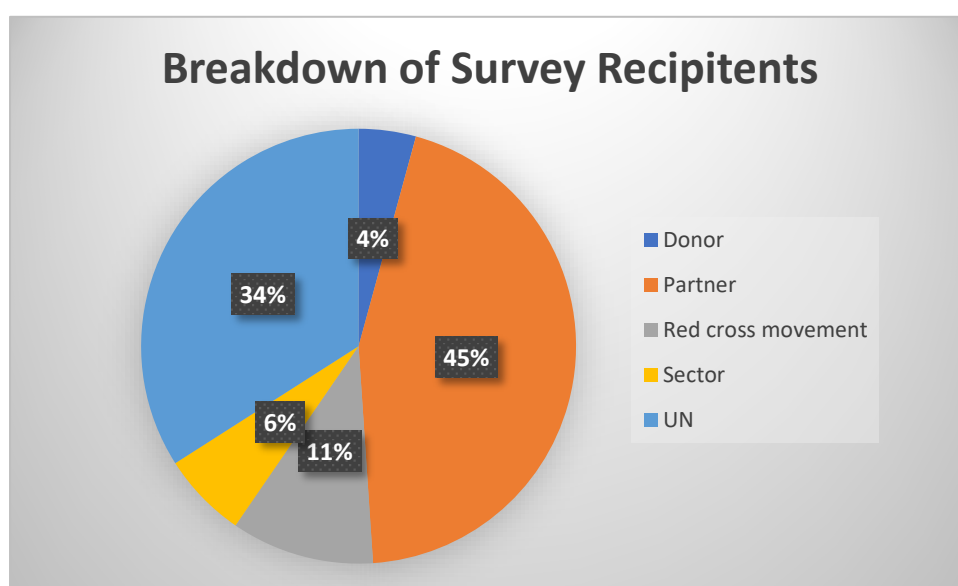


1. General information

Country:	Libya
Year:	2021
Date of launch of the CCPM process (sharing of the online survey):	15th January 2022
Date of completion of the CCPM (sharing of the action plan at the GSC):	31st March 2022
Date of the survey results revision and action plan meeting:	23rd March 2022

2. Survey response

The survey was sent to 45 people who had attended the regular SNFI meetings at least once in 2021.



From these, 19 anonymous responses were received which formed the basis of the analysis.

As per revised guidance from the GSC, if a survey respondent has answered 3 or more times “Don’t know”, as a matter of representativeness, then all responses are omitted and considered as “not counted”.

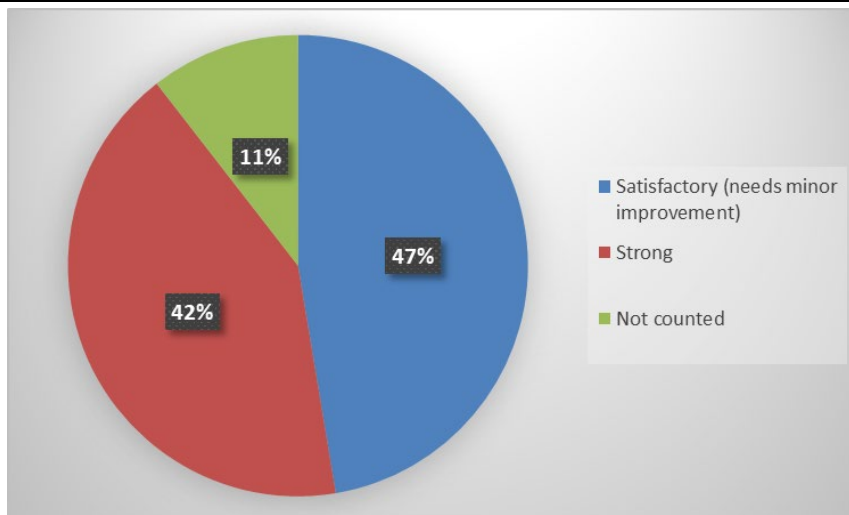
At the SNFI stakeholders and partners meeting the SAG was entrusted to review the data and to create the action plan / workplan for 2022. The plan was endorsed by the SAG on 30th March 2022.

3. Survey results by core function

1. Supporting service delivery

Result	Graphs
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80% to 100%
Strong

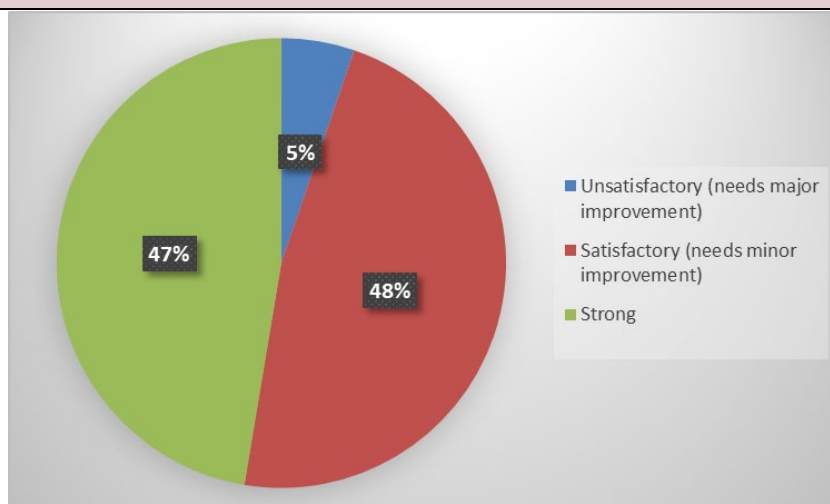


An improvement from 60 in 2020 to 87 this year reflecting the increased focus on coordination within the sector and the publication of additional technical guidance. Meetings were re-invented with a shorter, punchier format focused on gaps, duplication and service delivery.

2. Informing HC/HCT strategic decision-making

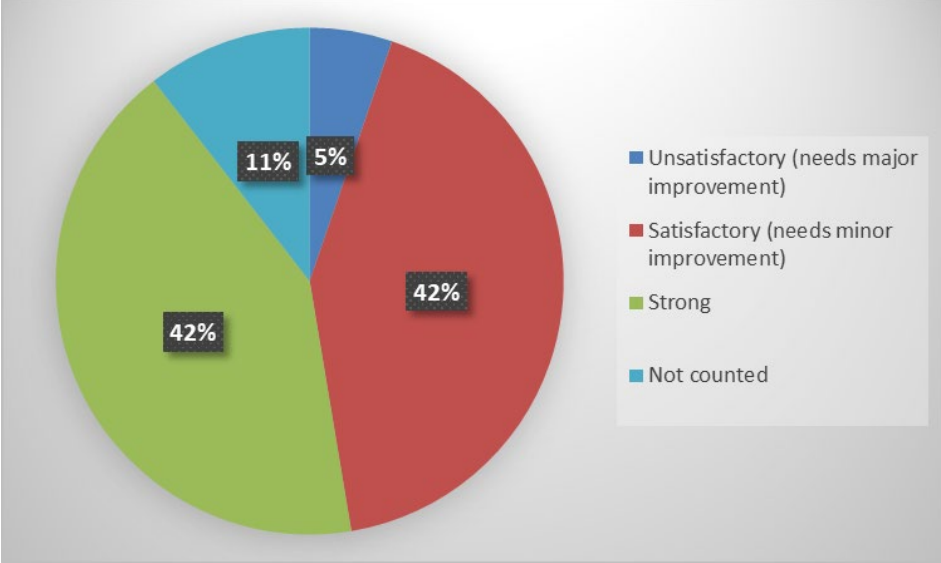
Result	Graphs
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80% to 100%
Strong



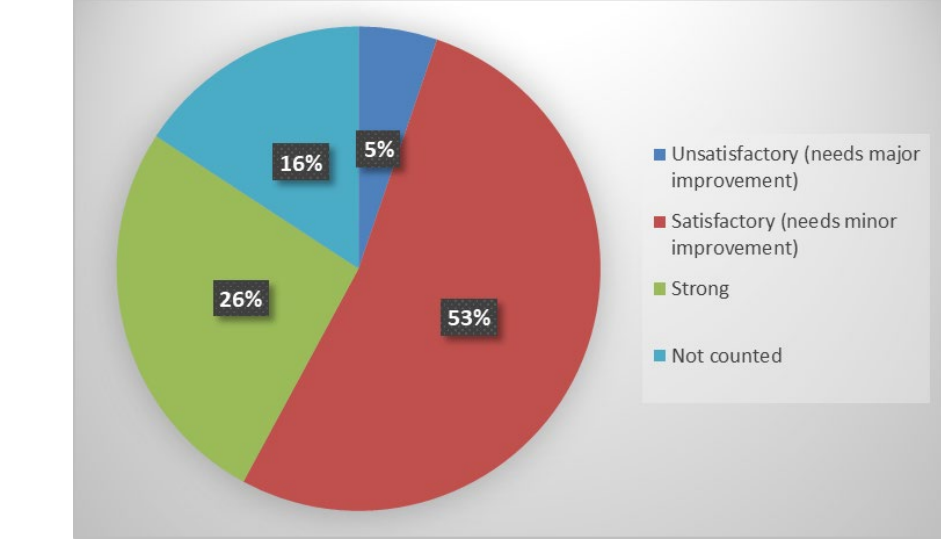
An improvement from 55 in 2020 to 86 this year reflecting the increased engagement with the HCT and key decision makers. In 2021, the Sector undertook more analysis and research to inform its own strategies and position.

3. Planning and strategy development

Result	Graphs										
<p>80% to 100% <i>Strong</i></p>	 <p>A pie chart illustrating the performance distribution for 'Planning and strategy development'. The chart is divided into four segments: a large red segment (42%) for 'Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)', a large green segment (42%) for 'Strong', a smaller light blue segment (11%) for 'Not counted', and a very small dark blue segment (5%) for 'Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)'. A legend to the right of the chart identifies these categories with corresponding colored squares.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strong</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not counted</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)	5%	Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)	42%	Strong	42%	Not counted	11%
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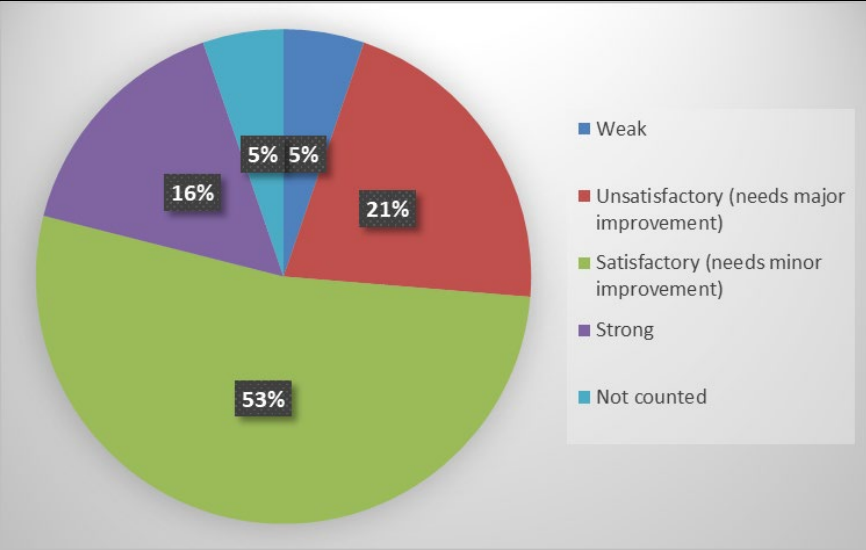
A slight decrease from 90 in 2020 to 85. No clear reason for this as in 2020 there was no published elaboration on the strategy outside of the HRP document while in 2021 there is a SOF and the Cluster format strategy. In addition the 3 x Strategic Workstreams have also aided planning and strategy development.

4. Monitoring and evaluating performance

Result	Graphs										
<p>80% to 100% <i>Strong</i></p>	 <p>A pie chart illustrating the performance distribution for 'Monitoring and evaluating performance'. The chart is divided into four segments: a large red segment (53%) for 'Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)', a green segment (26%) for 'Strong', a light blue segment (16%) for 'Not counted', and a very small dark blue segment (5%) for 'Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)'. A legend to the right of the chart identifies these categories with corresponding colored squares.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strong</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not counted</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)	5%	Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)	53%	Strong	26%	Not counted	16%
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Not counted	16%										

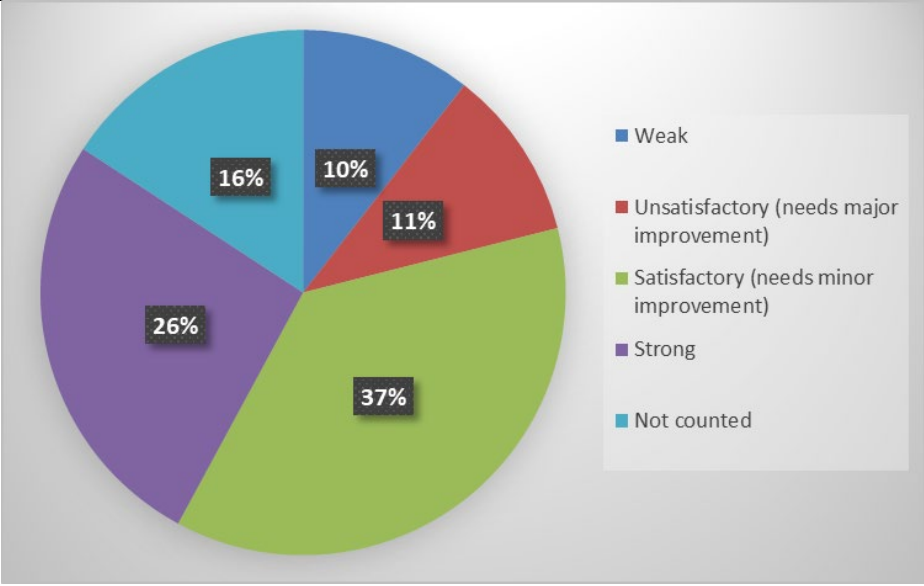
A significant improvement from 55 in 2020 to 81 this year represents a major achievement. This improvement is largely down to the arrival of a new IM and his work and now all systems are in place in 2022 we hope for further progress.

5. Preparedness and contingency planning

Result	Graphs												
<p>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Performance Data for Preparedness and Contingency Planning</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weak</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strong</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not counted</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Weak	5%	Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)	21%	Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)	53%	Strong	16%	Not counted	5%
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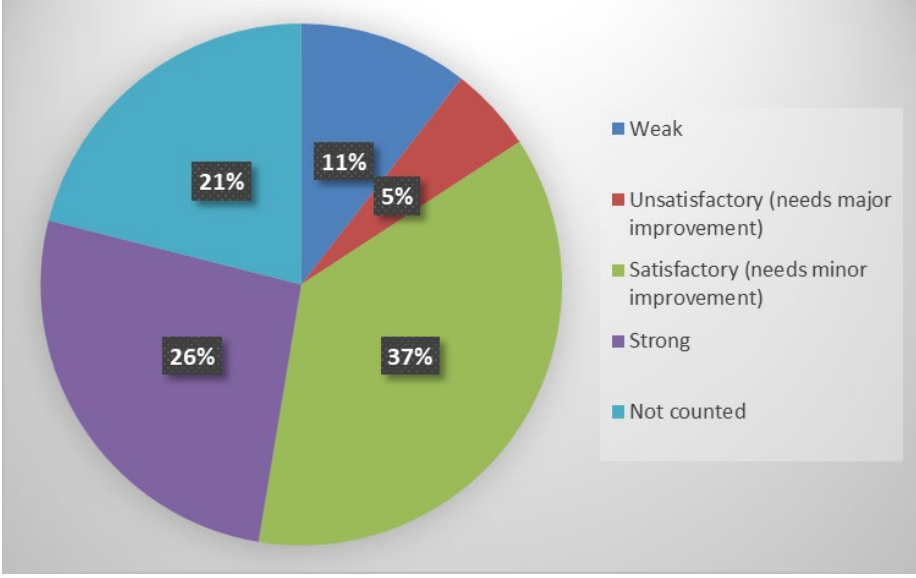
An improvement from 25 in 2021 to 71 this year was an achievement and was partly down to the work the sector did in the lead-up to the elections in December. Improvement in 2022 will only be possible if the situation deteriorates and contingency planning is needed.

6. Advocacy

Result	Graphs												
<p>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Performance Data for Advocacy</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weak</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strong</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not counted</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Weak	10%	Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)	11%	Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)	37%	Strong	26%	Not counted	16%
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An improvement from 50 in 2020 to 73 this year reflects the increased role the sector has taken in advocating for issues related to SNFI. This has been achieved by having a more active role in forums and the publicising of key documents. The sector's role in the Eviction Task Force will also have contributed.

7. Accountability to affected population

Result	Graphs												
<p>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Performance Distribution Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weak</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strong</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not counted</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Weak	11%	Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)	5%	Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)	37%	Strong	26%	Not counted	21%
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Not counted	21%												

An improvement from 35 in 2021 to 75 this year was an achievement. In 2021 the Sector attempted to meaningfully engage with the UN’s CFM, however it has been challenging due to considerable turn-over of staff at CFM. PDMs are also not standardised by partners and so feedback data is always scarce.

Online survey results conclusions

Even accounting for the modifications in the analysis methodology from 2020 to 2021 the CCPM highlights improvement across all of the seven core functions. Significant progress was made in preparedness and contingency planning and informing strategic decision making.

Of the seven, the sector scored ‘strong’ in the majority of core functions. The three that were noted as ‘satisfactory’ were all in the upper half of the range (greater than 70).

Improvement in 2022 will be heavily dependent on the context. The trend for the last 2-years has been positive with more returns and less IDPs and increased needs in the HNO are linked more to the general economic decline as they are to the conflict. In addition, humanitarian space has been shrinking for partners due to Government policy on use of cash, visas and their general engagement to resolve outstanding issues such as compensation.

The needs of refugees and migrants continues to worsen while the humanitarian space has significantly shrunk limiting responses from the partners.

Therefore, improvement in core functions like building national capacity for preparedness and contingency planning will be limited and heavily dependent on the willingness of the Government to engage, however the context could lead to an increased focus on advocacy so improvement in this core function in the 2023 CCPM is feasible.

Action Plan / Workplan agreed with the revision meeting with SAG participants available [HERE](#)