



UNITED NATIONS  
LIBYA



# UN LIBYA RESULTS REPORT 2023





WFP's 'Agri-Tech' project supports small-holder farmers in Libya's southern region with solar-powered water pumps, cooling containers, and smart irrigation systems using advanced IoT technology. © WFP



# Table of contents

<b>Foreword by the Resident Coordinator</b> .....	01
<b>United Nations in Libya</b> .....	03
<b>Key Development Partners of the UN in Libya</b> .....	03
<b>Chapter 1: Libya at Glance: Key Developments throughout 2023</b> .....	05
<b>Storm Daniel and Catastrophic Floods in Eastern Libya (Sept 2023 – April 2024 )</b> .....	07
<b>Chapter 2: UN's Support towards Libya's Development Priorities in 2023</b> .....	11
2.1. Overview of Results Achieved .....	11
2.2. Results per UNSDCF priority .....	13
Pillar 1: Peace and Governance .....	13
Pillar 2: Sustainable Economic Development .....	19
Pillar 3: Social and Human Capital Development .....	23
Pillar 4: Climate Change, Environment and Water .....	27
Collective Outcome 1: Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) .....	31
Collective Outcome 2: Migration Management .....	35
2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda .....	39
2.4. UN Coherence, Effectiveness, and Efficiency: Results of the UN working more and better together .....	41
2.5. Lessons Learned .....	41
2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization .....	43
<b>Chapter 3: UN in Libya's Key Focus for 2024</b> .....	45
<b>Annex 1: List of UN Development Partners</b> .....	47





# Foreword



## Georgette Gagnon

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 2023 Results Report, which outlines results achieved by the UN in Libya in the first year of implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Libya (2023-2025) and in the UN's crisis response to catastrophic floods in eastern Libya.

In September 2023, the city of Derna and surrounding areas experienced severe flooding due to Storm Daniel and the collapse of two dams. This disaster led to an unprecedented loss of life, infrastructure, basic services, and livelihoods in Libya's recent history. Over 4,000 people lost their lives and 40,000 people were initially displaced from their homes. The people of Derna were particularly affected by the flooding with many families losing loved ones, housing, property, and livelihoods. Libyan communities and authorities across the country immediately reached out to provide emergency and humanitarian assistance, shelter, and disaster recovery support. International partners provided search and rescue, medical and other crisis response support to the affected areas. The UN activated its rapid response mechanism and promptly shifted focus to scale up and respond to the humanitarian crisis. Six months on from the crisis, the UN in Libya and humanitarian partners reached 247,000 of the 250,000 people targeted for humanitarian assistance, delivering hundreds of tonnes of medical supplies, food, water, and relief items, carrying out light rehabilitation of schools, health facilities, water systems and providing basic services. The UN Country Team's emergency response in support of, and in collaboration with, Libyan authorities and communities achieved significant results in support of

the affected people with transition to early recovery and reconstruction underway in 2024.

The catastrophic floods required a major shift in the UN's programmatic focus for the final quarter of 2023, with personnel, materials, and resources reprioritized to provide lifesaving humanitarian support to the affected people. Despite this suspension of development programming, the UN in Libya delivered impactful development results through implementation of \$105.2 million in programming across all outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in 2023.

The Cooperation Framework for Libya serves as a transition tool to support the country in advancing sustainable development and peacebuilding efforts in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The work and results of UN entities in Libya are organised and implemented across common priorities of the Libyan government, all people in Libya and the UN under the Cooperation Framework, focusing on Peace and Governance; Sustainable Economic Development; Social and Human Capital Development; and, Climate Change, Environment and Water; together with efforts to address root causes of remaining humanitarian and protection risks and needs through Collective Outcomes on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Migration Management.

In 2023, the UN in Libya achieved significant results in its support to Libya under the UNSDCF. On peace and governance, the UN supported the convening of the 6+6 Committee of the House of Representatives and the High Council of State in their adoption of critical election laws and provided a thorough review which found the laws constituted a working basis for elections. This important step supported moving the country closer to holding national elections. Collective efforts of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the 5+5



Joint Military Committee led to the drafting of operational plans for the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters, and foreign forces from the country.

To advance economic diversification, a National Economic Platform was launched by the UN in partnership with the Libyan private sector to provide economic data for policymakers' informed decision-making, and a national Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) strategy was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour.

The UN's focus on social and human capital development included support for revitalization of the health sector primarily on development of strategies and delivery of services. The UN's work with government authorities enabled over 1.5 million people to access essential health services across Libya. The UN's direct support led to 102,029 people receiving mental health and psychosocial support particularly to people affected by Storm Daniel. The UN made significant progress working with government counterparts in developing a National Social Protection Strategy aimed at providing a social safety net for the most vulnerable people across Libya.

On climate change, environment and water, the UN's programmes helped Libya achieve coverage of basic water services for 68 per cent of the population. This work coincided with the development of an innovative water scarcity strategy by the Ministries of Planning and Water Resources, and the African Development Bank supported by the UN's strong advocacy, given Libya's rank globally as the 11th most water-scarce country. The UN in Libya also supported the government to develop a National Plan for Renewable Energy and a draft Renewable Energy Law.

The UN increased its support for the significant efforts of Libyan authorities to find durable solutions for all internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Libya including through the formalisation and implementation of a comprehensive solutions roadmap. The UN worked with government counterparts to roll out a detailed survey on monitoring protection risks, durable solutions intentions, and assessments for assistance to IDPs aimed at implementing the roadmap.

The UN's work on migration management included provision of life saving humanitarian and protection support to vulnerable migrants, and persons of concern in Libya. Over 185,000 individuals received medical

consultations, and over 55,000 benefited from migration response and resource management services. Apart from continued humanitarian interventions in detention centres, border facilities and disembarkation points to support the most vulnerable people, the UN contributed to development of Libya's first comprehensive national migration strategy and efforts to organise the labour force including strengthening the regularization of migrant workers.

In 2023, UNSMIL as lead on the Peace and Governance pillar in the Cooperation Framework, and the UN Country Team increased their implementation of integrated programming wherever feasible and combined efforts to achieve outcomes under the Cooperation Framework.

The development results outlined in the report together with the UN's emergency humanitarian response to Storm Daniel highlight the UN's strong and continuing commitment to support Libya's prosperous future. Under the guiding principles of the Cooperation Framework, the UN in Libya will continue to work with partners to contribute effectively to sustainable peacebuilding and development outcomes for the benefit of all people in Libya.





## United Nations in Libya:

The UN in Libya is comprised of 16 resident and non-resident UN Agencies, Funds, Programmes and UNSMIL to support Libya in advancing sustainable peace and development, the Sustainable Development Goals, and Agenda 2030.



### Resident



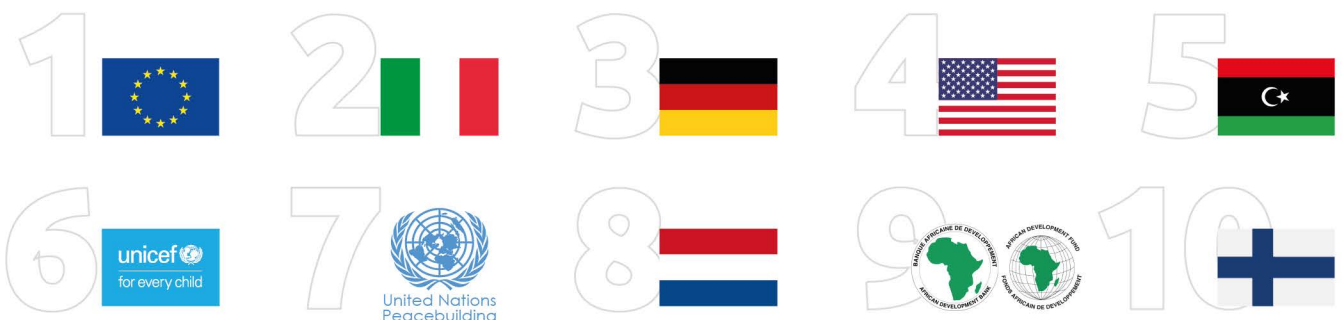
### Non - Resident



## Key Development Partners of the UN in Libya :

During 2023, the UN in Libya supported the advancement of development and peace priorities outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework through productive collaborations with **22 ministries, 41 institutions, 19 member states, 28 funding partners, and 8 UN global funds**. The full list is annexed at the end of the report.

### Top 10 funding partners





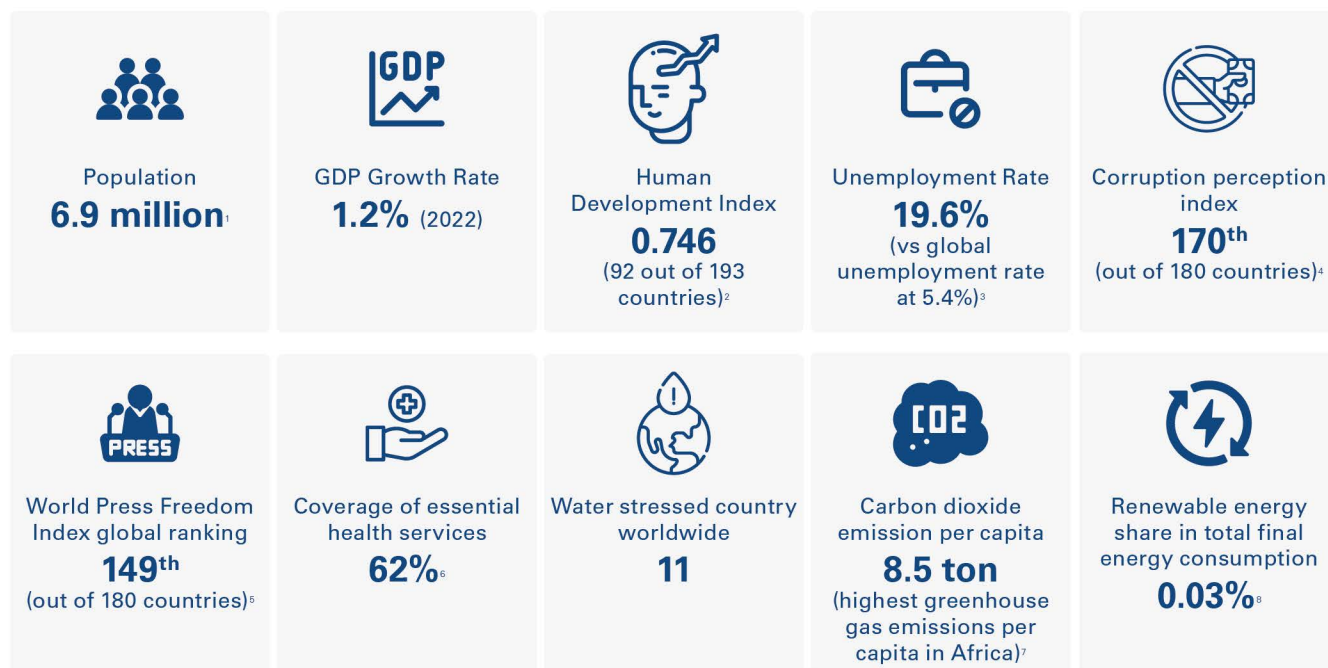


During the Montessori rooms launch activities, children are happy with being able to express and have inclusive education materials. © UNICEF



# Chapter 1: Libya at Glance: Key Developments in 2023

## Overview of Essential Facts and Figures of Libya



## Contextual developments on political, economic, security, and human rights situation

In 2023, Libya continued to face significant hurdles in advancing political, security, economic, and human rights efforts aimed at fostering sustainable peace and development.

The political landscape remained complex, characterized by the presence of parallel authorities with the Government of National Unity based in the west and the House of Representatives- designated government based in the east and fragmented state leadership hindering the path towards credible and inclusive national elections. Consistent efforts to advance the political process saw the adoption of a constitutional and legal framework for elections in 2023, by the 6+6 Joint Committee marking a significant milestone following indefinite postponement of elections in December 2021. While the UN welcomed these collaborative efforts recognizing them as a compromise amidst complex dynamics formulating a working basis for holding elections; significant hurdles persisted with key Libyan institutions and stakeholders displaying reluctance to address outstanding contested issues, hindering a peaceful political settlement. Additionally, the continued divide between national institutions impeded pathways for adoption of a national budget to guide public spending, perpetuating the lack of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds and the unequitable distribution of the country's wealth.

1. International Monetary Fund. country data 2024. <https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/LBY#countrydata>.

2. The HDI assesses average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Of the four HDI global classifications [low, medium, high, very high], the Libya's HDI value of 0.746 places the country in the High human development category positioning the country at 92 out of 193 countries and territories. UNDP 2024. Human Development Report 2023-2024. <https://www.undp.org/libya/publications/libyas-human-development-summary-2023-2024>.

3. The World Bank.

4. Transparency International 2023. Corruption Perception Index 2023. <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023/index/lyb>.

5. Reporters Without Borders 2023. Libya. <https://rsf.org/en/country/libya>.

6. UN in Libya reports.

7. IOM 2022. UN Climate Change Fact Sheet Libya 2022. <https://libya.iom.int/resources/un-climate-change-fact-sheet>.

8. UN in Libya Common Country Analysis, 2023 Update.



While the reunification of the Central Bank of Libya marked progress in the Libyan economic sphere, fundamental challenges continued to leave the Libyan economy and its population vulnerable to internal and external shocks. Despite maintaining steady oil production, in 2023, a 6.5% decrease in oil revenues compared to 2022<sup>9</sup> was recorded, primarily attributed to a global downturn in oil prices. Moreover, the country faced a USD 9.9 billion deficit in foreign currency public spending, leading to an elevated exchange rate in the black market during the last quarter of 2023. Following an exceptionally high allocation to the development chapter of national budget in 2022 compared to previous years, the year of 2023 saw a 31.4% decline in the development chapter, underscoring shifting budget priorities, as nearly half the national budget was again allocated to salaries.

The overall security situation remained fragile with sporadic armed clashes among security actors across the country. In addition to the security challenges, the overall human rights situation deteriorated during the year with persistent violations including forced disappearances, arbitrary detention, and infringements on housing, land, and property rights. Discriminatory practices against women and girls intensified, and human rights defenders faced heightened threats accompanied by increased scrutiny over the activities of civil society organisations. In 2023, trafficking in persons and serious human rights violations against migrants and persons of concern committed by state and non-state actors with impunity continued.

9. CBL, CBL Revenue and Expenditure Statement 2023.  
[https://cbl.gov.ly/en/revenue\\_and\\_expendit/](https://cbl.gov.ly/en/revenue_and_expendit/).



WFP Libya celebrated World Food Day 2023 together with UNICEF, Intersos and more than 50 children at the Baity center in Tripoli. As part of the celebration, the children got to learn, discuss, and enjoy the wonders of Food from different nationalities. © WFP



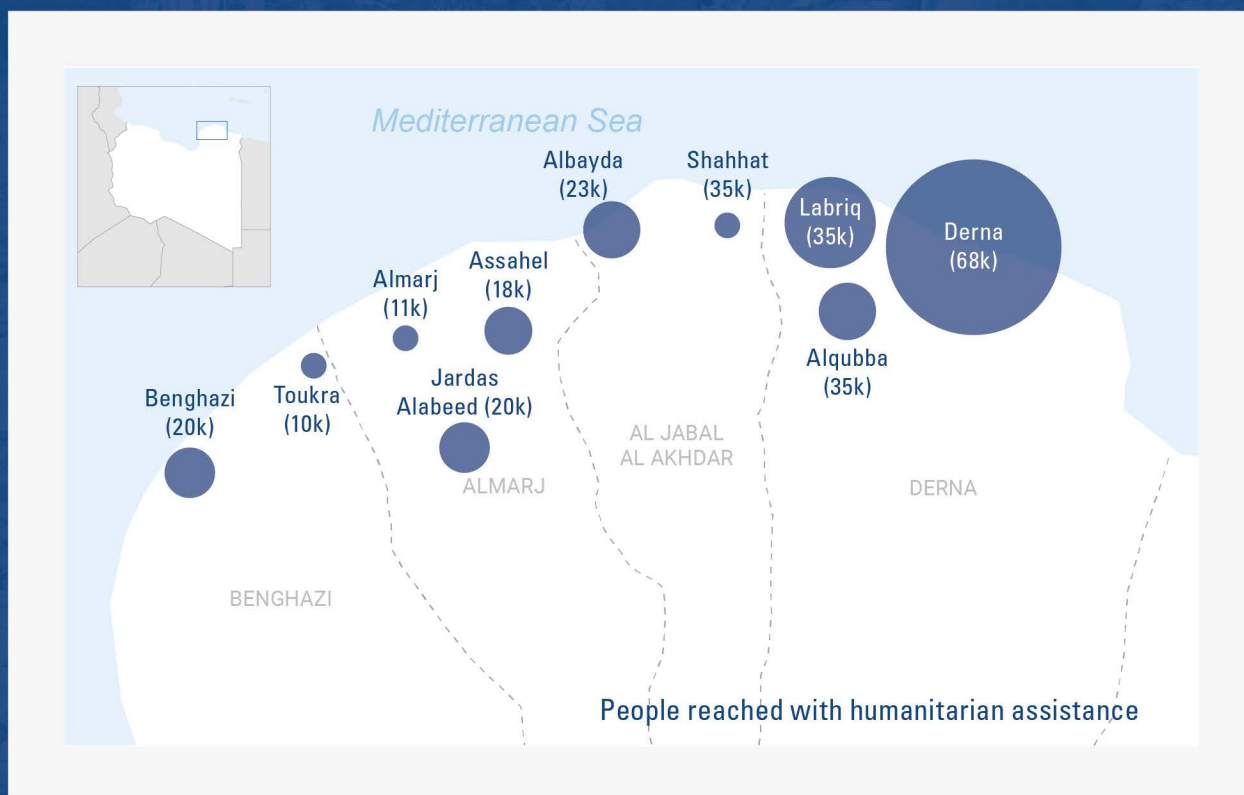
# Storm Daniel and Catastrophic Floods in Eastern Libya (Sept 2023 – April 2024)

On 10 September 2023, Storm Daniel struck northeastern Libya leading to substantial rainfall and sudden floods. Twenty municipalities were severely impacted particularly the coastal city of Derna, where two major dams burst unleashing devastating floods that tore through the city centre causing widespread destruction, loss of lives and isolating the city in early days due to damaged critical infrastructure including roads and telecommunication.

"I saw floods circling the building, heading towards the sea, with people being swept away, calling out. Some were saying prayers, and I heard children calling for their baba."

"I was searching for my house, but I saw nothing, not my house, not our entire neighbourhood. It had disappeared."

## Survivors of the floods



10. As of March 2024, according to the DTM assessment, approximately 28K of these IDPs have improved living conditions due to the assistance they received and may no longer have displacement-related needs as they are transitioning onto Solutions Pathways. The remaining 12K are under continual assessment and monitoring, with their situation expected to improve with ongoing assistance, potentially reducing their number further.



On 11 September, the United Nations Rapid Response Mechanism was activated for emergency assistance to affected people, including UN's surge capacities dedicated for natural disaster response, to support coordinating search and rescue and humanitarian relief operations. On 14 September, the Humanitarian Coordinator launched a Flash Appeal, requesting USD 71.4 million, to deliver humanitarian support to 250,000 people through 30 partners.

From September 2023 to April 2024, the UN and its humanitarian partners supported 247,000 people in 40 locations on:

- **Health – 202,265**
- **WASH – 82,596**
- **Food Security and Livelihood – 38,970**
- **Shelter and Non-Food items – 25,637**
- **Early recovery – 16,650**
- **Protection – 17,376**
- **Nutrition – 10,500**

Throughout the response, the UN and its humanitarian partners delivered humanitarian assistance by closely coordinating assessments and responses, targeting the most vulnerable people, including children, youth, and women. The UN's good offices, led by the SRSG and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator facilitated the UN and its humanitarian partners' access to the affected people and areas, and ensured that humanitarian assistance remained relevant and impactful. A Feedback and Complaints Mechanism and other measures were enhanced as part of efforts to ensure Accountability to Affected Populations.

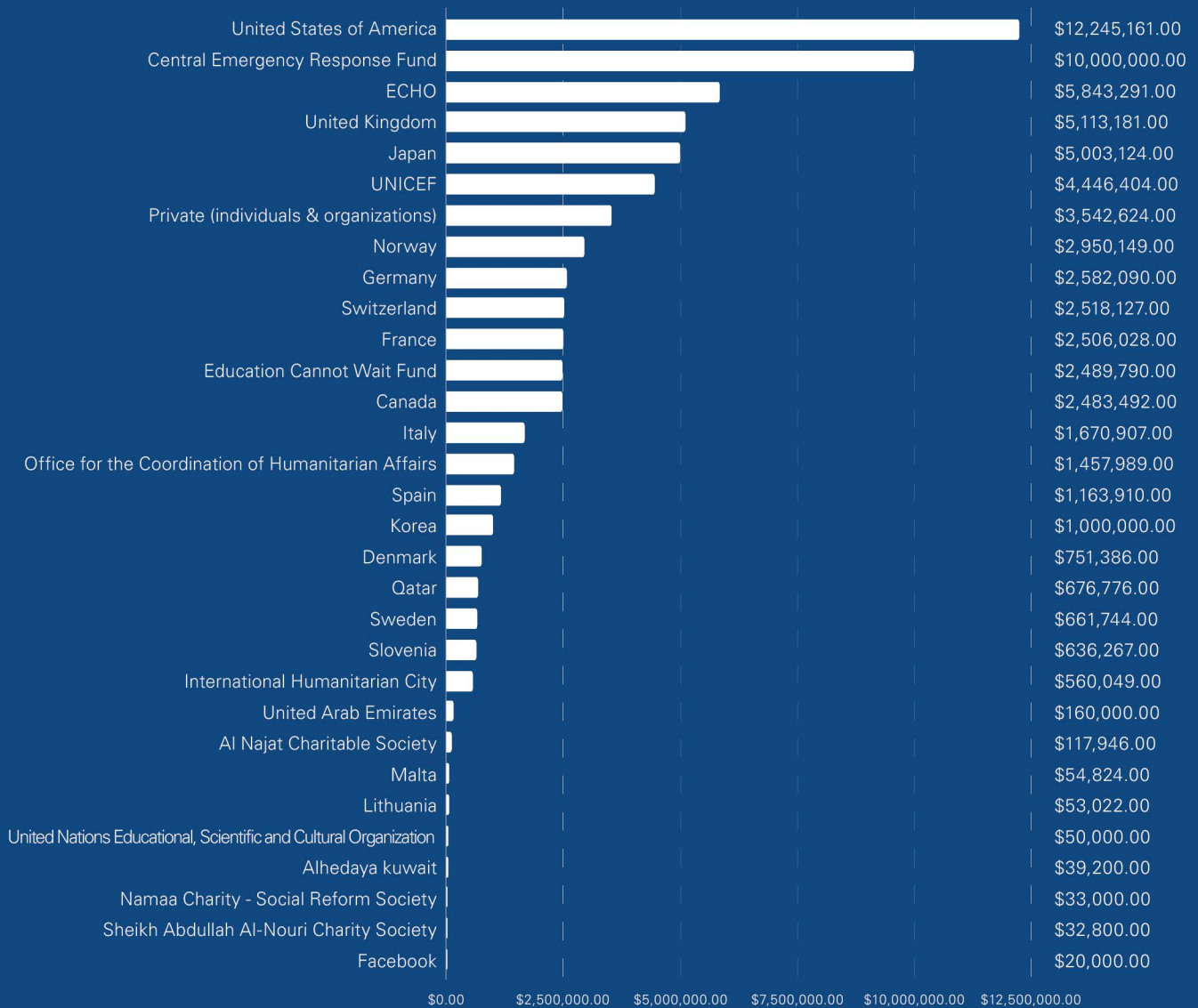


The devastating destruction in Derna city centre during a damage assessment mission to the city. © OCHA



# Funding Overview of the Libya Flood Response Flash Appeal (as of 31 March 2024)

## Contributions per Funding Partner to the Flood Humanitarian Response<sup>11</sup>



## Flash Appeal Funding Rate



<sup>11</sup> The contribution breakdown per Funding Partner outlined for the Flood Emergency Response is extracted from OCHA FTS.



The UN in Libya collaborated with the World Bank and the European Union to produce the Libya Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) offering a comprehensive analysis of sectoral damages and losses, as well as recovery and reconstruction needs -using a globally established methodology across almost all sectors of the Libyan economy<sup>12</sup>.

#### Estimated Impact of the Floods

- **Damages USD 1.0 billion**
- **Losses USD 0.6 billion**
- **Needs USD 1.8 billion**

As the humanitarian emergency response to the floods ends in 2024, the UN in Libya enhanced its efforts towards contributing to recovery and reconstruction priorities, including through the Cooperation Framework. With completion of the Flash Appeal in March 2024, the UN and its humanitarian partners aim to phase out the provision of humanitarian assistance by June 2024, while addressing remaining needs through multi-purpose cash assistance and recovery support throughout the year. The UN is developing a recovery planning framework to guide medium-term recovery and reconstruction efforts of the UN and partners.

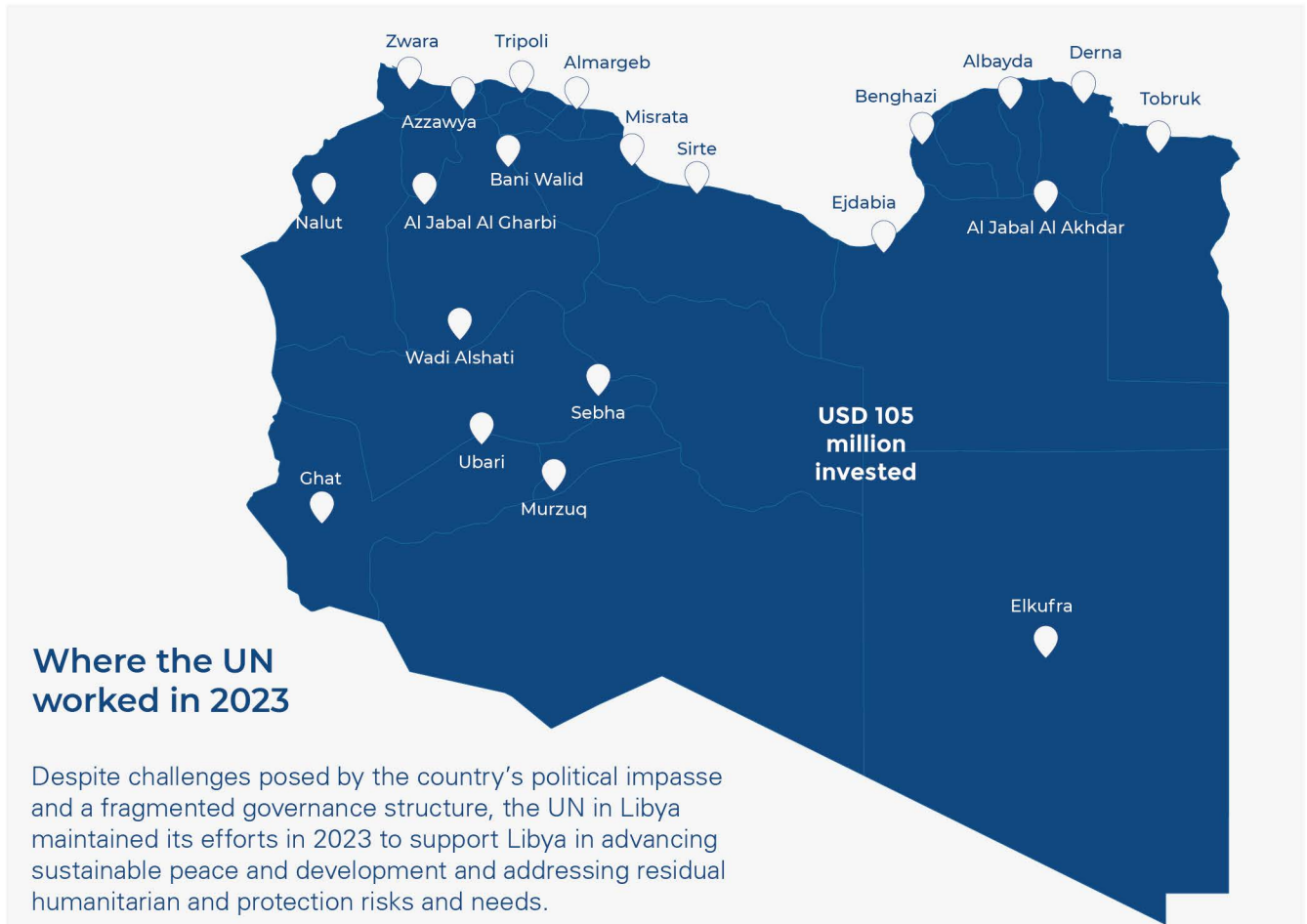


12. World Bank 2024. Libya Storm and Flooding 2023: Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/c3127392-deda-4651-91a3-9fc22b9c53c6>.



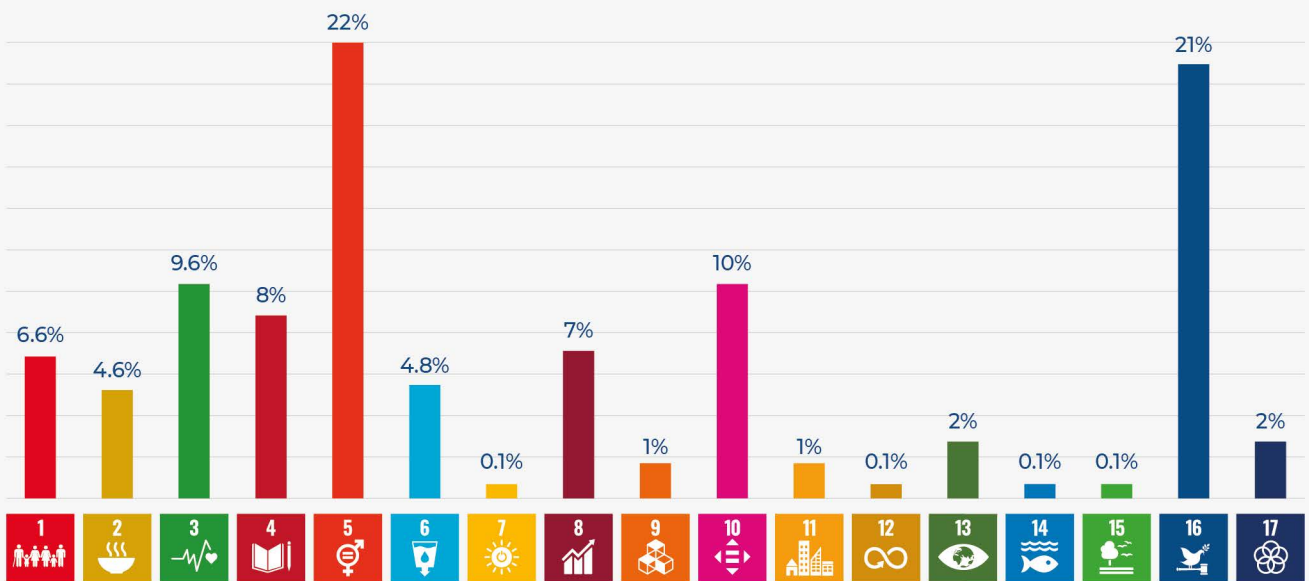
# Chapter 2: UN's Support towards Libya's Development Priorities in 2023

## 2.1. Overview of Results Achieved



### Where the UN worked in 2023

Despite challenges posed by the country's political impasse and a fragmented governance structure, the UN in Libya maintained its efforts in 2023 to support Libya in advancing sustainable peace and development and addressing residual humanitarian and protection risks and needs.



2023 UN interventions per Sustainable Development Goal



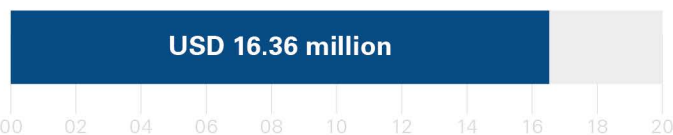




## 2.2. Results per UNSDCF priority

### Pillar 1: Peace and Governance

#### Expenditure in 2023



#### Supported SDGs



#### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:



Advocacy and technical assistance towards Libyan stakeholders' adoption of revised electoral laws



HoR's validation of a law facilitating a free and unrestricted civic space platform



Government's approval of a Protection Strategy for Women Human Rights Defenders



Drafting of operational plans by Libyan authorities for the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters, and foreign forces



Formulation of an International Coordination Mechanism for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration to facilitate a DDR process for Libya





School children in Tripoli learn about climate change from the UN in Libya's Ra'idat Youth Leaders © UNSMIL

## In the Heart of Libya: Ra'idat Programme's Journey to Leptis Magna

In September 2023, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, and spearheaded by UNSMIL, launched the Ra'idat programme. This pioneering initiative assembled 30 young Libyan women from diverse backgrounds, each with a distinct story and united by a shared vision to shape the future of their country.

The programme's inception is rooted in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework under Pillar 1, which aims to empower Libyan people, especially youth and women, to fully exercise their rights and contribute towards an inclusive, stable, democratic, and reconciled society.

The Ra'idat programme is a series of training sessions that seek to cultivate a generation of informed, empowered, and proactive young women, prepared to exercise their rights, and spearhead the building of a reconciled Libyan society. The Ra'idat programme highlights the UN's commitment to nurturing tomorrow's leaders for a more equitable and sustainable future for all people in Libya with deep recognition of the country's rich cultural heritage.



## Advancing Libya's democratic path through elections

The UN in Libya has cultivated dynamic partnerships with diverse stakeholders in support of a resilient and inclusive democratic path within the challenging political context in Libya. Under UNSMIL's leadership and the Elections Enabling Initiative 2023, technical support was provided to complete the electoral framework for elections, shuttle diplomacy was carried out to build common ground and buy-in for the electoral process, and dialogue was facilitated among security actors and engagement with civil society. The UN's efforts translated into tangible outcomes, culminating in the results achieved by the 6+6 Joint Committee<sup>13</sup> of the House of Representatives and the High Council of State which led to the HoR's adoption of basic electoral laws. By the end of 2023, the UN in Libya directed its efforts towards assembling the five primary Libyan institutional stakeholders to tackle remaining contested issues.

Concurrently, in line with the UN's commitment to strengthen democratic governance and create a conducive electoral environment, the High National Elections Committee received transformative support, encompassing policy adaptation, capacity building of 75 staff on democratic process principles, preparation for voter registration, and initiation of the first biometric voter verification system to be deployed in Libya. To promote women's safe and meaningful engagement in Libya's electoral processes, the UN collaborated closely with the High National Elections Committee on electoral legislation, roles of women parliamentarians and media involvement. In addition, 20 influential women<sup>14</sup> enhanced their understanding of electoral laws and processes through a collaborative initiative of the UN in Libya and created a supportive network addressing political violence.

Seventy-three (73) security officers, 192 lawyers and judges, and 38 newly elected municipal councillors were also empowered to navigate electoral processes and contribute to the success of democratic elections. The UN also engaged with leaders of armed groups from across the country in collaboration with the 5+5 Joint Military Commission aimed at supporting a conducive environment for the electoral process, ensuring security, protection of civilians, and building trust among parties.

## Constitutional Reform

The UN in Libya provided technical assistance to advance Libya's transitional process that culminated in the adoption of a Constitutional Amendment by the House of Representatives (HoR) and High Council of State (HCS). This paved the way for the establishment of the 6+6 Joint Committee tasked with drafting the Presidential and National Assembly election laws. Upon its formulation, the committee was supported through a UN specialized team to optimize the committee's decision-making capacity. Several initiatives were held to build trust between the two committees and support completion of initial Presidential and National Assembly laws. Despite encountering obstacles during the initial drafting process, the UN's engagement with key stakeholders, particularly the High National Elections Commission (HNEC), contributed to the endorsement and issuance of the revised electoral laws in 2023. Concurrently, technical support through the HNEC was extended to strengthen these laws and to ensure their applicability. Key enhancements included provisions on voting eligibility for military personnel, simultaneous second-round elections, and improvements to the electoral dispute resolution mechanism.

## Advancing inclusive, comprehensive, and rights-based national reconciliation

In 2023, the UN in Libya supported inclusive national reconciliation, justice, and accountability for victims of conflict by engaging with diverse actors and focusing on key transitional processes. Extensive consultations were carried out involving over 350 victims of human rights abuses, including forced evictions, displacement, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and arbitrary executions. Victims and their representatives contributed to the development of a comprehensive advocacy paper to integrate victims' voices into future transitional justice mechanisms as well as the production of two reports on eviction-related violations.

Drawing on insights from key government entities<sup>15</sup>, the UN published a comprehensive report on housing, land, and property rights and violations in Libya, particularly within IDP communities, offering recommendations for future redress as part of transitional justice efforts. Technical assistance was extended to various government and non-government actors to align Libya's transitional justice measures with international standards.

13. As part of Constitutional Amendment No.13, a 12-member joint committee of HoR and HCS with six members from each institution was formed to prepare election laws

14. This group included representatives from civil society organisations, politicians, leaders of women's networks (including representatives of women IDPs), youth, and women with disabilities.

15. Included officials from the Ministry of IDP Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and Real Estate Property Registration Authorities.



Over 30 NGOs were equipped to document human rights violations, and judicial actors<sup>16</sup> received support in identifying challenges for investigations into mass graves, resulting in crucial recommendations. Parallel efforts included support for local social cohesion and peacebuilding, including the establishment of a tension monitoring platform and provision of training on social cohesion and local peacebuilding to 24 civil servants and 14,430 individuals.

## **Towards a vibrant civic space**

During 2023, the UN in Libya prioritized fostering an open, secure, and safe civic space, with a specific focus on advancing the Women Peace and Security agenda. This work was exemplified by the House of Representatives' validation of a law on a free and unrestricted civic space platform and the government's approval of a Protection Strategy for Women Human Rights Defenders.

Substantial progress was also made in advancing the draft law on Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW), marked by the House of Representatives' commitment to advocate for the draft law with in Parliament. Additionally, a comprehensive advocacy campaign addressed issues related to violence against women, discrimination, and abuse, while initiatives including the 16 Days of Activism Campaign, and the plan on inclusive Mediation and Peace Building Processes<sup>17</sup> in Libya empowered women and youth to enhance their communication and leadership skills. The UN also actively monitored hate speech on social media, including through forging a collaboration with META to combat online violence against women, and training 16 women on digital security and reporting tools.

## **Strengthening integrated evidence-based national planning**

Throughout 2023, the UN in Libya enhanced the government's capacity for evidence-based, results-oriented planning, with a focus on programmes for youth and women's responsiveness. An ageing profile for Libya was developed which the government is reviewing, laying a foundation for more informed policy development and economic planning, while efforts to prepare for a national census in 2024 continued. The Bureau of Statistics and Census data collection and analysis capabilities were strengthened through dedicated training to 9 staff on survey design, data processing, and analysis. Additionally, practitioners from several line ministries and government institutions were provided with technical assistance and tools to enhance decision making capacity on urban planning, reconstruction, data management, and housing, land, and property rights.

## **Advancing rights-based governance and rule of law**

In 2023, the UN in Libya continued its support for core government institutions to promote just, rights-based governance, and rule of law. With the Attorney General's Office, the General Prosecution received support to implement an institutional and organisational development strategy for Public Prosecution Offices including through digitizing the prosecution system and staff training. The military justice system was supported to advance comprehensive military justice reform including modernization and promotion of regional cooperation on judicial matters<sup>18</sup> aimed at establishing a regional mechanism for cooperation in judicial matters.

The government strengthened its capacity to implement a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up on human rights recommendations and to align the Libyan penal code with international standards for implementation by the Ministry of Justice. Specialized training sessions on international human rights and UN rule of law values were conducted for the Judicial Police, internal security officials, prison managers, and other relevant stakeholders. Twenty-one (21) individuals<sup>19</sup> received trainings on international reporting mechanisms. To combat financial crime, the UN in Libya supported the Ministry of Education to develop and implement a corruption prevention curricula and materials in collaboration with the Government of Kuwait anti-corruption authority.

16. This included the Attorney General's Office, General Authority for the Search of Missing Persons, Ministry of Justice, Military Prosecution, and victims' organisations.

17. A three-year plan (2023-2025), led by the UN, designed to guide efforts in Libya towards advancing meaningful participation of women in political processes.

18. Countries involved in the regional initiative include Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria.

19. This included the participation of 16 women selected for their expertise and leadership roles.



## Human Rights

The UN in Libya conducted missions across the country to verify reports of civilian casualties and investigate cases of forced evictions and violations of housing, land, and property rights. The UN as co-chair of the International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights working group secured the signature of the Declaration of Intent with the Presidential Council to strengthen collaboration and ensure the mainstreaming of human rights into the political tracks of the Libyan political process.

In line with Libya's international commitments and UN Human Rights Council Resolution 52/41 (April 2023), structured support was provided to the government's efforts to promote and protect human rights. The National Human Rights Commission was supported to comply with its reporting obligations under several international human rights treaties Libya has ratified. Key actors including from the National Committee for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, as well as judicial authorities and civil society organisations developed a workplan to advance recommendations of the UN Human Rights Council-mandated Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. Additionally, representatives of 20 civil society organisations received training on the Independent Fact-Finding Mission's recommendations and development of an action plan.

To advance Women, Peace, and Security agendas, 17 women human right defenders collaborated with the UN in Libya to formulate a framework of recommendations to address threats facing women in conflict-affected regions and improve systemwide responsiveness. Libyan civil society actors and women human rights defenders were supported to follow up on recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2020 and develop UPR mid-year reports to the Human Rights Council. Parallel to these efforts, 148 female lawyers enhanced their capacities on different topics including on a Code of Ethics for Libyan Lawyers<sup>20</sup>, international human rights standards, elimination of violence against women as well as the international criminal justice framework.

## Towards transformative security sector reform

In 2023, the UN in Libya pursued a comprehensive approach to security sector reform, targeting both strategic planning and operational capabilities to retain community safety and security. To support the establishment of an inclusive, unified, and accountable civilian-led security architecture, a series of capacity building events, including with the House of Representatives and the High Council of State<sup>21</sup>, laid the

groundwork for the development of a strategy for security sector reform and governance. Workshops with civil society organisations and dialogues among member states and the 5+5 Joint Military Committee addressed challenges in implementing the 2020 Ceasefire Agreement, resulting in realigned goals. In parallel, the UN in Libya closely monitored and promptly addressed potential triggers for violations, including incendiary rhetoric, hate speech, military manoeuvres, and skirmishes to maintain the ceasefire. A significant achievement was the drafting of a code of conduct among all security and military units, including armed groups, aimed at reducing and preventing violence in residential areas, promoting accountability, and fostering a culture of respect for human rights.

To reinforce community security, several government institutions were supported to enhance their mine action capacities. Twenty-six (26) forensic police officers received specialized training in managing post-blast investigations, utilizing Advanced Device Scene Incident Management and Individual First Aid Kit techniques. Additionally, 16 officers underwent Training of Trainers to ensure that sustainable internal training capacity within the Libyan security apparatus is maintained. The Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC) developed a national standard for land release and strengthened its monitoring capabilities, with 16 officers receiving targeted upskilling.

## Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration

The UN in Libya provided strategic policy advice and support to integrate disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration within the political process, focusing on forward planning and positioning. An International Coordination Mechanism comprised of the UN, member states and the European Union and with participation of international organisation was operationalized during 2023 with the aim to facilitate a credible, verifiable, and comprehensive DDR process.

Progress was also made in advancing the implementation of the 2020 Ceasefire Agreement. A liaison committee, comprising representatives from Libya, Sudan, Niger, and Chad, was activated which convened throughout the year. Libyan authorities drafted operational plans for the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters, and foreign forces (F4M) with support from international experts including DCAF<sup>22</sup>. Stakeholders<sup>23</sup> involved in ceasefire monitoring received technical assistance including guidance on safety and security in handling weapons and ammunition, operational plans' development, strategic assembly areas, and reporting templates.

20. Document initially drafted, coordinated, and facilitated by the Rule of Law initiative (RoL) during 2021-2022.

21. Featuring participation from members of the 5+5 Joint Military Committee and various civil society organisations.

22. Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance.

23. Including local monitors (4+4) and head of the Mine Action sub-committee, complemented by two focal points designated by the 5+5 Joint Military Committee.





Directors from Libyan ministries and institutions converge for a 2-day inclusive budgeting workshop, addressing diverse societal needs crucial for sustainable development. © UN-Women 2023

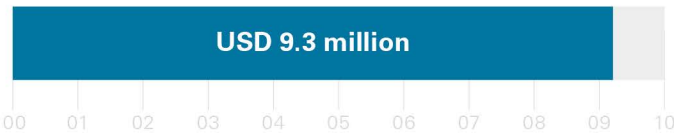




# 02

## Pillar 2: Sustainable Economic Development

### Expenditure in 2023



### Supported SDGs



### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:



Provision of technical support to reunification of the Central Bank of Libya



Launch of the National Economic Platform to provide policymakers with essential economic data for informed decision-making



Drafting of a national strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training



Establishment of a Labour Mobility Agreement between Libya and Niger

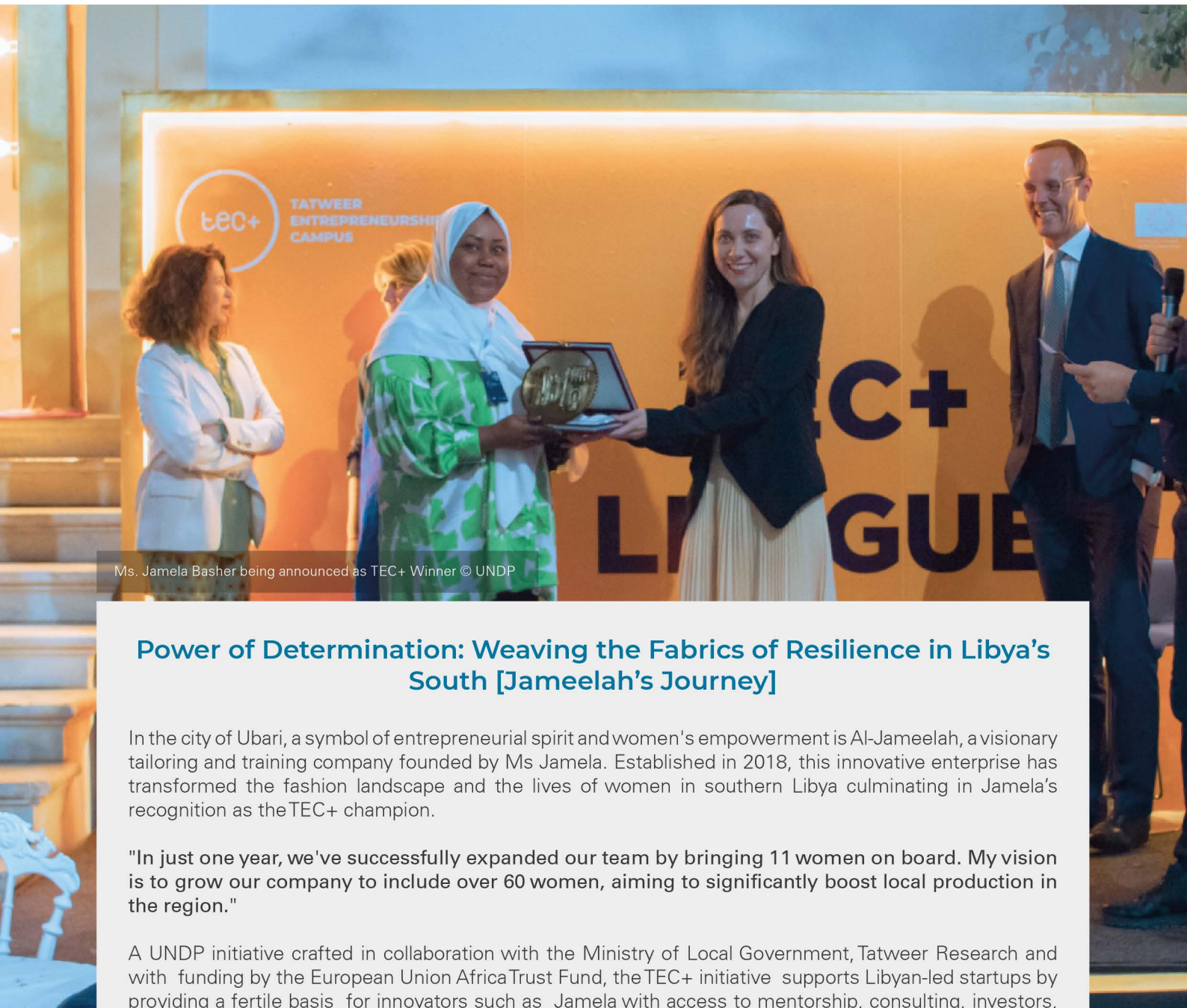


Delivery of vocational training to 6,983 individuals



Creation of 704 employment opportunities





Ms. Jameela Basher being announced as TEC+ Winner © UNDP

### Power of Determination: Weaving the Fabrics of Resilience in Libya's South [Jameelah's Journey]

In the city of Ubari, a symbol of entrepreneurial spirit and women's empowerment is Al-Jameelah, a visionary tailoring and training company founded by Ms. Jameela. Established in 2018, this innovative enterprise has transformed the fashion landscape and the lives of women in southern Libya culminating in Jameela's recognition as the TEC+ champion.

**"In just one year, we've successfully expanded our team by bringing 11 women on board. My vision is to grow our company to include over 60 women, aiming to significantly boost local production in the region."**

A UNDP initiative crafted in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government, Tatweer Research and with funding by the European Union Africa Trust Fund, the TEC+ initiative supports Libyan-led startups by providing a fertile basis for innovators such as Jameela with access to mentorship, consulting, investors, funds, and other support to expand their businesses, and nurturing an ecosystem where diversity in business thrives beyond Libya's oil-dependent economy.

Selected among 50 startups for the enriching 8-week TEC+ programme, Al-Jameelah stood out not only for its exquisite designs but also for its commitment to women's empowerment in Ubari. What began with two sewing machines and a handful of employees has developed into a thriving enterprise, doubling its workforce and machinery to meet growing demand.

Jameelah's vision extends far beyond Ubari. With boundless ambition, she dreams of establishing a company-owned factory in southwest Libya, offering employment opportunities to over 50 women. Her aspirations extend even further, aiming to transform Al-Jameelah into a leading design and fashion powerhouse across Libya and the Arab world.



## Towards economic stability and diversification

In 2023, the UN in Libya continued to advocate for fair, transparent, and accountable management of revenues. After a protracted two-year impasse, the Central Bank of Libya was reunified, solidifying its status as a sovereign Libyan institution. The UN focused its good offices to advance the full implementation of the recommendations of the UN-facilitated international financial review of the Central Bank of Libya issued in July 2021 and supported the High Financial Committee, formed by the Presidential Council for inclusive decision-making, to advance discussions and actions towards transparency, accountability, and equity in state expenditures. With the High Financial Committee losing momentum towards the end of 2023, the House of Representative established an inclusive technical committee tasked to restructure and rationalize the 2024 budget<sup>24</sup>.

A milestone achieved in 2023 was the launch of the National Economic Platform, geodata.ly, in partnership with the Libyan private sector<sup>25</sup>, providing policymakers and stakeholders with essential data on economic trends, activities, and jobs to inform decision-making and strategy development.

The UN in Libya's collective efforts continued to contribute to innovation, streamline trade processes, and propel economic advancement across Libya. To facilitate trade between Arab countries and attract foreign investment, the Libyan Accreditation Centre was supported to establish a robust management system, comprehensive personnel training, and submit its application to join the Arab Accreditation Multilateral Recognition Arrangement. Concurrently, two major testing laboratories saw enhancements in their technical performance complemented by the establishment of the Arab Proficiency Testing Providers Network Information System.

## Decent work and skills development

With the goal to boost employment opportunities for decent work, the UN in Libya focused its efforts on enhancing the entrepreneurship ecosystem and equipping individuals with essential skills for employability and sustainable socio-economic development. Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and innovative start-ups supported by the UN contributed to increasing employment opportunities in the private sector.

139 individuals established innovative businesses across various sectors<sup>26</sup>, and 30 growth-stage start-ups received resources to scale-up their business.

To enable smooth cross-border labour movements, the UN facilitated a Labour Mobility Agreement between Libya and Niger. Parallel to these endeavours, 219 individuals underwent comprehensive training on migration terminologies, labour migration trends, and worker protection, empowering them with essential knowledge for informed decision-making in the area of labour migration.

Collaborative UN efforts to cultivate of innovation and efficiency within Libya's workforce led to the development of a draft Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) strategy and the rehabilitation of three Technical and Vocational Education and Training centres in collaboration with the Libyan Ministry of Labour. Additionally, 6,983 individuals received vocational training through UN targeted interventions leading to improvement of their skills and knowledge to enter the job market. A total of 704<sup>27</sup> jobs were created through initiatives such as cash-for-work programmes, asset recovery endeavours and start-up hackathons. Inclusive business opportunities were fostered by providing on-the-job trainings to the most economically marginalized people in partnership with 1,000 companies. Economic empowerment for women and youth continued through upscaling of entrepreneurial talents of 625 women and youth on essential business skills and developing business plans, as well as provision of 80 Libyan youth and women with expertise in the Japanese management technique "Kaizen"<sup>28</sup>.

## Business development

Guided by the overall goal to foster entrepreneurship, improve start-ups' financial competency and access to investors, the UN in Libya collaborated with Libyan civil society organisations to promote crowdfunding. In view of revitalizing the local economy of vulnerable municipalities, 213 individuals benefited from business assets, reopening of shops and services, along with cash-for-work programmes. 22 new start-ups were launched, and 50 existing start-ups saw substantial growth, with UN support. 127 coding academy and 60 creative sector economy training programmes further enhanced digital skills of women, youth, and migrants, enabling them to improve their employability and generate income.

24. In January 2024, the House of Representatives established an inclusive technical committee tasked with restructuring and rationalizing the 2024 budget.

25. Geodata.ly was established in partnership with Libyan Spider.

26. Including platforms across Edtech, Govtech, and Agriculture, all fostering entrepreneurship and innovation-driven growth.

27. The initiative includes the participation of 60 women and 111 migrants.

28. Kaizen, a Japanese philosophy meaning 'change for the better,' promotes continuous learning, innovation, and improvement in all work aspects.





50 start-ups chosen from over 800 applicants travelled from 13 cities across Libya and came to Tripoli where they got together to learn about the upcoming steps in their journey with tec+ accelerator. © Tatweer Research





## Pillar 3: Social and Human Capital Development

### Expenditure in 2023



### Supported SDGs



### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:



 **1.5 million**

1.5 million people accessed quality health services through essential equipment and supplies provided to 77 health facilities

 **10,150**

Establishment of 40 Montessori environments in schools, aiding 10,150 children with learning difficulties

 **146,000**

Enhancement of violence against women awareness among 146,000 community members

 **18,000**

Provision of daily nutritious meals to 18,000 schoolchildren

 **74,029**

Delivery of mental health and psychosocial support to 74,029 individuals

 **31,290**

Reintegration of 31,290 out-of-school children into formal education systems





Student in the Life Skills programme class in Ghat, Libya. © UNICEF

## Shaping Futures in Ghat through Life Skills Education

In Ghat, UNICEF's Life Skills programme, supported by the European Union's "Baladiyati" initiative, is transforming the lives of young people. This programme offers more than education; it's a journey of self-discovery and empowerment for youth in Ghat.

Shahid Mohammed Bashir, a 14-year-old participant, "The Life Skills class isn't just about learning; it's about evolving into someone who values respect, cooperation, and friendship." This view is echoed by Roken Ahmed Al-Sharif, another young person who found a new sense of purpose through the programme. He notes, "It taught me the importance of collaboration, creative problem-solving, and building connections."

These life-changing experiences reflect the programme's broader vision, shared by Ibrahim Al-Khalil Salim, Chair of the Ghat Municipal Council. He highlights the partnership's focus on "harnessing the youth's energy and ideas to promote social harmony and capacity building".

Aimed at empowering 3,500 young individuals across southern Libya, the initiative underscores UNICEF Libya's commitment to nurturing a brighter future, bridging education to employment, and enhancing community contribution.



## Advancing healthcare capacity and services and improving nutrition

Together with the government and development partners, the UN in Libya enhanced healthcare infrastructure and service provision, as well as updated and developed plans, policies and strategies aimed at improving the nationwide healthcare and surveillance system.

With UN support, the Ministry of Health saw a notable enhancement in its capacity to monitor and address health threats, contributing to improved public health outcomes. Key progress was achieved through the establishment of an integrated disease surveillance and event-based system which included monitoring of routine immunization/vaccine availability and outbreaks of disease. The District Health Information System (DHIS2) was rolled out in 102 (93%) of Libyan municipalities providing a comprehensive platform for data collection and analysis. Additionally, hospitals across the country benefited from the implementation of the Health Resource Availability Monitoring System enabling real-time data generation on service availability and functionality. A 10-year Nursing and Midwifery Policy and Strategic Plan and Regulatory Framework was finalized laying the foundation towards improving the quality of healthcare services.

Additionally, significant progress was made to combat communicable disease, particularly Tuberculosis (TB), through the UN's strategic partnership with the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). At least 75% of NCDC branches nationwide enhanced their capacities to prevent and treat TB including through the revision of the essential Health Services Packages and TB programme, the establishment of efficient referral mechanisms between NCDC branches and 47 Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs), the equipping of 27 TB centres and upskilling 70 medical officers to provide TB prevention and care, in addition to the provision of treatment for 3,040 TB patients.

To ensure the continued delivery of immunization, operational efficiency, and reliability of NCDC's cold chain system was substantially improved. The UN in Libya provided support to 700 vaccination centres and 94 national, regional, and municipal vaccine storage facilities. Additionally, training was provided to 20 cold chain technicians on the maintenance of cold-chain equipment, and 2,734 vaccinators were upskilled on cold chain and vaccine management.

To ensure uninterrupted healthcare service delivery, particularly to the most vulnerable people, the UN in Libya continued to improve the capacities of healthcare workforce and facilities. At least 2,868 healthcare workers, including midwives, nurses, and physicians, strengthened capacities in their areas of expertise. Additionally, UN mobile teams deployed to at least 100 health facilities and directorates and provided 10,841 medical consultations. 500,000 people benefitted from the prevention of infectious disease through the implementation of the government's Medical Waste Management plan in 50 health facilities with the UN's support. Finally, 1.5 million individuals gained access to quality healthcare services through essential equipment and supplies provided to 77 health facilities.

On nutrition, 18,000 schoolchildren were provided with daily nutritious meals in partnership with the Ministry of Education, local NGOs as part of the government-initiated School Nutrition programme, a social umbrella campaign to support the adoption of optimal food and nutrition practices.

## Towards inclusive and quality education across Libya

Throughout 2023, the education sector in Libya made strides towards improved decision-making, enhanced policy design capacities, and increased access to quality education. Building on constructive partnerships with relevant government ministries and institutions and successful rollout of pilots in at least 200 schools in 2022, the Education Management and Information System (EMIS) was officially launched by the government with UN support, aimed at facilitating better decision-making and increase transparency and accountability in education.

Aligned with the objective to strengthen education outcomes nationwide, a roadmap for core pedagogical modules for teachers was drafted to enhance teaching methodologies and practices, while a life skills framework was integrated into the national curriculum to enrich students' learning experiences beyond academics. To promote inclusive education, 120 special educational needs teachers enhanced their capacity to cater to diverse learning needs, while the installation of 40 Montessori rooms<sup>29</sup> nationwide promoted interactive and child-centred learning approaches, benefiting 10,150 children with learning difficulties.

29. A child-centred educational approach, featuring child-led activities, aimed at effectively integrating children with learning difficulties into public schools.



For more inclusive and digitalized education, the government introduced the Learning Passport Online Platform<sup>30</sup>, representing a significant leap in digital learning and ensuring uninterrupted, high-quality education for Libyan children and youth. Education partners were trained on enrolling out of school children, resulting in the successful integration of 31,290 children into formal education system.

## Protection

The UN in Libya played a pivotal role in advancing progress towards comprehensive policy and regulatory frameworks aimed at promoting quality, people-centred and responsive protection services. Key achievements in 2023 included the validation of child protection system mapping and the development of context-specific child protection standard operating procedures (SOPs) in collaboration with the Social Security Fund. Efforts were made to advance the implementation of the draft law on Eliminating Violence Against Women and its advocacy plan. Through 22 media professionals trained by the UN in Libya in 2022, advocacy efforts amplified with awareness campaigns utilizing various media channels, raising awareness among 146,000 community members on violence against women.

To ensure uninterrupted access to essential protection services for the most vulnerable people, the UN in Libya expanded its operational efforts including through provision of Training of Trainers to 208 social workers from the government and civil society and 123 services providers on violence against women, deployment of 17 mobile teams specialized in mental health support and upskilling the capacities of partner NGOs in case management. As a result, 74,029 individuals benefiting from mental health and psychosocial support, 48,790 individuals accessing the essential services package<sup>31</sup>, 11,000 community members benefitting from the child protection minimum package<sup>32</sup>, 3,000 affected children benefitting from 300 Early Childhood Development and recreational boxes. Additionally, through the Baity Centre programme, 8,000 children and 3,000 parents and caregivers were provided with child protection knowledge and services, as well as a Positive Parenting programme, respectively.

## Advancing social protection

Under the overarching goal of establishing an equitable, integrated and shock-responsive social protection system in Libya, consistent advocacy, and dialogues with the government on social protection resulted in the finalization of Libya's first National Social Protection Strategy by the government. This comprehensive strategy, inclusive of IDPs and migrants, encompasses social assistance, social insurance, labour market interventions, emergency response mechanisms and essential social care interventions that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international frameworks. The completion of the strategy was accompanied by the launch of its implementation plan which included the formation of a government technical team tasked with advancing work on the National Social Unified Registry.

Throughout 2023, 82 individuals enhanced their capacities on the development of social protection policies for foreign workers legally employed in Libya and Libyans residing abroad, as well as social protection methodologies within the concept of social care. Effective engagement, notably through a social protection policy workshop with the government, resulted in the development of a roadmap for strengthening national systems and an agreement on a dedicated capacity building plan facilitated by the UN in Libya, set to enhance long-term social protection measures.



30. For more information, visit the Learning Passport Libya website at <https://libya.learningpassport.org>.

31. Services include health, social work, justice and law enforcement, and safety.

32. Includes mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and case management.

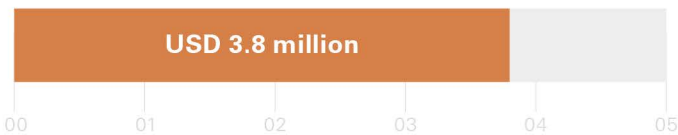




04

## Pillar 4: Climate Change, Environment and Water

### Expenditure in 2023



### Supported SDGs



### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:



Utilisation of basic water services by 68% of the population



Government's formulation of a national sustainable energy strategy



Renewable Energy Law drafted and under approval by the government



Enforcement of a ban on importing equipment based on hydrochlorofluorocarbons for climate mitigation through UN's advocacy



Establishing a water management coordination forum with the government and development partners



Government's commitment to develop an innovative water strategy to tackle water scarcity





WFP's 'Agri-Tech' project enhances farming in Al-Kufra and Al-Rubyana with solar-powered water pumps, cooling containers, and IoT-based smart irrigation systems. © WFP

## Cultivating Resilience: Solar Rays in Libya's Arid South

In Libya's southern deserts, a transformational story can be told, spotlighting the World Food Programme's (WFP) efforts to rejuvenate agriculture amidst environmental challenges. Tebu farmer Abubaker Al-Sunousi from Al-Kufra highlights the struggle: **"The cessation of electricity disrupts our farms' lifelines, leading to droughts and myriad challenges."**

In 2022, WFP's "AgriTech" project was launched, which blends traditional farming with modern technology. Starting with an assessment of 700 farms in Al-Kufra and Al-Rubyana, the project introduced solar-powered water pumps and cooling containers, marking a step towards sustainable farming.

The project expanded, adding more solar pumps and smart irrigation systems, using Internet of Things (IoT) technology to optimize crop growth. The outcome has been significant, directly benefiting over 100 households and training 75 farmers in sustainable practices. Al-Sunousi shares, **"The solar pump has rekindled life in my well. My crops thrive, and with them, my family's prospects".**

Al Kufra and Al Rubyana now stand as examples of climate resilience, cutting CO2 emissions and conserving water. The AgriTech project underscores WFP Libya's dedication to fostering resilient communities, demonstrating the potent mix of technology and collaboration for sustainable agriculture.



## Advancing sustainable water management

Recognizing the critical importance of addressing water scarcity and climate impacts on water resources, the UN in Libya supported forging resilient pathways to sustainable water management in 2023. A water coordination forum, chaired by the UN, together with the government of Libya and the African Development Bank, was established. The forum offers a space for constructive dialogue to promote water management strategies in water and sanitation and address climate impacts. Consistent advocacy efforts by the UN resulted in the government's commitment to develop an innovative water strategy to address water scarcity<sup>33</sup>. Through the UN's strategic partnership with the Man-Made River Authority (MMRA), the country's largest drinking water supply, continued upskilling and support resulted in the formulation of a Digital Transformation Roadmap for the MMRA Water Supply System as well as the production of a critical assessment on seismic waves technology to detect pipe integrity defects. In parallel, 346 stakeholders improved their capacities on cropland mapping and water resource consumption and monitoring.

Throughout 2023, the UN's targeted interventions significantly expanded people's access to basic water services, achieving a reach of 68%. Numerous municipalities witnessed substantial improvements in water infrastructure with the UN's support for installation and rehabilitation of climate-resilient infrastructure, including for schools, crucial for inclusive service provision and water resilience.

## Towards environmental sustainability

During 2023, the UN worked to enhance the capacities of government and national institutions to prepare for, respond to, and manage disasters. Through the UN's strategic partnership with the National Climate Change Committee, a climate change roadmap was developed and shared with the government of Libya to the development of Libya's first comprehensive climate change strategy. To advance evidence-based, demand-driven policy design and interventions, the UN produced several pivotal assessments in collaboration with the government of Libya including evaluation of the existing disaster risk management framework, assessment of plastic waste volumes in three municipalities, conducting a Climate Landscape Analysis for Children, completing the flagship Fezzan Agricultural Assessment, and conducting a Consolidated Livelihoods Analysis for Resilience. These assessments aim

to provide critical insights and data to guide future initiatives and strategies to promote environmental sustainability and resilience in Libya.

## Advancing climate-resilient infrastructure and policies

In 2023, technical support by the UN in Libya translated into significant advancements by the government of Libya to align with provisions in the Montreal Protocol. Notably, imposing a ban on the importation of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC)-based equipment is anticipated to start in 2024 with the aim to promote ozone layer protection and climate change mitigation. These efforts were complemented by the UN's training of 154 professionals in customs offices and related fields by the National Ozone Unit, equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills to enforce regulations, prevent ozone-depleting substance leakage and promote the adoption of ozone-friendly alternatives. The introduction of the minimum Efficiency Standards and Labelling for various appliances registered with the National Centre for Standardization and Standards, which the UN supported as a co-chair of the Energy Efficiency Committee at National Economic and Social Development Board, will drive sustainable practices, promoting energy conservation and empower consumers while encouraging market transformation.

The UN's technical support contributed to a key step in supporting energy transition and efficiency, in collaboration with NESDB, with the development of a National Sustainable Energy Strategy as well as a Renewable Energy Law which are both now under government approval. The UN in Libya also piloted renewable energy initiatives towards climate sustainability across health, WASH, and education sectors, such as through installing solar-powered water systems in 30 healthcare facilities to ensure accessibility to critical health services in climate-vulnerable areas.

In parallel, the UN in Libya advanced community advocacy efforts on environmental risks and climate change, with 760 youth volunteers leading environmental and city beautification campaigns across the country. Awareness campaigns, including with civil society, on informing criticalness of waste management, climate change, water scarcity and environmental degradation and empowering communities to take proactive measures, reached approximately 50,000 individuals.

<sup>33</sup>This initiative was developed in collaboration with the Ministries of Planning, and Water Resources, and the African Development Bank.





WFP's 'Agri-Tech' project enhances farming in Al-Kufra and Al-Rubyana with solar-powered water pumps, cooling containers, and IoT-based smart irrigation systems. © WFP

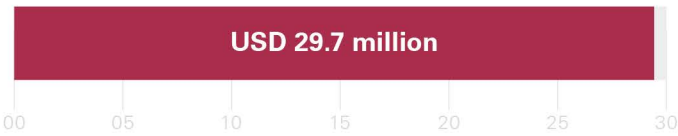




01

## Collective Outcome 1: Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Expenditure in 2023



### Supported SDGs



### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:



Support to the government for development and implementation of a comprehensive roadmap and action plan for durable solutions for IDPs



Deployment of a monitoring tool for assessing protection risks, intentions for durable solutions, and assistance to ensure a systemic and evidence-based response to protection needs



Delivery of targeted career counselling to 630 IDPs



Provision of reproductive, maternal, child, adolescent, and newborn health awareness services to 69,000 IDP women and girls





## Restoring Hope After Past Conflict

At 47 years of age Taher's life reflects the resilience needed to navigate post-conflict life in Benghazi, Libya. Armed clashes in November 2014 forced his family to leave everything behind in Al-Sabri. "The departure was abrupt; everything we owned was left behind. Fortunately, we found refuge with kin," Taher recalls.

Their return in 2017 to a damaged home did not weaken Taher's resolve. "The damage was extensive—windows, doors, plumbing—everything bore the scars of abandonment," he reflects. Yet, hope was rekindled through a home rehabilitation initiative by UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council.

By August 2023, essential repairs had begun, marking the start of a new chapter for Taher and his family. His story, emblematic of the resilience of communities in the Al Sabri and Benina districts, highlights the collective journey from displacement back to a normal life, supported by concerted rehabilitation efforts. Taher's experience is a testament to the enduring spirit of communities seeking renewal, underscoring the impact of resilience in rebuilding lives and homes.

The collaborative endeavour of UNHCR and NRC, having refurbished nearly 300 homes in Benghazi, shows support for communities' collective aspiration for stability and renewal. Taher's story serves as a reminder that in the aftermath of conflict, the seeds of resilience and restored lives can flourish.

With the help of UNHCR, 53 families in eastern Libya have been able to carry out critical repair work in their homes during 2023, allowing them to finally return after years of displacement and having to stay in inadequate shelter or renting houses and incurring additional financial burden.  
© UNHCR



## Paving the way for Durable Solutions for all IDPs

In 2023, significant strides were made in resolving internal displacement in Libya. At the time of the October 2020 ceasefire agreement, 316,000 people were recorded as internally displaced in Libya. By the end of 2023, an estimated 30,000 persons were reported to have remaining displacement-related needs particularly from Murzuk, Tawergha and people displaced from eastern Libya present in the west. An improved security and humanitarian situation together with sustained collaboration between the government of Libya and the UN in Libya within the framework of the UNSDCF contributed to the resolution of specific displacement-related needs of most IDPs.

Available information shows that the situation of IDPs in their locations of displacement has significantly improved, largely due to a set of measures and decisions of Libyan authorities to remove legal and administrative obstacles which had prevented IDPs from accessing their rights and entitlements including livelihood opportunities and rental subsidies. In this context,, the large majority of IDPs are now considered to be on a "solutions pathway," and no longer have displacement-related needs. With many IDPs unwilling to return and locally integrated, Libyan authorities are in the process of updating numbers of IDPs together with related social protection efforts.

In 2023, the government and the UN jointly developed a Solutions Roadmap and action plan for implementation by Libyan authorities, with appropriate UN support, to find durable solutions for all IDPs in the country. The government's endorsement and implementation of this comprehensive Solutions Roadmap aimed at resolving internal displacement by the end of 2024 marked a crucial step towards long-term stability and sustainable development.

## Safeguarding legal rights for IDPs

With the overarching aim of addressing security obstacles hindering the safe voluntary return of displaced communities, the UN in Libya introduced a new Monitoring Protection Risks, Durable Solutions Intentions, and Assessment for Assistance (MPDSA) tool enabling systematic data collection to monitor and address IDPs protection needs efficiently. Additionally, efforts to promote social cohesion were aimed at fostering cultural exchange and strengthening social bonds. Through various social gatherings, at least 650 youth with a notable 75% female representation were empowered to cultivate a sense of belonging and solidarity among IDPs.

## Ensuring IDPs' sustainable access to decent housing and basic services

Complementing the Libyan authorities' efforts, throughout 2023, the UN in Libya provided targeted support to the government in its aim to end internal displacement by the end of 2024. Leveraging the Monitoring Protection Risks, Durable Solutions Intentions, and Assessment for Assistance (MPDSA) tool, the UN provided multifaceted assistance to ensure equitable and uninterrupted access to basic services in their current locations. In the health sector, the UN's efforts were instrumental in providing reproductive, maternal, child, adolescent, and newborn health services to 25,000 women and girls through mobile health teams while an outreach campaign extended these services to a total of 44,000 women and girls, further amplifying the impact of these health interventions. On education, eight schools were rehabilitated, and equipped through quick impact projects, enhancing learning environments and fostering educational opportunities for at least 7,000 students, comprising Libyans, IDPs and returnees.

Access to decent housing was improved, with the restoration of 111 housing units across multiple displacement regions improving living conditions for IDP families. Twelve community improvement initiatives across Libya, with a primary focus on five municipalities in the east and south, were implemented providing vital spaces for communal engagement and empowerment. Consequently, 280 young women participated in weekly gatherings at the UN-supported renovated spaces, demonstrating the impact of community-focused interventions in promoting social cohesion and inclusivity.



## Enhancing IDPs' access to sustainable economic and livelihood opportunities

Throughout 2023, the UN in Libya continued to support efforts to enhance access of internally displaced people to jobs and sustainable economic and livelihood opportunities focusing on the private sector. A cornerstone of this work is the Youth Empowerment and Support Services (YESS) Centre through which 380 youth graduates received essential skills training to thrive in the workforce. Additionally, 630 people benefited from targeted career counselling enhancing their employability and prospects for economic self-sufficiency. Eighty businesses benefited from cash grants, enabling them to restore income sources and improve socio-economic well-being, ultimately fostering long-term resilience within displaced communities.



With the help of UNHCR, 53 families in eastern Libya have been able to carry out critical repair work in their homes during 2023, allowing them to finally return after years of displacement and having to stay in inadequate shelter or renting houses and incurring additional financial burden. © UNHCR

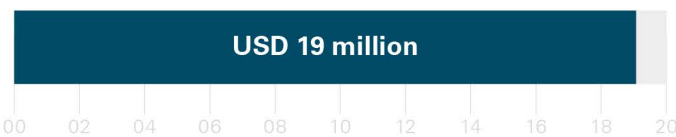




# 02

## Collective Outcome 2: Migration Management

Expenditure in 2023




### Supported SDGs



### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:




Technical support to the government to advance a national migration strategy development



185,530

Provision of medical consultations to 185,530 individuals



55,404

Delivery of basic services to 55,404 individuals through Migration Response and Resource Management services



10,563

Safe evacuation of 10,563 individuals from Libya



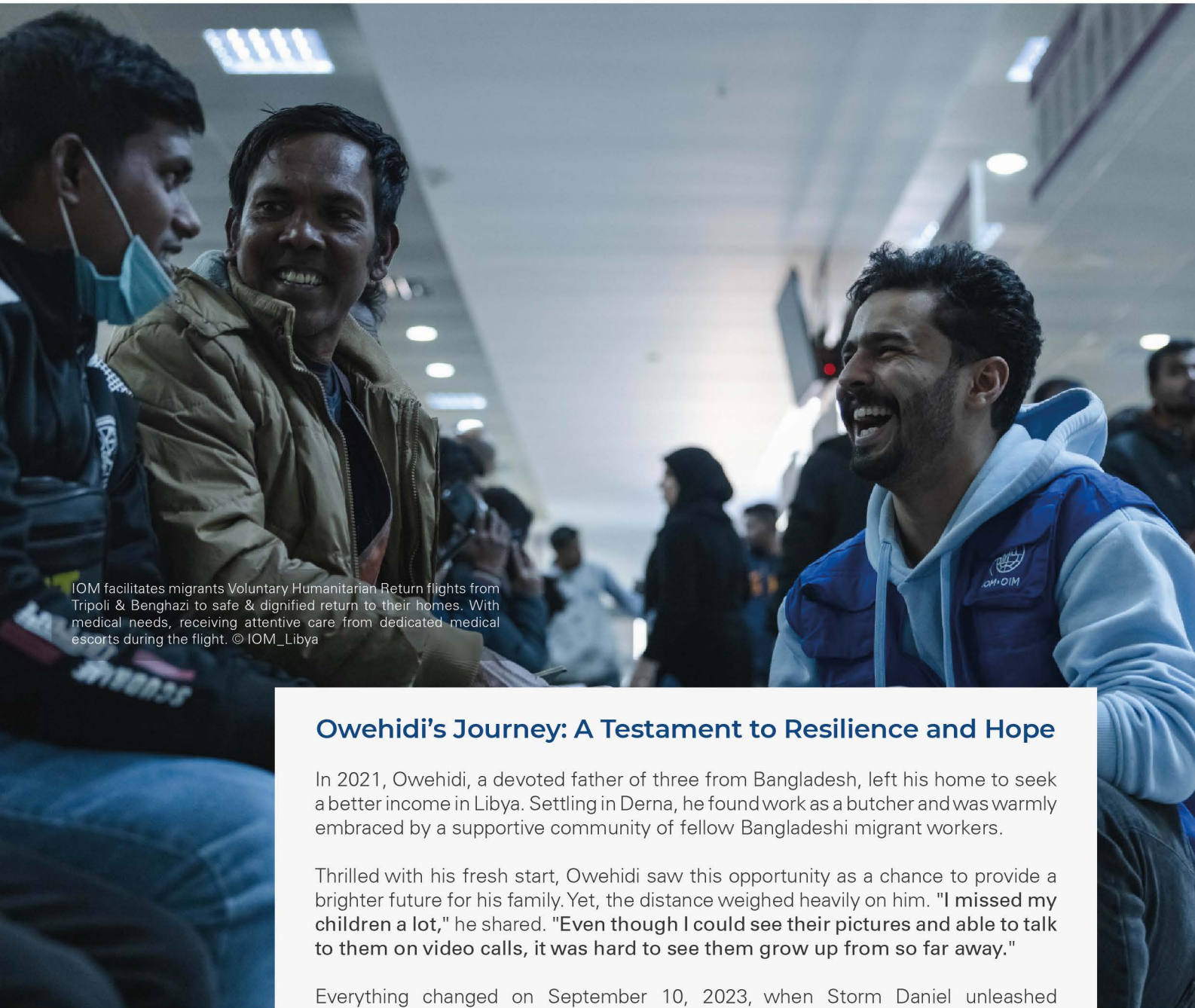
270

Capacity building for 270 individuals on combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling networks



Paving the way for enhanced labour migration cooperation through a UN-facilitated roundtable with diplomatic envoys





IOM facilitates migrants Voluntary Humanitarian Return flights from Tripoli & Benghazi to safe & dignified return to their homes. With medical needs, receiving attentive care from dedicated medical escorts during the flight. © IOM\_Libya

### Owehidi's Journey: A Testament to Resilience and Hope

In 2021, Owehidi, a devoted father of three from Bangladesh, left his home to seek a better income in Libya. Settling in Derna, he found work as a butcher and was warmly embraced by a supportive community of fellow Bangladeshi migrant workers.

Thrilled with his fresh start, Owehidi saw this opportunity as a chance to provide a brighter future for his family. Yet, the distance weighed heavily on him. "I missed my children a lot," he shared. "Even though I could see their pictures and able to talk to them on video calls, it was hard to see them grow up from so far away."

Everything changed on September 10, 2023, when Storm Daniel unleashed catastrophic flooding on northeastern Libya. Derna, home to over 100,000 people, was devastated, with nearly half its population displaced.

Owehidi's life was turned upside down. Describing the ordeal as a "never-ending nightmare," he mourned the loss of three close friends and his home. Struggling with fear and insecurity, he made the tough decision to return to Bangladesh.

On December 21, 2023, Owehidi joined 138 other migrants on a Voluntary Humanitarian Return flight organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These flights offer a vital lifeline, providing a safe and dignified way for stranded migrants to return home, recover from trauma, and start anew.



## Access to life saving humanitarian assistance for migrants and persons of concern.

In 2023, the UN in Libya provided access to life saving humanitarian and protection assistance to migrants, and persons of concern. In cooperation with relevant authorities including the Ministry of Interior's Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), the UN in Libya monitored the situation in detention centres. These efforts included monitoring conditions of detention, advocating for releases, and coordinating humanitarian responses, resulting in the release of 249 individuals from detention centres through the UN's advocacy efforts.

The UN in Libya continued to provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance to migrants intercepted by Libyan authorities in the Mediterranean Sea in 233 operations throughout the year, including at disembarkation points, and operate the Emergency Transit Mechanism with the Governments of Niger and Rwanda, enabling humanitarian evacuations of persons of concern. Pre-departure procedures for durable solutions for migrants outside Libya, including resettlement and humanitarian corridor flights, were managed in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, leading to the voluntary evacuation of 10,563<sup>34</sup> individuals.

To ensure access to basic health services, 185,530 individuals received medical consultations and services, with a 24/7 hotline in urban areas ensuring continuous response to healthcare emergencies. An additional 8,770<sup>35</sup> migrants experienced improved access to housing while 9,370 people have been assisted to return to more than 48 countries of origin voluntarily and safely.

In efforts to safeguard the rights and dignity of vulnerable populations, 7,077 migrants accessed protection services, and 1,479 referrals were provided for persons of concern, including at disembarkation points and detention centres. Additionally, 8,761 individuals benefited from mental health and psychosocial support services, while the Migration Response and Resource Management services<sup>36</sup> reached 55,404 individuals. Efficient referral mechanisms within the UN in Libya have further resulted in the enrolment of approximately 140 migrants in formal education, while the implementation of 12 community improvement projects facilitated inclusive activities aimed at fostering resilience across host communities.

## Comprehensive national migration management strategy

In collaboration with the government of Libya, the UN in Libya played a key role in advancing a national migration management strategy in 2023, focusing on policymaking, capacity building and protection integration. The development of a comprehensive national migration strategy was started, overseen by a newly established national inter-ministerial team. To lay a foundation for effective migration management, the UN in Libya engaged with key stakeholders, including the House of Representatives, to ensure political support and ownership of migration policies and strategies and capacitated 33 officials on integrating protection policies to ensure mainstream protection considerations.

The UN's efforts were also directed towards improving labour migration governance, with initiatives aimed at fostering international cooperation and enhancing border management capacities. A roundtable facilitated by the UN with diplomatic envoys from 16 countries<sup>37</sup> and the European Union paved the way for enhanced labour migration cooperation. In addition, training sessions benefitted 116 individuals on labour migration governance and 85 officials on protection in Humanitarian Border Management. Technical workshops on Border Liaison Arrangements engaged 12 senior officials from Libya and Niger, underscoring the commitment to fostering regional cooperation and enhancing border management capacities.

Guided by the UN's efforts to comprehensively address migration challenges and ensure the protection of migrants in line with international standards, support to combatting human trafficking and migrant smuggling (TIP/SOM) remained a top priority for the UN in 2023. A comprehensive training programme equipped 157 Libyan officials, 71 law enforcement officials, 17 lawyers, and 25 health officials with essential skills and knowledge of TIP/SOM. Cooperation with foreign authorities, including Italy and Bangladesh, strengthened prosecution and adjudication processes with and capacities of 44 Libyan legal and law enforcement officials aimed at dismantling criminal networks involved in TIP/SOM. In parallel, the UN's engagement with the European Union and Member States continued to promote protection mechanisms and protocols, and facilitate referrals of victims and survivors for legal, medical, and psychosocial support, both within Libya and abroad.

34. The number includes UNHCR's humanitarian corridor, emergency transit mechanism and resettlement to a third country (1,194 in total), as well as IOM's voluntary humanitarian return (9,369)

35. Including 4,490 men, 2,171 women, 1,167 boys, and 942 girls.

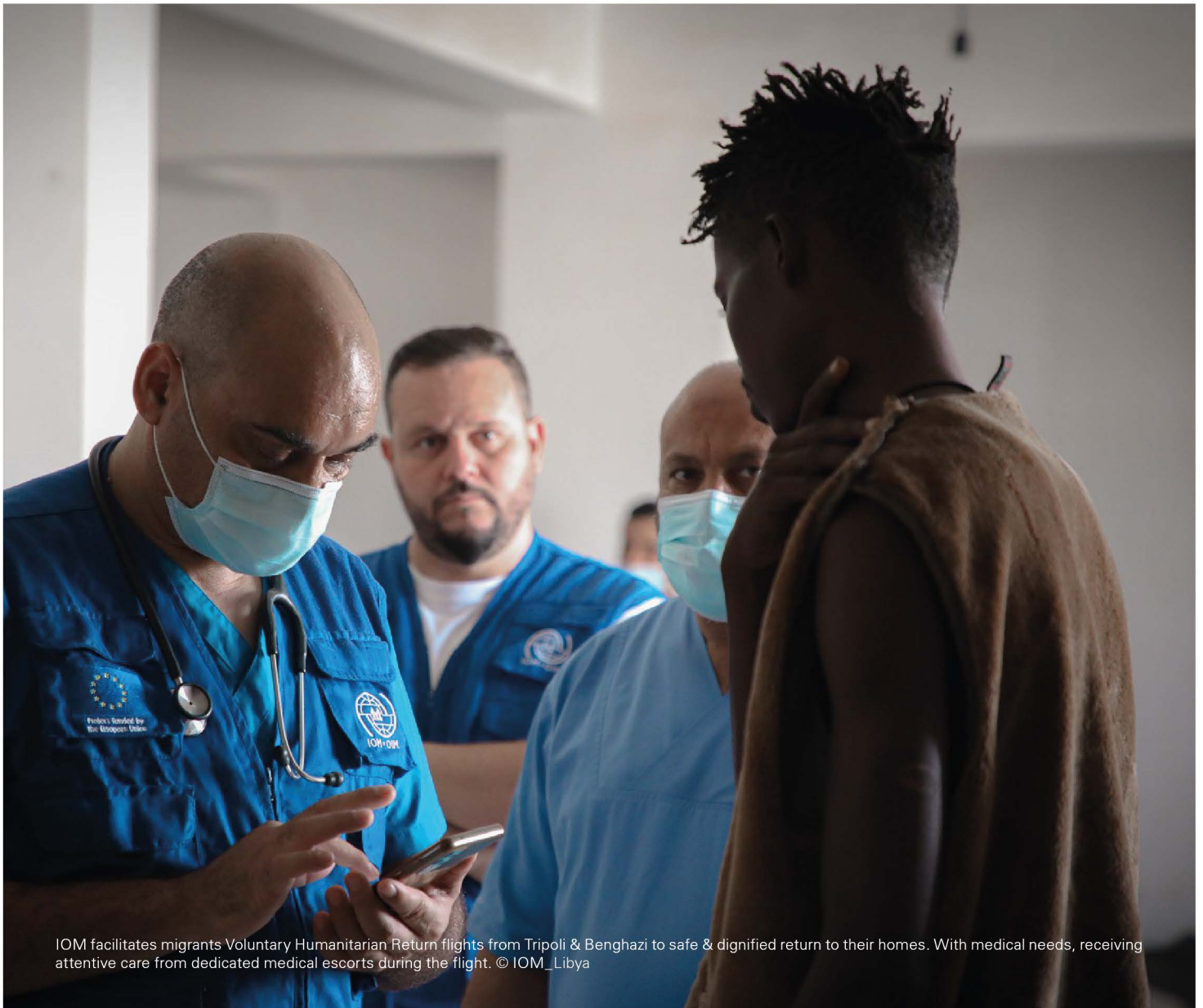
36. IOM's Migration Response and Resource Management (MRRM) offers wide range of direct assistance services including food, VHR, MHPSS.

37. Countries involved include Benin, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, and Italy.



## Enhancing national data and information management systems for migration management

Recognizing the crucial role of robust data infrastructure in shaping effective policy decisions, throughout 2023, the UN in Libya contributed to enhancing the National Data and Information Management Systems for Migration Management through technical assistance and capacity development initiatives. Officials from various municipalities collaborated to enhance their understanding of migration management indicators and pathways. Several data generation exercises were conducted, including socio-economic vulnerability research on migrants and individuals in need of international protection<sup>38</sup> yielding insights into migration drivers and vulnerable populations' needs. The UN in Libya also continued monitoring migration trends, publishing five reports that provided a comprehensive overview of Libya's dynamic migration landscape, serving as a crucial foundation for evidence-based decision-making and strategy formulation.



IOM facilitates migrants Voluntary Humanitarian Return flights from Tripoli & Benghazi to safe & dignified return to their homes. With medical needs, receiving attentive care from dedicated medical escorts during the flight. © IOM\_Libya

38. Developed in partnership with UNHCR, IOM, World Bank, WFP, and the Joint Data Centre.



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

Throughout 2023, the UN in Libya worked towards enhancing collaboration and alignment across peacebuilding, humanitarian, and development initiatives through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025) while intensifying efforts to explore alternative financing mechanisms to advance progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.

This first quarter of 2023 saw the conclusion of an updated Libya Financing Landscape Analysis (FLA)<sup>39</sup>, a catalytic instrument delving into the Libyan budgetary process, existing sources of finance and identifying opportunities to leverage those resources for sustainable development. This analysis led to increased meaningful engagement with the government of Libya aiming to mobilize domestic resources for SDG advancement in alignment with national financial laws and regulations.

Concurrently, dedicated efforts were directed towards promoting greater ownership of the UNSDCF by the Libyan government, serving as a cornerstone for strengthening leadership on the SDGs in Libya. To this end, the government, various Libyan institutions, and the UN operationalized a coordination mechanism for UNSDCF implementation to cultivate mutual understanding, avoid duplication, bridge gaps, and yield tangible outcomes. These efforts led to the government's allocation of USD 7.8 million to support programmatic activities of UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, and UN-Habitat. A significant breakthrough in financing was achieved with USD 20 million cost-sharing agreements with UNDP for the government of Libya's reconstruction funds in key regions including Benghazi & Derna, Sirte, Murzuq, and South Tripoli. These agreements are anticipated to increase government contributions to local peacebuilding and reconstruction initiatives in the coming years, enhancing sustainability and local ownership.

Efforts to broaden partnerships and deepen engagement with Libyan stakeholders were further amplified through several high-level missions across the country. Visits by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy SRSG/Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to all regions of the country facilitated dialogues and cooperation, including for emergency response following the flood crisis in the eastern region. An important visit by the UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, Robert Piper, supported the UN's agreement with the government of Libya to resolve internal displacement by the end of 2024 through a joint Solutions Roadmap and action plan.



39. UN 2023, The Libya Financing Landscape Analysis 2023. <https://libya.un.org/en/243655-libya-financing-landscape-analysis-2023>.





Sebha's outdated sewage system contaminated groundwater and farmland, threatening health and the environment. In March, UNDP supported constructing a 2 km pipeline, improving sanitation and protecting 199,000 residents. ©UNDP



## 2.4. UN Coherence, Effectiveness, and Efficiency: Results of the UN working more and better together.

Anchored in the United Nations development system reform and UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279, the UN in Libya embarked on broad initiatives throughout 2023 aimed at enhancing the system's efficiency, effectiveness, and coherence.

The first quarter of 2023 witnessed the start of implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2023-2025), aimed at accelerating Libya's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Developed in close alignment with national priorities and through inclusive consultations, the UNSDCF serves as a guiding instrument, fostering synergy between the UN and the Libyan government. It ensures a Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach by integrating the work of UNSMIL with the UN entities in Libya under one overarching framework and paving the way for increased coherence and effectiveness.

Placed at the core of the UN action in Libya, a solid and agile UNSDCF coordination mechanism was operationalized during 2023 bringing together the UN in Libya and relevant national stakeholders and facilitating advancements including the government's commitment to resolving internal displacement by end of 2024, as well as unlocking government financing opportunities for SDG implementation. Several UN and government coordination meetings took place during the year, including a High-Level Event with the Prime Minister of the Government National Unity, key line ministries, development partners leading to a reshaped narrative on sustainable peace and development.

The agility of the UN's coordination mechanisms allowed for swift responses to emerging crises. This included the UN Network on Migration<sup>40</sup> closely monitoring and responding to the emergency humanitarian and protection situation of increasing numbers of migrants and persons of concern on the Libyan borders in the context of regional crises, and the Rapid Response Mechanism which the UN launched immediately in response to the devastating floods in the city of Derna and surrounding areas.

Enhanced accountability and transparency through UNSDCF operationalization tools, such as the UN joint workplan, laid the foundation for a unified vision of the UN's presence and work in Libya and informed discussions with national and international stakeholders yielding an increase in joint programmes and initiatives.

Finally, efforts to improve operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness continued through implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0), mainly with UN common premises in Tripoli and Benghazi, and facilitated numerous UN inter-agency missions to multiple municipalities across Libya to increase the UN's presence and work throughout the country.

## 2.5. Lessons Learned

As the ceasefire agreement and relative stability continued in 2023, the UN, government of Libya and development partners continued to transition their support from humanitarian to development-focused efforts, while ensuring adequate structures and tools remain in place to enable the UN's agility and responsiveness, including for emergency response. Until early 2023, transition efforts continued led by the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Advisory Group that prepared and updated a contingency plan, to ensure readiness based on existing in-country capacity of the UN and humanitarian partners to respond to emerging crises. The objective was to allocate limited resources to needed development priorities, while ensuring crisis preparedness, in consideration of Libya's volatile country context.

When Storm Daniel and catastrophic floods swept through eastern Libya in September 2023, these pivotal tools proved extremely useful allowing the UN in Libya to promptly activate its Rapid Response Mechanism to lead a well-coordinated and successful humanitarian emergency response involving 26 humanitarian partners that reached 98% of targeted affected people within five months<sup>41</sup>.

40. For a detailed presentation of the UN in Libya's coordination mechanism, refer to the 2022 Annual Result Report.  
41. As of 20 February 2024.



Learning from the flood crisis response, the UN in Libya will continue to update its contingency plan and strengthen crisis preparedness within the UN as well as support Libyan authorities' crisis and emergency preparedness and response efforts, in view of Libya's high susceptibility to different types of natural disasters and protracted crises.

On the development side, navigating the complexities of Libya's dual governance structure and fragmented institutions posed significant obstacles in 2023, including for government's financing for reconstruction and development. The UN's Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Resident Coordinator's Office with UNSMIL and UN agencies have continuously engaged with key decision makers to stress the importance of sustainable development and financing for people in Libya, which kept windows open for constructive partnerships and dialogues with authorities across the country, including on establishing an UN-administered Development and Early Recovery Facility, to unblock government financing at scale. While cautiously navigating an extremely politicized context, in 2024, the UN will continue to build on milestones achieved in 2023, working closely with national and international partners on common approaches and advocacy.

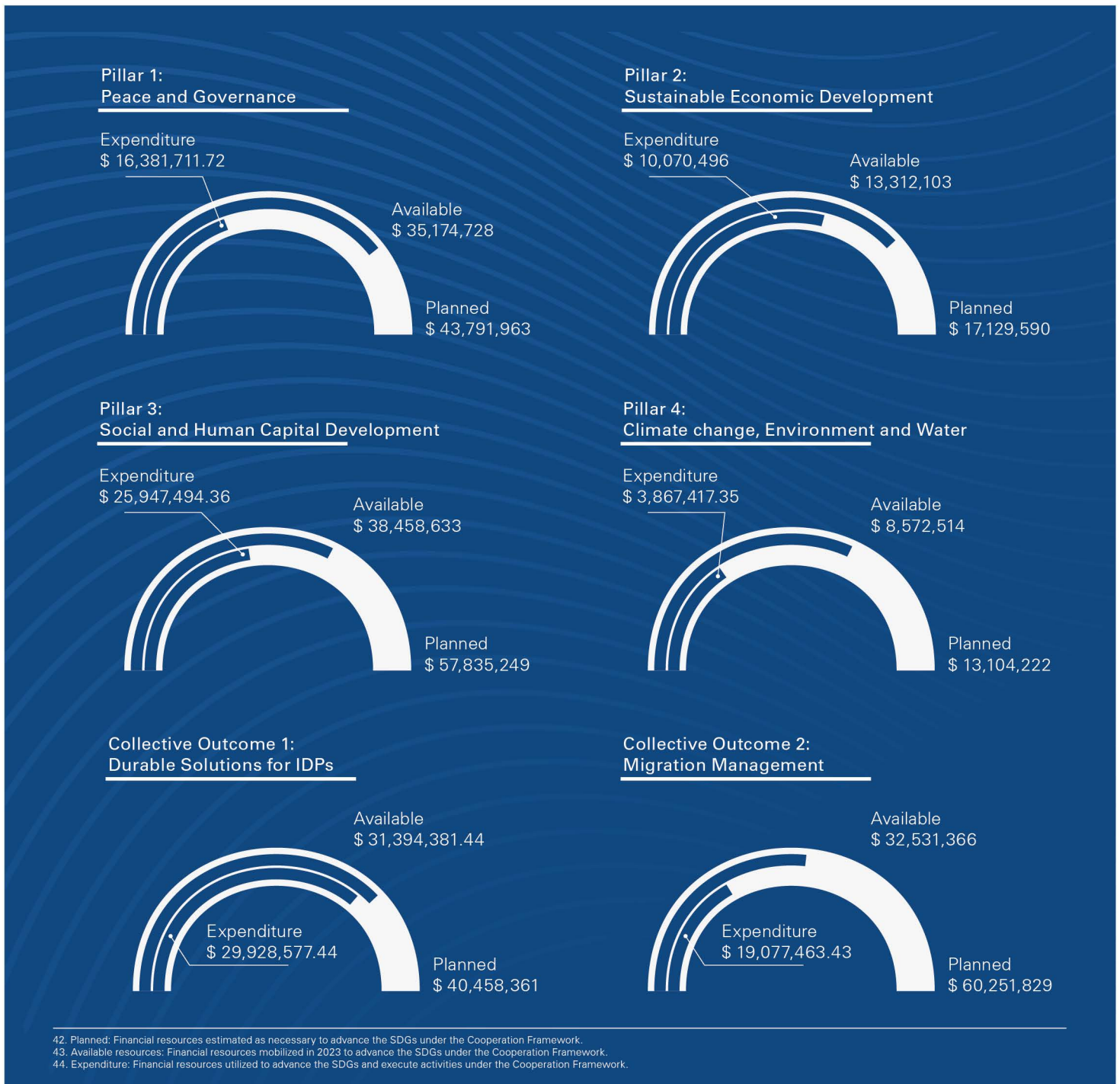


Five teams of young women from the UN in Libya's Ra'idat youth training programme visited private and international schools in Tripoli to raise children's awareness about climate change and its consequences in Libya. © UNSMIL



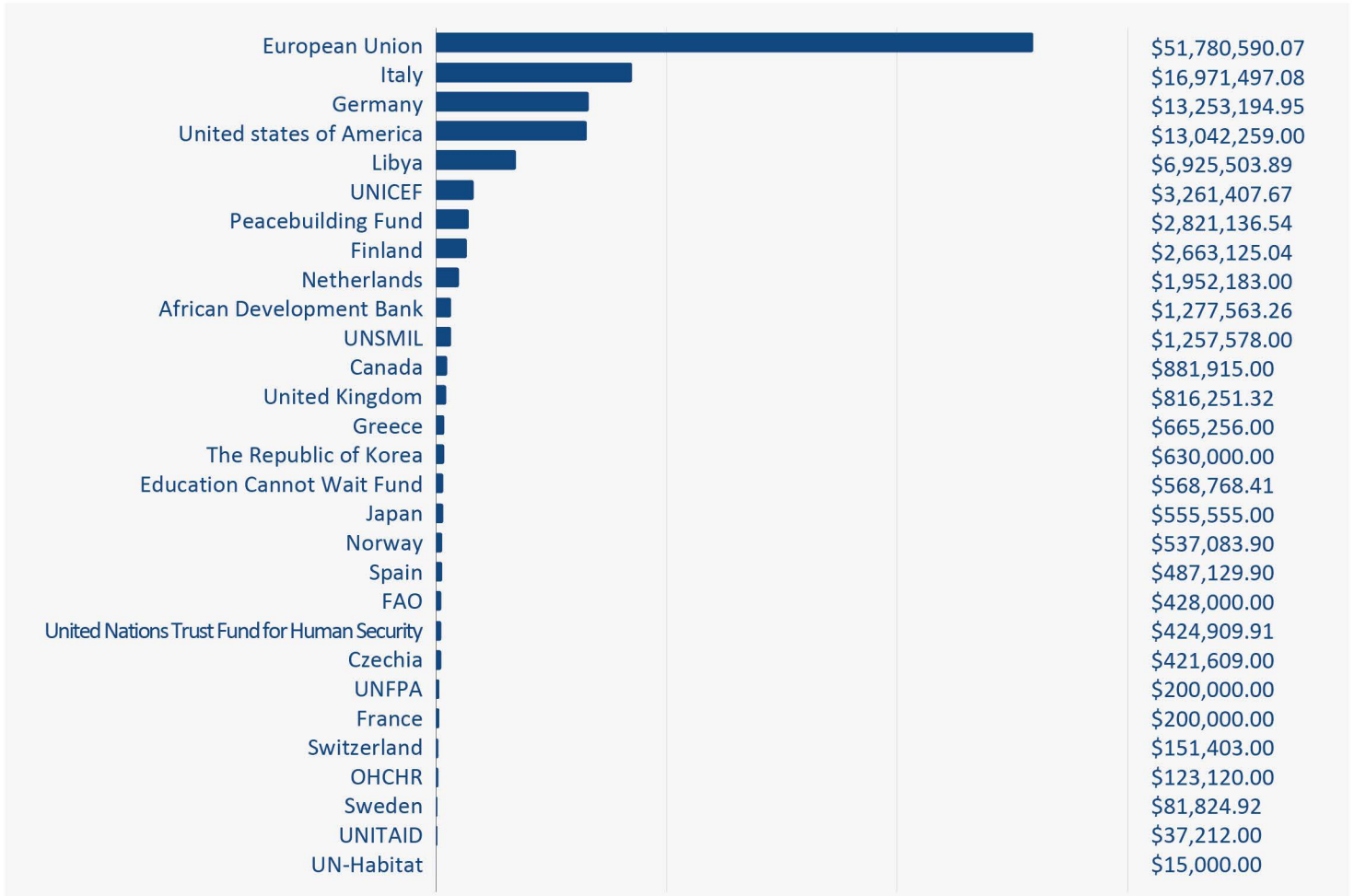
## 2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

The year 2023 marked the first year of implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025). Of the total planned<sup>42</sup>(required) resources of USD 232.5 million for 2023, the UN in Libya made USD 159.4 million available<sup>43</sup> (including a roll-over from 2022), which resulted in a funding gap of USD 73.1 million. The total expenditure<sup>44</sup> in 2023 was recorded at USD 105.2 million. Overall, both resource mobilization efforts and delivery capacity were significantly affected by the flood crisis in September 2023, which required reprioritization of resources and capacities for emergency response.





Of the total required budget of USD 232.5 million for 2023, the UN in Libya mobilized USD 159.4 million from 28 funding partners and sources. The figure below illustrates 2023 contributions per funding partner





## Chapter 3: UN in Libya's Key Focus for 2024

In 2024, the UN in Libya will focus on phasing out emergency humanitarian assistance to people in Derna and the affected areas following Storm Daniel and massive floods in September 2023, while transitioning towards recovery and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas in line with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the SDGs. As a neutral and strategic partner with presence across the country and building on strong partnerships forged with local authorities across the country, the UN in Libya will continue to advocate for a coordinated national platform to advance reconstruction efforts following the floods in line with SCR 2702 (2023). In parallel, the UN in Libya will work with the government and international partners to closely monitor early warning signs of potential crises and enhance response preparedness.

As the Cooperation Framework enters its second year of its implementation, the UN in Libya will strengthen its concerted and coordinated efforts to accelerate sustainable peacebuilding and development agendas and programmes in Libya, working with Libyan and international partners. While focusing on assisting Libyan counterparts in developing, implementing, and monitoring key policies and institutional capacities, the UN in Libya will continue to reach out to the most vulnerable people through direct service delivery. To this end, the UN in Libya is collaborating with the government and related interlocutors to establish an UN-Administered Recovery and Sustainable Development Facility for Libya as One Fund with majority Libyan government financing to accompany the UNSDCF's implementation and finance recovery priorities, including for recovery and reconstruction of flood affected areas, anchored in the spirit of the UN development system reform.

Achieving durable solutions for all IDPs and supporting Libyan authorities to resolve internal displacement is high on the UN and Libya's agenda. As the large majority IDPs are now considered to be on a "solutions pathway" with no displacement-related needs together with the Libya government's commitment to achieving durable solutions for IDPs by the end of 2024, the UN will work closely with national and local government authorities to implement the Solutions Roadmap and action plan with a dedicated taskforce to advance this joint priority.

In the current complex political context, the UN in Libya is committed to systematically scaling up its support across the country by consolidating its programmatic approach and expanding its footprint through a permanent presence and frequent missions to the southern and eastern regions of the country. Particularly for the south, the UN in Libya will conduct a comprehensive analysis of the current context which will form a basis for a joint approach and programmes targeted to key entry points to address root causes of ongoing complex economic and development challenges in the region.





In the wake of the devastating floods in eastern Libya during September 2023, UNHCR stepped up an emergency response providing critical assistance to tens of thousands of families who lost everything. © UNHCR



## Annex 1: List of UN Development Partners

### Government Ministries:

Libya Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Libya Ministry of Defence, Libya Ministry of Education, Libya Ministry of Environment, Libya Ministry of Finance, Libya Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Libya Ministry of Health, Libya Ministry of Higher Education, Libya Ministry of Housing and Construction, Libya Ministry of Industry, Libya Ministry of Interior, Libya Ministry of Justice, Libya Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Libya Ministry of Local Governance, Libya Ministry of Marine Wealth, Libya Ministry of Planning, Libya Ministry of Social Affairs, Libya Ministry of State for Displaced Affairs and Human Rights, Libya Ministry of State Women Affairs, Libya Ministry of Transport, Libya Ministry of Water Resources, Libya Ministry of Youth.

### Government Institutions:

Administrative Control Authority of Libya, Agency for Civil Registration, Central Bank of Libya, Financial Information Unit in the Central Bank of Libya, General Authority for Monitoring Media, General Electricity Company of Libya, Great Man-Made River Authority, Health Information Centre of Libya, High National Elections Committee of Libya, Higher Committee For Children, Libya House of Representatives, Libya Judicial Police, Libya National Anti-Corruption Commission, Libya National Bureau of Statistics and Census, Libya National Cancer Control Programme, Libya National Control Disease Centre, Libya National Economic and Social Development Board, Libya National Immunization Technical Advisory Group, Libya National Meteorological Centre, Libya National Oil Cooperation, Libya Presidential Council, Libya Prime Minister Office, Libya Social Security Fund, Libya Social Solidarity Fund, Libya Supreme Judicial Council, Libyan Audit Bureau, Libyan Bar Association, Libyan Centre for Remote Sensing and Space Science, Libyan Central Committee for Local Elections, Libyan Centre for Actuarial Research and Studies, Libyan Customs Department, Libyan Directorate of Health Services, Libyan faith-based organisations, Libyan Municipal Councils, Libyan Municipalities, Libyan Municipality Mayors, Libyan Public Prosecution, Primary Health Care Institute of Libya, Renewable Energy Authority of Libya, Sahara and Sahel Observatory, Libyan Office of the Attorney General, National Committee of Libyan Experts

### Funds:

Central Emergency Response Fund CERF, Education Cannot Wait Fund, FAO (Technical Cooperation Fund), International Fund for Agricultural Development, Peacebuilding Fund, Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA), UNFPA - Emergency Fund, UNFPA - Humanitarian Trust Fund

### Development Partners:

African Development Bank, Australia for UNHCR, Canada, Czechia, ECHO, EU Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), European Commission, European Union, European Union Border Assistance Mission, European Union Trust Fund, Expertise France, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development-Germany, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, France, German Foundation for UN-Refugee Aid, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), Italy, Japan, Libya, Malta, Norway, Private donors (globally), Republic of Korea, Spain, Spanish Committee for UNHCR, Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland, Netherlands, US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), UNDP, UNICEF, United Kingdom, United Kingdom for UNHCR, United States Agency for International Development, United States of America





UNESCO's visit to the historical and archaeological site in Shahat, Libya





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