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Libya

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
AgriTech - Empowering Farmers	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	21
Cross-cutting results	23
Gender equality and women's empowerment	23
Protection and accountability to affected populations	24
Environmental sustainability	26
Nutrition integration	27
Partnerships	28
Financial Overview	30
Data Notes	34
Annex	38
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	38
Figures and Indicators	39
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	39
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	39
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	39
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	40
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	40
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	40
Cross-cutting Indicators	57

Overview

Key messages

- WFP was at the forefront of the UN response to Storm Daniel, **scaling up its emergency assistance 48 hours after the crisis, and reaching 126,000 flood-affected people with in-kind and cash-based transfers** for three months.
- In 2023, **WFP doubled the amount of cash-based transfers disbursed to beneficiaries, providing USD 2.9 million to 46,000 beneficiaries**, compared to USD 1.4 million to 40,000 beneficiaries in 2022.
- WFP technical expertise and capacity strengthening engagements successfully supported the Government of Libya to devise its **first National Social Protection Strategy** in 2023, paving the way to transitioning WFP beneficiaries to a government-led safety net.

For more than a decade, Libya has grappled with political instability, economic decline, and institutional fragmentation. The indefinite postponement of the 2021 December presidential and parliamentary elections, intended to mark the end of the transition period, has worsened both the political impasse and security fragility in the country. The disagreements surrounding the electoral procedures have detrimental effects on the nation's stability^[1].

In mid-September, tropical Storm Daniel struck northeastern Libya, unleashing torrential rains and flash floods that affected multiple cities and towns, causing devastating human toll and large-scale displacement. The socio-economic impact was profound, disrupting the provision of essential goods and services, and exacerbating food prices. In December, WFP Market Monitoring^[2] highlighted an increase of 2 percent in the median costs of full minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and food MEB in the east, compared to the onset of the floods in September. Notably, these costs exceeded the national average for both baskets. Three months after the flood, relief efforts helped to stabilize prices with Benghazi showing the highest monthly increase in both baskets due to the rising demand for food by affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) since the floods.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) Flood Response Flash Appeal^[3] estimated that 884,000 people residing in five provinces directly affected by the storm in Libya had been impacted in varying degrees. **WFP responded immediately reaching more than 126,000 people with emergency food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBTs) between September and December, of which 77 percent were IDPs.**

Between March and December, WFP reached a total of 209,118 food-insecure women (24 percent), girls (27 percent), men (21 percent) and boys (28 percent) across Libya, of which 46 percent were IDPs. Due to funding constraints, WFP's assistance to persons of concern^[4] was focused on emergencies and accounted for only one percent. Following the introduction of prepaid cash transfers in 2022, WFP continued to expand its CBT operations across Libya in 2023 reaching around 46,000 beneficiaries, maintaining the same redemption rate as the previous year at 99 percent of intended beneficiaries.

To advance Libya's long-term recovery and strengthen food systems, in March, WFP launched the new **Country Strategic Plan (CSP, March 2023 - 2025 December)**. The CSP aims to provide general food assistance, livelihoods support, capacity strengthening, school feeding and on-demand services. It is fully aligned with the United Nations Strategic Development Cooperation Framework for Libya (UNSDCF 2023-2025) and the 2023 Humanitarian Overview^[5].

In the first half of the year, WFP encountered access constraints that resulted in food supply disruptions. Funding shortfalls resulted in a 25 percent reduction in the number of Libyan beneficiaries receiving in-kind assistance and CBT. In response, WFP conducted a re-targeting and re-prioritization exercise^[6] from April to August to update its list of beneficiaries receiving unconditional food assistance based on the 2022 Food Security Outcome Monitoring^[7] and the 2021 Food Security Nutrition Assessment data^[8].

In early 2023, **WFP supported Libya's school feeding programme in 117 schools in the East and West.** While delivering nutritious fortified date bars to over 42,000 schoolchildren in nine locations. WFP later suspended this modality due to funding constraints. In October, WFP refocused on 47 schools, providing nutritious dry meals to some 19,000 schoolchildren in three locations. WFP has also supported the Libyan Government to access the School Feeding Coalition in March and accelerated its endorsement of the National School Feeding Commitments in July.

WFP's resilience and livelihoods activities were based on an integrated food systems approach combining different modalities to address the skills gap, build economic resilience, strengthen climate adaptation, and promote food security. Asset creation activities shifted from the provision of in-kind assistance to cash. In 2023, these efforts extended beyond the south to the eastern region, incorporating early recovery activities in flood-affected areas in the east following Storm Daniel. Paving the way for flood affected people and the local food system to bounce forward, WFP provided solar power systems to 37 operational bakeries in Derna that needed a more stable power supply to meet increased demand. In addition, WFP distributed food systems grants to support small and medium enterprises to restart their businesses.

As part of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund joint programme in Southern Libya, **WFP successfully rehabilitated a local market in Sebha in 2023**, enabling local traders to sell their goods and products to the local population as a long-term solution to boost the local economy and strengthen social cohesion among the communities.

In December, WFP finished rehabilitation of the port of Benghazi, including enhancing the local port authorities' capacities to improve their handling of the port. The initiative helped to improve the port's infrastructure, strengthen the region's trade capacity, and facilitate the smooth delivery of humanitarian assistance. **WFP also supported the Government's Food and Drug Control Centre in Benghazi** ^[9] with advanced equipment and technical training to strengthen its performance, following the successful model implemented in Tripoli in 2022. WFP support to the Libyan Government will aim to ensure the circulation of healthy food and medicine across Libya while empowering national authorities through capacity building.

WFP provided capacity building support to the national institutions in charge of social protection to develop a **Social Protection Strategy**. It also worked with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Solidarity Fund on the **National Social Registry to support vulnerable communities**.

WFP successfully expanded its provision of on-demand services to the humanitarian and development community in Libya through WFP-led common service centres. **As the lead agency of the United Nations Benghazi Hub, WFP facilitated the expansion and scaling up of its services to meet growing demands**, particularly in response to the flooding caused by Storm Daniel.

WFP has placed emphasis on social protection capacity-building initiatives and joint livelihoods programmes with development stakeholders to bolster the long-term sustainability of food security endeavours in Libya in partnership with the Government. Given the mounting instability in neighbouring countries, WFP has strengthened its emergency preparedness capacities to ensure a swift and effective response to unforeseen crises.

209,118

Total beneficiaries in 2023



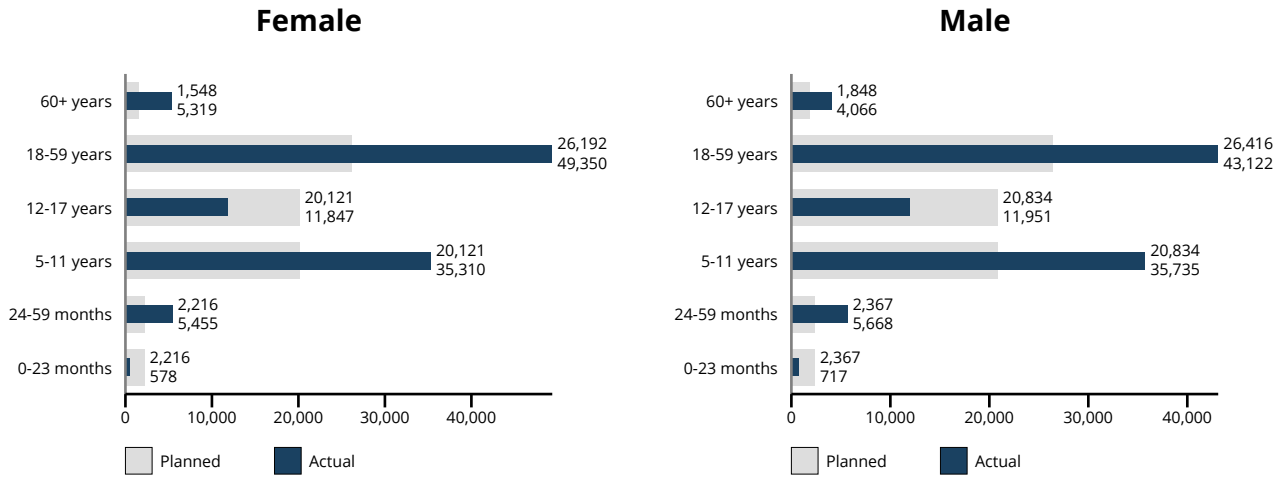
52% female



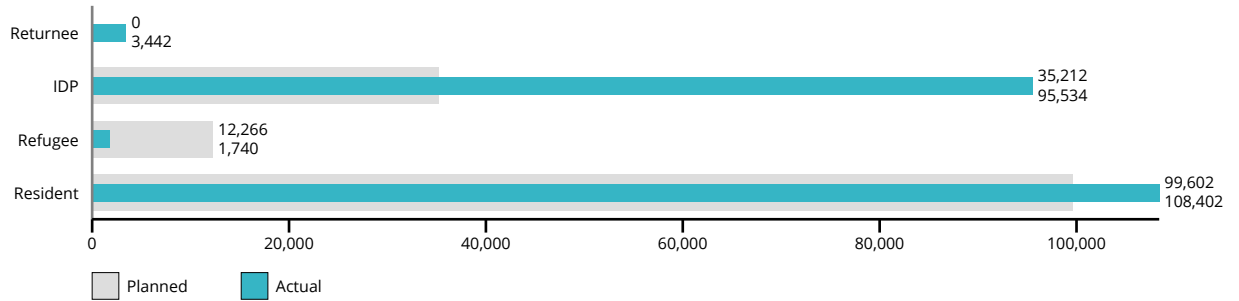
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 7,475 (52% Female, 48% Male)

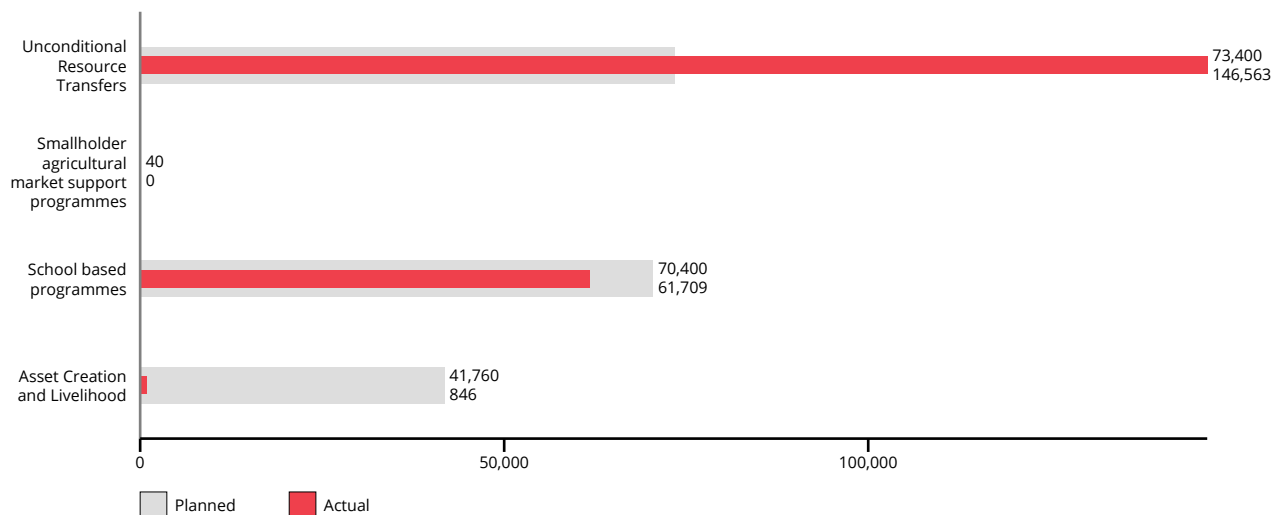
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



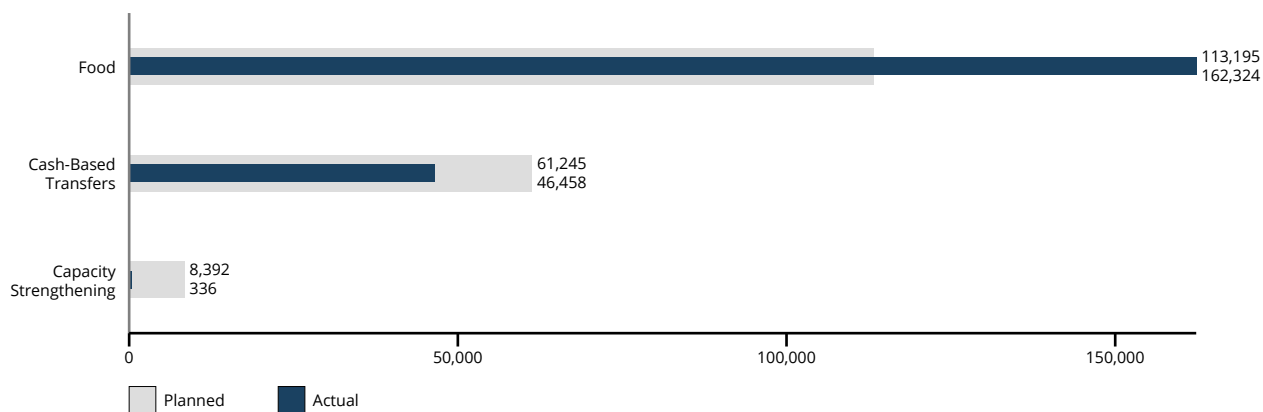
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



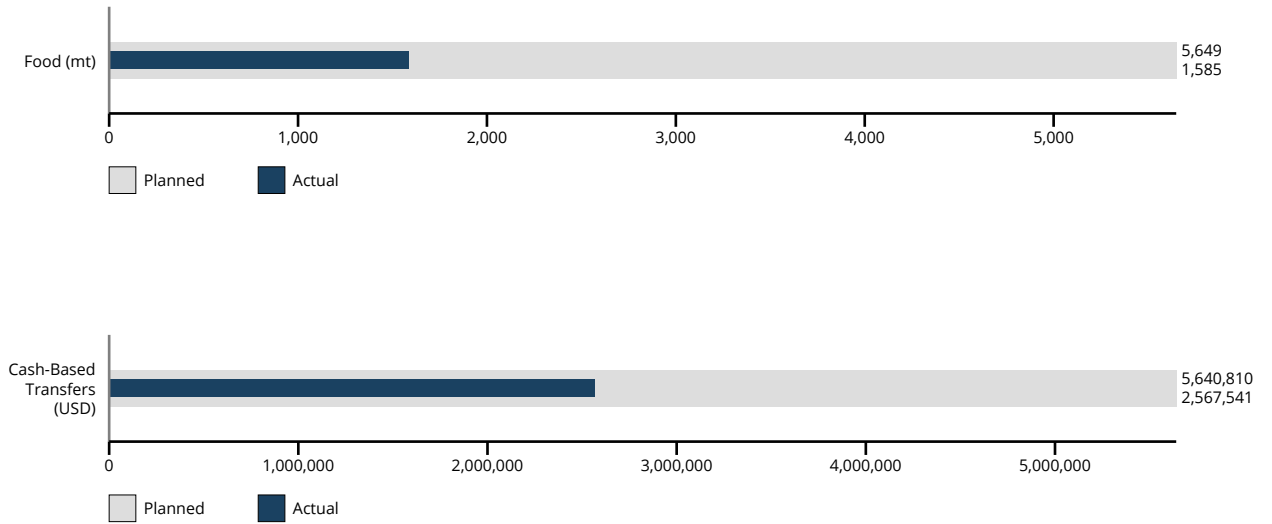
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



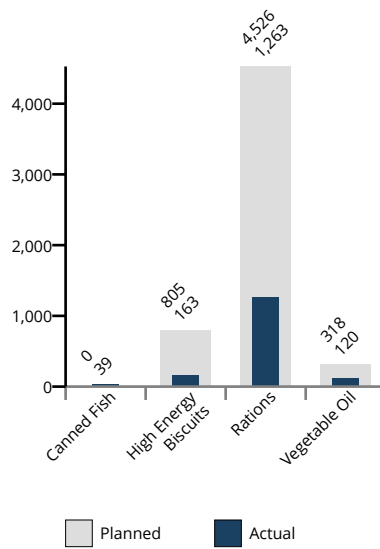
Beneficiaries by Modality



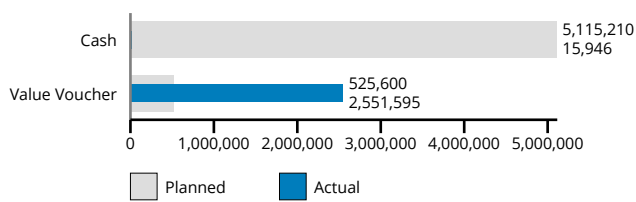
Total Transfers by Modality



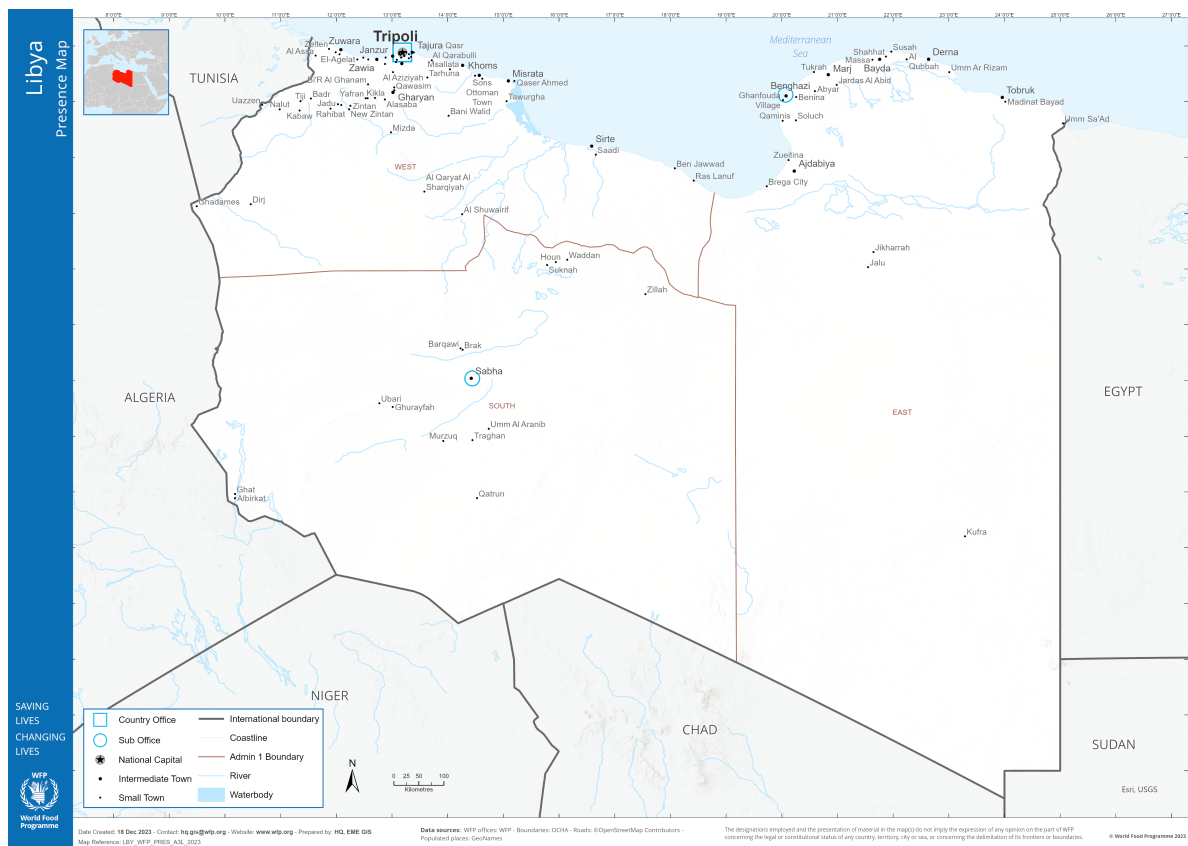
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2023, Libya faced highly volatile security and political conditions, characterized by escalating tensions and a lack of progress towards forming a unified Government and holding elections. The nation's fragile economy remained vulnerable to political divisions. At the start of the year, the 2023 Humanitarian Overview ^[1] confirmed Libya's transition from a humanitarian focus to recovery, stabilization, and development context, marked by a gradual reduction in humanitarian needs. The number of people in need of lifesaving assistance decreased to 328,560 ^[2] of which 23 percent are women, 47 percent are men, 13 percent are girls and 17 percent are boys ^[3]. However, Libya continued to face numerous socio-economic challenges, including limited liquidity and currency devaluation, alongside a lack of established political frameworks.

Libya remains a destination and a transit country for migrants and asylum-seekers to Europe. According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), a total of 704,369 migrants from over 43 nationalities were identified in 100 Libyan municipalities from May to June 2023 ^[4], likely higher than 2022 due to worsening political and economic conditions, inflation, increased food insecurity and rising commodity prices in neighbouring countries. They remain highly vulnerable to protection risks and lack access to employment, housing and essential basic services.

Storm Daniel struck northeastern Libya in September and unleashed unprecedented torrential rains and flash floods, devastating multiple cities such as Derna, Albayda, and Soussa, among others. The 2023 United Nations Libya Flood Flash Appeal highlighted its profound impact directly affecting some 884,000 people across five provinces ^[5] and particularly in devastated areas such as Derna, where over 30,000 people were displaced, prompting urgent calls for humanitarian assistance. Additionally, vulnerable groups such as migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) face increased risks, further complicating an already intricate humanitarian situation.

In 2023, global shocks, such as the impact of Ukraine crisis, continued to lead to increases in commodity prices. The 2023 December WFP Libya market monitoring assessment highlighted that the Libya's monthly expenditure basket (MEB) increased since Ukraine crisis by 11 percent. The southern region of Libya recorded the highest cost of the food basket at LYD 846.00 (10 percent higher than the national average), followed by the east and the western region ^[6]. This has reduced the purchasing power of vulnerable households and raised concerns about food security, with many families resorting to negative coping strategies including reducing food consumption (71 percent), limiting portion size at mealtimes (75 percent) and relying on lower quality food items (84 percent).

Further, most of the Libyan population relies on a public salary, which discourages entrepreneurial risk-taking and has hindered private sector development. This trend combined with a disrupted education system, has resulted in a significant skills gap and a lack of basic production and services. However, these challenges also present an opportunity for vocational training, business incubation, and asset support to help stimulate the private sector, particularly small and medium enterprises.

Libya is the sixth driest country in the world, making agriculture extremely difficult and creating high levels of vulnerability for rural communities that rely on climate-sensitive livelihoods. Rainfed agriculture is severely constrained due to the scarcity of water, necessitating innovative solutions and sustainable water management to support communities and enhance food security.

WFP Operations:

In March, WFP entered Libya's new second-generation country strategic plan (CSP 2023-2025) aimed to support Libya's transition towards recovery and long-term development and strengthening of national programmes and food systems.

To this end, the new CSP addresses the needs of the most vulnerable and conflict-affected households and communities through targeted emergency food assistance and sustainable livelihood opportunities, while working with the Government to strengthen national systems to meet the food and other basic needs of vulnerable people in Libya, thereby contributing to stability and peace.

Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), **CSP Outcome 1** focuses on providing food assistance to vulnerable populations to help them meet their food requirements. WFP's unconditional general food assistance (GFA) is provided through a combination of in-kind ready to eat food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT) via value voucher through pre-paid cards. In 2023, WFP expanded its CBT operations across Libya through a pre-paid value voucher system, allowing beneficiaries to redeem their entitlements from local contracted supermarkets and providing them with a wider choice. In 2023, this included support to migrants in the Tunisian border town of Alassa as well as in the aftermath of Storm Daniel, which hit north-eastern Libya in September.

CSP outcome 2 continued to improve the resilience of local food systems and individuals to shocks and stressors through climate-smart asset creation activities to strengthen the water-food nexus. This included the launch of a series of early recovery initiatives in the areas affected by Storm Daniel. With greater emphasis on food systems transformation, WFP supported the Government's efforts to strengthen the national school feeding programme through home-grown school meals, an integrated package of health and nutrition services, and incubating their Food Security Strategy, in support of SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger) SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth).

As a new strategic approach under **CSP outcome 3**, WFP continued to strengthen capacity building for national institutions in Libya, with a focus on social protection, to enhance the Government's ability to support vulnerable people and communities against shocks.

Under **CSP outcome 4**, WFP maintained its capacity to provide on-demand services to the humanitarian and development community in Libya through WFP-led common services, including the management and expansion of the United Nations Benghazi Hub.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP continued to monitoring the potential risks to its operations in Libya with the **volatile and fragile situation in the neighboring countries**, which placed a significant burden in terms of humanitarian assistance and security measures.

In September, WFP recognized Libya's country office as a high-risk operation facing access constraints, capacity issues with cooperating partners and monitoring challenges. In response, WFP immediately updated its risk register. The first spot-check exercise was conducted towards the end of 2023, to improve aid distribution accountability and compliance.

Addressing fraud risks, WFP strengthened partnerships with financial services providers and conducted a comprehensive fraud risk assessment, targeting vulnerable processes, and identifying key risk areas^[7] which were mainly issues related to the Government pressure to engage specific cooperating partners and the lack of formal contracts. It also conducted a financial sector intelligence exercise, including assessing the financial sector, and evaluating the overall financial infrastructure in the country. Moreover, it provided technical capacity building for cooperating partners. Looking ahead, WFP plans to conduct regular awareness sessions for both current and potential

cooperating partners, with a focus on Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy, further strengthening WFP's safeguards against potentially fraudulent activities.

In parallel, WFP reviewed its operations to determine which safeguards may need to be strengthened to ensure that WFP is reaching the most vulnerable people. WFP's limited field presence challenges comprehensive verification and quality assurance of beneficiary lists. To address this, WFP in consultation with the Ministry of Social Affairs focused on refining targeting criteria and conducting de-duplication exercises. WFP's project monitoring relies heavily on third-party monitors (TPMs) due to the field inaccessibility. In response to this challenge, WFP implemented measures to ensure sufficient monitoring at both TPM and field levels and to validate the quality and accuracy of findings.

Lessons learned

In March, WFP initiated its new country strategic plan, incorporating feedback from the Government, United Nations agencies and donors, taking stock of the recommendations of the 2021 decentralized evaluation ^[8] which highlighted WFP's crucial role in addressing humanitarian needs.

The 2023 WFP Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) ^[9] highlighted ongoing challenges including low agricultural production, and climate change impacts. It informed the design and targeting of WFP Libya's programmes related to climate change adaptation by shedding light on the most vulnerable people to both current and future climate risks. It facilitated new partnerships and proposed the WFP Changing Lives Transformative Fund. Additionally, a water desalination system was introduced in Ghat.

The 2023 Fezzan Agricultural assessment ^[10] highlighted challenges faced by smallholder farmers and identified pathways to resilient and adaptive agricultural development in the Fezzan region through holistic approaches to social protection and food security. The assessment strengthened WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, with recommendations for future inter-ministerial cooperation.

AgriTech - Empowering Farmers

Sustainable Agriculture Solutions in Southern Libya



© WFP Libya

Cultivating resilience: Empowering local farmers in South Libya with improved food systems

The southern region of Libya has a rich history as an agricultural hub with abundant natural resources. However, the region's dry and harsh environment, as well as the lack of regular electricity and access to water, make it difficult for communities dependent on agriculture to sustain their livelihoods. In response, WFP continues to implement initiatives to boost local agriculture and raise the standard of living of the local population.

"The electricity is often cut off, and when that happens, the irrigation in the farms stops, leading to a halt in production. This, in turn, leads to dry land and also causes a lot of challenges," said Abubaker Al-Sunousi, an elderly farmer in Al-Kufra who is visually impaired. *"The electricity was cut off for almost six months, and the whole farm was ruined because of the lack of electricity and water,"* he added.

In 2022, WFP began piloting the sustainable agriculture project "AgriTech", which began with an assessment of 700 farms in the towns of Al-Kufra and Al-Rubyanah, two oases in southeastern Libya, based on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assessment of value chains and added value of agricultural commodities in southern Libya in 2021. Several smallholder farmers were supported with the installation of 25 solar-powered water pumps and four solar-powered cooling containers on their land to improve crop yields.

In 2023, building on the successes of 2022, WFP worked with its local NGO partner and local authorities to scale up the project by installing 15 solar-powered water pumps, four solar-powered cooling containers and two smart irrigation systems using the latest Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in Alkufra, which are also solar-powered and equipped with sensors to monitor temperature, humidity and soil moisture. Amounting to a 401.1 kWh energy yield, this project represents the largest installation of alternative energy productive assets in Libya.

As a result of these initiatives, more than 100 households and 500 individuals in Al Kufra and Al Rubyana have benefited from improved access to water and storage facilities, and 75 farmers have been trained to improve their skills, ensuring the sustainability of the project.

When asked about his production after the project, Abubaker said: *"The well is now working well since the installation of the solar pump. I used to lose a lot of crops, but that is no longer the case. My production has increased, which has also resulted in better income generation for me and my family."*

Both municipalities have managed to improve climate adaptation and resilience to shocks and stressors, saving nearly 600 tons of CO2 emissions and 36,000 liters of water per day.

The AgriTech initiative is part of WFP Libya's Livelihoods and Resilience efforts in the South, which aim to improve employability, stimulate economic growth and promote resilient and adaptive agricultural development in the region.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.



WFP assisted around **147,000** food insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, migrants, and persons of concern with food and cash.



In 2023, WFP doubled cash-based transfers for beneficiaries, increasing to **USD 2.9 million to 46,000 women and men.**



WFP received **100 percent** of the funding requirements of its emergency response to the Storm Daniel amounting to **USD 6.5 million**



Storm Daniel emergency assistance reached **126,000 individuals with a total of 1,045 mt and USD 425,000 in cash transfers** from September to December.



WFP in 2023 supported the Government's **Food and Drug Control Centre in Benghazi**, following the successful model implemented in Tripoli in 2022.

Under CSP outcome 1, **WFP reached 146,563 food-insecure people in Libya from March to December 2023** through general food assistance (GFA) and cash-based transfers (CBTs) in the form of value vouchers through pre-paid cards.

Resources to results:

In early 2023, WFP faced several challenges in mobilizing resources for CSP outcome 1, resulting in a 40 percent reduction in the number of targeted regular beneficiaries (non-flood response beneficiaries) in September. However, due to the additional confirmed contributions received in response to the flood emergency caused by Storm Daniel in September, WFP was able to cover 80 percent of the total funding requirements for CSP outcome 1 and effectively doubled its initial beneficiaries target, reaching 146,000 flood-affected and food-insecure individuals, demonstrating effective implementation of its emergency response.

Between April and August, WFP implemented a geographic prioritization approach to assist vulnerable Libyans drawing upon data from the 2022 Food Security Outcome Monitoring ^[1] and the 2021 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment ^[2]. WFP worked closely with national and local authorities, community representatives, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) crisis Committees to facilitate awareness raising efforts regarding this approach ^[3].

In light of resource allocations, WFP has been gearing towards a gradual shift from in-kind to CBT assistance, cognizant of financial service providers capacities, retailers assessment and cards distribution process. It aims to enhance efficiency and expand coverage for beneficiaries across different geographical areas. Prior to the emergency response to Storm Daniel, 83 percent of assisted households had received CBT value voucher through pre-paid cards, while 17 percent received in-kind food assistance. Nevertheless, WFP had to scale up its in-kind food assistance in the aftermath of the flood crisis in the east of Libya to support affected individuals given that markets were not functional in devastated areas.

WFP regular assistance prior to Storm Daniel

Overall, in 2023, WFP increased the number of beneficiaries receiving CBTs from 40,500 in 2022 to 46,000 in 2023. Additionally, the amount of cash disbursed was doubled reaching a total of USD 2.9 million compared to USD 1.4 million in 2022. This CBT increase aims to enhance the beneficiaries autonomy and access to a wider range of nutritious varieties to meet household needs while also supporting the local economy.

Cash assisted beneficiaries included 3,442 returnees, originally from Tawergha, who had been displaced by the conflict to Tripoli since 2011 where WFP assisted them. The 2023 national reconciliation allowed them to return to Tawergha. Despite their recent resettlement after years of displacement, they were still in a vulnerable condition and were therefore continued to be supported through WFP cash assistance.

The 2023 Food Security Monitoring of Crisis Affected Populations ^[4] highlighted that 99 percent of targeted households were currently receiving assistance, while one percent did not receive aid during the period of July to December 2023, primarily in the Southern and Western regions, due to cyber-attacks and access challenges that delayed the delivery of in-kind food assistance to them. Also, in early 2023, WFP faced reconciliation delays and technical issues with financial service providers, which affected the distribution of CBT in April but the redemption process resumed in June. Funding shortages, accessibility issues and cyber-attacks targeting Libya's national telecommunications services posed additional challenges. As a result, the February and May cash distribution cycles were skipped. In response and given the risk of future cyber-attacks, WFP doubled the amount of CBT vouchers (USD 22 per person per month instead of USD 11) for June and July beneficiaries through pre-paid cards, ensuring the beneficiaries safe access to their entitlements.

WFP partnered with Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency (LIBAID) in the East of Libya, and Organization of Development Pioneers covering both East and West, alongside with Financial Service Provider TAFANI to implement CBT voucher through pre-paid cards. Through a series of WFP-facilitated workshops with Government officials across the year, and in close coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Solidarity Fund, WFP supported the deduplication in the allocation of unconditional CBTs to beneficiaries, aligning them with beneficiaries of the government's social assistance programme.

In 2023, the successful introduction of CBT vouchers through monthly prepaid card interventions, resulted in reaching approximately 65 percent out of all beneficiaries with monthly CBT food-restricted assistance. Of the 71,000 regular (non-emergency) overall beneficiaries assisted, around 46,000 received their entitlements through CBT in various regions including Tripoli, Zwara, Azzawya, Alkhoms, Zliten, Misrata, Tarhouna, Ben Walid, Sebha, Benghazi, Ajdabya, and Derna.

WFP emergency assistance

In June, WFP's emergency response in Libya included support to migrants and persons of concern intercepted in Alassa, on the Libyan border with Tunisia. Through an operational task force including (International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) coordinated with the Libyan Coast Guard, **WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 1,740 persons of concern.**

In the immediate aftermath of Storm Daniel in September, WFP ramped up its emergency food assistance reaching more than 126,000 flood-affected people with a total of 1,045 mt of in-kind assistance and USD 424,619 in CBT value voucher through pre-paid cards through its partner LibAid in 33 locations across the northeastern region of the country from September to December. At the outset of the emergency, a rapid conflict sensitivity risk assessment focused on the flood response was conducted to better inform decision-making and identify risk mitigation measures for the extended crisis.

Additionally, in collaboration with four other United Nations agencies (IOM, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and WFP), the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), **reached 1,410 beneficiaries** in the first month of the flood response. The RRM ensured delivery of a minimum integrated package of assistance to IDPs in the flood-affected areas. As a result, each flood-affected household received WFP's in-kind food commodities along with IOM-provided shelter NFIs, UNFPA-provided family dignity kits and UNICEF-provided water and sanitation NFIs through one coordinated distribution process.

According to WFP's 72-hour rapid assessment in flood-affected Derna ^[5], **the floods severely affected 76 percent of households in Derna, 17 percent in Tobruk, and 86 percent in Albayda.** This included extensive damage to housing, with 74 percent of households reporting that their homes were destroyed. Significant displacement occurred, with 42 percent of households relocating to other towns and some 31 percent moving within the same town. More than half (55 percent) of the surveyed households reported a loss of income, either total and permanent (48 percent) or partial and temporary (52 percent). Additionally, 50 percent of households were unable to access markets for essential goods due to road conditions, security risks, affordability, and availability. Disruption to local markets and economic activities was reported by eight percent of households ^[6]. As a result, affected households resorted to various coping mechanisms including reducing the number of meals per day (60 percent), relying on less expensive food (37 percent),

and borrowing food or seeking help from friends and relatives (32 percent). These findings highlight the significant impact of the crisis on the availability and affordability of food for the affected population.

As part of the emergency flood response following Storm Daniel, WFP successfully distributed NFIs in Derna and to flood-affected Derna IDPs in neighbouring towns, along with WFP food aid. The NFIs were 2,400 blankets, 2,400 sleeping mats, plastic sheets, water purifiers, large tents, and water jerrycans, and WFP reached over 6,500 IDPs.

WFP's 2023 December Market Monitoring Report ^[7] highlighted the impact of floods on food availability and access. Derna, directly affected by the flood experienced a seven percent monthly rise in the cost in the full monthly expenditure basket (MEB, food and non-food), largely due to increased costs of cooking fuel and NFIs. Albayda, also directly affected, experienced a 1 percent decrease in the cost of the full MEB compared to the previous month, but experienced a 17 percent increase since the floods in September. Despite not being directly affected by the floods, the Benghazi area experienced a notable rise in the full MEB (15 percent) and food MEB (14 percent). The surge in demand for essential goods, driven by the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) following the floods, could be a contributing factor to the price increase. According to the IOM Flood Displacement Update in November, Benghazi was among the regions hosting a considerable number of displaced populations, with 4,275 IDPs. Overall in the east, median costs of full MEB increased by 3 percent and food MEB increased by 2 percent, compared to the onset of the Storm Daniel flood in September. In comparison to January 2022, before the Ukrainian conflict, the cost of food basket has increased across all regions, with the east being the highest (18 percent), followed by the south (12 percent) and the west (8 percent). In December, 67 percent of the transfer value was allocated for food covering a significant portion of the food MEB.

Despite WFP's unconditional food assistance, access to an adequate and diversified diet in Libya was negatively affected by shocks and instability in neighbouring countries. The 2023 Food Security Monitoring of crisis-affected populations results showed that 87.3 percent of beneficiaries had acceptable food consumption levels, representing a 6.9 percent decrease from 2022. The eastern region, hit hard by devastating floods in mid-September experienced the most significant impact with 16 percent of households having poor food consumption scores (FCS). In the western region, a greater proportion of households headed by men were more likely to resort to emergency coping strategies (23 percent) compared to all assisted households in Libya (16.6 percent) and assisted households headed by women (15 percent).

Comparing current prices with those before the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine/Russia in 2022, Libyan households needed to spend 10 percent more to cover their monthly food and nutritional needs. This has had a negative impact on households under strain who had already a poor or borderline FCS, as reflected by the increase in the proportion of households with a poor FCS across all the regions of Libya, with the eastern region showing the highest deterioration.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of Activity 1 under CSP Outcome 1, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) score of 3. Among other criteria, WFP applied gender-sensitive criteria to household targeting, while monitoring results and outputs included analysis of gender-disaggregated data. Distributions of in-kind or food-restricted cash-based transfers were carried out with gender sensitivity, such as separate distribution lines for female and male beneficiaries.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.



WFP provided school meals to over **61,700 schoolchildren across 145 schools and reached an impressive 99 percent school attendance.**



WFP expanded its school feeding programme to Derna, opening two central kitchens to provide daily meals to **8,500** flood-affected schoolchildren.



WFP trained 425 women and youth, nearly half of them women, through the Food for Training and Entrepreneurship programmes.



WFP's AgriTech project in the South provided **15** solar pumps, **4** cooling containers and **2** smart irrigation systems in Al-Kufra.

To reduce aid dependency and pave the way for the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus, WFP continued to implement its resilience-building activities in 2023. The portfolio consisted of school feeding programmes, human capital activities, creation and restoration of productive assets and services, and early recovery activities in the flood-affected areas.

Livelihoods and resilience activities

WFP livelihoods programmes aim to strengthen human capital, create assets, and promote climate-sensitive activities. In 2023, some 846 beneficiaries were reached with an integrated package consisting of capacity strengthening, grants and CBT, of which 52 percent were women and 48 percent were men.

Under the Food Assistance for Training (FFT) programme, WFP provided vocational training to 425 food-insecure women and youth (227 women and 198 men) in the south of Libya as part of the joint United Nations Peacebuilding Fund Project (UNPBF). The PBF project started in August 2023 with the objective of strengthening sustainable livelihoods to promote social cohesion in the Fezzan region. According to the 2023 FFT post-distribution monitoring (PDM) report ^[1], 86 percent of the training participants reported that the training helped them acquire or improve their skills. Over 96 percent of the beneficiaries who received cash-based transfers in the form of prepaid food vouchers, in return for their training attendance, had maintained acceptable food consumption patterns.

During the course of 2023, enhancing WFP's labour market assessment tool has become necessary. This tool serves to identify the gap between the labour market demands and the skills possessed by WFP trained beneficiaries. To this end, A scoping exercise to find partners with strong labour market assessment tools has been conducted to secure more evidence-based project design and implementation. Additionally, establishing stronger ties with municipalities and entrepreneurship offices has become crucial. These efforts aim to enhance the chances of successful labour market integration for WFP training participants.

Moreover, the 2023 FFT-PDM found that 64 per cent of trainees were using their new skills to generate income, but only 29 percent of households surveyed were not implementing any livelihood coping strategies. To reduce the probability of participants resorting to negative coping strategies and increase the likelihood of sustainable income generation, a new training package was developed and tested to provide more comprehensive and sustainable support, while also strengthening WFP relationships with various municipalities.

Subsequently, WFP launched the '**Seeds**' Entrepreneurship training project in Southern Libya which provided capacity building for 200 young men and women in Ghat, Ubari, and Sebha, helping them accelerate their businesses. Participants included graduates of WFP's previous vocational training supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund, as well as representatives of local authorities such as the Entrepreneurship and Women's Empowerment Offices in the region.

Also, under the UNPBF project, **WFP successfully rehabilitated a local market in Sebha** to enable local traders to sell their goods and products to the local population as a long-term solution to boost the local economy. The market includes facilities such as car parking, shaded areas for farmers, an administration building, and a playground. A

sustainability plan has been co-created with the municipality to ensure the market's sustainability and promote social cohesion.

WFP and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) partnered with the governments of Tunisia and Libya to provide **business management training to additional 85 Libyan entrepreneurs and Government officials** during a series of workshops held in Tunis in March and November 2023. The training used the Japanese management technique 'Kaizen' to help participants improve their business skills and productivity, thereby promoting economic development and strengthening their commitment to promote resilience in Libya. Monitoring reported that around 86 percent of participants benefited from the training packages, acquired new skills or improved existing ones.

Finally, in Tawergha, following a successful launch of a hydroponics project in 2022 and delivery of a training of trainers involving 23 participants on hydroponics fodder system, WFP equipped 14 of them - who showed interest and commitment to ensuring the long-term viability of their hydroponic activities - with hydroponic equipment and trained them on equipment maintenance.

As a milestone in WFP's livelihoods and resilience work in Libya, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct the flagship 2023 Fezzan Agricultural Assessment ^[2], the first assessment in Libya since 2006 to profile farmers and the characteristics of farms in the region, including productive units, as well as the challenges they face. The study surveyed 3,988 smallholder and livestock farmers and should inform the design of WFP multi-year resilience programmes to enhance the livelihoods and climate-adaptative capacity of the Fezzan communities. The study revealed that most farmers are employed by the public sector and see farming as a sideline activity to supplement their food basket, rather than an entrepreneurial venture. In light of this finding and knowing that one of the government's priorities is to rebrand farming as agricultural entrepreneurship in order to increase domestic food production, WFP will organize a series of multi-sectorial workshops in 2024 to explore how to integrate entrepreneurship in agriculture activities in Libya. Additionally, the assessment is one of the key pieces of evidence currently orienting the Food Security Strategy policymaking process, facilitating the creation of people-centred interventions and tailored targeting.

In 2023, building on the success of the AgriTech project implemented in 2022, WFP worked with its local non-governmental partner and local authorities in installing in Al-Kufra 15 solar-powered water pumps, four solar-powered cooling containers and two smart irrigation systems using the latest Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, which are also solar-powered and equipped with sensors to monitor temperature, humidity, and soil moisture. The total energy generated by this setup amounts to amounts to 401 kWh and represents the largest installation of alternative energy productive assets in Libya.

In parallel, **WFP began early recovery activities in the storm-affected area of Derna** by providing food system grants and equipment to 70 small and medium enterprises, ranging from USD 500 to USD 2,000. In addition, WFP is conducting a needs assessment to rehabilitate 37 bakeries in Derna to supply bread to newly opened central kitchens in the area. This initiative aims to strengthen the local food system and support the economic recovery of Derna.

Across all these activities, WFP partnered with various United Nations agencies and organizations to address climate change, promote peacebuilding, support human security, and implement early recovery activities in flood-affected areas in the east. WFP continued to co-lead with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the fourth pillar of Libya's 2023 - 2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework on climate change, ensuring a "one United Nations approach" to climate change policy making and strategy. WFP also worked with UNDP, International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Resident Coordinator's Office and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through the PBF project to strengthen social cohesion and enhance resilience and sustainable livelihoods in the South for 2023 - 2024 and the Human Security Trust Fund to support the implementation of an action plan to help devise collective response and locally owned solutions to prioritized local needs through a human security approach in Sebha throughout 2023.

In addition, WFP engagement and cooperation with various civil society actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a vital role in expediting the implementation of the resilience activities. Under the UNPBF and the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund programmes. WFP also strengthened its partnership with municipalities and local governments.

Resilience activities were well funded during 2023, as donors began to shift their interest from funding crisis response to resilience-building programmes. In-country capacity was built during the year to ensure a timely implementation of activities.

School Feeding activities

In 2023, WFP assisted more than 61,700 Libyan schoolchildren, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable host communities, in 145 primary schools in the east, west and south of Libya to meet their basic nutritional needs.

The Libyan School Feeding Programme, which resumed in 2019, played a crucial role in providing nutritious meals to primary school children across various regions of Libya, as suggested by an impressive schools' attendance rate of 99.08 percent. In addition, the programme's expansion to Derna in December, the establishment of two central kitchens to support the rehabilitation of flood-affected bakeries, helped local food system and supported economic recovery efforts. Through these initiatives, the programme continues to make noteworthy progress in improving the education and nutrition of Libyan school children.

Through key informant interviews and a school feeding workshop, WFP, the World Bank, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Education conducted the first-ever **System Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) index assessment** in Libya between May and June 2023, with the aim of developing a national school feeding strategy. Preliminary results are expected to be published in 2024, together with a handover strategy that is currently being developed.

WFP developed a stronger partnership with the Ministry of Education, resulting in the Government's active participation in global events and affiliation with the Global School Feeding Coalition. The Ministry of Education also led an advocacy campaign called "School Feeding is a Social Umbrella" with WFP support. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the Ministry of Education was extended until June 2024, underlining the commitment and effectiveness of their partnership.

In 2023, the Governments of Japan and Germany provided most of the funding for WFP's school feeding activities, particularly the distribution of mineral- and vitamin-fortified date bars and dry meals. This included canned fish which was originally intended to be used for the distribution of school meals but was prioritized for emergency assistance to vulnerable people affected by the flooding in Derna. In December, the contribution was used to train 74 school health and social workers in Derna, strengthening local capacity to sustain and improve the school feeding programme.

WFP formed new and expanded partnerships that enriched its approach. It worked with the former Tunisian Minister of Education to improve policy dialogue with the Libyan Government. Local partners also played a crucial role in the implementation and expansion of the central kitchen programme. WFP plans to further improve programme performance by focusing on strategies to optimize the quantity of meals provided, taking into account community expectations and preferences.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of Activity 2 under CSP Outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's GaM score of 3. WFP and local partners implemented the human capital enhancement and community asset creation projects based on the local labour market assessments, which addressed conflict, gender and youth related aspects and inequalities as well as opportunities. Gender was considered both to guide targeting and to design gender-transformative activities.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of activity 3, under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's GaM-M score of 4. Through the central kitchen of the school feeding programme, WFP assisted both girls and boys in accessing one nutritious meal per day when attending school. The nutrition awareness campaign involved girls and boys, parents and teachers, while youth and women from the surrounding communities were trained. Special attention was paid to including girls' schools in the target areas for WFP's central kitchen school feeding.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner	3 - Fully integrates gender
Programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.



A critical milestone in advancing WFP's **capacity-building support** was Libya's development of its first **Social Protection Strategy**.



WFP and the World Bank provided technical assistance to the government on the **development of a National Social Registry**.



WFP partnered with the Government in policymaking, and the National Economic and Social Development Board creating a **National Food Security Committee**.

Under the newly established strategic outcome 3, dedicated to WFP capacity strengthening efforts for national institutions in Libya, focusing on social protection and aiming to enhance the ability of the Government to support vulnerable people and communities against shocks.

Strategic outcome 3 received 97 percent of its funding requirements of which a contribution of USD 400,000 was confirmed in the later months of the year, which explains the low level of expenditures in 2023.

In 2023, WFP strengthened its technical support to the Government of Libya in developing policies and programmes to improve food security and transition WFP programmes to national ownership. This included leading and finalizing the country's first **Social Protection Strategy**, which aimed to provide structure and direction for Libya's overall social protection system. With WFP's capacity-building support, Libya's National Social Protection Strategy was successfully validated in December. This milestone represented a critical step in advancing social protection in Libya and underscored the positive impact of WFP's capacity strengthening support in policy development and endorsement.

The strategy covered social assistance, social insurance, labour market, and emergency response dimensions. A modernized social protection system would enable Libya to take over beneficiaries currently managed by WFP, including cash-based transfers (CBTs) and in-kind assistance recipients. WFP's capacity strengthening support facilitated alignment of social protection initiatives with Libya's broader national development priorities, such as poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and resilience building. The endorsed strategy provided a clear roadmap for integrating social protection into broader development policies and programmes, ensuring that vulnerable populations were adequately supported and their rights to food and nutrition security were upheld.

Building on the national strategy, WFP supported capacity building and priority-setting workshops with the Government of Libya, in collaboration with the World Bank, WFP's main partner in this area. Technical working meetings were convened to modernize Libya's beneficiary management systems. As a result of this dialogue, the Government identified the development of a **National Social Registry** as a priority workstream and requested WFP and the World Bank to provide technical assistance to achieve this goal. The National Social Registry would collect and manage information of vulnerable people in Libya, increasing transparency, efficiency, and coordination across the Libyan social protection sector. The enhanced national digitized social protection system not only contributes to Zero Hunger but supports broader objectives related to social inclusion, economic empowerment, and disaster risk management.

During 2023, the Government of Libya sought to formulate a food security strategy, a key policy framework to orient multi-stakeholder interventions in the Libyan food systems. In this context, WFP was chosen by the Government as implementing partner to accompany the Government in this policy-making process. At the end of 2023, the National Economic and Social Development Board created a **National Food Security Committee, which was the main interlocutor for WFP during the policy incubation**. In November, following confirmation of the African Development Bank's support for WFP coordination efforts, WFP officially assumed the role of implementing partner for the policymaking process.

Following the severe floods in eastern Libya in September, in response to Libya's Ministry of Finance request for support for flood-affected people, WFP joined hands with the World Bank to design an emergency cash transfer mechanism which helped Libya in terms of vulnerability-based targeting and capacity building for the Government to use this mechanism. The design of the mechanism was handed over to the Government in November.

WFP's key objective remains to transition from a humanitarian delivery model to a technical assistance to the Government model. WFP has focused on delivering on its existing commitments, which in addition to the **National Social Registry** includes the internally displaced persons (**IDPs**) **Transition Mechanism**. In doing so, WFP works closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Solidarity Fund, and with the support of International Organization for

Migration (IOM), promotes social protection solutions for IDPs by assisting the national authorities in operationalizing the pilot National Social Registry in line with the Libyan National Social Protection Strategy.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender and age were partially integrated into activity 3, as indicated by the GaM-M code of 1. While this activity focused on strengthening government capacity at the national level with no direct beneficiaries, WFP supported the Government to develop guidelines and a strategy for mainstreaming gender into social protection and food security plans, and to operationalise them under the Government ownership in Libya.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.



WFP continued to provide **warehouse space and logistics services** to UNICEF and GIZ.



To minimize the carbon footprint, WFP maintained the use of **solar power panels at the Benghazi Hub**



The UN Benghazi Hub accommodated **137 humanitarian personnel** from **ten different UN agencies**, totaling **2,521 overnight stays**.



After Storm Daniel Flood, WFP provided **vital ICT services in UN Hub**, deploying equipment for field connectivity, internet, and helpdesk support.

In support of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), under country strategic plan (CSP) outcome 4, WFP played a crucial role as a service provider, facilitating humanitarian and development efforts by providing on-demand services to the humanitarian community.

United Nations Benghazi Hub

As the lead contract management of the United Nations Benghazi Hub, WFP, in collaboration with ten United Nations agencies, achieved a significant milestone in 2023 and managed to fully cover the funding needs of CSP outcome 4. As a result, the United Nations Hub expanded to include 12 additional rooms, almost double the capacity compared to 2022, outdoor sports facilities, common rooms, and essential facilities to enhance agency operations.

Some 137 people spent over 2,521 nights at the United Nations Hub, nearly double the usage compared to 2022. The successful and effective online booking management system enabled guests to access its accommodation services throughout the year and played a crucial role in providing staff accommodation and office space during the Storm Daniel emergency response. The hub was able to develop 500 m² of vacant land as an additional office space. Despite these achievements, there were some challenges in balancing demand and supply for accommodation and office space in the preliminary stages of the emergency due to the high number of staff deployments to respond to the emergency.

To increase awareness and community engagement on the importance of climate action, **WFP continued to use solar panels at the Hub to further reduce its fuel and electricity consumption**. The 75m² of solar panels were divided into two 5KW inverters, which were used as a third backup option in the event of a power outage and failure of the emergency diesel generators. The solar panels powered the guard container, scanning machines, radio room, TV, and internet switches.

In 2023, for the second year in a row, all humanitarian staff who provided feedback through the online management system reported a 100 percent user satisfaction rate.

In the absence of an activated emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC), in 2023, WFP led the emergency telecommunications working group to coordinate ICT assessments and mobilise the delivery of required services.

Following the immediate response to the Storm Daniel Flood in mid-September, WFP played a crucial role in providing ICT services at the Benghazi Hub, including the deployment of ICT equipment to the field to restore connection and telecommunication services, offering essential support such as Internet connectivity, an ICT helpdesk, Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), and security telecommunications to common working areas in the affected regions.

A budget revision approved in December added a new activity 06 (ETS) to enable WFP to provide emergency telecommunications services beyond Storm Daniel emergency response, supporting partners to fulfil their ICT needs (including CFM services) in other areas.

Supply chain activities

WFP provided various on-demand services to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) in the areas of logistics, supply chain for clearing items, as well as warehousing and customs services on a full cost recovery basis. It provided UNICEF with 1,500 m² of storage space and a 40 ft container to store sensitive items and consumables in Tripoli. WFP also provided 65 m² to GIZ to assist with the clearance and handling of items received from abroad. In September, due to funding and resource constraints, WFP had to terminate its storage contract for the remaining part of the year and reduce the support provided through on-demand services.

There were no direct beneficiaries under CSP Outcome 4 as activity 5 primarily focuses on on-demand services. Aspects related to gender and age were deemed not applicable as indicated by the GaM-M scores.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Women and girls have particularly borne the brunt of instability in Libya over the past years. Societal norms and traditional gender roles continue to discriminate against women, increasing their socio-economic vulnerability and limiting their political engagement in the society. Although women played a key role in ensuring the functionality of food systems (from production to retail, from material to social reproduction), they had limited access to productive assets (especially land) and limited decision-making power within farming households.

As a result, the unemployment rate remained significantly higher among women. The 2023 common country analysis (CCA) update ^[1] highlighted that youth unemployment (aged 15-24) was 70 percent for women and 42 percent for men in 2021. Vulnerability is higher for women, especially given the instability of the political situation, and particularly higher for women in the flood-affected areas following Storm Daniel that affected the north-eastern part of Libya in mid-September.

WFP made progress in advancing mainstreaming gender considerations across all its activities. Based on the key recommendations from the 2021 Gender Analysis, a strategic shift was implemented to address challenges related to access to distribution points identified in the monitoring of WFP's general food assistance (GFA) in recent years. In 2023, WFP increased the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) to enable vulnerable people to purchase essential items in their local markets, thereby improving operational efficiency. More importantly, CBT has significantly improved access for women by providing them with more opportunities and access to food assistance. However, challenges to women's and girls' rights persisted during the early recovery response to Storm Daniel.

WFP's livelihoods activities incorporated a strong gender transformative lens into its programme, balancing protection, and gender empowerment considerations to ensure a "do no harm" approach while promoting equity within local food systems. WFP held a key event in 2023 to promote gender-inclusive strategies contributing to food systems in Libya. In May, an event on climate change and women's economic resilience was held in partnership with UN Women to promote gender-sensitive decision-making. The event helped to promote WFP vision for women's role in food systems transformation and agricultural entrepreneurship.

Findings from the 2023 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of the Food Assistance for Training (FFT) programme ^[2] highlighted persistent challenges in women's participation in decision-making about food use compared to men. At the household level, decisions are predominantly made by men (49 percent) in the south and the west (61 percent). Only 14 percent of the south households and 6 percent of households in the west reported women solely making decisions on what to do with WFP assistance. The findings from WFP monitoring reflect a broader phenomenon in Libya of imbalances in terms of gender power dynamics, which highlight the need for further efforts to enhance gender empowerment and protection considerations in programming. In response, WFP has addressed this low decision-making on use of entitlements by women through integrating financial literacy sessions into vocational training for livelihood project participants.

As in previous years, WFP actively participated in the global 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign of 2023, including awareness-raising activities and focus group discussions in partnership with United Nations partners, local non-governmental partners, and women influencers.

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

For years, Libya has struggled with conflict and political instability, posing significant protection risks, particularly impacting women, and youth. The **absence of clear legal status** for migrants, combined with the **non-recognition** of the status of persons of concern, exacerbates several challenges in safeguarding migrants and persons in need. These challenges include **heightened vulnerability to arbitrary detention, deprivation of liberty, and restricted freedom of movement**. The protection space for non-Libyans continues to shrink as humanitarian access to the affected population is challenging. The common country analysis (CCA) 2023 update ^[1] highlighted a continued decrease in humanitarian needs in Libya, leading humanitarian agencies to focus on protection, prevention, and risk reduction. Protection remained at the core of humanitarian priorities and was integrated into the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus framework.

In response, WFP remained committed to fulfilling its accountability to affected populations (AAP) obligations in Libya. WFP's commitment to integrating protection and AAP principles in Libya has maintained the safety and dignity of all beneficiaries. The Inter-Agency CFM and accountability mechanisms have been essential in providing a platform for affected populations to voice their concerns and request assistance, showcasing WFP's ongoing commitment to inclusive and accessible operations. This commitment involved ensuring the delivery of precise, timely, and easily accessible information to those impacted by humanitarian crises. By working with local partners and consulting community members, WFP was also able to understand and address the specific needs and challenges of communities. By involving community members in decision-making and establishing feedback mechanisms, WFP was able to ensure that all programmes were sustainable, transparent, and accountable.

WFP coordinated with United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) partners through the United Nations Libya Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) ^[2] Working Group on protection issues and sensitivities related to the provision of direct food assistance to migrants and persons of concern. Between July and December, this included assistance to 1,740 people of greater vulnerability including migrants stranded at the Libyan-Tunisian border.

Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

Following the handover of the Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) from the global Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) to WFP in mid-2022, the CFM continued to operate in 2023 with the support of its partners. Since 2020, the CFM in Libya remained a key tool that facilitates community access to information and feedback, enhancing accountability and decision-making in humanitarian programs. It served as a secure and confidential tool for both WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

In 2023, the inter-agency CFM recorded a total of 87,857 cases, a 17 percent increase from the 74,750 cases in 2022. The majority (38 percent) of cases were protection-related, followed by 24 percent cash-related issues, and 15 percent linked to shelter and non-food items (NFIs). The western region reported 97 percent of all CFM calls. Notably, women callers increased roughly by 32 percent of total cases with a 20 percent increase compared to 2022, while men still accounted for 68 percent in 2023.

The inter-agency CFM maintained its commitment to building the capacity of call centre operators by providing training on relevant topics, including protection, child protection, gender-based violence (GBV) and case management. In 2023, WFP collaboration with CFM partners sustained capacity-building efforts, ensuring better response/handling of cases. CFM operators, proficient in eight languages, have increased from ten to 14, working two seven-hour shifts.

Together with its cooperating partner Moomken, WFP responded quickly to the flood-affected areas by adding three additional operators, increasing the number of cases from 6,000 to 11,000 cases per month. However, registered CFM cases remained low at 757, with only three percent coming from flood-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to pre-flood service gaps that limited visibility in the east. WFP and United Nations agencies addressed this by conducting outreach activities, printing visibility materials, and engaging with communities.

Finally, for the second year in a row, WFP organized an event to raise awareness of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and how it relates to its work to help vulnerable people improve their livelihoods and address food insecurity. The event featured a presentation by a prominent Libyan disability activist who shared his inspiring journey using art to empower persons with disabilities. WFP and its cooperating partners provided facilitation for beneficiaries with disabilities to receive in-kind food assistance without obstacles by mobilising community volunteers helping concerned beneficiaries to carry their entitlements.

Considering Libya's complex peace and conflict environment, operating at various levels and engaging with a diverse actor on national and local levels, WFP has maintained its commitment to streamlining conflict sensitivity throughout operations and regularly organised internal conflict sensitivity forums with the participation of different units and the regional Conflict Sensitivity Advisors. In September, WFP organised a conflict sensitivity workshop in collaboration with United Nations sister agencies, providing a platform for discussing conflict sensitivity risks in emergency responses including those related to Storm Daniel.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The 2023 common country analysis (CCA) update, indicated that Libya continued to struggle with low agricultural production, water scarcity and climate change, which affect the resilience and sustainability of food systems.^[1]

In response, WFP continued to formalize and operationalize its commitment to socially equitable and environmentally sound interventions to ensure that WFP programmes do not harm the environment. To this end, WFP will continue to pay particular attention to environmental impacts and ensure that all activities are screened through the Corporate Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool and in line with the Environmental and Social Stability Policy to mitigate any potential negative impacts of its activities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

As part of WFP's commitment to safeguard its own programmes from causing unintended harm to the environment, the United Nations Benghazi Hub embraced sustainable procurement practices that met ethical and environmental standards. WFP continued to prioritize and ensure the sustainability of the internal operations of the WFP-managed United Nations Benghazi Hub by implementing a comprehensive waste segregation plan to ensure proper sorting and disposal. Additionally, water dispensers were strategically placed throughout the hub to reduce the use of plastic bottles. The United Nations Benghazi hub also reduced its fuel and electricity consumption. This was achieved through the installation of 75 m² solar panels divided into two inverters, 5 KW each. These solar panels served as a third emergency option in case of a power outage, providing backup power if the emergency diesel generators went down.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In Libya, malnutrition significantly contributed to under-five child mortality posing a long-term development challenge. Until recently, reliable data on the nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were lacking.^[1]

As part of the new country strategic plan (CSP 2023 - 2025), WFP and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) analysed data from the nationwide nutrition survey conducted in 2022 to assess the nutritional status of children and women in Libya.^[2] **The analysis highlighted a prevalence of global acute malnutrition at 3.8 percent^[3], stunting at 8.2 percent, and overweight at 5.2 percent.** However, consensus on this data was required to take action, given the absence of a formal nutritional assessment.

In mid-September, the 2023 Libya Flood Flash Appeal indicated that 99 percent of the flood affected households faced challenges in obtaining their daily food consumption due to high food prices, likely exacerbated by Storm Daniel's impact.^[4]

Under CSP outcome 1, WFP life-saving assistance in response to the unprecedented effects of Storm Daniel applied a nutrition-sensitive lens and provided food commodities with fortified micronutrients (vitamins and minerals) to 54,325 flood-affected individuals to meet their nutritional needs^[5] in northeastern Libya from September to December.

In line with efforts to enhance the rehabilitation of food systems, under CSP outcome 2 (livelihoods), **WFP extended its school feeding programme to Derna and Tawergha in mid-September and established two central healthy kitchens, aimed to improve nutrition integration along with the rehabilitation of flood affected bakeries.**

WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Education and local non-governmental organization (NGO) to promote nutrition awareness messages among schoolchildren, parents, and teachers. The aim was to promote healthy dietary practices and lifestyles among schoolchildren and communities by participating in the Ministry's "School Nutrition is a Social Umbrella" campaign from May to June. The campaign included nutrition education sessions and the distribution of nutrition materials and messages.

WFP successfully implemented the school feeding programme, providing locally procured nutritious school meals to over 18,000 schoolchildren across three locations, addressing their health and nutrition needs. **WFP conducted an analysis comparing the enrolment rates in the east between 2022 and 2023, showed a significant ten percent improvement in 2023.** As a result, WFP's school feeding programme significantly contributed to increased enrolment rates during the academic school year. During the school year, WFP's **distribution of mineral and vitamin fortified date bars and dry meals contributed to meeting the nutritional needs of school children.**

Under CSP outcome 3, WFP, alongside the Government counterpart, the World Bank, and United Nations partners, facilitated a food security strategy workshop in September. Discussions acknowledged the nutrition component as a priority action by the Government and for on-demand support from United Nations and international financial institutions (IFIs). Both WFP and the Government counterpart stressed the importance of ensuring that Libya's food security strategy integrates considerations of nutrition, climate, and gender sensitivity.

Partnerships

WFP strengthened relationships with existing donor partners and fostered new partnerships with public and private donors and other United Nations agencies. In 2023, WFP worked with a total of eight Non-Governmental Organizations in Libya, 100 percent of which were national organizations.

The total confirmed contributions for this reporting year covered 71 percent of the needs-based plan (NBP) for 2023, with 6 percent designated as flexible funding, a slight decrease from 8 percent in 2022. The decrease is mainly due to a reduction in multi-year flexible funding. Nevertheless, successful diversification mitigated the high dependency risk on a limited number of donors.

Thanks to donors for their continued support, in 2023, **WFP received 100 percent of its 2023 Flash Flood Appeal requirement of USD 6.5 million for the Storm Daniel flood response,**^[1] which was covered under CSP outcome 1. Despite this achievement, several major donors reduced their financial support to Libya. Many of these donors reallocated their resources to other emergencies or redirected funds to other operations.

In 2023, WFP expanded donor engagements, establishing new partnerships with Malta, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Louis Dreyfus Enterprise Foundation and Stop Hunger foundation. Existing partnerships were renewed with the Czech Republic, Germany (GFFO), Italy (Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development, AICS), and Switzerland, among others.

In 2023, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture, which included provisions of collaboration with the Ministry of Environment on alternative agriculture.

Private Sector Partnerships

The emergency response in Derna played a crucial role in accessing additional flexible funding from the private sector. Compared to 2022, there was a notable shift in funding distribution during the emergency operations. The ratio became more balanced with 15 percent funding from private sector and 85 percent from governmental sources in 2023 compared with the previous year with 100 percent from governmental donors. This shift highlights the success of heightened advocacy and engagement strategies in broadening the donor base and aligning contributions with WFP's strategic priorities.

Operational results

WFP's partnerships in developing the new CSP played a critical role in achieving operational results, fostering a larger and more diversified donor base, and contributing to the success of WFP activities.

Engagement across the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus** reflects WFP's commitment to supporting the review and rehabilitation of pre-crisis social protection systems, contributing to social cohesion and resilience. WFP's new programmatic focus on livelihoods and stabilization has been well received by mainstream donors and has resulted in effective coverage of operational needs.

Focus on localization

WFP expanded its commitment to localizing efforts in Libya by collaborating with eight non-governmental organizations and actively engaged with local crisis committees. Activities ranged from general food assistance, emergency support, livelihoods, school feeding to government capacity building. Notable achievements included the successful rehabilitation of Food and Drug Control Centres in Benghazi and Tripoli, enhancing testing capabilities for incoming commodities.

WFP strengthened partnerships through five Field Level Agreements, a service contract with a financial services provider and three Memorandums of Understanding, 100 percent signed with local entities. WFP facilitated the Government of Libya's membership in the global School Meal Coalition, prompting ownership of school-based programmes by national authorities.

WFP provided food assistance to vulnerable populations in Libya, working closely with the municipal social affairs office and crisis management committees. Under livelihood activities, **WFP trained communities in asset management and conflict-sensitive engagement in flood-affected areas. Including the handover of rehabilitated community assets, such as a local market and solar-powered cooling containers.**^[2]

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, WFP achieved notable success through enhanced collaboration and engaging in impactful joint programming with United Nations agencies, international financial institutions (IFIs), and local partners. These efforts, coupled with effective partnerships, enabled a rapid and effective response to flood emergencies.

Continued partnerships with United Nations agencies have enabled WFP to deliver effective humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding assistance in Libya. Building on insights from the Peacebuilding Fund project, WFP partnered with International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to implement human capital development projects in conflict-prone southern areas. This effort realigned WFP's contributions with the Municipal Peace Development Plan. In the east, WFP collaborated with over ten United Nations and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for a swift humanitarian response to flood-affected populations. Under the Inter-Agency Working Group on Cash and Markets, IOM, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) leveraged WFP's financial service for cash-based transfers (CBTs) through their local provider.

WFP reached 1,410 individuals in the first month of flood responses through the Rapid Response Mechanism, under which each flood-affected household received WFP's in-kind food commodities along with IOM-provided shelter non-food items (NFIs), UNFPA-provided family dignity kits and UNICEF-provided water and sanitation NFIs through one coordinated distribution process.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP covered 71 percent of its needs-based plan (NBP) funding requirements of USD 35.4 million.

Funding included direct contributions (66 percent), multilateral contributions (24 percent) and other sources of funding (10 percent).

Prior to Storm Daniel, the delayed and disrupted flow of contributions affected WFP operations. WFP had to greatly prioritize the targeted beneficiaries assisted through the unconditional transfer of funds to manage the limited resources.

At the time of Storm Daniel, WFP's limited stocks posed a significant challenge. WFP Libya mitigated the impact of limited emergency stocks by sourcing resources from the Corporate Immediate Response Reserve. Hence, WFP procured fortified biscuits from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to avoid any pipeline breaks in the aftermath of the emergency. Additionally, WFP relied on covering its immediate financial needs at the beginning of the emergency by using the Advance Financing Facility through the immediate response account (IRA). The USD 2 million received enabled WFP to kick-off food procurement without any delays.

A budget revision approved in December added a new activity (activity 06) under the Libya country strategic plan (CSP) outcome 4 for emergency telecommunications and other common services. The revision increased the total CSP budget by USD 1.2 million, as emergency telecommunications are expected to continue until April 2024.

As part of the **efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger)**, CSP outcome 1 had the highest requirements (40 percent of the NBP) and attracted the largest share of resources, funded at 45 percent out of overall available resources. However, an unstable flow of resources up until the break of the emergency led to continued partial pipeline breaks and beneficiary prioritizations.

































Livelihoods, resilience, and school feeding activities accounted for 40 percent of the annual funding needs, nearly double the previous year's allocation. In 2023, CSP outcome 2 received a 20 percent increase in funding compared to 2022, demonstrating increased donor interest in activity 2 (livelihoods and resilience) and activity 3 (school feeding), with multi-year funding and new contributions received at the year-end. Livelihood and resilience-building activities accounted for 30 percent of the NBP, while school feeding activities made up approximately 10 percent.

In 2023, WFP dedicated strategic outcome 3 to its **capacity strengthening efforts for Libya's social protection** and received 96 percent of its requirements. Funding received towards the end of the year explains the low level of expenditures compared to the funding needs.





















Thanks to the ongoing United Nations inter-agency funding channelled through CSP outcome 4, **the provision of on-demand services**, including facility management, in support of humanitarian and development operations in Libya received 79 percent of its requirements. However, 44 percent of the available resources were utilized due to the delays in implementing planned activities for the Benghazi hub expansion in 2023. The remaining balance is carried forward to 2024.

Donors continued to provide **direct multilateral funding, which accounted for 66 percent of contributions**, but this represents a 13 percent decrease from 2022. The top three contributing Government donors in 2023 were the United States, Germany and Switzerland. Under **activity 1 (general food assistance)**, WFP received USD 3 million from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to enable WFP to better meet the needs of the affected populations by the floods through cash assistance.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 14,211,032	 9,073,287	 11,428,378	 5,696,029
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	 14,211,032	 9,073,287	 11,428,378	 5,696,029
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.	 14,211,032	 9,073,287	 11,428,378	 5,696,029
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 14,262,485	 6,589,662	 6,151,832	 2,023,744
SO02: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.	 14,262,485	 6,589,662	 6,151,832	 2,023,744
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.	 10,651,248	 3,608,904	 3,495,417	 1,223,861
Activity 03: Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services	 3,611,237	 2,980,758	 1,808,049	 799,882
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 848,365	 0

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	540,730	223,405	521,926	151,057
SO03: National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	540,730	223,405	521,926	151,057
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	540,730	223,405	340,721	151,057
Non-activity specific	0	0	181,204	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,579,337	1,125,488	1,152,043	745,841
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	1,579,337	1,125,488	1,152,043	745,841
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	1,162,488	1,125,488	922,648	516,446
Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications and other common services to humanitarian and development actors	416,849	0	229,395	229,395
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,109,321	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 30,593,585	 17,011,843	 21,363,501	 8,616,673
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,747,831	 2,130,730	 2,639,335	 1,516,279
Total Direct Costs	 33,341,416	 19,142,574	 24,002,836	 10,132,953
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,084,843	 1,161,947	 1,317,125	 1,317,125
Grand Total	 35,426,260	 20,304,522	 25,319,961	 11,450,078

Data Notes

Overview

[1] United Nations Libya. 2023 Update Common country analysis. <https://libya.un.org/en/244706-un-common-country-analysis-update-2023>

[2] Food Security Sector, Libya Market Update, December 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/wfp-libya-market-monitoring-report-december-2023>

[3] Libya Flood response Flash Appeal, Sept 2023 - Dec 2023 (Issued September 2023).

<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-sept-2023-dec-2023-issued-september-2023-enar>

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

[5] Libya United Nations Strategic Development Cooperation Framework for Libya (UNSDCF 2023-2025):

https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/UNSDCF_Libya_2023-2025.pdf ; Libya 2023 Humanitarian Overview:

https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/libyas_humanitarian_overview_2023.pdf

[6] WFP prioritization approach was based on geographical targeting (not household targeting) based on (1) deterioration from FSOM CARI Food Security Index (FSI) August 2022 to FSOM December 2022; (2) FSOM FSI in December 22, (3) Minimum Diet Diversity score in November 2021.

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

[8] WFP. 2021. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (Round 5) – WFP Libya. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135056/download/>

[9] Food and Drug Control Centre (FDCC) in Benghazi is responsible for approving any food or drug commodity prior to entering Libya.

[10] Value vouchers were overachieved compared to cash assistance in 2023 due to the challenges faced with the Financial Service Providers' capacity and availability as well as limited liquidity, which resulted into the delay in piloting the cash transfer option. Food-restricted cash transfer (i.e. value vouchers) was scaled up to support local economy in parallel with providing assistance to vulnerable populations in Libya. Also, know your customer (KYC) and pre-financing requirements in Libya make it challenging for agencies to apply cash transfer options. WFP, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF are currently working together to pilot Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance for flood-affected people in 2024.

Operational context

- [1] Libya Humanitarian Overview 2023. published in December 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-humanitarian-overview-2023-december-2022>
- [2] The 2022 humanitarian response plan identified 803,000 people as being in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya, and targets 400,000 of the most in need with assistance.
- [3] Including roughly 15 percent persons with disabilities (60 percent men and 40 percent women), representing a decrease from 803,000 in 2022. The people in need targeted by the humanitarian response plan include 120,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 49,000 returnees, 87,000 non-displaced people, 150,000 migrants and 43,000 other persons of concern.
- [4] Libya - Migrant Report Round 48 Key Findings (May - June 2023) - Libya | ReliefWeb
<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-migrant-report-round-48-key-findings-may-june-2023-0>
- [5] Libya Flood response Flash Appeal, Sept 2023 - Dec 2023 (Issued September 2023).
<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-sept-2023-dec-2023-issued-september-2023-enar>
- [6] Food Security Sector, Libya Market Update, December 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/wfp-libya-market-monitoring-report-december-2023>
- [7] WFP strengthened partnerships with the financial service providers, contracting negotiating with retailers, evaluations, and exchanging feedback. WFP conducted a financial sector intelligence exercise, including assessing the financial sector, and evaluating the financial infrastructure in general.
- [8] WFP. 2021. Decentralized Evaluation – General Food Assistance and School Feeding Programmes, Libya (2017–2019).
- [9] 2023 - Libya - CLEAR - Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience.
<https://www.wfp.org/publications/2023-libya-clear-consolidated-livelihood-exercise-analyzing-resilience>
- [10] 2023 - Libya - Executive Summary: Fezzan Agricultural Assessment. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2023-libya-executive-summary-fezzan-agricultural-assessment>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] 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.
- [2] WFP. 2021. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (Round 5) – WFP Libya. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135056/download/>
- [3] In addition, WFP provided what it considered the most appropriate form of assistance based on market functioning and beneficiary preferences. In areas where the market was not fully functional, WFP provided in-kind food assistance in the form of a food basket.
- [4] 2023 Food Security Monitoring of Crisis Affected Populations (waiting for DataViz Publication). The survey was conducted in 2024 for assisted households that received assistance for the past six months.
- [5] 2023 WFP Rapid assessment in flood-affected Derna. Internal Document.
- [6] 2023 Post Crisis Rapid assessment report. Internal Document.
- [7] Food Security Sector, Libya Market Update, December 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/wfp-libya-market-monitoring-report-december-2023>
- Outcome Indicator 1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age. In 2023, the activity under this SO was not aimed at beneficiaries of women and girls of reproductive age, hence not reported.
- Outcome Indicator 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition. In 2023, the activity under this SO did not aim at beneficiaries with nutrition sensitivity considered, hence not reported.
- Output Indicator A.3.1: Total value of cash transferred to people. The actual value for 2023 was zero. All of the CBT transfer values in 2023 are reported under A.4.1, as the transfer modality was food-restricted transfer/value voucher.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] 2023 WFP Libya Post-Monitoring Distribution (PDM) on Food for Training Activities (FFT).

[2] 2023 - Libya - Executive Summary: Fezzan Agricultural Assessment. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2023-libya-executive-summary-fezzan-agricultural-assessment>

- Output Indicator: A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities. The actual value for 2023 was zero. All transfer modalities for the Activity 2 (Livelihood skills training activities) were CBT or Capacity Strengthening and no in-kind food transfer.

- Output Indicator: A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes. The actual value for 2023 was zero. WFP did not transfer cash to family members of school feeding beneficiaries in 2023.

- Output Indicator: F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure. The actual value for 2023 was zero. WFP did not implement the home-grown school feeding in 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 4.3.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP. The actual value for 2023 was zero. The CO conducted two Health and Nutrition Awareness Sessions which targeted school-aged children under the School Feeding Programme but they were not conducted in the same schools where the main activity of school meal distributions was implemented.

- Outcome Indicator 4.3.23: Graduation rate. The actual value for 2023 was zero. The CO faced challenges in obtaining the information required to measure this indicator from teachers in the targeted schools, especially in remote areas. The limited internet connectivity in these areas impeded regular communication channels and hindered the ability to collect comprehensive data.

- Outcome Indicator 4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade. The actual value for 2023 was zero. The CO faced challenges in obtaining the information required to measure this indicator from teachers in the targeted schools, especially in remote areas. The limited internet connectivity in these areas impeded regular communication channels and hindered the ability to collect comprehensive data. In addition to inadequate staffing capacity.

- Outcome Indicator 4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT). This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

Strategic outcome 03

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.59: Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.71: Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs developed with WFP capacity strengthening support. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.74: Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.82: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.85: Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Outcome Indicator 5.4.86: Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] United Nations Libya. 2023 Update Common country analysis. <https://libya.un.org/en/244706-un-common-country-analysis-update-2023>

[2] 2023 Libya Post-Monitoring Distribution (PDM) on Food for Training (FFT) activities.

- Cross-cutting Indicator CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women. The follow-up data was not collected as the indicator is not applicable for CO reporting in 2023, but will be conducted in 2024

- Cross-cutting Indicator CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

- Cross-cutting Indicator CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] United Nations Libya. 2023 Update Common country analysis. <https://libya.un.org/en/244706-un-common-country-analysis-update-2023>

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

- Cross-cutting Indicator CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures. The follow-up data was not collected as the indicator is not applicable for CO reporting in 2023, but will be conducted in 2024

Environmental sustainability

[1] United Nations Libya. 2023 Update Common country analysis. <https://libya.un.org/en/244706-un-common-country-analysis-update-2023>

Nutrition integration

[1] United Nations Libya. 2023 Update Common country analysis. <https://libya.un.org/en/244706-un-common-country-analysis-update-2023>

[2] UNICEF Libya mid-year report. <https://www.unicef.org/media/143746/file/Libya-Humanitarian-SitRep-Mid-Year-2023.pdf>

[3] The 3.8 percent figure was not adjusted for population size. For instance, the prevalence of GAM was 1.7 percent in the Central area and 6.1 percent in the South.

[4] Libya Flood response Flash Appeal, Sept 2023 - Dec 2023 (Issued September 2023). <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-sept-2023-dec-2023-issued-september-2023-enar>

[5] In December, WFP incorporated two cross-cutting indicators into the logframe of the country strategic plan to capture the integrative aspects of WFP's nutrition-sensitive interventions across activities. These indicators revealed that 69 percent of unconditional resource transfer beneficiaries and 100 percent of school feeding beneficiaries benefited from nutrition-sensitive components by receiving the adequate quantity and nutritional quality of the food from WFP.

- Cross-cutting Indicator CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score. This indicator was added through the Budget Revision in December 2023. There was no data collected for the ACR 2023.

Partnerships

[1] Libya Flood response Flash Appeal, Sept 2023 - Dec 2023 (Issued September 2023). <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-sept-2023-dec-2023-issued-september-2023-enar>

[2] Towards the end of 2023, WFP conducted a technical workshop for government officials to strengthen their capacity and coordination mechanisms related to social registers.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	74,666	101,259	136%
	female	72,414	107,859	149%
	total	147,080	209,118	142%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,367	717	30%
	female	2,216	578	26%
	total	4,583	1,295	28%
24-59 months	male	2,367	5,668	239%
	female	2,216	5,455	246%
	total	4,583	11,123	243%
5-11 years	male	20,834	35,735	172%
	female	20,121	35,310	175%
	total	40,955	71,045	173%
12-17 years	male	20,834	11,951	57%
	female	20,121	11,847	59%
	total	40,955	23,798	58%
18-59 years	male	26,416	43,122	163%
	female	26,192	49,350	188%
	total	52,608	92,472	176%
60+ years	male	1,848	4,066	220%
	female	1,548	5,319	344%
	total	3,396	9,385	276%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	99,602	108,402	109%
Refugee	12,266	1,740	14%
IDP	35,212	95,534	271%
Returnee	0	3,442	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	41,760	846	2%
School based programmes	70,400	61,709	87%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	40	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	73,400	146,563	199%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	39	-
High Energy Biscuits	192	39	20%
Rations	3,906	1,263	32%
Vegetable Oil	262	120	46%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	613	124	20%
Rations	619	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	56	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	525,600	2,551,595	485%
Cash	4,511,400	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	603,810	15,946	3%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Crisis-affected populations receive timely assistance that enables them to meet their basic needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	36,211 37,189 73,400	76,745 69,818 146,563
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	4,361	1,461.23
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,511,400	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	525,600	2,551,596

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	≥50	≥45		WFP
	Male	44	≥50	≥45		programme monitoring
	Overall	44.7	≥50	≥45		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	≥55	≥50		WFP
	Male	50	≥55	≥50		programme monitoring
	Overall	49.3	≥55	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤15	≤5		WFP
	Male	6	≤15	≤5		programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤15	≤5		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	≥90.6	≥90.6		WFP
	Male	92	≥90.6	≥90.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	90.6	≥90.6	≥90.6		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥8.9	≥8.9		WFP
	Male	8	≥8.9	≥8.9		programme monitoring
	Overall	8.9	≥8.9	≥8.9		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤0.5	≤0.5		WFP
	Male	0	≤0.5	≤0.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥86.3	≥87		WFP
	Male	88	≥86.3	≥87		programme monitoring
	Overall	86.3	≥86.3	≥87		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	≥11.2	≥11		WFP
	Male	10	≥11.2	≥11		programme monitoring
	Overall	11.2	≥11.2	≥11		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤2.5	≤2		WFP
	Male	2	≤2.5	≤2		programme monitoring
	Overall	2.5	≤2.5	≤2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20	≤10	<18	20.52	WFP
	Male	18	≤10	<16	21.62	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤10	<17	21.29	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.57	≥96	≥95	68.6	WFP
	Male	93.6	≥96	≥95	77.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.01	≥96	≥95	74.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.26	≤3	<3	8.6	WFP
	Male	4.8	≤3	<3.5	9.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.15	≤3	<3.5	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.17	≤1	<2	22.9	WFP
	Male	1.6	≤1	<1.5	13.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.84	≤1	<1.5	16	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	≤35	<45	45.7	WFP
	Male	45	≤35	<40	27.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≤35	<42	32.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤5	<3	8.6	WFP
	Male	8	≤5	<7	10.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤5	<5	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	≤25	<37	37.1	WFP
	Male	41	≤25	<37	42.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≤25	<37	41.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	≥35	≥15	8.6	WFP
	Male	6	≥35	≥16	19	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥35	≥15	16	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	≤10	<15	21.43	WFP
	Male	16	≤10	<14	20.93	programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤10	<15	21.11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93.55	≥96	≥95	87.3	WFP
	Male	94.42	≥96	≥95	87.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.15	≥96	≥95	87.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.84	≤3	<3.5	4.2	WFP
	Male	4.13	≤3	<4	5.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.35	≤3	<3.5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.61	≤1	<1.5	8.5	WFP
	Male	1.46	≤1	<1	7.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.51	≤1	<1.5	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	44	≤35	<40	31.5	WFP
	Male	44	≤35	<40	25.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≤35	<40	27.8	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≤5	<7	13.3	WFP
	Male	10	≤5	<9	18.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤5	<8	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤25	<31	43.6	WFP
	Male	34	≤25	<31	41.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤25	<31	42	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14	≥35	≥23	11.5	WFP
	Male	12	≥35	≥20	14.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≥35	≥21	13.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	≤10	<14	20.94	WFP
	Male	17	≤10	<16	19.34	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≤10	<15	19.95	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	91.43	≥96	≥95	90.9	WFP
	Male	92.19	≥96	≥95	87	programme monitoring
	Overall	91.92	≥96	≥95	88.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.57	≤3	<5	6.1	WFP
	Male	4.69	≤3	<3	5.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.06	≤3	<3	5.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤1	<0	3	WFP
	Male	3.13	≤1	<1	7.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.02	≤1	<2	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46	≤35	<41	24.2	WFP
	Male	42	≤35	<38	35.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≤35	<39	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11	≤5	<10	12.1	WFP
	Male	14	≤5	<13	16.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≤5	<12	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤25	<21	51.5	WFP
	Male	30	≤25	<27	33.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤25	<25	40.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥35	≥28	12.1	WFP
	Male	14	≥35	≥23	14.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥35	≥25	13.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	≤10	<12	21.9	WFP
	Male	14	≤10	<13	21.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤10	<13	21.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93.22	≥96	≥95	92.8	WFP
	Male	95.52	≥96	≥95.51	92.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥96	≥95	92.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.08	≤3	<4	2.1	WFP
	Male	3.59	≤3	<3.59	3.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.9	≤3	<3.9	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.69	≤1	<1	5.2	WFP
	Male	0.9	≤1	<0.9	4.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	≤1	<1.1	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	≤35	<31	28.9	WFP
	Male	45	≤35	<40	21.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≤35	<38	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12	≤5	<11	15.5	WFP
	Male	10	≤5	<9	23	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤5	<9	20.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	≤25	<27	43.3	WFP
	Male	31	≤25	<28	42.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤25	<28	43	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24	≥35	≥31	12.4	WFP
	Male	14	≥35	≥23	12.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥35	≥24	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women and girls - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	≥60	≥50		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.						
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 02: (2.1) Vulnerable populations make use of transfers and/or trainings received to enhance their livelihood and employability.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	Activity supporters	Food assistance for training	Female		176	
			Male		160	
			Total		336	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	20,599	268	
			Male	21,161	242	
			Total	41,760	510	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	675		
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	260,610	15,946	
Activity 03: Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 05: (3.2) Schoolgirls and schoolboys in targeted schools receive nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	34,538	30,670	
			Male	35,862	31,039	
			Total	70,400	61,709	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	613	124.08	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	343,200		
CSP Output 06: (3.3) Local smallholder and agribusiness producers in relevant value chains benefit from homegrown school feeding						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	20		
			Male	20		
			Total	40		

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: (2.2) Targeted communities benefit from assets and mechanisms created that improve their agricultural production, market access and adaptation to climate change.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	15	15
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	8	6

Activity 03: Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: (3.1) Schoolgirls and schoolboys in Libya benefit from technical assistance provided to strengthen the National School Meals Programme.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2

CSP Output 05: (3.2) Schoolgirls and schoolboys in targeted schools receive nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	960,000	430,463.96

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - **Location:** South - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤10	<15	10	WFP
	Male	0	≤10	<14	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	<14	9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥96	≥95.9	94.1	WFP
	Male	0	≥96	≥95	97.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥96	≥95	96.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤3	<2.7	5.9	WFP
	Male	0	≤3	<4	2.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤3	<4	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤1	<1.4	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤1	<1	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤1	<1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤33	<5	18	WFP
	Male	0	≤33	<35	27	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤33	<36	24	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤3	<38	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤3	<5	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤3	<5	0	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≥22	<28	35	WFP
	Male	0	≥22	<26	44	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥22	<26	41	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥42	≥29	47	WFP
	Male	0	≥42	≥34	29	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥42	≥33	35	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥70	0	WFP
	Male	0	≥75	≥70	25	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥70	25	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.9	≤12	<12	16	WFP
	Male	15.1	≤12	<14	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	≤12	<13	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	≥97	≥100	75	WFP
	Male	90.6	≥97	≥95	89.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	92.3	≥97	≥95	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤3	<0	25	WFP
	Male	7.7	≤3	<3.5	7.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≤3	<4	9.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤1	<0	0	WFP
	Male	1.7	≤1	<1.5	3.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	≤1	<1	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38	≤33	<34	50	WFP
	Male	38.7	≤33	<35	36	programme monitoring
	Overall	38.6	≤33	<35	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	≤3	<4	0	WFP
	Male	5.1	≤3	<5	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.9	≤3	<4	6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤22	<27	50	WFP
	Male	26.8	≤22	<24	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	27.4	≤22	<25	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28	≥42	≥35	0	WFP
	Male	29.4	≥42	≥36	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.1	≥42	≥36	9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥70	0	WFP
	Male	0	≥75	≥70	42.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥70	42.9	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Youth, women, smallholder farmers, contributors to food value chain - **Location:** Libya - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	60	≥70	≥60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≥65	≥60	
	Overall	55	≥68	≥60	

Activity 03: Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Schoolchildren - **Location:** East - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥5	≥5	10	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	-1	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	10	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	0	≥98	≥98	99.09	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥98	≥98	99.09	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥98	≥98	99.09	Secondary data

Target Group: Schoolchildren - **Location:** Libya - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate	Female	0	≥98	≥98	99.08	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥98	≥98	99.08	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥98	≥98	99.08	Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	0	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	0	=100	=100		Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100		Secondary data
SABER school feeding index	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	1	WFP survey

Target Group: Schoolchildren - **Location:** West - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate	Female	0	≥98	≥98	98.9	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥98	≥98	98.9	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥98	≥98	99	Secondary data

Target Group: Schools - **Location:** Libya - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥3	≥3		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥2	≥2		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 07: (4.1) Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacity and coordination mechanisms for food security, nutrition and agriculture interventions.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	25	48	

Outcome Results						
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	=2	2	WFP survey
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	=2	1	WFP survey

Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥2		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met	Overall	SABER implementation plan but not begun	Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	SABER implementation plan but not begun		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥0	≥0		Secondary data
Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	≥2	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs developed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	≥2	=0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 09: (5.1) Partners benefit from the provision of on-demand services (including the management of facilities) that facilitate humanitarian and development operations in Libya.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	1	1	

Outcome Results						
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Community - Location: BENGHAZI - Modality: - Subactivity: Data and Analytics Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Nutrition sensitive score	Overall	0	≥6	≥0		WFP survey
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥70	≥50		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥50		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥60	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Nutrition sensitive score	Overall	0	≥8	≥0		WFP survey
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥60	≥50		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partners - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partners - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partners - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	66.67	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	0	≥5	=0		WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	0	≥5	=0		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	0	≥50	=0		WFP survey
Target Group: Host community, IDPs, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	41	≥70	≥70	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	13	≤50	≤50	24	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	47	≥50	≤50	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community, IDPs, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	43	≥70	≥70	52.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	15	≤50	≤50	72	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	43	≥50	≤50	24	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community, IDPs, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	49	≥70	≥70	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	14	≤50	≤50	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	36	≥50	≤50	23.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community, IDPs, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	42	≥70	≥70	55.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	16	≤50	≤50	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	42	≥50	≤50	28.1	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	0	≥5	=0		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	0	≥50	=0		WFP survey
Target Group: Host community, IDPs, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤50	<50	49.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥50	<50	14.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community, IDPs, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	56	≥70	≥70	30.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	14	≤50	≤50	61.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	30	≥50	≤50	7.7	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	97.14	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.32	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87	≥95	≥95	91.43	WFP
	Male	94	≥95	≥95	82.14	programme monitoring
	Overall	91	≥95	≥95	84.87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	98.79	WFP
	Male	98	=100	=100	99.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.14	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	98.79	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	97.66	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	98.06	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88	≥95	≥95	84.24	WFP
	Male	93	≥95	≥95	81.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	91	≥95	≥95	82.54	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	83	=100	=100	69.7	WFP
	Male	97	=100	=100	62.96	programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=100	=100	65.52	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.97	WFP
	Male	96	=100	=100	99.38	programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	99.22	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	97.94	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	96.89	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.29	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93	≥95	≥95	86.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥95	≥95	87.58	
	Overall	92	≥95	≥95	87.21	

Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - **Location:** South - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	85.29	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	86.3	
	Overall	0	=100	=100	85.98	

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	94.12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.63	
	Overall	0	=100	=100	97.2	

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=70	≥70	85.29	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=70	≥70	86.3	
	Overall	0	=70	≥70	85.98	

Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - **Location:** West - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	96.43	
	Overall	97	=100	=100	96.88	

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥80	≥70	100	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	96.43	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	96.88	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3	≥50	≥50	5.71	WFP
	Male	11	≥50	≥50	2.38	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥50	≥50	3.36	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	6	≥50	≥50	6.67	WFP
	Male	8	≥50	≥50	7.69	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥50	≥50	7.33	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	9	≥50	≥50	3.12	WFP
	Male	8	≥50	≥50	5.88	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥50	≥50	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	10	≥50	≥50	8.25	WFP
	Male	7	≥50	≥50	11.18	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥50	≥50	10.08	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥55	≥50	26.47	WFP
	Male	0	≥55	≥50	15.07	programme
	Overall	0	≥55	≥50	18.69	monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16	≥50	≥50	0	WFP
	Male	18	≥50	≥50	28.57	programme
	Overall	18	≥50	≥50	25	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Libya

WFP trained 200 young men and women in the South of Libya through the Seeds entrepreneurship training programme

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

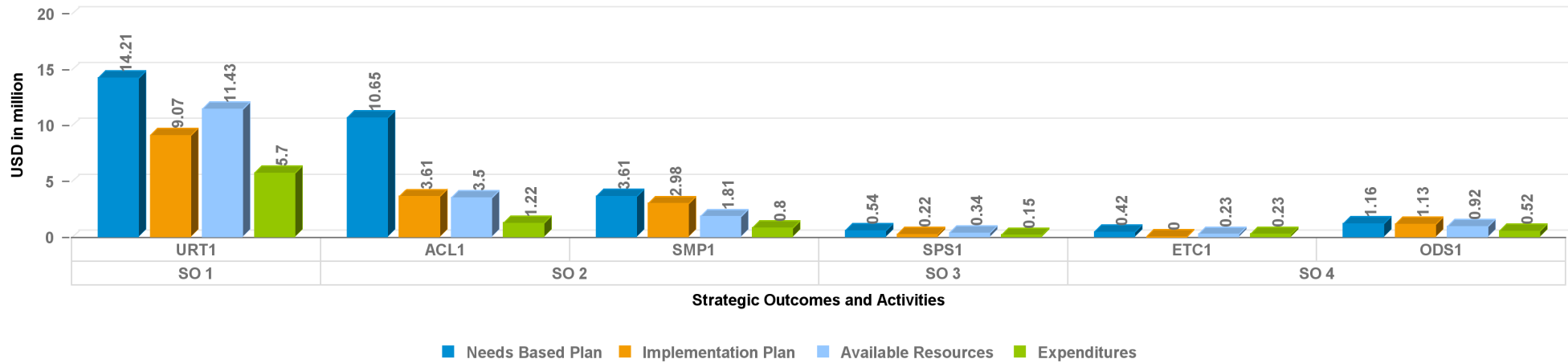
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.
SO 2		Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.
SO 3		National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.
SO 4		Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.
SO 2	SMP1	Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications and other common services to humanitarian and development actors
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,109,321	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,109,321	0
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.	14,211,032	9,073,287	11,428,378	5,696,030
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,211,032	9,073,287	11,428,378	5,696,030
2.4	Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.	Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.	10,651,248	3,608,904	3,495,418	1,223,861
		Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services	3,611,237	2,980,759	1,808,049	799,883
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	848,365	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			14,262,486	6,589,663	6,151,832	2,023,744
17.9	National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	540,730	223,406	340,722	151,058
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	181,204	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			540,730	223,406	521,926	151,058

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide emergency telecommunications and other common services to humanitarian and development actors	416,849	0	229,395	229,395
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	1,162,488	1,125,488	922,649	516,447
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,579,337	1,125,488	1,152,044	745,842
Total Direct Operational Cost			30,593,586	17,011,844	21,363,501	8,616,673
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,747,831	2,130,731	2,639,335	1,516,280
Total Direct Costs			33,341,417	19,142,575	24,002,837	10,132,953
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,084,844	1,161,948	1,317,125	1,317,125
Grand Total			35,426,260	20,304,522	25,319,962	11,450,078



Wannee 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

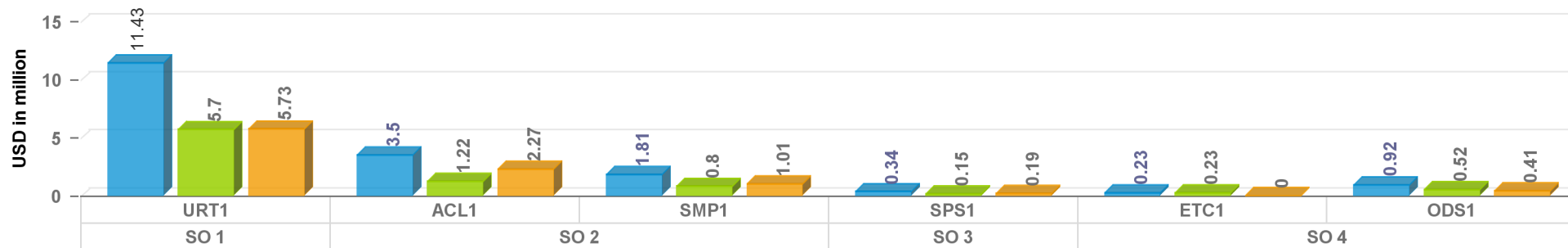
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	
SO 2	Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.	
SO 3	National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.
SO 2	SMP1	Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications and other common services to humanitarian and development actors
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.	14,211,032	10,905,973	522,405	11,428,378	5,696,030	5,732,349
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,211,032	10,905,973	522,405	11,428,378	5,696,030	5,732,349
2.4	Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.	Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.	10,651,248	3,495,418	0	3,495,418	1,223,861	2,271,556
		Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through homegrown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services	3,611,237	1,808,049	0	1,808,049	799,883	1,008,166
		Non Activity Specific	0	848,365	0	848,365	0	848,365
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			14,262,486	6,151,832	0	6,151,832	2,023,744	4,128,088

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	540,730	340,722	0	340,722	151,058	189,664
		Non Activity Specific	0	181,204	0	181,204	0	181,204
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			540,730	521,926	0	521,926	151,058	370,869
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide emergency telecommunications and other common services to humanitarian and development actors	416,849	229,395	0	229,395	229,395	0
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	1,162,488	922,649	0	922,649	516,447	406,202
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,579,337	1,152,044	0	1,152,044	745,842	406,202
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,109,321	0	2,109,321	0	2,109,321
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,109,321	0	2,109,321	0	2,109,321

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	30,593,586	20,841,097	522,405	21,363,501	8,616,673	12,746,828
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,747,831	2,567,403	71,932	2,639,335	1,516,280	1,123,055
		Total Direct Costs	33,341,417	23,408,500	594,336	24,002,837	10,132,953	13,869,883
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	2,084,844	1,390,392		1,390,392	1,390,392	0
		Grand Total	35,426,260	24,798,892	594,336	25,393,229	11,523,345	13,869,883

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