- [4] Government bodies such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons and Human Rights, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education, and Training, and the Ministry of Youth.

## Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Post Distribution Monitoring findings November 2021.
- [2] School Feeding Outcome monitoring did not happen over 2021 because of the delay in signature of MOU with the Libyan Ministry of Education.

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Hydroponics is a soilless cultivation technique, requiring up to 25 percent less space and 90 percent less water than traditional agriculture, and can help grow crops in challenging locations such as arid environments and urban contexts with limited space.
- [2] <https://www.usip.org/blog/2021/11/libya-tries-peace-saharan-city-builds-it>
- [3] 2019 & 2021 follow up values for Activity 2 are not reported because the program was expanded to the East on November 2020. Therefore, the baseline collection was conducted in late 2020, and no follow-up data was collected for 2020.

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] WFP Libya Gender Analysis - June 2021.
- [2] Post-distribution monitoring findings November 2021.
- [3] WFP supported the yearly event of WFP's partner, Atta Al-Khair Foundation, by organising a workshop which highlighted violence in all its forms and how to reduce it, with important participation from the doctors who provided a session on the importance of the COVID-19 preventive measures and vaccination.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] Libya Inter Agency CFM end of year Satisfaction Survey November 2021.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.


For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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) to improve their food security	Number	110,973	119,930	230,903	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	104,843	114,355	219,198	

 <b>SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>											
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	1,437	1,450	2,887	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>											
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	15	
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	116,194	117,006	101%
	female	112,946	113,897	101%
	total	229,140	230,903	101%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	6,456	7,502	116%
	female	6,142	7,137	116%
	total	12,598	14,639	116%
24-59 months	male	6,456	7,502	116%
	female	6,142	7,137	116%
	total	12,598	14,639	116%
5-11 years	male	20,704	15,055	73%
	female	19,943	14,503	73%
	total	40,647	29,558	73%
12-17 years	male	20,704	15,055	73%
	female	19,943	14,503	73%
	total	40,647	29,558	73%
18-59 years	male	56,497	65,644	116%
	female	56,027	65,099	116%
	total	112,524	130,743	116%
60+ years	male	5,377	6,248	116%
	female	4,749	5,518	116%
	total	10,126	11,766	116%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	87,729	167,230	191%
Refugee	44,625	37,622	84%
IDP	96,786	26,051	27%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	39,000	11,705	30%
School-Based Programmes	42,900	2,887	6%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	196,240	217,091	110%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	813	150	18%
Pasta	0	1	-
Rations	10,387	8,629	83%
Rice	0	1	-
Vegetable Oil	667	681	102%
Wheat Flour	0	1	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Pasta	0	0	0%
Rations	883	185	21%
Vegetable Oil	79	17	21%
Wheat Flour	0	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	6,691,200	3,987,378	60%
Value Voucher	0	198,975	-
Commodity Voucher	116,850	84,488	72%

## 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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	1,125
			Male	0	3,819
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,944</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	12,036	11,672
			Male	12,364	11,988
			<b>Total</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>23,660</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	84,769	92,980
			Male	87,071	95,507
			<b>Total</b>	<b>171,840</b>	<b>188,487</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	1,416
			Male	0	1,471
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,887</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	21,046	0
			Male	21,854	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>42,900</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,867	9,463
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	198,975
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	6,691,200	3,987,378

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
B: Children attending school in targeted areas receive nutritious food that meet their food requirements					
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)					
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	604.8	16	
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					
General Distribution					
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	5,970	2,693	
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100	
N*: Children attending school in targeted areas receive nutritious food that meet their food requirements					
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)					
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	100	
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	21	21	

### 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**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	25.03	<15	<22	23.82	11.53	16.02	WFP
	Male	15.29	<12	<13.5	21.73	10.47	14.36	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.14	<14	<16	22.24	10.99	15.19	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75	≥91	≥80	92.9	74.9	88	WFP
	Male	92.7	≥95.5	≥95	92.8	93.7	93	programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	≥93.5	≥90	92.9	84.3	90.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16.2	<6.5	<9	4.7	12.9	8	WFP
	Male	4.3	<2	<4	5.7	5.2	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.8	<4	<7	5.4	9	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.8	<2.5	<11	2.4	12.3	4	WFP
	Male	3	<2.5	<1	1.5	1.1	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<2.5	<3	1.7	6.7	4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.4	≥57.5	>10	10.6	11.7	9	WFP
	Male	6.7	≥39	>13.5	9.8	11.5	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥46.5	>11.5	10	11.6	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.4	<6	≤6.5	35.3	25.1	38	WFP
	Male	17.7	<15	≤15.5	25.3	21.8	26	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	<12.5	≤12.5	34.3	23.5	32	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	77.9	<28	≤75	8.2	15.2	31	WFP
	Male	67.1	<39	≤64	9.4	14.4	44	programme monitoring
	Overall	70.3	<33.5	≤68	9.1	14.8	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10.3	<8.5	≤8.5	45.9	48	22	WFP
	Male	8.5	<7	≤7	46.8	52.3	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	<7.5	≤8	46.6	50.1	20	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	27.46	<20	<23	19.7	13.5	16.11	WFP
	Male	21.67	<18	<19	20.6	17.3	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.17	<17.5	<21	20.35	15.4	15.56	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.7	≥91	≥86	86.5	67.7	85	WFP
	Male	87.8	≥91.5	≥88	90.3	70.4	88.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	87.6	≥91	≥89	89.2	69	86.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.7	<8	<12.5	9.4	18.2	12.7	WFP
	Male	8.6	<6.5	<9	6.3	18.5	8.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.9	<7	<8	7.1	18.3	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.6	≤1	<1.5	4.2	14.1	2.3	WFP
	Male	3.6	≤2	<3	3.4	11.1	2.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.4	≤2	<3	3.6	12.6	2.6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.8	≥17.5	>10.5	13.9	14.9	9	WFP
	Male	6.4	≥17	>12	14.3	12.6	9.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≥18.5	>12.5	14.2	13.8	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	43.5	≤38.5	≤40.5	33	31.2	41.7	WFP
	Male	34.7	≤30.5	≤32.5	31.8	26.8	27.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.5	≤31.5	≤33.5	32.1	29	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43.5	≤38	≤41.5	10.4	19.1	31.7	WFP
	Male	40.7	≤36.5	≤39	9.1	22.6	43	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.9	≤37	≤38.5	9.4	20.9	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8.1	≤6	≤7.5	42.7	34.8	17.7	WFP
	Male	18.2	≤16	≤16.5	44.9	37.9	19.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	≤13	≤15.5	44.3	36.4	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	22.04	<12.5	<17	17.2	12.82	13.46	WFP
	Male	23.04	<14.5	<18	19.64	20.6	15.85	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.9	<13	<18	18.77	16.71	14.68	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.7	≥89	≥87.5	80.8	64	84.8	WFP
	Male	74.6	≥94	≥77.5	89.8	47.4	92.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	76.1	≥92	≥80.5	86.6	55.7	88.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.7	<10	<9.5	12.8	22.9	13.1	WFP
	Male	17.7	<4	<16.5	6.7	34.3	5.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	<7	<14.5	8.9	28.6	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤1	<3	6.4	13.1	2	WFP
	Male	7.7	≤1	<6	3.6	18.3	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.2	≤1	<5	4.6	15.7	2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.7	≥27	>18	13.6	21.7	13.1	WFP
	Male	4.4	≥23.5	>10.5	14.7	17.1	6.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	≥23	>10	14.3	19.4	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	35.7	<33	≤33.5	32.8	34.3	42.4	WFP
	Male	37.6	<28	≤35.5	29.3	30.9	29.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.3	<34	≤35.5	30.6	32.6	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	35.7	<25	≤33	8	15.4	27.3	WFP
	Male	43.1	<37	≤41.5	7.1	21.1	39.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.1	<30.5	≤41	7.4	18.3	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.9	<15	≤15.5	45.6	28.6	17.2	WFP
	Male	14.9	<11.5	≤12.5	48.9	30.9	24.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	<12.5	≤13.5	47.7	29.7	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	31.93	<17	<25	17.2	16.08	18.83	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.15	<13	<17	19.64	20.67	14.78	
	Overall	21.87	<15	<18	20.06	18.4	16.81	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.7	≥89	≥87.5	88.5	64.4	83	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.9	≥95.5	≥94	88.2	70.2	86	
	Overall	92.4	≥95	≥94.3	88.3	67.3	84.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.3	<11	<12.5	9	18.6	16	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	<3.5	<4.5	6.6	16	11	
	Overall	5.7	<4	<4.7	7.1	17.3	13.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	<0	2.6	16.9	1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤1	<1.5	5.1	13.8	3	
	Overall	1.9	≤1	<1	4.6	15.4	2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥14	>0	17.9	11.3	4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.1	≥20.5	>13.5	18.4	9.4	6	
	Overall	6.7	≥17.5	>12.5	18.3	10.3	5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	<40	≤50	30.8	33.9	45	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.7	<27	≤31.5	31.6	27.6	29	
	Overall	34.8	<32	≤32.5	31.4	30.7	37	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	50	<35	≤50	16.7	26.6	37	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.8	<36.5	≤37.5	10.3	32	48	
	Overall	40.5	<37.5	≤38.5	11.7	29.3	42.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<11	≤0	34.6	28.2	14	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.4	<16	≤17.5	39.7	30.9	17	
	Overall	18.1	<13	≤16.5	38.6	29.6	15.5	

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	936	1,575	
			Male	964	1,620	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>3,195</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	18,302	4,198	
			Male	18,798	4,312	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>8,510</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	963	201	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	116,850	84,488	

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Targeted beneficiaries receive food assistance through conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers to meet their food requirements				
Food assistance for training				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	446	60.4
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.8	≥70	≥70	88.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.4	≥80	≥80	98.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52.9	≥75	≥75	96			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.1	≤15	≤10	11.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.1	≤15	≤5	1.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.5	≤15	≤5	4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.1	≤15	≤5	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.5	≤5	≤5	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.6	≤10	≤5	0			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28.1	≥55	≥55	11.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.3	≥55	≥55	17.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.5	≥55	≥55	16			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28.1	≤15	≤15	55.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.5	≤5	≤5	35.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.6	≤10	≤10	40			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9.4	≤5	≤5	11.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.3	≤15	≤15	8.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.7	≤10	≤10	9.3			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34.4	≤25	≤25	22.2			WFP
	Male	36.8	≤25	≤25	38.6			programme monitoring
	Overall	35.3	≤25	≤25	34.7			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥90	≥75	100	73.9	100	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥75	95.9	86	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥90	≥75	96.7	82.2	100	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≤10	≥5	0	21.7	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤5	≥5	2.7	6	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤7.5	≥5	2.2	11	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33	≤0	≥20	0	4.3	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤5	≥20	1.4	8	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤2.5	≥20	1.1	6.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	≥60	≥60	11.1	17.4	87.5	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	16.2	4	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥55	≥55	15.2	8.2	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	36	≤10	≤10	50	17.4	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤20	≤20	40.5	24	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤15	≤15	42.4	21.9	0	WFP programme monitoring



Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	≤5	≤5	5.6	8.7	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	4.1	12	0	programme
	Overall	14	≤5	≤5	4.3	11	0	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28	≤25	≤25	33.3	56.5	12.5	WFP
	Male	0	≤25	≤25	39.2	60	0	programme
	Overall	28	≤25	≤25	38	58.9	12.5	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
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								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	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners achieved through logistics coordination and services					
Logistics Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	8	3	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.24: Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	item	5	0	
Activity 04: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100	100	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	56	56	
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	30	26	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	1,500	2,993	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	85	98	
Activity 05: Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Humanitarian community meet their common ICT service needs to maximize the effectiveness of their response					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	5	4	
Activity 06: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners access to shared services and platforms					
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.54: Number of hubs established	hub	1	1	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian community - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	0	0	55	WFP survey

Activity 04: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian community - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	70	≥95	≥90	96	86.42	80.31	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian community - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥95	≥90	83	95.6	93	WFP survey
Activity 06: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian Community - <b>Location:</b> Benghazi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Guesthouse Services								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	≥85	85	100	80	WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20.3	≥60	≥55	41	27.6	12	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	41.4	≤20	≤20	10	16.5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	38.4	≤20	≤25	48	55.9	86	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	53.49	≥64	≥65	37	21.7	11.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9.4	≤10	≤9	8	11.4	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	37.11	≤26	≤26	54	66.9	84.9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	≥65	≥61	31	13.1	13.9	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	11.02	≤15	≤9	8	4.3	2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	38.98	≤20	≤30	61	82.6	84.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	55.1	≥65	≥62	39	24.6	10	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	8.5	≤15	≤8	8	13.4	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	36.39	≤20	≤30	53	62	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Crisis Committee, Social Affairs Office - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	≥55	≥50	13	14	20	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	15	23		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35.3	≥55	≥60	35.2			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	52.9	≤20	≤30	5.6			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	11.8	≤25	≤10	59.2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	48	≥70	≥54	33.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	6	≤15	≤6	6.7		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	46	≤15	≤40	60		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	31.5	≥55	≥40	31.5	31.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	11.4	≤20	≤10	0	61.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	57.1	≤25	≤50	68	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	64	=50	=50	60		-
	Male	36	=50	=50	40		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		-
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	53	=50	=70	53			-
	Male	47	=50	=30	47			WFP
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host community - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	100	=50	=50	56	57	75	WFP survey
	Male	0	=50	=50	44	43	25	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=50	100	100	100	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	93.8	99.4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	95.2	99.4		
	Overall	99	=100	=100	94.9	99.4		
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.3	=100	=100	98.3	98.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	97.1	96.4		
	Overall	98.7	=100	=100	97.4	97.2		
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94.9	=100	=100	95.9	98.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	94	95.4		
	Overall	97.5	=100	=100	94.7	97.1		
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	94	96		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	93	94.5		
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	93	95.3		
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.3	=100	=100	97.6	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.4	99.8		
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	97.4	99.9		



<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.8	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.8	100		
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98	100		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	84	=100	=100	82.7	78.4	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	95	=100	=100	88.2	92		
	Overall	89.5	=100	=100	86.9	85.2		
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88.3	=100	=100	90.3	76.1	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	89.3	=100	=100	88.2	72.6		
	Overall	88.7	=100	=100	88.8	74.4		
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	93.7	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.5	99.4		
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.7	99.7		
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	98.6	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.8	100		
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.5	100		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88.9	=100	=100	93.8	83.4	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	90.2	=100	=100	89.7	63.4		
	Overall	89.6	=100	=100	91.2	73.4		

Target Group: IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - Location: WEST - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93	=100	=100	92.1	66.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	=100	=100	86.6	63		
	Overall	90	=100	=100	87.7	64.8		
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: EAST - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	83.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	91.2			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	89.3			
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	71	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	=100	=100	89.7			
	Overall	56	=100	=100	90.9			
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: WEST - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93	=100	=100	100	96		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	94.6	93		
	Overall	97	=100	=100	95.7	94		
Target Group: IDP, Host community, Returnees - Location: EAST - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			

<b>Target Group:</b> IDP, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	86	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	63	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	69	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	77	=100	=100	100	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	86	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Host community, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.6	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.9	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥87	≥85	2.5	0.4	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.6	≥87	≥85	2.2	0.3	0	
	Overall	0.4	≥87	≥85	2.3	0.3	0	

<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	≥80	>70	68	66	50	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥86	≥85	1	3.6	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.4	≥86	≥85	2.2	4.5	0	
	Overall	0.3	≥86	≥85	1.9	4.1	0	

<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥87	≥85	0.7	9.1	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥87	≥85	2.8	13.1	0	
	Overall	0	≥87	≥85	2	11.1	0	

<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥87	≥85	0	1.7	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.7	≥87	≥85	1.7	0.6	0	
	Overall	0.5	≥87	≥85	1.3	1.1	0	

### Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> EAST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	25	≥50	≥30	4			WFP
	Male	10.5	≥20	≥25	13			programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	≥35	≥30	17			WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - <b>Location:</b> WEST - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	26	≥44	≥80	5	21.7		WFP
	Male	22	≥32	≥80	9	16		programme monitoring
	Overall	24.5	≥38	≥80	14	17.8		WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> FLAs/MOUs/CCs - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	85	=100	=100	85			WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> FLAs/MOUs/CCs - <b>Location:</b> Libya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	85			WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Zakaria Thlajj

In Libya, WFP in partnership with IOM provides food assistance to asylum seekers, migrants and refugees.

**World Food Programme**

<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.*

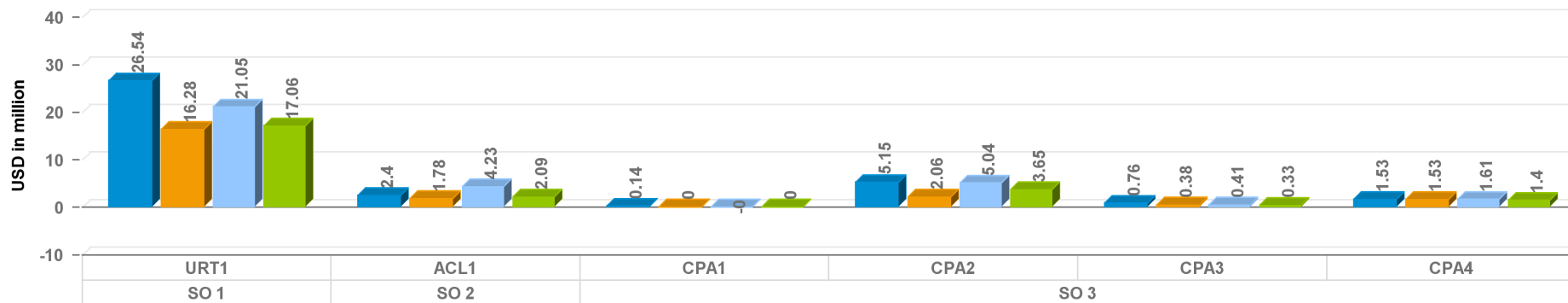


# Annual Country Report

## Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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

# Annual Country Report

## Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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	26,544,233	16,283,447	21,050,480	17,061,782
	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	2,400,523	1,776,443	4,227,258	2,093,855
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	71,767	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>28,944,756</b>	<b>18,059,890</b>	<b>25,349,505</b>	<b>19,155,637</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	139,200	0	0	0
		Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	5,147,245	2,058,898	5,036,944	3,652,566
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	760,795	380,398	407,431	334,596
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	1,528,026	1,528,026	1,608,085	1,403,682
<b>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)</b>			<b>7,575,266</b>	<b>3,967,322</b>	<b>7,052,460</b>	<b>5,390,843</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	23,612	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,612</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>36,520,022</b>	<b>22,027,211</b>	<b>32,425,577</b>	<b>24,546,480</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,713,200</b>	<b>2,092,300</b>	<b>3,079,215</b>	<b>1,692,097</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>39,233,222</b>	<b>24,119,511</b>	<b>35,504,792</b>	<b>26,238,577</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,443,459</b>	<b>1,567,768</b>	<b>1,643,418</b>	<b>1,643,418</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>41,676,681</b>	<b>25,687,280</b>	<b>37,148,210</b>	<b>27,881,995</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

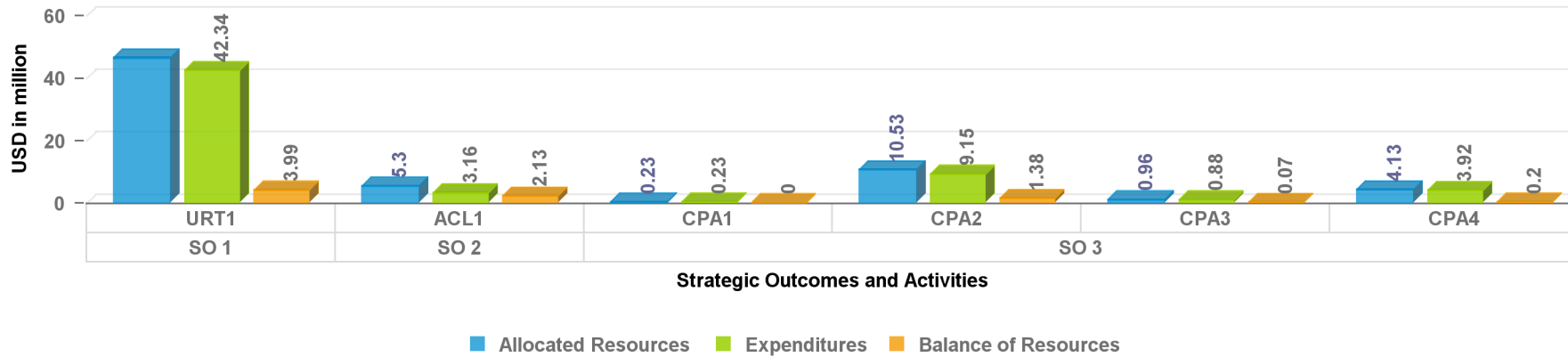
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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	59,329,320	45,038,112	1,289,812	46,327,924	42,339,226	3,988,698
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	6,571,535	5,295,683	0	5,295,683	3,162,280	2,133,403
		Non Activity Specific	0	71,767	0	71,767	0	71,767
Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>65,900,855</b>	<b>50,405,562</b>	<b>1,289,812</b>	<b>51,695,374</b>	<b>45,501,505</b>	<b>6,193,869</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	14,946,576	10,533,648	0	10,533,648	9,149,270	1,384,378
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	3,812,058	956,474	0	956,474	883,639	72,835
		Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	1,481,098	227,809	0	227,809	227,809	0
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	5,041,799	4,128,581	0	4,128,581	3,924,178	204,403
<b>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)</b>			<b>25,281,531</b>	<b>15,846,513</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,846,513</b>	<b>14,184,896</b>	<b>1,661,616</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	23,612	0	23,612	0	23,612
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>23,612</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,612</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,612</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>91,182,386</b>	<b>66,275,687</b>	<b>1,289,812</b>	<b>67,565,499</b>	<b>59,686,402</b>	<b>7,879,097</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	8,519,387	5,420,622	118,639	5,539,261	4,152,143	1,387,118
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>99,701,773</b>	<b>71,696,309</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>73,104,760</b>	<b>63,838,545</b>	<b>9,266,215</b>
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,373,915	4,103,520		4,103,520	4,103,520	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>106,075,688</b>	<b>75,799,829</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>77,208,280</b>	<b>67,942,065</b>	<b>9,266,215</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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