



# 2021

## UN COUNTRY TEAM ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

---








UNITED NATIONS  
LIBYA



JULY 2022

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Foreword by the Resident Coordinator	1
	Key development partners of the UN Country Team in Libya	3
	<b>Chapter 1</b>	
	Main developments in the country	4
	<b>Chapter 2</b>	6
	UN development system support to Libya’s development priorities through the UN Strategic Framework (2019-2022)	
	2.1 Overview of Results Achieved under the UN Strategic Framework in 2021	7
	2.2 The UN Strategic Framework Results per Pillar	9
	<b>Pillar 1</b> Governance and Rule of Law	9
	<b>Pillar 2</b> Economic Recovery	12
	<b>Pillar 3</b> Basic Services	15
	2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda	21
	2.4 Results of the UN Working Better Together: UN Coherence, Effectiveness, and Efficiency	22
	2.5 Evaluations and Lessons Learned	24
	2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization	24
	<b>Chapter 3</b>	26
	UN Country Team’s Focus for 2022	

# FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

**Georgette Gagnon**

**Assistant Secretary General - Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya**

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team in Libya (UNCT), comprised of 15 UN entities, I am pleased to present the 2021 Results Report for Libya. The report outlines results achieved by the UNCT in the third year of implementation of the UN Strategic Framework for Libya (UNSF, 2019-2022). The UNCT's collective efforts in providing integrated support for stabilization, early recovery and development are highlighted in the report, complementing the UN's humanitarian response coordinated by OCHA and peacebuilding efforts led by the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).

In the first half of 2021, the country was marked by encouraging developments towards the reunification of the government, line ministries and state institutions. The installation of the interim Government of National Unity (GNU) in March 2021 with a mandate to hold national elections on 24 December 2021 provided relative political and security stability, resumption of oil production with increased national revenue and improvements in the humanitarian situation. The second half of the year, however, witnessed deepening political polarization, caused in part by the indefinite postponement of national elections scheduled for December 2021.

On the development and humanitarian fronts, a main challenge has been the absence of systematic development planning and an approved national budget, which has resulted in minimal investment in sustainable development despite Libya's status as an upper middle-income country and potential to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Compounded by the third wave of COVID-19, the delivery of basic services continued to deteriorate in 2021.

Aimed at addressing the impact of this multifaceted crisis, particularly on the most vulnerable groups, the UN Country Team in 2021 worked closely with national and local governments, municipalities, communities, civil society and other key partners to assist people faced with acute socioeconomic hardship on multiple fronts. This work included, for example, extensive support for the COVID-19 response<sup>1</sup>, restoring and securing continued access to basic services for 60 per cent of the population in Libya and provision of livelihood opportunities, business skills development, mentoring and business grants to women, men, youth and civil society organizations across the country. The UNCT's assistance also included targeted work on rule of law, human rights promotion and protection, elections,

and national reconciliation. Overall, in the third year of the UNCT's implementation of the UNSF, significant progress was recorded with 64 per cent of identified outcome indicators and 54 per cent of output indicators met by the end of 2021.

To help kick-start the longer-term recovery process, the UN partnered with the World Bank, the European Union and the Libyan government to launch a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) in 2021. Its overarching goal is to support Libya's transition from conflict by focusing on recovery priorities through a comprehensive national development planning process that includes appropriate financing and strengthening government capacity.

Also in 2021, in consultation with the government and external stakeholders, the UN Country Team commissioned an independent evaluation of its current UN Strategic Framework (2019-2022) and produced its first-ever Common Country Analysis, which analysed Libya's progress towards the SDGs, the situation of marginalized groups based on 'Leave No One Behind' principles, and the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. A joint OECD-DCO mission to Libya in October 2021 provided a financing landscape analysis and recommended strategies to implement the nexus through the first UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025) for Libya.

The UN Country Team further strengthened its partnership with the government, local authorities, and civil society, increased its operational footprint in Libya by securing a "UN Common Compound" in Tripoli led by UNDP, and through undertaking more frequent missions to Benghazi, Sebha and other locations in eastern and southern Libya as security conditions allowed.

In 2022, the UN Country Team remains ready and committed to supporting government, local authorities, communities and civil society across the country to advance peacebuilding and development priorities for the benefit of all people in Libya – particularly women and youth, vulnerable and marginalized groups including persons with disabilities, victims of human rights violations and migrants and refugees. The UN Country Team looks forward to continuing working with all partners and people in Libya to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda throughout the country.

---

<sup>1</sup>Development and roll-out of a comprehensive, inclusive COVID-19 vaccination plan in close collaboration with national authorities.

# UN COUNTRY TEAM IN LIBYA

The UN Country Team, representing the UN development system in Libya, is comprised of 15 resident and non-resident UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes working to support the country to advance the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda:



With representation of



# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN COUNTRY TEAM IN LIBYA

**In 2021, the UNCT worked closely with 20 government ministries, 34 institutions, 19 member states, 22 donors, 13 private sector entities and two Global UN funds:**

**Ministries:** Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing and Construction, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Interior<sup>2</sup>, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Local Governance, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Marine Wealth, Ministry of State for Displaced Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of State for Women's Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Youth, and 60 municipal governments.

**Governmental Institutions:** Administrative Control Authority, Border Guards, Bureau of Statistics and Census, Central Bank of Libya (CBL), Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections (CCMCE), Civilian Aviation Authority, Community Management Committees (CMCs), Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS), General Administration for the Security of Border Crossing Points, General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL), High Corona Committee, Higher Council for Childhood, High National Elections Commission (HNEC), Libyan Airport Authority, Libyan Coast Guard (LCG), Libyan House of Representatives, Libyan Intelligence Service, Libyan Society for Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems, Nationality and Foreigners Affairs Authority, National Centre for Disease Control, National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), National Legislative Authority, National Meteorological Centers, National Oil Corporation (NOC), National Team for Border Security and Management (NTBSM), Primary Health Care Institute, Prime Minister's Office, Public Property Authority, Social Solidarity Fund, Food and Drug Control Authority, High Council of Local Administration, National Anti-Corruption Commission, Urban Planning Authority and Women and Youth Committee of the Presidential Council.

**Member states:** Burkina Faso, Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States of America (including United States Institute of Peace)

**Donors:** Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the Holy See, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and United States of America

**Private Sector:** Al-Nakhltein, Canon, Google, Kia Motors, Libyana, Libyan Wings, Raced, REPSOL, Sarya, Siemens Integrity Initiative, Tatweer, Tazwid and Toyota

**Global UN Funds:** United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

---

<sup>2</sup>Engagement conducted in accordance with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

# CHAPTER 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY CONTEXT

**The year 2021 was marked by relative political and security stability in Libya.** The installation of the interim Government of National Unity (GNU) in March 2021 mandated to hold presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021 contributed to limited reunification of line ministries in the east and the west. This resulted in improved clarity in ministerial roles, and enhanced functionality and collaboration. However, the long-standing fragmented governance structures at multiple levels continued to require strengthening, as did key institutions including the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) which remained divided. The October 2020 nationwide ceasefire held and the coastal road linking eastern and western Libya was opened. The 5+5 Joint Military Commission advanced the implementation of elements of the ceasefire agreement.

**Full implementation of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum Roadmap stalled in late 2021** when national elections planned for 24 December 2021 were indefinitely postponed mainly due to divisions and disagreements among Libyan political actors and institutions on the constitutional basis for elections, eligibility requirements for presidential candidates and related issues. The political crisis deepened polarization and tensions among political and security actors with shifting alliances among armed groups which risked, and on several occasions, led to sporadic localized violence.

**On the economic front,** with the relative political and security stability, oil production and economic activities rebounded strongly, with an upswing in fiscal, trade, and current account balances. Libyan oil revenue increased from USD 1.8 billion in September 2021 to USD 2.1 billion in November 2021 with the rise in global oil prices. The GNU allocated increased budget resources to salaries and subsidies but did not use these revenues to diversify and recover the Libyan economy or pursue sustainable development.

**On overall socio-economic recovery and delivery of basic services,** long-standing challenges in systematic planning and budget allocation remained. A national budget proposed by the GNU was not approved by the House of Representatives due to political disagreements. Through special measures by the GNU and the CBL, salary expenditures continued, and several development projects were taken forward through presidential decree. However, the lack of a predictable approved national budget negatively impacted recovery efforts of line ministries and municipalities. As a result, delivery of essential basic services continued to deteriorate, including education, healthcare, water, and sanitation services.



Supporting government strengthening community security, Gender-Based Violence workshop being delivered in Tripoli February 2021 as a part of UNDP's Policing & Security Joint Programme.

**COVID-19 continued to challenge the health sector and the socio-economic situation in Libya.** The third wave of COVID-19 in the second half of the year put extraordinary pressure on the already fragile healthcare system. In response, the Ministry of Health declared a public health emergency and hospitals across the country struggled to respond to increased hospitalization rates, with weak data systems and critical gaps in supplies and medicines, including personal protective equipment<sup>3</sup>. Although COVID-19 vaccines became available in mid-2021, towards the end of 2021, only 27 per cent of the population had received one dose and 12 per cent two doses<sup>4</sup>. As of 30 December 2021, the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) reported that according to international standards, Libya was still in the community transmission stage of the virus<sup>5</sup>. On the contribution of COVID-19 to the socio-economic situation, Libya saw increasing prices of essential goods with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) 12.6 per cent higher at the end of 2021 than in December 2020 and 24.5 per cent higher than in March 2020 at the start of the pandemic.

**On the humanitarian front,** the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by 40 per cent (from 278,000 at the start of 2021 to 168,001 as of December 2021), with most IDPs located in Benghazi, Misrata and Tripoli. However, systemic impediments for their return or integration remained requiring durable solutions and increased allocation of resources from national authorities. By the end of 2021, the number of people in need in Libya decreased by 36 per cent to 803,000 people from 1.5 million people in 2020<sup>6</sup>. The UN extended its Humanitarian Response Plan to the end of 2022 to address remaining needs, while preparing for a transition in line with overall decreasing humanitarian needs. The number of migrants and refugees attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea increased with Libyan authorities intercepting and returning 30,990 people to Libya where they faced serious human rights, humanitarian, and protection concerns including arbitrary detention in inhumane conditions with restricted humanitarian assistance and high risks of torture, forced labour, extortion, sexual violence and human trafficking by armed groups, transnational smugglers and State actors.

The relative political and security stability in 2021 allowed the UN to reinvigorate its efforts to support the country to advance a development agenda in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda, as outlined in this report.



A COVID-19 patient being treated at the WHO-supported isolation centre in Misrata Medical Centre, Misrata, Libya. April 2021

<sup>3</sup>OCHA (December 2021), Humanitarian Needs Overview Libya 2022.

<sup>4</sup>NCDC, COVID-19 Update (5 January 2021).

<sup>5</sup>Due to the large increase in the number of COVID-19 cases with a total of 388,183 confirmed cases and 5,696 deaths NCDC, COVID-19 Update (30 December 2021).

<sup>6</sup>OCHA (December 2021), Humanitarian Needs Overview Libya 2022.

## CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO LIBYA'S DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE UN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019-2022)

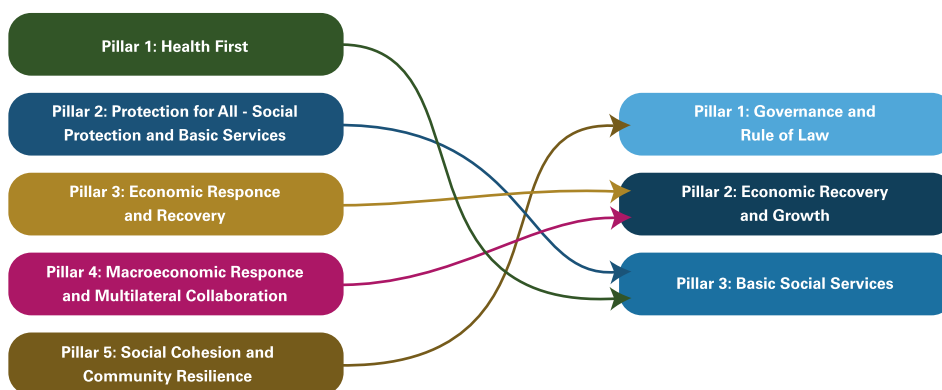
In partnership with Libya's Government, the UN Country Team under the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF, 2019-2022) has provided integrated support for stabilization, early recovery, and development, complementing the UN's humanitarian response and UNSMIL's peacebuilding efforts. The UNSF was initially planned for implementation in 2019-2020 and was extended through 2022 in response to the armed conflict in 2019-2020 and COVID-19. As such, the UNCT revised the UNSF's Results Framework to ensure the continued relevance of the UNSF in the context of Libya's evolving national political, economic, development and humanitarian circumstances<sup>7</sup>.

### Focused SDGs in the UNSF



At the start of 2021, with technical leadership from UNDP, the United Nations Socio-Economic Framework for Libya for the Immediate Response to COVID-19 in Libya (UNSEF) was implemented, as part of the UN's global COVID-19 response framework. Closely linked to the UNSF thematic areas (see figure 1 below), UNSEF delivered targeted support for population groups hardest hit by COVID-19 and adapted interventions such as online health support in view of the changing country context due to COVID-19.

**Figure 1: Interlinkages between UNSEF and UNSF Pillars**



In 2021, with leadership from the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNCT launched an independent evaluation of the UNSF to generate evidence and lessons learned to guide the formulation of a UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2025. The UNCT also produced its first Common Country Analysis for Libya, an independent analysis of the country's situation through the lens of SDGs. The UNSDCF was prepared in consultation with a large number of stakeholders, including the UN's humanitarian and peacebuilding partners, government ministries and entities, civil society, private sector and international partners including donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The Minister of Planning on behalf of the GNU endorsed the UNSDCF in June 2022 with implementation planning underway.

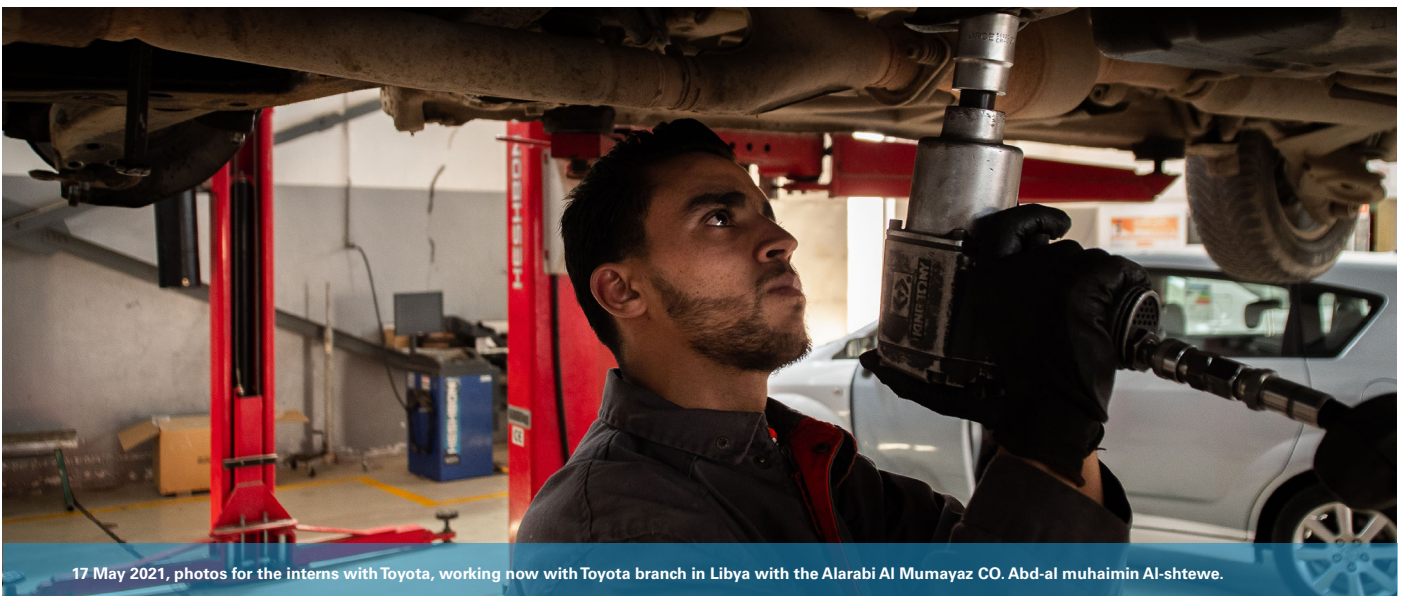
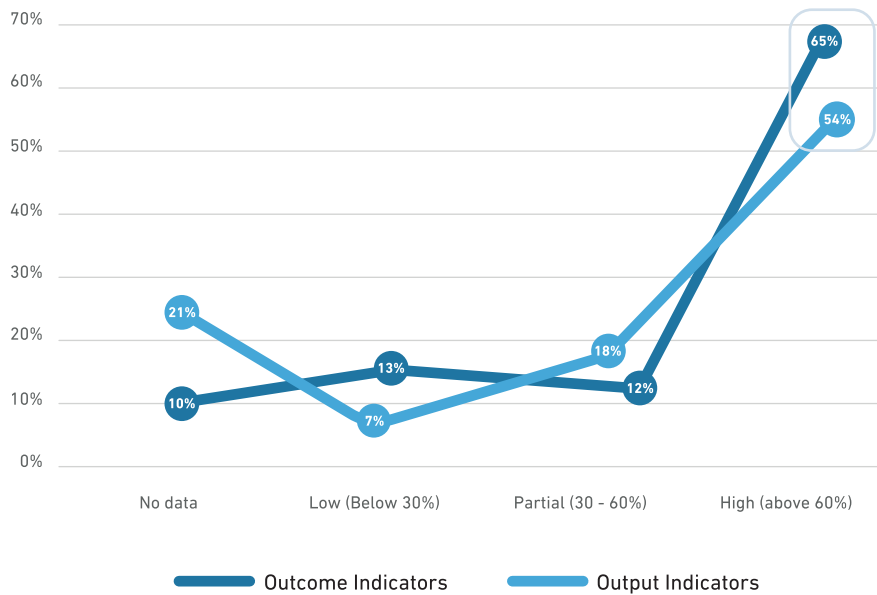
<sup>7</sup>As a result, 14 indicators were removed, 21 were added and 7 were rephrased.



## 2.1. Overview of Results Achieved under the UN Strategic Framework in 2021

Overall, the UNCT's progress towards achieving the UNSF's outcomes<sup>8</sup> and outputs<sup>9</sup> is on track with the majority of indicators progressing at a high level. Figure 2 outlines progress on UNSF indicators against targets across three thematic pillars.

Figure 2: Overall Progress on UNSF Outcome and Output Indicators



17 May 2021, photos for the interns with Toyota, working now with Toyota branch in Libya with the Alarabi Al Mumayaz CO. Abd-al muhaimin Al-shtewe.

<sup>8</sup>Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions resulting from interventions and which can relate to changes in institutional performance. The UN Strategic Framework outcomes are the collective strategic results for the United Nations system's cooperation at country level, intended to support national priorities. See Results-Based Management in the United Nations Development System (8 January 2016).

<sup>9</sup>Outputs represent changes in skills, abilities or capacities of individuals or institutions, resulting from the completion of activities in a development intervention within the organization's control. See Results-Based Management in the United Nations Development System (8 January 2016).

# SUMMARY OF UNCT KEY RESULTS IN 2021

## PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE AND THE RULE OF LAW



**2.8 million** registered voters for national, presidential, and parliamentary elections. Local elections in **8** municipalities organized with support to the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections.



Establishment of the first High Commission for National Reconciliation.



**36** newly elected municipal councils' capacities strengthened.



**400** police officers trained on patrolling. **350** Judicial Police trained on improved security.



Law on Ending Violence against Women drafted.



**13,594** boys, girls, parents, and community members reached through community engagement efforts. **1,479** adolescents and youths across Libya equipped with critical life skills.

## PILLAR 2: ECONOMIC RECOVERY



**4,220** individuals received vocational trainings and technical skills development programmes.



**USD 4.2** million injected into local economy through voucher-based food assistance.



**50** aspiring Libyan entrepreneurs developed business plans.



**11,700** individuals benefitted from food assistance vocational trainings.

## PILLAR 3: BASIC SERVICES



**4 million** (60% of the population) received restored access to key basic services. **281,610** women and children and **18,581** refugees provided access to medical care.



**159** health care facilities provided with essential equipment, supplies and medicine.



**12,834** children benefitted from rehabilitation of **25** schools.



**21** medical teams deployed to support **30** health facilities in areas with acute needs.



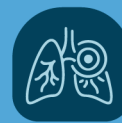
**400,000** aqua tabs distributed. **33,086** people received immediate access to safe water services.



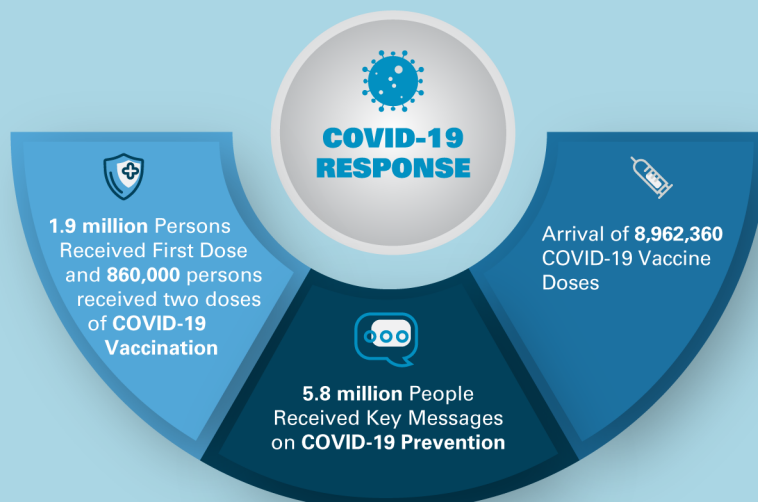
**16,290** newborns received life-saving care.



Over **35,000** patients reached more than **1,500** physicians covering **17** specialties through an innovative telemedicine initiative called Speetar.



**8,342** people were screened for tuberculosis.



## 2.2. UN Strategic Framework Results per Pillar

### Pillar 1: Governance and the rule of law

**Outcome 1** - By late 2022, core government functions, Libyan institutions and civil society are expected to be strengthened at all levels and better able to respond to peoples' needs (Libyans, migrants, refugees) through transparent, accountable and inclusive gender-sensitive decision-making and peacebuilding processes abiding by democratic principles of division of power and rule of law.

#### Supported SDGs

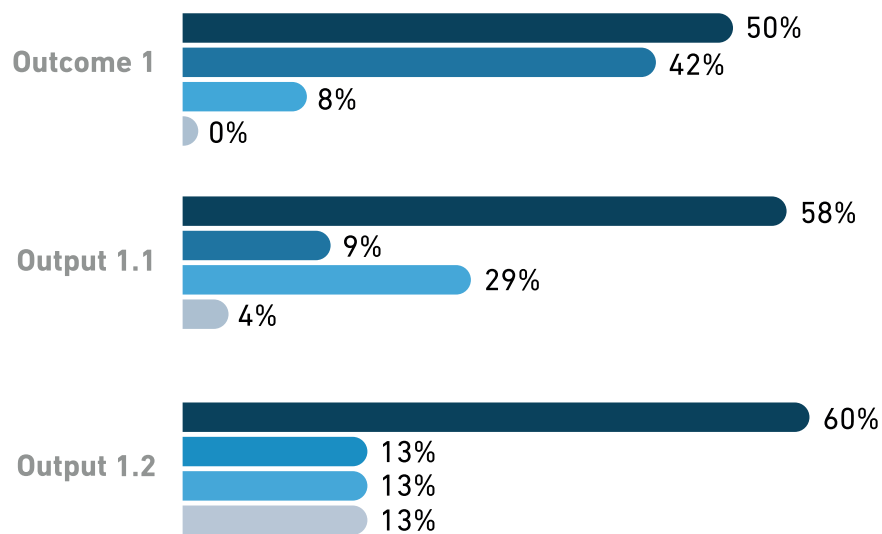


**On the governance pillar**, with leadership from UNSMIL and support from UN agencies, the UN in Libya achieved key milestones outlined in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum Roadmap. In March 2021, the Government of National Unity (GNU) received a vote of confidence from the House of Representatives (HoR) in line with the Berlin Conclusions and the GNU was installed. Consequently, line Ministries across the country were to unify with several ministries achieving some progress on unification. However, presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 24 December 2021 were indefinitely postponed due to political tensions and disagreements. The UNCT continued to support elections, governance, national reconciliation, and civic participation at municipal and national level, as well as focusing on participation, capacity building and empowerment of women and youth groups.

#### UN entities contributing to the Governance Pillar



Figure 3: Progress made under UNSF Pillar 1: Governance



## TOWARDS REALIZATION OF OUTPUT 1.1 - KEY GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY FUNCTIONS, MECHANISMS AND PROCESSES STRENGTHENED

**In support of the High National Elections Commission (HNEC) and preparation for national elections, as envisaged in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum Roadmap**, the UNCT through UNDP, worked to ensure that HNEC is well equipped and ready to conduct inclusive, transparent, and credible elections. Work included contributing to the development of a legal electoral framework that can serve as a basis for conducting elections. To provide additional security and enhance the credibility of the electoral process, the government was supported in issuing voter cards for 2.8 million people. In total, **26 HNEC** field offices and electoral centers were supported with electoral materials in addition to **5,000** media observers and international guests.

- 2.8 million registered voters
- 2.4 million collected their cards

**In efforts to protect civic space in Libya**, the UNCT, through UNSMIL, launched initiatives to counter hate speech, incitement, and disinformation in Libyan media and in parallel promoting ethical journalism and engagement on social media platforms. This work included innovative digital media dialogues that reached **thousands** of people, in addition to opening access to the political dialogue to the public across the country.

**To empower women and youth's political participation**, **257** women and youth from across Libya improved their understanding on women and youth's political participation through trainings of UN Women. **One** of the participants ran for the presidential elections which were later postponed.

**Aimed at advancing community security**, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior (MoI), and the EU Border Assistance Mission, the UNCT through UNDP and UNSMIL supported the first Model Police Station in Tripoli that can serve **28,000** people. Adding to these efforts, **400** officers were trained on police patrolling and **350** judicial police were trained on improved prison security.

In addition, **300** Libyan Diplomatic Police enhanced their capacities and received equipment through UNMAS to mitigate the threat of explosive ordnance and improve the safe mobility of civilians and international partners in various locations. In efforts to facilitate the safe return of internally displaced people (IDPs) and build sustainable national capacity, more than **4,300** people residing in hard-to-reach areas received Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) through UNMAS' national NGO partner, Free Fields Foundation (3F).

**To enhance the capacity of core government institutions**, local elections in **8** municipalities were organized through UNDP's support to the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections (CCMCE). The capacities of **36** newly-elected municipal councils were strengthened to promote democratic principles of governance and engage in inclusive decision-making processes. UNDP implemented civic and voter education and information activities through CSOs in **18** municipalities aimed at promoting peaceful and inclusive electoral processes.



23/January, Polling Center in Garabulli

**Aspiring to strengthen the child justice and protection system**, the UNCT, through UNICEF, UNDP and UNODC, initiated the inception phase of a joint programme “Leaving no Children Behind in Libya” with the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and Higher Committee for Children (HCC) to support Libyan authorities to develop a child-friendly justice system for children in contact with the law.

**To sensitize on violence against girls and boys**, including on availability of services, UNICEF reached **13,594** boys, girls, parents, and community members through community engagement efforts, including mobile outreach and awareness raising sessions.

**In support of rule of law reform including gender responsiveness**, significant steps were taken towards meeting international standards and regional best practices on ending violence against women (EVAW). The UNCT, through UN Women, UNFPA, UNSMIL and OHCHR, supported Libyan experts to draft a law on EVAW and convened civil society actors, Libyan lawyers and judges to conduct a comprehensive review of the draft law.

**To strengthen national data systems and capacities at national and local levels**, the UNCT, including through UNFPA, provided technical capacity-building support to the National Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC). Key achievements included provision of the Common Operational Dataset for Population Statistics (COD-PS); conducting an in-depth trend analysis of previous household surveys in Libya between 2014 and 2018; and revising the National Statistics Development strategy with the African Union and Paris 21. UNFPA and BSC also continued the preparatory work for a national demographic survey to be fielded in 2022 that includes a population estimation survey and update of 2006 Census demographic data at municipality and national levels.

**In support of criminal justice, under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**, UNODC supported Ministries of Interior, Justice, Social Affairs, and Health on dismantling human trafficking and migrant smuggling criminal networks in North Africa, including Libya and support for victims of such crimes. Under the UN Convention against Corruption, UNODC and UNICRI provided support to build Libya’s national capacity to prevent and combat corruption. UNODC supported money laundering reforms and prison reform under the guiding principle of rehabilitation and social integration in line with UN standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

## **TOWARDS REALIZATION OF OUTPUT 1.2 - INTRA AND INTER-COMMUNAL DIALOGUE, RECONCILIATION, CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS FOSTERED**

**On an inclusive intra-Libyan political and reconciliation process**, the UNCT, through UNDP and UNSMIL/OHCHR, and in collaboration with the African Union (AU), supported the Libyan government to establish its first High Commission for National Reconciliation (HCNR) tasked to resolve the protracted impact of national disputes, armed conflict, and political division in line with the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum Roadmap. To support the HCNR, UNDP supported development of a conceptual framework involving over **50** legal experts (**20** women) that improved their capacity in the national reconciliation process.

**To strengthen women’s and youth participation in local governance structures and decision-making, 1,479** young people (adolescents and youth<sup>10</sup>) across Libya were equipped with critical life skills such as communication, resilience, self-management, creativity, critical thinking, and problem solving through classroom teaching and activity-based methods. Trainings also addressed entrepreneurship, journalism, gender-based violence and related topics. **Twenty-six** micro-grants were given to different youth civil society organizations (CSOs) to support strengthening their meaningful role in peacebuilding and local development within their communities, and 1,507 young people were trained on life skills and citizenship education. The Youth Working Group under the UNCT, chaired by UNFPA, advocated for creation of an inter-ministerial committee with the Ministry of Youth (MoY) and NESDB, and provided technical support to develop a national youth strategy.

**Striving to strengthen capacity for conflict prevention and risk management**, the UNCT, through UNMAS, developed capacities of Libyan youth advocates through training of trainers on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), risk awareness and mitigation measures. The training created sustainable local capacity to provide risk awareness within their communities.

## Pillar 2: Economic Recovery

**Outcome 2** - By late 2022, economic recovery in Libya will be initiated thanks to better Public Financial Management (PFM) and economic, financial and monetary policies that will stimulate investment, private sector development and job creation towards a more diversified, sustainable and inclusive and resilient economic model and industrial base.

**On the economic recovery pillar**, the UNCT continued to closely work with the Libyan government, civil society, and private sector partners to recover from the adverse socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on Libya's economy. In collaboration with national and international stakeholders, the UNCT supported the government to develop several critical macroeconomic assessments and plans to stabilize and diversify Libya's economy, provide vocational trainings, and create job opportunities. Achieving results under this pillar was challenged by: difficulties to enroll people with limited legal documentation in livelihood activities; limited commitment by private sector partners in collective economic recovery activities; and, limited data to track the impact of UN interventions.

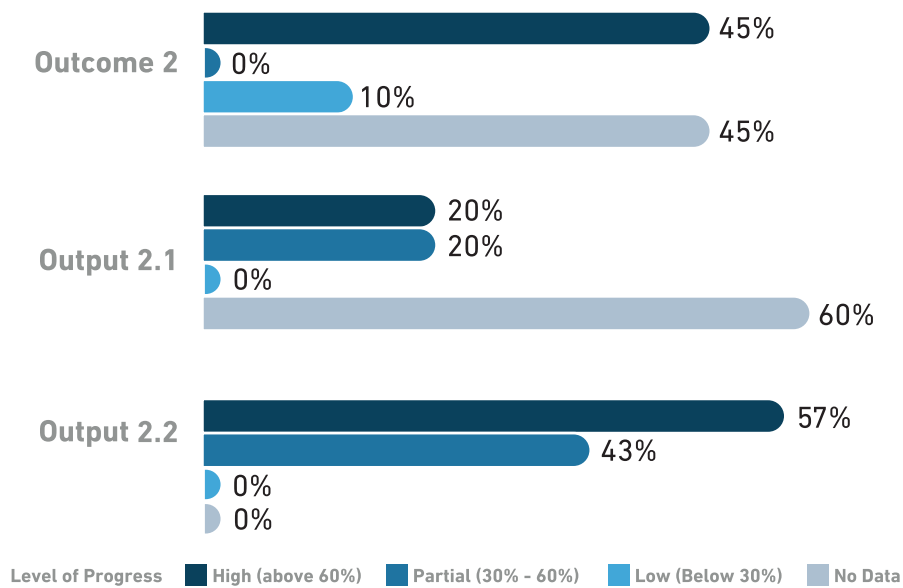
### Supported SDGs



## UN entities contributing to the Economic Recovery Pillar



Figure 4: Progress made under UNSF Pillar 2: Economic Recovery



## TOWARDS THE REALIZATION OF OUTPUT 2.1 - STABILITY OF MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK AND EFFECTIVE PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORTED BY TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

In 2021, the UNCT developed action plans and guidance to stabilize the macro-economic framework, support public financial management and adherence to international standards. In collaboration with the government, national and international stakeholders:

- UNCT, through UNDP and IOM, in coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, conducted a Labour Market Assessment for **14** main economic zones in Libya, an overall macroeconomic analysis and migrant workers' skills' gap analysis to contribute to diversifying Libya's economy and meeting labor market needs.
- FAO worked with ministries and municipalities to conduct an agro-food value chain assessment in southern Libya to identify potential value chains and roles of associations and cooperatives in Libya.
- UN Women provided technical support to the Ministry of Finance to link national budgets with implementing laws and policies to advance gender equality and women's empowerment.
- With the support of UNIDO and through the implementation of the Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan, the Libyan government achieved its commitment to reducing HCFC consumption by **35%**.

## TOWARDS THE REALIZATION OF OUTPUT 2.2 - PRIVATE SECTOR-LED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND FINANCIAL SECTOR STRENGTHENED IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMICALLY, ENVIRONMENTALLY, AND SOCIALLY SOUND JOB CREATION AND INCLUSIVE GENDER-SENSITIVE EMPLOYMENT

In efforts to empower private sector-led economic growth, enhance job-relevant skills development and employability, stimulate entrepreneurship, UNCT, through FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNIDO, and WFP, trained unemployed people, created employment opportunities, and supported entrepreneurs to start small businesses.

- UNDP provided **4,220** individuals with vocational trainings and technical skills development programmes to enhance employability. Some **325** temporary employment opportunities were created through the cash-for-work scheme and **36** business grants were provided to youth and women (15 women, 21 men) which were monitored for their sustainability. To boost economic recovery and prevent COVID-19, UNDP supported the production of Personal Protection Equipment in several municipalities.
- Through IOM, **93** individuals were supported with trainings and toolkits to start or enhance their businesses and **30** community improvement projects were established.
- UNIDO trained and coached **50** aspiring Libyan entrepreneurs to develop their business plans. In addition, more than **500** Libyans (36% women) enriched their business and IT tool knowledge through online business courses in HP's Learning Initiative for Entrepreneurs (HP LIFE).
- Over **3,000** small-holder farmers in Libya were provided with critical agriculture information and agricultural tools by FAO and WFP.
- UNDP, in partnership with the National Program for Small and Medium Enterprises Finance, conducted a sector mapping study to identify potential investment and local socio-economic development opportunities in **15** municipalities.
- **11,700** individuals benefitted from WFP's food assistance vocational trainings.

In addition, WFP implemented **voucher-based food assistance and injected USD 4.2 million into the local economy** in Libya that supported economic recovery. WFP also worked with municipalities and the United States Institute of Peace in rehabilitating a local market in southern Libya.

**In support of restoring agricultural production and productivity**, FAO provided the most vulnerable small-scale farmers across **60** municipalities in six different regions in Libya with **60** tons of hard and soft wheat seeds and distributed **1,258** tons of vegetable seeds to improve community living standards and the supply of agricultural products to local markets.

**To strengthen agricultural sector's competitiveness**, FAO extended technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop control strategies for the animal diseases, as well as to establish the Epidemiological Unit within the Ministry. Analyses of the potential for solar powered irrigation systems and key value chains were also undertaken.



Vocational Training Courses to empower youth and women. Tripoli 2021/WFP



### Pillar 3: Basic Services

**Outcome 3** - By late 2022, relevant Libyan institutions improved their capacity to design, develop and implement social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery for all women and girls, men and boys (including vulnerable groups, migrants and refugees) in Libya towards enhancing human security and reducing inequalities.

#### Supported SDGs



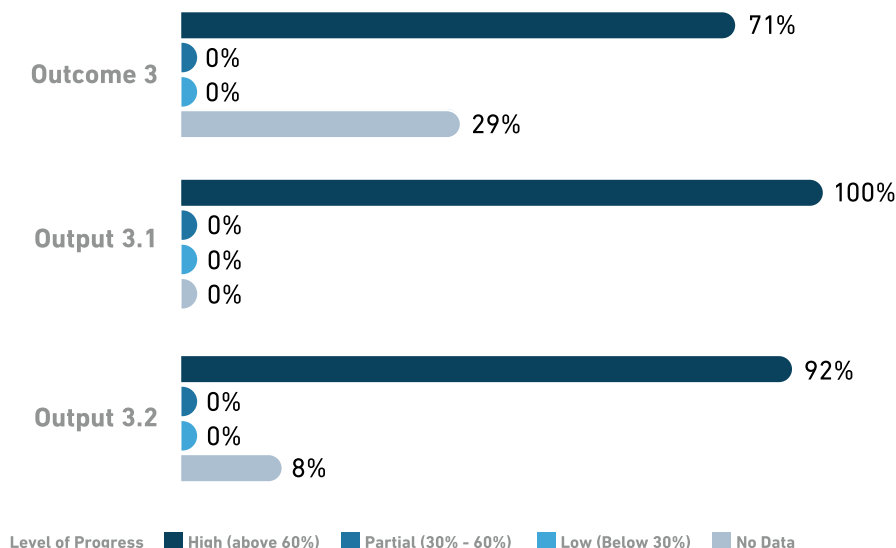
**On the basic services pillar**, the UNCT worked with relevant Libyan institutions at national and municipality levels to improve their capacity to design, develop and implement social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery for all women and girls, men, and boys (including vulnerable groups, migrants, and refugees) to enhance human security and reduce inequalities. The UNCT also supported restoration and continued access to basic services, such as health, education, social protection, for **over four million people (60 per cent of the population)**.

#### UN entities contributing to the Basic Service Pillar



A new born being provided primary care through mobile health team. UNFPA

Figure 5: Progress made under UNSF Pillar 3: Basic Services



## TOWARDS THE REALIZATION OF OUTPUT 3.1- GOVERNMENTAL SOCIAL POLICY DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY STRENGTHENED THROUGH MULTISECTORAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The UNCT supported Libyan authorities in developing key policies aimed at delivering inclusive, sustainable, and quality basic services through several strategies and initiatives:

- Development and roll-out of a comprehensive, inclusive COVID-19 vaccination plan in close collaboration with national authorities through UNCT’s collective support, including from UNICEF, WHO, IOM, and UNHCR.
- UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, World Bank and the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth’s support to the National Social and Economic Development Board, affiliated with the Prime Minister’s Office, to establish a roadmap for a social protection policy and a temporary basic income model for Libya.
- WHO supported the Ministry of Health’s 2022-2030 strategy to build a high-quality, skilled health workforce distributed equitably across all levels of the health system and all geographical areas.
- UNICEF’s technical assistance for establishment of nutrition unit at the Primary Healthcare Institute with the Ministry of Health.



A training on COVID-19 risk communication and community engagement for community health workers organized by WHO, UNICEF together with the Ministry of Health and Libyan Red Crescent.

- UNICEF's support to national and municipal authorities to develop an epidemiological framework to ensure safe return to schools, and to the Ministry of Education to prepare a roadmap for developing a national distance learning platform.
- UNFPA's support to the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education to develop the first Midwifery and Nursing policy and costed strategic plan and institutional framework.

**Generating assessments and research to improve understanding of the situation around the rights and well-being of men, women and children in Libya were undertaken.** UN agencies contributed to essential evidence generation for developing the first-ever UN Common Country Analysis for Libya, including through:

- Protection Needs Assessment for IDPs by UNHCR<sup>11</sup>
- Social protection assessment to support improved inclusive social protection policy development in 2022 by WFP, World Bank and UNICEF.
- The GBV sub-sector conducted a secondary data review for Libya.
- 'Migration pulse' assessment to better understand the needs and food security of migrants by IOM, UNHCR and WFP.
- Assessment of Availability of Resources and services in selected PHC facilities, Early Warning and Response Network Evaluation (EWARN), in addition to an Assessment of COVID-19 Detection Laboratories by WHO.
- Several studies on key child rights-related issues, including Emergency Preparedness and Response: Assessment of National Structures and Capacities in Libya by UNICEF.

**The UNCT enhanced evidence generation and systematization in support of the government's decision making,** particularly through strengthening national information management systems.

- WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA supported the District Health Information System (DHIS) roll-out in **64** municipalities, including providing equipment and training staff in health facilities with necessary skills to operate the DHIS.
- UNICEF supported the initial steps (software and hardware) to roll out the Education Management Information System (EMIS).
- UNFPA and UNICEF supported the roll-out of a Gender-Based Violence Information System (GBViMS).

**The UNCT provided continued support to improve technical capacity and management skills of national stakeholders** to deliver key basic services, including for COVID-19 prevention and response.

- Through UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, over **7,000** healthcare providers strengthened their knowledge and capacities on addressing COVID-19, tuberculosis, mental health, and psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health and communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Health care providers also improved their capacities on health information management and disease surveillance, and the integrated management of newborns and childhood.



UNHCR staff interviewing an IDP in her rented house, Tripoli.

<sup>11</sup>Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and Joint Market Monitoring initiative (JMMI).

## TOWARDS THE REALIZATION OF OUTPUT 3.2 - SOCIAL-SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM ENHANCED AND SUPPORTED ACROSS RELEVANT SECTORS TO DELIVER HIGH-QUALITY INCLUSIVE AND GENDER-SENSITIVE SERVICES AND SOCIAL SAFETY NETS THAT ARE EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT, ACCURATELY TARGETED, AND SUSTAINABLE.

In close collaboration with national stakeholders, the UNCT continued **to provide downstream support of health, WASH, protection, and nutrition services at the municipal level, focusing on reaching the most vulnerable people** through UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF's infrastructure developments:

- **106,000** people benefitted from Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) that rehabilitated schools, healthcare, and sports facilities.
- **12,834** children benefitted from rehabilitation of **25** schools.
- **112** shelters for IDPs and returnees were rehabilitated.

**In efforts to reinforce delivery of comprehensive health care services and functionality of health care facilities,** through IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO:

- **159** health care facilities were provided with essential equipment, supplies and medicine
- **281,610** women and children (79,769 girls, 76,750 boys, 125,091 women) and **18,581 refugees** were given access to medical care.
- **16,290** newborns (8,308 girls, 7,982 boys) received life-saving care.
- **55,285** people were screened for tuberculosis, **2500** TB patients received treatment, **25** TB units were supported with medical supplies and 3 hospitals with portable digital x-ray screening units.
- **629** IDPs and returnees with disabilities were provided with specialized support, including the provision of assistive devices
- Over **35,000** patients reached more than **1,500** physicians covering **17** specialties using the application Speetar, an innovative telemedicine initiative.
- **30** Primary Health Care Centres across the country integrated services and the Mental Health Action Program-Intervention Guide (mhGAP-IG).
- **21,936** women and girls were supported with lifesaving sexual and reproductive healthcare. **9,845** women benefitted from **110** essential reproductive health kits, consumables and family planning commodities distributed to **18** hospitals and Primary Health Centers.



29 March 2021, Ongoing restoration work of Diabetes Hospital at Bani Walid

In partnership with the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) the UNCT, through UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO, **assisted implementation of the National Vaccine Deployment Plan for COVID-19**, including:

- Arrival of **8,968,360** COVID-19 vaccine doses<sup>12</sup>.
- Supplying **700** nationwide vaccination centers with PPE and medical waste management equipment.
- Installing and providing **6** ultracold rooms, **4** ultrasound and 4 Electrocardiograph machines, **3** Complete Blood Count (CBC) machines, **2** spectrophotometer, **6** Intensive Care Unit (ICU) ventilators, **12** hospital tents, **13** normal tents.
- Providing **21** ambulances, **16** generators and **19** prefab to health facilities.
- Providing **438** vaccination sites with **85** refrigerators, **240** vaccine carriers, and **160** cold boxes, **1,191** temperature monitoring devices to ensure the safe storage of vaccines and with trained staff.
- **1.9 million** persons' receipt of the first dose and **860,000** persons' receipt of two doses of COVID-19 vaccinations.

With support from IOM, more than **927,000** cross-border travelers were given COVID-19 medical screenings in collaboration with NCDC staff at Misrata airport and at the Ras Jdir border. In addition, **7,815** doses of COVID-19 vaccines were administered to migrants in **12** detention centre (DCs) and five migrant-dense municipalities.

**To mitigate the continuous negative impact of COVID-19 on healthcare service delivery**, the UNCT equipped **106** additional health facilities with responsive service delivery, providing COVID-19 triage and treatment units with essential oxygen therapy supplies. In collaboration with NCDC and MoH, UNCT continued to support rapid expansion of COVID-19 laboratories across the country, which resulted in **40** COVID-19 detection laboratories in Libya by the end of 2021. **5.8 million** people received key messages on COVID-19 prevention through the Demand Creation, Risk Communication and Community Engagement strategy, which contributed to acceptance and uptake of vaccines.

**In efforts to enhance food and nutrition security, focusing on the most vulnerable people**, the UNCT collaborated with the Libyan authorities to provide health facility-based nutrition interventions, including screening (MUAC)<sup>13</sup>, counselling, development, and dissemination of Infant and Young Child Feeding material nationwide, and to provide individualized nutrition support as follows:

- **9,463** people were provided with in-kind food assistance and **96,240** beneficiaries were assisted through food assistance programmes.
- **3,790** children (1,867 boys, 1,923 girls) were provided with nutrition support through facility-based interventions. **204** children (12 girls, 192 boys) and **324** pregnant and lactating women in two detention centres benefitted from high-energy biscuits.
- **41,987** women received counselling sessions on optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.
- **9,503** refugees and **13,531** IDPs were provided with cash assistance. Additional **14,452** refugees received monthly food assistance.
- **2,887** migrant children were supported through the School Feeding initiative.

**To revitalize the education system in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNCT's efforts to ensure access to quality education increased.** In 2021, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in providing equitable access to quality formal and non-formal education for **1.5 million** girls and boys who benefitted from a back-to-school campaign that covered **3,082** schools. In addition, **10,602** girls and boys (including non-Libyan children) were provided with non-formal education services, and **136,996** children (66,966 boys and 70,030 girls) enrolled in national schools and non-formal education services, received education supplies.

**Recognizing critical water scarcity and risks associated with steadily declining sanitation quality**, the UNCT provided essential WASH services as follows:

- **16,263** people were provided with emergency sanitation services.
- A solar water system was installed in Tripoli in collaboration with General Company for Water and Wastewater to ensure uninterrupted water supply, particularly to affected populations during long electrical outages.

<sup>12</sup>In 2021, Libya received a total of 8,968,360 doses of COVID-19 vaccines. Of this number, 2,444,280 were donated by different governments and 6,254,170 were purchased by the Libyan government. A total of 2,401,800 vaccine doses were received through the COVAX Facility, donated by other governments or purchased by the Libyan government.

<sup>13</sup>Mid-upper arm circumference, a measure to assess nutritional status.

**Ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable people, the UNCT provided hygiene support.** Through UNFPA, **2,126** women and girls received dignity kits containing items for female hygiene and well-being through its Women and Girls Safe Spaces in IDP camps and other locations. UNHCR provided **22,689** asylum-seekers and refugees and **12,106** IDPs with Core Relief Items (CRIs) and hygiene kits. **128,704** people received hygiene kits from UNICEF to reduce transmission of COVID-19 and UNICEF's pilot cash project focusing on WASH needs, supported **1,000** displaced families.

The UNCT worked closely with municipalities and national stakeholders to provide concerted support to **protection services, focusing on the most vulnerable people.**

- **14,382** people (10,315 women and girls) benefitted from a toll-free hotline created to improve availability, accessibility, affordability of GBV case management.
- **7,901** children were provided with community-based mental health PSS, including referral to specialized protection or child-friendly spaces.
- **9** child-friendly spaces (recreational parks, etc.) were built or refurbished.
- **821** children at risk of or are survivors of violence received case management.
- Mobile teams comprised of PSS facilitators, caseworkers, educators and paramedics were deployed in the south to enhance identification and referral of the vulnerable and children to available services.
- **24,024** women and girls and **855** men benefitted from the 4 Women and Girls Safe Spaces that provided GBV prevention and response services.
- **5,013** people (827 girls, 447 boys, 3,165 women, and 574 men) were able to access GBV prevention and response interventions.

**To ensure social protection services are inclusive,** the UNCT provided tailored support to migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, including women and children as follows:

- Protection Needs Assessments for **6,191** asylum seekers and refugees and a completed Best Interest Assessments for 790 refugee children were conducted.
- **1,662** asylum-seekers and refugees were resettled or evacuated from Libya and 4,332 migrants were assisted with voluntary return to 21 countries of origin.
- **592** asylum-seekers and refugees were released from detention centres.
- UN agencies' regular monitoring visits to detention centers for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers to assess the humanitarian, protection and human rights situation of detainees, focusing on women and children, and provision of PSS and dignity kits to detainees.
- **9,579** migrants were supported with protection services and **6,078** persons provided with MPHSS. **921** asylum-seekers and refugees and **208** IDPs received psychosocial support services. **206** children were identified and enrolled in case management, starting with best interest assessments.



A farmer utilizing the water pump stations installed in his land. Tripoli September 2021/ UNDP



## 2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

To strengthen the Humanitarian-Peace-Development nexus approach and in preparation for the expected transition from humanitarian to development work by the UN and international partners in Libya in 2022 and 2023, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator requested the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) to conduct a review of Coordination, Planning and Financing for Development in Libya in consultation with over 50 national and international Partners (Oct 2020).

The OECD-DCO's Financing Landscape Analysis documented several key findings. It noted that political uncertainty is negatively affecting the financing landscape, inhibiting investments in longer-term priorities for Libya's future, such as increased investment in rehabilitating infrastructure and delivery of basic services by line ministries. Libya receives a relatively small percentage Official Development Assistance (ratio of ODA to GDP 1-2 per cent over the past five years), which is unlikely to change given the country's upper middle-income status. As such, ODA needs to be more catalytic, strategically targeted, and better coordinated. The analysis also indicated there is a strong need for enhanced coordination between government counterparts and international partners who welcomed the government's interest in strengthening dialogue and coordination. The OECD-DCO findings provided a solid basis on which to formulate the UN's Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023-2025.

The UNCT has played a catalytic role in forging stronger partnerships among the government and international partners. For example, in close coordination with the European Union and the World Bank, the UN led engagement with the government to obtain the Prime Minister's endorsement of the UN-WB-EU Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment (RPBA) in June 2021. The first RPBA Technical Coordination Meeting took place with 16 ministries in December 2021. The RPBA is expected to strengthen collaboration and alignment between government priorities and activities supported by the tripartite partners, as well as the international community.



A Youth Entrepreneur workshop in Tripoli, 2021. UNFPA

## 2.4. Results of the UN Working Better Together: UN Coherence, Effectiveness, and Efficiency

Guided by the UN General Assembly resolution on UN development system reform (A/RES/72/279, 2018), the UNCT Libya improved the UN's coherent, effective, and efficient actions in 2021.

### Enhanced governance structure to better operate and deliver as one:

In 2021, UNCT adopted a more coherent governance and management structure for coordinated planning and implementation of programmes. With strategic guidance from the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT, coordination mechanisms for joint programming, operations, and on cross-cutting areas including on gender and youth, were streamlined. The introduction of regular UNCT meetings with UNSMIL's regular briefings on the political and security situation enhanced UNCT's integrated risk-informed decision-making and coordination. With the improved governance structure, including Programme and Operations Management Teams, the UNCT with support of the Resident Coordinator's Office initiated new approaches on key issues, such as the new financing landscape analysis and options for inclusive design, implementation, and monitoring of Collective Outcomes to operationalize the H-D-P nexus in Libya.

### Working as one towards a UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Libya:

In 2021, the UNCT initiated formulation of the first UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Libya (UNSDCF, 2023-2025). In consultations with the government and development partners, the UNCT conducted an independent evaluation of the current UN Strategic Framework (2019-2022) to assess its performance and distill lessons learned. The UN's first Common Country Analysis for Libya (CCA) provided a collective, comprehensive, and multidimensional analysis of the situation in Libya through the lens of the SDGs. It also stressed the core principle of leaving no one behind and ensured the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus permeates all aspects of the analysis.

Informed by the CCA, the UNCT Libya agreed to work collectively to drive the transformative changes needed to advance Libya's path toward inclusive, sustainable, and peaceful development, with a focus on four Strategic Priorities (Peace and Governance, Sustainable Economic Development, Social and Human Capital Development, and Water, Climate Change and Environment) and two Collective Outcomes (Durable Solutions for Internally





Displaced Persons and Migration Management). The Libyan government endorsed the new Framework in June 2022 with implementation to start in 2023.

### **Collectively enhancing UNCT's common services, operations efficiency, and cost effectiveness – BOS 2.0:**

Through Libya's Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0), the participating UN agencies (IOM, OCHA, UN Women, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNSMIL, WFP and WHO) improved the efficiency and cost effectiveness of operations on common premises, procurement, logistics, information and communication technology (ICT), finance and human resources services. Implemented jointly or delivered by a leading UN entity on behalf of other UN entities, Libya's BOS 2.0 linked business operations with programmatic needs and requirements and realized a total cost reduction of USD 20 million since BOS was put in place in 2019 (USD 9 million in 2019; USD 7 million in 2020 and USD 4 million in 2021), mainly from common premises. In addition to offices in Tunis, the UN entities maintain presence in Libya through three common premises: two compounds in Tripoli and a hub in Benghazi.

### **Strengthening the UN's operational footprint in Libya:**

In 2021, the UNCT accelerated interagency collective work to strengthen the UN's operational footprint in Libya. Under the leadership of UNDP, the UNCT secured a new United Nations Common Compound to accommodate an increased presence of UN staff presence and capacity in Tripoli (84 villas). The Resident Coordinator and UNCT undertook interagency missions to the east and south of Libya strengthening UNCT's reach, programme delivery and engagement with local authorities and communities.

### **Advancing the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA):**

In 2021, the UNCT and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Libya established a PSEA Steering Committee and institutionalized the PSEA common feedback mechanism. In addition, through the PSEA focal points and PSEA network meetings, the UNCT worked to sensitize UN personnel and implementing partners on PSEA, strengthen data sharing on PSEA incidents, provide trainings to colleagues and stakeholders, and map partners.



Rugby team ready for a match in the first rugby court in Libya constructed with the support of UNDP. March 2021

## 2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

To improve implementation of the UNSF in its final year (2022), the UNCT, with leadership from the Resident Coordinator's Office, commissioned an independent evaluation of the UNSF in 2021. The evaluation interviewed 64 interlocutors from 44 entities (eight donor agencies, 20 Governmental stakeholders – including three municipalities, 14 UNCT members and two CSOs), and was concluded in October 2021 with 20 key findings around the framework's relevance, effectiveness and suitability with forward-looking recommendations.

The independent evaluation found that several challenges slowed implementation of the UNSF and were mainly caused by the deteriorated security and political situation and armed conflict, as well as COVID-19. To address these challenges, the UNCT had to repurpose resources for increased support through Pillar 3 on delivery of basic services. The complex country context, and the interdependencies among dimensions of Libya's crisis created "wicked problems" that institutional reform, the main principle underpinning the UNSF, could not tackle. The multi-dimensional crisis and lack of evidence-based data proved to have had a negative impact on government actors' capability to identify changing and pressing needs and negatively affected the UNCT's capacity to undertake projects and interventions.

The UNSF evaluation resulted in a set of actionable and forward-looking recommendations which the UNCT has put into action through an evaluation management response to be monitored throughout 2022. More importantly, the UNCT integrated the UNSF evaluation's key findings, lessons learned and recommendations into its formulation of its new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025).

The UNCT's collective lessons learned from implementation of joint projects in 2021 include:

- Innovative implementation methods, such as establishing a national expert team to implement activities for non-resident agencies, have proven to be effective in times of travel and mobility constraints due to COVID-19 and security challenges.
- Integration of risk analysis and contingency planning exercises into planning and implementation on a consistent basis, particularly in the fluid context of Libya.
- Strengthening advocacy and strategic partnerships, including in narrowing the gap of understanding between Libyan counterparts and international partners, contributes to achieving strategic results and innovative resource mobilization.

## 2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

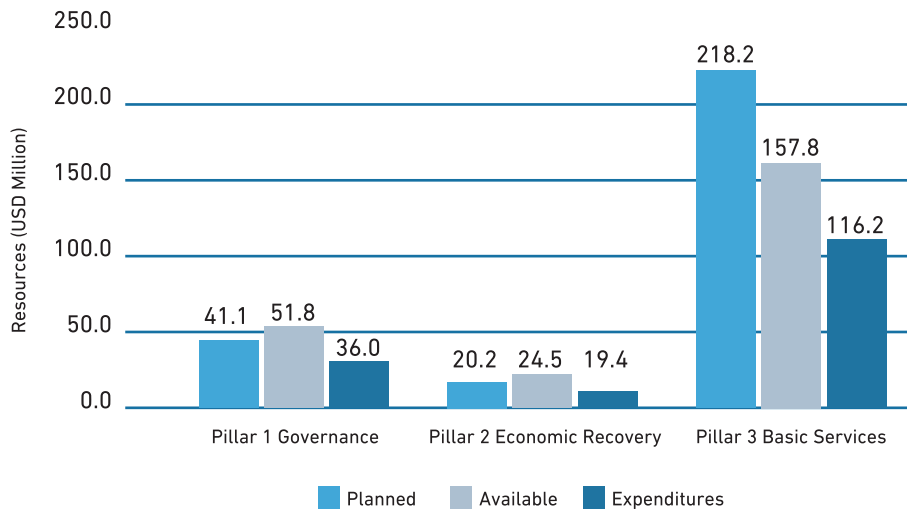
In 2021, the UNCT received USD 161 million from 26 funding partners or sources (including funds to be spent in 2021 and onwards<sup>14</sup>). Of the total planned budget of 283.5 million for 2021, USD 234.1 million was made available (including a roll-over from 2020) with a significant funding gap of USD 49.4 million<sup>15</sup>. USD 171 million was recorded as the UNCT's total expenditure in 2021.

---

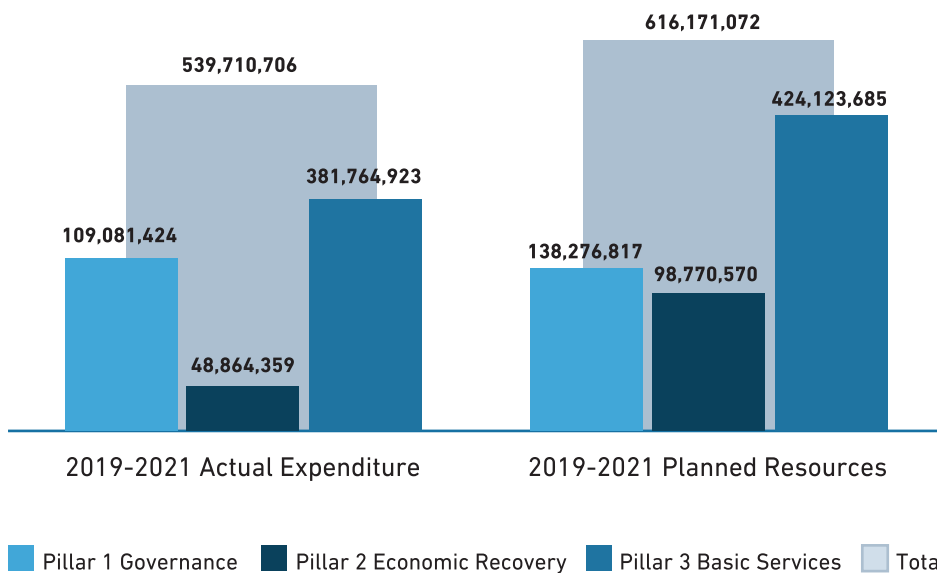
<sup>14</sup>Received" is the amount recorded from agencies' resource mobilization by the end of 2021.

<sup>15</sup>Each UN agency plans its annual budget at the start of the year based on any roll-over from the previous year and resource mobilization targets. In 2021, several UN agencies had significant funding gaps due to decreasing donors' contributions which created a significant gap between 'the planned budget' (USD 283 mil) and 'resources made available' (USD 234 mil).

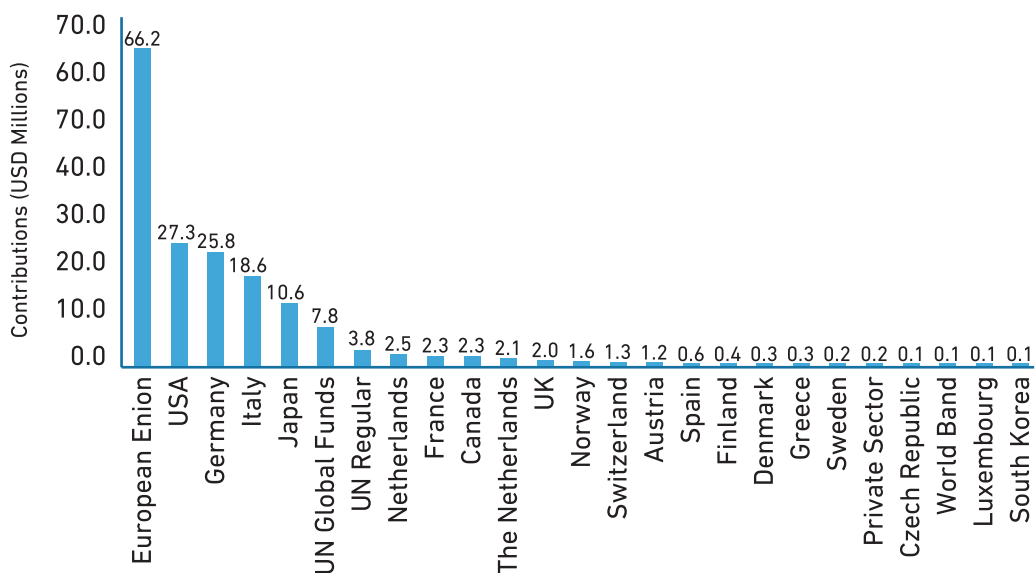
**Figure 6: 2021 planned, available and spent resources per UNSF pillar**



**Figure 7: Planned Resources vs. Actual Expenditures in 2019-2021 (in USD)**



**Figure 8: Contributions per funding partners in 2021**



## CHAPTER 3: UNCT'S KEY FOCUS FOR 2022

In 2022, UNCT will finalize implementation of the current UN Strategic Framework (2019-2022) to deliver on its commitments to support the country in advancing the SDGs throughout Libya. The UNCT will continue to support Libyan authorities and people to **build peace, support economic recovery and deliver basic services**, while responding flexibly to emerging issues in Libya's fluid political and security context. In doing so, the UNCT aims to **increase its footprint** throughout Libya by exploring possibilities of expanding its existing hub in Benghazi and securing a new presence in Sebha, as well as through more frequent joint missions to different regions across the country.

Particularly anchored in the principle of **'Leaving No One Behind,'** the UNCT will intensify its efforts to promote and protect human rights and gender equality, learning from past experiences in which marginalized and vulnerable groups experienced increased discrimination and human rights violations due to volatile political and security contexts, discrimination and a lack of rule of law and human rights protection.

**Strategic partnerships and financing** are key to successful finalization and roll-out of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Libya (2023-2025). The UNCT will strengthen its engagement and coordination with the Libyan government to agree on key priorities and financing for early recovery, peacebuilding and development, as the UNCT prepares for transition in the context of decreasing humanitarian needs.

Under the overarching goal of **supporting Libya's transition** and toward a development trajectory in line with its status as an upper middle-income country, the UNCT, in collaboration with the World Bank and the European Union, will further assist the government to formulate a national development plan. Through the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA), the government and the tripartite partners expect to consolidate and update data, establish a coordination mechanism and agree on a strategic, prioritized and sequenced recovery and financing plan for the country.



Children returning to school post COVID-19 halt. UNICEF return to School Campaign to support Government efforts to reopen schools

