



UN LIBYA RESULTS REPORT 2022



UNITED NATIONS
LIBYA

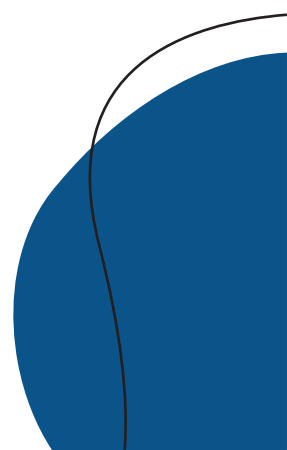


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Foreword by the Resident Coordinator

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Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General - Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya

On behalf of the United Nations in Libya, I am pleased to present the UN's 2022 Results Report for Libya. As the UN begins to implement the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025) in 2023, the report reflects on key results achieved in the final year of the UN in Libya's efforts under the UN Strategic Framework of Libya (UNSF, 2019-2022) by the 17 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).

In 2022, within the context of a relatively stable security situation, the UN in Libya continued to deliver for people across the country with a total programme expenditure of USD 163.6 million. The UN focused on providing basic services, while strengthening the capacity of government and stakeholders to provide sustainable social services. With the UN's support, **60 per cent of people across Libya had their access to basic social services - healthcare, education, sanitation, and nutrition - maintained or restored.**

On the economic front, the UN in Libya supported **improvements to the local economy** by strengthening the supply and demand sides of the labor market through job trainings and livelihood support opportunities for more than 76,000 youth, women, migrants, and local communities across the country. At the same time, UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes worked with the government to improve industrial effectiveness in select sectors such as agriculture and fisheries.

In parallel with **UNSMIL's efforts to facilitate national elections**, UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes endeavored to **create an enabling environment for achieving sustainable peace.** The UN advanced policies and dialogues to strengthen the participation and inclusion of women in public life by supporting Libyan experts to finalize a draft law on Eliminating Violence Against Women and an advocacy plan. Youth were supported through the launch of new

youth-led initiatives at the community level and outreach to the public with key messages on protecting women and children from all forms of violence. The UN also supported efforts to strengthen the rule of law through trainings of more than 1,000 judicial and police officials.

With the October 2020 ceasefire agreement holding, the overall humanitarian situation continued to improve in 2022 with some remaining areas of humanitarian and protection needs. Most notably, the number of internally displaced persons decreased by 60 per cent,¹ and the People in Need (PIN) for 2022 was recorded as one per cent of the population in Libya mainly migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in need of humanitarian and protection assistance.

The new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Libya (2023-2025) is a transition tool to support Libya in advancing sustainable development and peacebuilding efforts in line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It involves work on four common priorities among government and people in Libya and the UN on: Peace and Governance; Sustainable Economic Development; Social and Human Capital Development; Climate Change, Environment and Water; together with work to address root causes of remaining humanitarian and protection needs through two Collective Outcomes on Durable Solutions for IDPs and Migration Management.

In 2023, the UN in Libya aims to move full speed ahead to implement the new Cooperation Framework with the government of Libya and development partners including through improved strategic coordination and shared funding and financing. In view of Libya's challenging political and governance context and limited official development assistance, it is critical that all stakeholders work closely together to create synergies and maximize development results on the ground for all people throughout the country.

¹In October 2020, the number of IDPs stood at 316,000. As at December 2022, 125,000 persons were recorded as internally displaced, according to IOM DTM.



The DSRSR-RC/HC of the UN in Libya

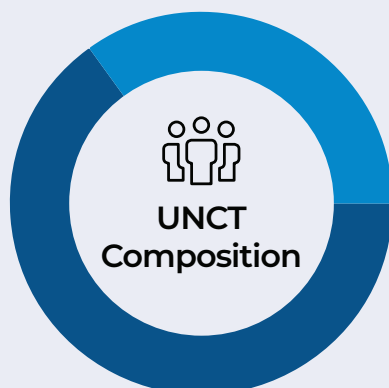
United Nations in Libya

To support Libya in advancing sustainable peace and development, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda, 17 resident and non-resident UN Agencies, Funds, Programmes and entities comprise the UN in Libya.

Resident



Non-Resident



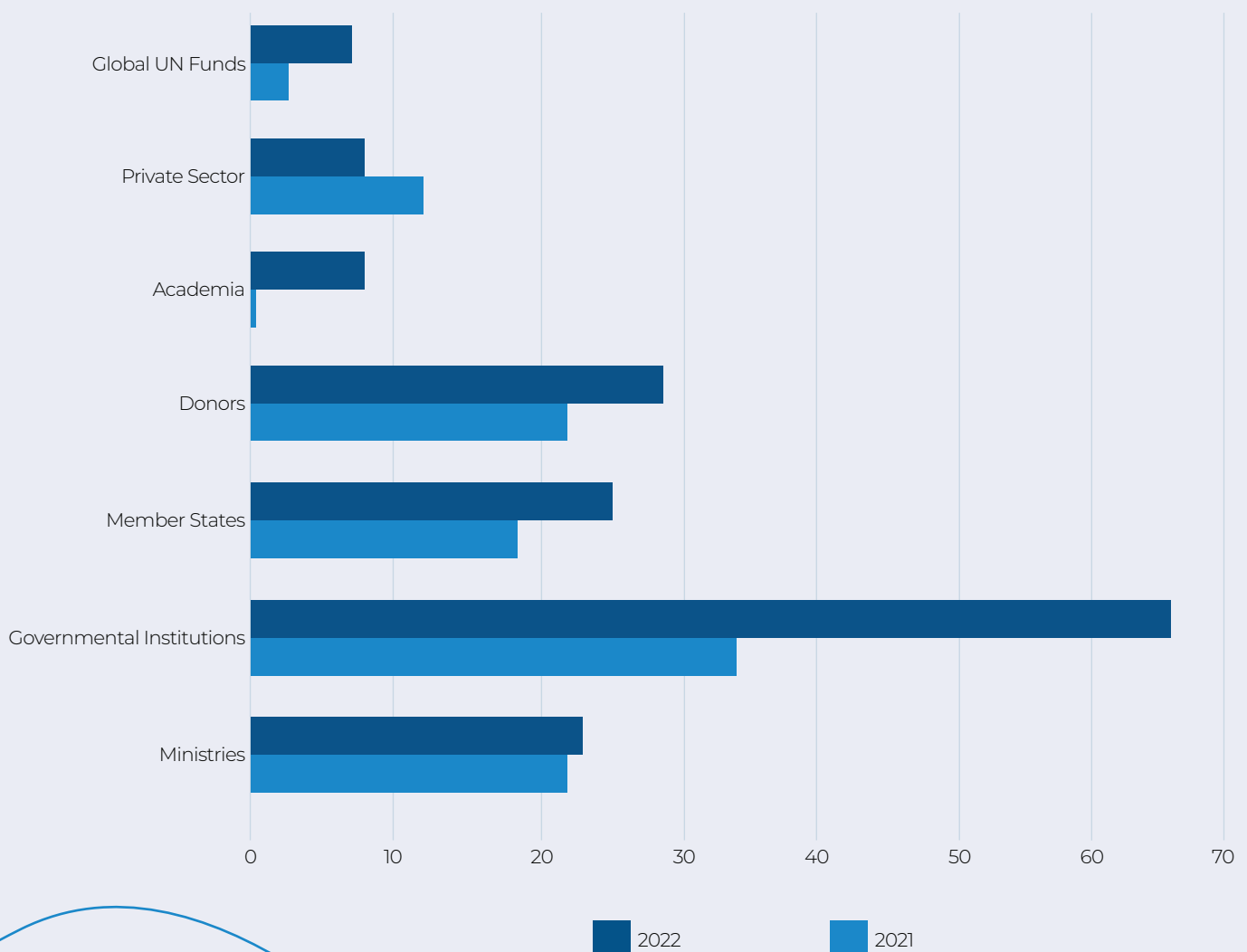
● **65%**
Resident

● **35%**
Non-Resident

Key Development Partners of UN in Libya

Anchored in the UN development system reform's principles of wider partnerships and national ownership, the UN in Libya expanded its partnerships in 2022 to include 23 ministries, 66 government institutions, 25 member states, 28 donors and 7 academic institutions (see Annex I for the full list).

UN Libya's Development Partners





Chapter 1: Key Developments in the Country Context

Libya stands at a crossroads. Throughout 2022, Libyan authorities and international partners undertook extensive efforts to address the political impasse following the indefinite postponement of parliamentary and presidential elections in December 2021 that deepened tensions among political and security actors.

On the political front, the impasse over the leadership of the executive branch persisted, with the interim government of national unity remaining in place and the House of Representatives based in the east of Libya appointing a government of national stability. Minimal progress was achieved on agreeing on a pathway to elections, despite rounds of talks between the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the High State Council and UNSMIL's good offices' efforts. On 25 September 2022, the UN's new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of UNSMIL, Abdoulaye Bathily, took up his duties and embarked on a wide range of consultations with Libyan stakeholders across the country, including civil society and women's and youth groups, on the political, security, economic and human rights situation.

Regarding the overall security situation, although the ceasefire agreement signed in October 2020 continued to hold, the intra-Libyan security dialogue track was impacted by the protracted political impasse. Incidents of violence among armed groups, including clashes with heavy weapons in urban areas, localized armed confrontations among organized criminal groups over control of illicit activities, and

protests over the provision of basic services were recorded in various parts of the country throughout 2022.

On the economic front, oil production and economic activities continued. According to the Central Bank of Libya, Libyan oil revenue marked a slight increase from USD 21.5 billion at the end of 2021 to USD 22.0 billion by the end of 2022. The CBL unification process stalled, with the continued political impasse as did efforts to approve a national budget. Russia's invasion of Ukraine also impacted Libya's overall market prices during the first half of 2022, given Libya's heavy dependency on food imports.²

On overall socio-economic recovery and delivery of basic services, long-standing challenges in systematic planning and budget allocation remained. In addition, the high turnover of civil servants, including changes in decision makers and program coordinators and the fragmented government institutions hindered delivery of basic services including education, healthcare, water, and sanitation services. For example, access to basic health services continued to experience severe pressures due to shortages of human resources, medicines, supplies and inadequate government funding.

On the human rights situation, fundamental rights and freedoms eroded, including through an increasing crackdown and repression of civic space by security actors. Widespread human rights violations and abuses continued in Libya with armed groups operating beyond the scope of the law and committing violations with

impunity including large scale arbitrary arrest and detention, unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, excessive use of force against peaceful protestors, violations against migrants and refugees including human trafficking and forced labor. A systematic lack of respect for fair trial guarantees and independence of the judiciary persisted. Women and children were disproportionately affected.

On the humanitarian front, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by 60.4 per cent (from 316,000 at the start of 2020 to 125,000 as of December 2022³), with most remaining IDPs located in Benghazi, Misrata and Tripoli. However, systemic impediments to their return or local integration remained requiring increased allocation of resources for durable solutions from national authorities. As of December 2022, a total of 694,398 migrants are estimated in the country, with Niger, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, and Nigeria being the most represented nationalities among the migrant population in Libya⁴. The number of migrants and refugees intercepted in the Mediterranean Sea and returned by Libyan authorities decreased from 30,990 persons in 2021 to 24,788 in 2022 with 263 interception operations. During these operations and on disembarkation in Libya, migrants and refugees continued to face serious human rights and protection concerns including arbitrary detention in inhumane conditions with restricted humanitarian assistance and high risks of torture, forced labor, extortion, sexual violence and human trafficking by armed groups, transnational smugglers, and state actors.

² In 2021, Libya's wheat import dependency from Russian and Ukraine rose to 61 per cent (40 per cent from Ukraine and 21 per cent from Russia) according to FAOSTAT. The price of a key staple, wheat flour, saw price increase of 23.4 per cent by June 2022 from February 2022.

³ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix.

⁴ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix.

Chapter 2: UN Development System Support in 2022 towards Libya's Development Priorities through the UN Strategic Framework (2019-2022)

2.1. Overview of Results Achieved under the UN Strategic Framework (2019-2022)

Implementation of the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF 2019-2022) ended in December 2022. Throughout 2022, the UN in Libya continued its work to support the country in advancing sustainable peace and development and in responding to residual humanitarian and protection needs including from the COVID-19 pandemic.

While delivery of results under the UN Strategic Framework in 2022 experienced obstacles due to indefinite postponement of national elections and institutional fragmentation, **the UN concluded implementation of the Strategic Framework 2019-2022 with 60 per cent of set targets met and an additional 27 per cent of targets partially met.**

Key achievements under the three UNSF pillars (2019-2022) included:



October 2020 ceasefire agreement and Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF), facilitated by UNSMIL contributed to relative stability and security



60% decrease in the number of internally displaced people since October 2020 (standing at 125,000 as of Dec 2022)



Restoration and maintenance of access to basic services for 60% of the population



Development and roll-out of a comprehensive and inclusive COVID-19 vaccination plan in close collaboration with national authorities

The Government of Libya signs UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. April 2022



In 2022, the UN in Libya produced the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025) with the government which guides the UN's collective efforts in support of Libya's implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to address the underlying causes of Libya's protracted crisis and vulnerabilities of the country's most marginalized groups. To this end, the UN in Libya conducted an independent situational analysis through the lens of the SDGs (Common Country Analysis) and held consultations with a diverse range of stakeholders including government ministries and entities, targeted beneficiaries, civil society, private sector, and international development partners. The Minister of Planning on behalf of the government signed the Cooperation Framework in June 2022. The UN in Libya officially started to operate under the new Cooperation Framework in January 2023.

Focused SDGs in the UNSF (2019-2022)



In partnership with the Government of Libya, the UN officially launches its Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. December 2022



This map shows the UN's 108 projects in 28 locations and nationally with a total expenditure of USD 163.5 million

- Approximate location and number of projects implemented
- Nationally implemented projects

2.2. UN Strategic Framework Results per Pillar

Pillar 1: Governance

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.

In 2022, the UN in Libya engaged with Libyan actors to advance efforts to build a peaceful society through democratic political processes and to reinvigorate dialogues on conducting national elections since indefinite postponement of elections in December 2021. The UN also continued to support local elections, governance, national reconciliation, and civic participation at municipal and national levels, and capacity building and empowerment of women and youth groups.



Total Expenditure in 2022

USD 33.7 MILLION

Key results



60% decrease in the number of internally displaced persons⁵



Finalisation of draft Law on Eliminating Violence Against Women and its advocacy plan



4 youth-led initiatives in developing peace and security at community level (UNSCR 2250)



40,277 persons participated in social and behavior change communication interventions to eliminate violence against children



216,000 people reached through explosive ordinance risk education across Libya



31 state officials (women and men) trained to ensure access to a child-friendly justice system



739 officials and 179 law enforcement officers (women and men) trained on migration governance and addressing illicit trafficking in persons, arms, drugs and cultural property



57 representatives from Libyan institutions trained on urban development, land administration and land rights

⁵ From Oct 2020 to Aug 2022. 131,247 recorded.

Supported SDGs



UN entities contributing to the Governance Pillar



Towards realization of Output 1.1 – Key government and civil society functions, mechanisms and processes strengthened

In efforts to enhance core government institutions, the UN in Libya continued to provide multi-level support to Libyan institutions. For example, through UNDP, technical assistance was provided to the Central Committee for Local Elections (CCLE) and to electoral stakeholders including judges, agents of the Ministry of Interior and municipal councilors to enhance overall capacities on the legal framework for local elections, electoral dispute resolution mechanisms and electoral security.⁶ In line with the provisions of national law No. 59 on the local administration system, through UNDP and UN-Women, 17 and 45-women municipal councilors improved their democratic participation in municipalities and in municipal council affairs which broadened the dialogue between municipal councils and citizens. To further reinvigorate the vital role of municipal councils as service providers, the UN Libya through UNDP, UNFPA and WFP advanced implementation of a joint pilot Human Security approach to revitalize and strengthen the work of municipal councils. In addition, the Ministry of Planning developed strategic, medium-term municipal development plans with support from UNDP, which started as a pilot in one



Libyan judges, prosecutors and public lawyers participate in a workshop on alternatives to detention and access to legal aid. UNODC, November 2022.

⁶ Fifty-four judges and 54 state lawyers trained on the legal framework for local elections and electoral dispute resolution mechanisms including through case studies on electoral dispute resolution, simulations of voting process and training on international standards for free and fair elections.

municipality and expanded to four⁶ serving as a roadmap for municipal development over the next five years.

Striving to enhance justice, including for children and women, the UN in Libya, through UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN-Women and OHCHR/UNSMIL, provided different levels of support to government ministries and institutions. Officers from Family Child Protection Units at the Ministry of Interior participated in a cross-border joint study tour with UNICEF to observe the Juvenile Protection Units in Jordan. Through the second year of implementation of the UN joint program on Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System in Libya, legal and institutional frameworks for child protection continued to be strengthened through efforts to develop a child protection case management system by adopting standard operating procedures. UNFPA, UN-Women, OHCHR/UNSMIL, and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, extended technical and logistic support to Libyan experts to finalize a bill of law to combat violence against women, provide a multi-sectoral chain of services to survivors, and support the experts to develop an advocacy strategy for submission of the law to the House of Representatives.

On broad security sector reform, the UN in Libya, through OHCHR/UNSMIL and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, strengthened capacities of judicial police and relevant actors on prison reform. A situational assessment report on prison security recommended improvements in the safety and security of detainees (including women and children). With support from the United Nations Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, an initial advisory roadmap on arbitrary detention was also produced to increase capacities of judicial police. Through UNDP, 12 members of the Libyan judicial police benefited from a one-week study tour to Italy to learn about best practices in investigations and prison reform. UNODC supported the Customs authorities under the Ministry of Finance to establish a Port Control Unit to intercept illicit trafficking. In addition, Ministries of Interior, Justice, Social Affairs and Health improved their

capacities on interception, detection, and special investigation techniques. Countering cybercrime and criminal intelligence analysis, prosecution and adjudication of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants' cases, fostering international cooperation in criminal justice matters and providing support to illegal trafficking and smuggling victims was also supported.

With the aim of retaining community security, the UN in Libya targeted several government institutions with support. Through UNMAS, the National Security Agency benefited from Explosive Ordnance Disposal training to address the immediate threat from explosive ordnance. Individual First Aid Kits, Tactical First Responders training of trainers, specialized equipment was also delivered to 322 diplomatic police officers. Aligned to these efforts, through UNMAS, **14,797** individuals were reached through Explosive Ordnance Risk Education across the country. An additional **202,000** individuals were reached through mass media campaigns and distribution of awareness materials. In addition, **17,934** youths across the country benefited from a peace messaging media campaign through UNDP support to civil society organizations working on prevention of violent extremism.

To strengthen evidence-based data generation, national data systems and capacities to inform decision making, the UN in Libya, through UNFPA and IOM, contributed to upgrading national statistical offices capacities by endorsing a national census action plan that includes the use of the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) in conducting the census and assessing the Bureau of Statistics and Census' infrastructure for the use of a Geospatial Information System (GIS). IOM trained government offices relevant to migration management on tracking internal displacement and regular monitoring of migration trends with contributions to 45 round reports and datasets produced by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix⁸.

On Rule of Law Reform and Transitional Justice, the UN in Libya, through OHCHR/UNSMIL supported the Bar Association

to adopt its first ever Code of Ethics and bylaws. Efforts to enhance Libya's judicial system went in parallel, including five trainings on international human rights standards for young female Libyan lawyers. With advocacy and support from OHCHR/UNSMIL, the Attorney General's office formulated a Judicial Inspection Unit and a Human Rights Office to raise its institutional capacity to monitor the nationwide work of public prosecutors, deal with human rights complaints and increase public prosecutors' respect for human rights. OHCHR/UNSMIL also sought to further increase the capacities of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Office of the Attorney General through technical support and provision of good offices that aimed at increasing the capacity of judges and prosecutors on minimum standards for fair trial and rights of defendants during investigation and trial.

Towards a vibrant civic space and protected civil and political rights, the UN in Libya, through OHCHR/UNSMIL, continuously monitored online hate speech and incitement of violence, raised specific cases with relevant key stakeholders and advocated for the protection and promotion of human rights. OHCHR/UNSMIL actively engaged with Facebook and Twitter to combat hate speech and incitement to violence against young and female activists, resulting in the removal of hate speech from the platform. In addition, **20** Libyans strengthened their skills on how to engage with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process of monitoring and documenting states' human rights records. UNFPA facilitated the reintegration of 30 young people into their communities through civic engagement and creation of socially sustainable enterprises. Through UN-Women, **410** Libyans across the country enhanced their knowledge on digital security, normative frameworks for cybercrime and Online Violence Against Women. To enhance the UN's system's accountability and response for protection of women's human rights defenders in conflict affected countries, OHCHR/UNSMIL facilitated the development of a women's human rights defenders' protection strategy in Libya.

⁷ Kikla municipality was the first municipality to develop its strategic development plan to rehabilitate and reequip much of its essential services and infrastructure, promoting reconciliation which was followed by development plans for the municipalities of Bani Walid, Derna and Ghat.

⁸IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix.



Senior Libyan officials of the High Libyan Committee on Arbitrary Detention agreeing to align national legislation with international standards. UNSMIL, September 2022.

Towards realization of Output 1.2 – Intra and inter-communal dialogue, reconciliation, conflict management and prevention processes and functions fostered



In 2022, the UN in Libya, through UNSMIL, UNDP, UN-Women, continued to support the operationalization of the political, security, economic, and human rights recommendations from the Berlin Process. In line with the LPDF roadmap, UNSMIL continued to facilitate dialogues between political parties to ensure a path to sustainable peace and stability, such as the Joint Constitutional Committee with different political parties, which resulted in consensus on several contentious constitutional issues. Parallel to these efforts, UNSMIL and UNDP continued to provide technical support to the High National Elections Commission (HNEC) to sustain its capacity and preparedness to conduct inclusive, credible, and transparent elections, once a constitutional electoral framework is in place.

To advance an inclusive, comprehensive, and rights-based national reconciliation, the UN in Libya supported the continuation of intra-Libyan dialogues. Through UNDP, technical support was provided to the Presidential Council (PC) to establish the required legal and political framework to create the high commission on national reconciliation in Libya. OHCHR/UNSMIL supported the PC to advance its strategic vision by submitting observations on a draft reconciliation law and facilitating cross-regional exchanges of knowledge and best practices, including by organizing an expert briefing on transitional justice to advance a rights-based national reconciliation, grounded in transitional justice principles and inclusive of women, youth, victims' groups and cultural components. UNDP continued to empower networks of local mediators in reconciliation efforts through virtual and in person capacity-building

trainings on conflict analysis, conflict resolution, peace agreements' writing, and gender mainstreaming for 25 mediators from different regions including 11 women mediators.

Through UN-Habitat and the Global Land Tool Network⁹, the UN in Libya collaborated with the Ministry of Housing and Construction to train more than 45 representatives from Libyan institutions on **addressing land administration and land rights challenges** aimed at creating sustainable cities and communities, preventing conflict and advancing stability efforts.

In efforts to enable youth and women's political participation, the UN in Libya through UNSMIL and UN-Women continued to advocate for women's inclusion in political processes and decision-making bodies at all levels. Following several discussions for a 30 per cent quota, in June 2022 the House of Representative and the High State Council (HSC) endorsed a 25 per cent quota for women in all elected bodies including the Senate under the constitutional framework. However, according to the latest draft of the constitutional amendments 12 and 13, the quota was decreased to 20 per cent. UNSMIL and other UN entities continue to advocate for a higher representation of women in line with international standards in all elections and decision-making positions. UN-Women provided the High National Elections Commission (HNEC) with a summary report of challenges and recommendations of women candidates on violence against women in politics following a UN Women-led candidate training on "Accelerating Women's Political Participation in Libya" in 2021. In addition, UNSMIL and UN-Women

together supported a new women-led coalition called "Women Alliance for Peace and Justice in Libya"¹⁰ which is preparing a guidance on priorities for a roadmap towards elections in Libya at the request of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG). UNDP also collaborated with HNEC to regularly collect and monitor data, raise awareness on harassment and violence against women and identify solutions.

On the security track, UNSMIL continued to support the work of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission, including implementation of the 2020 ceasefire agreement and advocate for reunification of military institutions. UNSMIL also facilitated an agreement on establishing a national and international coordination mechanism to support a full, inclusive disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) process between the high level political and 5+5 Joint Military Commission.

To ensure respect for human rights and a do-no-harm approach, the UN in Libya continued to implement its interventions based on the human rights due diligence policy (HRDDP), particularly on UN support to non-UN security forces¹¹ to prevent and mitigate identified risks of grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights or refugee law¹² by Libyan security forces. The UN also improved its standard operating procedures for implementation of HRDDP, updated risks assessments, developed an incident report form on human rights violations, a standard screening and vetting request form, and key messages for the UN system.

⁹ The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is a dynamic and multisectoral alliance of more than 75 global, regional and national multi-sector partners committed to increasing access to land and tenure security for all, with a focus on poor communities and women. The Network's partners include international civil society organizations, research and training institutions, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and international professional bodies.

¹⁰ The Alliance represent a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society, academics, women municipal councilors and women's unions.

¹¹ See A/67/775-S/2013/110.

¹² Libya is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and has no legislation concerning the status and treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers. Refugees are considered illegal migrants under national legislation and are subject to indefinite detention. In addition, Libya lacks a comprehensive migration governance strategy and legal framework that meets international standards to promote safe and regular migration.



"Women's Alliance for Peace and Justice in Libya" preparing guidance on priorities for a roadmap towards elections

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.

In 2022, the UN in Libya worked closely with the Libyan government, civil society, international financial institutions, development partners and private sector to further recover from the adverse impact of three crises – protracted governance crisis, COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine crisis – on Libya’s economy. To this end, the UN Libya closely collaborated with national and international stakeholders to support the government to develop several critical macroeconomic assessments and plans to stabilize and diversify Libya’s economy, as well as provide vocational training and create job opportunities.



Total Expenditure in 2022
USD 34 MILLION¹³

Key results



13,266 individuals trained in technical skills for jobs



National fishery framework and investment plan in place



22-government institution and civil society representatives trained on rationalization of agricultural water use



First-ever Business Incubator and business start-up accelerator initiatives launched for youth in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha



2,990 young migrants generated income through livelihood support opportunities



60,000 people in the south benefited from a rehabilitated local market

Supported SDGs



UN entities contributing to the Economic Recovery Pillar



¹³ UN Libya’s expenditures on the economic recovery pillar in 2022 increased by 75 per cent compared to the previous year’s expenditures.

Development Story



Transitioning to Eco-Friendly Panels

Customers in Libya and surrounding regions in northern and western Africa have a cleaner and more climate-friendly option for cladding solutions, thanks to the conversion of a major manufacturing process with a zero-ozone depleting technology.

As a party to the Montreal Protocol, Libya in close collaboration with the UN worked towards replacing harmful pollutants and ozone-depleting substances used for construction like polyurethane with more environment-friendly option, which does not produce ozone-depleting waste.

“Thanks to the support of UNIDO, the multi-year project finally enabled our firm, AL-Najah Co, a manufacturer of isolated sandwich panels and prefabricated houses with a daily manufacturing capacity of 5,000 square metres, to transition the manufacturing processes into more eco-friendly way,” said Ibrahim Al Qatawani, Managing Director of AL-Najah Co.

With this complete industrial conversion, all sandwich panels from the firm use cleaner technology in the manufacturing process. This not only affects the AL-Najah Co.'s customers in Libya but also has a major impact in the surrounding region in addressing climate change.

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 2022, the UN in Libya endeavored to advance equitable, transparent, and accountable management of revenues and banking reform. UNSMIL, with Egypt, the European Union, and the US, held five economic working group meetings to discuss banking reform with the Government of National Unity, the Central Bank of Libya, the National Audit Bureau, the Administrative Control Authority, the Presidential Council, National Oil Corporation, and the House of Representatives. Despite efforts, the Central Bank's unification process stalled.

The UN in Libya continued to contribute to knowledge generation and system strengthening to improve local economies and resilience among women, youth and vulnerable mobile populations. Through IOM, labor market analyses were conducted to inform on current Libyan macroeconomic dynamics and skills gaps through a migrant-sensitive lens. The protracted political deadlock led UN-Women to focus its efforts towards promoting participation of female activists with a lesser focus on building capacities of the Ministry of Finance to integrate gender-responsive budgets in public finance management systems.



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 view of accelerating economic diversification and development of the country, creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, and improving the employability particularly of women and youth, the UN in Libya, through FAO, IOM, UNDP and WFP, provided a wide range of vocational and professional trainings to increase self-reliance and promote livelihood generation.

- **13,134** individuals benefited from food assistance vocational training through WFP.
- UNDP's technical and financial support to **10** entrepreneurs to (re)start businesses, which were affected by conflict in Benghazi and Sebha, and created employment opportunities for another **75** individuals.¹⁴
- **80** youth and IDPs received vocational training and apprenticeship courses in car maintenance, computer skills, English language, marketing, and customer care through a partnership between UNDP and Toyota Libya.
- **450** vulnerable people from Tawergha, Kikla, and Ubari received UNDP's cash-for-work programme.
- **52** young males trained on maintenance and repair of households' generators and equipped with small scale business plan and toolkits, through IOM.

To ensure equal opportunity and continued access to vocational training professions, in 2022, IOM established the Youth Employment

One-Stop Shops (YESS) in Tripoli and Benghazi to serve as community service centers for upskilling migrants and Libyan youth. In addition, UNDP launched a **business start-up accelerator initiative**.

To enhance the sustainability of economic recovery initiatives, the UN Libya dedicated financial, technical, and human resources to strengthen the government's systems and mechanisms.

- UNDP supported national stakeholders in developing the **first National Sustainable Energy Strategy 2035** to review options for future development of electric power, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.
- IOM initiated technical and **vocational education training reforms** with the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, which is expected to reduce skills mismatch and introduce industry-tailored skills for better employment opportunities.
- UNDP provided technical advice to the Ministry of Local Governance to establish a **first-ever Business Incubator** at the municipality level with a pilot launched in cooperation with the municipality of Tripoli. A **business start-up accelerator initiative** was launched in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sebha to generate jobs for hundreds of youths.
- WFP initiated **rehabilitation of the Benghazi Port** to contribute to expediting the clearance process of consignments arriving in the port and improving supply chain operations across the country.

- IOM organized a workshop for Libyan and Nigerian counterparts to design a roadmap to operationalize a **MoU on labor mobility**.
- UNDP identified key priorities with National Oil Corporation to reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas sector in Libya.

The UN Libya, through FAO and WFP, supported **reinvigorating agricultural and fishery production**.

- WFP renovated local markets to reinvigorate local food chains, which benefits approximately **30,000 people in Ubari and 30,000 people in Sebha**.
- **600 small holder hydroponic farmers** received a remote training course across 12 municipalities in Libya.
- FAO supported national and local stakeholders to rationalize agricultural water use by forming a 22-member national multidisciplinary team from 15 national institutions and civil society involved in water, agriculture and remote sensing sectors.
- **146 technicians and experts** were trained on monitoring and assessing water productivity, including for field data collection, use of Graphic Information System and Remote Sensing.
- Technical support was provided to the Libyan Marine Biology Research Center to formulate the national fishery framework and investment plan, together with the African Development Bank.

¹⁴ Forty of 75 jobs were for women created through UN's support provided to 10 entrepreneurs of which 50 per cent are women-owned.

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.

In 2022, the UN in Libya continued to support national and local efforts to improve access and equity to quality basic services across Libya, despite structural and institutional capacity challenges of government and non-government entities and limited physical access. The focus remained on advancing policy dialogues with national and local stakeholders, including developing a national social protection strategy, and on strengthening systems to provide responsive and resilient quality social services without disruption, particularly through local government and stakeholders. Basic services sectors supported under Pillar 3 include health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, protection and social protection services.



Total Expenditure in 2022
USD 95.8 MILLION

Key results



60% of population with restored or maintained access to basic social services



119,000 individuals received or sustained access to safe drinking water



736,829 individuals accessed health services and information



13,769 individuals received cash-based assistance and 66,459 received core relief items



60,000 individuals received basic sanitation services



4,581 health workers trained¹⁵



43,991 schoolchildren received nutritious school meals



39,419 children received education

Supported SDGs



UN entities contributing to the Basic Services Pillar



¹⁵ COVID-19, tuberculosis, mental health and psychosocial support, reproductive health, health information management, disease surveillance, IPC and integrated management of newborn and childhood illness.

Towards the realization of Output 3.1 - Governmental social policy design and management capacity strengthened through multisectoral capacity development support

The UN in Libya continued to **strengthen national information management systems and capacity for data generation and management** in view of strengthening the Libyan government's decision-making capacity.

- The **District Health Information System (DHIS-2)** was operationalized in more than **700** health facilities with support from UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO.
- The **Education Management Information System (EMIS)** was rolled out across **200** schools, which informed the development of a roadmap for distance education and digital learning, with UNICEF's support.
- Together with the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC), UNICEF launched Libya's first-ever **Nutrition Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART)** survey to assess the nutrition status of children, pregnant and lactating women to design evidence-based nutrition interventions, as well as the **Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)** to collect internationally comparable estimates of key indicators to assess the situation of children and women.
- The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) launched a new **national survey on the prevalence of non-communicable diseases** with support from WHO.
- **104** enumerators from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) enhanced

their capacities on data analysis and collection for the **Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA)** with support from OCHA, IOM and REACH.

Several studies were conducted to **generate data and improve understanding around social assistance and protection situation and policies.**

- An assessment on social assistance programmes and delivery in Libya by WFP and WB.
- A socio-economic vulnerability study on non-Libyans by IOM, UNHCR, WB and WFP.
- A mapping of Libya's social protection sector amongst NESDB, UNICEF, UNDP, and the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.
- A "Social Protection Systems for Children in Libya" assessment highlighting gaps between social assistance referral and the registration processes by UNICEF and UNHCR.

The UN in Libya supported **Libyan authorities to develop and implement policies and strategies aimed at delivering inclusive, sustainable, and quality basic services.**

- UNICEF and WHO supported NCDC to develop a national strategy for **Demand Creation, Risk Communication and Community Engagement** to ensure integrated communication across

health, nutrition, WASH and education sectors, as well as the development of a five-year national strategy to tackle tuberculosis¹⁶.

- With support of WHO, the Ministry of Health initiated implementation of a national strategy for **building a high-quality, skilled, motivated health workforce (2022-2030)**, which includes a performance management guide, and an Essential Package of Health Services and associated costing methodology, to enhance all levels of the health care system and all geographical areas.
- Creating linkages between the cash assistance and social protection strategies in alignment to the national social protection system, with UNICEF's support.
- WHO supported MOH in developing Libya's first-ever national strategy on mental health and three-year action plan to improve mental health services and outcomes in the country¹⁷.
- Together with IOM, WFP, UNDP, UN Women and GIZ, OCHA enhanced capacities of **15 mayors and 7 female municipal councillors** on strategic prioritization, planning and coordination, including through workshops.



Consultative workshop on the National Mental Health Strategy Workshop. WHO, November 2022.

¹⁶ Development of the strategy included a first-ever tuberculosis (TB) epidemiological review as well as a revision of the NCDC's comprehensive TB management guidelines.

¹⁷ The strategy is under review by MoH and the national steering committee.

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.



Throughout 2022, the UN in Libya continued its support to **strengthening the health sector capacity to sustain routine immunization and response to the COVID-19 pandemic in line with the National Vaccine Deployment Plan**. The government benefited from technical and financial support to build and expand cold chain capacity, including the installation of solar-powered refrigerators and cold boxes/tools in **700** vaccination sites by UNICEF. Parallel to these efforts, WHO, UNICEF and IOM supported NCDC's work to improve outreach vaccination for high-priority groups, integrate COVID-19 vaccination into routine vaccination services, and strengthen communication campaigns. WHO supported the establishment of a system to track vaccine availability across Libya and the revision of Libya's national polio outbreak preparedness and response plan.

To enhance access and delivery of comprehensive healthcare services, the UN in Libya continued to provide catalytic support.

- WHO and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to provide reproductive, maternal, newborn, child health and adolescent services to about 156,000 people, including vulnerable women and children in more than 76 health facilities.
- WHO procured essential equipment, chemotherapy medicines, supplies and trained Libyan pediatricians and cancer specialists to support the enrollment of 722 children in Libya in cancer treatment.
- UNHCR supported 25,466 vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees for medical consultations, including in urban settings, disembarkation points and detention centers. An additional 13,839 migrants were provided with counseling services in detention centers and 15,343 migrant women and girls were provided with referral services.
- Through UNFPA, 129,877 IDPs, refugees, migrants, and host communities were provided with sexual reproductive health services. In addition, UNFPA community health workers reached 116,263 women with information on sexual reproductive health through door-to-door and other outreach modalities.
- Through UNFPA supported "Women and Girls Safe Spaces" and the national



Over 8000 children across Benghazi benefiting from healthy and nutritious meals being provided through the central kitchen established in collaboration with the ministry of education. WFP, January 2022.

hotline, 57,633 women and girls were provided with multi-sectoral gender-based violence response services.

- IOM supported establishment of 6 fully equipped isolation units in health facilities and distributed essential medical equipment, supplies and medications to over 50 health facilities.

Towards improved access to quality education and learning environment the UN in Libya shifted its focus of support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) **from emergency response and service delivery to system strengthening**, particularly around pedagogy, skills development, including digital skills, and effective coordination. In addition, **20,000** children in **16** municipalities benefited from remedial classes through IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF. **More than 142 out-of-school children¹⁸** were enrolled in school through UNICEF's Baity centers. In parallel, a total of **43,991** schoolchildren in **108** schools in the eastern region of Libya benefited from WFP's School Feeding Programme. Parallel to these efforts, to ensure restoration of access to basic services, UNHCR carried out infrastructure rehabilitation and/or upgrading for **22** health facilities and **18** education facilities through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).

In efforts to enhance food and nutrition security, focusing on the most vulnerable people, the UN in Libya provided tailored

nutrition support for targeted groups. Through UNHCR, over **8,000** individuals received monthly food packages and over 4,600 asylum-seekers and refugees received cash assistance. WFP supported **189,629** beneficiaries¹⁹ through its unconditional food assistance program.

In view of ensuring safe access to WASH services to prevent and mitigate the impact of disease outbreaks, 327 technicians from national and local authorities received training to effectively implement WASH services. In addition, the General Desalination Company was supported in rehabilitating **three** affected desalination plants serving approximately **213,000** people. In addition, **90,000** individuals received non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits through UNHCR.

To further improve access to basic protection services for the most vulnerable, the UN in Libya widened its scope of interventions on the ground. Through IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF, **81,450** individuals received **mental and psychosocial support** (MHPSS). UNHCR conducted **protection needs assessments for 5,334** individuals who were referred to relevant specialized services. UNICEF sensitized **40,277** children and parents on **child protection** risks, vulnerabilities, and available services. **Over 1,800** persons with disabilities received special support including assistive medical devices through UNHCR.

¹⁸ Includes 51 girls and 91 boys.

¹⁹ Including 27,844 migrants and 16,460 refugees.



2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2022, the UN in Libya endeavored to improve overall cooperation and coordination on peacebuilding and development agendas in the context of launching the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025). The UN also increased advocacy and work on options for diversifying sources for financing the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for all people in Libya.

In efforts to enhance overall coordination with the government and development partners, the UN in Libya partnered with the European Union and the World Bank to advance the Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment (RPBA). Anchored in the government's strong ownership, the RPBA is expected to identify early recovery and peacebuilding priorities and facilitate short to medium-term planning processes by providing a dialogue platform across the government and with development partners. The RPBA also serves as a mechanism to consolidate and update data and assessments on recovery and development, support the Libyan government with formulation of a National Development Plan and pave the way for government financing for sustainable development.

While the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework covers three years (2023-2025), it also supports advancing the RPBA process. As implementation of the Cooperation Framework proceeds, and the RPBA concludes with a government-led National Development Plan that can inform the strategic objectives and priorities of the next Cooperation Framework.

Given decreasing humanitarian needs in Libya, the UN in Libya has strengthened its Humanitarian-Development-Peace (H-D-P) Nexus approach including through the Collective Outcomes in the Cooperation Framework on durable solutions for IDPs and migration management. In 2023, a standalone Humanitarian Response Plan is not required, and the Humanitarian Country Team is transitioning to an H-D-P Nexus Advisory Group under the leadership of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator. UN entities, development partners and NGOs with different mandates across the H-D-P nexus will collectively form positions and actions on assessments, advocacy and programmatic interventions to address residual pockets of humanitarian and protection risks and needs through the H-D-P Nexus Advisory Group.

In the context of overall decreasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) in Libya, the UN has emphasized the importance of government financing in closing financing gaps towards achieving the SDGs. With advice and support from key government interlocutors, the UN in Libya has been actively exploring different funding and financing modalities in line with Libyan financial laws and regulations to mobilize government resources for advancing the SDGs.

These efforts led to some initial results. UNDP signed a USD 5 million agreement with the Benghazi and Derna Reconstruction Fund to establish a multi-partner trust fund mechanism, currently operationalizing. Another funding agreement (USD 0.9 million) was signed between the Ministry

of Finance and the African Development Bank (AfDB) through UNDP as a pilot to support government in managing and implementing funds from an international financial institution. Through FAO, AfDB also financed drafting future investment plans for Libya's agriculture and fishery sector. Consultations are underway with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to support the private sector in Libya which will be further explored in 2023.

The UN in Libya also explored South-South and Triangular Cooperation for peer learning opportunities. WFP undertook a joint mission with the government to Zambia to assess home-grown school feeding programmes. This allowed learning opportunities on hydroponics and national home-grown school feeding to better support Libya's programming, learning from regional experiences. UN-Habitat organized three missions of 12 government officials to open channels for exchanging experience and lessons on urban development and land administration in the Arab region.

To increase joint programmes, the UN in Libya also secured support from the Peacebuilding Fund for a new joint programme to expand the UN's programmatic and operational footprint in the South of Libya. UNHCR and UNICEF continued to advance their work on the Joint Action Plan to pilot the Blueprint for Joint Action.²⁰

²⁰ A global initiative aimed at expanding cooperation between the two agencies and improving delivery of essential services including water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection to refugee children in Libya.

2.4. Results of the UN working more and 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 UN in Libya improved its coherent, effective, and efficient operations in 2022.

Streamlined governance structure to operationalize the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025)

In 2022, the UN in Libya reviewed its objectives and capacity to ensure it remained fit for purpose in the evolving country context. This involved an assessment of the UN's development and humanitarian efforts in view of the overall improved humanitarian situation, significant decrease in humanitarian needs,²¹ with some residual pockets of humanitarian and protection need. In view of emerging global crises, Libya's status as an upper middle-income country, and improvements in the humanitarian situation, the UN in Libya together with humanitarian and development stakeholders reviewed the overall operational strategy which resulted in an agreed plan to transition from emergency response to early recovery and development programming and approaches in Libya.

Following consultations throughout 2022, a standalone Humanitarian Response Plan in 2023 is not required, and in view of the launch of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in 2023. The Humanitarian Country Team is transitioned to the **H-D-P Nexus Advisory Group**, which works closely with the UN Country Team, particularly on Results Groups and Collective Outcomes that lead implementation of the Cooperation Framework's strategic priorities. In parallel, the UN Country Team in Libya benefits from the H-D-P Nexus Advisory Group's expertise, experience and lessons learned in emergency preparedness and area-based coordination.

UN Migration Network

Under the leadership of IOM, the UN in Libya established a UN Migration Network to ensure a coordinated UN system-wide support in implementing effective migration strategies that

promote the well-being and protection of migrants while contributing to Libya's stability, development, and economic growth. In all its actions, the UN Migration Network in Libya respects the principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration²² and is guided, inter alia, by the United Nations Charter, international law, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Due regard is also given to the importance of the UN Secretary-General's prevention agenda and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025) vision; with particular focus on the implementation of its Collective Outcome 2 on Migration Management.

Improved operational efficiency, cost-effectiveness and footprint of the UN in Libya

Through the Business Operations Strategy²³ (BOS 2.0), the participating UN entities (IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNSMIL (including UNDSS and UNMAS), WFP and WHO) improved operational

efficiency and cost effectiveness in five common service areas; common premises, procurement and logistics, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), finance and human resources services. From 2019 to 2022, Libya's BOS 2.0 is estimated to reach a cost avoidance of USD 3.3 million over five years (2019-2023) of which USD 2.3 million was realized in 2022.

The UN in Libya strived to expand its footprint across the country in 2022. In addition to the Benghazi hub established in 2019, currently under further expansion, UNDP on behalf of the UN Country Team in Libya led the establishment of the UN Common Compound in Tripoli as part of an effort to expand the UN's presence on the ground. The compound was opened in March 2022 and gradually operationalized with additional accommodation and office space available throughout 2022. In addition, the UN in Libya conducted multiple interagency and joint missions across the country, including to Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Misrata, Sabratah, Sebha, Tarhouna, and Tawergha.



Libyan and refugee children celebrating World Refugee Day, UNHCR, June 2022.

²¹ The number of People in Need (PIN) decreased by a 47 per cent from 2021 to 2022, with a 59 per cent from 2022 to 2023, according to the 2023 Libya Humanitarian Overview.

²² United Nations Network on Migration.

²³ A results-based framework that focuses on joint business operations with the purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the UN's common bargaining power and maximizing economies of scale.

2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

As part of developing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025), the UN in Libya commissioned an evaluation of its Strategic Framework for 2019-2022. The evaluation provided a set of forward-looking recommendations which the UN in Libya integrated into its development and implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

These actions included consultations with a wide range of national and international interlocutors in development and design of the Cooperation Framework, and regularly updating the UN's situational analysis (Common Country Analysis) to ensure

government buy-in and to align the Cooperation Framework's priority areas to the fast-changing country context and needs on the ground. The UN in Libya also produced the Cooperation Framework's implementation tools, including its first-ever Joint Work Plan for 2023 and multi-year funding framework.

To ensure working as One UN, in 2022, five agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, WFP) prepared their new country programmes as deriving from the Cooperation Framework. Collective lessons learnt from the process include:

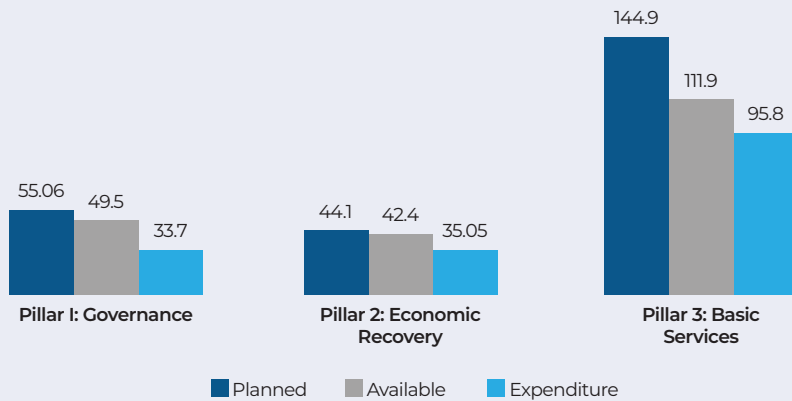
- Extensive consultations and engagement with stakeholders are

critical in the Libyan context where limited consensus exists on sector-wide priorities, particularly when numerous ministries and institutions are involved. This process can in turn inform the alignment of UN priorities with national and sectoral priorities.

- Plans should be grounded on strong needs assessments and analysis to secure Libyan government buy-in, accompanied with clear, realistic, and achievable results.
- Risk analysis and contingency plans should be integrated in all plans given the fragile context.

2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

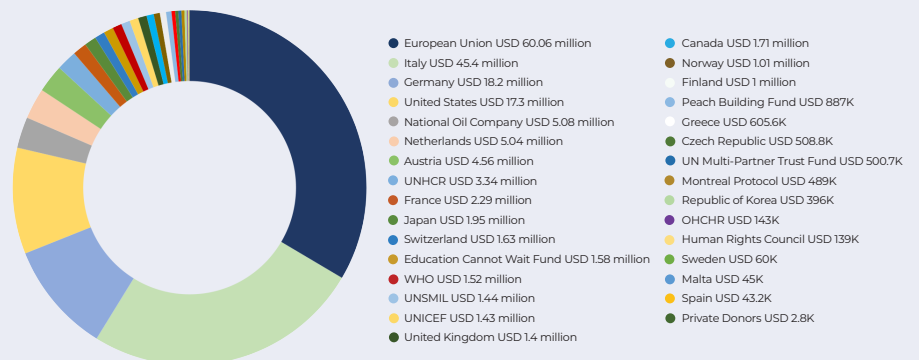
Figure 1: 2022 planned, available and spent resources per USNF pillar (USD million)



The year 2022 was the final year of the UN's Strategic Framework for 2019-2022. Of total planned resources of USD 244.1 million, the UN in Libya made USD 203.9 million available (including a roll-over from 2021), which resulted in a funding gap of USD 40 million. The total expenditure in 2022 was recorded at USD 163.5 million, reflecting an improved delivery rate of 80.2 per cent.

Of the total required budget of USD 244.1 million for 2022, the UNCT mobilized USD 179.3 million from 31 funding partners or sources. The figure below illustrates 2022 contributions per funding partner.

Figure 2: Contributions per funding partner in 2022²⁴



²⁴ For the UN agencies mentioned in Figure 2, the amounts indicated are for joint projects funded through a "pass-through mechanism" or core funds from UN member states. Contributing trust funds, such as the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), and Education Cannot Wait fund are multi-stakeholder pooled funds supported by UN member states.



Chapter 3: UN in Libya's Key Focus for 2023

In 2023, the UN in Libya kickstarts **implementation of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**. Building on strong partnerships with the government at national and local levels, the UN in Libya aims to enhance early recovery and development approaches to deliver programming on strategic priorities in peacebuilding and governance, sustainable economic recovery, social and human capital development, and environment, climate change and water. The UN also will focus on finding durable solutions for remaining groups of IDPs and improve migration management through operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus during the 2023-2024 transition period.

Strategic partnership and financing will be at the core of these efforts. In support of the government, the UN in Libya will advocate for and explore modalities for **government financing to advance the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for people in Libya**. In Libya where Official Development Assistance (ODA) is less than one per cent of the overall financial flow, the UN will also work closely with **development partners on overall coordination to improve aid effectiveness and advocate for normative agendas**, underpinned by the 'Leaving No One Behind' principle. Advancing the Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment (RPBA) with the government, in close partnership with the European Union and the World Bank, is another key priority towards consolidating

national peacebuilding and development efforts.

Internally, the UN Country Team (UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes) and UNSMIL will continue to strengthen structural and programmatic **integration as One UN in Libya** to maximize the UN's impact on the ground for all people in Libya, on political processes in the lead up to national elections and on development and peacebuilding agendas. **Improving operational efficiency** is also essential through advancing more common services for cost effectiveness and increasing the UN's footprint in underserved areas to reach the most marginalized groups in Libya.



Celebration of the World Children's Day under the slogan "Inclusion through Sports". UNICEF, November 2022.

Annex 1: List of UN Libya's Development Partners

Ministries: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Housing and Construction, Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Local Governance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Sports, Ministry of State for Displaced Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of State for Women's Affairs, Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Youth, and 24 municipal governments.

Governmental Institutions: Administrative Control Authority, Attorney General, Audio Space Authority, Bar Association, Benghazi and Derna Reconstruction Fund, Border Guards, Bureau of Statistics and Census, Central Bank of Libya (CBL), Central Committee for Local Elections, Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections (CCMCE), Civil Society Commission, Civilian Aviation Authority, Community Management Committees (CMCs), Community-based local crisis committees, Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), Diplomatic Police (DP), Financial Facility Fund, Food and Drug Control Authority, Forensic Police (FP), General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS), General Administration for the Security of Border Crossing Points, General Authority of Monitoring Media Content, General Company for Water and Sanitation, General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL), General Secretariat of the Supreme Council of Local Administration, General Services Company, Health Information Center, High National Elections Commission (HNEC), Libyan Airport Authority, Libyan Center for Climate Change Research, Libyan Centre for Remote Sensing and Space Science (LCRSSS), Libyan Coast Guard (LCG), Libyan Counter Terrorism Center, Libyan House of Representatives, Libyan Humanitarian Relief Agency-LIBAID, Libyan Intelligence Service, Libyan Marine Biology Research Centre, Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC), Libyan Organization for Agriculture & Environment, Libyan Society for Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems, Libyan Women Location Intelligence, Murzuk Reconstruction Fund, National Anti-Corruption Commission, National Audit Bureau, National Centre for Disease Control, National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), National Legislative Authority, National Meteorological Centers, National Oil Corporation (NOC), National Ozone Unit, National Planning Council, National Safety Authority (NSA), National Team for Border Security and Management (NTBSM), Nationality and Foreigners Affairs Authority, Passport Directorate, Presidency Council, Primary Health Care Institute, Prime Minister's Office, Public Property Authority, Real Estate Registration Authority, Sirte Reconstruction Fund, Social Solidarity Fund, Supreme Judicial Council, Survey Authority, Urban Planning Authority, Women Empowerment Units.

Academia: University of Benghazi, University of Derna, University of Misrata, University of Omar Al-mokhtar, University of Sebha, University of Tripoli, University of Zawia

Donors: Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, National Oil Company (NOC), Norway, OHCHR and Human Rights Council, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UNHCR, UNICEF, United Kingdom, United States, UNSMIL, WHO

Private Sector: Kia Motors, Meta/Facebook, Libyan Wings, Tatweer, Toyota, National Project for SMEs

Global UN Funds: United Nations Education Cannot Wait Fund, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Nations Multilateral Partner Trust Fund, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security





UNITED NATIONS
LIBYA

