

<b>INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION</b>
--

**REVISION****| Libya | Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019- 2022), Revision | 04 |**

	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Jan 2019 - Dec 2022</b>	<b>2-month extension</b>	<b>Jan 2019 - Feb 2023</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>288,641</b>	<b>No change</b>	<b>288,641</b>
<b>(USD)</b>			
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>156 256 871</b>	<b>7 408 221</b>	<b>163 665 092</b>
Transfer	125 109 131	5 938 079	131 047 209
Implementation	9 945 041	502 365	10 447 406
Direct support costs	11 873 406	533 475	12 406 881
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>146 927 578</b>	<b>6 973 918</b>	<b>153 901 496</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	9 329 293	434 303	9 763 596

Gender and age marker code: 3\*

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

**1. RATIONALE**

1. This fourth revision of Libya's interim country strategic plan (ICSP) will extend the duration of the ICSP by 2 months until February 2023 to align with the submission of the new country strategic plan (CSP) (2023 – 2025) to the Executive Board in February 2023.

**2. CHANGES*****Strategic orientation***

2. This revision (BR 04) does not change the strategic orientation of WFP's ICSP in Libya.
3. Libya's ICSP has been subject to three previous revisions:
  - Budget revision 1 (approved in April 2019 by the Country Director) added activity 6 to provide on demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya. The budget increase was USD 3,881,841.
  - Budget revision 2 (approved in December 2020 by the Regional Director) extended the ICSP for one year until December 2021 and made corresponding operational and budgetary adjustments. The budget increase was USD 41,783,382.
  - Budget revision 3 (approved in December 2021 by the Regional Director) extended the ICSP for one year until December 2022 and adjusted the requirements under activities 1 and 2 to cover 2022. The budget increase was USD 50,074,482.

***Strategic outcomes******Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:***

5. The overall number of CSP beneficiaries will not change. During the two-month extension in time, WFP plans to reach 151,592 beneficiaries under activity 1, including Libyans

---

(internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities) and non-Libyans (migrants, persons of concern,<sup>1</sup> and asylum seekers).

6. Under activity 2, WFP plans to reach 6,575 beneficiaries through asset creation and livelihood assistance, and conditional food transfers.

*Transfer modalities:*

7. Under BR 04, WFP will continue to deliver assistance under activities 1 and 2 to food-insecure Libyan and non-Libyan populations through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBTs) with no changes to transfer values or food baskets.
8. Based on the successful introduction of prepaid cards and cash transfers in 2022, during the extension in time, WFP will continue with the planned scale-up of CBT in the south under activity 1 (GFA). To this effect, WFP conducted market functionality and local market assessments which identified scale-up locations and financial service providers. In-kind food assistance will continue to be used in locations where markets are not functioning.

*Supply chain challenges:*

9. Potential challenges that WFP anticipates, particularly in the south of Libya, include access constraints due to insecurity and related clearances. WFP will continue to monitor the security situation, conduct road assessments and explore alternative procurement options and supply chain routes in response to the evolving context.
10. The increased prices of food and shipping services are substantially challenging WFP's capacity to operate within budget. WFP is exploring the possibility of procuring food locally, which would also boost the local economy.

*In case of service provision:*

11. Activities 3 (logistics services) and 6 (on-demand) will continue during the extension period. Under activity 3 (logistics services), WFP will update the logistics capacity assessment, which will assist both WFP and other humanitarian responders to access the latest information available on the logistics infrastructure of Libya, especially in the South. Activity 6 will continue to facilitate on-demand services, including the Benghazi hub.
12. Activity 4 (UNHAS) was suspended in July 2022 due to funding shortfalls and the renewed availability of commercial flights into Libya. Therefore, activity 4 will be deactivated for the extension period of the ICSP.
13. Activity 5 (ETC) will be phased out over the extension period due to challenges posed by funding shortfalls, restricted access, the limited availability of connectivity service providers, and given the existence of a mechanism for the coordination of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) among United Nations agencies through the ICT working group.

*M&E:*

14. In 2022, in response to recommendations from the Decentralized Evaluation of GFA activities, WFP improved the coordination and scale-up efforts around social protection, and mainstreamed conflict sensitivity and risk analysis.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Persons of concern is the terminology used in the approved UNSDCF for Libya (2023-2025).

<sup>2</sup> WFP, Decentralized Evaluation General Food Assistance and School Feeding Programme, Libya, March 2021: OEV EVALUATION REPORT FORMATTING GUIDELINES (wfp.org)

15. In 2022, WFP further conducted round one of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) assessment to measure the outcomes of WFP’s food assistance to vulnerable Libyans, migrants and persons of concern, while assessing the basic needs and food security of WFP-assisted beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in Libya. Findings indicated that WFP could prioritise locations and population groups in need of food assistance based on the prevalence of food insecurity. Following an FSOM recommendation, in 2023, WFP will further monitor the gap of food insecurity between assisted and formerly assisted heads of households to inform the programme design. The second round of the FSOM assessment will be finalised in early 2023.

16. In order to reach beneficiaries for monitoring activities, WFP has diversified data collection methods to include phone calls, third-party monitoring enumerators, web-based surveys, data collection by cooperating partners, and physical visits to respondents and project sites from WFP monitoring staff.

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

17. At the end of 2021, WFP completed a portfolio-wide conflict sensitivity analysis in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha. The interview-based assessment concluded that WFP had demonstrated an advanced consideration of conflict sensitivity in its Libya operations and provided recommendations to strengthen conflict-sensitive programming. The recommendations of the analysis have been incorporated into the design of the new CSP (2023 – 2025).

**Beneficiary analysis**

18. No change.

**Transfers**

19. There are no changes to rations or transfer values; the increase in requirements is related to the extension in time only.

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	8 648	4 074 639	0	0	8 648	4 074 639
Pulses	2 450	2 633 380	0	0	2 450	2 633 380
Oil and Fats	2 648	3 245 058	129	206 783	2 777	3 451 841
Mixed and blended foods	3 961	5 357 635	167	318 216	4 128	5 675 851
Other	21 430	20 039 891	1 661	1 666 407	23 092	21 706 298
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>39 137</b>	<b>35 350 603</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>2 191 406</b>	<b>41 094</b>	<b>37 542 009</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		30 664 234		1 324 800		31 989 034
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value - USD)</b>	<b>39 137</b>	<b>66 014 837</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>3 516 206</b>	<b>41 094</b>	<b>69 531 043</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

20. The cost breakdown between outcomes remains relatively unchanged, with budgetary changes primarily related to the extension in time. The budget for 2023 is consistent with budgeted levels in the previous years.

<b>COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>				
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	4 100 966	1 420 109	417 004	<b>5 938 079</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	259 480	242 884	0	<b>502 365</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>				<b>533 475</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>6 973 918</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>				<b>434 303</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>7 408 221</b>

<b>OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)</b>				
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	82 570 376	15 357 292	33 119 541	<b>131 047 209</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	7 356 989	3 090 417	0	<b>10 447 406</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	7 820 932	1 537 902	3 048 048	<b>12 406 881</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	97 748 297	19 985 610	36 167 589	<b>153 901 496</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	6 353 639	1 299 065	2 110 892	<b>9 763 596</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104 101 936</b>	<b>21 284 675</b>	<b>38 278 481</b>	<b>163 665 092</b>