



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Libya

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

1. In response to the influx of Sudanese refugees to Libya, WFP delivered life-saving food assistance and malnutrition prevention to 86,297 Sudanese refugees and host communities to address their urgent needs.
2. WFP facilitated the delivery of emergency food assistance to Sudanese refugees in Chad and Sudan through the humanitarian corridor to Chad.
3. WFP provided technical assistance to the Government of Libya in developing its first-ever National Food Security Strategy, a critical step toward strengthening the country's food systems.
4. One year after Storm Daniel, WFP rehabilitated 32 bakeries in affected areas, supporting livelihood recovery for impacted Libyans.

Libya experienced a particularly challenging year, marked by multiple emergencies that increased humanitarian needs. Libya's security situation remained delicate, with a complex political landscape and contextual challenges, including access constraints which impacted WFP activities. Growing humanitarian and recovery needs have placed increased pressure on national capacities, with heightened vulnerabilities requiring joint response efforts.

WFP's monthly market price monitoring highlighted persistent challenges faced by Libyan markets across the year, impacted by a steady influx of refugees in the East, natural disasters and accessibility constraints in the South, and civil unrest and armed clashes nationwide. Regional fluctuations and disparities in price trends reflected localized impacts of these crises, with cumulative pressure on food and non-food prices. Despite temporary relief provided by Government fiscal interventions late in the year, as well as the reopening of supply routes after heavy rainfall in the southern and eastern regions, prices remained well above pre-2024 levels. By December 2024, the national full minimum expenditure basket (MEB) reached USD 194.97, an 18 percent rise from January, while the Food MEB increased by 19.8 percent to USD 172.50 [1].

Libya continued to be a crucial transit point for refugees and migrants, with increasing needs due to the continuous arrival of Sudanese refugees. By the end of 2024, it was estimated that over 210,000 Sudanese refugees had arrived in Libya following the outbreak of conflict in Sudan. These arrivals - primarily through Alkufra, Tobruk, and the southern border [2] - have moved onward to coastal cities, creating heightened demands for food, cash assistance, health services, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and shelter.

In response, WFP prioritized **emergency assistance** for refugees and host communities while it continued its early recovery efforts in areas affected by Storm Daniel in September 2023. These interventions addressed immediate needs while contributing to longer-term food security and stability across Libya.

Overall, WFP assisted **221,260** men and women across Libya, of which 52 percent were **women and girls**. Of these, **39 percent were Sudanese refugees reached with life-saving food and nutrition assistance and 12,860 were internally displaced persons (IDPs)**.

One year after the devastating Storm Daniel flash floods, United Nations inter-agency efforts focused on early recovery, extending the response to Storm Daniel until July [3]. **WFP continued its response**, providing life-saving food assistance to 44,355 flood-affected Libyans through emergency in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBTs) from January to June 2024.

WFP gradually transitioned to **early recovery efforts**, focused on the rehabilitation and strengthening of local food systems, including the **reconstruction of 32 bakeries** and the provision of **in-kind entrepreneurial grants to 70 small and medium enterprises** to restart their businesses and bounce forward. As a result, market stabilization measures, including reopening supply routes, helped reduce food prices and restore access to essentials in affected areas. Moreover, WFP's school feeding programme in Derna provided daily meals through central kitchens to 8,600 school boys and girls during the second semester of the school year.

By June, Libya was included in the updated United Nations joint Sudan Regional Response Plan (RRP) [4]. Out of the total RRP funding requirements of USD 174 million, the humanitarian refugee response plan for Sudanese refugees and

asylum-seekers in Libya required USD 48.6 million to support 195,000 refugees and host communities through 17 humanitarian partners.

In response to the Sudanese refugees influx, and despite access and funding constraints, WFP adapted its approach using available resources to prioritize the most vulnerable Sudanese refugees and host communities across the country. Under the RRP, WFP required USD 4.5 million to assist up to 55,000 refugees and host communities with in-kind food assistance, including prevention of acute malnutrition for 11,000 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers as well as cash assistance (CBT). In view of the mounting needs, WFP further increased its funding requirement to USD 8 million to assist up to 110,000 Sudanese refugees and host communities through in-kind and CBT, including malnutrition prevention for 22,000 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.

By the end of 2024, WFP had provided in-kind food assistance to **81,721 Sudanese refugees** and cash assistance to **3,600 Libyan host community members** across 11 locations in Libya. WFP's response included **malnutrition prevention activities, providing lipid-based nutritional supplements to 3,180 children under five and date bars to 1,396 Sudanese pregnant and breastfeeding women.**

Outcome surveys showed 58 percent improved food acquisition and 58.3 percent reduced negative coping mechanisms. In addition, to enhance WFP's emergency response to Sudan conflict, WFP re-activated the humanitarian corridor from Libya to Chad in May, and facilitated the delivery of 500 mt of emergency food assistance for Sudanese refugees.

WFP's resilience and livelihoods activities were significantly scaled down due to funding constraints and shifting priorities, with a focus on maximizing the impact of limited resources. **359 food-assistance-for-training graduates from 2023** successfully received cash transfers of USD 92,101 for two months, benefitting **2,506 people. This was followed by the launch of a specialised entrepreneurship training focused on skills and job creation for youth and women in the Southern Region, which trained 200 youth participants, of which 69 participants received individual in-kind grants.**

WFP continued to support **Libya's school feeding programme** in **56 schools** in the eastern and western regions, **reaching a total of 21,553 students.** In collaboration with local partners, freshly prepared meals were delivered to schools in Benghazi, Derna and Tawergha, addressing critical nutritional needs. WFP used central kitchens to prepare school meals which generated 70 new job opportunities and contributed to local employment along with adequate nutrition for all schoolchildren. WFP also supported the government-led **Full Education Day** initiative, providing two healthy meals per day to 2,525 students in ten schools in the west and south regions.

WFP continued to work with the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and key stakeholders, including the African Development Bank and FAO, to support the government in developing Libya's first national food security strategy. This included a series of workshops in Tunisia, Italy and Libya to provide technical expertise and capacity building to government committees in policy development and training.

WFP continued to scale up its on-demand services to support humanitarian and development partners. As the lead agency of the **UN Hub in Benghazi**, WFP completed the expansion and scaling of services to meet increasing demand, particularly in light of the ongoing emergency response in the east.

Moving forward, WFP will reduce its operations in Libya, sustaining the emergency response for Sudanese refugees and host communities. The inter-agency RRP of 2025 requires USD 106.6 million to assist 446,000 Sudanese refugees and host communities in Libya. Of this, WFP needs USD 13.5 million to support the food needs of 50,000 Sudanese refugees throughout 2025 [5].

221,259

Total beneficiaries in 2024

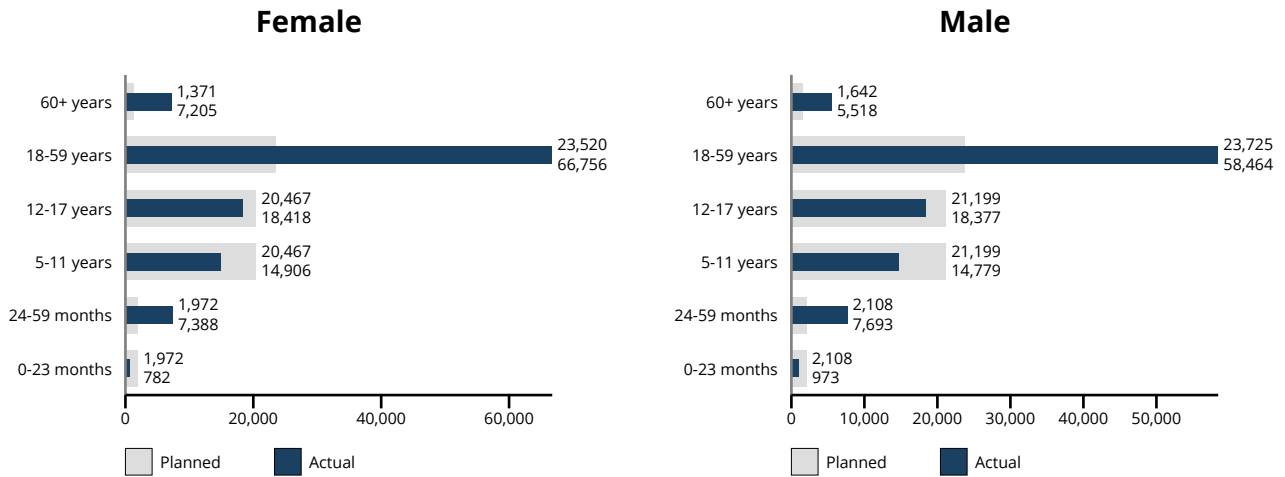


52% female

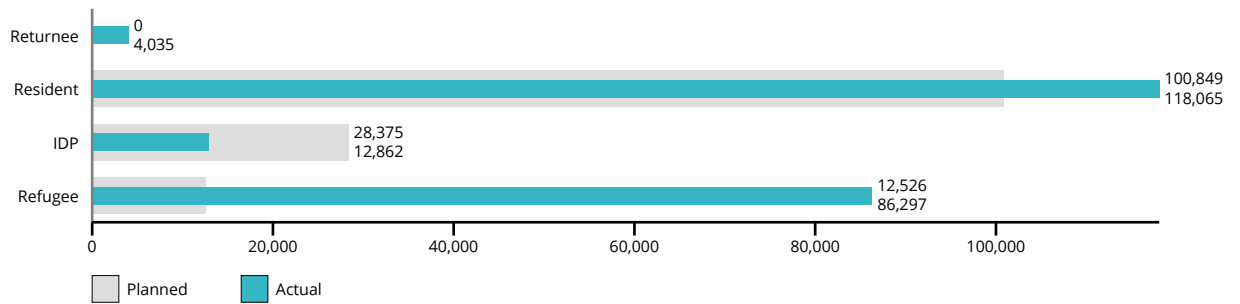


48% male

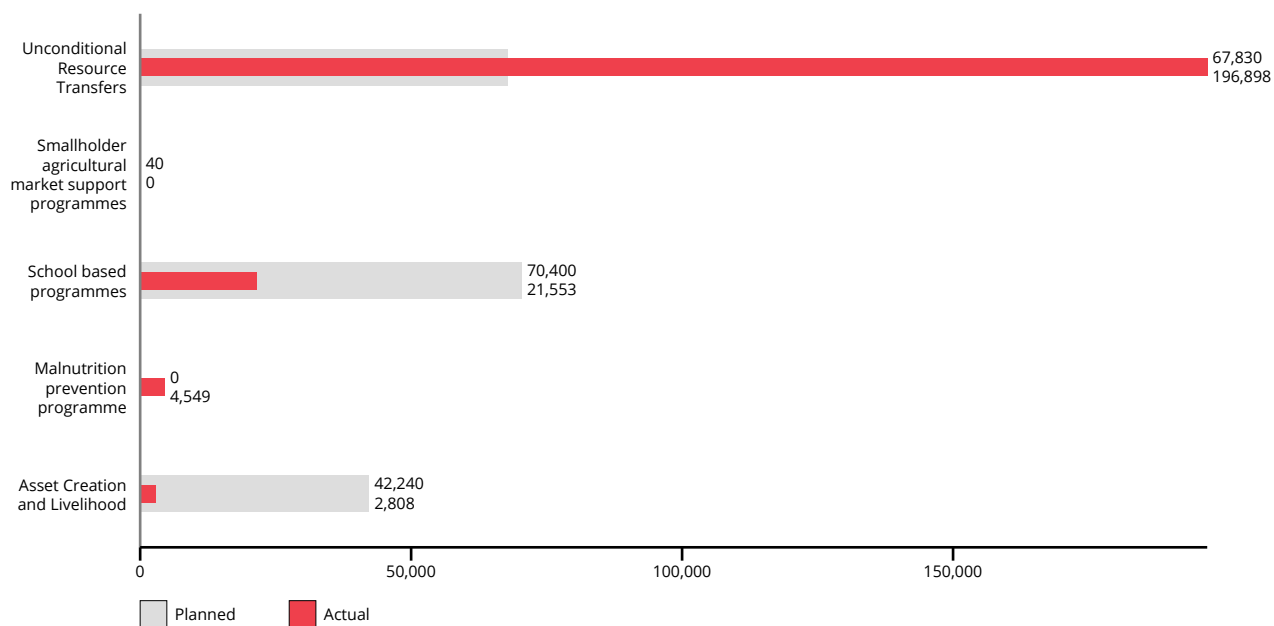
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



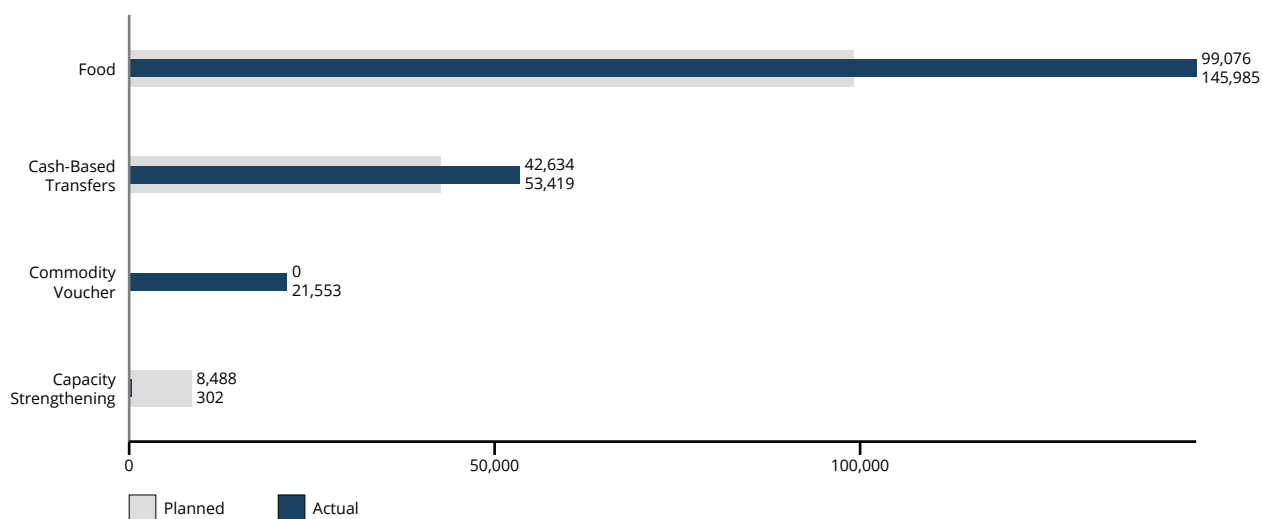
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



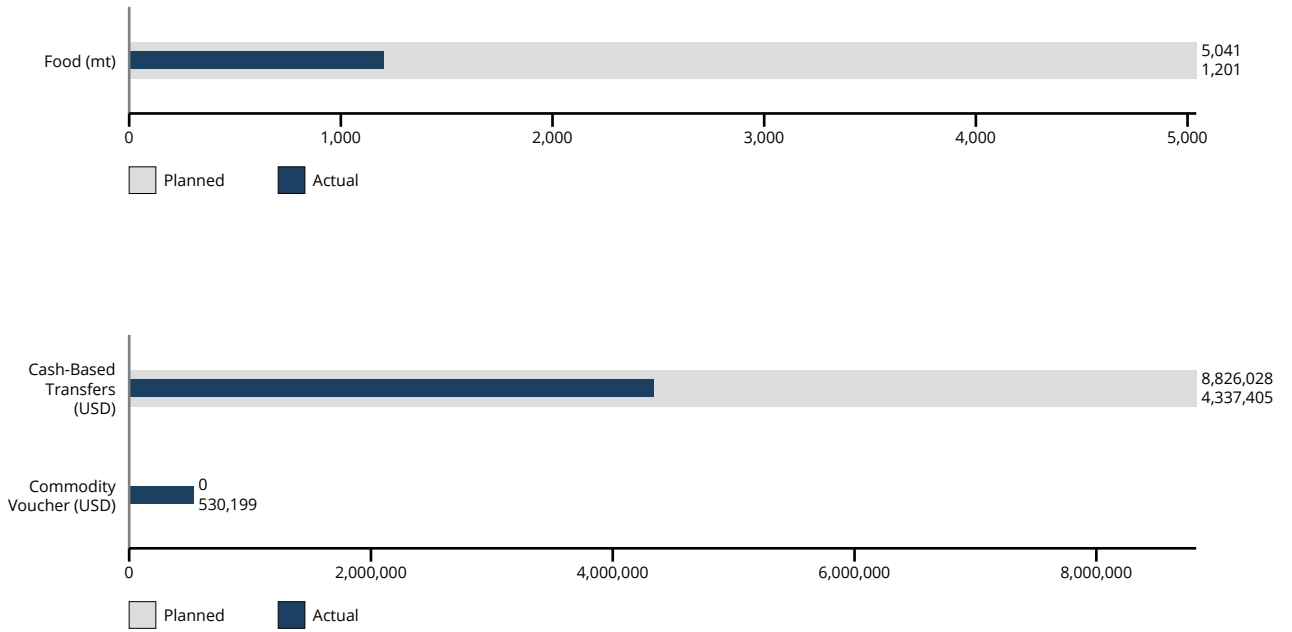
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



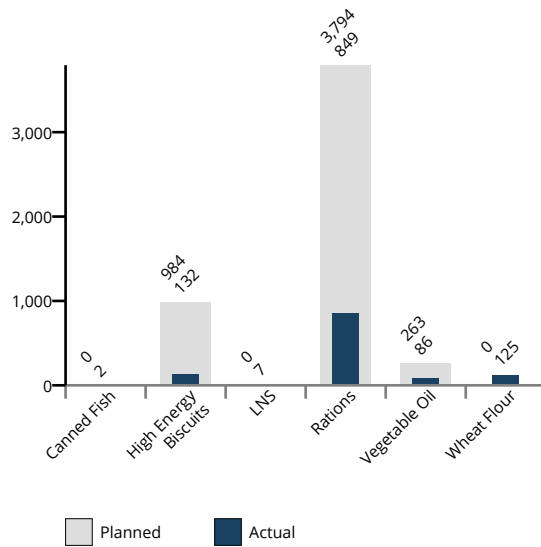
Beneficiaries by Modality



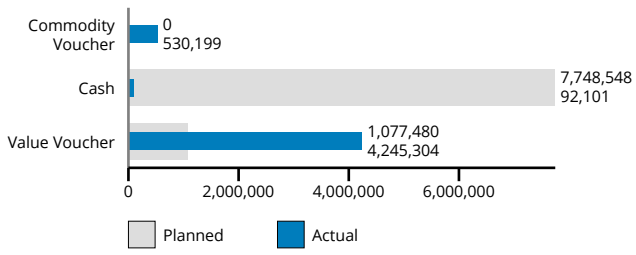
Total Transfers by Modality



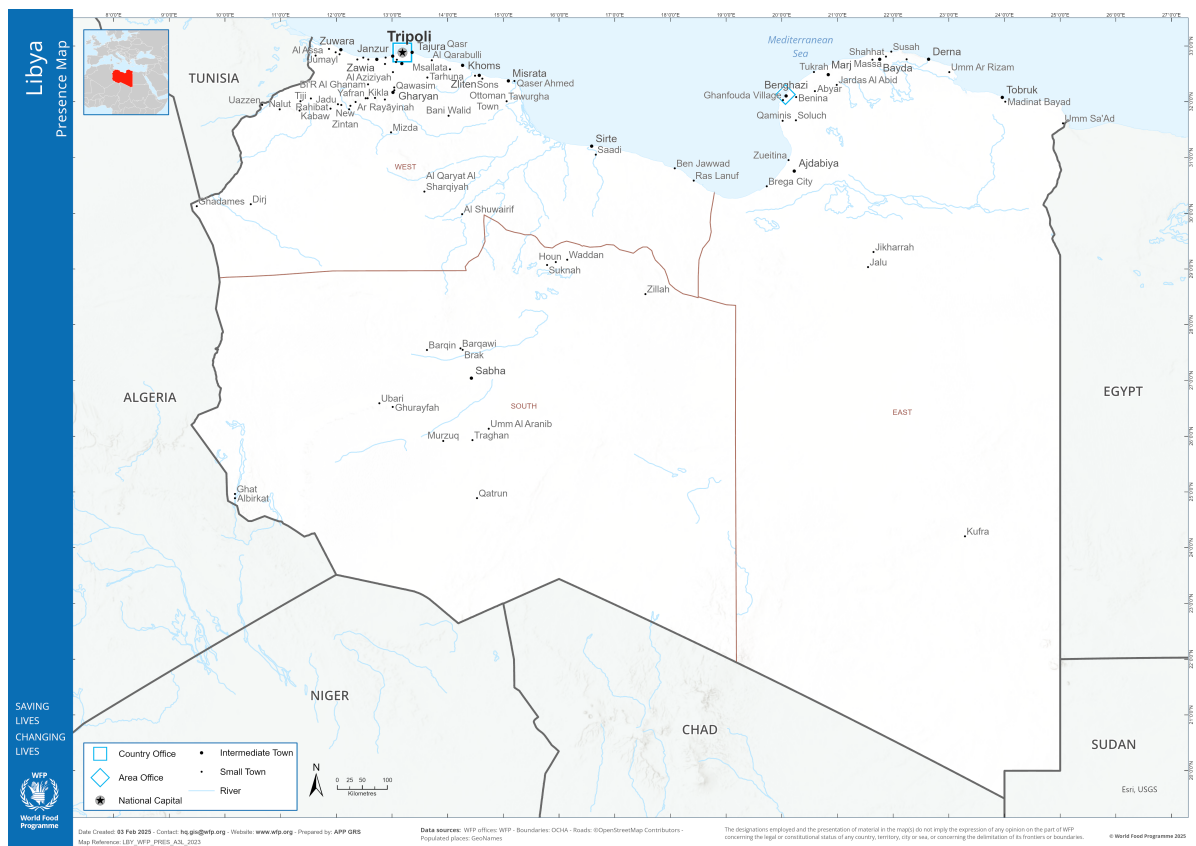
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2024, Libya faced ongoing political divisions with limited progress toward government unification. The political impasse contributed to security challenges in various regions as tensions among institutions, sporadic clashes, and armed group activity continued. Irregular migration and an influx of refugees further compounded humanitarian needs.

Libya's economy remained challenged by a reliance on oil revenues, compounded by inflation and currency devaluation. The Central Bank of Libya crisis further contributed to economic instability. The ongoing crisis in Sudan has directly impacted Libya, leading to an increase in refugees crossing the Libyan border. By the end of December 2024, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that nearly 210,000 Sudanese refugees had arrived in Libya since the start of the conflict in April 2024, with limited access to food, housing, and employment.

Libya's severe water scarcity, with annual rainfall averaging only 56 mm, significantly impacted agricultural production [1]. Farmers faced reduced crop yields and decreased livestock productivity due to the limited availability of water. The effects of water shortages and climate shocks made it difficult for rural communities to sustain their livelihoods. Moreover floods in August and December 2024 had a severe impact on agriculture in Libya. In August, flooding in Ghat and Tahala led to the destruction of crops and farmland, displacing over 7,000 individuals [2]. In December, widespread flooding in Tarhuna, Bani Waleed, and Ghiryan caused further damage to agricultural lands, disrupting planting and harvesting cycles [3]. These events exacerbated food insecurity and economic strain on rural communities reliant on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Political challenges and issues related to the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) temporarily affected market stability in the third quarter of the year, leading to volatile prices and diminished household purchasing power. By December 2024 [4], the national full minimum expenditure basket (MEB) reached USD 194.97, reflecting a steady increase over the year. The national Food MEB rose to USD 172.50 during the same period. Government-led interventions temporarily moderated market price increases, however, renewed challenges in the fourth quarter of the year maintained the upward pressure on prices.

In the eastern region, the steady influx of Sudanese refugees continued, with Al Kufra receiving the most economic pressure on host communities and market prices. As a result, the food MEB peaked at USD 193.93 in Al Kufra, and the additional demand for basic commodities has inflated prices by 12.42 percent above the national average.

In the south, seasonal heavy rains and road closures caused disruptions of supply routes throughout the year. Resumption of supply routes in October alleviated some price pressures but was not enough to reverse long-term trends, especially as fuel prices spiked by 25 percent in December. The full MEB in the south reached USD 193.87 in December (a 10.73 percent increase from January). Food prices fluctuated significantly across municipalities in the south, with Algatroun recording the highest Food MEB at USD 190.11, and Al Jufra the lowest at USD 146.74.

WFP Operations 2024

In 2024, WFP continued to implement Libya's country strategic plan (CSP 2023-2025) to support the country's transition to long-term development while addressing food insecurity and emerging vulnerabilities, aligning with Libya's recovery and sustainable development efforts.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional general food assistance (GFA) to those in need, including migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and communities affected by emergencies like Storm Daniel and the Sudanese conflict. The assistance was delivered using a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBTs), expanding the pre-paid value voucher system across Libya.

Under **strategic outcome 2**, WFP focused on building the resilience of food systems and vulnerable populations to climate shocks. WFP extended its Storm Daniel response by launching early recovery programmes aimed at rebuilding local food systems. Support was also provided for the Government's national school feeding programme through home-grown school meals. WFP also continued to focus on improving water management and climate-smart agricultural practices to build the resilience of rural communities

Under **strategic outcome 3** and in close alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships), WFP provided capacity-building to national institutions and collaborated with the Government to improve social protection systems, ensuring that vulnerable communities receive better support during crises. This approach sought to enhance national resilience and ensure the Government's ability to address food insecurity. WFP collaborated with the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) to host capacity-strengthening workshops to support the Government with tools and insights to develop the country's first National Food Security Strategy, launched officially in December 2024.

In support of **strategic outcome 4**, WFP maintained its capacity to provide common services, including telecommunication services, to the broader humanitarian and development community in Libya. WFP expanded the United Nations Benghazi Hub, facilitating the delivery of essential humanitarian aid and services across the country.

Risk management

WFP continued to face access constraints, capacity gaps among partners, and challenges in monitoring and data quality. Security risks, particularly in the east, remained a major concern. Key mitigation measures included regular security assessments, training of implementation partners, close coordination with UNDSS and strengthened security protocols to address emerging threats.

Funding risks persisted due to shifting donor priorities, impacting financial predictability. In response, WFP aimed to mobilize resources from new donors, strengthened local partnerships, and engaged the private sector. Advocacy efforts emphasized flexible contributions to sustain operations.

Supply chain disruptions, particularly in the eastern region, posed significant risks due to importation complexities and logistical challenges. WFP conducted regular market monitoring analyses and closely monitored operations to identify and address emerging issues, maximizing the smooth delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Capacity gaps among cooperating partners (CPs) risked delaying or impacting the quality of assistance. To address this, WFP updated CPs' eligibility criteria, diversified partner rosters, and conducted targeted training to enhance technical and operational capabilities, ensuring equitable and effective aid delivery.

Data quality and monitoring limitations added further complexity, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. To address these issues, WFP strengthened third-party monitoring systems by equipping field staff with digital tools for data collection and integrating the information into centralized platforms, improving accuracy and accountability.

Lessons learned

An evaluation of the UN response to Storm Daniel Flash Floods in September 2023 [5] highlighted the importance of access in delivering humanitarian aid. Frequent changes to the access approval process in the east delayed field missions and aid delivery to vulnerable locations. UN agencies adopted a unified position on access coordination, developing a comprehensive guidance note to improve coordination with authorities. WFP monitoring market prices ensured that cash assistance did not disrupt local markets.

To accelerate the implementation of the UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework, Pillar Chairs facilitated regular meetings with the Government and partners to improve sectoral planning and quarterly reviews. WFP chaired Pillar 2 (sustainable economic development) and co-chaired Pillars 3 (social and human capital development) and 4 (climate change, environment, and water).

A decentralized evaluation of livelihoods and school feeding activities was launched in mid-2024 to understand the extent to which they have been successfully implemented, and improve overall implementation of the CSP [6].

The Bakery's Resilience

Rising from Derna's Storm



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Aljibani Bakery was one of the 32 bakeries rehabilitated by WFP in Derna as part of the early recovery efforts after Storm Daniel.

A Storm of Devastation:

In mid-September 2023, the coastal area of northeastern Libya was struck by Tropical Storm Daniel, a catastrophic event that unleashed torrential rains and flash floods across several cities and towns. The storm caused a devastating human toll and forced many residents to flee their homes.

The socio-economic impact was profound, disrupting the provision of essential goods and services, and exacerbating food prices, leaving communities struggling to recover from the destruction.

WFP's Support for Recovery

Amid this crisis, WFP was at the forefront of the UN response, mobilizing emergency assistance within 48 hours. Over the three months, WFP provided crucial support to 126,000 people affected by the floods through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT).

As part of its early recovery activities in the storm-affected area of Derna, WFP, in partnership with the Derna Chamber of Commerce and generous funding from the German government, provided critical machinery and equipment to more than 30 damaged bakeries.

From May 9 to 13, WFP conducted a mission to Derna to meet the beneficiaries of the bakery rehabilitation project and youth business grants. Through this initiative, 32 bakeries received essential equipment, including ovens, mixers,

moulds, and generators, enabling them to reopen and enhance their production capacity.

Voices of Resilient Bakery Owners

One of the local beneficiaries, Mustafa Al-Jibani, the owner of Al-Jibani bakery, shared his experience: "The tragedy struck us at 3 a.m. The amount of water was very terrible, leading to the complete destruction of the bakery, with the loss of cars and buildings. After a while, the international organisation contacted us, and we agreed to receive the necessary equipment to operate the bakery".

With a brand-new moulder in the background, Mustafa expressed his delight: "We received the full needs for our bakery, with its modern machinery and equipment, which elevated the bakery's performance and its capacity."

Al-Jibani shared that previously, the bakery used to operate with machines which can be considered manual, and with humble performance. However, after receiving WFP's support, the bakery was restored even better than before and it is now producing bread, and pastries, and is fully working.

"Thanks to this new support, besides bread, we are now able to make new products such as sweet and salty pastries." Mustafa explains.

"We were also able to increase the capacity of the bakery, going from 3 workers to 6, operating on the different machines and products, which also increased the productivity and hence better financial profit of the bakery." He adds.

Rebuilding Local Communities

To further support the recovery of the local food system, WFP provided electricity generators to 17 of the rehabilitated bakeries in Derna, addressing the need for a stable power supply to meet the rising demand. Quality checks confirmed that all 37 bakeries are operational now with the new equipment, supporting the livelihoods of their owners.

Through these initiatives, WFP is not only helping communities recover but also laying the foundation for a more resilient local food system in the aftermath of Storm Daniel.

Programme performance

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



WFP continued to operate the **Libya-Chad Humanitarian Corridor**, delivering **525 mt of food** aid to Sudanese refugees.



WFP assisted **81,721 Sudanese refugees** with **500 mt of food** and **cash** transfers to **3,600 Libyan host community** members across 11 locations in Libya.



Post-Storm Daniel, WFP reached **44,355** flood-affected people across eight eastern cities, delivering **490 mt of in-kind food assistance**.



WFP, with WHO & UNICEF, launched **Libya's first malnutrition programme**, reaching **3,180** children and **1,396** Sudanese pregnant/breastfeeding women

Under the Libya 2023 - 2025 country strategic plan (CSP) outcome 1 (crisis response), **WFP assisted a total of 175,834 food-insecure people** through life-saving in-kind general food assistance (GFA) and cash-based transfers (CBTs) in the form of value vouchers through pre-paid cards.

Resources Overview:

Activity 1, unconditional resources transfer (URT) was funded at 65 percent against the overall needs-based plan (NBP) requirements, the largest component of WFP Libya operations. WFP prioritized emergency activities to respond to the escalating humanitarian needs of Sudanese refugees. To do so, WFP re-allocated USD 1 million for the response and procured food regionally and lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS-MQ) through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to ensure uninterrupted response.

Derna (East Libya) Flood Emergency Response:

One year after Storm Daniel struck Libya, residual humanitarian needs remained, particularly among the most affected communities. While emergency relief efforts addressed immediate needs, a critical shift toward early recovery was essential to restore livelihoods, rebuild infrastructure, and strengthen resilience. Many households continued to struggle with food insecurity, loss of income, and inadequate access to essential services. Investing in early recovery initiatives was crucial to ensure long-term stability and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid.

Under the 2024 Libya Flood Flash Appeal which concluded in July 2024 [1], WFP reached 44,355 flood-affected people across eight flood-affected cities in the eastern part of Libya (Derna, Benghazi, Tobruk, Al Bayada, Al Ghubbah, Al Sahel, Al Abyar, Ajdabiya) with a total of 490 mt of in-kind food assistance.

Moreover, In areas where markets are functional, WFP, in partnership with the Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency (LibAid), disbursed USD 2.7 million in value vouchers via pre-paid cards to 27,109 people across six redemption points in 15 cities in northeastern Libya. Cash assistance reduced logistical costs associated with food transport and storage, ensuring faster and more cost-effective response.

Overall, at the forefront of the UN floods emergency response, WFP has reached a total of 230,000 flood-affected Libyans between mid-September 2023 - July 2024 through its flood emergency recovery response in Derna and surrounding areas.

South and West Libya Flood Emergency Response:

WFP swiftly responded following severe floods in 2024, which led to widespread displacement in southern and western Libya, WFP swiftly responded to emerging humanitarian needs. Leveraging its existing networks and partnerships, WFP provided emergency food assistance to affected communities, ensuring displaced families had access to essential nutrition.

In August, WFP was on the ground in Al Kufra (south) within hours of heavy rains and flash floods, airlifting **484 emergency food rations** through its local cooperating partner, LibAid, to meet the immediate food needs of nearly 3,000 people displaced from Benghazi [2].

In response to the floods in the Ghat region, WFP provided a total of **USD 77,916** in CBTs to support **475 affected households (2,375 individuals)** in Ghat, Tahala and Alberket. Each household received two months of **unrestricted cash assistance through prepaid cards with a transfer value of USD 21 per person per month**. The assistance was provided as a double ration in a single distribution cycle, ensuring that beneficiaries were able to meet their urgent food and non-food needs during the crisis.

In December when Adjabiya was hit by heavy rains, WFP, in close coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and local cooperating partner LibAid, responded to urgent needs and delivered a total of 21.1 mt of food assistance to support 700 households (3,500 individuals).

The 2024 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) [3] report highlighted 60 percent of both men and women participated in decision-making on overall assistance received by the household, an improvement from 55 percent compared to 2023. When comparing the regions, the south leads with decision-making in the household by both men and women at 73 percent, followed by the west at 67 percent, and finally the east at 53 percent. When it comes to in-kind assistance, 51 percent of women make the decision in the household of what to do with the food, compared to 11 percent of men and 38 percent of both men and women. Due to reduced funding, the approach moved from broad recovery and peacebuilding efforts across 22 mantiquas to a more targeted focus on the most vulnerable households in 11 mantiquas, and prioritizing emergency response.

Libya's Emergency Sudanese Refugee Response Plan

The conflict in Sudan has triggered one of the largest displacement crises witnessed in Libya to date. As of the end of 2024, UNHCR estimated over 210,000 [4] vulnerable Sudanese refugees crossed into Al Kufra since the conflict escalated in April 2023.

Under the revised 2024 June Sudan Regional Response Plan [5], WFP ramped up its emergency food assistance and reached more than **81,721 Sudanese refugee women and men** with **over 500 mt in-kind assistance** and disbursed **USD 40,425** to **3,600 Libyan host communities** across 11 locations in the country. The assistance was informed by a needs assessment of the Sudanese refugee's situation in Al Kufra in August, mapping critical needs and locations. The food basket for Sudanese refugees contained Tuna fish, fortified biscuits, date bars, and vegetable oil.

Access constraints, security clearances, and delays in commodity procurement disrupted WFP operations in Libya impacting the timely delivery of life-saving assistance between July and October.

For the first time in Libya, WFP in joint coordination with local health authorities, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) initiated a malnutrition prevention intervention to complement the assistance to Sudanese refugees, reaching 3,180 Sudanese children under five and 1,396 pregnant and breastfeeding women. In preparation for implementation, WFP organized training in Tripoli for 27 participants from five local cooperating partners on malnutrition prevention. In November, WFP, in collaboration with the Nutrition Sector Group and the Ministry of Health, also finalized the referral mechanism for moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition cases.

In Tripoli, WFP launched a pilot of its SCOPE beneficiary information and transfers management platform which became the main registration tool for the emergency Sudanese refugee response in Libya. In the first two months, WFP registered 10,500 beneficiaries, out of which 3,348 were Sudanese refugees.

Libya-Chad Humanitarian Corridor

In 2024, WFP continued to play a vital role in enabling humanitarian assistance across borders through its comprehensive supply chain services. Through this, WFP successfully coordinated the importation of approximately 1,250 mt of food from Egypt, along with 90 mt of lipid-based nutritional supplements (LNS) sourced from overseas. These critical supplies were strategically pre-positioned in transit warehouses in Benghazi where they were dispatched to secondary warehouses across the country managed by partners.

WFP continued to operate the humanitarian corridor through Libya to Chad to support Sudanese refugees and provide direct assistance to Sudan. In 2024, this included the shipment of 525 mt of food assistance from Benghazi, transited

through Al Kufra and successfully delivered to Abeche, Chad, in October. This achievement was made possible by the expertise of WFP's supply chain units and the cooperation of local authorities and partners. This effort marked a crucial step in improving cross-border operations to scale up humanitarian assistance in the region.

Additional emergencies

Continued efforts towards prioritizing WFP's emergency response in Libya, included bi-monthly support to migrants and refugees in Alassa, on the Libyan border with Tunisia. An operational task force led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), including UNHCR and UNICEF continued to coordinate with the Libyan Coast Guard and other relevant government counterparts. On a no-regrets basis, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 1,975 refugees.

Regular Assistance to Libyans

In 2024, WFP continued its cash assistance to food-insecure Libyans through **monthly pre-paid food-restricted cards reaching 18,869 beneficiaries** in various regions including Tripoli, Azzawya, Zliten, Misrata, Tarhouna, Ben Walid, and Sebha.

Partnerships

Under Activity 1, WFP strengthened partnerships with local cooperating partners LIBAID and the Organization of Development Pioneers (ODP), covering assistance in both the east and west of Libya. For CBT activities, WFP worked closely with LibAid (east), ODP (south, west and east) and Moomken alongside the financial service provider, TAFANI, to distribute value vouchers through pre-paid cards. As humanitarian needs continued to increase in 2024, WFP forged a new partnership with the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) to scale up in-kind assistance for Sudanese refugees across three regions and 45 locations. WFP worked closely with UNICEF and WHO to integrate nutrition-sensitive programming into its emergency response, improving outcomes for refugees and host communities.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activity 1 under CSP Outcome 1, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker monitoring (GaM-M) score of 4. Among other criteria, WFP applied gender-sensitive criteria to targeted households, while results and outputs of monitoring included analysis of gender-disaggregated data. Distributions of in-kind or food-restricted CBTs were carried out with gender-sensitive measures, including separate distribution lines for female and male beneficiaries to ensure dignity and accessibility.

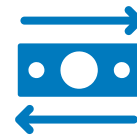
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Under the Storm Daniel Flash Appeal, WFP rehabilitated **32 bakeries in Derna**, restoring access to bread for flood-affected residents



WFP cash-for-training supported **359 participants (2,506 beneficiaries)**, following their successful completion of entrepreneurship training in 2023.



WFP provided **daily meals to 21,553 schoolchildren in 56 schools**, including **6,576 in Derna** to ensure continued learning during recovery from crises



WFP supported **70 food-related businesses with grants & trained 200 youth & women** (South), enhancing employment & resilience in crisis-affected area

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP school feeding and livelihoods activities aimed to build resilience of crisis-affected and refugee-hosting communities.

Activity 2: Livelihoods and resilience activities

WFP's livelihoods initiatives aimed to improve human capital, create assets and promote climate-smart activities. **In 2024, under the extended Storm Daniel Flood Flash Appeal, WFP rehabilitated 32 bakeries** that serve approximately 90,000 flood-affected residents of Derna, restoring access to essential services for both displaced and host communities. WFP also contributed to economic recovery through vocational training programmes and business grants for **70 food-related enterprises** in flood-affected areas in the eastern region of the country. These efforts created employment opportunities, particularly for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, while building the resilience of displaced communities.

WFP's conflict-sensitive livelihoods initiatives focused on vulnerable populations and facilitated sustainable business growth amid the crisis. In 2024, working with local partners, WFP continued its skills development sessions integrating food security into vocational training programmes. As such, WFP trained **200 youth and women** in the Southern Region - particularly in Ubari, Ghat and Sebha - who were already involved in small businesses. Upon completion of the training, 69 participants, including 47 women, received individual in-kind grants tailored to their specific business activities to support their expansion. This initiative facilitated access to lifelong learning opportunities, with a focus on youth and women, to improve understanding of sustainable livelihoods.

In addition, WFP provided cash-for-training **support to 359 participants (benefitting 2,506 beneficiaries)**, following their successful completion of entrepreneurship training in 2023 (out of 400 trained participants in 2023). A total of USD 92,101 was transferred to support their transition into the workforce.

WFP began asset creation and rehabilitation programmes using a water-food nexus approach to promote clean energy and ensure water supply and sustainable resource management in Sebha, Ubari and Ghat. Scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2025, these initiatives aimed to minimize water waste, increase the use of solar energy, and strengthen the resilience of local food systems.

Following the flagship 2023 Fezzan Agricultural Assessment, a comprehensive analysis of smallholder farmer profiles in the Fezzan region was conducted, reaching 3,988 farmers in Sebha, Ghat, Ubari, Brak and Murzuq. This study was completed in the first half of 2024.

WFP continued to lead the second pillar of the UNSDCF (2023 - 2025) on social and human capital and co-led the climate change pillar with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In addition, WFP worked with UNDP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project to strengthen social cohesion and build resilience in the South. For WFP, this included the entrepreneurship training and in-kind grants mentioned above, which were completed in early 2024, as well as the

ongoing water-food nexus asset creation and rehabilitation programmes.

Moreover, WFP's collaboration with civil society actors and NGOs was crucial for expediting resilience activities, complemented by strengthened partnerships with municipalities and local governments. However, access issues persisted in 2024 which included restricted access to Ajdabiya, hindering activities intended for Sudanese refugees, necessitating relocation to areas like Al Qatroun. In Derna, local security restrictions led to significant access challenges, highlighting the importance of engaging local authorities early to ensure partnership and facilitate implementation. In Sebha, the planned construction of a communal market was not completed (and replaced with water-food nexus activities) due to unresolved ownership issues.

Overall, WFP livelihoods activities were mainly funded through contributions from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany and the UN PBF, enabling the continuation of livelihoods, asset creation, and resilience efforts in the South, scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2025.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of livelihoods and resilience activities under strategic outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's GaM score of 3.

Activity 3: School Feeding

WFP's school feeding programme provided daily nutritious meals to roughly 21,496 Libyan schoolchildren across 56 primary and secondary schools, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and Libyan host communities in the east, west and south of Libya to meet their basic nutritional needs. WFP used central kitchens to prepare school meals, which generated 70 new job opportunities and contributed to local employment along with adequate nutrition for all schoolchildren.

School feeding activities were only 31 percent funded against its 2024 needs-based plan (NBP) and 84 percent funded against its 2024 implementation plan. The school feeding programme relied on carried forward 2023 contributions from the Governments of Japan and Germany along with contributions from Islamic Relief USA Foundation and the Government of Italy.

WFP and the Ministry of Education expanded school feeding activities to seven new municipalities in the south and west regions, an increase of ten schools compared to 2023.

WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, launched the Full Education Day initiative focused on improving dietary diversity and boosting school attendance in Libya by providing 46,000 daily healthy school meals (light breakfast and lunch). Under the full education day initiative, WFP and its partner actively engaged families from host communities in preparing daily school meals. Notably, over 70 percent of those employed in this initiative were women, highlighting the program's positive impact on gender equality.

Recommendations from the Full Education Day Initiative suggested comprehensive assessments of school infrastructure and staff capacity as well as involving students school staff and the local community in the decision-making process. These recommendations will be reflected in the formal handover of the programme to the Government, which is planned for early 2025, in line with the phasing out of WFP's school feeding programme in the country.

In September 2024, with decreased funding for school meals, WFP conducted a prioritization exercise to ensure all CSP activities shifted towards life-saving assistance, food-insecure refugees, and vulnerable flood-affected Libyans. **WFP had to withdraw from the Full Education Day initiative and the central kitchen modality in Benghazi and Tawergha, impacting over 11,000 students** receiving nutritious meals in both locations.

WFP prioritized only emergency school feeding in Derna City - as part of its early recovery efforts in the east - to ensure all children continued learning during the crises and recovery. In collaboration with cooperating partner Assarya, and in coordination with the Ministry of Education, WFP provided daily fresh meals to 6,576 primary schoolchildren across 26 schools. The daily meals consisted of date bars, fresh fruit, flavoured milk, yoghurt, and fortified bread with the aim to improve the children's dietary diversity and boost school attendance and retention rates. The distribution of school meals started in Decemebr, after a two-month delay because of the schools rehabilitation in Derna.

WFP's long-term local cooperating partner Moomken provided onsite monitoring visits throughout the year to oversee school meal distributions. By the end of the school year, monitoring findings revealed that more than half of the students expressed satisfaction with the meals provided. Overall, the school meals programme achieved an overall attendance rate of 94.3 percent in 2024, lower than in 2023, due to the re-prioritization of emergency activities and limited funding.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated in the implementation of the school feeding programme under strategic outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's GaM score of 4.

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.



Launched in December, WFP, with NESDB, FAO & AfDB, supported Libya's **first National Food Security Strategy**, built on four food security pillars.



A key milestone, WFP, with NESDB & UNICEF, supported **Libya's Social Protection Strategy and Roadmap** with key partners to strengthen social assistance.

Under strategic outcome 3 (capacity strengthening of national institutions), WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Government of Libya supporting policy development.

In partnership with the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP supported the development of Libya's first National Food Security Strategy. Covering the four food security pillars: availability, access, utilization and stability, it provides a roadmap for ensuring safe, nutritious and affordable food, while promoting sustainable agricultural practices. WFP supported NESDB's technical and steering committees through capacity building and technical assistance including a series of workshops and consultations in Tunisia, Italy, and Libya on policy frameworks, food security, sustainable agricultural practices, and private sector involvement in addition to the integration of the strategy with the social protection system.

The strategy was successfully launched in December, attended by the Libyan Prime Minister, several ministers, ambassadors, AfDB and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) regional directors, and the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya. The preliminary action plan outlined strategic priorities, including the establishment of an early warning network for crisis and emergency management and response to shocks. Within this framework, in 2025, WFP will continue to support the operationalization of the emergency preparedness and response component of the National Food Security Strategy for Libya.

A multi-stakeholder participatory approach was essential to ensure national ownership and inclusiveness in the strategy's development. This process established a platform for policy dialogue and collaboration, aligning partners' priorities and strengthening existing mechanisms. The strategy adopted a dual approach to food security and malnutrition, balancing short-term emergency response capacity with long-term resilience building, including investments in production, productivity, infrastructure, and research.

Under Activity 4, WFP, in collaboration with NESDB and UNICEF, contributed to the development of the Libyan Social Protection Strategy. As part of this support, WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Social Solidarity Fund (SSF), the World Bank, UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), defined a roadmap to support Libya's social protection systems, focusing on social assistance programmes. The strategy was fully launched in October.

Strategic outcome 3 was primarily funded through an AfDB grant, recommended by the Government of Libya enabling a participatory multi-stakeholder approach under the coordination of the NESBD.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM):

There were no direct beneficiaries under strategic outcome 3 which primarily focuses on capacity strengthening and technical support. Aspects related to gender and age were deemed not applicable under GaM-M.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government	N/A

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.



UN Benghazi Hub accommodated **133** humanitarian personnel from ten different UN agencies, totaling **3,175** overnight stays.



WFP provided vital **ICT services** in the UN Benghazi Hub, deploying equipment for **field connectivity, internet, and helpdesk** support.



For the third consecutive year, the UN Benghazi Hub received a **100 percent satisfaction rate**.

WFP continued to play an enabling role as a service provider to humanitarian partners in Libya, through offering logistics, emergency telecommunication, community feedback mechanism (CFM) and on-demand services. **Under strategic outcome 4**, WFP's efforts contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). By the end of the year, on-demand services were fully funded against 2024 needs-based requirements.

Activity 5 (UN Benghazi Hub):

As part of WFP's support to UN operations in the country, WFP continued to manage the United Nations Hub in Benghazi, which provides office and accommodation facilities for ten UN agencies. The Hub also serves as the UN office for the political authorities in the east.

The Benghazi Hub hosted 133 people who spent over 3,175 nights. In 2024, the United Nations Hub completed the expansion of 12 additional office rooms, sports facilities, common rooms, and essential facilities to enhance its hosting capacities. 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. For the third year in a row, humanitarian staff who provided feedback through the online management system reported a 100 percent user satisfaction rate.

Activity 6 (emergency telecommunications services) (ETS): [1]

Launched in 2023, the emergency telecommunications services (ETS) provided effective on-demand support to humanitarian actors, through improved IT connectivity and radio communications infrastructure in Benghazi and Tripoli, achieving a user satisfaction rate of 93 percent.

Beyond food assistance, WFP's ETS supported humanitarian operations by re-establishing communication networks disrupted after Storm Daniel flash floods in eastern parts of Libya. As the lead agency of the Emergency Telecommunications Working Group, WFP restored vital communication services, enabling humanitarian organizations to operate effectively.

Thanks to Ericsson's support, emergency telecommunications services were funded at 100 percent against the needs-based plan (NBP). However, implementation was delayed in the first quarter due to prolonged clearance processes with national authorities, which meant some activities only began in April. Despite these challenges, the funding allowed for the effective deployment of telecommunication services, ensuring effective communication among humanitarian responders, and enabling timely coordination of early recovery efforts. To address these challenges, WFP proactively engaged with stakeholders, extended the project timeline to April 2025, and adapted implementation strategies to maintain service delivery.

Initiated in 2023, the Ericsson project achieved 89.6 percent completion by the end of 2024. The project's goal was to improve emergency telecommunication services to meet the increased demand from United Nations agencies in Tripoli and Benghazi following Storm Daniel's impact on the country in September 2023.

As part of WFP's Emergency Telecommunications Service efforts, WFP upgraded network infrastructure and internet bandwidth in Benghazi, installed backup Starlink VSAT connections in Tripoli and Benghazi, and provided field connectivity equipment, internet access, and helpdesk support, including IT upgrades. To enhance safety and safeguard assets, an electrical transformer was installed at the Benghazi Hub. Additionally, in line with TESS+ recommendations and telecom authority approvals, very high frequency (VHF) secure communications network coverage was expanded.

United Nations Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

Managed by WFP from mid-2022 to April 2024, the UN Inter-Agency Tawasul CFM played a pivotal role in enhancing accountability and fostering community engagement. Since 2019 [2], together with local cooperating partner, Moomken, the CFM facilitated two-way communication between humanitarian responders and affected communities, recording 87,857 cases in 2023. Accessibility was ensured through multilingual operators trained in gender-based violence (GBV) referral. Due to limited resources and reduced funding in the first half of the year, WFP transitioned the CFM's management to its strategic partner the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at the beginning of May. [3]

Libyan Food and Drug Control Centre (FDCC)

As a key step in improving public health and safety standards in Libya, WFP, in collaboration with key Czech institutions and with funding from the Czech Republic, successfully implemented a comprehensive training programme for Food and Drug Control Centre (FDCC) staff. Over an 11-days in the Czech Republic, ten FDCC participants from different Libyan regions, representing a balanced gender demographic, received specialised training in advanced food and drug testing techniques, including LC-MS/MS and GC-MS/MS. Facilitated by the State Veterinary Institute in Prague, the training enhanced participants' technical skills and introduced them to Czech regulatory systems. The programmes produced a comprehensive FDCC trainers' manual to ensure ongoing knowledge dissemination in Libya.

In May a ceremony in Benghazi marked the receipt of new laboratory equipment, procured through the project with Czech funding. This equipment, including distillation units, spectrophotometers and nucleic acid extractors, will significantly enhance the analytical capabilities of the FDCC.

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's rights, representation, and access to services continued to face challenges in Libya in 2024. According to the 2023 Common Country Analysis update [1], the humanitarian situation in Libya has deteriorated, with women and girls disproportionately affected by instability. The absence of a robust legal framework to protect women from gender-based violence (GBV) exacerbated these risks. WFP continued to promote gender equality across its activities in 2024, reinforcing women's and girls' access to food assistance.

Under the general food assistance (activity 1), and based on beneficiary feedback, WFP strengthened protection measures at food distribution points by introducing gender-segregated lines, engaging with community leaders, and supporting women, men, and persons with disabilities including those with childcare responsibilities. Additional measures such as adequate lighting, security personnel, and clear communication helped create a safer and more inclusive environment.

Under the resilience-building activities, despite being scaled down due to funding shortfalls, WFP provided 28 entrepreneurship grants to women at risk to ensure their participation in decision-making roles and enforce their economic inclusion. Moreover, WFP rehabilitated 2 women-owned bakeries in flood-affected areas as part of WFP's early recovery efforts under the Storm Daniel emergency response. Fewer women were assisted than planned due to mobility constraints limiting their engagement in WFP's programmes, also constraining WFP's ability to collect gender-disaggregated data.

While WFP remains committed to promoting gender equality, achieving sustainable progress requires collaborative efforts with partners. Integrating gender equality into broader humanitarian and development efforts remains critical for achieving long-term impact.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection Situation

In 2024, Libya faced significant protection risks, particularly for migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Migrants are exposed to risks of detention and exploitation, unsafe living conditions, and vulnerabilities related to smuggling and trafficking. The lack of comprehensive migration governance further exacerbated these challenges, especially in urban settings and detention centers. Conflict and environmental disasters, such as floods, increased the vulnerability of IDPs, with many requiring humanitarian assistance and support to sustain recovery efforts.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP):

In the second year of implementation under the WFP Libya country strategic plan (2023 - 2025) WFP remained committed to strengthening its accountability to affected people (AAP) in Libya and mainstream protection and AAP principles across its operations in Libya to ensure the safety and dignity of all beneficiaries.

The Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and accountability mechanisms have been essential in providing a platform for affected people to voice their concerns, showcasing WFP's ongoing commitment to inclusive and accessible assistance. This facilitated 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.

WFP coordinated with United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) partners through the United Nations Libya Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Working Group on protection issues and sensitivities related to the provision of direct food assistance to migrants and refugees.

Protection Measures at Distribution Points

WFP has embedded protection risk mitigation measures into its food assistance distribution processes to ensure that beneficiaries receive aid safely and with dignity. All distribution points were selected based on accessibility for groups at risk and security assessments that ensure safety. WFP introduced the Safe Distribution Model in 2024 and trained its implementing partners' staff in Al Kufra to ensure the organization of food distribution points and to prevent overcrowding and violence at refugee distribution points. The distribution site layout was designed to reduce tension, and ensure privacy. Separate waiting areas for men and women, as well as dedicated facilities for people with disabilities and elderly individuals, were provided where necessary. WFP also employed third-party monitoring to ensure that these protection measures were implemented effectively and that beneficiaries were protected in a safe environment.

Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

WFP launched its new CFM hotline in October, operating five days a week, in collaboration with Moomken, a local cooperating partner, to provide affected people with a direct channel to voice concerns, enquire about assistance, and provide feedback. From October to December 2024, the hotline recorded 26,024 cases, with 88 percent of the cases related to food assistance requests. Most callers were Sudanese refugees, highlighting the significant demand for food assistance. WFP plans to increase the number of operators to four (two men and two women) in 2025 to meet the growing demand. This expansion will ensure that beneficiaries continue to have access to a reliable communication channel for urgent assistance and support.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Libya faces significant environmental challenges, primarily due to its arid climate and extensive desert landscape, which covers approximately 95% of its land area. The most populated areas - coastal regions, low mountains, and scattered oases - suffer the highest levels of land degradation and minimal protection for biodiversity. Desertification poses a critical threat to the already scarce arable land, potentially impacting food security. This issue is exacerbated by rapid urbanisation, overexploitation of water resources, and depletion of natural vegetation.

Adverse climate impacts are expected to worsen soil salinity through sea level rise, further impacting agricultural production. Libya's forest areas, primarily in the Green Mountain region, comprise only 0.12 percent of the country's total land area and have experienced significant deforestation over the past three decades. Water scarcity, exacerbated by conflict, has led to a decline in water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Access to electricity has reduced, affecting domestic consumption and economic growth. Investment in renewable energy remains negligible.

Only 0.2 percent of Libya's landmass is designated as protected areas, with no sites important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity under formal protection. The country lacks an official list of protected species or habitats and regulations for hunting and fishing activities. Despite signing several international environmental agreements, such as the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), implementation has been minimal. Meanwhile, Libya is making progress in formulating its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

WFP began implementing asset creation and rehabilitation programmes using a water-food nexus approach to promote clean solar energy to ensure water supply and sustainable resource management in Sebha, Ubari and Ghat in the south. The activities, which will be completed in the first quarter of 2025, include the rehabilitation of wells, the provision of solar pumps for drinking water and irrigation of smallholder plots, and the installation of desalination plants. These initiatives aimed to minimize water waste, increase the use of solar energy and strengthen the resilience of local food systems.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The CO has not yet launched an EMS although conversations with HQ Environmental Sustainability Unit have been ongoing. WFP continued to implement measures to ensure environmental sustainability, including transitioning to renewable energy sources, particularly solar panels power system's capacity (kWp) to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and reduce carbon emissions. WFP is implementing waste management systems with strict segregation and disposal practices. It is also promoting water conservation through practical steps to reduce single-use plastic by installing water dispensers and encouraging staff to use reusable containers. It is also adhering to ethical and sustainable procurement guidelines and conducting staff training on environmental stewardship

At the Benghazi Hub, solar panels have reduced dependence on diesel generators. WFP also conducts periodic audits to improve waste management efficiency and has certified an Occupational Safety and Health focal point to oversee environmental practices.

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

Libya faces several food security and nutrition challenges that hindered progress towards achieving the second Sustainable Development Goal by 2030. Despite its wealth and economic potential, Libya's food security remains fragile due to instability, food import dependency and climate impacts. Libya relies heavily on food imports including cereals, sugar and meat, making it vulnerable to global market fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. While dietary energy intake has improved, consumption remains imbalanced, with an over-reliance on cereals and insufficient intake of fruits, vegetables and protein, particularly of animal origin. Moderate levels of undernutrition, particularly among children, continue to affect vulnerable populations, including refugees and food-insecure households posing a long-term development challenge.

In response to growing nutritional concerns among Sudanese refugees, particularly women, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) conducted a nutrition screening in Al Kufra in May 2024 which revealed an acute malnutrition rate of 40 percent among children and widespread food insecurity among refugee families.

As part of WFP's emergency response to the 2024 Sudanese Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) and under WFP's strategic outcome 1, malnutrition prevention activities launched in December reached a total of 3,180 children under five and 1,396 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) among vulnerable Sudanese refugee families with targeted nutrition assistance. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP received 1,000 mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) bands for Sudanese children and 300 for PBW. Ahead of implementation, WFP trained five local cooperating partners and established a referral mechanism for moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases in collaboration with the Sub-Nutrition Sector Group and the Ministry of Health.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, local producers and schools to provide locally sourced nutritious meals, reaching over 20,000 schoolgirls and schoolboys. The initiative aimed to improve dietary diversity and encourage school attendance. The school meals were prepared by WFP's central kitchens, which included date bars, fresh fruit, flavoured milk, yoghurt, water, nuts and a tuna sandwich.

Lastly, WFP, in partnership with the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), provided extensive technical assistance to the government to develop the first National Food Security Strategy launched in December. The strategy adopts a dual approach, focusing on both immediate and long-term interventions to combat food insecurity and malnutrition. It aims to enhance the Government's ability to address humanitarian needs and emergencies, while also fostering a transition to resilient food systems by improving production, productivity, infrastructure, and research. The strategy emphasizes the importance of stakeholder collaboration and policy dialogue to ensure informed consensus, alignment, and harmonization.

Partnerships

WFP shifted its focus to emergency response, discontinuing its previous livelihood and social protection activities. This strategic adaptation was necessary to address the **urgent needs of Sudanese refugees**, requiring a shift in donor engagement. While funding from Germany (BMZ) and Italy declined due to this pivot, WFP succeeded to mobilize funds from private entities and UN joint funds to avoid funding gaps.

A US Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) contribution was instrumental as the only donor to directly fund the Sudanese refugee emergency, as it was **swiftly disbursed and flexible**, and ensured uninterrupted assistance.

Building on past trends, WFP continued strong engagement with the private sector, particularly to mobilize support for its ongoing Sudan Refugees Response Plan. **WFP sustained contributions from the private sector, and accounted for almost one quarter of total funding in 2024.** A partnership with **Ericsson** to launch the first telecommunications service project in Libya significantly enhanced WFP's technological capabilities and strengthened its emergency preparedness and crisis response communications. Additional contributions came from **PepsiCo and private donors**, particularly for ongoing early recovery activities in the Derna flood response and the Sudanese refugee response.

Through local operational partnerships and field-level agreements (FLAs), WFP engaged seven local cooperating partners (CPs), one financial service provider, and signed three Memorandums of Understanding in 2024. This included support and partnerships for the implementation of activities ranging from emergency food assistance, school feeding, the development of the National Food Security Strategy, capacity strengthening of government staff, assets creation, third-party monitoring, its call center community feedback mechanism (CFM) hotline, and warehousing. **Through the commitment of the CPs, WFP reached Sudanese refugees in over 40 locations across the three regions of Libya.** The CPs' influence was evident in their contributions to the FLA budgets, with some CPs increasing their contributions to 45 percent, while others increased theirs to between 15 and 20 percent.

The United Nations Partner Portal played a critical role in partner selection, with 90 percent of the CPs contracted under the FLAs selected through this platform. [1] Notably, WFP selected local partners through the aforementioned controls and modalities to carry out activities beyond food and cash distribution, such as resilience building, early recovery, capacity strengthening, third-party monitoring, resilience, and the operation of a CFM.

WFP ensured comprehensive engagement with its partners through onboarding sessions, training, and ongoing performance evaluations. Partners were trained on WFP's implementation, financial logistics, and compliance controls, including the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse guidelines. [2]

WFP was selected by the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) as the partner of choice to support the Government in developing its national food security strategy. This resulted in securing financial support from the African Development Bank following a recommendation from the NESDB and a partnership with the Islamic Development Bank to contribute to the capacity building of national institutions in key sectors relevant to food security, notably co-hosting a thematic workshop for government officials. [3]

Focus on localization

WFP's collaboration with local crisis community committees was key in enabling community partners to better engage with local authorities.

Expanded local partnerships strengthened WFP's localization and accessibility efforts, particularly its response to Sudanese refugees in hard-to-reach areas. Close engagement with Sudanese community leaders and local authorities improved access, ensuring timely and effective food assistance to those in need.

WFP made significant investments in building the capacities of cooperating partners, all of whom are local NGOs, focusing on food assistance and refugee response. A training workshop was held to strengthen the capacity of these partners in several key areas, including selection criteria, needs-based assessments, preparation of distribution plans and monthly reports, SCOPE [4], data management, monitoring and evaluation, gender considerations, and anti-fraud measures. [5]

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project in southern Libya. Joint programming highlighted the benefits of collective action, with capacity-building initiatives promoting social cohesion and behavioural change among beneficiaries.

Collaboration under the UN Trust Fund for Human Security with UNFPA led to the preparation of a joint action. This initiative, to be launched in the first quarter of 2025, will apply a Human Security Approach (HSA) to address the complex challenges of insecurity, conflict, and climate risk in the southern region. WFP also strengthened its partnership with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through the development of the National Food Security Strategy.

In 2024, WFP continued to play a key role in the UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), chairing the Sustainable Economic Development Outcome Group and co-chairing the Social and Human Capital Development and Climate Change, Environment and Water Outcome Groups for the 2023-2025 cycle in Libya. In addition, WFP's leadership of the Food Security Task Force under the Joint Sudanese Refugee Response Plan enabled efficient and coordinated food insecurity assessments and food distributions in areas of high refugee concentration.

WFP continued to co-chair the UN Communications Group (UNCG) with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). Achievements included strengthened inter-agency coordination and messaging through a "One UN" approach, and increased visibility and awareness of UN activities throughout Libya. As a result, the UNCG successfully launched its first communications strategy in 2024, and implemented numerous joint campaigns and capacity-building training on media and communications.

Financial Overview

WFP Libya faced funding shortfalls as emergency and humanitarian needs increased while incoming contributions declined. By the end of 2024, Libya's CSP was funded at only 47 percent against its 2024 needs-based plan (NBP). WFP's implementation plan was fully funded, thanks to 2023 carry-over of USD 13.2 million. The overall funding of the CSP included direct contributions (69 percent), multilateral contributions (23 percent), and other sources (8 percent).

Allocated contributions dropped by approximately 62 percent from 2023 to the end of 2024. The shift in regional donor priorities forced WFP to scale down and de-prioritize planned initiatives, including resilience-building activities.

WFP's strategic outcome 1 (crisis response) efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger) had the highest requirements in 2024, accounting for 37 percent of the NBP. It attracted half of the mobilized resources for the year, resulting in 65 percent funding. However, an unstable flow of resources up until the outset of the emergency led to continued partial funding shortfalls and beneficiary prioritizations.

At the onset of the Sudanese refugee emergency, WFP relied on advance financing through its internal project lending facility to cover its immediate operational needs. Flexible contributions and private donors enabled WFP to address the urgent needs of Sudanese refugees and procure food regionally and Lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-MQ) through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). By August WFP had received 50 percent of its funding needs for the Sudanese Refugee Response Plan from the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (US-BHA) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Under strategic outcome 2, livelihoods, resilience, and school feeding activities were the most underfunded among WFP Libya's operations (funded 22 percent of the NBP). As donor priorities continued to shift towards emergencies, activity 2 (livelihood and resilience) was funded at 18 percent of the 2024 NBP, a significant decrease compared to 2023. Activity 3 (school feeding) was funded approximately 31 percent of the 2024 NBP utilizing carried-over funding from 2023.













Strategic outcome 3 (capacity strengthening efforts on social protection) was the second most funded activity, funded at 35 percent against 2024 NBP but fully funded against its implementation plan. WFP relied on contributions received in 2023 from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Italy, which contributed to the launch of the first-ever 2024 Libya Food Security Strategy.

Strategic outcome 4 (provision of on-demand services), including facility management in support of humanitarian and development operations in Libya, was fully funded in 2024. However, only 49 percent of the available resources were utilized due to the delays in receiving resources from other participating United Nations agencies in the UN Benghazi Hub.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	17,389,798	6,740,464	11,345,505	8,262,320
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	17,389,798	6,740,464	11,345,505	8,262,320
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.	17,389,798	6,740,464	11,345,505	8,262,320
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	20,092,515	7,363,846	4,323,255	3,075,142
SO02: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.	20,092,515	7,363,846	4,323,255	3,075,142
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.	14,925,531	5,409,869	2,720,821	1,858,589
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	5,166,983	1,953,977	1,602,434	1,216,553
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	957,813	306,180	331,260	304,955

SO03: National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	957,813	306,180	331,260	304,955
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	957,813	306,180	331,260	304,955
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,869,572	2,078,198	1,952,351	958,772
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	1,869,572	2,078,198	1,952,351	958,772
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	1,752,072	1,650,916	1,513,158	658,399
Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications and other common services to humanitarian and development actors	117,500	427,282	439,193	300,373
Non-SDG Target	0	0	435,016	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	40,309,699	16,488,689	18,387,387	12,601,189
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	3,719,420	1,960,082	3,210,752	2,167,606

Total Direct Costs	 44,029,118	 18,448,771	 21,598,139	 14,768,796
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,737,500	 1,079,104	 463,893	 463,893
Grand Total	 46,766,618	 19,527,875	 22,062,032	 15,232,688

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP. December 2024. Libya Market Price Monitoring. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000163866/download/>

[2] UNHCR. 2025. Libya: Socioeconomic Profile - Sudan Situation - January 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/114066>

[3] Fully funded, the Flash Appeal was initially launched for the September-December 2023 period and was later extended twice until 30 June 2024 to meet residual humanitarian needs and to allow for a smooth transition to recovery and sustainable development efforts, including through a dedicated recovery plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Coordination Framework for Libya (2023-2025).

<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-extension-addendum-jan-mar-2024-issued-december-2023>

[4] UNHCR. 2024. Sudan Regional Refugee Response 2024. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/108854>

[5] UNHCR. 2025. Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/114190>

[6] Returnees assisted are 4,035 individuals in Tawergha supported with CBT.

Operational context

[1] UNICEF Libya Water Scarcity and Climate Change: an analysis on WASH enabling environment in Libya. 2022.

[2] International Organization for Migration (IOM), Aug 23 2024. DTM Libya — Floods in Ghat • Flash Update 2 (23 August 2024). IOM, Libya.

[3] OCHA. December 2024. Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa: Libya - Flash update #1 - Floods.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/regional-office-middle-east-and-north-africa-libya-flash-update-1-floods-10-december-2024>

[4] WFP. December 2024. Libya Market Price Monitoring. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000163866/download/>

[5] OCHA. November 2024. Libya Flood Response Flash Appeal Final Report Sept 2023 - June 2024.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-final-report-sept-2023-june-2024-issued-november-2024-enar>

[6] WFP Libya. 30 May 2024. Evaluation of livelihoods and school feeding activities 2019-2023. Terms of Reference.

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/libya-evaluation-livelihoods-and-school-feeding-activities-2019-2023>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Libya Flood Response Flash Appeal Final Report Sept 2023 - June 2024 (Issued November 2024) [EN/AR] | OCHA

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/libya/libya-flood-response-flash-appeal-final-report-sept-2023-june-2024-issued-november-2024>

[2] DTM Libya: Flash Update - Floods in Southeastern Libya (13 August 2024) - Libya | ReliefWeb

[3] WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). 2024. (internal document) insert link when finalised

[4] Situation Sudan situation (December 2024) <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>

[5] Sudan RRP 2024 Mid-Year Revision final (1).pdf [https://libya.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/Sudan RRP 2024 Mid-Year Revision final %281%29.pdf](https://libya.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/Sudan%20RRP%202024%20Mid-Year%20Revision%20final%20%281%29.pdf)

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Annual change in enrolment / The data entered to the Follow-up 2023 (-1) was a typo mistake; the correct data was entered as 2024 Baseline.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] In December, WFP 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.

[2] 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.

[3] The handover ensured continuity and allowed it to continue to serve affected communities.

GAM:

There were no direct beneficiaries under CSP Outcome 4 as activity 5 and activity 6 primarily focuses on on-demand services. Aspects related to gender and age were deemed not applicable under GaM-M.

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] Follow up values for 2024 are not reported as this is the first year of all above reported indicators and the data collected has been reflected in the Baseline. This applies to: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation for Activity 1 and Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment for Activity 1 and Activity 2

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] WFP plans to increase the number of operators to four (two male and two female) in 2025 to meet the growing demand. This expansion will ensure that beneficiaries continue to have access to a reliable communication channel for urgent assistance and support.

[2] 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 data was not collected in 2024.

[3] Various indicators above have equal baseline and follow up values. This is due to the fact that baseline needed to be informed and the follow up value of 2023 is the first collected registry of these indicators

Nutrition integration

Cross-cutting Indicator CC.5.1: 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. – Not applicable to ACR 2024

Cross-cutting Indicator CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component. – Not applicable to ACR 2024

Cross-cutting Indicator CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score – Not applicable to ACR 2024

Partnerships

[1] The selection process included rigorous capacity, risk and financial assessments to ensure compliance with UN standards, as well as clear geographic mapping for optimal access across Libya's three regions

[2] Spot checks by the WFP's Finance Unit and annual performance evaluations facilitated compliance with WFP standards and improved partner capacity, ensuring streamlined and effective collaboration to reach common beneficiaries.

[3] Both institutions remain committed to supporting the implementation of the National Food Security Strategy and maintain a dialogue with the WFP under the overall coordination of the NESDB, noting that Libya is a major contributor to both the AFDB and the ISDB.

[4] WFP expanded its training on SCOPE for all four partners involved in the Sudanese refugee emergency response (Organization of Development in Pioneers (ODP), LibAid, Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) and Atta Al Khier) to prepare for the next SCOPE registration and SCOPE in-kind distributions in February 2025 to enhance support to affected populations in the east and south of Libya.

[5] WFP also reviewed the expected requirements for warehousing and logistical arrangements, as well as invoicing and financial reporting.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	71,981	105,804	147%
	female	69,769	115,455	165%
	total	141,750	221,259	156%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,108	973	46%
	female	1,972	782	40%
	total	4,080	1,755	43%
24-59 months	male	2,108	7,693	365%
	female	1,972	7,388	375%
	total	4,080	15,081	370%
5-11 years	male	21,199	14,779	70%
	female	20,467	14,906	73%
	total	41,666	29,685	71%
12-17 years	male	21,199	18,377	87%
	female	20,467	18,418	90%
	total	41,666	36,795	88%
18-59 years	male	23,725	58,464	246%
	female	23,520	66,756	284%
	total	47,245	125,220	265%
60+ years	male	1,642	5,518	336%
	female	1,371	7,205	526%
	total	3,013	12,723	422%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	12,526	86,297	689%
IDP	28,375	12,862	45%
Resident	100,849	118,065	117%
Returnee	0	4,035	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	42,240	2,808	6%
Malnutrition prevention programme	0	4,549	-
School based programmes	70,400	21,553	30%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	40	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	67,830	196,898	290%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	2	-
High Energy Biscuits	166	132	80%
LNS	0	7	-
Rations	3,281	849	26%
Vegetable Oil	217	86	39%
Wheat Flour	0	125	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	818	0	0%
Rations	513	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	46	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	1,077,480	4,245,304	394%
Cash	6,551,604	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,196,944	92,101	8%
Commodity Voucher	0	530,199	-

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.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children (pre-primary)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		1,644	
			Male		1,536	
			Total		3,180	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total		1,369 1,369	
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	33,458 34,372 67,830	103,104 93,794 196,898	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		10.56	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	3,663	1,190.48	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,551,604		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,077,480	4,245,304	

Other Output						
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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	General Distribution	Number	1	16	

C.24: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	C.24.1: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	%	100	93
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Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20	≤10	<15	16.7	20.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤10	<15	17.2	21.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤10	<15	17.1	21.29	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.57	≥96	≥95.5	94	68.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.6	≥96	≥95.5	96	77.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.01	≥96	≥95.5	96	74.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.26	≤3	<2.5	2	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.8	≤3	<2.5	4	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.15	≤3	<2.5	3	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.17	≤1	<1	4	22.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.6	≤1	<1.5	1	13.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.84	≤1	<1.5	1	16	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	≤35	<40	28	45.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤35	<35	34	27.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≤35	<40	33	32.8	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤5	<6	4	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤5	<6	10	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤5	<6	9	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	≤25	<30	45	37.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≤25	<30	44	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≤25	<30	44	41.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	≥35	≥20	23	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≥35	≥20	13	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥35	≥20	14	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	<14	21.9	21.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤10	<13	19.3	20.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤10	<15	19.9	21.11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93.55	≥96	≥95	83	87.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.42	≥96	≥95	93	87.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.15	≥96	≥95	91	87.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.84	≤3	<3	7	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.13	≤3	<4	5	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.35	≤3	<4	5	5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.61	≤1	<3	9	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.46	≤1	<2	2	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.51	≤1	<3	4	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	44	≤35	<37	25	31.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≤35	<37	32	25.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≤35	<37	30	27.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≤5	<7	3	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤5	<9	11	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤5	<8	9	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤25	<31	51	43.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤25	<31	43	41.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤25	<31	45	42	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14	≥35	≥25	20	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≥35	≥25	15	14.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≥35	≥25	16	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	<16	7.1	20.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≤10	<17	14.9	19.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≤10	<17	12.1	19.95	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	91.43	≥96	≥95.5	100	90.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.19	≥96	≥95.5	94	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.92	≥96	≥95.5	96	88.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.57	≤3	<3	0	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.69	≤3	<2	6	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.06	≤3	<2	4	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤1	<1	0	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.13	≤1	<1	0	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.02	≤1	<2	0	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46	≤35	<40	22	24.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≤35	<35	13	35.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≤35	<40	16	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11	≤5	<6	0	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤5	<8	13	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≤5	<10	8	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤25	<20	22	51.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≤25	<20	63	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤25	<20	48	40.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥35	≥30	56	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≥35	≥30	13	14.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥35	≥30	28	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	<11	25.1	21.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤10	<12	22.2	21.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤10	<12	23.1	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93.22	≥96	≥95.5	78	92.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.52	≥96	≥95.5	90	92.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥96	≥95.5	86	92.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.08	≤3	<2	10	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.59	≤3	<2	6	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.9	≤3	<2	7	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.69	≤1	<3	12	5.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.9	≤1	<3	4	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	≤1	<3	7	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	≤35	<30	24	28.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤35	<30	31	21.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≤35	<30	29	24.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12	≤5	<10	3	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤5	<20	12	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤5	<20	9	20.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	≤25	<40	56	43.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≤25	<30	40	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤25	<35	45	43	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24	≥35	≥30	17	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≥35	≥30	17	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥35	≥30	17	12.4	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	All	Food assistance for training	Female	20,836	1,329	
			Male	21,404	1,377	
			Total	42,240	2,706	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female		30	
			Male		72	
			Total		102	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	559		
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	739,344	92,101	
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	8,621	
			Male	35,862	8,406	
			Total	70,400	17,027	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		2,371	
			Male		2,155	
			Total		4,526	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	818		
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	457,600		
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		530,199	
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	3	32
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	8,448	200

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$ US\$	92,101 1,175,629.48	1,175,629.48 92,101

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.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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	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
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	59	56
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

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Host Communities, IDPS & Returnees - **Location:** East - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>20	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>20	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>20	43	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Children - **Location:** South - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate	Female	96.2	≥98	≥98			Secondary data
	Male	90.3	≥98	≥98			Secondary data
	Overall	93.3	≥98	≥98			Secondary data

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

Annual change in enrolment	Female	10	≥5	≥5	4.2	10	Secondary data
	Male	10	≥5	≥5	3.9	-1	Secondary data
	Overall	10	≥5	≥5	4.1	10	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	99.09	≥98	≥98	97.5	99.09	Secondary data
	Male	99.09	≥98	≥98	96.9	99.09	Secondary data
	Overall	99.09	≥98	≥98	97.2	99.09	Secondary data

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

Attendance rate	Female	99.08	≥98	≥98	96.2	99.08	Secondary data
	Male	99.08	≥98	≥98	92.5	99.08	Secondary data
	Overall	99.08	≥98	≥98	94.3	99.08	Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	99	≥90	≥98.2			Secondary data
	Male	99	≥90	≥97.9			Secondary data
	Overall	99	≥90	≥98			Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	0	=100	=100	99		Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	99		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99		Secondary data

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

Attendance rate	Female	98.9	≥98	≥98	94.8	98.9	Secondary data
	Male	98.9	≥98	≥98	90.2	98.9	Secondary data
	Overall	99	≥98	≥98	92.5	99	Secondary data

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 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 08: (4.2) Vulnerable populations benefit from more effective and efficient national social protection and early warning systems					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	55	55
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	130	130
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	22	22
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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	7	7

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
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	1	2	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	1		WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Community - Location: BENGHAZI - Modality: - Subactivity: Data and Analytics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	29	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Male	71	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	Not applicable		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	26	≥50	≥40			WFP survey
	Male	70	≥50	≥40			WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥50	≥40			WFP survey
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	44	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Male	89	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥50	≥50			WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching			WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	325		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	313		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	638		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	97.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.6	98.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	96.23	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	94.68	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	94.88	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87	≥95	≥95	94.34	91.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	≥95	≥95	90.76	82.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	≥95	≥95	91.22	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	100	98.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	98.63	99.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99	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	97.38	98.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	96.34	97.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	96.58	98.06	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88	=100	=95	79.06	84.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	=95	87.96	81.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=100	=95	85.95	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	96.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=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	100	69.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	87.5	62.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=100	=100	92	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	100	98.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	98.59	99.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	99.03	99.22	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.94	=100	=100	97.67	97.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.89	=100	=100	98.23	96.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.29	=100	=100	98.06	97.29	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93	≥95	≥95	71.32	86.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥95	≥95	84.45	87.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥95	≥95	80.34	87.21	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	85.29	Not applicable	Not applicable		85.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.3	Not applicable	Not applicable		86.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.98	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	85.98	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.12	Not applicable	Not applicable		94.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.63	Not applicable	Not applicable		98.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.2	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	97.2	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	85.29	Not applicable	Not applicable		85.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.3	Not applicable	Not applicable		86.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.98	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	85.98	WFP programme monitoring
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	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.43	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.88	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	96.88	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	-
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	-
	Overall	99	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	-
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.43	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.88	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	96.88	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	97,992	≥107,791	≥102,891			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94,149	≥103,563	≥98,856			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	192,141	≥211,355	≥201,748			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	5.71	≥50	≥50	5.66	5.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.38	≥50	≥50	5.6	2.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.36	≥50	≥50	2.8	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	6.67	≥50	≥50	5.24	6.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.69	≥50	≥50	8.54	7.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.33	≥50	≥50	3.9	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	3.12	≥50	≥50	0	3.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.88	≥50	≥50	0	5.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	≥50	≥50	0	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	8.25	≥50	≥50	99.22	8.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.18	≥50	≥50	97.17	11.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.08	≥50	≥50	97.82	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Not applicable		26.47	-
	Male	0	≥55	Not applicable		15.07	-
	Overall	0	≥55	Not applicable	Not applicable	18.69	-
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	Not applicable		0	-
	Male	18	≥50	Not applicable		28.57	-
	Overall	18	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable	25	-

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	75	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	50	66.67	WFP programme monitoring

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As part of WFP's emergency response plan, more than 81,000 Sudanese refugees across Libya received life-saving food assistance in 2024.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

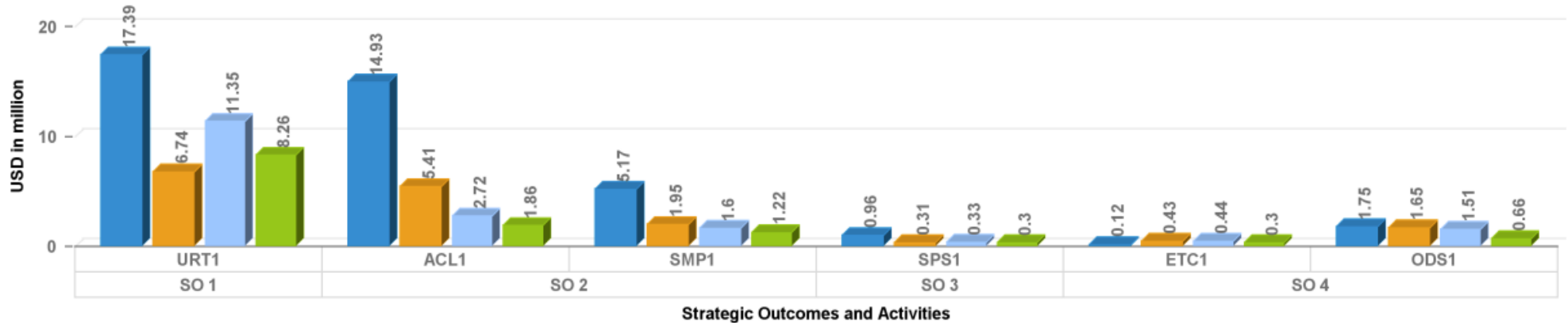
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	17,389,798	6,740,464	11,345,505	8,262,320
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			17,389,798	6,740,464	11,345,505	8,262,320
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.	14,925,531	5,409,869	2,720,821	1,858,589
		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	5,166,983	1,953,977	1,602,434	1,216,553
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			20,092,515	7,363,846	4,323,255	3,075,142
17.9	National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	957,813	306,180	331,260	304,955
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			957,813	306,180	331,260	304,955

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	117,500	427,282	439,193	300,373
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	1,752,072	1,650,916	1,513,158	658,399
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,869,572	2,078,198	1,952,351	958,772
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	435,016	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	435,016	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			40,309,699	16,488,689	18,387,387	12,601,189
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,719,420	1,960,082	3,210,752	2,167,606
Total Direct Costs			44,029,118	18,448,771	21,598,139	14,768,796
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,737,500	1,079,104	463,893	463,893
Grand Total			46,766,618	19,527,875	22,062,032	15,232,688


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 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

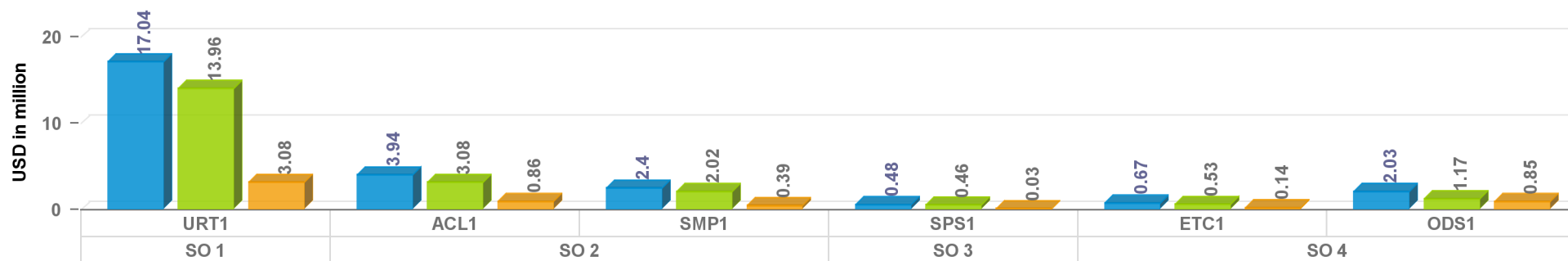
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	31,600,830	16,616,425	425,110	17,041,535	13,958,349	3,083,185
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			31,600,830	16,616,425	425,110	17,041,535	13,958,349	3,083,185
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.	25,576,780	3,944,682	0	3,944,682	3,082,450	862,232
		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	8,778,221	2,402,317	0	2,402,317	2,016,436	385,881
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			34,355,000	6,346,999	0	6,346,999	5,098,886	1,248,113
17.9	National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	1,498,544	482,317	0	482,317	456,013	26,304
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,498,544	482,317	0	482,317	456,013	26,304

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	534,349	668,588	0	668,588	529,768	138,820
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	2,914,560	2,029,605	0	2,029,605	1,174,846	854,759
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,448,910	2,698,193	0	2,698,193	1,704,614	993,579
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	435,016	0	435,016	0	435,016
Subtotal SDG Target			0	435,016	0	435,016	0	435,016
Total Direct Operational Cost			70,903,284	26,578,950	425,110	27,004,060	21,217,863	5,786,198
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,467,251	4,668,300	58,731	4,727,032	3,683,886	1,043,145
Total Direct Costs			77,370,535	31,247,251	483,841	31,731,092	24,901,749	6,829,343
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,822,343	1,821,785		1,821,785	1,821,785	0
Grand Total			82,192,878	33,069,035	483,841	33,552,877	26,723,534	6,829,343

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
 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