

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Libya

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, Libya experienced a deterioration of the humanitarian and economic situations because of the armed conflict between the Government of National Accord (GNA) forces and the Libyan National Army (LNA), resulting in intensified clashes and heightened displacement of people.

Despite these challenging circumstances, WFP continued its operations in the country, contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2 - Zero Hunger) and indirectly contributing to SDG1-No Poverty, SDG4-Quality Education, and SDG5-Gender Equality. 2019 was the first year of WFP's two-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) which addresses three strategic outcomes focusing on crisis response, livelihood assistance and capacity strengthening. In 2019, WFP assisted almost 252,000 people in need, of which 124,037 were women and 127,501 were men, across all regions. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP assisted 230,000 people throughout the country with monthly General Food Assistance, including those affected by crises in Tripoli (western region) Ghat, and Murzuq (southern region).

WFP worked in tandem with the Libyan Ministry of Education to launch a school feeding strategy and assisted nearly 21,000 children (10,572 girls and 10,182 boys) with complementary food assistance. At the end of August, WFP provided a school feeding training of trainers to 56 Ministry of Education officials. The training's objective was to transfer crucial skills on basic nutrition concepts, especially concerning school-age children and adolescents. Officials also learned how to support basic nutrition screening in schools. Upon completion of the training, ministry officials trained school officials in their respective areas. In addition, in December 2019, the Government of Libya, with the support of WFP, engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation by participating in the Global Child Nutrition Forum held in Cambodia.

In order to support affected communities in rebuilding their lives through skill-strengthening, WFP assisted 1,000 people through Food Assistance for Training (FFT), under strategic outcome 2. The FFT, a vocational training programme, was implemented by WFP with support of local partners, providing participants with skills needed in the local job markets. At the same time, the food security of participants' households improved through the provision of WFP food assistance on a monthly basis. The first pilot training cycle involved 37 women from vulnerable communities in Azzawya, most of whom were able to either start their own business after joining the training or find work related to the training courses. The pilot scaled up to include both men and women in Zwara and Traghen, in the western and southern regions of the country respectively.

WFP has made significant improvements in data collection and analysis, introducing a secure online tool that supports analysis and makes collection more efficient throughout all monitoring activities. WFP also takes part in joint assessments. These include the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment for migrants and Libyans; the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix assessments, where WFP played a key role to include food security-related questions; the Joint Market Monitoring initiatives; and the IOM-WFP joint report "Hunger, Displacement and Migration in Libya: a joint innovative approach to assessing needs of migrants in Libya". WFP's knowledge-sharing efforts include the Vulnerability Assessment & Mapping (VAM) bulletins targeting the humanitarian and development community and the release of three WFP issues of the Migration Pulse (the third was released jointly by WFP and IOM), highlighting the strongest migration drivers: economic reasons, followed by insecurity, persecution and conflict, limited ability to meet food needs, environmental degradation and climate-related shocks.

WFP is committed to achieve SDG 17 to ensure the humanitarian community in Libya has a strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises, as part of strategic outcome 3 of the ICSP. In line with that commitment, WFP leads the Food Security Sector in Libya, the Logistics Sector, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector, and manages the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the UN Hub in Benghazi. The Hub enables all UN agencies to operate in the East of the country.

251,538

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 37,637 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (18,566 Female, 19,071 Male)

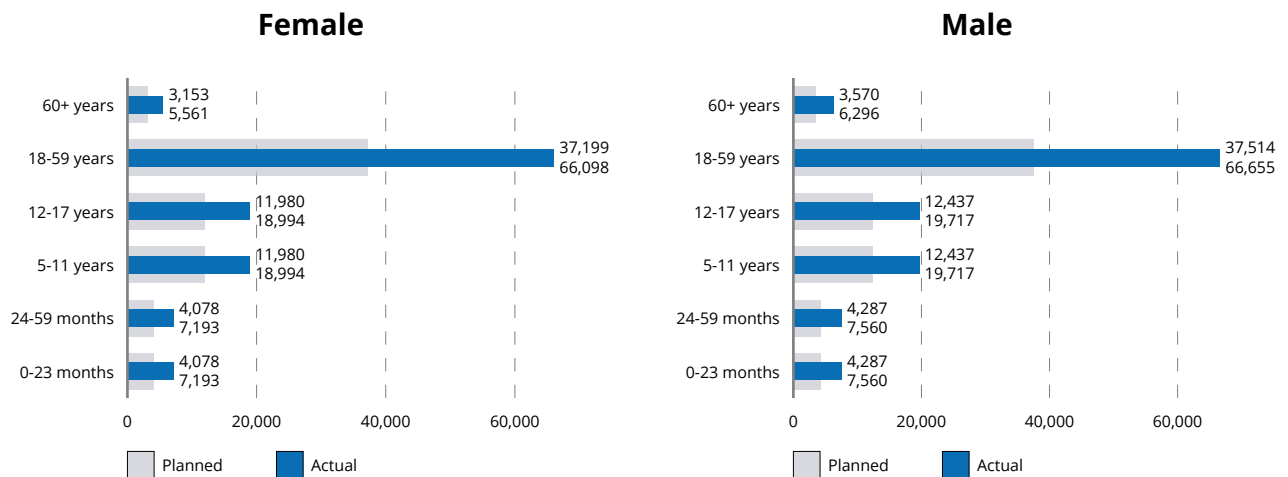


49% female

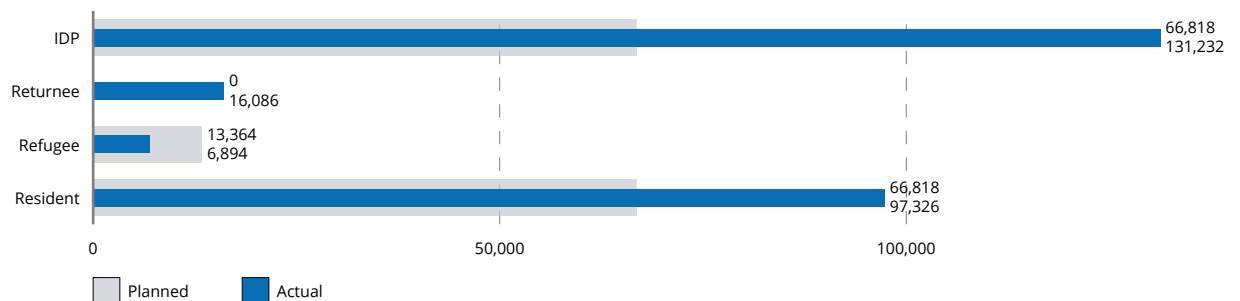


51% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT



9,193 mt

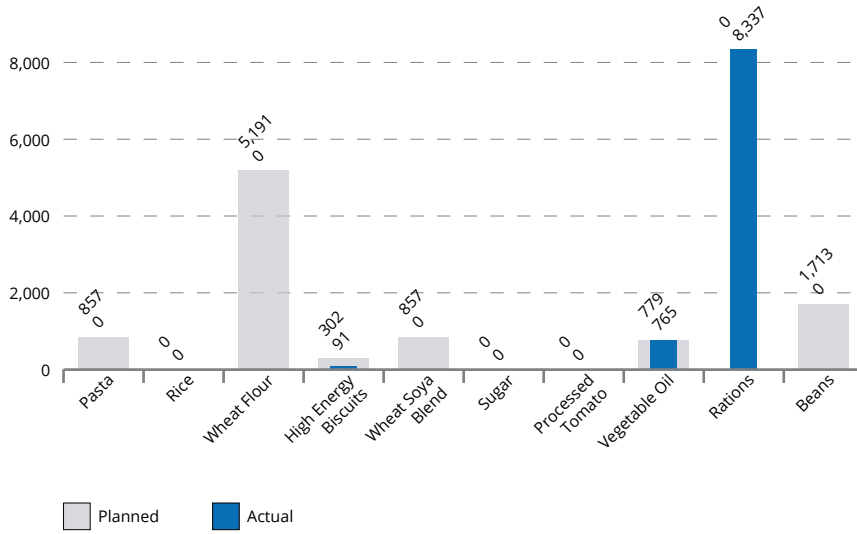
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 9,698 mt total planned



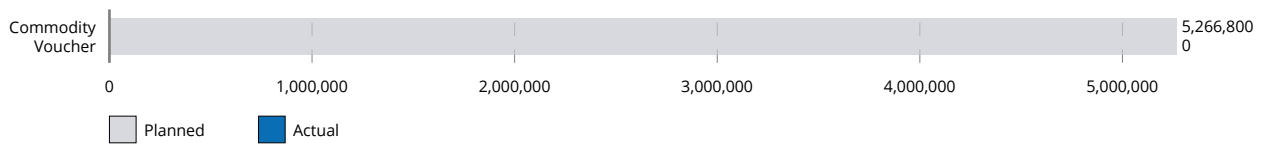
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 5,266,800 total planned

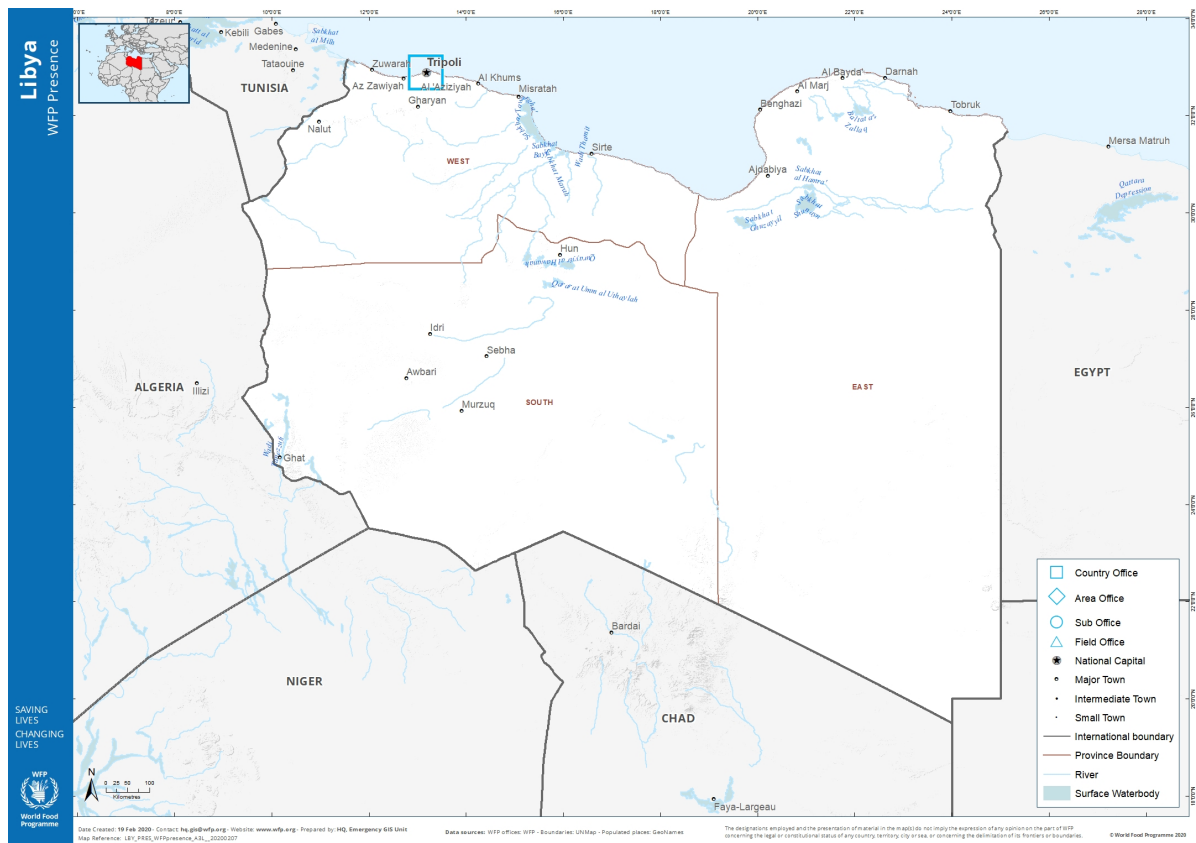
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Since the overthrow of Muammar Gaddafi in early 2011 and the collapse of the transitional political process in July 2014, fighting has continued in populated areas across Libya, causing civilian casualties, displacement and destruction of key infrastructure.

On the 4th of April 2019, the security situation escalated as a result of the conflict between Libyan National Army (LNA) and the Government of National Accord (GNA) forces. Clashes have intensified in and around the capital and led to the displacement of over 149,000 individuals to other areas in Tripoli or surrounding areas [1]. The southern region of the country was not spared from the escalation; since early August 2019, violent clashes erupted in Murzuq, in southern Libya, after several consecutive precision airstrikes impacted the area, leading to a wave of displacements estimated to be at least 5,293 families, according to the International Organisation for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan calculates that the crisis continues to affect 1.6 million people (about 22 percent of the population) with some groups faring worse than others. 823,000 people remain in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 298,000 require food assistance.

Available pre-crisis data on nutrition (2008-2012) suggest that under-nutrition in Libya was a low to medium public health concern. One in five children under 5 was found to be stunted, a figure that has remained steady for 20 years. The 2016 Global Nutrition Report ranked Libya 61st of 132 countries in stunting prevalence. After years of increasing challenges regarding access to food and basic services, the nutrition status of the population, particularly of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls, is a concern [2].

Libya imports a majority of its food and, due to the limited port access and road blockages, food imports have deflated, causing food prices to skyrocket, impacting the food security of the population. The price of many staple food items, such as rice and wheat flour, has increased by as much as 200 percent compared to pre-conflict levels. People struggle to purchase enough food because they lack access to cash. The banking system has also been disrupted by declining oil revenues, hampering access to money, which led almost 69 percent of internally displaced persons (IDP) households and 58 percent of resident households to adopt a negative coping strategy [3].

The Libya Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019-2020 (ICSP), approved in February 2019, works across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to support the review and rehabilitation of pre-crisis social protection systems. The ICSP is helping WFP and its partners to work with the Libyan people to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. Along with regular and emergency food distributions, ICSP interventions include school feeding, cash-based transfers linked to social safety net programmes and government-led subsidy programmes (under development). WFP assists food insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including crisis-affected, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, non-displaced populations, refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants outside of detention centers and schoolchildren. WFP does not provide food in detention centres (DCs) outside of specific emergencies.

WFP procures food rations internationally, regionally and locally and delivers by cargo through Tripoli and Benghazi ports followed by road transport to distribution points.

The operation also developed a livelihood project to provide affected populations with opportunities in Libya by introducing vocational skills training. WFP aimed to increase household income levels and reduce the need to rely on coping strategies to meet food needs.

In a multifaceted crisis context such as the one in Libya, addressing immediate humanitarian needs and supporting the resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable populations contributes to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. WFP currently plays a major role in the two main platforms dealing with the Nexus in Libya, the Programme Management Team (PMT) and Nexus Working Group, funding the nexus advisory for the initial four-month period through December 2019. WFP played a key role in UN coordination through its leadership of the PMT and engagement in the operational management team, taking the lead on preparing the first periodic report of the UN Strategic Framework, and co-chairmanship of the UN Communications Working Group.

To ensure a timely, comprehensive response and coverage of all affected populations, WFP worked closely with 11 local cooperating partners, which allowed the operation to reach people in need throughout Libya despite instability in the country. WFP continued to invest in the development of partners' capacity and works to expand its partner base to support local partners and ensure a flexible response as needed throughout Libya.

The operation is committed to continuing to work together with the Libyan people and communities in support of rehabilitation and strengthening of Libya, and will continue to expand its analyses and tailor its projects to ensure a timely and flexible response that is most helpful to the changing needs in the country.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP launched its two-year ICSP for Libya with a budget requirement of USD 64.4 million for both years, USD 32.2 million each year. Overall, WFP was able to secure 76 percent of the 2019 requirements. Strategic outcome 1 was funded at 93 percent against the 2019 needs, attracting the highest level of support, which represented 66 percent of the total funding received for 2019. Livelihood activities under strategic outcome 2 were funded at 78 percent and accounted for 6 percent of the overall funding in 2019. Common logistics, telecommunications and humanitarian air services under strategic outcome 3 were funded at 70 percent, representing 28 percent of the total funding. An estimated 13 percent of the funding has been allocated to intervention supporting gender equality and women empowerment.

Consequently, all activities were sufficiently resourced to continue implementation throughout the year, even at a reduced level, when required. Thanks to healthy funding levels, WFP saw solid results across its portfolio. WFP received all contributions in cash, which provided flexibility to purchase the most appropriate food and reduce delivery times. Cash contributions also enabled WFP to support regional and local markets and stimulate local production by purchasing part of the rations from Libya and other countries of the region (Jordan and Tunisia).

Internal resource allocation allowed WFP to pursue its mandate by allocating the funds where and when they were most needed, in line with the humanitarian principles.

Flexible funding comprised 38 percent of the total resources to the ICSP, while 47 percent were directed resources and 15 percent were allocated from other resources, such as resource transfers from 2018, funding from the 2030 Fund and the IR-PREP. WFP engaged in extensive advocacy efforts with donors early in the year for sufficient, predictable and flexible resources to ensure a timely and effective response, including through a regular newsletter.

When WFP faced challenges securing resources, internal funding and financing mechanisms were used, such as capital budgeting facility, advance financing, immediate response for preparedness (IR-PREP) and flexible funding received from the Strategic Resources Allocations Committee

WFP significantly enhanced directed multilateral contributions by building and maintaining strategic partnerships with the Governments of Canada, Japan, Italy and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. WFP also successfully engaged with the Government of Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Germany to secure crucial funding.

During the intensifying conflicts in Tripoli region and other locations, WFP developed a Rapid Response Mechanism aimed at assisting people immediately affected. Despite fundraising efforts, there has been no direct funding for this sub-activity and WFP used other funding resources to support this mechanism. The IR-PREP funding allowed WFP Libya to conduct additional assessments and secure support of protection, migration and conflict analysis and sensitivity to boost WFP's understanding of the situation and better prepare for potential scenarios.

WFP conducted a budget revision in April 2019 to include activity 6 under strategic outcome 3 for provision of ad hoc services to other agencies and organizations on a full cost recovery basis. The trigger for creating this activity was the opening by WFP of the UN Hub in Benghazi. WFP advanced the full budget through WFP's Capital Budgeting Facility. The cost recovery of the user agencies will allow for paying back the advance.

Additionally, WFP was part of a joint project funded by the Peace Building Fund with other UN agencies supporting stabilization and peace in Sirte. As part of strategic outcome 2, the activities were launched in summer 2019. Funding from multilateral resources supported the launch of the project and subsequent funding was received from the WFP 2030 Fund for specific projects targeting Southern Libya.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$16,219,562	\$10,470,501	\$15,142,721	\$11,043,336

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided food assistance to food insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and piloted complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition. WFP reached a total of 251,000 unique beneficiaries across all regions – 64 percent more than the annual target, due to emergency situations developing in Tripoli and Murzuq necessitating emergency assistance. 93 percent of the needs-based plan was resourced, with an expenditure utilization of 73 percent, the remaining amount being carried over into 2020 operations.

Prioritization exercises were applied to interventions under strategic outcome 1 in March 2019 and December 2019, when WFP was only able to distribute its food assistance to 4 percent and 36 percent of the planned beneficiaries respectively, due to delays in having the imported shipments released from Tripoli Port. The prioritization was implemented based on the duration of displacements, assistance provided by local authorities or other food security sector members, and accessibility and the selection of assistance modalities was guided by protection risk assessments and quick needs assessments depending on whether populations had access to cooking facilities.

Under this outcome, WFP provided general food assistance to 230,000 people, including those crisis-affected, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, non-displaced populations, refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants outside of detention centres and schoolchildren. Assistance included 189,000 people through monthly food distributions, 37,000 through the emergency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) implemented jointly by IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP [1], and 4,000 to migrants in urban areas [2]. In addition, WFP piloted complementary interventions that improved the food security and nutrition of 21,000 school children across Libya. Beneficiaries themselves, as members of local crisis committees, were involved throughout the food distribution process. Targeting was implemented geographically, mainly based on the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment findings and household demographic characteristics such as gender, age group, and the presence of women, men, boys and girls living with disabilities.

The General Food Assistance (GFA) basket was designed to provide families with 30-day food entitlements covering 75 percent of daily energy requirements per person per day; the basket included enriched pasta, fortified wheat flour, rice, white beans, tomato paste, fortified vegetable oil and sugar. Monitoring found that, on average, beneficiaries preferred rice and then couscous as the main cereal in their diet. Likewise, white beans were the preferred pulses, with almost half of respondents choosing them. Based on ongoing monitoring, WFP is revising the composition of the food basket in order to continue to meet beneficiary preferences. The GFA activity was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, indicating that activity gender and age analyses are systematically integrated.

Given the evolving situation in the country and based on the results of pertinent assessments, in 2019 WFP introduced a new supply chain strategy, delivering food through Libyan ports in western and eastern regions. In addition to cost and lead-time savings in WFP operations, this shift brought secondary benefits to the Libyan ports' facilities and other businesses; the money injected into the economy also helped create jobs locally. The USD 350,000 savings on supply chain costs allowed WFP to meet the needs of conflict-affected people beyond the annual planning figures. Lastly, an optimized delivery network also allowed WFP to unify the food basket between the West and East.

WFP conducted two post-distribution monitoring surveys in July 2019 and November 2019. According to the November Post Distribution Monitoring data collected, approximately 30 percent of assisted households reported having at least one family member living with a disability. The majority of these families were IDPs.

For the first time since 2015, WFP was able to implement outcome monitoring in the East of Libya, due to increased regularity of food distributions. In addition, November 2019 represented the first time WFP surveyed an equal number of households headed by women as by men. While living conditions remained challenging, and in some places worsened, the food security situation was relatively stable. As conflict intensified in the West of Libya, resulting in the largest population displacements taking place in this geographical area, the proportion of people with acceptable food consumption scores decreased in the West. At the same time, usage of coping strategies to meet food needs decreased. This suggests that families in the West were increasingly reliant on WFP assistance, and less able to access cash and markets to purchase fresh food, such as meat, dairy products, fruit and vegetables. The significant improvements shown in the food security data for South and East Libya, reflect the positive effect of regular WFP assistance on the most vulnerable. The gender-disaggregated analysis of this data shows that beneficiary households headed by women overall still face higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption than households headed by men.

WFP Libya facilitated access to distribution points for women and people living with disabilities, enabling them to receive their food assistance. For certain women who were unable to attend the distributions for cultural reasons, or people living with disabilities who likewise could not access distributions, WFP assisted by delivering food to their homes through cooperating partners. WFP is preparing for the launch of a decentralized evaluation that will look at the full programme cycle of GFA activities. In 2019, the country office began the implementation work for SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, enrolling one third of its GFA beneficiaries by the end of the year, and conducting SCOPE trainings. Enrolment and full implementation of SCOPE will be achieved by early 2020.

The crisis in Libya has also negatively impacted public education services, causing challenges for schoolchildren to enjoy safe access to quality education (baseline revealed dropout rates at 5.2 percent). WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in January 2019 to implement a School Feeding Programme. Since July 2019, WFP supported 21,000 schoolchildren at 58 primary schools in the South, where insecurity and vulnerability levels are high, with vitamin/mineral-fortified date bars on a daily basis. Due to a teachers' strike and deteriorations in security in October, WFP was only able to distribute one third of the planned quantity of fortified date bars.

Monitoring data shows that there was a small decrease in enrolment due to the intensifying conflict in parts of the South; however, the programme had a positive effect on reducing dropout rates. WFP worked closely with the MoE to ensure institutional capacity at both regional and local levels was strengthened and held trainings for MoE officials as well as school staff. WFP also worked with the MoE and local businesses to run nutrition summer camps for 600 children at 3 sites in Tripoli in September 2019 in order to create a healthy school environment and promote nutrition awareness.

A follow-up survey in November 2019 of targeted schools to measure enrolment rates showed that enrolment rates continued to decline, with the main reasons being health issues followed by displacement due to insecurity. However, the same key informant interviews with school principals and school feeding focal points revealed that the programme positively influenced students' attention spans, an important result of daily provision of school snacks. WFP is working closely with the Ministry to expand this project to assist 40,000 students in 2020.

In December 2019, the Government of Libya, with the support of WFP, engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation by participating in the Global Child Nutrition Forum held in Cambodia. In the Forum, the Government of Libya engaged in peer learning sessions on school feeding with regional counterparts and went on field visits to learn about good practices in the Cambodia school feeding programme. This South-South exchange contributed to increased advocacy for school feeding and enhanced partnerships between countries.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security, gender equality and nutrition.	4

Strategic outcome 02
Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,624,081	\$823,861	\$1,273,305	\$161,938

With Libya in a state of protracted conflict, WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) aimed to introduce programmes that would support the resilience of vulnerable communities across the country. The reduction in available migrant labour, both skilled and unskilled [1], combined with the instability and disruption of Libya's extensive set of national social safety nets, which, alongside Government salaries, included national universal subsidies and access to state-funded basic services, has contributed to the use of coping strategies to meet basic needs. In this context, under strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on piloting a Food Assistance for Training (FFT) project in 2019, matching people in need with skills transfers that prepared them for available work in the local job markets. Due to the challenging security situation across Libya, and an initial lack of funding, WFP decided to pilot the FFT on a limited scale before expanding, aiming for the ambitious yet necessary targets WFP has set in its ICSP. Although 78 percent of the needs-based plan was resourced, expenditure level was low, at 13 percent of available resources, because of delayed funding. The funding subsequently received has been solid and has helped WFP to remain dynamic in responding to the needs of vulnerable people also to provide the level of engagement necessary to help provide employment opportunities.



This funding also enabled WFP to engage in discussions with existing and potential partners regarding sustainable longer-term planning and improvements in food security outcomes, addressing immediate food needs, through conditional food assistance, in the short-term, and contributing to resilience to conflict-related shocks, through building human capital, in the long-term.

WFP piloted the FFT project in the coastal city of Azzawya starting late July 2019. WFP's partner, the Kafa Foundation, assessed local needs by understanding skills and interests through focus groups with 16 female informants and 16 male informants, meetings with relevant local authorities to understand available training infrastructure and trainers, and interviews with businesses to understand employment opportunities in different sectors. The assessment found that all trainings should include a soft skills component focusing on basic marketing skills. Following this rapid assessment, 37 women were selected to join two trainings: one aimed at building sewing skills and one at building cooking skills. Targeting in the pilot and subsequent trainings was coordinated with the Ministry of Social Affairs. A total of 34 women completed the programmes successfully. Only women took part in the pilot due to particularly high interest from local women and existing organisational relationships with NGOs and local leaders supporting women. The baseline and outcome data in this report is based on this women-only pilot, as outcome monitoring data will not be collected on subsequent cycles before May 2020. Of the participants, the vast majority were from women-headed households. This baseline survey conducted at the beginning of the project found that most female respondents were relying on negative coping strategies to meet their food needs. Particularly concerning was the usage of emergency coping strategies such as working illegally and selling the family home. Out of the 36 women who responded to the survey, almost half were found to have poor or borderline food consumption at their household level. The immediate food security of the participants' households was supported through the provision of in-kind food assistance on a monthly basis throughout the programme, based on the condition that participants attend at least 80 percent of the training sessions. Within two months after the end of the training, 62 percent of the participants were already working at least part-time, supporting their families as well as the local economy. As a result of the food assistance and increased household income, all participants' households surveyed in post-distribution monitoring 8-12 weeks after graduation were assessed as having acceptable food consumption scores and dietary diversity, significantly exceeding the targets set for 2019. According to the post-distribution monitoring data, reliance on negative coping strategies, such as relying on borrowing food or reducing meal portions or frequency, also reduced significantly amongst the women surveyed. In addition, eight of the women reported starting their own businesses. Following this successful pilot, WFP expanded the Food Assistance for Training project to 150 female and male participants in the Zwara region near Tripoli and 20 participants in Traghen, near Murzuq in southern Libya, all living in an average household size of five people. By the end of this second cycle, 50 percent of participants had already started at least part-time work. A key lesson learned from the pilot was that partnerships, whether formal or informal, with local businesses are key to finding sustainable jobs for participants. Overall, the FFT project supported 1,000 women, men, girls and boys in 2019. While this is significantly lower than the overall project target, funding and conflict-related constraints mean that this represents a significant step forward for WFP in supporting the Libyan people to build their resilience to future shocks.

Following the pilot cycle, a lessons-learned analysis was carried out by WFP and the Kafa Foundation. Three key areas for improvement were noted: strengthening links with local businesses, communicating more with communities about the programme and assistance, and intensifying targeting efforts. Each of these efforts should lead to greater performance gains as WFP scales up Food Assistance for Training programmes in 2020. Labour market analyses and continued local consultations will be key in improving the programme, with discussions with local businesses at the centre of this. For example, an inter-agency programme involving WFP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UN Women is expected to start in early 2020, helping to empower and contribute to the resilience of women and youth in Sebha to future conflict-related shocks. A key feature of WFP's livelihood support was introducing conflict sensitive programming and increasingly engaging with peacebuilding actors.

WFP also plans to introduce Food Assistance for Assets programmes in 2020, through innovative partnerships across the humanitarian-development-peace building nexus. The findings of WFP's Agricultural Livelihoods Assessment in the Fezzan region will help to inform such interventions. In this context, WFP began engaging with the Ministry of Agriculture in 2019.

The FFT activity was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4, indicating that the activity gender and age analyses are systematically integrated.

WFP also signed a joint letter of collaboration with the World Bank in order to work together for the social safety net study in Libya. Dialogues continue, with a consultative workshop planned with Libyan line ministries in the first half of 2020. At the end of 2019, the first WFP-WB joint Vulnerability Analysis Mapping bulletin was finalized, with publication scheduled for January 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code



Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets.	4
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Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$9,422,066	\$6,025,800	\$6,561,609	\$4,675,231

Activity 3 - Logistics Sector

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP worked to ensure that the humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises. In 2019, WFP played a vital role in logistics information management. Information gaps regarding import and road transport processes continued to result in significant delays in the arrival and movement of humanitarian supplies in Libya, validating the important role of logistics sector services. With 33 percent of the needs-based plan funded and expensed, the initial activities of the Logistics Sector focused on understanding the major logistics needs and operational challenges, which included enhancing coordination, assessing the services required from partners, and ensuring the effective management of information. By providing a central source of accurate information to the humanitarian community, organizations can easily identify and discuss logistics gaps and needs, share best practices, and address common operational bottlenecks. To strengthen the capacity and coordination of the Logistics Sector, WFP conducted a comprehensive mapping exercise of logistics infrastructure looking at entry points and access roads and rolled out updated guidance and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on customs regulations and clearance procedures. This helped to improve the overall predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the import and delivery of humanitarian cargo. In 2019, four assessments were carried out on the operational ports in Libya (Al Khoms, Benghazi, Misrata, Tripoli), which can be used by humanitarian actors in planning their deliveries. In addition, the Logistics Sector updated seven warehouse storage locations for potential use by humanitarian organizations. WFP also made available a customs clearance and freight forwarders roster to members of the logistics sector. The sector faced challenges in terms of its effectiveness due to limited participation by humanitarian actors. Eight meetings took place over the course of the year, with an average of seven organizations attending each session. Insecurity inside the country led to difficulties in conducting assessments of facilities; however, this was tackled through applying security measures on movement and coordinating with stakeholders. According to a logistics sector survey from October 2019, over 80 percent of users assessed were satisfied with the services provided by WFP.

Activity 4 - United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

Due to the unpredictable security situation on the ground and the breakdown of public services such as airports, travel by air has become an essential need for the humanitarian community. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) functions under WFP's operational plan, which is included in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). In what is one of the most globally underfunded emergency situations, it remained fundamental in 2019 to ensure humanitarian access to people in critical need of assistance through UNHAS flights. By moving over 1,700 humanitarian staff, UNHAS Libya enabled the most critical response to the ongoing crisis.

The operation began in September 2018, immediately showing itself to be key in greatly facilitating safe access to Libya, including outside of Tripoli. In 2019, UNHAS has connected humanitarian and development actors working for 33 different organizations between Tunis, Tripoli, Misrata, and Benghazi. Along with its regular destinations, the flight serves ad hoc requests to other destinations. In February, while flying to Al-Abraq, UNHAS supported an inter-agency field visit to the city of Derna, where a statement for unconditional, unimpeded and sustained humanitarian access to the affected civilians by the ongoing fighting in the old city was called.

Despite the ongoing challenging security situation and limited budget, UNHAS Libya provides a proactive, flexible and reliable response that is crucial in a complex security environment such as the one in Libya, where the situation on the ground changes at a moment's notice. The eruption of intensified clashes in and around the Tripoli area that started in April 2019 caused a severely unstable security situation that made flights into Tripoli Mitiga Airport impossible for a period. While the humanitarian community temporarily relocated some staff to Tunis, UNHAS Libya remained responsive in case it was needed for emergency or medical evacuation. The operation closely monitored the situation until it was possible to once again operate flights starting at the end of June. Though clashes continue, the flight serves the humanitarian community currently responding to the emergency.



The UNHAS operation in Libya was able to connect humanitarian operations from East to West, and in early 2019 facilitated humanitarian access to the East (Benghazi) by opening communication lines and setting a precedent with flight negotiations, which subsequently facilitated the WFP-spearheaded opening of the UN Hub in Benghazi. Due to the restrictions imposed by the Civil Aviation Authority in Tunisia, the service was not authorized to transport cargo between Tunisia and Libya, but talks are ongoing with the relevant authorities for the approval of cargo service between the two countries.

Activity 5 - Emergency Telecommunications Sector

As global lead of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP continued to lead the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) in Libya in 2019 to provide critical communications services to the humanitarian community. With coordination based in Tunis, the ETS addressed critical communications gaps by providing reliable security telecommunications and internet connectivity services to the response community in the common operational areas of Tripoli and Benghazi. This involved establishing a 24/7 Security Operations Centre (SOC) in the UN Hub in Benghazi to ensure the safety and security of staff. Throughout 2019, the SOC tracked more than 449 missions while the team conducted 227 radio checks and responded to two distress calls from staff. The ETS supported the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in implementing the Emergency Communications System (ECS) in Libya, which is comprised of radio communications (Tetra, HF, and VHF communications) as well as vehicle tracking. In a volatile, insecure context, the ETS continued to work closely with the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and local authorities to obtain the long-awaited, and critical, radio licences for organizations working in the UN Hub in Benghazi. The ETS team also received and resolved 344 requests for IT support last year. In addition, the ETS developed and shared more than 50 information management and communications products, such as Situation Reports (SitReps) and Dashboards to enhance coordination and operational decision-making and support advocacy efforts. Thanks to funding received, the ETS was able to proceed with plans to design an inter-agency Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in the form of a call centre that will be launched in February 2020.

Activity 6 - Benghazi Hub

As the United Nations (UN) continues to work to support a resilient, strengthened Libya, presence throughout the country becomes even more of an imperative. Though UN operations are functional throughout Libya, security and access remain an issue, and the hub in the East of the country is even more crucial in order to work with local communities and authorities. WFP took the lead in the contract management, facility management, and the provision of IT services on behalf of the 10 UN agencies who used the Benghazi hub in 2019. WFP advanced the full budget through the WFP Capital Budgeting Facility. The cost recovery of the user agencies will allow for paying back the advance.

After extensive planning in 2018, the hub became operational in 2019 with 18 permanent staff working from there and the Memorandum of Understanding between all UN agencies being signed and finalized. Almost 100 members of staff spent well over 1,000 nights in total at the hub, enabling the humanitarian presence in the East of Libya. The hub also strengthened humanitarian coordination, with 80 video teleconferences being supported through the hub. Staff security was also enhanced, with hundreds of radio checks being enabled.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya.	N/A
Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	N/A
Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS))	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP worked to ensure gender transformative programming across its activities in Libya in 2019. WFP endeavoured through both the design and implementation of activities to ensure that its programmes remained gender-responsive, exploiting the inherent synergies between efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality). WFP continued to prioritise households headed by women for food assistance, aiming to increase the decision-making power of women and girls at the household, community, and societal level.

After joining the global WFP Gender-Transformation Programme (GTP), WFP developed its GTP improvement plan. All WFP activities are implemented under the GTP and gender considerations are emphasized throughout the data collection and analysis taken into consideration in both outcome and output indicators, including sex and age disaggregated data (SADD). The data is stratified separately for female- and male-headed households, enabling the establishment of sex-disaggregated data for core food security outcome indicators and cross-cutting results.

As part of the gender mainstreaming, WFP Libya developed a Gender Responsive Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy aligned with the Corporate Monitoring Strategy (2017 - 2021), Corporate Results Framework (2017 - 2021), the Evaluation Strategy (2016 - 2021), The Gender Policy (2015 - 2020) and the Gender Transformative Plan.

WFP Libya encouraged all of its partners to hire female staff at the distribution points, as well as for the complaints and feedback mechanism, so that female callers had the choice between talking to male or female staff. Through the on-site monitoring process, WFP provided a complaints box to people in need attending the distributions, where any gender-related issues could be reported. Through the WFP hotline, 49 percent of the 214 callers requesting assistance were women, and 49 percent of the 1,991 calls received requesting information on registration were women. The monitoring findings illustrated that over 95 percent of women in all three regions were involved in decision-making related to food, which confirms the hotline data emphasizing just how much women in Libya are involved in decision-making over food assistance.

Through Food Assistance for Training (FFT), participants from vulnerable local communities improved their technical skills while also boosting their employability through business skills training. Eight women from the pilot training were quickly able to start their own businesses, generating thousands of dollars for the local economy in Azzawya. WFP has expanded its FFT programme to involve another 170 young men and women in Zwara, west of Tripoli, and Traghan, close to Murzuq.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP Libya's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2020 explicitly states WFP's commitment to integrating protection considerations into the design of each activity. In 2019, WFP conducted Protection Risk Assessments for all activities, including a separate assessment focusing on the risks associated with WFP's assistance to migrants in Libya. The Protection Risk Assessments have served to coordinate and articulate how WFP mainstreams protection in all programmatic activities and operations in Libya, as well as how WFP designs and carries out its food assistance in a manner that does not increase protection risks for those it serves in Libya, but rather, contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity.

Through the Protection Risk Assessments, the Country Office identified serious protection risks. Regarding safety, for example, there were concerns about the potential presence of armed militia at distribution sites and the safety of participants at risk travelling to and from training venues. In terms of dignity, WFP looked at beneficiaries rejecting registration due to the impact on their privacy for cultural and security reasons, and also the general sentiment that receiving food assistance is undignified, although WFP monitoring found that almost 90 percent of those surveyed felt that WFP food distributions were managed in a dignified manner. WFP was also concerned about issues related to integrity, such as the exclusion of migrant children from the education system which WFP supports with school feeding, and training venues not being easily accessible for example to women from different tribes, which may lead to exclusion.

To mitigate such risks, WFP has taken measures, such as engaging local leaders to improve awareness about the programmes and manage people's expectations. WFP also undertook a privacy impact assessment and established the minimum acceptable identification requirements to register and target beneficiaries.

WFP ensured through its hotline to address cases related to protection including potential exclusion errors with a functional referral system. A dedicated protection sensitive SEA focused Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was revised with clear referral pathways for identification and referrals of cases including Gender Based Violence (GBV). The

proportion of hotline calls related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Access was minimal. For example, by end of December 2019, there were zero calls related to Sexual and Exploitation Abuse, and only 0.5 percent of the 379 complaint calls received were related to access. These findings are in line with WFP monitoring, which found that over 99 percent of people surveyed had unhindered access or faced no safety issues while attending WFP distributions.

WFP also increasingly integrated conflict sensitivity assessments into its programming, ensuring that relevant local contexts were regularly considered, with adjustments to implementation being made when necessary. Conflict sensitivity will continue to be integrated throughout WFP Libya's activities, at all stages of the programme cycle.

During monthly general food distributions WFP's cooperating partners organized separate lines for women and the elderly, and mobilized volunteers to help them to carry their food rations home.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP has integrated protection and accountability to affected populations approach (AAP) into all its activities in order to ensure that the people in greatest need, including women, elderly people, children and people living with disabilities, can avail themselves of assistance in a safe, dignified and equitable manner in line with WFP's corporate 2016 – 2021 Strategy for AAP.

In 2019 through WFP Hotline, a total of 2,222 calls were received from men (50 percent) and women (50 percent), on average, aged between 18 to 59. Main concerns were to request information related to registration or distribution followed by inclusion or exclusion in WFP food assistance. To guarantee specifically gendered issues being reported can be shared appropriately and in confidence, callers have the option of speaking with a male or female operator. WFP also placed complaint boxes in all distribution points to receive anonymous feedback from affected people.

The monitoring findings from all sources including Third Party Monitoring, WFP Hotline, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) are systematically recorded in the issues tracking M&E; matrix and followed-up for actions to be taken. The monthly trend analysis elevates the results along with recommendations to all functional leads. Following several complaints reported by women and people with disability regarding access and safety issues in their way to/from food distribution sites, the location of some distribution points was changed to another site closer to the community area. Also, the operation facilitated family members receiving the food on their behalf, as well as deploying cooperating partners to deliver the assistance directly at their homes, ensuring no person goes without the food they are entitled to. WFP is also revising the composition of the food basket in order to help meet beneficiary preferences. Despite leaflets and posters being provided and displayed at distribution points, none of those surveyed reported being fully informed on all four aspects of assistance (who to contact, eligibility criteria, entitlements and duration). The overall result was lower than in previous years due to the lack of clarity on length of assistance, which affected the overall result of the indicator. The performance gap is related to lack of exit strategies for certain population types that rely fully on WFP food assistance, in a regularly changing conflict environment.

A key part of WFP's Food Assistance for Training (FFT) in 2019 involved consulting communities on their skills and interests to make trainings more effective. Rapid assessments took place before training cycles and involved interviews with businesses and relevant authorities to assess which jobs were available in the local market. This improved the chances that women and men who were trained would be able to find jobs after the training programme.

As mentioned in outcome 3 activity 5, Emergency Telecommunications Sector, in 2019 WFP led efforts to establish an inter-agency common feedback mechanism (CFM) in order to improve the accountability of all humanitarian operations in Libya.

Environment

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

Libya is a country that suffers from water scarcity, a situation that severely affects food security. As the conflict continues to result in displacement and as the ongoing economic crisis contributes to rising food prices, food security will remain a top priority. A qualitative assessment conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has shown that the crisis has exacerbated pre-existing challenges associated with agricultural production in Libya, including water scarcity, animal and plant diseases, desertification and labour shortages. In addition to these longer-term challenges, the crisis has ruptured market linkages and disrupted access to water, electricity, inputs, and transportation [2].

Climate related shocks have also been reported among the drivers that contributed to increased migration. For example, water scarcity and/or land degradation was among the drivers which was reported more often by those who arrived within the last year and half compared to others (7 percent and 4 percent respectively), which are likely to raise the high rate of urbanization (over 80 percent) of the country [3].



Most food-insecure and vulnerable households in Libya are in urban areas and do not engage in subsistence farming. Libya's farming sector is limited and focused on commercial agriculture, which plays a modest role in Libya's economy, contributing only 2 percent of gross domestic product in 2010. Prior to the conflict, farming relied heavily on migrant workers, mostly men, many of whom have since fled the country, further reducing the already low capacity for domestic food production [4]. While environmental constraints placed severe limitations on the development of agriculture in Libya before the crisis, the sector still had the potential to expand and increase its efficiency. In the period leading up to the crisis, the vast majority (approximately 85 percent) of Libya's 15.4 million ha of agricultural land was comprised of pasture. An additional 2.1 million ha of arable land was available, primarily in coastal regions receiving the most rainfall. Permanent crops, primarily fruit trees, comprised a significant portion of arable land in these areas. At the same time, approximately only half of the land developed for irrigation (470,000 ha) was actually irrigated. Full development of the additional irrigable land (750,000 ha) would have had to have relied on groundwater, which is particularly scarce in some regions. Even before the crisis, farming has tended to take place on a relatively small scale and serve as one of several sources of income.

Stories Worth Telling

Working together to build a future: Libyan women empowering their communities

Nour takes WFP cooking classes and opens her own business

Supporting a family can be challenging at the best of times, and the conflict in Libya adds additional pressures and obstacles. Nour, a 23-year-old married mother of one, is one of the women who has faced those challenges head on. Before joining WFP's Food Assistance for Training programme during the summer of 2019, Nour was already making sweets, but needed product marketing knowledge. "I've learned so much from this training, first and foremost how to market my products, which has helped me very much in the start of my business." Nour has also learned to make a new kind of sweet that is more requested in the local market. She has always wanted to join a training like this one, but before now has never had the opportunity to do so. "Trainings of this type are expensive, and we can't afford them. This training was provided by WFP and therefore didn't cost me anything. It has been the best opportunity I have ever had in my life. It gave me a huge push forward and encouraged me to start my own business." Nour has now opened her small baking business and has started generating much-needed income for her family. "This training opened a door for me, to improve my and my family's living standards. Like many other Libyan families, we have been affected by the crisis and conflict on an economic level, but now I can do something about that myself, which is very empowering."

With a WFP oven and supplies, Salma opens a business and teams up with other women to support a nearby school

When the WFP team visiting Tawergha noticed Salma baking bread outside, they provided her with an oven and supplies. Salma, who was a recent returnee to Tawergha, had wanted to come home to make food for her people. Salma was supported by WFP and, with her new set-up, was able to make bread and sweets without worrying about the weather making it impossible for her to bake. Something even more extraordinary happened then: Salma didn't just use the setup for her business. She began teaching other women how to bake and, with their support, they began making sandwiches for the school nearby. Through one oven, Salma helped rebuild her community, a celebration of the resilience of women everywhere.

Summary

Since not all planned CBT activities were able to be implemented in 2019 and the operation implemented preparatory activities to ensure a scalable pilot, no actuals are available for A.1 and A.3 outputs in SO1 and SO2 (please see Summary data notes for details). Other output results under A.4 and A.7 related to CBT modality are not reported on as they did not take place in 2019.”

Context and operations

[1] According to Displacement- Tracking Matrix

(https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTM_Update-Tripoli_2012-01-09.pdf?file=1&type=-node&id=-7561)

[2] Libya interim country strategic plan (2019–2020).

[3] Same as above.

Strategic outcome 01

Since not all planned CBT activities were able to be implemented in 2019 and the operation implemented preparatory activities to ensure a scalable pilot, no actuals are available for A.1 and A.3 outputs in SO1 and SO2 (please see Summary data notes for details). Other output results under A.4 and A.7 related to CBT modality are not reported on as they did not take place in 2019. The results of the output indicator A.9 has been addressed in the narrative, citing November 2019 Post-Distribution Monitoring data on households with persons with disabilities.

[1] The RRM was implemented jointly by IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP in response to the armed conflicts which have intensified since early April 2019 in southern Tripoli and have led to influxes of new displacements towards safer places.

[2] WFP does not provide food in detention centres (DCs) outside of specific emergencies. Engaging in these runs the risk of legitimizing detention, and therefore the human rights violations that occur. Assistance may also inadvertently facilitate the diversion of DCIM funds dedicated to the centres to militias that are involved in running them. As migrants are particularly vulnerable, WFP is consequently adopting a different approach to support in DCs through the Food Security Sector by conducting alternative projects in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team such as the rehabilitation of kitchens while continuously advocating for further access, monitoring and the adoption of an exit strategy. To support this population group, WFP launched a project with IOM to provide locally procured individual food rations to a pilot group of 8,900 migrants living in urban settings through door-to-door distributions and continues to fortify data and analyses on migrant needs.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

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

Strategic outcome 02

[1] This is noted by assessments from the European Training Foundation and the World Bank:

EU 2014 report: https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/m/01BE9A2F283BC6B2C1257D1E0041161A_Employment%20policies_Libya.pdf

WB 2015 report: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/967931468189558835/pdf/97478-PUB-PUBLIC-Box-382159B-9781464805660.pdf>

Other output results (C4, C5 and D1) under social safety nets and food assistance for assets are not reported on as they did not take place in 2019. CBT modality was not introduced in 2019, thus no data under A4 and A7 indicators are available.

Strategic outcome 03

1. All activities under SO3 are under clusters and UNHAS, thus not applicable for GAM Monitoring (as per HQ Gender advice).

2. Output indicators H4, H5 under (Activity 4 UNHAS), were not applicable, thus, no output values captured in COMET (Country Office Tool for Managing (Programme operations) Effectively)

Protection

All three protection indicators are newly introduced in line with revised CRF, thus the 2019 Nov values considered as baseline values as per indicator compendium.

Accountability to affected populations

A dedicated protection sensitive sexual exploitation and sexual abuse focused Standard Operating Procedure, with clear referral pathways, will be placed in 2020 for identification and referrals of cases including Gender-Based Violence.

Environment

1 Severe water crisis looming in Libya

(<https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/news/2015/3/22/severe-water-crisis-looming-in-libya>) A report posted by Ahmad Alkhamisi-Al-Arab Journal.


2 The impact of the crisis on agriculture - key findings from the 2018 Multi-sector Needs Assessment- FAO (<http://www.fao.org/3/ca3099en/ca3099en.pdf>).


3 As above - <http://www.fao.org/3/ca3099en/ca3099en.pdf> - as cited in the Libya ICSP 2019-2020.


4 As cited in the Libya ICSP 2019-2020.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	124,037	127,501	251,538	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	127,007	123,546	250,553	

 SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all										
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	%				Number of children reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to and retention in school	Number	10,572	10,182	20,754	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
				Overall					Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals				Number	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number			10	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget				%	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$			145,487.5	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	74,532	127,505	171%
	female	72,468	124,033	171%
	total	147,000	251,538	171%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,287	7,560	176%
	female	4,078	7,193	176%
	total	8,365	14,753	176%
24-59 months	male	4,287	7,560	176%
	female	4,078	7,193	176%
	total	8,365	14,753	176%
5-11 years	male	12,437	19,717	159%
	female	11,980	18,994	159%
	total	24,417	38,711	159%
12-17 years	male	12,437	19,717	159%
	female	11,980	18,994	159%
	total	24,417	38,711	159%
18-59 years	male	37,514	66,655	178%
	female	37,199	66,098	178%
	total	74,713	132,753	178%
60+ years	male	3,570	6,296	176%
	female	3,153	5,561	176%
	total	6,723	11,857	176%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	66,818	97,326	146%
Refugee	13,364	6,894	52%
Returnee	0	16,086	-
IDP	66,818	131,232	196%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Pasta	783	0	0%
Rice	0	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Flour	4,745	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	302	91	30%
Wheat Soya Blend	783	0	0%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Processed Tomato	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	712	763	107%
Rations	0	8,318	-
Beans	1,566	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Pasta	74	0	0%
Wheat Flour	446	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	74	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	67	2	3%
Rations	0	19	-
Beans	147	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	5,029,200	0	0%
Commodity Voucher	237,600	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis		- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive				
Activity 01	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	Crisis-affected populations receive regular and timely food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers that meets their basic food and nutrition needs							
Output A, B, N*	Children attending school in targeted areas receive nutritious food that meet their food requirements							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	43,906 45,094 89,000	113,361 116,438 229,799		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	9,812 10,188 20,000	10,182 10,572 20,754		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	26,147 26,853 53,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	8,891	9,172		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,029,200			
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	302	91		
			General Distribution	Mt	5,970	2,817		
B.3*	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified							
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	%	100	100		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	17		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	21	21		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Host community , IDPs; EAST; Food

Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	75 92.70 87.50	≥79.50 ≥95.50 ≥92.50	≥76.50 ≥93.50 ≥89	88 93 90.50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.20 4.30 7.80	<14.50 <3 <5.50	<15.50 <4 <7	8 3 5.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.80 3 4.70	<6 <1.50 <2	<8 <2.50 <4	4 4 4

Host Community , IDPs; EAST; Food

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.40 6.70 6	≥12 ≥12.50 ≥13	≥4.40 ≥6.70 ≥6	9 12 10.50
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.40 17.70 14.70	≤6.50 ≤16 ≤13.50	≤7.40 ≤17.70 ≤14.70	38 26 32
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77.90 67.10 70.30	≤73 ≤64 ≤66	≤77.90 ≤67.10 ≤70.30	31 44 37.50
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.30 8.50 9.10	≤8.50 ≤7.50 ≤7.50	≤10.30 ≤8.50 ≤9.10	22 18 20

Host Community, IDPs; EAST; Food

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	25.03	<22	<24.50	16.02
			Male	15.29	<13.50	<15	14.36
			Overall	18.14	<17	<18	15.19

Host community, IDPs, Returnees; Libya; Food

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	4.80	≥13.50	≥8	9
			Male	6.40	≥13	≥8.70	9.80
			Overall	6.30	≥13.50	≥8.50	9.50

Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	43.50	≤40.50	≤42.50	41.70
			Male	34.70	≤32.50	≤34	27.70
			Overall	35.50	≤33.50	≤34.70	34.50

Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	43.50	≤39.50	≤42	31.70
			Male	40.70	≤38	≤39.50	43
			Overall	40.90	≤38.50	≤40	37.30

Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	8.10	≤6.50	≤7.50	17.70
			Male	18.20	≤16.50	≤17.80	19.50
			Overall	17.30	≤14.50	≤16.80	18.60

Host Community, IDPS, Returnees; Libya; Food

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	27.46	<22	<25	16.11
			Male	21.67	<19	<20	15
			Overall	22.17	<19.50	<21	15.56

Host community, IDPS, Returnees; WEST; Food

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥14	≥10	4
			Male	7.10	≥14	≥10	6
			Overall	6.70	≥14	≥8.50	5

Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 33.70 34.80	≤43 ≤32 ≤33	≤45 ≤33 ≤34.70	45 29 37
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 39.80 40.50	≤43 ≤36.50 ≤37.50	≤45 ≤39 ≤40	37 48 42.50
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 19.40 18.10	≤0 ≤17.50 ≤15.50	≤0 ≤18 ≤16.80	14 17 15.50

Host community , IDPS,Returnees; WEST; Food

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.93 21.15 21.87	<25 <19 <18	<28 <21 <20	18.83 14.78 16.81
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Host Community , IDPS & returnees; WEST; Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	85.70 92.90 92.40	≥88 ≥95 ≥95	≥87 ≥94 ≥94.30	83 86 84.50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	14.30 5.10 5.70	<12 <4 <4	≤13 ≤4.50 ≤4.70	16 11 13.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 2 1.90	<0 <1 <1	≤0 ≤1.50 ≤1	1 3 2

Host community , IDPs; South; Food

Food Consumption Score



Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	85.70 74.60 76.10	≥91 ≥80 ≥81	>87 >76 >77	84.80 92.20 88.60
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.70 17.70 16.70	<8 <15 <14	<10 <17 <16	13.10 5.90 9.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.60 7.70 7.20	<1 <5 <5	<3 <7 <7	2 2 2

Host Community. IDPS; South; Food

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.70 4.40 5.30	≥16.50 ≥12.50 ≥13.50	≥13.20 ≥8 ≥8	13.10 6.90 10
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	35.70 37.60 37.30	≤34 ≤35 ≤35.50	≤35 ≤36.50 ≤36.70	42.40 29.40 35.80
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	35.70 43.10 42.10	≤33.50 ≤40.50 ≤38.50	≤34.80 ≤41.50 ≤40.80	27.30 39.20 33.30
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.90 14.90 15.30	≤16 ≤12 ≤12.50	≤17 ≤14 ≤14.50	17.20 24.50 20.90

Host community; South; Food

Enrolment rate

	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4	≥10	≥8	-0.70
			Male	5	≥10	≥8	3.90
			Overall	5	≥10	≥8	1.70
Host Community; South; Food							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.30	<2	<3.30	2.20
			Male	5.20	<2	<3.20	2.60
			Overall	5.20	<2	<3.20	2.40
Retention rate	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	School feeding (on-site)	Female	94.70	≥98	≥96.70	97.80
			Male	94.80	≥98	≥96.80	97.40
			Overall	94.80	≥98	≥96.80	97.60
Host government; Libya							
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>2	≥1	1
IDPs,Host Community.Returnees; Libya; Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	85.70	≥89	>87	85
			Male	87.80	≥91	>89	88.90
			Overall	87.60	≥91	>89	86.80
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	12.70	<10	<12	12.70
			Male	8.60	<7	<8	8.10
			Overall	8.90	<6.50	<8	10.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	1.60	≤1	<1	2.30
			Male	3.60	≤2	<3	2.90
			Overall	3.40	≤2.50	<3	2.60
IDPs,Host Community; South; Food							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							

	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	22.04	<20.50	<21.50	13.46
			Male	23.04	<21	<22	15.85
			Overall	22.90	<20	<21	14.68

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	- Resilience Building						
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Activity 02	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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Output A, B Targeted beneficiaries receive food assistance through conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers to meet their food requirements

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	9,174 9,426 18,600	491 494 985		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	2,665 2,735 5,400			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	808	21		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	237,600			
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Food assistance for training	Mt	446	6		
B.3*	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified							
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		Food assistance for training	%	100	100		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Non-displaced, IDPs, Returnees; WEST

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Overall	0	≥25	≥0	0	
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Non-displaced, IDPs, Returnees; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	56 0 56	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	≥66 ≥0 ≥66	100 100 100	
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Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	11 0 11	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤9 ≤0 ≤9	0 0 0
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	33 0 33	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	≤25 ≤0 ≤25	0 0 0

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	22 0 22	>50 >50 >50	≥35 ≥0 ≥35	87.50 0 87.50
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	36 0 36	<25 <25 <25	≤30 ≤0 ≤30	0 0 0
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	14 0 14	<5 <5 <5	≤10 ≤0 ≤10	0 0 0
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	28 0 28	<20 <20 <20	≤25 ≤0 ≤25	12.50 0 12.50

Strategic Outcome 03	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	- Crisis Response						
Activity 03	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners achieved through logistics coordination and services							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services		Logistics Cluster	agency/organization	10	7		
	Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared		Logistics Cluster	item	5	12		

Activity 04	Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		Humanitarian Air Service	agency/org anization	50	33		
	Percentage response to medical and security evacuation		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100		
H.6	Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity							
	Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		Humanitarian Air Service	%	20	26		
H.7	Total number of passengers transported							
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	1,000	1,706		
	Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	95	88		
Activity 05	Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Humanitarian community meet their common ICT service needs to maximize the effectiveness of their response							
H.8	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type							
	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Tel ecommunication Cluster	system	3	2		
Activity 06	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners access to shared services and platforms							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of hubs established		Guesthouse Services	hub	1	1		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Humanitarian Community; Benghazi								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 06: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	Guesthouse Services	Overall	0	≥80	>70	80	
Humanitarian community; Libya								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 03: Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	Logistics Cluster	Overall	0	≥70	≥65	55	
	Act 04: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	70	≥90	≥70	80.31	

	Act 05: Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	Overall	0	≥90	≥75	93	
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDP, Host community, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	99.30 100 99.70	≥100 ≥100 ≥100			
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	≥100 ≥100 ≥100			
IDPs, Host community, Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98 100 99	≥100 ≥100 ≥100			
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	≥100 ≥100 ≥100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDP Host community; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98.30 99 98.70	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
IDP, Host Community, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 98 99	>90 >90 >90			

IDPs Host Community Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distributi on	Female Male Overall	94.90 100 97.50	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
IDPs Host community Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distributi on	Female Male Overall	100 99 99.50	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distributi on	Female Male Overall	84 95 89.50	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distributi on	Female Male Overall	88.30 89.30 88.70	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
IDPs, Host community, Returnees; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distributi on	Female Male Overall	88.90 90.20 89.60	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
IDPs. Host Community. Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distributi on	Female Male Overall	93 87 90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			

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

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Local Crisis Committee, Social Affairs Office; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution		Overall	0	=50	≥20	20	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host Community, IDPS; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	38.40	≤25	≤30	86	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	41.40	≤20	≤20	2	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20.30	≥55	≥50	12	
Host community, IDPS, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	37.11	≤20	≤25	84.90	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	9.40	≥20	≥15	2.10	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	53.49	≥60	≥60	11.80	
Host Community, IDPS; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	38.98	≤25	≤20	84.10	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11.02	≤20	≥15	2	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	≥60	≥55	13.90	

IDPs, Host Community, Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	36.39	≤25	≤20	87.50	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.50	≥15	≥20	2.50	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	55.10	≥60	≥60	10	

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs, Host community; WEST; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	Food assistance for training		Female	34	>100	>50	75	
				Male	0	>100	>50	75	
				Overall	34	>200	>100	150	

Advocacy and information sharing.

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host Community, IDPS; EAST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥85	≥80	0	
			Male	0.60	≥85	≥80	0	
			Overall	0.40	≥85	≥80	0	
Host Community, IDPS, Returnees; WEST; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥85	≥80	0	
			Male	0.70	≥85	≥80	0	
			Overall	0.50	≥85	≥80	0	
Host Community, IDPS, Returnees; Libya; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female	0	≥85	≥80	0	
			Male	0.40	≥85	≥80	0	
			Overall	0.30	≥85	≥80	0	

Host Community ,IDPS; South; Food	Act 01: Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	0 0 0	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs, Host community, Returnees; Libya; Food			Overall	0	=100	>60	50	

World Food Programme

Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Noorelhuda Gleasa
WFP responds to heightened displacement due to intensification of clashes in Tripoli with
emergency food assistance in April 2019.

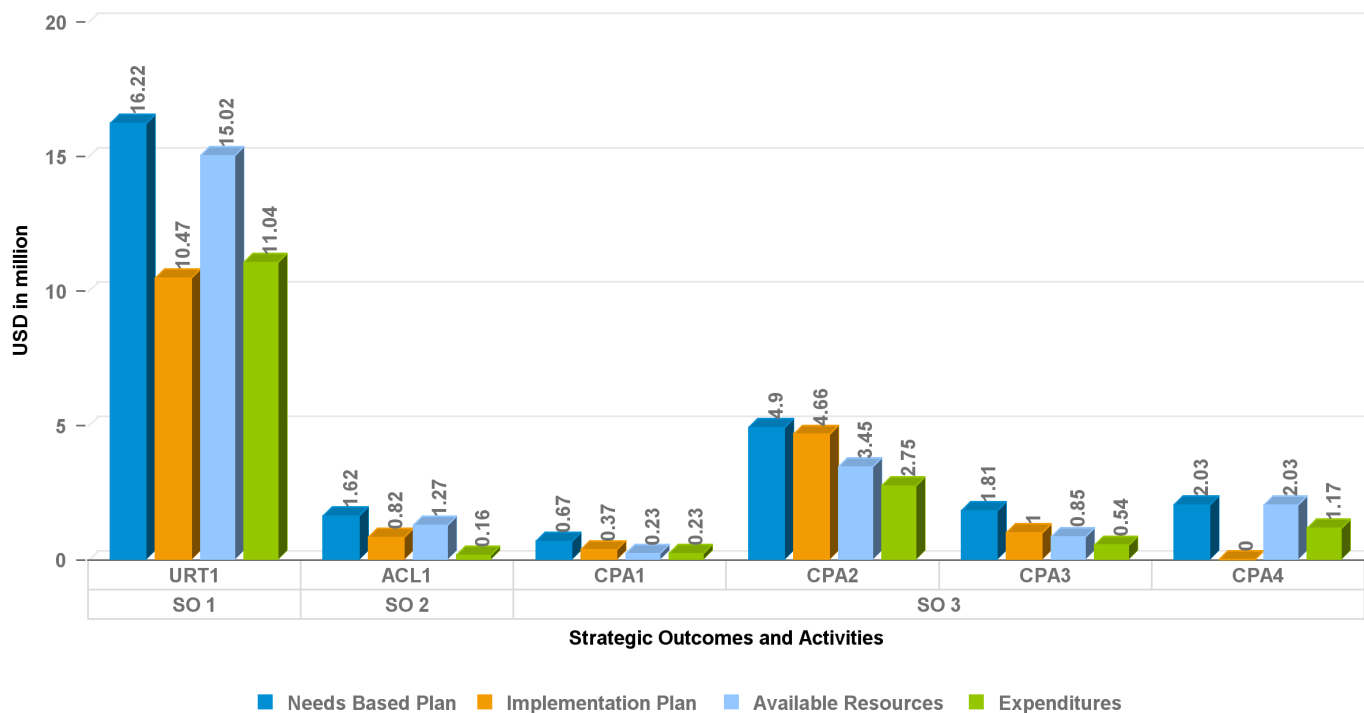
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/libya>

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1		Non Activity Specific	0	0	105,822	0
	Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	16,219,562	10,470,501	15,016,195	11,043,336
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	126,526	0
	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	1,624,081	823,861	1,273,305	161,938
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			17,843,643	11,294,362	16,521,848	11,205,274

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	674,699	371,084	227,809	227,809
		Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	4,904,524	4,659,298	3,452,418	2,745,448
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	1,809,851	995,418	848,390	535,967
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	2,032,992	0	2,032,992	1,166,007
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			9,422,066	6,025,801	6,561,609	4,675,231
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	415,189	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	415,189	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,265,709	17,320,162	23,498,646	15,880,505
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,957,047	1,936,537	2,170,339	1,466,565
Total Direct Costs			30,222,756	19,256,699	25,668,985	17,347,071
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,964,479	1,251,685	1,013,662	1,013,662
Grand Total			32,187,235	20,508,385	26,682,647	18,360,733



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

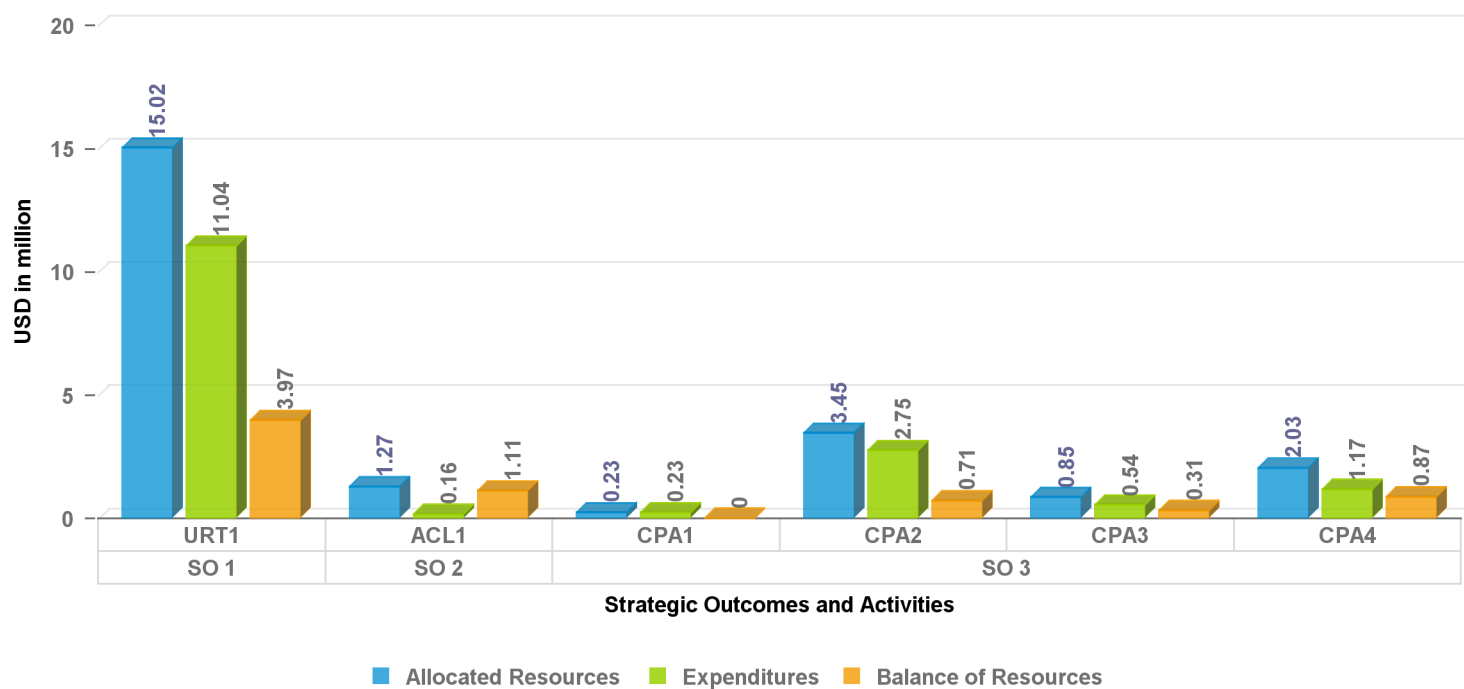
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year
SO 3	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets
CPA1	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya
CPA2	Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)
CPA3	Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya
CPA4	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya
URT1	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including school children, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition	16,219,562	14,921,495	94,700	15,016,195	11,043,336	3,972,859
		Non Activity Specific	0	126,526	0	126,526	0	126,526
	Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year	Provide skills strengthening to vulnerable communities and enhance national and local safety nets	1,624,081	1,273,305	0	1,273,305	161,938	1,111,367
		Non Activity Specific	0	105,822	0	105,822	0	105,822
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			17,843,643	16,427,148	94,700	16,521,848	11,205,274	5,316,574

Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide logistics sector services to humanitarian partners in Libya	674,699	227,809	0	227,809	227,809	0
		Provide air services for personnel and light cargo (UNHAS)	4,904,524	3,452,418	0	3,452,418	2,745,448	706,970
		Provide common ICT to humanitarian partners in Libya	1,809,851	848,390	0	848,390	535,967	312,423
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to the humanitarian community in Libya	2,032,992	0	2,032,992	2,032,992	1,166,007	866,985
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			9,422,066	4,528,617	2,032,992	6,561,609	4,675,231	1,886,378
		Non Activity Specific	0	415,189	0	415,189	0	415,189
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	415,189	0	415,189	0	415,189
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,265,709	21,370,954	2,127,692	23,498,646	15,880,505	7,618,141
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,957,047	2,071,439	98,900	2,170,339	1,466,565	703,773

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Annual Country Report

Libya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			30,222,756	23,442,393	2,226,592	25,668,985	17,347,071	8,321,914
			1,964,479	1,396,172		1,396,172	1,396,172	0
			32,187,235	24,838,565	2,226,592	27,065,157	18,743,243	8,321,914

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures