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Libya

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- Libya's humanitarian response in 2025 shifted toward the Sudanese crisis as refugee arrivals reached 514,000, more than double the 2024 figure. In response, WFP scaled up operations and supported 240,913 Sudanese refugees and local host communities with emergency food assistance and CBT.
- Nutrition support expanded significantly, with WFP nearly doubling coverage, reaching 35,609 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.
- WFP transitioned out of its six-year school feeding programme in May, which was implemented and financed by WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Education. A total of 15,040 students from 33 schools benefited from the programme in 2025.

In 2025, as the Sudanese conflict entered its third year, and with the spillover and influx of Sudanese refugees, Libya continued to grapple with significant humanitarian needs driven by regional emergencies and economic instability. By May, an estimated 787,000 people required humanitarian assistance, including all 334,000 refugees and asylum seekers [1]. Libya's overall security situation remained volatile and unpredictable, driven by an already complex security environment, irregular migration, political divisions and currency fluctuations.

The conflict in Sudan triggered one of the largest displacement crises witnessed in Libya to date. Libya increasingly became a destination country for Sudanese refugees, with arrivals concentrated in Al Kufra in the south serving as the primary entry point, and Benghazi and Tripoli. As the Sudan conflict entered its third year, in December 2025, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that over 514,000 Sudanese refugees [2] had entered Libya since April 2023, with projections under the 2025 Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) Libya chapter [3] estimating up to 550,000 arrivals by the end of 2025. Women and children refugees faced heightened risks of malnutrition due to displacement, limited service access and overstretched health systems.

Despite challenges, such as funding constraints, limited access and challenging operating environments, **WFP adapted its response to prioritize the most vulnerable Sudanese refugees and hosting communities.** Assistance focused on high-influx areas such as Al Kufra, where WFP delivered in-kind food assistance in partnerships with local organizations, consulted Sudanese communities and continued negotiations with local authorities to facilitate access. WFP also strengthened advocacy and donor engagement through the 2025 Sudan Emergency RRRP in coordination with UN sister agencies.

Refugees received unconditional resource transfers under Activity 1 were supported for an average of 120 to 140 days, while, beneficiaries enrolled in the malnutrition prevention intervention received assistance for a longer period, averaging 180 to 240 days.

In 2025, WFP reached a total of **256,028 beneficiaries in Libya**, including 24.9 percent women, 18.2 percent girls, 38.5 percent men, and 18.4 percent boys. Due to funding constraints, WFP prioritized supporting the populations most in need of food assistance, including 89 percent refugees.

Building on the successful launch of **Libya's first malnutrition programme**, WFP scaled up nutrition assistance in response to the surge in Sudanese refugee arrivals. WFP reached a peak of over **22,706** children aged 6-59 months and **12,903** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) with specialized nutritious foods.

Over the past 12 months, WFP's strategic position for the **humanitarian corridor from Libya to Chad** facilitated the cross-border transfer of 3,279 mt of emergency food assistance through five trial shipments. With continued support from local authorities in the east, the corridor reopened in May 2024. This enabled WFP and its partners to scale up delivery of life-saving assistance to affected populations in Chad, Libya, and Sudan. The corridor is exclusively used for transporting non-commercial humanitarian cargo, ensuring that all assistance reaches those in need. Inland transport is conducted by Libyan companies, demonstrating local collaboration in these efforts.

As the WFP shifted its focus toward emergency priorities, it phased out its **national school meals programme** in March, though it provided critical support throughout the year. The programme provided over 359,000 meals to 15,040 schoolchildren, promoting food security and educational continuity for the most vulnerable students..

WFP has strategically transitioned its **livelihood portfolio** to maximize the impact of limited resources following the scale-down of activities. All remaining commitments were fulfilled through the completion of two asset-creation projects, accompanied by a coordinated closure and handover to local authorities who will sustain future operations. In addition to rehabilitating **five community bakeries in Al Qatroun** - supporting approximately 450 households from both the host community and the Sudanese refugee population - WFP installed and rehabilitated four water desalination units, restored multiple water wells, and provided ten solar power systems to enhance efficient water extraction. Completed by April, these interventions successfully restored essential services across southern Libya, ultimately benefiting more than 150,000 people.

As the leading agency, WFP continued to provide **on-demand services** to the humanitarian and development community in Libya through WFP **common services**. As the lead agency of the **United Nations Benghazi Hub**, WFP completed the expansion of facilities and scaled services to address increasing demands.

In 2025, WFP entered the third and final year of implementation under the **WFP Country Strategic Plan for Libya (CSP March 2023 - 2025 December) [4]**, which focuses on providing unconditional resource transfers, capacity strengthening and on-demand services, in alignment with the United Nations Strategic Development Cooperation Framework for Libya (UNSDCF 2023-2025), 2025 Humanitarian Profile, the updated United Nations 2023 common country analysis and the 2025 Sudan emergency RRRP (Libya chapter). In December, WFP officially extended its 2023-2025 Libya country strategic plan (CSP) until the end of 2026, with an increased budget of USD 27 million and a new emergency preparedness activity (Activity 07) under Outcome 1. This marks WFP's official shift in focus to emergency response, with a de-prioritization of resilience and livelihood activities.

256,028

Total beneficiaries in 2025



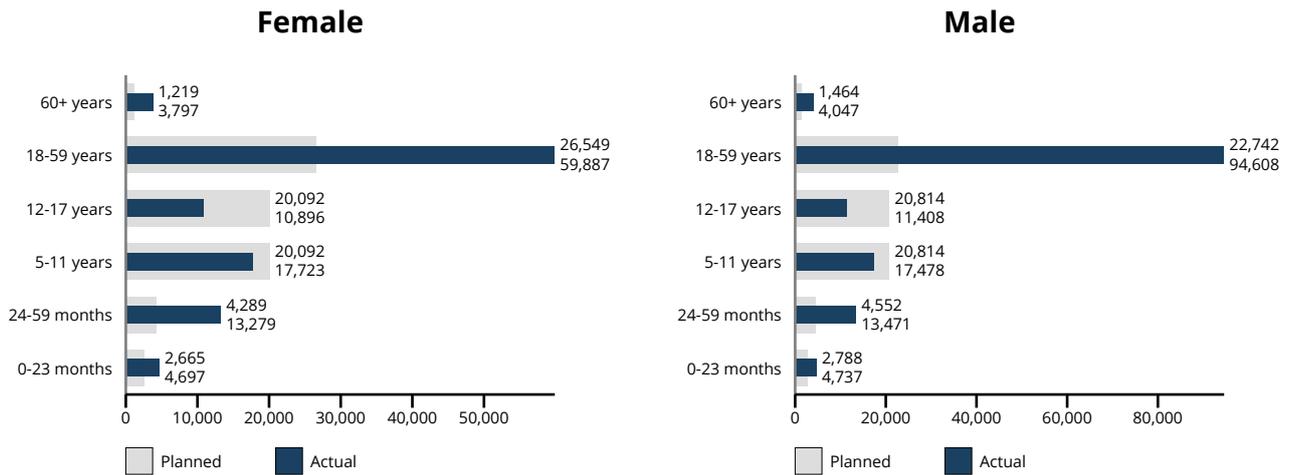
43% female



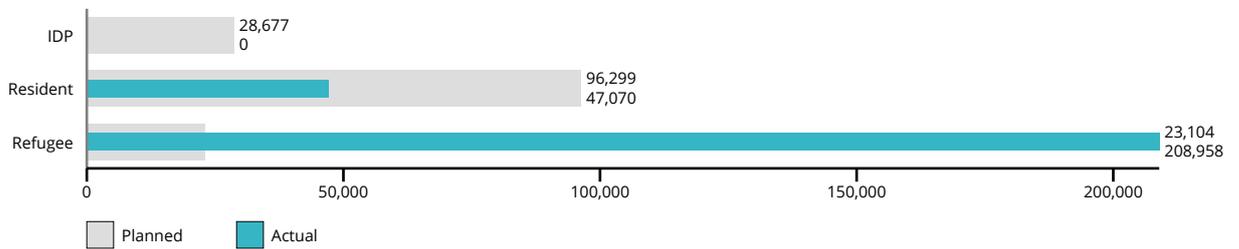
57% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 562 (59% Female, 41% Male)

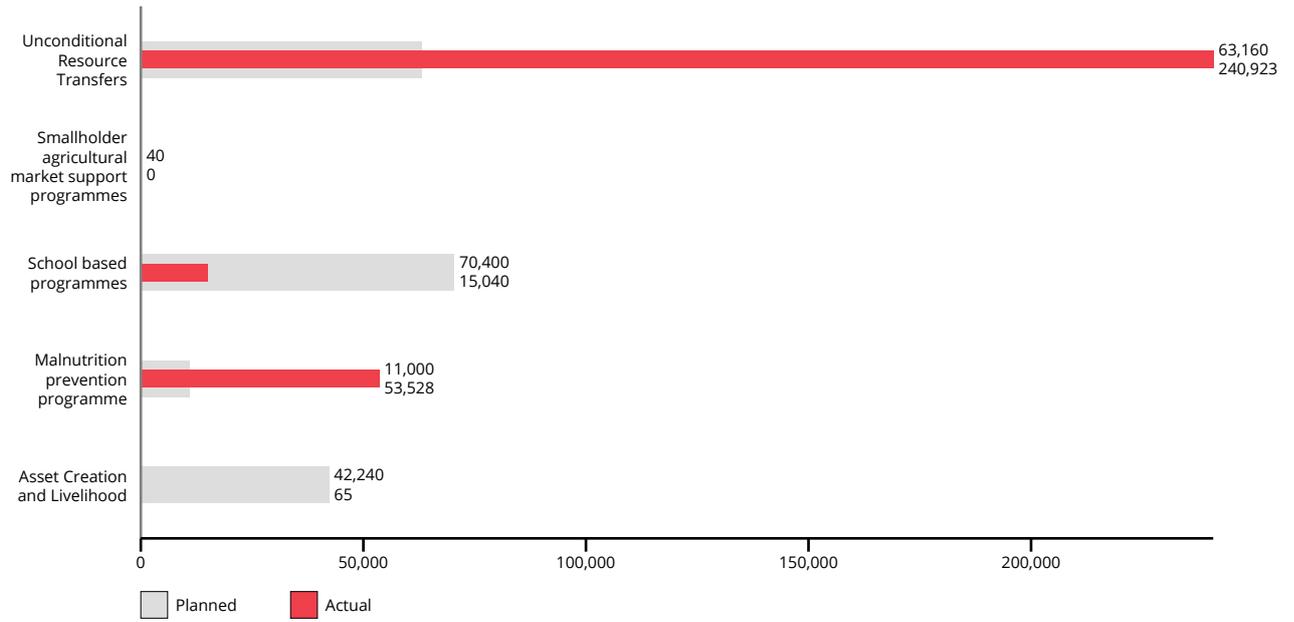
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



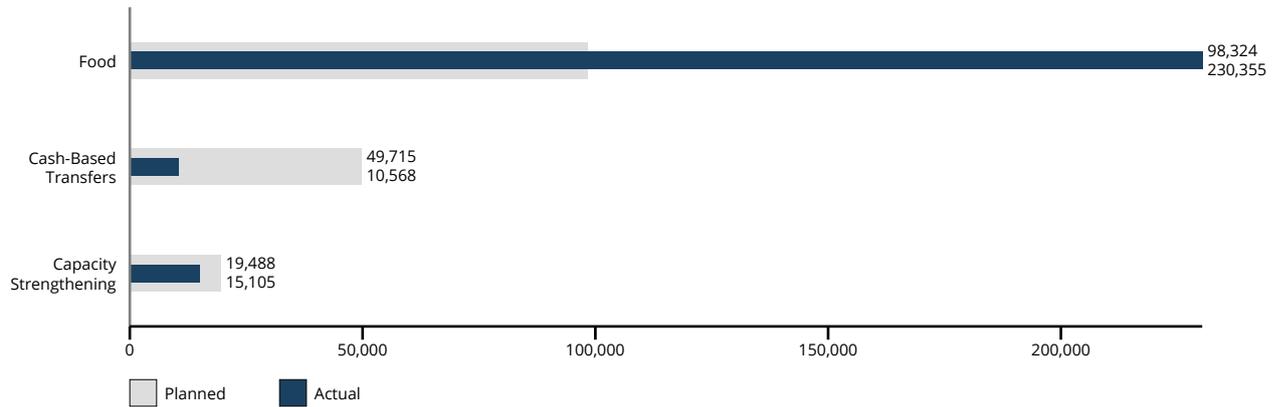
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



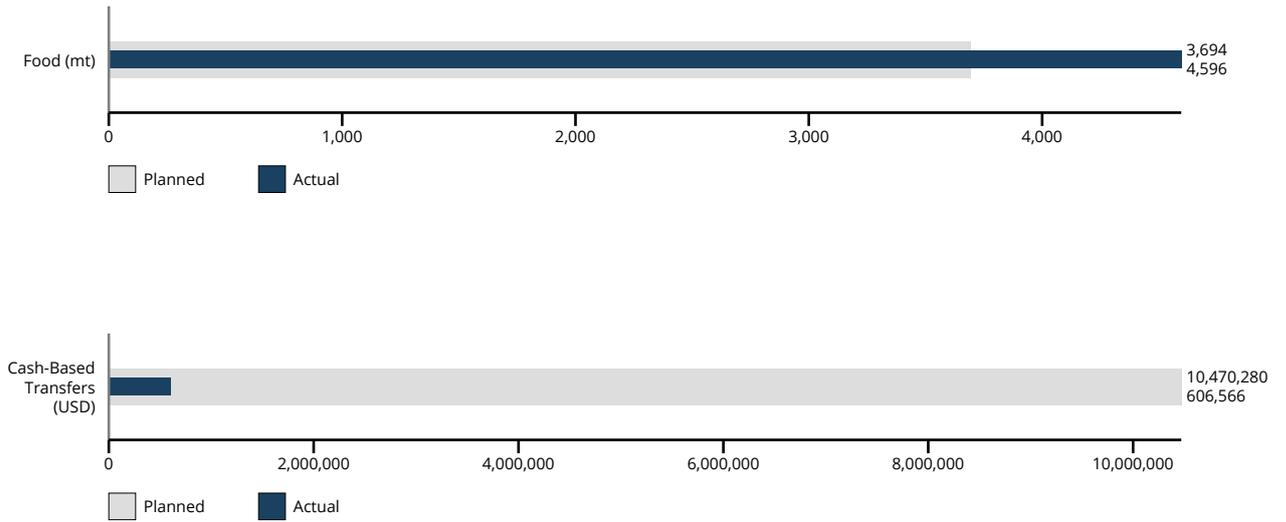
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



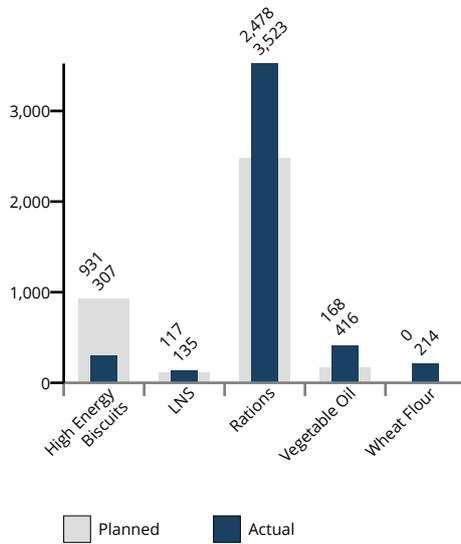
Beneficiaries by Modality



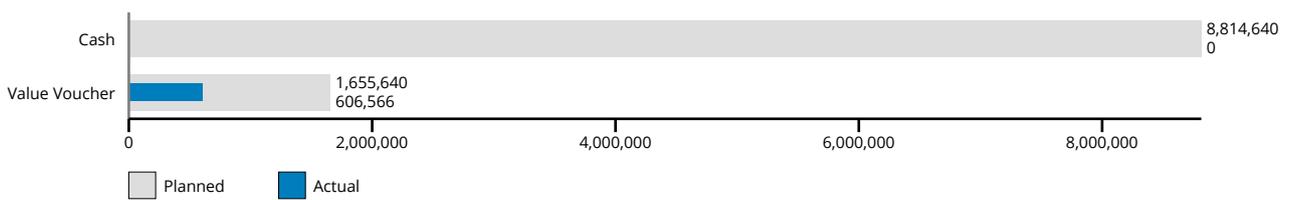
Total Transfers by Modality



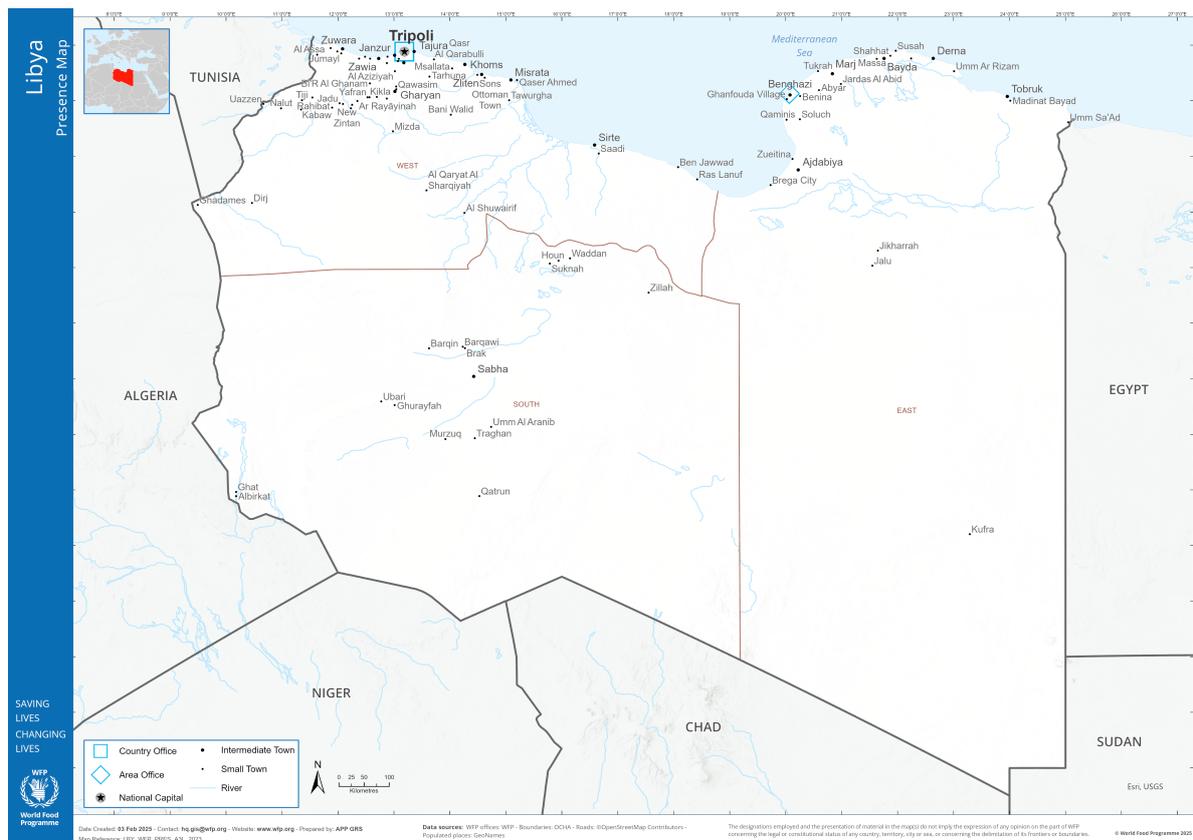
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Five years after the ceasefire between Libya's western and eastern regions, the country remains in a protracted state of political fragmentation and militia violence. Governance continues to be divided between the Tripoli-based Government of National Unity (GNU), which relies on competing hybrid armed groups, and the eastern and southern authorities aligned with the Libyan National Army (LNA) and the House of Representatives, which maintain a parallel Government of National Stability.

Throughout 2025, **the security environment remained fragile**, with political divisions, militia presence, and access constraints affecting humanitarian operations. Rival factions continued to compete for authority, while UN-led efforts to unify political and military institutions have stalled. Armed groups on both sides retained control over key infrastructure, sustaining a climate of instability.

In May 2025, **Tripoli experienced serious clashes** following the killing of militia leader Abdelghani al-Kikli, which triggered fighting between GNU-aligned forces and the Deterrence Agency (DACOT). Although a ceasefire and mediation efforts reduced tensions, **the situation remains volatile**. While the LNA did not escalate to exploit unrest in the capital, it may seek new alliances amid shifting dynamics. The consolidation of armed group positions nationwide indicate continued risk of potential violence.

United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) is preparing a renewed political process aimed at enabling national elections by 2027. However, progress remains slow due to entrenched political interests and resistance among key actors. **The UN's "Structured Dialogue" initiative**, launched in late 2025, seeks to advance military unification and establish an electoral timeline, though tangible breakthroughs have yet to materialize.

Irregular migration and an influx of refugees further compounds humanitarian needs. **The ongoing crisis in Sudan also continues to directly impact Libya**, leading to an increase in refugees crossing the Libyan border. In response, WFP is supporting the regional emergency response to the Sudanese refugee crisis. The sustained refugee inflows into Libya are placing pressure on local systems and food prices. **As of December 2025, food prices in Al Kufra region, bordering Sudan, remained 3.2 percent higher than the national average** and 11.84 percent higher than the eastern regional average, at USD 180.81 for the Full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) [1]. The western region recorded a 13.3 percent increase between January and December 2025, ending the year with a Full MEB of USD 188.61 and remaining the most expensive region in Libya. Market dynamics were influenced by persistent political unrest, localized conflict, and currency devaluations by the Central Bank of Libya, contributing to sustained inflationary

pressures that continue to erode household purchasing power. The Full MEB in the south reached USD 171.59 in December, a 6.6 percent increase from January 2025. Food prices fluctuated significantly across municipalities in the south, with Algatroun recording the highest Food MEB at USD 171.67, and Sebha the lowest at USD 126.76.

Economic pressures further exacerbated vulnerabilities. Although Libya is classified as an upper-middle-income country, its resources are not being managed properly due to conflict. Most of its budget is spent on subsidies and importing fuel. The country's economy is also challenged by its reliance on oil revenues, which is exacerbated by inflation and currency devaluation due to the Central Bank of Libya crisis. **This has triggered economic instability, affecting market stability in the third quarter of the year and leading to volatile prices and diminished household purchasing power.** Additionally, the country is currently experiencing high prices for basic food commodities supplied by traders using bank credits. Traders obtain credit at the official exchange rate and purchase goods at the black market exchange rate, which is about 40 percent higher. Most of these goods are then exported to neighboring countries for higher profits, further tightening domestic supply and deepening the strain on ordinary Libyans and Sudanese who already face constrained income and limited access to affordable food.

WFP Operations 2025

In 2025, WFP continued implementing the Libya Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2025), supporting the country's transition toward long-term recovery while addressing persistent food insecurity and emerging vulnerabilities. A Budget Revision approved in December 2025 introduced a new emergency preparedness activity (Activity 07) under Strategic Outcome 1 to strengthen readiness for sudden-onset shocks.

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP delivered unconditional general food assistance to vulnerable populations, including migrants, internally displaced persons, and communities affected by regional crises such as the Sudan conflict. Assistance was provided through in-kind food and cash-based transfers, with continued expansion of the pre-paid value voucher system across multiple locations. Pre-paid vouchers were directed to Libyan host community members, while refugees and other affected populations were supported through in-kind food assistance to ensure reliable access to essential commodities.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP advanced efforts to strengthen the resilience of food systems and vulnerable communities to climate-related risks, supporting more sustainable and shock-responsive livelihoods.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, and in alignment with SDG 17, WFP supported national institutions to enhance social protection systems and improve crisis-response capacities. Collaboration with the National Economic and Social Development Board included capacity-strengthening workshops contributing to the development of Libya's first National Food Security Strategy, officially launched in December 2024.

Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP continued providing essential common services to the humanitarian and development community, including telecommunications support. WFP also completed the expansion of the United Nations Benghazi Hub, increasing its capacity from 40 to 96 staff and improving operational support for partners across the country.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP operations in Libya continued to be shaped by a highly volatile and resource-constrained environment, characterized by political fragmentation, fluctuating access conditions, and restrictive donor funding. Several anticipated risks materialized during the year, most notably severe funding shortfalls that required activity reprioritization and beneficiary phasedowns. Sustained access constraints—particularly in Kufra and the southern corridor—affected timely distributions, monitoring, and operational scale-up. Supply chain risks intensified due to evolving importation and clearance procedures, while technical incidents disrupted CBT redemption processes. Partner capacity limitations, including among cooperating partners and financial service providers, further challenged programme delivery and data quality. In addition, the sudden influx of refugees from Sudan introduced new pressures, necessitating rapid operational adjustments and placing additional strain on limited resources.

WFP maintained a structured and proactive approach in line with global assurance standards to risk identification and management. The Risk Register was regularly updated to reflect emerging developments, and risk discussions were systematically integrated into management and programme meetings. Evidence-based risk assessment was supported by Food Security Outcome Monitoring, market price monitoring, Third-Party Monitoring in hard-to-reach areas, and routine security risk assessments conducted in coordination with UNDSS. Risk awareness was reinforced through regular trainings on ethics, PSEA, AFAC, cybersecurity, and SOP compliance for staff and partners.

Mitigation measures were implemented across strategic, operational, and fiduciary risk areas. Funding risks were addressed through proactive donor engagement, diversification of outreach, and regular pipeline reviews. Access and

supply chain risks were mitigated through optimized movement planning, alternative delivery corridors, expanded market assessments, and close coordination with authorities. Collectively, these actions supported programme integrity and continuity of assistance in a complex and evolving context.

Lessons learned

In February 2025, UNHCR launched the updated **2025 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)**, covering seven countries, including Libya. WFP remained a lead agency in the interagency UN coordination, contributing to coordination with partners and task forces to ensure a coherent approach to planning, advocacy, monitoring, and reporting, while minimizing duplication. The response underscored the need for a ready-to-scale operational framework prioritizing the most vulnerable populations. Building on rapid-response capacities demonstrated during the 2023 Storm Daniel floods, WFP applied country-specific analyses and conflict-sensitivity expertise to mitigate risks and prevent social tensions related to refugee targeting. Vulnerable host community members were included to promote social cohesion, and community representatives were engaged in consultations on targeting criteria and food basket design. Key operational lessons highlighted the importance of accessible feedback mechanisms, regular monitoring, and collaboration with local authorities. A rigorous partner selection process promoted accountability and revealed ongoing challenges related to partner capacity and safeguarding.

In early 2025, WFP completed a **decentralized evaluation** of school feeding and livelihood activities (2019-2025) [2]. Findings showed improved economic participation for youth and women and better school attendance and nutrition outcomes, highlighting the need for early transition planning, strengthened targeting, and enhanced outcome monitoring

Tahala's Water Revival

Strengthening Water and Food System Resilience in Tahala



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The Hayat Project rehabilitated four desalination plants and installed ten solar power systems across southern Libya, benefiting more than 150,000.

In the heart of Tahala, a once-thriving agricultural community established in the 1980s, access to clean water had become a daily struggle. For 15 years, the central water desalination unit—the lifeline for nearly 80% of the population—stood dormant, leaving families to rely on mosque supplies or expensive store-bought water.

Thanks to the Hayat Project, implemented by WFP in partnership with the Organization of Development Pioneers and funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, this critical facility has been restored, bringing transformative change to the community.

A Community Built on Water—Then Left Without

Tahala was designed as an agricultural hub with an integrated residential community, supported by a robust water system. The desalination unit, connected to a main, once produced 240 cubic meters of clean water daily, distributed through a 70km pipe network. But as the system deteriorated, water access dwindled, forcing residents into hardship. Unlike other regions in Libya where people could dig shallow wells, Tahala's groundwater lies 400 meters deep—far beyond the reach of local drilling capabilities.

A Turning Point for Tahala

The rehabilitation of the desalination unit marks a complete shift in Tahala's water crisis. Mr. Ali, the unit manager, reflects on the impact:

Before this intervention, people struggled every day just to get clean water. Some relied on mosques for water, while others had to buy it at high costs. The system had been broken for so long that many had lost hope. Now, for the first time in 15 years, the water supply is operational again, providing water daily as it did in the past. With the unit operational again, families no longer worry about securing safe drinking water."

A Commitment to Sustainable Development

The Hayat Project exemplifies the power of collaboration in addressing critical infrastructure gaps. This initiative goes beyond short-term relief—it rebuilds systems, empowers communities, and fosters long-term resilience.

For Tahala, water is more than a resource—it's the foundation of life. And now, thanks to this vital intervention, hope flows once more.

Hayat Project

Through a water-food nexus approach to promote sustainable water supply for better livelihoods in Ubari, Ghat, Tahala and Alberkit, WFP has implemented the Hayat project, which translates as "life". It aims to increase quality water supply through the use of the abundant solar energy and strengthen the resilience of local food systems through, installation and rehabilitation of water desalination units, restoration of water wells and solar power systems for efficient water extraction. By finalizing the Hayat project, more than 150,000 people benefited from the installation and rehabilitation of 4 desalination plants and installation of 10 solar panels systems.

The project, which was completed in May 2025, was implemented by WFP in partnership with its local partner, the Organization for Development Pioneers (ODP), and was funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund through a joint project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Programme performance

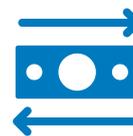
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.



Under the **Sudanese Refugee Response Plan**, WFP provided **4,595** metric tons of in-kind food assistance to **375,615** refugees.



WFP's support also included **preventing acute malnutrition** among **35,609** children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and girls (PBWG)



WFP continued its support to vulnerable Libyan host community members through **cash-based vouchers** totalling **USD 597,725** reaching **10,568** beneficiaries.

In response to the continued influx of Sudanese refugees into Libya, and despite significant funding shortfalls, access constraints, and rising humanitarian needs, WFP adjusted its operational approach under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) Outcome 1 to prioritize the most vulnerable Sudanese refugees alongside affected Libyan host communities nationwide.

Under the Sudanese Regional Refugee Response Plan (SRRP), WFP required USD 14 million to support up to **110,000 Sudanese refugees and host community members** through in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBTs). In addition, preventing acute malnutrition among approximately 22,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) through emergency nutrition interventions designed to prevent and address acute malnutrition.

Operational Reach and Partnerships:

Despite constrained resources, WFP partially achieved its planned objectives across all demographic groups, including women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities. In 2025, WFP distributed **4,595 metric tons** of food and **USD 597,725** in cash-based assistance, reaching **a total of 240,923 beneficiaries** under Outcome 1. Implementation was carried out in collaboration with four national cooperating partners (LibAid, the Libyan Red Crescent, Atta Alkhaier, and the Organization of Development Pioneers (ODP)). These partnerships were critical in enabling access, delivery, and community engagement across multiple regions.

Cash-Based Transfers to Host Communities:

WFP continued to implement CBT interventions to support vulnerable households in the Libyan host community by providing them with value vouchers via prepaid cards. A total of **10,568 vulnerable Libyan host community members** received vouchers worth **USD 597,725**. This initiative was carried out in partnership with the financial service provider Tafani. ODP implemented assistance in western and southern Libya, and LibAid implemented assistance in eastern Libya, ensuring consistent coverage across Sebha, Azzawya, and Benghazi. In line with WFP's conflict-sensitive approach, this complementary support addressed the food security needs of vulnerable Libyans and contributed to social cohesion, reducing the risk of tensions between refugees and the host population.

Operational challenges:

Persistent funding shortages, access limitations, and the continued arrival of refugees constrained the overall scale of the response. Financial shortfalls directly affected food distributions, CBT coverage, and efforts to stabilize food security among Sudanese refugees. Reduced coverage was primarily driven by funding gaps, security clearance requirements, access challenges, and delays in commodity procurement. These constraints disrupted operations and delayed the delivery of life-saving assistance, particularly during July-September and December-March.

General Food Assistance and Nutrition Support:

WFP continued to expand emergency food and nutrition assistance to prevent and address malnutrition among Sudanese refugees. Under the Health and Nutrition Sub-Working Group, and in partnership with UNICEF, WHO, and other actors, as well as in coordination with the Ministry of Health, WFP implemented a supplementary feeding programme targeting moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) as part of its malnutrition prevention strategy. Referral mechanisms for both MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases were activated. In 2025, WFP distributed:

- **118,927 metric tons** of nutrition supplements for **children aged 6-59 months**.

- **52.176 metric tons** of date bars and **16.227 metric tons** of nutrition supplements for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

A total of **635 SAM cases** (335 children aged 06-59 months and 300 PBWG) were referred to primary health centres for specialized treatment. Overall, **35,609 unique beneficiaries** (22,706 children aged 6-59 months and 12,903 PBWG), achieving **324 percent** of the annual target. Participation in an adequate number of consecutive distributions (three to four rounds) showed mixed results. Approximately 40 percent of participants demonstrated improvements in mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), indicating progress in addressing acute malnutrition. However, uneven participation and coverage underscored the need for sustained interventions to maximize programme impact. Despite operational challenges, the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme recorded encouraging outcomes, including improved recovery rates for children with moderate acute malnutrition.

Registration and targeting:

Recipient identification and registration were carried out through established data-sharing agreements with UNHCR and IOM, while WFP used SCOPE to generate distribution lists for registered refugees. WFP also engaged directly with local authorities to add unregistered refugees to SCOPE, ensuring comprehensive coverage. For vulnerable Libyans affected by the conflict, WFP collaborated with the regional DAS team, local authorities, and municipal partners to develop a joint registration and data management plan, building on existing cooperation for refugee targeting. WFP's cooperating partners, including Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) and LibAid, also supported the targeting and delivery of assistance to Libyan households.

Food Security Outcome Monitoring:

Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) conducted in the second half of 2025 assessed two primary beneficiary groups: Libyan host communities and non-Libyan refugees, predominantly Sudanese, across all targeted Mantiqia. The assessment focused exclusively on households currently assisted by WFP and applied WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) methodology. The survey measured food security outcomes during active assistance. This reflects the Libya emergency context, where a newly established caseload followed the large-scale refugee influx and no comparable non-assisted sampling frame was available. Results should therefore be interpreted as reflecting assistance adequacy rather than pre-assistance baseline conditions.

Findings indicate persistently high levels of food insecurity among Sudanese refugees, with **32.3 percent** of households classified as moderately or severely food insecure. Diet quality indicators show that **15.4 percent** of households had poor food consumption and **21.4 percent** fell within the borderline category. Coping strategy analysis further highlights vulnerability, with **52.2 percent** of households resorting to crisis or emergency livelihood coping mechanisms. Geographic analysis revealed variation across Mantiqia, linked to market conditions, displacement pressures, and access to livelihoods. While temporary pipeline disruptions during the reporting period may have influenced outcomes in some locations, the findings underscore the continued need for targeted food and nutrition assistance to stabilize consumption, reduce reliance on harmful coping strategies, and prevent further deterioration of food security outcomes.

Lessons Learned

While the programme achieved notable results under challenging conditions, population mobility, access constraints, and incomplete geographic coverage affected data completeness and reporting consistency. These limitations highlight the need for strengthened monitoring systems and sustained resources to improve programme reach, effectiveness, and impact.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into targeting, beneficiary selection, and activity design across general food assistance and malnutrition prevention interventions. In 2025, **27 percent** of households assisted were female-headed, and **49.8 percent** of beneficiaries in malnutrition prevention activities were girls. This targeted approach addressed the heightened nutritional and protection risks faced by female-headed households, adolescent girls, and elderly men. General food assistance activities under CSP Outcome 1 achieved a **Gender and Age Marker score of 4**, reflecting strong integration of gender and age dimensions.

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.



WFP finalized the installation of **solar-powered energy systems** supporting water supply infrastructure in southern Libya, benefiting **150,000 people**.



Rehabilitation of **five bakeries in Al-Qatroun**, supporting approximately **450 families** in the local host community and Sudanese refugee community.



WFP's school feeding programme provided daily nutritious meals to **15,040 primary schoolchildren** in 33 schools across Derna while creating 56 new jobs.

Against a backdrop of shifting priorities and funding constraints, WFP concentrated its Strategic Outcome 02 efforts on completing all ongoing livelihood, resilience, and school feeding activities while preparing for a smooth phase-out and handover to national institutions.

Activity 2 - Livelihood and Resilience Activities

In 2025, WFP's work under **Activity 2** focused exclusively on completing residual interventions initiated in 2024, following the Country Office's decision to phase out resilience and livelihoods programming by the end of 2024. No new activities were launched under this component during the reporting year. Instead, efforts concentrated on ensuring full completion, accountability, and sustainability of ongoing commitments. Two projects were carried forward into 2025 to ensure proper closure and durable impact:

Solar-powered water and energy systems

Through its **water-food nexus approach** to strengthening sustainable water supply and improving livelihoods in Ubari, Ghat, Tahala, and Alberkit, WFP implemented the Hayat project—meaning "life." The initiative increased access to quality water by harnessing abundant solar energy and reinforcing the resilience of local food systems. Activities included installing and rehabilitating desalination units, restoring long-neglected wells, and deploying solar-powered systems to ensure reliable water extraction. After 15 years of inactivity, the central desalination unit—once the lifeline for nearly 80 percent of the population—was restored to full functionality. Previously, families relied on intermittent mosque supplies or costly store-bought water, placing financial and health burdens on communities. By finalizing the Hayat project, more than **150,000 people benefited** from four rehabilitated desalination plants and ten solar-powered energy systems. These solar systems stabilized water production by reducing dependence on Libya's unreliable electricity grid and eliminating the need for fuel-based generators. WFP completed installation, testing, and commissioning by April 2025, then handed systems over to municipal authorities, ensuring local ownership and sustainability. The project not only restored access to safe and reliable drinking water but also supported more resilient local food systems, contributing to improved livelihoods and community well-being across southern Libya.

Rehabilitation and maintenance of community bakeries

WFP completed the rehabilitation, light maintenance, and re-equipping of **five community bakeries in Al-Qatroun Municipality**. The intervention included structural repairs, electrical works, hygiene and pest-control measures, and the provision and installation of modern bakery equipment. Upon completion, all facilities and equipment were handed over to bakery owners, strengthening local service provision and supporting food access for surrounding communities.

Completing infrastructure-intensive activities within a transitioning operational portfolio presented challenges in 2025, underscoring the importance of early exit planning and the integration of durable solutions. Activity 2 was implemented using remaining resources committed in 2024, with no additional funding mobilized during the year. Funding was primarily provided through the **Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs** and the **Peacebuilding Fund**.

Activity 3 - School Feeding Programme

In 2025, WFP's **School Feeding Programme** provided daily nutritious meals to **15,040 primary schoolchildren** in **33 schools in Derna**, reaching both returnee and host community children. Meals were prepared through a WFP-managed central kitchen, ensuring consistent food quality and nutritional standards, while creating **56 local jobs** that contributed to community resilience.

The daily menu—comprising date bars, fresh fruit, flavoured milk, yoghurt, and fortified bread—was designed to improve dietary diversity and encourage school attendance. Access to assistance was gender-balanced, with girls and boys representing **51 percent and 49 percent** of beneficiaries, respectively.

The programme was implemented over a **two-month period starting in January 2025** and achieved full coverage of planned feeding days. Although initially planned to reach 6,576 pupils, the programme expanded to 15,040 children due to flexible school schedules and a longer-than-anticipated implementation window. This enabled WFP to cover all primary schools in Derna, including a special-needs school. The programme was implemented in partnership with its local implementing partner, Assarya, and in coordination with the Ministry of Education, supporting continuity of learning during a period of crisis and recovery.

Monitoring was conducted by WFP's long-term partner Moomken through on-site visits, confirming effective distribution processes and strong accountability. A community feedback mechanism was integrated to enhance transparency and trust. Monitoring findings indicated that more than half of students expressed satisfaction with the meals, while school attendance reached **97.35 percent**, representing an improvement compared to 2024.

Despite these achievements, the programme faced significant funding constraints. Only **9 percent of the 2025 needs-based plan** was funded, relying primarily on carry-over contributions from 2024. As a result, implementation duration was shortened and geographic coverage remained limited. Political divisions and institutional fragmentation also affected coordination with the education sector, increasing operational demands on field teams. WFP mitigated these challenges by adjusting timelines, maximizing coverage within the available period, and strengthening coordination through designated focal points.

Decentralized Evaluation of Strategic Outcome 2 (Activity 2 and 3)

As part of its exit strategy, WFP conducted a decentralized evaluation of the **2019-2024 Livelihoods and School Feeding Programmes (Activity 2 and 3)**.

The evaluation confirmed that WFP's activities addressed clear needs and generated important localized impacts, demonstrating operational agility and a strong commitment to inclusion and gender-sensitive programming. Livelihoods interventions improved economic participation—particularly for youth and women—while school feeding enhanced attendance and child nutrition in targeted areas. However, several structural constraints limited the broader transformative potential of these interventions. Weak partnerships, limited national ownership, and inadequate data systems hindered scale-up and long-term sustainability. Expected synergies between livelihoods and school feeding were only partially realized, and slow progress on policy engagement and sustainability planning raises concerns about the durability of results beyond 2024.

The evaluation highlighted the need for WFP to focus recovery-oriented programming in a smaller number of priority geographic areas where institutional relationships and operational partnerships are strongest. Concentrating efforts would reduce fragmentation, enhance coherence across activities such as school feeding and livelihoods, and enable deeper engagement with stakeholders, including women's groups. Strengthening the role of local partners in programme design and implementation is essential for improving contextual relevance and sustainability.

The evaluation also emphasized aligning targeting with both vulnerability and economic potential. In Libya, future programmes should be guided by area-based vulnerability assessments supported by updated food security data and market diagnostics. This would allow prioritization of locations where social protection, livelihoods, and nutrition interventions can be integrated, with particular attention to displaced groups and girls' enrolment.

Finally, the evaluation recommended strengthening outcome monitoring and community feedback systems. Beyond tracking outputs, WFP should invest in tools that capture changes in key food security, nutrition, and livelihood indicators, improving evidence-based decision-making and accountability to affected populations. Expanding feedback channels would also enhance programme responsiveness and reinforce participatory, rights-based approaches.

Findings and recommendations were shared with government partners to inform future planning and support sustainability in light of WFP's phase-out. However, the school feeding programme has not yet continued due to the political situation and changes within the Ministry of Education (MoE). As a result, school feeding is not currently a government priority. However, during implementation, WFP engaged national authorities through technical discussions, capacity-building, and coordination with the MoE and the school feeding committee to encourage ownership.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into programme design and implementation under Strategic Outcome 2, reflected in a Gender and Age Marker (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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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

N/A - programme was outphased in 2024

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 **108** humanitarian personnel from ten different UN agencies, totaling **2,807** overnight stays.



In 2025, WFP completed the expansion of the **UN Benghazi Hub** with new office facilities and suites. The hub can now host **96 staff members, up from 40.**



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

In 2025, WFP continued to play a key enabling role for humanitarian partners in Libya by providing shared services, including logistics support, emergency telecommunications, community feedback mechanisms, and on-demand operational services that strengthened coordination and response capacity.

Activity 5:

UN Benghazi Hub:

As part of its support to United Nations operations, WFP continued to manage the **UN Benghazi Hub**, which provides shared office space and accommodation for **10 UN agencies** and serves as a central platform for humanitarian coordination in eastern Libya. In 2025, WFP finalized a **cost-sharing Memorandum of Understanding** with all participating agencies, enabling the expansion of office and accommodation facilities under an annual budget of **USD 1.4 million**. Approximately **USD 400,000** was invested to reconfigure internal spaces and accommodate a significant increase in personnel, from **40 to 96 staff members**. Rather than constructing new buildings, a former villa was repurposed into office space, while accommodation facilities were upgraded, increasing the number of rooms from **16 to 19**, including **12 high-standard suites**.

These improvements enhanced **staff wellbeing, operational efficiency, and inter-agency collaboration**. In 2025, the Hub hosted **108 personnel** for a total of **2,807 person-nights**, demonstrating strong utilization despite temporary disruptions during construction.

Security and safety were reinforced through upgraded systems, including a centralized fire alarm, while continued investment in **solar energy** reduced reliance on diesel generators and operational costs. Additional measures—such as water-saving fixtures, improved waste management, and green building practices—further reduced environmental impact. Feedback from hosted agencies indicated consistently high satisfaction with accommodation quality, safety, and expanded office space.

UN Booking HUB:

As part of ongoing efforts to enhance operational efficiency and inter-agency collaboration, several UN entities in Libya continued to utilize the WFP manage UN Booking Hub for Mobility and Accommodation. In 2025, UNICEF, UNHCR, and UNDP benefitted from the **UN Mobility** platform, which streamlines staff transportation through centralized vehicle and driver booking, optimizes carpooling, and reduces operational costs.

Likewise, IOM, UNDP, and UNHCR in Libya used the **UN Accommodation Service** to manage guesthouse bookings and standardize accommodation workflows. As a UNSDG-endorsed Global Shared Service, UN Accommodation supports automated request processing, improved occupancy rates, and monitoring of living condition standards, strengthening operational effectiveness across the UN system. Together, these services enhanced coordination, improved service delivery, and supported the wider UN reform objective of harmonizing common services across humanitarian operations.

Activity 6 - Emergency Telecommunications Services (ETS):

WFP's **Emergency Telecommunications Services (ETS)** continued to provide reliable, secure, and resilient communications for humanitarian operations across Libya. By April 2025, the Ericsson-supported ETS project reached **100 percent completion**, achieving all objectives initiated in 2023.

In Tripoli, VHF radio coverage was expanded through the installation of a second repeater antenna, while in Benghazi network infrastructure and bandwidth were upgraded. Backup **Starlink VSAT** connections were deployed in both

locations to ensure continuity during disruptions. ETS maintained on-demand IT and radio services for partners, achieving a **93 percent user satisfaction rate**.

Following **Storm Daniel**, ETS supported early recovery efforts in eastern Libya by restoring disrupted communications through VSAT deployment and remote technical support, enabling uninterrupted operations under challenging conditions. Telecommunications Security Standards (**TESS+**) were implemented, and the activity achieved **full funding** under the Needs-Based Plan through a private-sector partnership with **Ericsson**.

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

In Libya, **gender inequality** continues to shape access to leadership, decision-making, and food security, with direct implications for WFP programming and the resilience of vulnerable communities.

Women represent approximately **46 percent of the workforce** in ministerial institutions, particularly in the **education and health sectors**. However, their participation in **leadership and decision-making roles** remains limited. Municipal councils, ministries, and national commissions continue to be predominantly male-dominated, while women are often confined to support roles. This imbalance was reflected in the **2025 municipal council elections**, where only **27 percent of candidates were women**, underscoring persistent barriers to political participation.

Limited female representation not only restricts women's political voice but also affects **equitable programme design and delivery**. Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, which aims to strengthen resilience and stability among vulnerable communities, gender gaps can result in women and other at-risk groups being underrepresented in assistance and feedback mechanisms.

This dynamic was evident in **Al Qatrun**, where WFP supported the establishment of **five community bakeries** to improve access to bread. Due to prevailing social norms, all bakeries were owned and operated by men, and during monitoring visits, all **61 beneficiary interviews** were conducted with men, as women typically relied on male household members to purchase bread. This highlighted how **gender norms** can limit women's direct engagement with assistance and accountability mechanisms.

Further, out of the 56 jobs generated at the **Central Kitchen** under the **School Feeding Programme** in Derna, four were held by women. Meanwhile, of the 280 indirect beneficiaries, 143 **were female**, indirectly benefiting from these jobs based on the gender and age breakdown in the Derna area.

Progress toward improving women's **meaningful participation in decision-making** showed slight gains compared to baseline levels; however, targets remain unmet. **Cultural resistance, political exclusion, and security constraints** continue to hinder progress, indicating the need for stronger legal frameworks, quota systems, and broader social change.

Gender inequality is closely linked to **food security and nutrition (FSN)** outcomes. Women are primarily responsible for food preparation, child feeding, and household nutrition, yet often have limited control over income and assets. **Female-headed households**, including widows and women caring for extended families due to conflict or migration, face heightened risks of food insecurity and frequently rely on negative coping strategies.

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP's nutrition interventions targeting **pregnant and lactating women (PLW)**—including Sudanese refugees—improved access to essential nutrition support in 2025. Activities enhanced maternal dietary intake, strengthened awareness of optimal maternal and infant feeding practices, and improved early identification and referral of nutritionally vulnerable women. **Women-friendly service delivery approaches**, such as safe and accessible distribution points, reduced participation barriers and supported dignified access to assistance.

WFP Libya also marked the **2025 "16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence"** through internal, inter-agency, and civil society engagement. The Country Office participated in an inter-agency launch co-hosted with **UN Women** and supported dialogue on the links between **food security and GBV**. In collaboration with **Moomken Organization**, WFP convened a civil society dialogue with **29 participants**, including local partners and activists, to strengthen awareness of legal protections and practical actions to support survivors.

Through these efforts, WFP reinforced its commitment to **gender equality, women's empowerment**, and inclusive programming, recognizing their central role in achieving sustainable food security and resilience in Libya.

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

In **2025**, the protection environment in Libya remained **fragile**, shaped by political fragmentation, localized insecurity, and persistent human rights concerns. While some areas experienced improved humanitarian access and limited returns of internally displaced persons, overall conditions continued to expose vulnerable populations to significant risks. **Refugees and migrants** were particularly affected, facing detention, exploitation, and exclusion due to irregular entry and lack of documentation. Deportations and forced returns were reported throughout the year, including **returns to Sudan** despite the ongoing conflict. According to **UNHCR**, more than **514,000 Sudanese refugees** had arrived in Libya since April 2023, with **women and children accounting for 60 percent of the population**. Approximately 70 percent lacked valid residency documentation, increasing their vulnerability to detention and limiting access to essential services.

IOM estimated the migrant population in Libya at **858,604** as of May 2025, many of whom were working informally without permits, further heightening protection risks. To mitigate these risks, WFP signed a data-sharing agreement with **UNHCR** to access lists of **Sudanese refugees** for the purpose of implementing food assistance. WFP also worked closely with official community leaders nominated by the Sudanese Embassy in Libya to validate and reach undocumented households. This approach helped reduce the risk of exclusion and reinforced the principle of protection-sensitive and inclusive humanitarian access.

WFP also continued its engagement in the UN inter-agency **Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)** Working Group and its associated action plan, achieving a 100 percent completion rate for mandatory PSEA trainings among staff. These sessions ensured that all personnel understood their reporting obligations and responsibilities in line with WFP's Zero-Tolerance principles. To strengthen beneficiary awareness, WFP conducted information sessions and distributed leaflets containing hotline numbers for individuals wishing to report any incident related to WFP's programme implementation.

Against this backdrop, WFP continued to prioritize **protection, accountability, and dignity** across its operations. Through its cooperating partner, Moomken, WFP conducted 456 onsite monitoring visits in 2025, including **217 visits across 32 locations** under the Sudanese refugee emergency response. In addition, **safe distribution checklists** were developed to guide monitoring of site conditions, distribution processes, coordination, beneficiary feedback, and protection. The checklist strengthens feedback mechanisms by confirming that clear, confidential channels—such as hotlines—are available and used to capture concerns safely. It also reinforces protection by assessing risks at distribution points, including crowd management, staff conduct, and gender- and disability-sensitive arrangements, ensuring assistance is delivered in a safe and dignified manner.

Protection-related observations accounted for 7 percent of all monitoring findings and were shared with implementing partners; all corrective actions were tracked and fully resolved by December 2025. These measures strengthened continuous oversight and supported effective risk mitigation throughout programme implementation.

WFP also strengthened its **Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)** to ensure affected populations could safely raise concerns and access timely information. The **Libya Country Office hotline**, operating five days a week with **four operators (two women and two men)**, received **14,616 calls** nationwide. **Women represented 77 percent** of callers, primarily aged **19-35**. Most calls related to requests for food assistance, with **64 percent resolved**, while remaining cases depended on available resources and funding.

As part of the **16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence**, WFP integrated awareness messaging into hotline services, delivering short bilingual messages in **Arabic and English** emphasizing dignity, safety, and zero tolerance for violence. During the campaign, the hotline received **1,407 calls**, with **women accounting for 79 percent**, highlighting strong engagement and relevance.

Through these measures, WFP reinforced its commitment to **accountability to affected populations**, safe access to assistance, and inclusive programming. Despite a challenging operating environment, these efforts strengthened trust between WFP, its partners, and the communities it serves.

Conflict Sensitivity and Accountability

WFP applied country-specific conflict and context analyses to guide programme design and implementation, with a focus on minimizing risks and avoiding the exacerbation of social tensions. To promote inclusivity, assistance under the Sudanese refugee response also targeted vulnerable host community members. Sudanese refugee community representatives were actively engaged in discussions on targeting criteria and food basket composition. Regular monitoring by trusted cooperating partners, including Moomken, enabled the timely identification and resolution of emerging issues. Accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms were established for both refugees and host communities. Coordination with local authorities, community leaders, and humanitarian partners strengthened trust and ensured complementarity. All WFP staff received training in conflict-sensitivity principles. A rigorous partner selection process was applied to ensure adequate capacity, access, and safeguarding standards, although challenges related to partner capacity and access persisted in some areas.

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 profound **environmental challenges** linked to its arid climate and the fact that 95 percent of its territory is desert. Land degradation is most severe in densely populated coastal areas, mountain zones, and oases, where limited biodiversity protection and rapid urbanisation have accelerated desertification. This further threatens the country's already scarce arable land and food security. Climate change is expected to worsen soil salinity through sea-level rise, reducing agricultural productivity. Forest cover is extremely limited—only 0.12 percent of national land—and has declined significantly over the past three decades. **Water scarcity, compounded by conflict**, has weakened water, sanitation, and hygiene services, while reduced electricity access continues to affect households and economic activity. Protected areas remain minimal at 0.2 percent of land, and Libya lacks formal frameworks to safeguard key species and habitats. Despite limited implementation of international environmental commitments, the country is advancing work on its Nationally Determined Contribution under the UNFCCC.

WFP continued to embed **environmental and social sustainability** across its operations in Libya to ensure that programmes do not create unintended harm or exacerbate existing environmental pressures and social issues. Environmental and social risk screening, alongside risk-mitigation measures, were systematically applied prior to implementation, while all new construction or rehabilitation works adhered to eco-friendly standards incorporating energy-efficient design, water-conservation measures, and appropriate waste-management practices. In 2025, WFP completed a series of **asset-creation** and **rehabilitation activities** using a **water-food nexus approach**, promoting the use of solar energy to support community water systems in **Sebha, Ubari, and Ghat**. These interventions—comprising solar-powered water wells, desalination units, and rehabilitation of related infrastructure—restored reliable access to safe water while reducing dependence on unstable electricity networks and fuel-based generators. All systems were fully installed, tested, and handed over to municipal authorities by April 2025.

Complementing these efforts, WFP rehabilitated, maintained, and re-equipped **five community bakeries in Al-Qatrun**, integrating structural repairs, electrical upgrades, hygiene improvements, and installation of modern equipment in line with environmental and safety standards. Under the Hayat programme, WFP also advanced integrated **WASH** and **renewable-energy activities** by combining infrastructure development with workforce empowerment through comprehensive training for local technicians. This included installing solar-power systems, rehabilitating wells, and deploying desalination technologies to enhance sustainable water and energy solutions.

These interventions gained heightened importance following the **2023 Storm Daniel disaster**, which exposed Libya's acute vulnerability to climate-related shocks and revealed systemic weaknesses in public infrastructure. In this context, WFP's work supported broader national and municipal priorities, including the sustainable use of solar-powered water pumps and streetlights in areas such as Alkufra to improve the safety and well-being of both residents and refugees. Through these measures, WFP strengthened its commitment to environmentally responsible programming, promoting sustainability, resilience, and more climate-adapted service delivery across its operational footprint.

Since 2021, all WFP implementing partners have been required to include an environmental and social risk screening as part of the Field Level Agreement (FLA) application package. These screenings are conducted using **WFP's Environmental and Social Risks Screening Tool**, with all partners to date scoring between medium and low risk.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In **2025**, WFP Libya continued to implement **environmental sustainability measures** despite the Country Office not yet formally launching an **Environmental Management System (EMS)**.

WFP pursued practical actions to reduce its environmental footprint, including **renewable energy solutions**, strengthened **waste management, water conservation**, and adherence to **ethical and sustainable procurement standards**. Staff awareness was reinforced through targeted training on **environmental stewardship** and responsible resource use.

Under the **Green Hubs Initiative**, WFP expanded **solar power systems at the UN Benghazi Hub**, significantly reducing dependence on diesel generators and lowering emissions. While fuel in Libya remains relatively inexpensive, making solar energy more costly in the short term compared to fuel-based generation, the transition was driven by environmental responsibility, emissions reduction, and long-term sustainability objectives rather than immediate cost savings. At the Benghazi Hub, solar installations also improved energy reliability and operational resilience.

In line with an eco-friendly expansion approach, all new office and accommodation facilities constructed in 2025 adhered to green building standards aimed at reducing environmental impact and resource consumption. A total of **12 new accommodation units** and **10 office spaces** were built using sustainable design principles. These facilities were equipped with a range of **water-saving fixtures**, including **dual-flush toilets** (light flush ~3 L and full flush ~6 L), which reduce water use by up to 60-70 percent compared with older 13-litre models; **low-flow showerheads** operating at **6-7.6 L/min**, saving 20-60 percent per shower; and **low-flow faucets** with flow rates of **5 L/min**, fitted with aerators that further reduce water consumption while maintaining pressure. Additional water-efficient technologies included **high-efficiency washing machines**, which use 25-50 percent less water per load, and **eco-mode dishwashers**, which consume less water than hand-washing.

All facilities incorporated **waste-segregation systems** to reduce landfill volume and support recycling, alongside **energy-efficient features** such as passive cooling design, improved insulation, LED lighting, and efficient HVAC systems. Renewable energy elements were integrated where possible. Construction also prioritized **material efficiency** through the use of durable, recycled, and locally sourced materials. Indoor environmental quality was enhanced through natural ventilation, daylight-optimized layouts, and the use of low-VOC materials. These choices reflected a lifecycle approach that emphasised long-term durability, adaptability, and reduced maintenance needs across WFP premises.

WFP further strengthened **waste management and recycling practices** across operational hubs, enhancing disposal systems, conducting periodic internal reviews, and promoting reduced plastic use through the installation of **water dispensers** and encouragement of **reusable containers**.

Occupational health, safety, and environmental oversight were reinforced through the certification of an **Occupational Safety and Health focal point**, supporting compliance with safety and environmental standards. Overall, despite cost constraints and contextual challenges, WFP Libya remained committed to **responsible environmental management**, balancing operational efficiency with sustainability considerations and laying the groundwork for more structured environmental systems in the future.

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

As the conflict in **Sudan** continued, displacement increased, with growing numbers of refugees seeking safety and assistance in **Libya**. In **2025**, under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP implemented nutrition interventions under the **Sudanese Refugee Response Plan (RRP)** to prevent and treat malnutrition among vulnerable Sudanese refugee families nationwide, reaching **35,609 unique beneficiaries**, including 22,706 children aged 6-59 months and 12,903 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

Alongside direct assistance, WFP continued to support national nutrition systems through capacity strengthening. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and relevant government institutions, WFP contributed to the development and review of nutrition policies and guidelines, supported training for healthcare workers, and assisted with nutrition surveys and assessments. These efforts aimed to strengthen service delivery, improve coordination, and enhance the sustainability of nutrition responses.

Nutrition programming was implemented in close coordination with UNICEF and government stakeholders, in line with global mandates. UNICEF led the response for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), while WFP was responsible for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Coordination was operationalized through joint planning, participation in nutrition coordination mechanisms, and established referral pathways between MAM and SAM services. Children identified with SAM through WFP-supported activities were referred to UNICEF-supported treatment programmes, while stabilized cases were referred back for follow-up, ensuring continuity of care.

Through this complementary and coordinated approach, WFP and its partners improved the coverage, quality, and effectiveness of nutrition services for Sudanese refugees in Libya. The assistance focused on the refugees' needs and effectively combined fortified food, specialized nutritious products, and actions that supported diet diversification. Meanwhile, national systems were supported to safeguard the nutritional well-being of vulnerable populations.

Beyond the Sudanese refugee response, and under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), local producers, and schools to provide locally sourced nutritious meals. In 2025, this initiative reached more than **15,000 schoolgirls and schoolboys** across **33 schools in Derna**, aiming to improve dietary diversity and encourage regular school attendance. The meals, prepared by WFP's central kitchens, included biscuits, fresh fruit, milk, yoghurt, water and a tuna sandwich.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Libya adapted its partnership and resource mobilization strategy to focus primarily on the **Sudanese refugee emergency response**, reflecting the scale and urgency of needs in the country. This shift required reprioritization within the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), with reduced emphasis on livelihoods and school feeding while maintaining alignment with overall strategic objectives.

WFP prioritized crisis response interventions under the Sudanese refugee response to ensure that limited resources were directed toward the most urgent humanitarian needs, while remaining aligned with CSP objectives. The operation was fully funded through prioritized contributions, enabling sustained emergency assistance despite the need for ongoing adjustments to beneficiary planning throughout the year.

While the operation was **fully funded** through **prioritized contributions**, WFP actively pursued **donor-diversification** efforts throughout the year. Engagement was expanded to include non-regular donors and several smaller partners operating in Libya in an effort to broaden the resource base. However, these efforts unfolded amid tightening global and regional humanitarian budgets, which substantially limited the availability of new funding opportunities.

During the same period, WFP underwent an **internal strategic shift**, refocusing its portfolio exclusively on **life-saving food assistance for Sudanese refugees**. As a result, WFP secured sufficient resources primarily by reprioritizing and redirecting existing contributions from its main traditional donors. Funding initially allocated to livelihood and resilience activities was reallocated to emergency food assistance to maintain continuity of critical support. These measures ensured that, despite broader funding cuts, the operation remained fully funded and that essential interventions for the most vulnerable populations were preserved.

In 2025, **resource-mobilization patterns shifted significantly** compared with 2024. Funding levels fluctuated following a major strategic reorientation of the operations—from a diversified portfolio that included livelihood and resilience activities to an almost exclusive focus on emergency assistance for Sudanese refugees. This shift created challenges in donor engagement, as several traditional partners, particularly those with a stronger resilience or development mandate, had limited or no funding available for emergency-focused interventions in Libya. Consequently, **WFP lost part of its previous donor base** and faced fewer opportunities for outreach and pipeline development. As a result, funding trends became more volatile than in the previous year, and the operation increasingly relied on a smaller number of emergency-oriented donors, heightening overall dependency risk.

Continued support from **Italy, the United States, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** was critical in sustaining operations. In addition, flexible contributions from **Switzerland, Sweden, Germany**, and private sector partners enabled WFP to maintain assistance for Sudanese refugees and vulnerable Libyan host communities, whose needs increased over the year. Donor engagement and **visibility were maintained through multiple channels**, including regular monthly outreach updates with key operational developments, challenges, and pipeline risks. Ad hoc briefings and tailored information sessions were provided, complemented situational operational updates on emerging issues. These consistent visibility efforts keep partners informed, ensured transparency, and strengthened donor confidence in WFP's response despite the fast-evolving operational context.

Livelihoods and school feeding activities continued through **carry-over contributions from 2024** from the **Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany**, and the **UN Peacebuilding Fund**, concluding in spring 2025.

WFP also sustained strong engagement with the private sector to mobilize resources for the Sudan Refugee Response Plan. Private sector contributions represented a significant share of total funding in 2025. Notably, the partnership with **Ericsson** led to the completion of Libya's first telecommunications service project for humanitarian operations, strengthening WFP's digital capacity, emergency preparedness, and crisis communications.

Through field-level agreements and operational partnerships, WFP engaged **six local cooperating partners** and **one financial service provider**, and signed **three memoranda of understanding**. These partnerships supported emergency food assistance, CBT, school feeding and livelihoods, third-party monitoring, warehouse management, and the operation of a community feedback mechanism (CFM).

The **United Nations Partner Portal** played a key role in partner selection, with **60 percent** of cooperating partners contracted through this platform. WFP also partnered with national organizations beyond food and cash delivery, including for resilience building, early recovery, capacity strengthening, third-party monitoring, and accountability to affected populations. Comprehensive partner engagement was ensured through onboarding, training, and performance monitoring.

In terms of **government partnerships**, WFP strengthened its coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in 2025 to advocate for a sustainable transition of the **School Feeding Programme**. However, two ministerial changes and

several turnovers among members of the ministry's school feeding committee created challenges to ensuring smooth transitioning. Shifting priorities within the ministry further complicated progress and a continuation is yet to be initiated.

During 2026, WFP plans to conduct a new round of **Financial Sector Intelligence Assessment** to evaluate the capacity and availability of active Financial Service Providers (FSPs) in Libya. The assessment will also review improvements and developments in the FinTech sector over the past three years. Findings from this exercise will directly inform the planned call for proposals for new FSPs to support CBT operations from 2027.

Focus on localization

Through its 100 percent local-partnership rate, **WFP strengthened collaboration** with **local crisis committees** and **national partners** to improve engagement, access, and coordination, particularly in hard-to-reach areas hosting Sudanese refugees. Regular engagement with Sudanese community leaders and local authorities supported timely and effective food assistance delivery. WFP also invested in building the capacity of its cooperating partners, all of which are national NGOs supporting food assistance and the refugee response. Two capacity-strengthening workshops were held to enhance partners' operational skills.

Under the Sudan response, WFP worked with **Atta Al Khair**, the **Organization of Development Pioneers (ODP)**, **LibAid**, the **Libyan Red Crescent (LRC)**, and **Moomken**, while **TAFANI** served as the financial service provider for cash-based assistance. In eastern Libya, where authorities require UN agencies to operate through LibAid and LRC, WFP further strengthened these partners' capacity to manage targeted assistance. This included a two-day training workshop attended by 42 participants from LRC, LibAid, and STACO, including six women, with a total cost of **USD 17,178**.

In parallel, WFP worked with **ODP** and **Assarya** to implement resilience, livelihoods, and school feeding activities in coordination with relevant authorities. These efforts supported alignment with national priorities and contributed to a responsible transition and phaseout.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

As one of the seven countries included in the **2025 Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)**, and nearly three years into the Sudan conflict, WFP continued to support the regional response to the Sudanese refugee crisis. Working closely with the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** as lead agency, WFP contributed to joint efforts on protection, humanitarian access, sustainable response planning, and strengthened preparedness for conflict-related displacement. This collaboration resulted in measurable operational gains, with joint beneficiary registration and data-sharing reducing duplication, accelerating assistance delivery, and generating cost efficiencies.

Building on the successful launch of its first malnutrition prevention programme, WFP, in coordination with local authorities, **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, **World Health Organization (WHO)**, and the **Ministry of Health**, continued to prioritize preventive nutrition interventions. Based on inter-agency assessments, supplemental specialized nutritional assistance was delivered through the national malnutrition prevention programme, focused on high-influx and high-risk areas.

Under the **UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)**, WFP, with **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, designed a joint initiative, launching in the first quarter of 2026. The initiative will apply a Human Security Approach to address intersecting challenges related to insecurity, conflict, and climate risks in southern Libya.

WFP also played a key role in the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)**. In response to evolving priorities, WFP shifted its focus toward emergency preparedness and phased out participation in select outcome groups during the 2023-2025 cycle. Additionally, WFP's leadership of the Food Security Task Force under the Joint Sudanese Refugee Response Plan strengthened coordinated food security assessments and assistance in refugee-hosting areas.

WFP continued to co-chair the **UN Communications Group** with UNSMIL, advancing a **"One UN"** approach through joint campaigns, capacity-building, and the implementation of the group's first communications strategy, enhancing the visibility of UN engagement across Libya.

Financial Overview

In **2025**, WFP Libya continued to prioritize the **Sudanese refugee response**, ensuring that limited resources were directed toward the most urgent humanitarian needs while remaining aligned with the **Country Strategic Plan (CSP)**.

Overall funding for the **2023-2025 period** stood at **34 percent** against the **Country Portfolio Needs (CPN)**. In 2025 alone, WFP Libya's CPN was funded at **37 percent**, reflecting persistent resource constraints that limited the organization's ability to fully respond to growing food security and nutrition needs. While the annual implementation plan was fully funded, this was achieved through significant reprioritization of activities and the use of **USD 6.7 million in 2024 carry-over funds**, primarily directed toward the Sudanese refugee response.

The 2025 funding portfolio consisted mainly of **direct contributions (74 percent)**, complemented by **multilateral resources (26 percent)**. However, allocated contributions declined by nearly **18 percent compared to 2024**, driven by shifting donor priorities and increased competition for humanitarian funding across the region. As a result, WFP scaled down or deferred several activities, particularly those outside the emergency response portfolio.

Strategic Outcome 1 attracted the largest share of resources and was prioritized throughout the year. Supported primarily by Italy, the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USBHA), and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the outcome was resourced at 66 percent of its CPN, enabling WFP to maintain life-saving assistance through targeted beneficiary planning and operational adjustments. In addition, flexible contributions from Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, and private sector partners were critical in sustaining assistance to the growing Sudanese refugee population.

Funding for **Strategic Outcome 2**, covering livelihoods and school-based programmes, remained critically low and was phased out by June 2025. The outcome was resourced at only 6 percent of its CPN, a further decline from 2024. Activity 2 (Livelihoods) received 5 percent funding, while Activity 3 (School Feeding) reached 9 percent, largely through carry-over funds and limited development contributions. Implementation focused on capacity strengthening to enable a responsible and orderly phase-out.

Strategic Outcome 3, related to technical assistance and capacity strengthening for government institutions, was deactivated in 2025, while Strategic Outcome 4, providing on-demand and common services to humanitarian and development partners, remained fully funded.

In **December 2025**, WFP officially extended its **2023-2025 Libya CSP** through **end-2026**, increasing the budget to **USD 27 million**. The extension introduced **Activity 07** under **CSP Outcome 1**, focused on **emergency preparedness**, marking WFP Libya's formal transition toward a predominantly **emergency-oriented operational model**, with a continued de-prioritization of resilience and livelihoods programming.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	17,888,472	10,672,220	11,802,258	8,452,750
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	17,888,472	10,672,220	11,802,258	8,452,750
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.	17,639,872	10,672,220	11,367,576	8,452,750
Activity 07: Support national efforts to strengthen emergency preparedness, early warning systems, and rapid response capacities.	248,600	0	434,683	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	22,442,056	1,195,750	1,264,177	1,229,890
SO02: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.	22,442,056	1,195,750	1,264,177	1,229,890
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.	16,750,399	821,800	883,517	849,230
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	5,691,657	373,950	380,660	380,660

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,348,322	0	26,104	26,104
SO03: National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	1,348,322	0	26,104	26,104
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	1,348,322	0	26,104	26,104
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,764,873	1,550,932	2,113,946	1,485,659
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	1,764,873	1,550,932	2,113,946	1,485,659
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	1,764,873	1,419,032	1,936,890	1,308,603
Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications and other common services to humanitarian and development actors	0	131,900	177,056	177,056
Non-SDG Target	0	0	654,892	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	43,443,723	13,418,902	15,861,377	11,194,403

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,346,149	 1,486,800	 1,841,399	 660,152
Total Direct Costs	 46,789,872	 14,905,702	 17,702,776	 11,854,555
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,917,789	 866,414	 633,045	 633,045
Grand Total	 49,707,661	 15,772,115	 18,335,821	 12,487,600

Data Notes

Overview

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2025. Libya Humanitarian Profile 2025: <https://libya.un.org/en/295967-libya-humanitarian-profile-2025>

[2] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2025. Operational Data Portal: Sudan situation (29 December 2025 update): <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>

[3] Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (SRRRP). February 2025 Libya chapter estimated projects was updated on an offline document and to be included in the next edition: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/114190>

Operational context

[1] WFP Libya Market Price Monitoring, December 2025: <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/wfp-libya-market-price-monitoring-december-2025>

[2] WFP Libya Evaluation of livelihoods and school feeding activities 2019-2024: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/libya-evaluation-livelihoods-and-school-feeding-activities-2019-2024>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The values collected for the indicators 'Nutrition-sensitive score' and 'Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified foods, specialized nutritious products, and actions to support dietary diversification' were entered as baseline values, as 2025 is the first reporting year. Therefore, no follow-up values were entered at this stage.

[2] Data collected in subsequent years will be recorded as follow-up values.

[3] The duration of assistance has been shortened to three to four months at certain food distribution sites to accommodate the substantial influx of refugees, particularly in Al-Kufra and Tripoli.

[4] The high number of unique beneficiaries is due to the shortened assistance duration and continuous enrollment of new beneficiaries within compressed timeframes. This is driven by the influx of refugees and the high proportion of vulnerable individuals among them.

[5] The data of the refugees was recorded as baseline as it is the first year that data was collected.

[6] Combinations where the follow-up value is set to 'No Data' are listed separately, making it appear as though the follow-up value is missing.

[7] Data concerning beneficiaries with disabilities are not currently available.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- The country office operates within a UN compound that is centrally managed by UNDP and contracted to a local company. As such, WFP does not hold authority to introduce structural or procedural changes to the compound facilities or consultation arrangements. Any modifications require UNDP approval and inter-agency coordination across all resident UN entities. This governance arrangement limited the ability of WFP to meet CC.2.2 standards during the reporting period. The office has raised the issue at UNCT level and is exploring alternative venues and modalities to ensure meaningful consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities in future cycles. In addition, the HR unit confirmed that no job applications were recorded from persons with disabilities during the reporting period, which further constrained opportunities for direct engagement and representation. Furthermore, strict security measures required to access the compound posed additional challenges as well.

- Data recorded as Baseline for CC.2.1 indicator as follow up value not applicable for 2025.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	73,174	145,749	199%
	female	74,906	110,279	147%
	total	148,080	256,028	173%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,788	4,737	170%
	female	2,665	4,697	176%
	total	5,453	9,434	173%
24-59 months	male	4,552	13,471	296%
	female	4,289	13,279	310%
	total	8,841	26,750	303%
5-11 years	male	20,814	17,478	84%
	female	20,092	17,723	88%
	total	40,906	35,201	86%
12-17 years	male	20,814	11,408	55%
	female	20,092	10,896	54%
	total	40,906	22,304	55%
18-59 years	male	22,742	94,608	416%
	female	26,549	59,887	226%
	total	49,291	154,495	313%
60+ years	male	1,464	4,047	276%
	female	1,219	3,797	311%
	total	2,683	7,844	292%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	23,104	208,958	904%
Resident	96,299	47,070	49%
IDP	28,677	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	42,240	65	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	11,000	53,528	486%
School based programmes	70,400	15,040	21%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	40	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	63,160	240,923	381%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	113	307	272%
LNS	117	135	116%
Rations	2,104	3,523	167%
Vegetable Oil	135	416	309%
Wheat Flour	0	214	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	818	0	0%
Rations	374	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	34	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	1,655,640	606,566	37%
Cash	7,316,352	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,498,288	0	0%

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All;	General	Female	38,586	102,655	
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls;	Distribution;	Male	35,574	138,268	
	Children (pre-primary)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	74,160	240,923	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,468	4,595.73	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	117	187.33	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	2,351	4,408.4	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,316,352		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,655,640	606,567	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	135	630.55	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	117	135.15	

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.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	21,600	18,028	
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	16	4	

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	6,400	5,400
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	100

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.4	≥47.5	≥46.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.3	≥77.5	≥76.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.3	≥74.5	≥73.5			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.2	≤33	≤33.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.6	≤12.5	≤13			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.7	≤14.5	≤15			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20.4	≤19.5	≤20			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.1	≤10	≤10.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤11	≤11.5			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.74	≤13	<14			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.91	≤15	<16			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.69	≤14	<15	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.1	<22	<25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.7	<18.7	<19.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.4	<19.3	<20.1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.6	<13	<14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.9	<26.5	<27.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.6	<25.3	<26.1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45	<42	<43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.5	<43.7	<44.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.4	<43.6	<44.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.3	≥22	≥18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	≥10.7	≥8.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≥12.2	≥9.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	44.9	≥47	≥46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.5	≥68.5	≥67.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63.2	≥65	≥64		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.1	<31	<31.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.5	<18.5	<19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.4	<20.5	<21		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23	<22	<22.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<13	<13.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	<14.5	<15		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.28	≤15	<17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.23	≤15	<17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.24	≤15	<17	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	34.5	<26.1	<28.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	<20.8	<21.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.7	<22.3	<23.2		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.2	<20	<20.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.6	<27.2	<28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.5	<26.1	<27		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34.3	<32.7	<34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.2	<40.5	<41.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	<39.4	<40.2		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	≥21.3	≥17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.3	≥11.5	≥8.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.8	≥12.4	≥9.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	≥35	≥34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.9	≥50	≥49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.8	≥46	≥45		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.5	≤25.5	≤26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.5	≤34.5	≤35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.1	≤32	≤32.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	40.8	≤39.5	≤40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	≤15.5	≤16		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.2	≤22	≤22.5		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.56	≤10	<11			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.78	≤6	<7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.82	≤8	<9	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	48.1	<42	<45.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.3	<12.8	<13.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.6	<21.3	<22.2			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.1	<30.2	<31.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.3	<40.7	<42.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.2	<38.2	<39.4			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.3	<13.7	<14			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<30.4	<31			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.1	<26	<26.6			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.6	≥14.3	≥9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.4	≥16.2	≥13.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	≥14.2	≥11.8			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.3	≥49.5	≥48.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.7	≥54	≥53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.7	≥53	≥52		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.6	<30.5	≤31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.5	<27.5	≤28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.2	<28	≤28.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21	<20	≤20.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	<18.5	≤19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.1	<19	≤19.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.7	≤19	<20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.54	≤18	<19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.8	≤18.5	<19.5	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	37.4	<32.7	<35.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.1	<27.1	<27.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.9	<27.9	<29		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.1	<22.7	<23.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.4	<25.8	<26.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.7	<25.4	<26.2		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.2	<28.1	<29.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.3	<35.6	<36.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.8	<34.4	<35.1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8.3	≥16.3	≥11.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.3	≥27.1	≥8.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≥12.2	≥9.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	≥47	≥67	5.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≥47	≥46	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.7	≥47	≥46.5	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	≥49	≥30	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥49	≥50	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.3	≥49	≥50.3	89.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤4	≤3.5	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤4	≤4.3	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤4	≤3.6	6.8	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	≥92	≥91.3	94.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥92	≥91.3	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.6	≥92	≥91.3	90.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥8.9	≥8.5	5.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥8	≥8.5	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.9	≥8.9	≥8.5	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤0	≤0.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0.2	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	≤0	≤0.2	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥89	≥88	92.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	≥89	≥88	83.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.3	≥89	≥88	78.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	≥10	≥10.5	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥10	≥10.5	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.2	≥10	≥10.5	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤1	≤1.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤1	≤1.5	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.5	≤1	≤1.5	0.6	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Host Community - IDPS - **Location:** Libya - **Modality:** Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.88: Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall	92	=0	=0	86		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	88	=100	=100	87		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.57	≥96	≥95	95.2	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.6	≥95.5	≥94.5	97.4	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.01	≥95.5	≥94.5	96.6	96	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.26	≤2.5	≤3	4.8	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.8	≤4	≤4.5	2.6	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.15	≤3.5	≤4	3.4	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.17	≤1.5	≤2	0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.6	≤0.5	≤1	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.84	≤1	≤1.5	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20	≤10	<13	13.9	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤10	<13	13.5	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤10	<13	13.64	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	<2.3	<2.5	23.8	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<7.2	<7.5	23.7	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	<5.4	<5.6	23.7	9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	<47.1	<48.5	28.6	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	<42.8	<44.1	31.6	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	<44.7	<46.1	30.5	33	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	<39	<40.6	47.6	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	<39.4	<40.2	29	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	<39.4	<40.2	35.6	44	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	≥11.5	≥8.5	0	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≥10.9	≥8.4	15.8	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥10.9	≥8.4	10.2	14	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93.55	≥95	≥94	95.8	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.42	≥96.6	≥95.5	87.8	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.15	≥96	≥95	90.9	91	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.84	≤4	<4.5	4.2	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.13	≤3	<3.5	4.6	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.35	≤3.5	<4	4.5	5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.61	<1	<1.5	0	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.46	<0.5	<1	7.6	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.51	<0.5	<1	4.7	4	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	≤14	<17	13.02	21.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤13	<15	11.33	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤15	<16	11.98	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≤6.7	<7.3	24.3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤8.8	<9.5	18.2	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤8.3	<8.6	20.6	9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	44	≤39.8	≤41.9	8.7	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≤40.1	≤42.2	26.1	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≤41.8	≤43.1	19.4	30	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤31.7	≤32.7	60.9	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤31.7	≤32.6	47.4	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤32.8	≤33.5	52.6	45	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14	≥21.5	≥18.2	6.1	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≥19.5	≥15.6	8.3	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≥17.3	≥14.4	7.5	16	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	91.43	≥93	≥92	90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.19	≥94	≥93	80.8	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.92	≥94	≥93	82.3	96	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.57	≤7	<8	10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.69	≤4	<4.5	3.9	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.06	≤5	<5.5	4.8	4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.13	<2	<2.5	15.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.02	<1	<1.5	12.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	≤5	<6	9.4	7.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≤10	<12	7.75	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≤7.5	<9	8.02	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11	<9.5	≤10.2	10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	<12.5	≤13.2	13.5	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<12.2	≤12.7	12.9	8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46	<40.6	≤43.2	0	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	<38.3	≤40.3	28.9	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	<40.5	≤41.7	24.2	16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<20.8	≤22.1	90	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	<28.5	≤29.1	51.9	63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<26.2	≤26.7	58.1	48	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥28.8	≥24	0	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≥21	≥17.5	5.8	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥21.2	≥18.4	4.8	28	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93.22	≥95.5	≥94.3	97.4	78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.52	≥97	≥96	91.3	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥96.5	≥95.5	95.2	86	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.08	<4	<4.5	2.6	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.59	<3	<3.5	8.7	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.9	<3	<3.5	4.8	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.69	<0.5	<1.2	0	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.9	<0	<0.5	0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	<0.5	<1	0	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	≤12	<12.5	13.56	25.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤13	<13.5	16.57	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤13	<13.5	14.68	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12	<9.6	<10.6	28.2	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	<9.3	<9.8	21.7	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<9	<9.4	25.8	9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	<28.8	<32	2.6	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	<40.2	<42.3	13	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	<40	<42.1	6.5	29	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	<28.3	<29.8	59	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	<30.1	<30.7	60.9	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	<30.1	<30.4	59.7	45	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24	≥33.1	≥27.6	10.3	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≥20.2	≥16	4.4	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥21.2	≥18.4	8.1	17	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBWG- Refugees /PRE-Refugees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees (PBWG- Refugees PRE-Refugees) - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.9	≥5.5	≥4.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥7	≥7.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	≥70	≥7.4			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	≥38	≥43.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.6	≥47.5	≥52			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47.2	≥46	≥49.6			WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.8	≤56.5	≤52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.4	≤45.5	≤40.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.2	≤47	≤43.4		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.2	≥59.5	≥58.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.8	≥74	≥73		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.5	≥72	≥71		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.2	≥36	≥36.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.3	≥23	≥23.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.2	≥25	≥25.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.6	≤4.5	≤5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤3	≤3.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.2	≤3	≤3.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.6	≥43	≥42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.1	≥69.5	≥68.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63	≥65.5	≥64.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.9	≥52.5	≥53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.2	≥29	≥29.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.8	≥32.5	≥33		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.4	≤4.5	≤5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.7	≤1.5	≤2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	≤2	≤2.5			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner.					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 02: (2.1) Vulnerable populations make use of transfers and/or trainings received to enhance their livelihood and employability.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	Activity supporters	Food assistance for training	Female		34
			Male		31
			Total		65
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	20,869	
			Male	21,371	
			Total	42,240	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	408	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	1,040,688	
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	7,590
			Male	35,862	7,450
			Total	70,400	15,040
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	
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

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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	9	9
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	441,300	367,020.4
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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	405	405
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	5	5
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	15	15
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	352,193

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 asset	US\$	460,402	367,020.4
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\$	117,747	100,946.6
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	9	9

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	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	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	141,609.4	141,609.4
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	31	33
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1	1
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	14,900	15,040
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	141,609.4	141,609.4
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	School feeding (on-site)	Number	0	280

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS & Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥75	≥0	90		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥0	90		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: East - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

4.3.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥5	≥5	4.3	4.2	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	4.1	3.9	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	4.2	4.1	Secondary data
4.3.22: Attendance rate	Female	99.09	≥100	≥99.5	97.7	97.5	Secondary data
	Male	99.09	≥100	≥99.5	97	96.9	Secondary data
	Overall	99.09	≥100	≥99.5	97.35	97.2	Secondary data
Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
4.3.22: Attendance rate	Female	99.08	≥100	≥99.5	97.7	96.2	Secondary data
	Male	99.08	≥100	≥99.5	97	92.5	Secondary data
	Overall	99.08	≥100	≥99.5	97.35	94.3	Secondary data
4.3.23: Graduation rate	Female	99	≥100	≥99	99		Secondary data
	Male	99	≥100	≥99	98		Secondary data
	Overall	99	≥100	≥99	98.5		Secondary data
4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99	=100	=100	99	99	Secondary data
	Male	99	=100	=100	99	99	Secondary data
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99	99	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 09: (5.1) Partners benefit from the provision of on-demand services (including the management of facilities) that facilitate humanitarian and development operations in Libya.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	1	1	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Service Delivery	Number	5	5	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Data and Analytics Services	Number	53,607	53,607	

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Community - Location: BENGHAZI - Modality: - Subactivity: Data and Analytics Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	29	≥50	≥50	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥50	≥50	56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	46	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	26	≥50	≥50	90		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥50	≥50	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥50	≥50	89		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Libya - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	44	≥50	≥50	31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥50	≥50	69		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥50	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	331	325	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	231	313	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	562	638	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Does not meet standard	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.7	=100	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	=100	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.7	=100	≥98	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.7	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.6	=100	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.2	=100	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.9	=100	≥98	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.4	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.6	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	82.4	=100	≥85			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	≥95			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.1	=100	≥90	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.1	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	82.4	=100	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.1	=100	≥98	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.8	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.8	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	≥100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥100	100	98.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87	=100	≥98	100	94.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	=100	≥98	100	90.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=100	≥98	100	91.22	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	96.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	94.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	94.88	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	≥100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	≥100	100	98.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	≥100	100	99	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88	=100	≥98	100	79.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	≥98	100	87.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=100	≥98	100	85.95	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	97.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	96.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	96.58	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	83	=100	≥98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	≥98	100	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=100	≥98	100	92	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: 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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	≥100	100	98.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	≥100	100	99.03	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93	=100	≥98		71.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	=100	≥98	100	84.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=100	≥98	100	80.34	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.94	=100	=100		97.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.89	=100	=100	100	98.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.29	=100	=100	100	98.06	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	85.29	=100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.3	=100	≥100	91.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.98	=100	≥100	91.67	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	85.29	=100	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.3	=100	≥98	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.98	=100	≥98	95	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.12	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.63	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.2	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.2.5: 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	≥74,906	87,016		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94,149	≥103,563	≥73,174	85,978		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	192,141	≥211,355	≥148,080	172,994		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	64.1	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.9	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63	≥80	≥80	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	50.4	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.3	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.3	≥80	≥80	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: South - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	33.3	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.3	≥80	≥80	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugees - Location: West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	52.7	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.8	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.1	≥80	≥80	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: East - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	5.71	≥80	≥80	52.38	5.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.38	≥80	≥80	57.89	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.36	≥80	≥80	55.93	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: Libya - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	6.67	≥80	≥80	18.57	5.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.69	≥80	≥80	26.55	8.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.33	≥80	≥80	23.5	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: South - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3.12	≥80	≥80	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.88	≥80	≥80	13.46	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	≥80	≥80	11.29	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - Location: West - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	8.25	≥80	≥80	5.13	99.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.18	≥80	≥80	4.35	97.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.08	≥80	≥80	4.84	97.82	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Host Community, IDPS, Returnees - **Location:** South - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partners - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	75	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partners - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partners - Location: Libya - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	50	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	0	≥10	≥8	7	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Naim Jraid

In 2025, WFP provided nutrition supplements to 35,609 Sudanese refugee children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

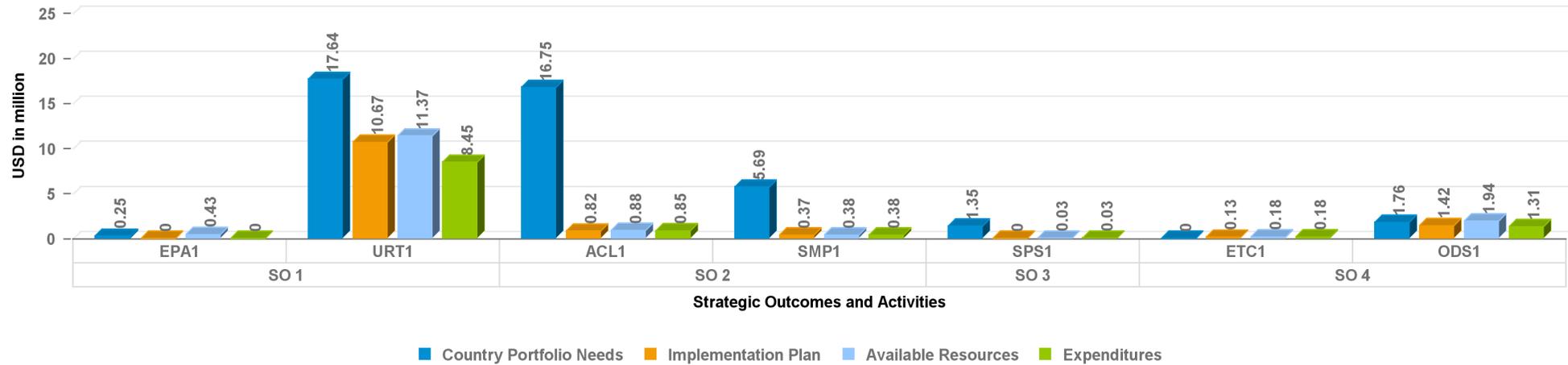
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.
SO 2		Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.
SO 3		National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.
SO 4		Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Support national efforts to strengthen emergency preparedness, early warning systems, and rapid response capacities.
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 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025.	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			22,442,056	1,195,750	0	1,229,890
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	Support national efforts to strengthen emergency preparedness, early warning systems, and rapid response capacities.	248,600	0	434,683	0
		Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya.	17,639,872	10,672,220	11,367,576	8,452,750
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			17,888,472	10,672,220	11,802,258	8,452,750
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.	16,750,399	821,800	883,517	849,230
		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	5,691,657	373,950	380,660	380,660
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			22,442,056	1,195,750	1,264,177	1,229,890
17.9	National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	1,348,322	0	26,104	26,104
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,348,322	0	26,104	26,104

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	0	131,900	177,056	177,056
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	1,764,873	1,419,032	1,936,890	1,308,603
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,764,873	1,550,932	2,113,946	1,485,659
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	654,892	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	654,892	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			43,443,723	13,418,902	15,861,377	11,194,403
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,346,149	1,486,800	1,841,399	660,152
Total Direct Costs			46,789,872	14,905,702	17,702,776	11,854,555
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,917,789	866,414	633,045	633,045
Grand Total			49,707,661	15,772,115	18,335,821	12,487,600



Michael Henjling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

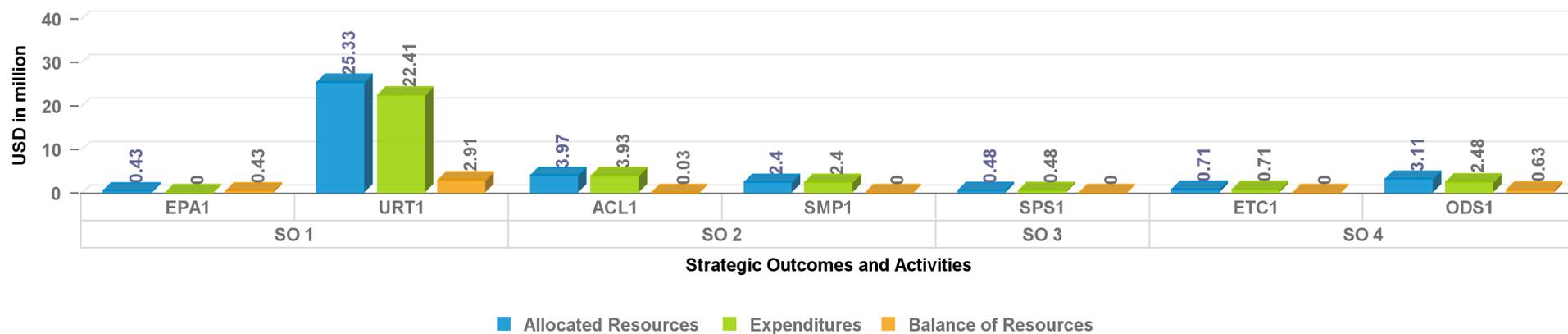
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Support national efforts to strengthen emergency preparedness, early warning systems, and rapid response capacities.
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 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	49,240,702	24,908,945	416,980	25,325,925	22,411,099	2,914,826
		Support national efforts to strengthen emergency preparedness, early warning systems, and rapid response capacities.	248,600	434,683	0	434,683	0	434,683
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			49,489,302	25,343,628	416,980	25,760,608	22,411,099	3,349,508
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.	42,327,179	3,965,967	0	3,965,967	3,931,680	34,287
		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	14,469,877	2,397,096	0	2,397,096	2,397,096	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			56,797,056	6,363,063	0	6,363,063	6,328,776	34,287

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to support vulnerable populations by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government.	2,846,866	482,116	0	482,116	482,116	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,846,866	482,116	0	482,116	482,116	0
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	706,824	0	706,824	706,824	0
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya	4,679,434	3,111,736	0	3,111,736	2,483,449	628,287
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			5,213,783	3,818,560	0	3,818,560	3,190,273	628,287
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	654,892	0	654,892	0	654,892
Subtotal SDG Target			0	654,892	0	654,892	0	654,892
Total Direct Operational Cost			114,347,007	36,662,260	416,980	37,079,239	32,412,265	4,666,974
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,813,400	5,466,554	58,731	5,525,285	4,344,039	1,181,247

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			124,160,407	42,128,814	475,711	42,604,525	36,756,304	5,848,221
			7,740,132	2,454,830		2,454,830	2,454,830	0
			131,900,539	44,583,643	475,711	45,059,354	39,211,133	5,848,221

This donor financial report is interim

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 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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