World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
First regular session
Rome, 27 February–2 March 2023

Distribution: General
Date: 27 January 2023
Original: English
* *Reissued for technical reasons on 2 February 2023*

Agenda item 6
WFP/EB.1/2023/6-A/3*
Operational matters – Country strategic plans
For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (https://executiveboard.wfp.org).

Libya country strategic plan (2023–2025)

Duration	March 2023–December 2025
Total cost to WFP	USD 129,938,452
Gender and age marker*	3

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

Executive summary

Libya has faced prolonged conflict, causing civilian casualties, the mass displacement of people and the destruction of key infrastructure. Coupled with the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, this led to economic decline in 2020, further exposing vulnerable people in Libya, many of whom have lost their livelihoods owing to economic shocks and now face prolonged food insecurity. The 2022 humanitarian response plan indicates that the number of people in need of assistance decreased from 1.5 million in 2021 to 803,000 in 2022. Nevertheless, Libya still struggles with food insecurity, malnutrition, multidimensional poverty, income inequity, low agricultural production and climate change.

According to the common country analysis, the proportion of Libyans living in multidimensional poverty has increased over the past decade while social protection systems remain largely inadequate in supporting the people most in need.

While the challenges and risks are numerous and significant, there are also many opportunities for national and international stakeholders to work in partnership to overcome the impediments on Libya's path to inclusive, sustainable and peaceful development.

Under this country strategic plan for 2023–2025, WFP will directly address the needs of the most vulnerable and conflict-affected households and communities through targeted emergency food assistance and sustainable livelihood opportunities, while working with the Government in strengthening national systems for meeting the food and other essential needs of vulnerable

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people in Libya, thus contributing to stability and peace. In doing so, WFP aims to set the stage for a future reduction in the provision of direct assistance, with greater emphasis on food systems and the progressive building of resilience among individuals and institutions.

In alignment with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2023–2025 and the 2022 humanitarian response plan, the strategic plan contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2, 4, 5 and 17 through the following four country strategic plan outcomes:

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

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Libya country strategic plan (2023–2025) (WFP/EB.1/2023/6-A/3) at a total cost to WFP of USD 129,938,452.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. More than a decade after the 2011 Arab Spring and the subsequent civil war in Libya, years of political instability and the economic impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic have left the country in a fragile state of transition to peace and stability. In October 2020 a ceasefire ended the violence, paving the way for the formation of a government of national unity aimed at unifying the various political factions in March 2021. Despite that historic achievement, key issues remain unresolved and render Libya unable to move forward on the development of a new constitution or to hold free and open elections. The prolonged crisis and limited transparency[1] led to a liquidity crisis and currency devaluation, exhausting social safety nets and causing a regression in the progress previously made in reducing malnutrition.[2]

2. Libya is classified as an upper-middle-income country but is ranked 156th of the 163 countries on the 2022 Global Peace Index (2022)[3] and 104th of the 191 on the human development index for 2021/2022.[4] While Libya already ranked low in gender equality indices prior to the conflict, it dropped from a ranking of 41st of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index in 2018 to 61st in 2021.[5]

3. Libya is one of the world's major oil exporting nations; the oil sector accounts for 75 percent of gross domestic product (GDP)[6] and, if production and exports are maintained, Libya could benefit from soaring global oil prices, which could result in higher fiscal revenue, the inflow of hard currency and a trade surplus. To ensure that funds are spent efficiently on rebuilding the economy and infrastructure and supporting the most vulnerable households and communities, significant efforts are needed to rebuild government systems that will increase transparency. The impact of the conflict, combined with the COVID-19 pandemic, has posed challenges for Libya, as have reductions in oil exports since April 2022.

4. The 2022 humanitarian response plan[7] identified 803,000 people as being in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya, and targets 400,000 of the most in need with assistance (22 percent women, 35 percent men, 20 percent girls and 23 percent boys), with an estimated 15 percent of those people believed to be persons with disabilities (60 percent men and 40 percent women). The people in need targeted by the humanitarian response plan include 120,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 29,000 returnees, 118,000 non-displaced people, 88,000 migrants and 44,000 other persons of concern.

5. Libya is a key transit hub for asylum seekers, migrants fleeing conflict and economic hardship in Africa and the Middle East and other persons of concern.[8] These population groups remain highly vulnerable to protection risks and lack access to housing and essential basic services.[9] Migrant numbers have increased greatly since June 2022, probably owing to the worsening political and economic situation, high inflation rates, increased food

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[1] Libyan Audit Bureau. 2021. *Annual report of the Libyan Court of Audit 2021*. (in Arabic)

[2] United Nations Libya. 2022. *Common country analysis*.

[3] Institute for Economics and Peace. 2022. *Global Peace Index 2022 – Measuring peace in a complex world*.

[4] United Nations Development Programme. 2022. *Human Development Report 2021/2022 – Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping Our Future in a Transforming World*.

[5] *Ibid*.

[6] Central Bank of Libya. 2020 Data.

[7] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Libya Humanitarian Response Plan (June 2022)* (The draft 2023 Humanitarian Overview for Libya indicates a further reduction of people in need to 328,560 in 2023).

[8] Mixed Migration Centre. 2019. *What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya? A microlevel study of the determinants of detention*.

[9] United Nations Libya. 2022. *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework – Libya 2023-2025*.

insecurity and rising commodity prices, which have further increased instability in Libya and neighbouring countries.[10]

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

6. Owing in large part to a decade of conflict and economic decline, early progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has stagnated and Libya has made only paltry progress towards SDGs 6, 8 and 15.[11] Progress towards SDG 2 has declined notably owing to increasing malnutrition and decreases in cereal production in the country's south. There is a lack of comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date SDG-specific data and information, which makes it difficult to assess progress towards global targets.[12]

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

7. *Access to food.* In Libya, access to food is largely determined by households' socioeconomic status. The 2021 multi-sector needs assessment indicated that 13 percent of households were likely to have unmet food needs.[13] The percentage of people vulnerable to or at risk of moderate or severe food insecurity, shocks and stresses in Libya increased from 29 percent in 2015 to 38 percent in 2019, with 46 percent of migrants, 22 percent of IDPs and returnees and 17 percent of other persons of concern affected.[14] The 2021 migration pulse assessment indicated that a lack of security and employment opportunities for migrants and IDPs forced many to rely on daily casual or informal labour as their main source of livelihood. Unemployment rates in Libya exceed 20 percent, reaching almost 27 percent among women and 51 percent among young people (of 15–24 years of age), with 74 percent of young women affected compared with 41 percent of young men.[15] Two thirds of IDPs reported having recently lost their income or experienced an income reduction.[16] The situation has resulted in the adoption of negative coping strategies, including the consumption of one or fewer meals per day.

8. The 2022 common country analysis highlighted COVID-19 restrictions and the fragile security situation as recent drivers of food insecurity, which has led to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, including the consumption of less expensive food and smaller portion sizes and the abandonment of agricultural activities. Almost 60 percent of women reduced the number of their own meals and 42 percent of households decreased the number of family meals or resorted to consuming cheaper foods.[17]

9. *End malnutrition.* Preliminary findings from the standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions (SMART) nutrition survey carried out in 2022 by the Bureau of Statistics and Census, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP indicate 7.2 percent stunting and 3.8 percent wasting among children age 6-59 months, with the southern region reaching 6.1 percent, falling under the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification alert for acute malnutrition. The survey estimated 100,800 children age 6-59 months and 60,000 pregnant and lactating women to be acutely malnourished, including 31,800 children likely to be severely malnourished and 70,000 expected to suffer from moderate acute

[10] International Organization for Migration. 2022. *IDP and returnee report. Key findings – Round 41 (February–April 2022). Libya*.

[11] Sachs, J.D., Lafortune, G., Kroll, C., Fuller, G., and Woelm, F. 2022. *Sustainable Development Report 2022 – From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond*.

[12] United Nations. 2022. *Common country analysis*.

[13] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Libya – 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan Population*.

[14] United Nations Libya. 2022. *Common country analysis*.

[15] International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT database June 2022 data.

[16] According to an assessment carried out between 1 and 30 July 2021. WFP. 2021. *Migration Pulse IV: Assessing and monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods of migrant groups and Libyans*.

[17] Statista. Unemployment rate in Libya from 2012 to 2023, by gender.

malnutrition. The survey further reported a prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age as another public health concern, especially among pregnant and lactating women, with a rate exceeding 40 percent in four regions. Results of a 2021 food security and nutrition assessment indicated that only 14 percent of children of 6–23 months of age consumed a minimum acceptable diet, and 60 percent of the women of reproductive age surveyed had inadequate dietary diversity.[18]

10. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Despite agriculture's small contribution to total GDP, 22 percent of Libyans were engaged in agricultural activities in 2018. According to the 2022 multi-sector needs assessment, the percentage has dropped since then, with only 8 percent of households currently engaged in any kind of agricultural activity and 38 percent of those households reporting having reduced their agricultural activities.[19] The restoration and strengthening of livestock and crop production and livelihood-based coping mechanisms is urgently required in order to increase the resilience and livelihoods of agricultural communities[20] and livelihoods more generally. Access to farmland, water and irrigation has been constrained by conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. Farming households reported spending up to 75 percent of their incomes on food, underscoring the vulnerability to food insecurity of people who work in the agriculture sector.[21]

11. *Sustainable food systems.* Libya is heavily dependent on food imports and relies on Ukraine and the Russian Federation for more than 60 percent of its wheat imports. The recent conflict in Ukraine has caused a significant increase in global grain and energy prices, resulting in higher costs and lead times for the import of goods into Libya and adding further strain to Libya's import dependency.[22] The country now faces supply shortages, particularly of wheat and other cereals, with the price of wheat flour increasing by 23 percent since the beginning of the Ukraine conflict.[23] Between December 2019 and April 2022, the cost of wheat flour increased by 81 percent and that of vegetable oil by 153 percent.[24]

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

12. Owing to the ongoing political division, Libya has not had a national development plan since 2011.[25] This has constrained planning and hindered the ability of development partners to align with and support national priorities.

13. *Capacity strengthening.* National capacity to respond to the multitude of challenges faced by Libya has been severely constrained by conflict and political division. The prioritization of support for the population, and capacity strengthening for government institutions will be essential to Libya's recovery.

14. Joint analysis by WFP and the World Bank[26] found that Libya's social protection system has limited ability to provide support to vulnerable households and communities despite the increasing needs. The analysis identified three major gaps: a lack of data, evidence, analysis and standards in key areas; low institutional capabilities and programme coverage; and fragmentation among key players in the social protection sector. Government counterparts

[18] WFP. 2021. *Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (Round 5) – WFP Libya*.

[19] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Libya – 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan Population*.

[20] United Nations Libya. 2022. *Common country analysis*.

[21] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Libya Humanitarian Response Plan (June 2022)*.

[22] Libya/Subregional: Impacts of the Ukraine crisis, June 2022 (internal document).

[23] WFP. 2022. *Implications of the Conflict in Ukraine on Food Access and Availability in the East Africa Region – Update #3*.

[24] United Nations country team. 2022. Libya-Ukraine crisis impact analysis. June 2022. (Internal document).

[25] United Nations Libya. 2022. *Common country analysis*.

[26] WFP and World Bank. Social Protection Report. (Due to be published in 2022).

recognize the need to rebuild the social protection system and have sought technical assistance from humanitarian and development partners, including WFP.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

15. Libya's lack of up-to-date, reliable data that would enable the Government and partners to assess progress towards global targets hinders planning and rehabilitation efforts.

16. Prior to 2011, Libya allocated 4.4 percent of GDP to its social protection system, which enabled the Government to respond to shocks, primarily through the provision of energy subsidies and cash transfers for vulnerable members of the population. The past decade has seen increased levels of poverty, food insecurity and general vulnerability, putting significant pressure on the Government to provide a comprehensive response and for partners to support that response.[27] Social protection coverage is especially low among IDPs (14 percent) and returnees (22 percent).[28] As a signatory to the November 2021 Arab Ministerial Forum Declaration, however, Libya has made clear commitments to social protection. In 2021, the National Economic and Social Development Board endorsed a road map for the development of a national social protection policy, reflecting the Board's clear recognition of the benefits that a strengthened and shock-responsive social protection system, including a national school feeding programme, can deliver.

17. Although access to education is free in Libya, school attendance and enrolment rates in primary and lower secondary schools have declined since the start of the conflict; in 2021,17 percent of surveyed families reported having at least one school-age child not enrolled in or attending school.[29] Education, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene services have also notably deteriorated, culminating in the potential for long-term negative repercussions on children's well-being and ability to reach their full potential.

18. Libya has one of the highest levels of water scarcity in the world: it is estimated that the country's freshwater resources may be exhausted in the coming one to two decades owing to overexploitation, poor infrastructure and unsustainable water management practices, including in agricultural production. A WFP consolidated livelihoods exercise analysing resilience and conducted in 2021 and 2022 found that 7 of the 19 livelihood zones in Libya were not resilient to climate change and would need support with adaptation. Given the threat that climate change will affect agriculture and the vulnerability of the food system, efforts are needed to boost agricultural production and incomes and support smallholder farmers in adapting to climate change.

19. Since 2011, the crisis in Libya has caused the internal displacement of people, although the number of IDPs has decreased by 57 percent since the October 2020 ceasefire. In October 2020 the number of IDPs was 316,000 compared to 120,000 identified by the revised June 2022 humanitarian response plan, rising again to 134,000 in August 2022.[30] Although IDPs have returned to their places of origin in recent years, many face difficulties in reintegrating into their communities and obtaining access to essential services, and others have been unable to return owing to issues that include a lack of adequate housing, basic infrastructure and services, the widespread presence of unexploded ordnance, and other safety and security issues. Durable solutions are needed that support IDPs and returnees in living in safety and dignity.

[27] Libya at a Crossroad 2022. (Internal document)

[28] *Ibid*.

[29] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Libya – 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan Population*.

[30] International Organization for Migration. 2022. *IOM Libya IDP and Returnee Report Round 43 – July–August*.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

20. Over the past decade, WFP has strengthened its humanitarian response and work at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in support of long-term peace and recovery in Libya. WFP has scaled up its use of cash-based transfers (CBTs) and expanded its integrated livelihoods, resilience and education activities, in partnership with other United Nations entities. WFP's preparedness and flexibility have been key to delivering life-saving assistance in a complex and unpredictable environment.

21. This country strategic plan (CSP) builds on consultations and feedback from the Government, other United Nations entities and donors and on recommendations from evaluations and assessments, including the decentralized evaluation of general food assistance and school feeding (conducted in 2017–2019),[31] a gender analysis (June 2021),[32] a migration pulse survey (2021),[33] a WFP and World Bank social protection study (2021),[34] food and security nutrition assessments (2021)[35] and a Libya conflict sensitivity assessment (2021). In 2022, WFP collaborated with the Government and other United Nations entities on a SMART nutrition survey, the results of which will inform WFP programming under the CSP.

22. The main findings from the decentralized evaluation highlighted the importance and relevance of WFP's response to the widespread humanitarian needs of various vulnerable communities in Libya. The evaluation found that general food assistance played a fundamental role in relieving the immediate needs of IDPs, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, and that robust monitoring mechanisms were in place for beneficiary targeting, distribution and feedback. The recommendations from the evaluation centred on improving coordination among general food assistance stakeholders, exploring the use of other food assistance modalities, diversifying the communication tools used and strengthening efforts on gender equality and women's empowerment.

23. WFP's 2021 gender analysis found that the division of roles between women and men has progressively shifted since the conflict, with women becoming increasingly engaged in income-generating activities while continuing to bear the burden of household management. In particular, self-employment was noted among female IDPs and other persons of concern. Women also became more likely to work in specific public sectors such as education and health.[36]

24. Based on these findings, lessons learned, assessments and consultations, WFP will continue to invest in improving the implementation of its general food assistance, livelihood and school feeding activities, enhancing targeting, needs assessments and robust delivery systems in order to ensure that activities contribute to sustainable and equitable national systems. WFP will further strengthen its contributions to gender equality and accountability to affected populations through the use of community feedback mechanisms (CFMs).

[31] WFP. 2021. *Decentralized Evaluation – General Food Assistance and School Feeding Programmes, Libya (2017–2019)*.

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

[33] WFP. 2021. *Migration Pulse IV: Assessing and monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods of migrant groups and Libyans*.

[34] WFP and World Bank. Social Protection Report. (Due to be published in 2022).

[35] WFP. 2021. *Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (Round 5) – WFP Libya*.

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

25. WFP has partnered with peacebuilding institutions and initiatives such as the United States Institute of Peace and the Peaceful Change initiative[37] on joint programming, benefiting from the comparative advantages of each organization in promoting peace. Under the CSP, WFP will continue to integrate approaches that foster social cohesion in livelihood activities, including through social and behaviour change communication and the monitoring of conflict contexts aimed at ensuring that activities are conflict-sensitive. Under the interim CSP for 2019–2022, WFP piloted activities related to the "Made in Libya" initiative – an integrated programme that links school feeding programmes to Libyan produce and products developed under WFP livelihood support activities, thus increasing the stability of communities and providing economic opportunities for people affected by conflict. The initiative created employment for 2,000 people and introduced tailored technologies to support local food producers, increasing the productivity of more than 600 smallholder farmers. WFP will refine those efforts and adapt activities under the CSP,[38] expanding the pilot to other regions, including the south and east of the country.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

26. In 2023 it is envisaged that Libya will prepare a recovery and peacebuilding assessment which, with support from the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Union, will map the country's pathway to post-conflict recovery.[39] The assessment has the aim of identifying the requirements for strengthening the core governance systems and institutions needed to enable a strong social and economic recovery, promote national reconciliation, establish a national development plan and coordinate international assistance for Libya.

27. A United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2025 has been developed to guide United Nations entities in collectively working and supporting Libya in reaching the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.[40] The UNSDCF ensures close partnerships with the Government and other stakeholders and serves as an integrated strategic framework focused on recovery, development and peacebuilding efforts and alignment with and commitment to the protection sector. The CSP is fully aligned with the UNSDCF and the 2022 humanitarian response plan, reflecting a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach that will address the underlying causes of vulnerability among the most vulnerable population groups.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

28. The CSP was developed through extensive internal and external consultations with the Government, other United Nations entities, beneficiaries, donors and cooperating partners. WFP has participated actively in inter-agency joint planning and sectoral coordination, including in the development of the common country analysis, the formulation of the UNSDCF, the food security sector and leading roles in the Libya humanitarian response plan working groups. For the four strategic priorities of the UNSDCF, WFP chairs the working group under pillar 2 and co-chairs the working groups under pillars 3 and 4 with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

[37] Conflict Sensitivity Assessment of Humanitarian Portfolio (October 2021).

[38] WFP. 2022. *Made in Libya Factsheet 2021*.

[39] United Nations Libya. 2022. *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework – Libya 2023-2025*.

[40] *Ibid*.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

29. Continuing the gradual transition from emergency humanitarian response towards the promotion of peace and long-term recovery and the strengthening of national programmes and systems, while maintaining a humanitarian response capacity for when needed, the CSP will be the first of two successive strategic plans aimed at achieving zero hunger and, more broadly, development and peace in Libya by 2030. While maintaining a direct implementation role, under this CSP, WFP will begin to shift its focus towards the improvement of food systems and livelihoods and the strengthening of capacity that will enable Libya to progressively increase resilience and self-reliance and to manage national programmes and systems more effectively. WFP envisages that the next CSP for Libya (which will cover the period from 2026 to 2030) will build on the foundation of strengthened government capacity and robust social protection systems, enabling WFP to gradually hand over its programmes to the Government.

30. Specifically, work under the CSP will help to modernize and enhance national systems that enable the Government to support vulnerable people in Libya effectively and that empower citizens and state processes. WFP will demonstrate feasible solutions that can be leveraged for national scale-up by the Government, and will enhance coordination and capacity strengthening efforts to address structural inequalities, particularly in the south and east of the country. WFP will seek to foster resilience among at-risk groups, including IDPs, migrants and other persons of concern, applying a strong conflict-sensitivity lens and making efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition through social and behaviour change communication that promotes adequate child feeding, hygiene and health practices. Through the implementation of the CSP, WFP aims to enhance coordination between humanitarian and development actors and the Government at the humanitarian-development–peace nexus.

31. The CSP will have the following four interlinked pillars corresponding to four CSP outcomes: humanitarian response, livelihoods and resilience interventions, capacity strengthening and technical support for the Government, and common services for humanitarian and development partners. The CSP is posited on the following theory of change:

- *If* WFP supports the most vulnerable and conflict-affected people in Libya, who have limited access to basic services to meet their basic needs
- *and* contributes to the strengthening of national systems that enable the Government of Libya to better support vulnerable people in Libya,
- *then* no one will be "left behind" on Libya's road to recovery, citizen–state linkages will be restored and the Government will have the capacity to respond to the food and other basic needs of vulnerable populations, contributing to further stability and peace in Libya.

32. To better integrate WFP's portfolio and orient it towards the humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach, a protection analysis and a conflict-sensitivity analysis, with an emphasis on young people, will be conducted to inform project planning, design and implementation, particularly for livelihoods and vocational training activities. In line with corporate policies, gender and nutrition objectives will be integrated into all activities, supported by mechanisms for accountability to affected populations and processes for addressing protection risks and ensuring that assistance is safely accessible to the people most in need, is delivered in a dignified and equitable manner and does no harm to beneficiaries.

33. The CSP will continue to facilitate the provision of on-demand services and facilities management for humanitarian and development partners in Libya.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round

34. WFP will continue to provide targeted unconditional food assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced persons, returnees, migrants and other persons of concern to enable them to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

WFP strategic outcome

35. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

36. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

37. CSP outcome 1 is in line with UNSDCF collective outcomes 1 and 2[41, 42] and strategic objective 1 of the 2022 humanitarian response plan, ensuring that crisis-affected vulnerable households and communities in Libya have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food.

Expected outputs

38. The following output will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:

- Output 1: Crisis-affected populations receive timely assistance that enables them to meet their basic needs.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide unconditional resource transfers to food-insecure people in Libya

39. WFP will continue to provide direct food assistance in Libya in line with core humanitarian principles and the strategic priorities highlighted in the 2022 humanitarian response plan. Based on geographical and household targeting, WFP will provide food assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure people directly affected by the crisis in Libya, including IDPs, returnees, non-displaced people, migrants and other persons of concern. This food assistance will fill the gaps by providing support to the people in need who do not benefit from national social protection schemes. WFP will tailor assistance to the specific needs of individual households, adapting the food basket for beneficiaries with particular dietary needs and enhancing its accessibility for women, people with disabilities and older people.

40. Activity 1 includes the provision of a contingency to assist additional vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced Libyans, migrants and other persons of concern affected by new or emerging risks, including political instability, insecurity, armed conflict and natural disaster within Libya or across national borders.

[41] UNSDCF collective outcome 1: By 2025, 80 percent of internally displaced persons and returnees will have achieved a durable solution in harmony and with full respect of the rights of communities hosting and receiving them.

[42] UNSDCF collective outcome 2: By 2025, 65 percent of migrants and persons in need of international protection have improved protection, safety, and living conditions in their communities.

41. WFP will select transfer modalities taking into consideration the programme objectives, the prevailing conditions, and the outcome of multi-sectoral assessments. WFP will utilize CBTs where appropriate, while maintaining the ability to switch between CBTs and in-kind food distributions should market conditions and needs require. CBTs will be delivered through contracted local financial service providers and retailers.

Partnerships

42. WFP will work in close collaboration with national institutions and other United Nations entities, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM, UNICEF and UNDP, civil society organizations and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It will align its efforts with government plans and priorities, specifically with those of the ministries responsible for foreign affairs, planning, social affairs, IDPs, local government and environment, and other national policymaking institutions. To address the extensive gap in data, WFP will seek to improve engagement with the Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census to enhance its capacity for data collection and analysis.

Assumptions

43. WFP assumes that sufficient funding will be available to enable it to provide assistance to food-insecure vulnerable people and that the political and security situation in Libya will not deteriorate.

Transition/handover strategy

44. WFP will assist the Ministry of Social Affairs in enhancing its capacity to design, deliver and monitor the provision of unconditional assistance to food-insecure people in Libya, with the aim of gradually but progressively handing over its existing transfer platforms to the Government and scaling down WFP food assistance by 2030.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025

45. Under CSP outcome 2, WFP will focus its efforts on recovery and resilience building for vulnerable communities so as to reduce their aid dependency and improve stability in Libya. Efforts will include job creation and the improvement of livelihoods, accompanied by the strengthening of resilience through school feeding as a safety net in more vulnerable areas.

WFP strategic outcome

46. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

47. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

48. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with UNSDCF outcomes 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1.

Expected outputs

49. The following five outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:

- Output 2: Vulnerable populations make use of transfers and/or training received to enhance their livelihood and employability.
- Output 3: Targeted communities benefit from assets created and mechanisms that improve their agricultural production, market access and adaptation to climate change.

- Output 4: Schoolgirls and schoolboys in Libya benefit from technical assistance provided to strengthen the national school meals programme.
- Output 5: Schoolgirls and schoolboys in targeted schools receive nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs.
- Output 6: Local smallholder and agribusiness producers in relevant value chains benefit from home-grown school feeding.

Key activities

Activity 2: Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner

50. WFP will work to strengthen livelihoods, support self-reliance, enhance food systems and revitalize the local economies of targeted communities, including through the creation and rehabilitation of community assets, so as to ensure that food and nutrition security is maintained. Under activity 2, WFP will prioritize national and local policymaking, paying particular attention to environmental impact, conflict-sensitivity and contributions to sustaining peace. WFP will work to transform food systems and address the impacts of climate change, prioritizing women, girls and persons with disabilities in all activities.

51. Community assets such as local markets, food silos and refrigerated containers, irrigation systems and access roads will be prioritized, contributing to food value chains, increased employment and social cohesion. Support for smallholder farmers will sustain the production and transformation of the food system, in which the climate vulnerability of crops and farmers' limited access to markets are major constraints. The support will include the scale-up of hydroponic projects and the introduction of digital platforms for agricultural information and networking.

52. Livelihood programming will be adapted to the needs of specific population groups that face high barriers to employment, such as women, young people, IDPs and persons with disabilities. Projects will focus on building the skills required in the labour market, including in agribusiness and value chain management aimed at supporting the strengthening of food systems, using assessments to inform the planning and content of training activities. Vocational and soft skills training will introduce participants to financial services and existing businesses, improving their livelihoods, contributing to their local economies and ultimately helping vulnerable households to increase their purchasing power and subsequently decrease their reliance on humanitarian assistance or social protection. Beneficiaries, especially young people and the women who have lost their livelihoods, will be supported in developing their entrepreneurial skills and initiating their own small businesses.

53. WFP will integrate social cohesion components into its livelihoods programmes so as to strengthen results under the peace pillar and contribute to enhanced resilience in communities. Conflict sensitivity assessments will be carried out to inform programme design, and social and behaviour change communication approaches will be used to promote behaviour change, build knowledge and influence attitudes and social norms.

54. Based on the outcome of the food security and education assessment in the 2022 humanitarian response plan, the geographical scope of activities will cover areas with a high density of returnees, starting in the municipality of Tawergha and later expanding to Ubari, Al Kufra and Benghazi.

55. WFP will follow a participatory and inclusive approach in designing innovative programmes aimed at equipping young women and men who are vulnerable to food insecurity with essential job skills, including digital and computer skills that enable them to generate income remotely and to compete for local job opportunities.

Partnerships

56. WFP will continue to work closely with local NGOs and the ministries responsible for agriculture, environment and labour to coordinate the implementation of activity 2 and will continue to engage with the United States Institute of Peace and the Peaceful Change Initiative on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding. WFP will engage in joint activities with other United Nations entities, working with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the United Nations Population Fund on vocational training and microfinance for women and young people under the "Made in Libya" initiative, and with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and UNDP on the strengthening of food value chains linked to community assets.

Activity 3: Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through home-grown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services

57. In coordination with the ministry responsible for education, WFP will support the establishment of a national school feeding programme that will, among other purposes, help to support local livelihoods and strengthen local food systems in vulnerable areas. Through this activity, WFP will provide school meals to children in targeted areas on each day that they attend school. Building on the home-grown school feeding pilot carried out under the interim CSP for 2019–2022, WFP will expand home-grown school feeding with the aim of developing human capital by increasing school enrolment, attendance and retention while fostering market development, reducing food waste and addressing the double burden of malnutrition among children. To boost nutrition outcomes, WFP will provide social and behaviour change communications tailored to the diverse needs of various communities, focusing on the needs of schoolchildren and their families.

58. In coordination with the Ministry of Education and education cluster partners, WFP will target schools in districts with large flows of displaced persons and poor food and nutrition security. Home-grown school feeding will be expanded into locations such as Tawergha and the southern areas with a view to promoting dietary diversity and healthy eating habits among the people most vulnerable to food insecurity.

59. WFP will continue to support the development of a national school feeding policy which will be embedded in a national policy framework and define a vision for the establishment of a nutrition- and gender-sensitive national school feeding programme in Libya. WFP will work to strengthen the Government's ability to target, implement, monitor and report on school feeding in a way that is gender- and age-sensitive, and with an overarching goal of enabling the Government to manage a robust school feeding programme independently as part of national recovery efforts, promoting home-grown approaches where possible, strengthening educational outcomes and enhancing women's economic empowerment.

60. WFP will continue to expand the "Made in Libya" initiative, which supports a fully functioning school feeding system that uses Libyan produce and products developed under WFP livelihoods activities (under activity 2). This work will increase the stability of communities by providing economic opportunities for vulnerable households, communities and smallholder farmers affected by the conflict. More importantly, it has the aim of increasing the self-sufficiency of the school feeding system, which will help to boost the nutrition and overall well-being of vulnerable schoolchildren. To ensure that locally grown nutritious foods such as fruit and vegetables are provided to local schools as a key component of a healthy school meal, WFP will create market linkages between schools, farmers and other local food producers.

Partnerships

61. WFP will continue to collaborate on implementing the school feeding activity with national and local authorities and institutions, including the ministries responsible for education, agriculture, environment, social affairs and planning, the National Economic and Social Development Board, national and international NGOs and the water, sanitation and hygiene, food security and agriculture, and health clusters. Efforts will be made to establish a national school feeding policy and programme over the course of the CSP, including through South–South and triangular cooperation aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and learning from regional experiences, particularly on home-grown school feeding. WFP will partner with other United Nations entities, including UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM and UNDP, in the implementation of school feeding and, where relevant and possible, the provision of technical assistance for the establishment of a national programme.

Assumptions

62. WFP assumes that it will receive sufficient funding to allow it to implement the activities under CSP outcome 2 and that the security and political situation in implementation areas remains stable, providing an enabling environment for development-oriented activities such as resilience building and school feeding.

Transition/handover strategy

63. WFP will support the Government in establishing a national school feeding programme over the course of the CSP, and plans to hand over its interventions to the Government during implementation of the next CSP (2026–2030), assuming that the national school feeding programme is well established and that capacities have been strengthened by then.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to reach and support vulnerable populations by 2025

64. Under CSP outcome 3, WFP will contribute to capacity strengthening efforts for national institutions in Libya, focusing on social protection and aiming to enhance the ability of the Government to support vulnerable people and communities.

WFP strategic outcome

65. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

66. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

67. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with UNSDCF outcome 3.1.

Expected outputs

68. The following two outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:

- Output 7: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacity and coordination mechanisms for food security, nutrition and agriculture interventions.
- Output 8: Vulnerable populations benefit from more effective and efficient national social protection and early warning systems.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government

69. This activity represents WFP's long-term contribution to strengthened government capacity and planning mechanisms in several sectors. Planned outcomes include more functional, efficient, equitable and inclusive government social safety nets, increased government capacity to manage food security, nutrition and agriculture information systems and improved capacity of national and sub-national government entities to respond to future crises. WFP will also strengthen the logistics and supply chain capacities of the Government. As a cross-cutting priority, WFP will provide the Government with technical assistance for the integration of nutrition and healthy diets into national policies, plans and systems.

70. The onset of the global food crisis has increased Libyans' vulnerability and generated strong demand for social protection-focused policy responses at scale at the highest levels of Government. Current circumstances therefore present an opportunity to rapidly strengthen and enhance social protection in Libya. The Libyan population is urbanized and has a high rate of financial inclusion, thereby facilitating targeting and the selection of transfer mechanisms. Government resources are available, but technical expertise is needed for the rapid definition and delivery of effective policy and programme responses.

71. To support governance efforts, WFP will initially focus on generating evidence through data collection and assessments of social protection systems in Libya. Further support will then be provided for the development and implementation of policy, including mechanisms for targeting, prioritizing and registering people in need of food assistance and those vulnerable to shocks.

72. WFP will support the Government in establishing a national-level food security committee to strengthen coordination efforts and create more functional, efficient, equitable and inclusive social safety nets while recognizing food security and nutrition as key multi-sectoral government priorities.

73. WFP and UNICEF have committed to developing a national framework, objectives and norms for the social protection sector. In close coordination with United Nations and other development partners, WFP will provide technical and financial support for the convening of working groups, the definition of a vision and the establishment of norms for nutrition-sensitive social protection. The development of a national social protection policy will provide opportunities for targeted advocacy with and capacity building for key government stakeholders. At the request of the Government, WFP will provide technical support for the design and testing of an evidence-based and scalable food security response programme that supports Libya's vulnerable people and communities throughout the global food crisis.

Partnerships

74. WFP will coordinate closely with the ministries responsible for foreign affairs and planning on the establishment of a food security committee. Social protection work will be jointly implemented with UNICEF in close coordination and cooperation with the World Bank, IOM, UNHCR and UNDP. Since 2020, WFP and the World Bank have led the joint work on social protection in Libya, and since 2022 WFP and UNICEF have jointly supported the national social protection policy.

75. WFP will continue to collaborate closely with the ministry responsible for social affairs, the National Economic and Social Development Board and the Bureau of Statistics and Census on social protection research, data collection, digitalization and programme design and on capacity strengthening for and investment in government entities. WFP will also work with national entities, ministries and private sector entities to rehabilitate Benghazi port and

improve the national production of date bars, supporting the school feeding programme, farmers and other local producers involved in date production and processing.

Assumptions

76. WFP assumes that the Government is willing and able to engage in capacity strengthening activities and that the political environment remains conducive to the reform and improvement of national policies.

Transition/handover strategy

77. The overarching goal of CSP outcome 3 is to strengthen Libya's ability to address the current and future needs of its vulnerable people and communities. Through an effective national social protection programme and the enhancement of capacities in food security and nutrition, WFP will provide the Government with core technical abilities that allow the planned future handover of humanitarian and development programmes to the Government under the next CSP (2026–2030). The scale-up of the Government's social protection schemes is a core step in enabling a gradual shift in WFP's focus in Libya, from humanitarian assistance through general food assistance to more development-focused initiatives, including school feeding and resilience building, and an eventual handover to the Government.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises

78. WFP will maintain the ability to provide on-demand services for the humanitarian and development community in Libya through WFP-led common service hubs.

WFP strategic outcome

79. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

80. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

81. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with UNSDCF outcomes 2.1 and 3.1, as well as collective outcomes 1 and 2.

Expected outputs

82. The following output will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:

- Output 4.1: Partners benefit from the provision of on-demand services (including the management of facilities) that facilitate humanitarian and development operations in Libya.

Key activities

Activity 5: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya

83. WFP will provide on-demand services that facilitate the work of United Nations entities in reaching and serving vulnerable beneficiaries in the east and south of Libya. WFP services include the management of a United Nations facility in Benghazi and the establishment of an additional United Nations hub in Sabha. WFP will work closely with interested agencies to confirm their commitment to this expansion project, and in 2023 the Department of Safety and Security will conduct a security risk management assessment and feasibility study to inform the establishment of a new hub.

Partnerships

84. WFP will work closely with national and local authorities and institutions, other United Nations entities and NGOs to establish and manage the facilities in Benghazi and Sabha.

Assumptions

85. WFP assumes that partners will continue to require its services in managing the facilities in Benghazi and Sabha.

Transition/handover strategy

86. WFP will continue to provide services if they are required by humanitarian partners. Should the situation in Libya continue to improve and no longer necessitate such services, WFP will phase out assistance where possible.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

87. Prioritizing areas with high levels of vulnerability and food insecurity and large numbers of IDPs, returnees, migrants and other persons of concern, WFP will target more than 300,000 beneficiaries over the course of the CSP.

88. Beneficiary targeting and selection will be based on geographical targeting, which will be informed by the 2022 multi-sector needs assessment and food security and outcome monitoring. Household targeting will be carried out in consultation with communities so as to identify vulnerability criteria and the most food-insecure households in need of assistance.

89. Under activity 1, WFP will provide assistance through unconditional resource transfers for more than 171,000 IDPs, other food-insecure or vulnerable people and other persons of concern over the course of the CSP. The assistance will be gradually scaled down as the Government resumes its provision of assistance to IDPs. Activity 1 includes a contingency for the provision of emergency food assistance to an additional 12,000 newly displaced individuals each year of the CSP, should that assistance be required.

90. Activity 2 will target more than 126,000 beneficiaries, including approximately 42,000 new beneficiaries each year, such as smallholder farmers whose livelihoods have been affected by conflict and are threatened by climate change. WFP will target low-income and unemployed young men and women, providing them with jobs within the food system.

91. Under activity 3, WFP will continue to provide technical support to the Government for the establishment of a national school feeding programme and will provide school meals for 70,400 schoolchildren per year in targeted schools.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY (*ALL YEARS*)						
Country strategic plan outcome	**Activity**	**Beneficiary group**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
1	1	Girls	12 293	11 369	10 512	**28 703**
		Boys	13 162	12 170	11 276	**30 746**
		Women	20 726	19 168	17 721	**48 392**
		Men	27 219	25 123	23 651	**63 800**
		Total	**73 400**	**67 830**	**63 160**	**171 641**
2	2	Girls	7 667	7 755	7 755	**23 178**
		Boys	7 993	8 085	8 085	**24 162**
		Women	12 933	13 082	13 082	**39 097**
		Men	13 167	13 318	13 318	**39 803**
		Total	**41 760**	**42 240**	**42 240**	**126 240**
	3	Girls	34 496	34 496	34 496	**42 775**
		Boys	35 904	35 904	35 904	**44 521**
		Total	**70 400**	**70 400**	**70 400**	**87 296**
Total *(without overlap)*			**147 080**	**141 750**	**137 080**	**300 233**

4.2 Transfers

92. Under activity 1, WFP will provide unconditional CBTs sufficient to meet 75 percent of households' basic food needs and redeemable as food in shops contracted by WFP in the east, west and south of Libya.[43] Calculation of the transfer value is based on the food portion of the minimum expenditure basket, thereby ensuring that a nutritionally diverse food basket is accessible, as established by the cash working group in Libya, which ensures the harmonization of CBT values among all humanitarian actors.

93. WFP will continue to directly support the most vulnerable persons of concern registered by UNHCR, providing dry food and ready-to eat rations at safe distribution points in urban areas. WFP will continue to collaborate with IOM on providing unconditional ready-to-eat food assistance for vulnerable migrants who do not reside in migrant detention centres.

94. Under activity 2, WFP will provide multi-purpose cash-based assistance through conditional CBTs for livelihood project participants on completion of the plan for each month of project implementation. The CBTs are unrestricted: beneficiaries may choose to receive their entitlement as food or CBTs. The transfer value is equivalent to the full minimum expenditure basket where possible and is intended to cover food, shelter and other essential needs.

95. Under activity 3, WFP will provide micronutrient-fortified snacks and healthy fresh meals (in schools targeted for home-grown school feeding) from central kitchens. Where feasible, commodities will be locally or regionally sourced and will be selected taking into consideration climate conditions and longevity in storage. In addition, young women and

[43] It is assumed that beneficiaries have sufficient access to other sources of food or income to meet at least 25 percent of their daily food requirements.

men, including those with disabilities, will benefit from livelihood opportunities through the establishment of the central kitchens.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

96. Successful implementation of the CSP is dependent on WFP's increased operational presence in Libya. WFP will expand its presence in Tripoli and its field presence in Benghazi and Sabha, augmenting programming capabilities in social protection, vulnerability analysis and mapping, school feeding, monitoring and evaluation and CBT activities.

97. The gender profile of WFP staff in Libya is 24 percent women and 76 percent men. Full gender parity and the integration of gender competencies among staff will remain a high priority, as will staff security and staff wellness considering the highly challenging operational setting and uncertain political environment.

4.4 Partnerships

98. WFP will act as both a direct implementer and an enabler of the Government, including national and local authorities and ministries, while working with other United Nations entities, in-country stakeholders and other partners to complement its own efforts. WFP will continue to work with existing partners while identifying new partnerships in Libya that will help it to contribute to peacebuilding by promoting social cohesion and conflict mitigation through resilience building activities and work at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

99. In addition to partnering with international organizations and working in tandem with the Government, WFP partners with nine local organizations to provide direct assistance. WFP works closely with local crisis committees, which represent communities and provide the information needed to assess where assistance is most urgently needed.

100. WFP will work closely with other United Nations entities and NGOs, including organizations that focus on women's empowerment and gender equality, to provide complementary and holistic programming and integrated humanitarian and resilience support. Key United Nations partners include UNHCR for the provision of food assistance to vulnerable asylum seekers and other persons of concern, IOM for the provision of food assistance to vulnerable migrants, and UNICEF for social protection, nutrition, social and behaviour change communication and school feeding activities. Where possible, WFP will explore the formation of strategic partnerships with academia and think-tanks that could support capacity strengthening efforts with the Government, in particular regarding the establishment of the national school feeding programme.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

101. WFP is committed to continuously improving the timeliness, quality and gender-responsiveness of its monitoring, evaluation and reporting. CSP outcomes, outputs and cross-cutting indicators are in line with WFP's corporate results framework for 2022–2025. Third-party monitoring will be used to collect indicators that assess food security, nutrition integration, social cohesion, environmental sustainability, programmes for people in need of international protection, IDPs, young people and persons with disabilities, progress in gender equality and women's empowerment, protection and accountability to beneficiaries. WFP will continue to work on strengthening regular and systematic methods for the collection of age- and sex-disaggregated data. Periodic food security outcome monitoring will guide WFP's understanding of the food and nutrition security roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls and boys, while assessing the impact of WFP's interventions in relation to external factors such as climate change, pandemics and

local market prices, and on the food security and nutrition status of women, men, girls and boys and their communities.

102. WFP plans to carry out several assessments, including a decentralized evaluation of livelihood activities and school feeding, a national food and nutrition survey, a SMART nutrition survey, a socioeconomic social protection household study among migrants and other persons of concern, a migration pulse and regular food security outcome monitoring. WFP will integrate attention to gender equality and women's empowerment into the mid-term review process, and in 2024 will carry out a CSP evaluation to inform future programming and the planned transition from humanitarian assistance to more development-oriented programming under the next CSP.

103. The monitoring of population movements of Libyans, migrants and other persons of concern will continue, using the displacement tracking matrix, which generates reports and analysis, including of the mixed migration trends in Libya.

104. The CFM serves as a gender- and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism to inform programme design, adaptation and strategic direction. It ensures that women, men, girls and boys, their organizations and representatives have equal opportunities to provide feedback about WFP and other stakeholders, their programming and operations. Any issues or complaints raised through the CFM are addressed, documented and analysed, with solutions integrated into programme improvements. WFP will sensitize beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries on the inter-agency CFM led by WFP and will enhance the system so that it prioritizes and processes the issues raised as well as assessing and meeting the potentially diverse intrahousehold needs of beneficiaries where feasible. The CFM includes a referral mechanism aimed at ensuring that assistance is provided in cases where households have previously been incorrectly excluded. To ensure that the CFM is safe, accessible and responsive to the different needs and risks identified and experienced by women, men, girls and boys, it will be available to beneficiaries in multiple languages and through both men and women WFP staff.

105. WFP plans to gradually shift its focus from the enhancement of processes and procedures, such as targeting, beneficiary management and data collection and analysis, to the strengthening of evidence-based programming and knowledge management systems.

5.2 Risk management

106. WFP maintains a risk register and a risk and compliance committee that convenes twice a year to discuss mitigation measures in respect of evolving or changing risks related to the security situation, political environment or economic developments.

Strategic risks

107. The inability to deliver timely assistance to beneficiaries owing to funding constraints may aggravate the negative coping strategies of vulnerable households and communities in Libya. To mitigate this risk, WFP will strengthen communication and reporting to donors, providing evidence of successful interventions and developing a prioritization plan that can be adjusted in accordance with available resources.

Operational risks

108. The conflict in Ukraine has affected the global supply chain, resulting in delays, food shortages and increases in food and fuel costs, which could lead to pipeline breaks and further delays. WFP will continue to monitor commodity prices and availability in contracted markets and, in consultation with the cash working group, will adjust the transfer value for beneficiaries based on the cost of the minimum expenditure basket and the available resources.

109. Movement restrictions and access constraints, especially in the country's south, alongside an increased level of criminal activity, might have an impact on humanitarian aid deliveries to the field. To mitigate this risk, WFP security unit will continue to coordinate with the Department of Safety and Security on movement plans and will stay abreast of any security developments in programme activity and distribution areas.

Fiduciary risks

110. WFP maintains a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse and will mitigate the related risks by contributing to inter-agency efforts to strengthen protection from sexual exploitation and abuse mechanisms and systems, training staff and cooperating partners and ensuring that the CFM can efficiently respond to any issues.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

111. The CFM is equipped to process feedback and complaints, including those related to gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse that may be caused by WFP staff, its partners or contractors. Information about referral systems and services for gender-based violence survivors will be disseminated through WFP communication channels, including the CFM.

112. WFP will screen all activities through its corporate environmental and social risk screening tool and in line with the environmental and social stability policy and will limit any potentially negative impacts of its activities.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

113. The largest share of the country portfolio budget is for CSP outcome 2, under which WFP supports community asset creation and livelihoods in addition to establishing and maintaining school-based programming. As WFP shifts its focus to resilience and development-oriented activities, the budget allocated to CSP outcome 1 (general food assistance) will gradually decrease over the course of the CSP and has already been significantly decreased compared with the budget for the interim CSP for 2019–2022.

114. CSP outcome 3 (social protection) is a new strategic area for the WFP country office in Libya and the budget for that outcome increases over the course of the CSP as efforts in Government capacity strengthening and technical support increase. The needs under CSP outcome 4 are expected to be lower than those under the interim CSP (2019–2022) owing to the cessation of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in 2022, as commercial flights resumed in most areas of Libya.

115. Resources will be allocated to interventions that support progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment, with 4.4 percent of the overall budget contributing to gender equality.

TABLE 2: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET *(USD)*					
Country strategic plan outcome	**Activity**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
1	1	16 512 888	20 248 947	19 797 237	**56 559 072**
2	2	12 376 502	17 379 517	19 245 776	**49 001 796**
2	3	4 196 174	6 016 514	6 539 566	**16 752 255**
3	4	628 316	1 115 293	1 549 187	**3 292 796**
4	5	1 268 342	1 535 789	1 528 403	**4 332 534**
Total		**34 982 222**	**46 296 060**	**48 660 170**	**129 938 452**

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

116. WFP has developed a partnership action plan for this CSP. The plan will help to catalyse partnerships and strengthen resource mobilization efforts, including by enhancing communication and reporting to existing donors and diversifying the donor base for non-humanitarian funding. During consultations, donors have confirmed that the outcomes of the CSP are in line with their interests. WFP is committed to strengthening its positioning and expanding its engagement with longstanding partners, including the host government, other United Nations entities, NGOs and government donors, and will explore the opportunities for further engagement with partners such as international financial institutions and the private sector.

117. In 2021, WFP conducted a mapping exercise on private sector actors that have shared interests and a propensity to donate to humanitarian causes. Through that exercise, WFP identified four sectors as having significant partnership potential: energy and extractives; retail; transport and logistics; and technology and telecommunications. The mapping provides a basis for future resource mobilization strategies aimed at the private sector.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR LIBYA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2023–2025)

SDG 2: Zero hunger

SDG target 1: Access to food

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in Libya can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Security and funding are adequate.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Activities and outputs

1. Provide unconditional resource transfers to food insecure people in Libya. (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1. Crisis-affected populations receive timely assistance that enables them to meet their basic needs. (Output category: A: Resources transferred. Standard output: 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

SDG target 4: Sustainable food system

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Vulnerable communities in Libya have improved resilience and stability by 2025

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Security and funding are adequate.

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Climate adaptation benefit score

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Food consumption score

Graduation rate

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

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

Retention rate, by grade

Systems Approach for Better Education Results school feeding index

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

2. Provide livelihood opportunities and training to targeted vulnerable people and communities in a conflict-sensitive manner (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)

3. Targeted communities benefit from assets and mechanisms created that improve their agricultural production, market access and adaptation to climate change. (Output category: D: Assets created. Standard output: 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

2. Vulnerable populations make use of transfers and/or trainings received to enhance their livelihood and employability. (Output category: A: Resources transferred, Standard output: 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

3. Support the Government in its efforts to enhance the national school meals programme through home-grown school feeding and an integrated package of health and nutrition services (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)

6. Local smallholder and agribusiness producers in relevant value chains benefit from home-grown school feeding (Output category: F: Smallholder farmers supported. Standard output: 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

4. Schoolgirls and schoolboys in Libya benefit from technical assistance provided to strengthen the national school meals programme. (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5. Schoolgirls and schoolboys in targeted schools receive nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs. (Output category: A: Resources transferred. Standard output: 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5. Schoolgirls and schoolboys in targeted schools receive nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs. (Output category: B: Nutritious food provided. Standard output: 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5. Schoolgirls and schoolboys in targeted schools receive nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs. (Output category: N: School feeding provided. Standard output: 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

SDG target 9: Capacity building

Country strategic plan outcome 3: National institutions in Libya have strengthened capacity to reach and support vulnerable populations by 2025

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Security and funding are adequate. The Government's willingness to partner with United Nations agencies exists.

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

4. Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Government. (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

7. Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacity and coordination mechanisms for food security, nutrition and agriculture interventions. (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

8. Vulnerable populations benefit from more effective and efficient national social protection and early warning systems (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

SDG target 16: Global partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Humanitarian and development partners have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Libya in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Security and funding are adequate.

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs

5. Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in Libya (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

4.1 Partners benefit from the provision of on-demand services (including the management of facilities) that facilitate humanitarian and development operations in Libya. (Output category: H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard Output: 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

SDG 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

ANNEX II

FOOD RATION *(g/person/day)* AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE *(USD/person/day)* BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY									
	Country strategic plan outcome 1					Country strategic plan outcome 2			
	Activity 1					Activity 2		Activity 3	
Beneficiary type	**Vulnerable households**	**Vulnerable households**	**Migrants/ other persons of concern**	**Migrants/ other persons of concern**	**Vulnerable households**	**Vulnerable households**	**Vulnerable households**	**Schoolchildren**	**Schoolchildren**
Modality	**Food**	**CBTs**	**Food**	**CBTs**	**Food**	**Food**	**CBTs**	**Food/CBTs**	**Food**
Wheat flour	80.00		66.67		80.00	80.00			
Rice	100.00		33.33		100.00	100.00			
Beans	33.33		66.67		33.33	33.33			
Tomato paste	10.67				10.67	10.67			
Sugar	13.33				13.33	13.33			
Pasta	100.00		33.33		100.00	100.00			
Oil	30.33		30.00			30.33			
Hummus			66.67						
Date bar			66.67					40.00	80.00
Canned tuna			26.67						
Total kcal/day	1 459		1 431		1 194	1 459		172	344
% kcal from protein	9.8		13.1		11.9	9.8		7.4	7.4
Cash-based transfer (*USD/person/day*)		0.65		0.65			0.65	0.22	
Number of feeding days per year	180	180	180	180	15	60	60	160	160

ANNEX III

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	**Total (*mt*)**	**Total (*USD*)**
Oil and fats	749	1 760 904
Mixed and blended foods	2 720	8 559 804
Other	10 797	14 112 078
Total *(food)*	**14 266**	**24 432 786**
Cash-based transfers		24 937 118
Total *(food and cash-based transfer value)*	**14 266**	**49 369 904**

ANNEX IV

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME *(USD)*					
	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	**SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3**	**SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4**	**SDG target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5**	**Total**
	CSP outcome 1	**CSP outcome 2**	**CSP outcome 3**	**CSP outcome 4**	
Focus area	**Crisis response**	**Resilience building**	**Resilience building**	**Crisis response**	
Transfers	44 620 625	51 819 100	2 250 000	3 964 727	**102 654 452**
Implementation	4 210 563	4 977 957	596 866	19 125	**9 804 511**
Adjusted direct support costs	4 275 921	4 943 836	244 961	348 681	**9 813 400**
Subtotal	**53 107 110**	**61 740 892**	**3 091 827**	**4 332 534**	**122 272 363**
Indirect support costs (*6.5 percent*)	3 451 962	4 013 158	200 969	0	**7 666 089**
Total	**56 559 072**	**65 754 050**	**3 292 796**	**4 332 534**	**129 938 452**

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
CFM	community feedback mechanism
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
GDP	gross domestic product
IDP	internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	non-governmental organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMART	standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework