



World Food
Programme

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Libya

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2022, Libya continued to progress gradually towards peace, moving from emergency response to long-term development programming. The humanitarian situation improved significantly with a decrease in needs and over fifty percent reduction in the number of internally displaced persons compared to 2021 [1]. Nevertheless, the country still could not resolve its political impasse and reach national reconciliation.

For over a decade, Libya has been struggling with multiple shocks including political instability, economic decline, and institutional fragmentation, aggravated by COVID-19 in 2020 and the conflict in Ukraine in 2022. As Libya heavily depends on staple food imports from Russia and Ukraine, higher prices of food commodities adversely affected the ability of vulnerable households to afford nutritious food, putting them at higher risk of food insecurity and negative coping strategies.

Amid these compounding crises, WFP's programme in Libya remained people-centered, providing immediate relief to the most vulnerable to address residual humanitarian issues while supporting the Government's transition towards sustainable development. Overall, WFP assisted an estimated total of 233,567 vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in 2022 across Libya. In the last year of its interim country strategic plan (2019-2022), WFP sustained a focus on three strategic outcomes that integrated humanitarian response, livelihoods assistance, Government capacity strengthening, and common services [2]. Moreover, WFP led and supported several assessments, including the Food Security Outcome Monitoring 2022 [3] and an analysis of the impact of the Ukraine crisis on household food security in Libya [4].

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition-sensitive assistance to 222,620 food-insecure Libyans and non-Libyan populations, including schoolchildren, through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBTs). During the first half of the year, WFP faced funding and accessibility constraints resulting in food supply disruption and a reduction of in-kind rations for Libyans and non-Libyan beneficiaries by almost 50 percent between January through April. In response, WFP conducted a prioritization exercise in May to provide full rations of unconditional food assistance to the most vulnerable Libyan population.

Following the successful rollout of the pre-paid cash transfers in April, WFP expanded CBT operations to the Eastern region of Libya, reaching 98 percent of planned beneficiaries and marking the highest achievement of the year [5].

In 2022, WFP successfully launched the school feeding programme targeting 108 schools in the Eastern region through two modalities: fortified date bars, and freshly prepared daily school meals through the Central Kitchen.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP continued to support farming households and food producers with market-driven trainings and innovative agriculture techniques. This included the H2GROW mobile application pilot which aims to train farmers on hydroponic techniques to increase their access to food and increase their incomes. WFP also rehabilitated key community assets including markets to help strengthen local commercial linkages and enhance the space for meeting and inter-communal dialogue between different communities [6]. Moreover, WFP extended technical support to assist the Government in developing national social protection policies to improve the delivery of social assistance to the most in need.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP enabled humanitarian response across multiple sectors: the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), the WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters (ETS), as well as the WFP-administered UN hub in Benghazi. Nevertheless, UNHAS and ETS activities were phased out in the second half of the year because of funding shortfalls and a lack of demand.

WFP initiated the rehabilitation of the Government's Food and Drug Control Centre in Tripoli at their request and will equip it with advanced equipment and technical training to improve its performance. This will allow WFP to support the Libyan Government to ensure the circulation of healthy food and medicine across the country while empowering key staff through capacity building.

233,567

Total beneficiaries in 2022



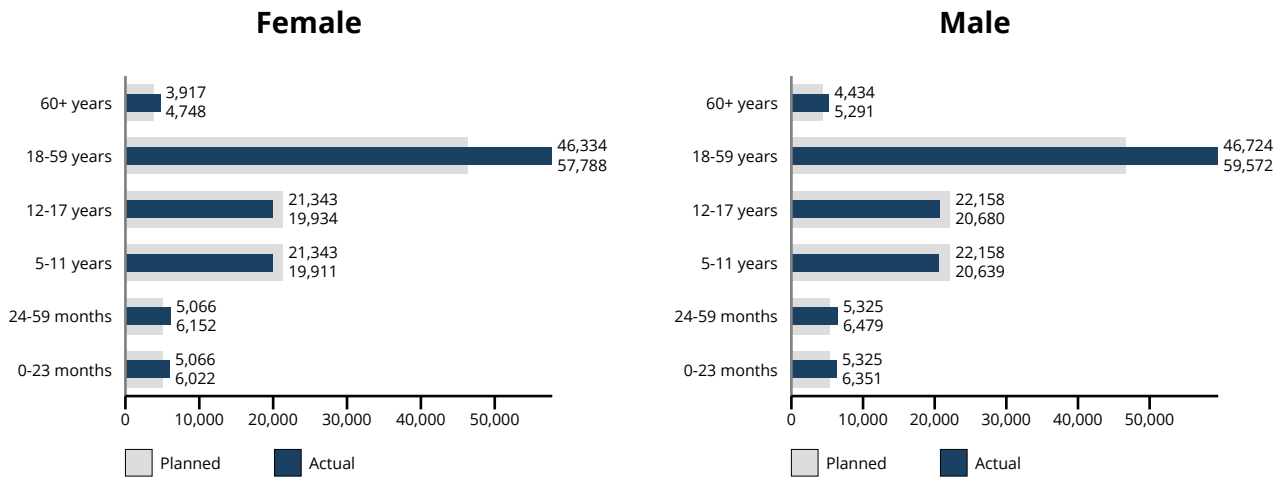
49% female



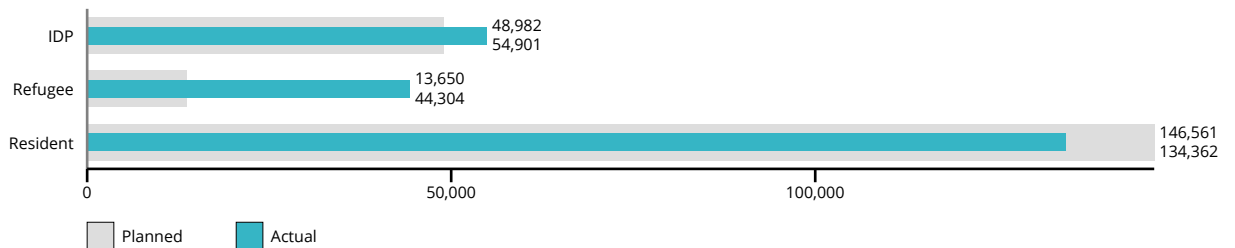
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 21,447 (49% Female, 51% Male)

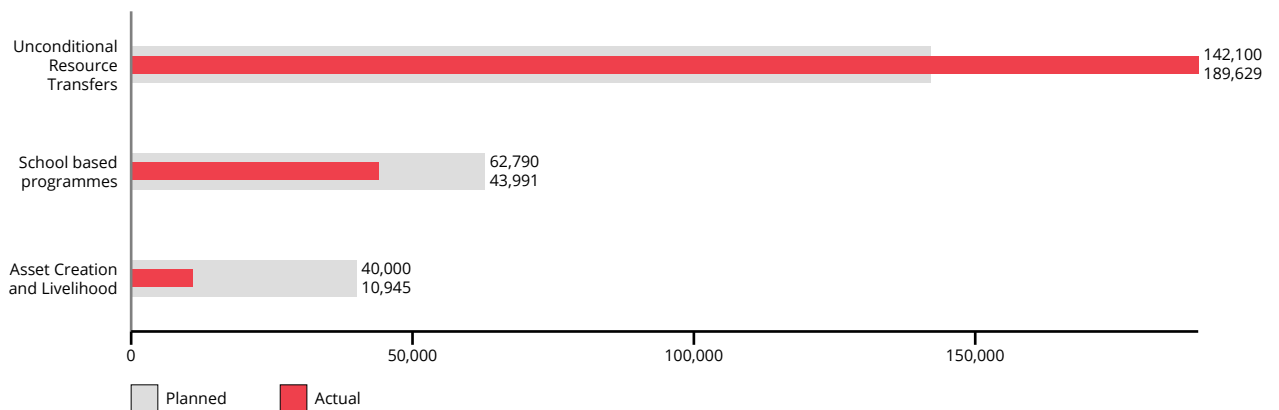
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



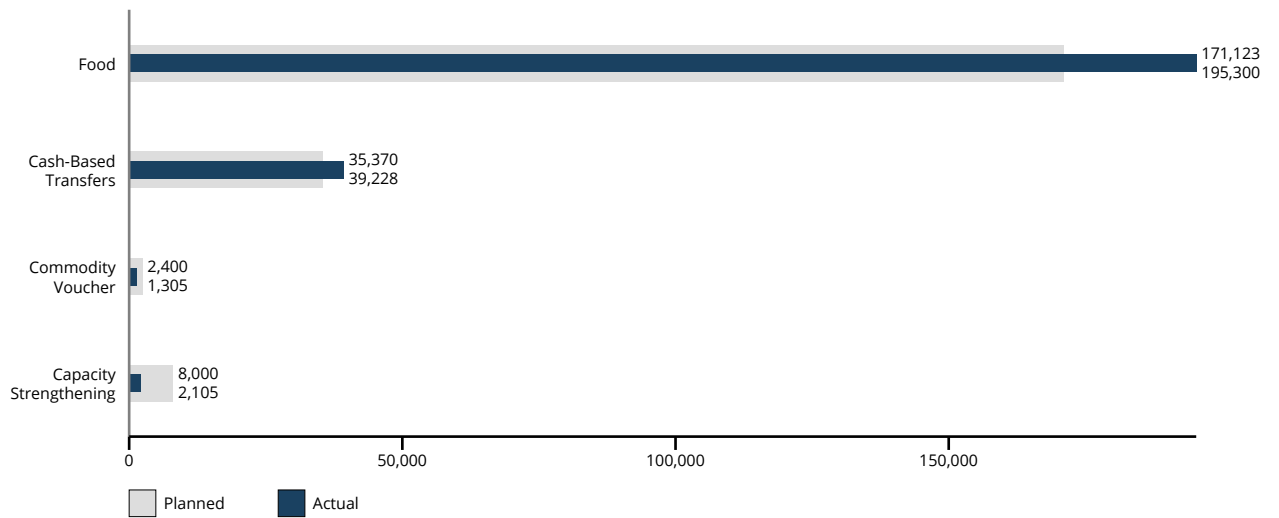
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



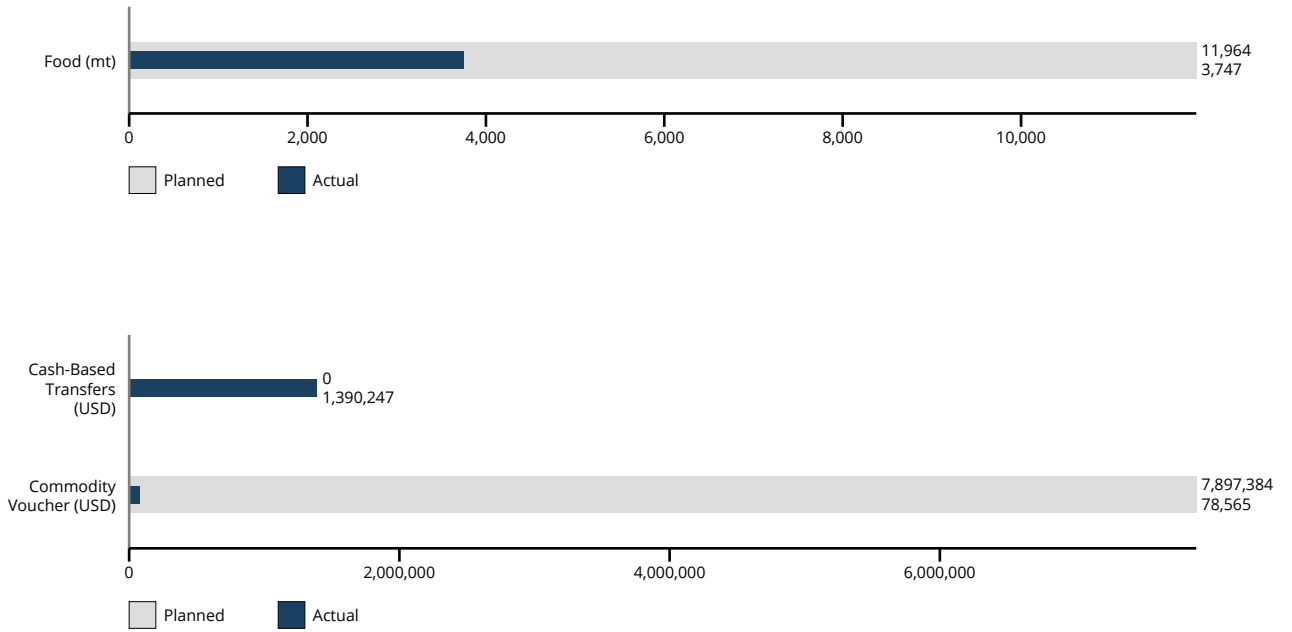
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



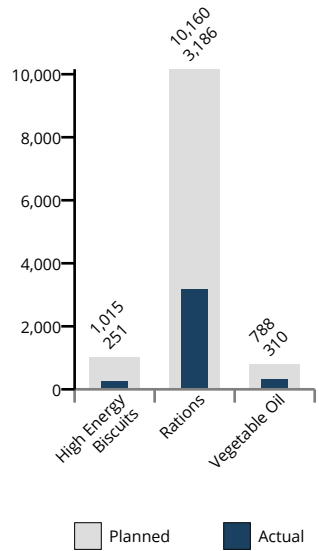
Beneficiaries by Modality



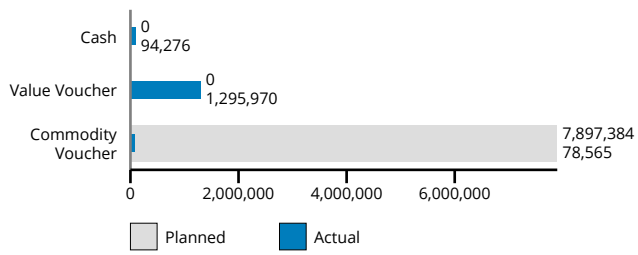
Total Transfers by Modality



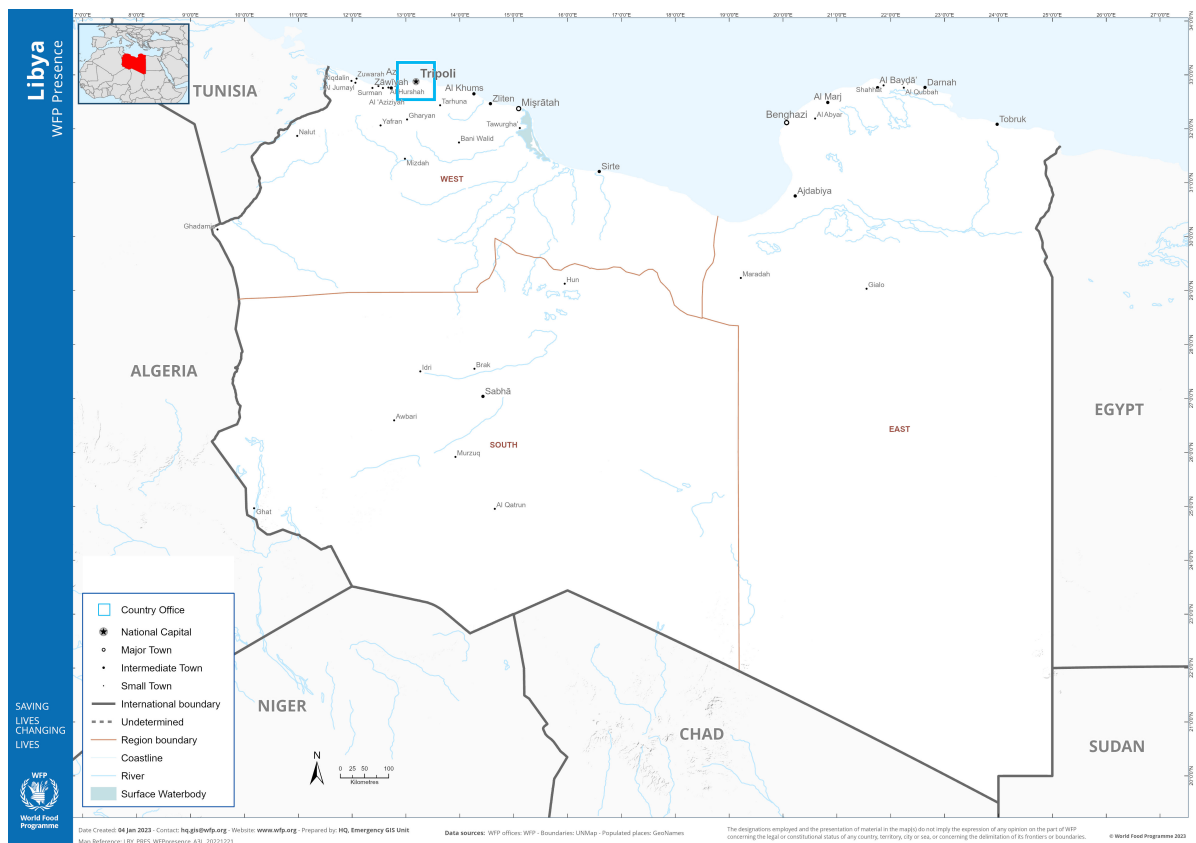
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Context Overview

In the aftermath of the Arab Spring and civil conflict, political instability and the impact of COVID-19 have left Libya in a delicate state of transition to peace and stability. Following the Ceasefire Agreement of 2020 [1], the significant decline in violent conflict helped to ease mobility and access restrictions. In consequence, the June 2022 humanitarian response plan (HRP) [2] confirmed a significant improvement in the overall humanitarian situation and indicated that the number of people in need of assistance reduced by 36 percent from 1.5 million in 2021 to 803,000 in 2022 [3]. Nevertheless, the country is still facing many concurrent socio-economic challenges including the lack of established political frameworks, fragmented institutions, limited liquidity and currency devaluation, and outdated social safety nets. Additionally, the country is grappling with severe water scarcity exacerbated by climate change, resulting in low agricultural production. Poverty and food insecurity concerns have been rising then, along with increased risks of malnutrition and stunting among children.

Impact of global events

The global supply chain disruptions caused by the pandemic and the Ukraine crisis have had a severe impact on the food security situation in Libya. Libya's food supply is heavily dependent on imports, with more than 60 percent of its wheat imported from Ukraine and Russia. Local production of staple food is only estimated between three and five percent of domestic consumption. The 2022 WFP Market Bulletin of December [4] highlighted that the national price of the food basket increased by 22 percent since January 2022 (pre-Ukraine conflict). The cost of cereals such as flour has increased by 23 percent, bread by 34 percent, couscous by 83 percent, and pasta by 47 percent. Additionally, the price of vegetable oil has increased by 27 percent. Availability and accessibility of food in the South have been consistently compounded by the high food prices, which has gradually eroded people's purchasing and limited their ability to afford basic needs, thus pushing households to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Furthermore, WFP encountered obstacles in its procurement and distribution processes due to security conditions and intermittent clearance issues.

WFP Operations:

In 2022, WFP entered the last year of its interim country strategic plan (ICSP) for Libya, which focuses on crisis response and resilience building. Libya's new second-generation country strategic plan (CSP 2023 - 2025) was endorsed by the Executive Board of WFP in February 2023 while the ICSP (2019 -2023) was extended until February 2023 to ensure business continuity [5]. Throughout the year, WFP assisted overall 233,567 vulnerable people, including IDPs,

non-displaced populations, persons of concern [6], asylum-seekers, migrants, and schoolchildren.

Contributing towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 4 (Quality Education), strategic outcome 1 focuses on providing food assistance and meeting the food requirements of vulnerable populations and schoolchildren. WFP's general food assistance is provided through a combination of in-kind ready-to-eat food assistance, and food-restricted prepaid card cash transfers. Additionally, the school feeding programme aims to provide school meals to children to promote their access to education.

Amid the severe cash liquidity crisis, WFP has taken steps to expand its operations by planning and implementing cash-based transfers (CBTs) through a pre-paid value voucher system allowing beneficiaries to redeem their entitlements from local contracted supermarkets and providing them with a wider choice. CBT will inject further money into the local economy and keep markets functioning, along with WFP's existing cash distributions and value vouchers.

Strategic outcome 2 continued to improve and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable populations to increase their productivity and strengthen their resilience against climatic shocks. These efforts contribute towards SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). To achieve these goals, WFP expanded asset creation and vocational skills training activities, which provide dignified livelihood and skills development opportunities to vulnerable people while also meeting their food needs. In addition, WFP seeks to support Libya's achievement of SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by assessing the climate risks threatening Libya and initiating resilient climate action in 16 livelihood zones across the country. Through the development of a climate change adaptation and livelihoods assessment in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and the organization REACH, WFP was able to develop and promote green energy interventions such as solar panels to be applied by local communities to advance the sustainable development of these zones.

Working towards SDG 17 (Partnership for the goals), strategic outcome 3 focuses on delivering logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport coordination, and on-demand technical services to the wider humanitarian community.

Risk Management

WFP closely monitored the potential risks to its operations in Libya, regularly updated the risk register to assess and review any potential impacts. Despite the country beginning to recover in 2022, ongoing COVID-19 restrictions and the Ukrainian conflict have led to further deterioration of the socio-economic status of vulnerable people in Libya. WFP identified three risks and implemented relevant mitigation strategies as follows:

1. **Inadequate funds for addressing food insecurity and the economic impact of the Ukraine conflict:** WFP encountered several challenges, such as the redirection of funds from major donors, which further compounded the existing funding gaps. To respond to this challenge, WFP advocated for continued support from donors, prioritizing partnerships with local organizations and businesses, and increasing its efforts to mobilize resources from non-traditional sources.
2. **Political tension and instability:** Tensions between east and west authorities increased the risk of internal clashes between armed groups and potential restrictions on WFP's operations due to security reasons. WFP has prioritized maintaining a neutral stance and engaging with all relevant authorities to ensure the safety and security of its staff and operations.
3. **Supply chain disruptions:** Parallel governing structures in the country have led to disruptions in the supply chain, including delays in importing food, IT equipment, and other humanitarian cargo. WFP focused on establishing strong relationships with relevant authorities and organizations and streamlining customs clearance processes and protocols to mitigate this risk.

Partnerships

WFP's achievements in Libya would not have been possible without the relationships fostered with its partners, including the Government of Libya, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and donors. Government donors remained a critical source of funding to the operation and enabled to sustain assistance to the most vulnerable people in 2022. In line with its commitment to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP strengthened its partnerships with development, humanitarian and government partners at the country level, while also engaging new donors and partners such as International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the private sector to support longer-term development programmes.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, continued its support towards the implementation of the school feeding programme targeting schoolchildren in several schools located in the East. In January, WFP contributed to the Ministry of Education priorities and launched in Benghazi the Central Kitchen pilot across 13 schools with three key priorities: the provision of healthy and nutritious food, nutrition-focused awareness building and livelihoods strengthening.

In May, WFP along with Libyan government officials visited the home-grown school feeding programme in Zambia and the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) marking a successful south-south triangular cooperation. The visit offered a learning opportunity for the Government to strengthen its understanding of hydroponics and home-grown school feeding solutions, for potential replication in Libya.

Moreover, WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with government ministries responsible for agriculture, environment, and labor to coordinate the implementation of livelihood activities.

As the co-lead of the food security sector together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP played a crucial role in coordinating with partners the 2022 humanitarian response plan (HRP) to address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations and assess the developmental needs of smallholder farmers through joint evidence collection and information sharing. Food security partners strived to align their response throughout the year and monitor regularly the impact of Ukraine crisis on the food market in Libya.

Moreover, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in January to enhance their strategic collaboration for 2022 - 2025 on integrating social protection policies in the national agenda, capacity strengthening for the Government and nutrition-sensitive programming. Also, WFP continued to work with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism to support the food security of migrants and refugees through distribution of emergency ready-to-eat food assistance and regular monitoring of needs. WFP, in coordination with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) and the Tawergha Crisis Committee, distributed one-off emergency food assistance to 403 displaced people from Tawergha as well as 460 fire-affected individuals in Bent Baya following a fuel tanker fire in the city in August.

To further strengthen livelihoods and community resilience, WFP took the lead in coordinating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNFPA, the development of 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", based on common objectives that include peace outcomes. This programme aims to support women and youth in the South, promoting community resilience. It was endorsed for funding by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security and will be implemented in 2023.

WFP worked with 11 cooperating partners, eight of which were local organizations namely Ayady alKhair Society (AKS), Atta Al Kher, LibAID, Moomken and STACO among others. WFP organized onboarding sessions on the United Nations Partner Portal for existing and potential cooperating partners to facilitate coordination and increase engagement with local actors. WFP further deployed third-party monitors to assistance sites. WFP also supported the localization of the WFP-initiated food value chain project by assisting local communities in forming local committees and handing them the management of the rehabilitated markets and agricultural assets. It also supported the organization of events to bring communities together and boost social cohesion in Alkufra, Sebha, Ubari and Tawergha. Local partners complemented WFP work with their technical knowledge, deep understanding of community needs and local context and geographical proximity to beneficiaries.

It also continued to engage with the United States Institute of Peace and the Peaceful Change initiative (USIP) on conflict sensitivity and peace building. Hence, both agencies signed a memorandum of understanding that will focus on implementing peace building activities and the Made in Libya initiative [4].

WFP has been collaborating closely with the World Bank (WB) since 2020 to strengthen the social protection system in Libya. The first phase of the collaboration ended with the dissemination of the 2022 assessment of social assistance

programmes and delivery [5] in Libya. Currently, WFP is conducting a social protection survey targeting migrants and refugees in collaboration with WB, IOM and UNHCR.

Through the Private Sector Stakeholder Mapping Exercise, WFP successfully positioned itself as a key player in supporting the national development agenda of Libya through resilience programming. Thanks to the support of PepsiCo, WFP implemented hydroponics activities in the Sebha region, which boosted the climate adaptation skills of local farmers and preserved water resources from over-exploitation.

Throughout the year, flexible contributions have been crucial for WFP's protracted relief and recovery efforts, providing WFP with greater flexibility and predictability to kick-start operations and enhance resilience activities. Out of the total confirmed contributions in 2022, 7 percent was received as flexible funding representing a two percent increase from 2021.

Moreover, WFP secured multi-year funding, allowing it to engage in more stable relationships with its partners, as well as to establish more strategic partnerships with its donors. Finally, multi-year agreements were fundamental to ensure WFP's business continuity by averting funding gaps and suspension of assistance, especially under strategic outcome 2 (livelihoods and resilience).

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP covered 54 percent of its needs-based plan (NBP) funding requirements, amounting to USD 27.1 million, which included USD 7.8 million transfers carried over from 2021 and a multi-year contribution of USD 1.2 million for implementation in 2022. However, this represents a 27 percent decrease from 2021 due to Libya's transition from emergency to recovery and a shift in donor and government priorities towards development-oriented programs. Funding comprised direct contributions (85 percent), internal funding mechanisms (8 percent), and flexible funding (7 percent).

A budget revision, approved in December, extended the duration of the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) until February 2023 with an increment of USD 7.4 million.

Crisis response activities under strategic outcome 1 with the highest requirements (60 percent of the NBP), attracted the largest part of the resources, funded at 57 percent. Due to unexpected operational challenges including funding shortfalls and delayed clearances for new food consignments for in-kind assistance, WFP was forced to reduce by half the beneficiaries targeted for general food assistance and target different locations across the country.

Thanks to the funds channeled from the European Union (DG NEAR) through United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP continued to implement a joint programme providing food assistance to persons of concern and asylum seekers and migrants in urban settings. Additionally, 15 percent of the allocated contributions were part of the joint programme and as of June, IOM completed the last food distribution and stopped for the rest of 2022.

Resilience-building activities, accounted for 20 percent of the annual funding needs. In 2022, strategic outcome 2 received 20 percent more than the resources received in 2021. Activity 2 (livelihoods and resilience) was the most well-resourced - including multi-year funding from Germany and new contributions received at the end of the year.

Humanitarian services under strategic outcome 3 were funded at 43 percent of its requirements. Resources received were 58 percent lower in 2022 compared to 2021. Activity 4 (UNHAS) operations were suspended in the second half of the year due to funding shortfalls and the availability of commercial flights in Libya. Similarly, activity 5 (ETS) was suspended in June, 48 percent funded at the time of closure and the sector was formally deactivated at the end of 2022.













Donors continued to provide mainly direct multilateral funding, which made up to 77 percent of the contributions. WFP enhanced direct multilateral contributions by building and maintaining strategic partnerships with the Czech Republic, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Japan. To secure crucial funding from a wider group of government donors, WFP successfully initiated new partnerships with Greece and Austria.

WFP will continue advocating for timely, flexible, multi-year contributions towards the new country strategic plan (CSP 2023 - 2025) and ensure quality implementation and programming in Libya.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 36,450,779	 14,725,090	 18,732,563	 11,760,278
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SO01: Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis	 26,237,598	 11,001,704	 13,737,405	 8,433,671
Activity 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	 26,237,598	 11,001,704	 13,098,070	 8,433,671
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 639,335	 0
SO02: Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	 10,213,180	 3,723,385	 4,995,157	 3,326,607
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	 10,213,180	 3,723,385	 4,988,945	 3,326,607
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 6,211	 0

SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	7,421,006	4,930,638	4,087,665	3,106,335
SO03: The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	7,421,006	4,930,638	4,087,665	3,106,335
Activity 03: Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	130,165	0	0	0
Activity 04: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	4,900,165	3,159,187	2,103,037	1,836,116
Activity 05: Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	757,118	230,686	290,489	245,614
Activity 06: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	1,633,557	1,540,765	1,694,138	1,024,604
Non-strategic result	0	0	542,993	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	43,871,785	19,655,729	22,820,228	14,866,614
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	3,354,018	2,288,928	3,006,349	2,099,881

Total Direct Costs	 47,225,804	 21,944,658	 25,826,578	 16,966,495
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,955,378	 1,426,402	 753,922	 753,922
Grand Total	 50,181,182	 23,371,061	 27,123,494	 17,720,417

Programme performance

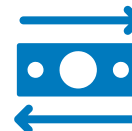
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis



WFP assisted around **189,000 food insecure people** with food and cash, of which 49 percent were women



8,211 school children through the Central Kitchen received healthy nutritious school meals and **35,780** schoolchildren received fortified date bars.



WFP scaled up cash assistance injecting USD **1.4 million** of cash-based transfers into the local economy



Some **3,600** mt of in-kind food assistance was distributed in 2022.



WFP in coordination with IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF, assisted **888** individuals affected by sudden-onset natural disasters.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance through in-kind, ready-to-eat food distributions, cash-based transfers (CBTs) and school feeding to contribute to the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable in Libya.

Over the course of the year, WFP assisted over 189,000 beneficiaries (49 percent were women) with either in-kind or CBTs - and distributed around 3,600 mt of food and close to USD 1.4 million of cash transfers. Around 29 percent of the beneficiaries were refugees and 23 percent were internally displaced while the rest were non-displaced Libyans.

The Rapid Response Mechanism [1] to provide emergency food assistance enabled WFP to distribute in-kind food to Palestinian persons of concern in Benghazi in February and to support 460 fire-affected people in Bent Baya in August. In Tawergha, WFP in coordination with the OCHA, and the Ministry of Social Affairs provided food assistance to 403 internally displaced persons (IDPs). In coordination with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP continued to distribute ready-to-eat rations to 15,155 food-insecure persons of concern and asylum seekers - slightly higher than in 2021 - across five locations, Azzawya, Benghazi, Misrata, Tripoli and Zwara. In July, with the International Organization for Migration, WFP provided food assistance to 27,844 migrants in Tripoli, Alqatroun, Benghazi, Ghat, Zwara, Sabha and Bani Walid.

In early 2022, WFP encountered several challenges such as funding shortfalls and accessibility issues resulting in a reduction of in-kind rations by almost 50 percent for approximately 73,000 targeted beneficiaries from January through April. However, through the WFP prioritization beneficiary exercise conducted with partners, WFP succeeded in redistributing full rations of unconditional food assistance to 42,000 beneficiaries, representing 52 percent of the pre-prioritization number.

Between August and October, WFP encountered further access obstacles to dispatch and distribute food assistance to approximately 25,000 beneficiaries in the South. WFP worked with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) and local authorities for de-confliction and facilitating humanitarian access. Due to these challenges, WFP could distribute only 30 percent of the planned food in 2022 [2].

Following a market mapping exercise, WFP established easily accessible redemption points for beneficiaries in Zawara. This helped to provide pre-paid value vouchers to around 36,000 Libyan beneficiaries and commodity vouchers to 1,305 persons of concern. To further mitigate associated risks with the financial market uncertainty and limited access restrictions, in April, WFP scaled up CBT geographically beyond Azzawya and Zwara by successfully piloting pre-paid value vouchers in Hay Alandalus and Tripoli. In this respect, CBT gave beneficiaries a greater choice to choose the food they consume each month and increased their purchasing power, while further contributing to their financial inclusion. The CBT scale-up also helped to inject money into the local economy, and prevented gatherings at distribution points. WFP strengthened the use of SCOPE system, WFP's beneficiary information and transfers management platform, to target and reach the most vulnerable households, taking into consideration gender equality.

Additionally, WFP introduced a bi-annual 2022 food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) [3] system to measure food security among assisted and non-assisted households. Indicative findings showed the prevalence of food insecurity among 11.3 percent of in-kind assisted households while it decreased to 5.2 percent among cash-assisted households. Displacement status, education, marital status, and age of the head of household were found to be significantly correlated with rates of food insecurity. Assisted non-Libyan households, including migrants and persons of concern, as well as Libyan returnees remained the most vulnerable to poor food consumption.

To cope with food shortage, assisted households resorted to adopting stress or crisis coping strategies, including buying food and other essential needs through credit (57 percent), reducing non-food expenditures including health and education (31 percent) and borrowing money (28 percent) [4]. Post-distribution monitoring echoed the same trends of food consumption improvement among assisted people while they resorted further to consumption and livelihoods-based strategies to cope with food shortages.

The school feeding programme was re-launched from January to June in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, and assisted over 43,000 (47 percent school girls) schoolchildren in 108 schools in the Eastern region of Libya. The number of beneficiaries increased from the pre-COVID-19 level in 2020 by 125 percent.

The school feeding programme was implemented through two modalities: fortified date bars which assisted 81 percent of students (96 schools in eight municipalities) while 19 percent of the remaining students received nutritious fresh meals. WFP-trained school feeding focal points, 60 percent of whom were women managed the day-to-day feeding activities. The Central Kitchen pilot programme was launched in January across 12 schools in Benghazi. The programme included the provision of fresh sandwiches, dairy products, fruits, water, and mineral/vitamin fortified date bars and provided decent jobs to 25 youth and women. It also delivered school meals, reaching some 35,000 schoolchildren in Ejdabiya and AlKufra with daily distributions of fortified date bars. Unprecedented delays caused a temporary suspension of WFP school feeding operations between October and December.

WFP along with its Third-Party Monitoring partner Moomken [5], acknowledged that 100 percent of surveyed parents whose children benefit from the Central Kitchen school meals expressed their satisfaction with the quantity, and 96 percent indicated they were satisfied with the quality. However, 85 percent of the surveyed parents sending their children receiving date bars were satisfied with the quantity and 82 percent commended the quality [6].

WFP and the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) coordinated efforts to establish a national school feeding policy and programme by conducting a South-South and Triangular cooperation mission to Zambia in May 2022. Six Libyan government officials exchanged their experiences with their counterparts from the Zambian government regarding legal frameworks, institutional capacities, financial capacities, programme design and communities' participation, while extending their mission to visit two of the WFP-supported home-grown school feeding programme in Zambia. After their return to Libya, the Government formed an inter-ministerial forum to discuss the national school feeding policy and programme in Libya.

Under the new country strategic plan (CSP), WFP will work in close collaboration with the Government, national institutions and other United Nations entities to enhance its capacity to design, deliver and monitor the provision of unconditional assistance to food-insecure people in Libya as well as expand the school feeding programme towards the South of Libya.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of all activities under Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Vulnerability assessments and targeting were informed by gender, age and disability analysis. For food distribution, WFP facilitated access of women, the elderly and persons with disabilities to WFP-provided assistance by assigning separate waiting lines or offering food-handling support.

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



The Ubari and Sebha Market rehabilitation was completed under the community assets programme.



10,945 individuals benefitted from vocational training provided through WFP food assistance for training.



More than **600** local farmers were provided with critical agriculture information through the WhatsApp-based Agriculture Information Sharing Network.



Hydroponic trainings initiated in Tawergha and the South of Libya to increase farmers access to food and income opportunities

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP strengthened the resilience of vulnerable communities across Libya. Livelihood activities consisted of the Made in Libya initiative launched in 2021 integrating all components of food assistance for training (FFT), food assistance for assets (FFA) - supporting smallholder farmers with market linkages, hydroponic projects, and digital agriculture information sharing support. Through these activities, WFP aims to increase the stability of communities by providing economic opportunities to vulnerable people. Local food systems will be strengthened by addressing both supply and demand, and tailoring interventions within food production, food transformation, and food consumption to local needs and requirements.

In response, WFP reached around 10,945 unique beneficiaries (including 51 percent women and 49 percent men) which was unexpectedly lower than planned due to the low funding situation. Considering the greater need to generate livelihood opportunities in rural areas, WFP prioritized available resources for community asset creation projects, such as market rehabilitation and assets contributing to the agriculture value chain, over individual human capital development projects. In 2022, the shift towards cash-based transfers helped WFP operations to boost the food security of vulnerable households while strengthening the local economy with additional funds to support local food systems.

The FFT activities aimed at building skills of vulnerable communities to help them gain access to the labor market, and financial services, initiate their businesses and increase community resilience. FFT activities focused on market-driven vocational and soft training - including cooking, handcraft making, coffee making and solar panel maintenance to facilitate their access to decent jobs. Since April, following the completion of trainings, over 3,000 FFT beneficiaries received nearly USD 94,000 through unrestricted prepaid cash transfers, while 7,720 FFT beneficiaries received 149 mt of in-kind food rations. WFP follow-up calls with the participants and the partners indicated that 55 percent of the graduates (between 2021 and 2022) retained jobs after completing the WFP vocational training (60 percent among women graduates; 40 percent among men graduates).

Smallholder farmers received trainings on enhancing food systems via market skills and access to sustainable agriculture practices, including innovative solutions such as hydroponics to strengthen their agricultural production. In 2022, WFP extended its support to the most effective and productive participants from 2021, while launching a new hydroponic fodder training in Tawergha and hydroponic vegetable training in three different cities in the south (Ubari, Wadi Etba, and Ghat). As a result, participants trained in hydroponic vegetables reported generating income through the WFP-implemented hydroponic project by selling organic lettuce. After completing the training, WFP supported participants who showed further commitment to expanding their businesses by providing them with equipment and materials to support their use of hydroponics to grow fodder for their animals. Also, WFP provided three well-equipped greenhouses and established strong market linkages to strengthen agricultural chains in Tawergha. The aim is for locally grown fruit and vegetables to be provided to local schools as a key component of a healthy school meal. It is also hoped that this will provide livelihood support to farming households returning to Tawergha after being displaced for many years. This innovation has the potential to transform food systems in Libya.

The 2022 FFT Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) [1] assessment findings highlighted a slight decrease of 4 percent in the proportion of FFT-assisted beneficiaries with acceptable food consumption score, compared to the previous year. This decrease is attributed to the prioritized targeting for the Made in Libya initiative which mainly focused on the West (79 percent) and the East (21 percent), compared to 2021 when beneficiaries were almost equally targeted across all three regions (East, West and South) in Libya. In 2022, more women in the East had poor food consumption score (four percent) than men and resorted more to emergency (eight percent) and crisis livelihood coping strategies (50 percent) by purchasing food on credit, borrowing money, and spending savings in order to be able to secure food for their households.

In June, WFP piloted the Home-To-Grow (H2GROW) application that was shared with smallholder hydroponic farmers and rolled out through mobile applications targeting knowledge sharing of hydroponic techniques and connecting farmer communities. WFP in coordination with the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM Bari) delivered 13 agricultural video training courses to 600 smallholder hydroponic farmers via the WhatsApp Agriculture Information Network across 12 locations in Libya to assist them on common issues such as insects and pests, water/soil salinity and cultivation practices.

In partnership with the United States Institute of Peace and the Peaceful Change initiative (USIP) and the NGO Fezzan Libya Organization, a local cooperating partner, WFP rehabilitated market projects through capacity strengthening in Ubari and Sebha regions. WFP and partners selected the market sites based on the 2021 Conflict Sensitivity Assessment. WFP assisted the market committees and the municipal offices in utilizing the markets as community spaces where families can sell local agriculture products and organize social cohesion events. In March, WFP launched the Sebha market project rehabilitation. The rollout of the market faced challenges throughout the year due to the fragile security situation and land tenure agreements, nevertheless reaching 95 percent of completion by the end of December. In May, WFP piloted in Alkufra a sustainable agriculture project AgriTECH where smallholder farmers benefited from the installation of 4 solar-powered cooling containers and 15 solar-powered water pumps. The sustainable agriculture project was developed based on the assessment of the value chains and added value of agricultural commodities in the south of Libya conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2021. It also took stock of consultations with 700 smallholder farmers belonging to different tribes in the Rebiana region in Alkufra.

WFP continued to enhance its efforts to assist the Government in designing and implementing effective social protection programme in Libya. WFP worked closely with the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) in Libya by providing technical assistance to define processes for the National Social Protection Policy, and logistical support to convene key planning and capacity-building events, in order to strengthen the operational capacities of the social protection system through dialogue and concept development [2]. At the end of 2022, the United Nations Secretary General's Peace Building Fund approved a United Nations joint project in Libya, through which WFP will implement both FFT and FFA in three different cities, Ubari, Sebha, and Ghat, in partnership with UNDP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) as well as line Ministries.

FFT activities were assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring Code 4, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated.

Under the new country strategic plan (CSP), WFP will continue to further expand and implement targeted investments through the Made in Libya [3] initiative by strengthening resilience and recovery with additional agriculture-based projects, including hydroponics, market construction and asset creation for farmers. WFP will follow a participatory and inclusive approach aimed at equipping young women and men who are vulnerable to food insecurity with essential job skills, including digital and computer skills that enable them to generate income remotely and compete for local job opportunities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets.	3

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



UNHAS operated flights until June, transporting around **7,929 passengers** from **70 agencies** and distributed **1,217 mt** of light cargo.



74,750 cases were processed through the Community Feedback Mechanism throughout the year.



The UN Hub accommodated **132** humanitarian personnel from **ten** different UN agencies, totaling **2,765** overnight stays.



To reduce the carbon footprint, WFP continued to use solar power panels in the Benghazi Hub.



WFP continued to provide logistics and supply chain services to UNICEF, UNFPA and GIZ.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued to strengthen its role as a service provider to deliver critical logistics, telecommunications, air, and technical services to the humanitarian community.

In 2022, 56 percent of the funding requirements of strategic outcome 3 were covered. As a result of the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Libya, low level of funding reduced the implementation of planned activities. Until June, activity 4, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), was only 53 percent funded against the needs-based plan and by the second half of the year, UNHAS was deactivated. Under activity 5, due to the lack of funding, low demand for emergency telecommunication service access and minimal availability of connectivity service providers within the country, ETS deactivated its services and transitioned them to WFP management as the cluster lead agency.

Activity 3: Logistics sector services

The WFP-led Logistics sector service in Libya focuses on facilitating access to common service platforms for humanitarian partners. WFP provided coordination and information management services, analyzing logistics needs, operational challenges and facilitating operational decision-making among stakeholders. In 2022, due to the lack of funding and low demand, the logistics sector service was not in high demand. WFP updated the logistics capacity assessment which assisted WFP and other responders in accessing the latest information on the logistics infrastructure of Libya, especially in the South.

Activity 4: UNHAS

UNHAS Libya continued to be a critical service in the country, facilitating safe and reliable access to key locations in support of life-saving programmes. In 2022, UNHAS transported urgent medical supplies from Benghazi to AlKufrah on behalf of Premiere Urgence Internationale. Until June, a total of 1,612 passengers from 70 agencies have flown using UNHAS; three percent were staff from United Nations agencies, 28 percent from NGOs, 14 percent from diplomatic missions and five percent from other international organizations including EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM) and the World Bank. Additionally, UNHAS transported 1,217 mt of light cargo. In May 2022, the Passenger Satisfaction survey indicated that roughly 96 percent of the passengers were satisfied with the UNHAS Libya services.

In July 2022, UNHAS was suspended due to funding shortfalls and the renewed availability of commercial flights to Libya.

Activity 5: Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

From January to the sector's closure in June 2022, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)-managed inter-agency Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) registered 33,860 cases, and 40,890 cases between July to December, reaching a total number of 74,750 for the year. The number of people contacting the hotline grew steadily since its establishment, from a few hundred per month to a peak of 8,118 cases in June. Protection issues were consistently the most common category of concern raised by callers, accounting for 30-40 percent of calls, while cash-based interventions, food security, and shelter and non-food items were among the other leading concerns of callers. Most calls were received from persons of concern in the western part of the country, with an average breakdown of 20 percent women to 80 percent male callers.

Following the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) review of the sector-based response in Libya, the ETS consulted with its partners in country, including WFP and OCHA on the future of the ETS operation. Due to challenges posed by a lack of funding and given the existence of a mechanism for ICT coordination among United Nations agencies through the information communication technology (ICT) working group, the ETS decided to deactivate its services and transition them accordingly. WFP management, as the cluster lead agency, agreed to set the sector to the "inactive" status as of 1 July 2022.

The ETS worked with its partners in Libya to phase out its activities and ensure the continued operation of the CFM hotline center and the ongoing work to improve access to beneficiaries' feedback in Libya. Following an impact analysis, the decision was made to deactivate the ETC Chatbot, which served as a complementary tool to the CFM. As part of the transition process, technical training on the customer relationship management system integrated into the CFM was delivered to WFP in May to build its capacity to sustain the service.

Before the closure of the sector, the ETS delivered most of the recommendations under its responsibility which were made by WFP's Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS+) including required upgrades to the security communications infrastructure in Libya. The activities completed covered the provision of satellite equipment to the Benghazi Security Operations Centre, delivering a second smartphone with a SIM card from a second operator, replacing the information technology (IT) workstation with a new one, and installing a solar system as a power backup solution. In addition, the ETS supported the inter-agency adoption of VHF radio as the security communications system to be used in Libya, as recommended by TESS+.

At the time of the ETS closure, WFP took over the rehabilitation of the very high frequency (VHF) radio infrastructure in Benghazi and the relocation of the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) VHF repeater in Tripoli to maintain radio coverage and strengthen security communications for humanitarians.

Activity 6: Benghazi Hub

WFP continued to facilitate on-demand services including the United Nations 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.

The Benghazi Hub hosted roughly 132 people from ten United Nations agencies who spent a total of 2,765 nights there, with a slight increase compared to 2021. The accommodation services were successfully managed through the online booking system which allowed guests to book their stay in a timely manner.

To reduce the carbon footprint, protect the environment and minimize operational costs, WFP maintained in the Hub the use of solar panels to continue to reduce its fuel and electricity consumption. The 75 m² 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 and United Nations partners agreed on the expansion of the Benghazi Hub to add ten extra suites and accommodate more guests, 14 desk spaces, a gym, and common area rooms.

Supply Chain:

WFP provided United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with logistics, supply chain and customs services on a full cost recovery basis. It provided 850 m² of storage space, delivered six 40ft containers of COVID-19 lab equipment and consumables and dispatched the contents to the Medical Supply Organization warehouse in Tripoli. It also shared its capacity-building initiatives and technical expertise in logistics by storing technical equipment such as tablets, laptops, and other office supplies. WFP saw a continued steady demand for services in 2022 worth roughly USD 2 million.

Strategic outcome 3 was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya.	N/A
Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS))	N/A
Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Libya's progress towards gender equality remains challenging, despite making strides in moving from an emergency humanitarian response. Women and girls still face significant obstacles, including limited access to basic services and heightened risks of gender-based violence due to ongoing socio-economic and political instability. Despite efforts, gender-based violence persists. Women remain severely underrepresented in government and decision-making institutions. Libya's ranking in gender equality indices regressed, falling from 41st out of 162 countries in 2018 to 61st in 2021 [1].

In response to these challenges, WFP has taken a proactive approach towards addressing gender issues in Libya through regular gender awareness sessions conducted with local cooperating partner Atta Al Kher for General Food Assistance beneficiaries, empowering both men and women to engage in decision-making around purchasing food items. Notably, the 2022 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) assessment [2] found that women took the lead in decision-making in 35 percent of cases, representing a slight increase from the previous year.

WFP has made progress in advancing gender mainstreaming and promoting healthy nutrition awareness in Libya. Based on the recommendations from the 2021 Gender Analysis [3], WFP provided training on data collection processes and utilized various modalities and approaches to promote healthy nutrition awareness, further strengthening its gender mainstreaming approach. The school feeding programme has recorded notable progress in increasing women participation, reaching 135 women teachers in 2022, helping to bridge gender gaps between different social groups. Ensuring that vulnerable groups have access to healthy and nutritious food promotes gender equality in education.

The "Made in Libya" [4] initiative has been a major contributor to enhancing the lives of over 2,100 individuals in the country, including a significant number of women. Through vocational training activities, WFP has supported the development of skills and livelihoods, which has contributed to promoting resilience and reducing vulnerability in communities. By prioritizing the participation of women in this initiative, WFP has demonstrated its commitment to promoting gender equality in all areas.

On International Women's Day, WFP and UN Women co-hosted a workshop to collectively advocate the urgency to take actions to mitigate the impact of climate change on women's economic and livelihood resilience for a sustainable Libya for all, with the support of stakeholders and ministries. The expected outcome is to serve the forum and assess the progress Made in Libya's commitment to climate change adaptation and identify gaps and mitigation measures based on studies conducted through WFP and UN Women.

WFP observed the 16 days of Activism against gender-based violence campaign in line with the global gender-based violence campaign, including interactive activities of awareness-raising and focused group discussions with UN partners, local non-governmental partners, and women influencers.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to strengthen the roles of women, men, girls, and boys, which have been integrated and mainstreamed through the strategic planning of WFP's programmes and operations.

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

Libya has been experiencing years of conflict and political instability, which has resulted in widespread protection risks among the population, with women and youth being disproportionately affected. WFP has continued to mainstream protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) principles and practices throughout its programming and operations to ensure the safety and dignity of the beneficiaries, and their meaningful access, participation, and empowerment through WFP assistance.

Due to funding constraints, the Emergency Telecommunication Sector (ETS) handed over the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to WFP management in July. In 2022, a total of 74,750 calls were registered, representing a substantial increase in the number of cases compared to previous years. Most of cases received by the CFM (88 percent) were related to seeking assistance, 39 percent were related to protection concerns, while information requests on non-food items and cash-based assistance represented only six percent. The Western region reported 98 percent of all calls received by the CFM.

The number of calls placed by women increased significantly compared to 2021 (354 percent), while men still accounted for 78.5 percent of total calls. WFP made significant progress in expanding access to the CFM for affected populations. The CFM was successful in coordinating and responding to the needs of different sectors, such as protection, including gender-based violence, shelter and non-food items, cash, and food security. The CFM operators received calls in eight different languages, allowing them to better serve the diverse population.

WFP continued to adapt lessons learned and recommendations from the decentralized evaluation (DE) for the general food assistance (GFA) and school feeding programmes [1]. The key findings related to protection and accountability demonstrated that WFP successfully integrated conflict sensitivity into 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 an 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.

Given the limited capacity of the CFM and due to the high surge in cases received, in 2023, WFP will put in place an AAP mainstreamed communication strategy to increase the awareness of the feedback mechanism among affected populations.

WFP continued to interact with affected populations by providing timely information on the food distribution points and locations, and receiving queries and feedback, especially on the quantity and quality of the food. Similarly to 2021, the 2022 Post Distributing Monitoring (PDM) food for training (FFT) findings concluded that 98 percent of those surveyed felt that WFP food distributions were managed in a dignified manner and 97 percent reported having felt safe when traveling 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.

In December, WFP organized an event at the United Nations Common Compound (UNCC) compound to raise awareness of International Day for Persons with Disabilities. The event included a bazaar and featured a notable Libyan public figure, Zahra Al Bebas, who shared her journey of using artwork to become an inspiration for persons with disabilities.

On World Braille Day, WFP together with one of the cooperating partners produced a Braille booklet containing information on how to access the CFM hotline. 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.

Overall, WFP's commitment to mainstreaming protection and AAP principles and practices in its programming and operations in Libya has contributed to the safety, dignity, meaningful access, participation, and empowerment of all

beneficiaries, despite the challenges posed by years of conflict and political instability. The CFM and other accountability mechanisms have played a critical role in ensuring that affected populations have a platform to voice their concerns and seek assistance. The lessons learned and operational highlights reflected WFP's continuous efforts to improve its programming and operations and ensure inclusivity and accessibility for all beneficiaries.

Environment

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

Libya continued to struggle with low agriculture production, water scarcity and climate change in 2022. While environmental factors impacted stable and sustainable food systems, the 2022 multi-sector needs assessment highlighted that 8 percent of households reported having reduced their agricultural activities. [1] According to the 2022 common country analysis [2], Libya is heavily susceptible to climate change projecting extreme weather conditions, rising sea levels, increases in temperatures and water scarcity.

WFP prioritised environmental measures and green energy throughout most of the activities under the current ICSP. In 2022, WFP and other stakeholders strengthened their support to the Government to reinforce its resilience against environment challenges. They worked closely with the government ministries on policy development and capacity building to enhance the performance and effectiveness of the school feeding programme.

WFP, with the support from REACH and the Libyan Ministry of Environment, conducted a consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience (CLEAR) to further understand how food security has affected climate risks in Libya. Findings suggested that access to irrigation systems varied between the different regions, appearing to be more challenging in the South. Additionally, severe heat waves negatively impacted crops, human health, and infrastructure. WFP in coordination with the UN Women and UNDP held dialogues to coordinate the CLEAR findings and other related analysis to develop consensus regarding the climate-related risks among different population groups and actions that shall be taken by various stakeholders, including the government, the UN, NGOs, and civil society.

WFP served as the co-chair of the Libya UNSDCF (2023 - 2025) working group related to Environment, Water and Climate Change, along with extended coordination with eight sister United Nations agencies to develop a Joint Work Plan for the coming years.

In line with WFP's Environmental Policy, WFP and cooperating partners conducted the environmental and social risk screenings to assess the adequacy of mitigation measures of projects under the signed Field Level Agreements to ensure they do no harm. WFP explored ways to operationalise renewable energy by installing solar power units for the Benghazi Hub. The agriculture value chain project in Alkufra installed four cooling containers and 15 water pumps. Lastly, WFP implemented human capital development activities to train youth and women in installing and fixing solar power units through the FFT activities.

Story of Hope



From her family's home in Hay Al-Akwakh in Tripoli, Samah is preparing delicious sweets, such as cupcakes and selling them to earn an independent income.

Samah, a 25-year-old young woman, originally from the beautiful city of Sabratha, was one of the 886 women under WFP's food for training (FFT) programmes in Tripoli during the year 2022.

In a country where women empowerment is gradually being acknowledged, WFP makes sure to engage women in its activities, especially since many affected households in the country are headed by women.

Samah's family home was heavily impacted by the civil war which took place in Tripoli. Hence, she has been displaced for roughly a year in Subratha. Her family's livelihood was further affected, namely her father's job who was based in Tripoli and was the sole breadwinner in the family, considering that her mother is a housewife taking care of her seven children.

Samah participated in the training by coincidence. "My mother saw the advertisement and immediately put my name up for registration." she said, "I've always wanted to learn how to make sweets, so mama didn't think twice." she adds.

As a fresh graduate from bank financing who was struggling to land a job and still recovering from the challenges of displacement, we asked Samah what encouraged her to enroll in the training. She expressed how passionate she is about making sweets and desserts. Hence, she wanted to attend the training to improve her skills and initiate her own project in something she loves and enjoys, regardless of how possibly irrelevant it is to her education. The young woman also shared how this would offer her a chance to have her own income to cover her expenses, which would relieve some of the burden on her family.

"I loved the idea of the training since it provides the space for women to earn or develop a skill. Before the training I used to make sweets but not as much nor as good as now." Samah shares. She now opened her own sweets online page 'Candy' and gets orders for cakes, chocolates, cheesecakes and more.

When discussing what other type of assistance she received from WFP, Samah shared that her family received a food basket containing pasta, rice, oil, flour, sugar and more, which was important during the month of Ramadan, especially with the fluctuations of the prices in the Libyan market.

According to Samah, the training was also very important and valuable, as it offered her an opportunity to meet young women with similar interests. "We are even discussing the possibility of having a joint project for making sweets" she adds.

WFP Libya office ordered from Samah 40 orange cupcakes commemorating the 16 days of activism campaign to further the programme's support to the people we serve.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. published in December 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-humanitarian-overview-2023-december-2022>

[2] In December, Libya's ICSP was extended for two months until the end of February 2023 to allow the implementation alignment of the new country strategic plan (2023 – 2025) in line with the UNSDCF.

[3] WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). 2022. round 1. WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). 2022. round 1. (internal document)
<https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/version2/reports/libya>

[4] Assessments included the standardized monitoring assessment of relief and transitions (2022 SMART) Nutrition Survey led by UNICEF and the Bureau of Statistics and Census Libya in partnership with Action Against Hunger and WFP; the 2022 Post Distribution Monitoring for the Food Assistance For Training and School Feeding.

[5] The 98 percent represents the people who collected their cards and redeemed their entitlements at WFP contracted shops. The remaining 2 percent collected their cards but did not go to the market and collect their entitlement during the support period.

[6] Under strategic outcome 2, the access and rehabilitation of the Ubari and Sebha markets successfully reached roughly 50,000 people between both locations. WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). 2022. round 1. WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). 2022. round 1. (internal document)
<https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/version2/reports/libya>

Due to funding shortages and access constraints (October – December), WFP initiated a prioritization exercise to assist the most food insecure with reduced rations. This resulted in increased number of beneficiaries receiving reduced rations which explains the underachievement in the quantity of food distributed versus planned.

For CBT, through the shift from commodity vouchers through wholesalers to E-vouchers through Financial Service provider (FSP), WFP was able to reduce the transfer value significantly while reaching higher number of beneficiaries with cash, which explains the discrepancy between the cash distribution by value (USD) versus the cash achievement by number of beneficiaries.

Context and Operations

[1] In October 2020, a UN brokered Ceasefire Agreement was signed between the government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army resulting in a significant decline in violent conflict and related humanitarian needs. United Nations Libya. 2022. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) – Libya 2023-2025.
<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework>

[2] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. Libya Humanitarian Response Plan (June 2022).
<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-humanitarian-response-plan-2022-review-june-2022>

[3] out of which 400,000 are targeted as the most in need of assistance (22 percent of whom were women, 35 percent men, 20 percent girls and 23 percent boys), with an estimated 15 percent of those people believed to be persons with disabilities (60 percent men and 40 percent women). Including marginalized groups in Libya, 120,000 IDPs, 29,000 returnees, 118,000 non-displaced people, 88,000 migrants and 44,000 persons of concern.

[4] Libya- Market Monitoring bulletin- December 2022 | <https://fscluster.org/libya/document/libya-market-monitorinf-bulletin>

[5] The new CSP (2023-2025) draws a new strategic direction for WFP Libya through strengthening capacities of the Government, paving the way for a gradual handover of food assistance and livelihood activities and enhancing national social protection and early warning systems.

[6] WFP refers to refugees as "persons of concern" in alignment with the terminology used in the UNSDCF.

Partnerships

[1] The new CSP 2023 – 2025 is fully aligned with the UNSDCF reflecting a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach that will address the underlying causes of vulnerability among the most vulnerable population groups.

[2] United Nations Libya. 2022. Common country analysis. https://unsmil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/un_libya_cca_2021_final_1.pdf

[3] United Nations Libya. 2022. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework – Libya 2023-2025. <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework>

[4] WFP Libya, April 2022. Made in Libya Factsheet 2021. <https://fscluster.org/libya/document/wfp-libya-made-libya-factsheet-april>

[5] Social Assistance Programs and Delivery in Libya. An Assessment Based on the IPSA Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI)" was disseminated to Libyan government counterparts in August 2022.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] On 11 April, four UN agencies (IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP) launched the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), delivering as one a minimum integrated package of assistance to persons displaced due to the armed conflict, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between frontlines, within 72 hours of verification.

[2] To be noted that WFP was not able to expand/switch to CBT in view of the significant bottlenecks in the supply of food because of the limited capacities of the financial service provider. Hence, WFP decided to roll out CBT through a gradual expansion rather than switching the modality from in-kind to CBT to different locations at the same time. The market functionality indexes of some locations, especially in the South, were assessed not to be sufficient enough to accommodate CBT. Therefore, CBT did not go along with the plan for 2022.

[3] WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). 2022. round 1. (internal document) <https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/version2/reports/libya> - Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) combines post-distribution monitoring (PDM) among assisted households and the assessment of food security status among formerly assisted households who were phased out during 2019/2022.

[4] The FSOM report results for the coping strategies do not add up to 100 percent because one respondent could select multiple choices of their adopted coping strategies.

[5] WFP M&E; Annual Report: School Feeding in Libya

[6] WFP along with its Third-Party Monitoring partner Moomken (71 percent male and 29 percent female monitors), [4] conducted 77 on site monitoring visits covering a total of 67 schools (52 visits for date bars and 25 visits for schools provided nutritious school meals) across 8 municipalities in the Eastern region of Libya. WFP staff conducted around 40 visits to provide trainings to the teachers who were responsible for following up on the distribution process and monitoring of the programme in the targeted schools for both date bars and complete nutritious school meals.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] A decrease from 97 percent in 2021, taking into consideration that 2022 PDM only included a sample from East and West as the FFT training targeted beneficiaries from these two regions due to funding constraints. While 2021 sample included the 3 regions of Libya (East, West, and South).

[2] WFP Libya organised a social protection workshop in Tunis inviting Government officials in September and December 2022.

[3] WFP Libya, April 2022. Made in Libya Factsheet 2021. <https://fscluster.org/libya/document/wfp-libya-made-libya-factsheet-april>

Although the number of Tier1 beneficiaries of Strategic Outcome 2 was lower than planned, it is worthy to note that WFP Libya assisted wider number of conflict affected communities (indirectly) with diversified projects of community assets creations under the Made-In-Libya initiative in 2022, such as Hydroponics greenhouses, solar-powered water pumps and solar-powered cooling containers as part of agricultural value chain in Alkufra, rehabilitation and operationalization of two markets in Fezzan and the Central Kitchen in Benghazi.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] United Nations Development Programme. 2022. Human Development Report 2021/2022 – Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping Our Future in a Transforming World. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

[2] WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). 2022. round 1. (internal document) <https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/version2/reports/libya>

[3] WFP Gender Analysis Brief. June 2021. (Internal document).

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Story of Hope

Photo: Orange cupcakes made by Samah, an FFT graduate the office ordered during the 16 days of activism campaign commemoration.

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	56,013	133,616	189,629	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	77,000	156,567	233,567	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
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	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	98,211			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	106,124	119,012	112%
	female	103,069	114,555	111%
	total	209,193	233,567	112%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,325	6,351	119%
	female	5,066	6,022	119%
	total	10,391	12,373	119%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	5,325	6,479	122%
	female	5,066	6,152	121%
	total	10,391	12,631	122%
5-11 years	male	22,158	20,639	93%
	female	21,343	19,911	93%
	total	43,501	40,550	93%
12-17 years	male	22,158	20,680	93%
	female	21,343	19,934	93%
	total	43,501	40,614	93%
18-59 years	male	46,724	59,572	127%
	female	46,334	57,788	125%
	total	93,058	117,360	126%
60+ years	male	4,434	5,291	119%
	female	3,917	4,748	121%
	total	8,351	10,039	120%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	146,561	134,362	92%
Refugee	13,650	44,304	325%
IDP	48,982	54,901	112%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,000	10,945	27%
School based programmes	62,790	43,991	70%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	142,100	189,629	133%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	1,015	251	25%
Rations	9,428	3,049	32%
Vegetable Oil	722	299	41%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Rations	733	137	19%
Vegetable Oil	66	12	18%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	7,749,210	78,565	1%
Value Voucher	0	1,295,970	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	94,276	-
Commodity Voucher	148,173	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	16,708	17,775
			Male	17,162	18,257
			Total	33,870	36,032
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	987	298
			Male	1,013	1,007
			Total	2,000	1,305
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	196	0
			Male	204	0
			Total	400	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	52,404	76,260
			Male	53,826	78,327
			Total	106,230	154,587
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,608	21,582
			Male	31,782	22,409
			Total	62,390	43,991
A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,166	3,600
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	1,295,970
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	7,749,210	78,565

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	133	
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	1,081	
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	25.03	<15	<15	20.2	23.82	11.53	WFP
	Male	15.29	<12	<12	17.7	21.73	10.47	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.14	<14	<14	18.7	22.24	10.99	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75	≥91	≥91	95	92.9	74.9	WFP
	Male	92.7	≥95.5	≥95.5	94	92.8	93.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	≥93.5	≥93.5	94	92.9	84.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16.2	<6.5	<6.5	3	4.7	12.9	WFP
	Male	4.3	<2	<2	5	5.7	5.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.8	<4	<4	4	5.4	9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.8	<2.5	<2.5	2	2.4	12.3	WFP
	Male	3	<2.5	<2.5	2	1.5	1.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<2.5	<2.5	2	1.7	6.7	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	≥57.5	5	10.6	11.7	WFP
	Male	6.7	≥39	≥39	6	9.8	11.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥46.5	≥46.5	6	10	11.6	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	50	35.3	25.1	WFP
	Male	17.7	<15	<15	45	25.3	21.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	<12.5	<12.5	47	34.3	23.5	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	<28	3	8.2	15.2	WFP
	Male	67.1	<39	<39	8	9.4	14.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	70.3	<33.5	<33.5	6	9.1	14.8	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	41	45.9	48	WFP
	Male	8.5	<7	<7	41	46.8	52.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	<7.5	<7.5	41	46.6	50.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	27.46	<20	<20	17	19.7	13.5	WFP
	Male	21.67	<18	<18	15.8	20.6	17.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.17	<17.5	<17.5	16.2	20.35	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.7	≥91	≥91	94	86.5	67.7	WFP
	Male	87.8	≥91.5	≥91.5	94	90.3	70.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	87.6	≥91	≥91	94	89.2	69	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.7	<8	<8	5	9.4	18.2	WFP
	Male	8.6	<6.5	<6.5	4	6.3	18.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.9	<7	<7	4	7.1	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.6	≤1	≤1	2	4.2	14.1	WFP
	Male	3.6	≤2	≤2	1	3.4	11.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.4	≤2	≤2	2	3.6	12.6	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	≥17.5	14	13.9	14.9	WFP
	Male	6.4	≥17	≥17	12	14.3	12.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≥18.5	≥18.5	12	14.2	13.8	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	≤38.5	44	33	31.2	WFP
	Male	34.7	≤30.5	≤30.5	44	31.8	26.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.5	≤31.5	≤31.5	44	32.1	29	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	≤38	8	10.4	19.1	WFP
	Male	40.7	≤36.5	≤36.5	10	9.1	22.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.9	≤37	≤37	9	9.4	20.9	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	≤6	34	42.7	34.8	WFP
	Male	18.2	≤16	≤16	34	44.9	37.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	≤13	≤13	34	44.3	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	22.04	<12.5	<12.5	15.3	17.2	12.82	WFP
	Male	23.04	<14.5	<14.5	17.5	19.64	20.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.9	<13	<13	16.7	18.77	16.71	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.7	≥89	≥89	91	80.8	64	WFP
	Male	74.6	≥94	≥94	92	89.8	47.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	76.1	≥92	≥92	92	86.6	55.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.7	<10	<10	9	12.8	22.9	WFP
	Male	17.7	<4	<4	5	6.7	34.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	<7	<7	6	8.9	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤1	≤1	0	6.4	13.1	WFP
	Male	7.7	≤1	≤1	3	3.6	18.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.2	≤1	≤1	2	4.6	15.7	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	≥27	20	13.6	21.7	WFP
	Male	4.4	≥23.5	≥23.5	14	14.7	17.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	≥23	≥23	16	14.3	19.4	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	46	32.8	34.3	WFP
	Male	37.6	<28	<28	42	29.3	30.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.3	<34	<34	43	30.6	32.6	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	<25	11	8	15.4	WFP
	Male	43.1	<37	<37	14	7.1	21.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.1	<30.5	<30.5	13	7.4	18.3	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	23	45.6	28.6	WFP
	Male	14.9	<11.5	<11.5	30	48.9	30.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	<12.5	<12.5	27	47.7	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	31.93	<17	<17	13.2	17.2	16.08	WFP
	Male	21.15	<13	<13	14.3	19.64	20.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.87	<15	<15	14.1	20.06	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.7	≥89	≥89	91	88.5	64.4	WFP
	Male	92.9	≥95.5	≥95.5	92	88.2	70.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	92.4	≥95	≥95	92	88.3	67.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.3	<11	<11	9	9	18.6	WFP
	Male	5.1	<3.5	<3.5	5	6.6	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.7	<4	<4	6	7.1	17.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	<0	0	2.6	16.9	WFP
	Male	2	≤1	<1	3	5.1	13.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.9	≤1	<1	2	4.6	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥14	≥14	24	17.9	11.3	WFP
	Male	7.1	≥20.5	≥20.5	14	18.4	9.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≥17.5	≥17.5	16	18.3	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	<40	<40	34	30.8	33.9	WFP
	Male	33.7	<27	<27	45	31.6	27.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<32	<32	43	31.4	30.7	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	50	<35	<35	12	16.7	26.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.8	<36.5	<36.5	10	10.3	32	
	Overall	40.5	<37.5	<37.5	10	11.7	29.3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<11	<11	31	34.6	28.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.4	<16	<16	31	39.7	30.9	
	Overall	18.1	<13	<13	31	38.6	29.6	
Target Group: Host government - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	>2	>2	1			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year				Resilience Building	
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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	3,984	1,057
			Male	4,016	1,048
			Total	8,000	2,105
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	1,482	1,575
			Male	1,518	1,621
			Total	3,000	3,196
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	393	0
			Male	407	0
			Total	800	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	17,857	3,809
			Male	18,343	3,911
			Total	36,200	7,720
A.2: Food transfers			MT	799	149
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	94,276
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	148,173	0

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	67
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.8	≥70	≥70	87.5	88.9		WFP
	Male	68.4	≥80	≥80	97.9	98.2		programme monitoring
	Overall	52.9	≥75	≥75	95.8	96		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.1	≤15	<15	8.3	11.1		WFP
	Male	21.1	≤15	<15	2.1	1.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	25.5	≤15	<15	3.4	4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.1	≤15	≤15	4.2	0		WFP
	Male	10.5	≤5	≤5	0	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	21.6	≤10	≤10	0.8	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	28.1	≥55	≥55	8	11.1		WFP
	Male	26.3	≥55	≥55	20	17.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	27.5	≥55	≥55	18	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	50	55.6		WFP
	Male	10.5	≤5	≤5	40	35.1		programme monitoring
	Overall	21.6	≤10	≤10	42	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	8	11.1		WFP
	Male	26.3	≤15	≤15	5	8.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	15.7	≤10	≤10	6	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	33	22.2		WFP
	Male	36.8	≤25	≤25	34	38.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	35.3	≤25	≤25	34	34.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community , IDPS & Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥90	≥90	100	100	73.9	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	91	95.9	86	programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥90	≥90	92	96.7	82.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≤10	≤10	0	0	21.7	WFP
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	8	2.7	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤7.5	≤7.5	6	2.2	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33	≤0	≤0	0	0	4.3	WFP
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	2	1.4	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤2.5	≤2.5	1	1.1	6.8	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	28	11.1	17.4	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	29	16.2	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥55	≥55	29	15.2	8.2	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	38	50	17.4	WFP
	Male	0	≤20	≤20	39	40.5	24	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤15	≤15	39	42.4	21.9	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	4	5.6	8.7	WFP
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	5	4.1	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤5	≤5	5	4.3	11	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28	≤25	≤25	30	33.3	56.5	WFP
	Male	0	≤25	≤25	27	39.2	60	programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≤25	≤25	27	38	58.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Non-displaced, IDPs, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥25	≥25			0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises				- Crisis Response	
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	0	
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	48	
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	30	23	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	1,500	1,612	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	85	93	
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	3	
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: Libya - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥70	≥70		0	0	WFP survey

Activity 04: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: Libya - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	70	≥95	≥95	86.36	96	86.42	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: Libya - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	90	83	95.6	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian Community - Location: Benghazi - Modality: - Subactivity: Guesthouse Services								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	85	100	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	≥60	40.9	41	27.6	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	41.4	≤20	≤20	12.6	10	16.5	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	38.4	≤20	≤20	46.5	48	55.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	≥64	42.7	37	21.7	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 men	Overall	9.4	≤10	≤10	14.6	8	11.4	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	42.7	54	66.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	≥65	49.5	31	13.1	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 men	Overall	11.02	≤15	≤15	14.1	8	4.3	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 women	Overall	38.98	≤20	≤20	36.4	61	82.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community ,Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	≥65	41.6	39	24.6	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	8.5	≤15	≤15	16.4	8	13.4	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	≤20	42	53	62	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Crisis Committee, Social Affairs Office - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	≥55	≥55	53	13	14	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDP, Host community, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	≥55	61.2	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	≤20	4.3	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	≤25	34.5	59.2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDP, Host community, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	≥70		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	≤15		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	≤15		60		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDP, Host community, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	≥55	56.2	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	≤20	13.8	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	≤25	30	68	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community - Location: East - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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		-
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	=50		53		WFP survey
	Male	47	=50	=50		47		-
	Overall	100	=100	=100		100		-
Target Group: IDPs, Host community - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	51	56	57	WFP survey
	Male	0	=50	=50	49	44	43	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.9	93.8	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	100	95.2	99.4	
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.5	94.9	99.4	
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.3	=100	=100	98.9	98.3	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	97.8	97.1	96.4	
	Overall	98.7	=100	=100	98.2	97.4	97.2	
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94.9	=100	=100	97.1	95.9	98.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	94	95.4	
	Overall	97.5	=100	=100	99	94.7	97.1	
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	94	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	96	93	94.5	
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	96.8	93	95.3	
Target Group: IDP, Host community, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.3	=100	=100	88.2	97.6	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	93	97.4	99.8	
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	91.5	97.4	99.9	

Target Group: IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	87	98.8	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	93.6	97.8	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	90.8	98	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	84	=100	=100	100	82.7	78.4	WFP
	Male	95	=100	=100	99.2	88.2	92	programme
	Overall	89.5	=100	=100	99.5	86.9	85.2	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88.3	=100	=100	98.8	90.3	76.1	WFP
	Male	89.3	=100	=100	99	88.2	72.6	programme
	Overall	88.7	=100	=100	99	88.8	74.4	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	93.2	93.7	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	91.5	97.5	99.4	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	91.8	96.7	99.7	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host community, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	82.9	98.6	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.9	96.8	100	programme
	Overall	99	=100	=100	91.9	97.5	100	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88.9	=100	=100	97.1	93.8	83.4	WFP
	Male	90.2	=100	=100	100	89.7	63.4	programme
	Overall	89.6	=100	=100	99	91.2	73.4	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

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	98.3	92.1	66.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	=100	=100	98.7	86.6	63	
	Overall	90	=100	=100	98.6	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	100	83.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.7	91.2		
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.6	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	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	=100	=100	100	89.7		
	Overall	56	=100	=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	96	100	96	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.4	94.6	93	
	Overall	97	=100	=100	97.2	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		

Target Group: IDP, Host community, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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
	Overall	69	=100	=100		100		monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Target Group: IDP, Host community, Returnees - Location: West - 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	100	WFP
	Male	77	=100	=100		100	100	programme
	Overall	86	=100	=100		100	100	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host Community, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100		100		monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host community, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	91.7	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.8	100		programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	95.8	100		monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Host community, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	96	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.6	98.6	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.9	98.9	100	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥87	≥87	3.3	2.5	0.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.6	≥87	≥87	11.2	2.2	0.3	
	Overall	0.4	≥87	≥87	7.8	2.3	0.3	
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	75	68	66	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥86	≥86	6.5	1	3.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.4	≥86	≥86	8.3	2.2	4.5	
	Overall	0.3	≥86	≥86	7.7	1.9	4.1	
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥87	≥87	8.6	0.7	9.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥87	≥87	7.8	2.8	13.1	
	Overall	0	≥87	≥87	8.1	2	11.1	
Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥87	≥87	10.2	0	1.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.7	≥87	≥87	6.7	1.7	0.6	
	Overall	0.5	≥87	≥87	7.4	1.3	1.1	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	≥50	16.7	4		WFP
	Male	10.5	≥20	≥20	26.6	13		programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	≥35	≥35	24.6	17		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Host Community ,IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	≥44	16	5	21.7	WFP
	Male	22	≥32	≥32	18.3	9	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.5	≥38	≥38	17.9	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FLAs/MOUs/CCs - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FLAs/MOUs/CCs - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	85		WFP survey

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WFP in Libya initiated and expanded the Cash Based Transfer (CBT) modality in 2022 to give people the liberty to purchase their food items of choice.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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

Financial Section

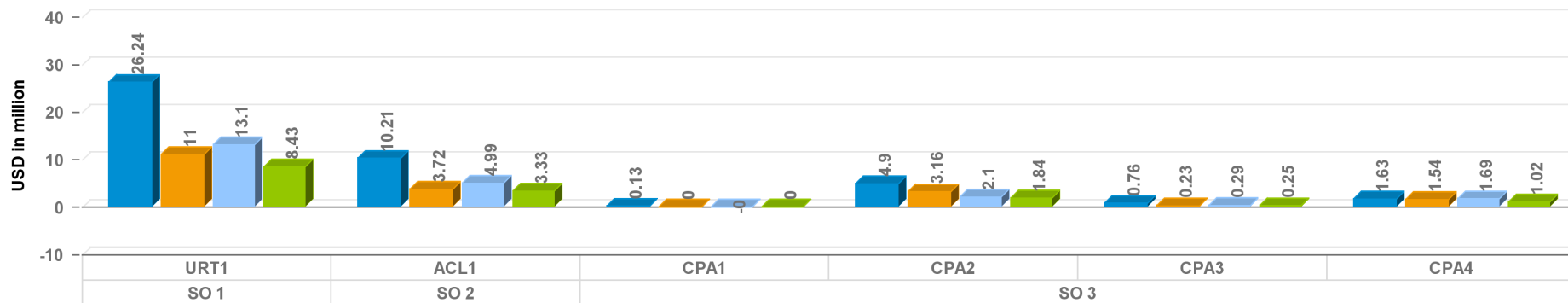
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	26,237,599	11,001,705	13,098,070	8,433,671
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	639,335	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	10,213,181	3,723,386	4,988,946	3,326,608
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,212	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			36,450,780	14,725,091	18,732,563

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	130,166	0	0	0
		Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	4,900,165	3,159,187	2,103,037	1,836,117
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	757,118	230,686	290,490	245,614
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	1,633,557	1,540,766	1,694,139	1,024,604
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)			7,421,006	4,930,639	4,087,666	3,106,336
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	542,994	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	542,994	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			43,871,786	19,655,730	23,363,223	14,866,614
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,354,018	2,288,929	3,006,349	2,099,881
Total Direct Costs			47,225,804	21,944,659	26,369,572	16,966,495
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,955,378	1,426,403	753,923	753,923
Grand Total			50,181,183	23,371,061	27,123,494	17,720,418



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

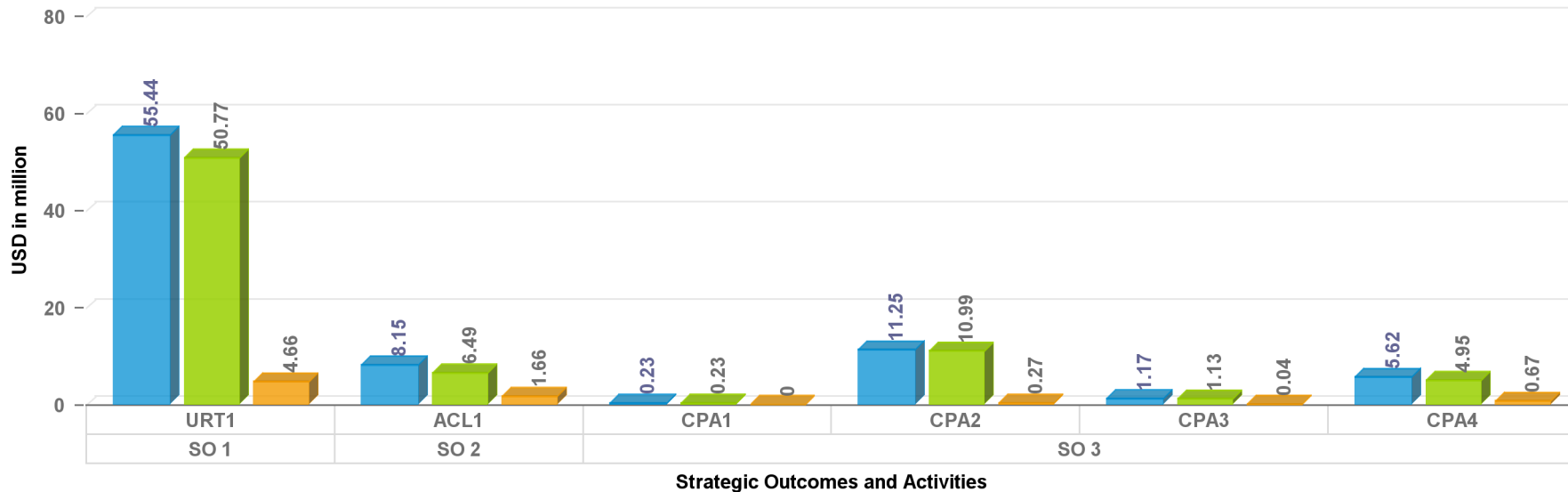
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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)
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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 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	85,566,919	52,938,575	2,498,721	55,437,296	50,772,897	4,664,399
		Non Activity Specific	0	639,335	0	639,335	0	639,335
	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	16,784,715	8,151,225	0	8,151,225	6,488,887	1,662,338
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,212	0	6,212	0	6,212
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			102,351,635	61,735,348	2,498,721	64,234,069	57,261,784

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	19,846,741	11,252,308	0	11,252,308	10,985,387	266,921
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	4,569,176	1,174,128	0	1,174,128	1,129,253	44,875
		Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	1,611,264	227,809	0	227,809	227,809	0
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	6,675,356	5,618,317	0	5,618,317	4,948,782	669,534
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)			32,702,537	18,272,562	0	18,272,562	17,291,232	981,330
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	542,994	0	542,994	0	542,994
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	542,994	0	542,994	0	542,994
Total Direct Operational Cost			135,054,172	80,550,903	2,498,721	83,049,624	74,553,016	8,496,608

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	11,873,406	6,840,311	318,181	7,158,492	6,252,024	906,468
		Total Direct Costs	146,927,578	87,391,215	2,816,902	90,208,117	80,805,040	9,403,076
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	9,329,293	4,857,443		4,857,443	4,857,443	0
		Grand Total	156,256,871	92,248,657	2,816,902	95,065,559	85,662,483	9,403,076

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures