



UNITED NATIONS
LIBYA



2020 UN COUNTRY TEAM RESULTS REPORT

APRIL 2021



A Sudanese family of four Evacuated to safety in Niger.

FORWARD BY RESIDENT COORDINATOR

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The 2020 United Nations Results Report for Libya outlines the contributions of the United Nations Country Team to the country's stabilization and peacebuilding initiatives and efforts toward implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2020. The report highlights the collective results of the United Nations Country Team on implementation of the humanitarian and development agendas, delivery of basic services, and respect for human rights in the second year of work under the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Libya. Despite the armed conflict and in the context of a complex security and political environment in 2020, progress was made towards reconciliation and peacebuilding that began to lay the foundation for state and institution building, and towards economic recovery, improved social cohesion and sustainable development.

The United Nations provided immediate and essential support to national and local governments to fight the spread of COVID-19, strengthen the health system's capacity to respond to the crisis, and deliver urgent and necessary health care to affected people. United Nations' agencies, funds and programmes also worked to mitigate the pandemic's impacts on livelihoods of the most vulnerable and assist those faced with acute socioeconomic hardship. The development and implementation of the United Nations Socio-Economic Framework for

the Response to COVID-19 in Libya (UNSEF) shaped collective cross-pillar coordinated efforts to address and mitigate the disease's impact on the health system and people in the country, including migrants and refugees.

During 2020, important achievements were made on the military, political, economic and international humanitarian law/human rights' tracks of the UN-facilitated intra-Libyan Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) and the Berlin Process. This process was accompanied by historic ceasefire and political agreements that led to the formation of a new interim Government of National Unity and the commitment to hold national elections on 24 December 2021. These crucial outcomes put Libya in a strong position to advance on the next stages of national reconciliation, state building and institutional reforms, and toward economic recovery and reconstruction.

In support of the LPDF Roadmap and outcomes, the United Nations facilitated key advancements on several fronts: the active participation of women, youth and civil society in the Forum, commitments to women's representation in the new interim Government of National Unity, the centrality and integration of human rights in the process and outcomes, and the inclusion of rule of law, reconciliation, and transitional justice.

Faced with the reality of the COVID-19 crisis, weak institutions, economic hardship, political instability and deteriorating government services in Libya in 2020, the United Nations focused its efforts on humanitarian interventions, and on leveraging the nexus approach by supporting humanitarian efforts that also contribute to sustainable development. The priorities included the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin, mitigation of COVID-19 impacts, facilitation of community reconciliation, and provision of protection and humanitarian assistance to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

The United Nations supported the Government in reactivation of the Joint Technical Coordination Committee and its Working Groups as the key development coordination mechanism between the Libyan government and the international community. This is a crucial step for strengthening coordination on peace and development priorities for medium- and long-term planning.



“These crucial outcomes put Libya in a strong position to advance on the next stages of national reconciliation, state building and institutional reforms, and toward economic recovery and reconstruction.”



Displaced Libyan widow Hanan lives in this unfinished building after fleeing her home during fighting in Tripoli. UNHCR

The United Nations also initiated the evaluation of the current UN Strategic Framework, the start of the Common Country Analysis, and the development of the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Libya. The proposed UNSDCF aims to balance the need to generate short-term benefits for the Libyan population with the requirement of a long-term vision for reconstruction and development.

The United Nations Country Team looks forward to working with the interim Government of National Unity and national and international partners to develop the UNSDCF over the next year. We also seek to enhance support to government actors, civil society, community organizations and Libyans across the country to hold national elections in December 2021, and to accelerate the processes of national reconciliation, economic recovery, human rights promotion and protection, and state and peacebuilding in Libya.



UN COUNTRY TEAM

In Libya, 18 resident and non-resident UN agencies, funds and programs currently have operations.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



IOM
UN MIGRATION

UNOPS



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



World Food Programme

unicef
for every child

UN HABITAT

UN WOMEN

UN VOLUNTEERS

World Health Organization



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



THE WORLD BANK



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

In 2020, the UNCT worked closely with the following Government Ministries and institutions:

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Municipal Governments

Audit Bureau, Authority of Youth and Sports, Bureau of Statistics and Census, Central Bank of Libya, Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM), General Authority of Environment, General Authority of Water and Waste Water, High Commission for Children, Libyan Asset Recovery and Management Office, Libyan Judicial Police, Libyan Mine Action Centre, National Anti-Corruption Commission, National Center of Disease Control, National Economic and Social Development Board, National Funds for Financial Loans, National Program for Small and Medium Enterprises Tripoli and Benghazi, Office of the Attorney General

Member States: Algeria, Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Libya, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Spain (including Government of Catalonia, Municipal Council of Barcelona), Switzerland, UK, USA (including the United States Institute of Peace)

Private Sector: Libyana, Kia Motors, REPSOL, Siemens Integrity Initiative, Tatweer, Toyota, Tripoli Optics, Pragma Corporation

Global UN Funds: Education Cannot Wait Fund, UN Peacebuilding Fund

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1 KEY CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LIBYA

Libya is at a critical juncture. 2020 was a year of hope for peace in Libya, starting with the “Berlin Conference” in January. Although the warring parties continued to engage in combat into early 2020 resulting in 489 civilian casualties (170 deaths and 319 injured, UNSMIL), a *de facto* truce was established in June 2020. The Libya-owned and UN-facilitated peace process achieved several key milestones, from the ceasefire agreement signed in October 2020 to the new interim executive authority selected by the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) in February 2021 and the swearing-in of the interim Government of National Unity before the House of Representatives on 15 March 2021. The newly formed Government of National Unity with unified government institutions is envisioned to guide the country to national

presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 24 December 2021.

However, armed conflict in 2020 significantly impacted the advancement of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Libya. In terms of security, contamination from explosive ordnance and uncontrolled stocks of arms and ammunition increased exponentially in 2020. In addition, in southern Tripoli, more than 3.1 million square meters of land has been classified as ‘Confirmed Hazardous Areas’ or ‘Suspected Hazardous Areas.’ The resultant impact on the infrastructure of these large areas and the displaced communities is significant, which would have an impact on development in the near to mid-term.

For most of 2020, the performance of the Libyan economy was the lowest in recent records. In January 2020, the country saw the start of a nine-month oil blockade, which cut oil output to about 228,000 barrels per day. This was less than a sixth of 2019 values and comparable to the country’s civil war lows after 2014 however the output in 2020 manifested much faster than in previous similar periods. The blockade was debilitating for the acutely undiversified Libyan economy, which counts on oil and gas for over 60 per cent of aggregate economic output and over 90 per cent of both fiscal revenues and merchandise exports. “Lost” revenues from the blockade amounted to around US\$11 billion for the year, according to the Central Bank of Libya in Tripoli. Altogether (e.g., including the non-oil effects of the oil blockade), total fiscal revenues stood at LYD 23 billion in 2020, some 40 per cent of total revenues earned in 2019. These problems were conflated by the COVID-19 pandemic which inflicted further economic and social dislocation on a war-torn country with limited basic services and infrastructure. Overall, a serious deterioration of basic services was recorded in 2020, including up to 22 hours of electricity and water cuts.

The extraordinarily complex political and security environment in Libya hampered efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19. Since the first case was reported on 24 March 2020, a total of 99,350 confirmed cases and 1,444 deaths were reported (WHO 30 Dec 2020). The Global Health Security Index rated Libya as one of the most vulnerable countries to emerging outbreaks, and WHO rates Libya as “high-risk” for COVID-19. In 2020, more than half of Libya’s health care facilities that were functioning in 2019 were forced to close in 2020, mainly because of security threats and lack of national and health sector funding. For example, there were 36 confirmed attacks on health care in Libya that killed nine people and injured 23 others. Closures were especially severe in rural areas.

The armed conflict and the pandemic disproportionately affected vulnerable people. As of December 2020, an estimated 1.3 million people (including approximately 304,000 migrants, 173,000 internally displaced persons, 228,000 returnees, 273,000 women, 229,000 girls and 239,000 boys) require humanitarian assistance (UN Humanitarian Response Plan 2021). While the cessation of hostilities and progress on the ceasefire agreement allowed 604,965 internally displaced persons to return to their places of origin, approximately 316,415 internally displaced persons (children including 2 per cent unaccompanied) remain displaced. COVID-19 compelled Libya to adopt stringent measures including lockdowns and closure of facilities, which left many migrants and refugees without access to their informal work opportunities and severely limited access to basic goods and services. A steep increase in the risk of gender-based violence was reported in addition to 316,000 children and 10,000 teachers estimated in need of education support.

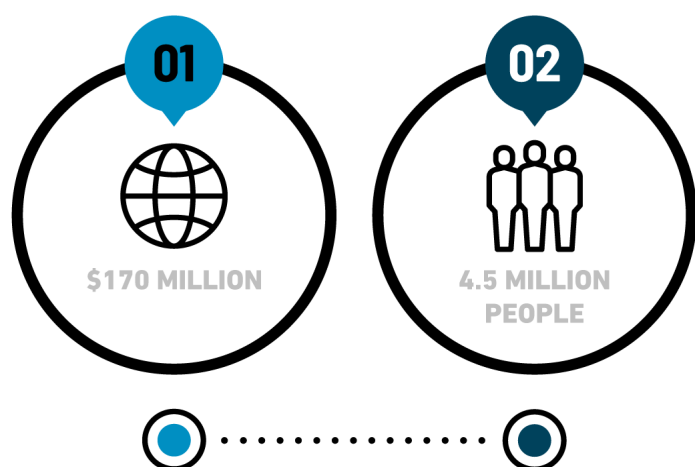
2 UNCT'S SUPPORT TO LIBYA THROUGH THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

In partnership with the Libyan Government, the objective of the UN Strategic Framework for Libya (UNSF, 2019-2022) is to tackle underlying root causes and driving forces of the current crisis. Addressing the challenges across the humanitarian-peacebuilding-development nexus, it aims at promoting more sustainable solutions to humanitarian needs and initiating a robust recovery process in all dimensions that affect lives of Libyans and people of concern to reduce inequality. The UNSF was developed in 2018 and intended to be implemented in 2019-2020. In the context of the armed conflict in Libya from April 2019 to June 2020 and the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNSF has been extended until 31 December 2022.

Despite the difficult context resulting from the armed conflict, weak and fragmented national institutions that also undermined strong national ownership and the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNCT made limited progress across the three pillars of the UNSF, which are linked to advancing implementation of several Sustainable Development Goals.



2-1 OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK RESULTS



\$170 Million expenditure in 2020 by 18 UN agencies benefited 4.5 million people.

For the basic service pillar, the UNCT worked with national counterparts and partners to strengthen basic public services and saw achievements through concrete on the ground interventions that benefited an estimated 4.5 million people by restoring basic public services, increasing capacity for local authorities and service providers, and initiating community peacebuilding initiatives, in over 32 municipalities. The UNCT supported the capacity of the public systems to deliver basic services in key areas of health, nutrition, drinking water, education, justice, including for the most vulnerable.

On the governance pillar, with leadership from the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and support from UN agencies, the Libyan-owned and UN-facilitated Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) reached a historic agreement to hold elections on 24 December 2021 and reform the executive authority, while the 5+5 Joint Military Commission (JMC) concluded a ceasefire agreement - an important turning point towards peace and stability in Libya. The UNCT played a central role in facilitating peacebuilding and reconciliation processes, supporting the engagement of women and youth in the political dialogue, building institutional capacity on justice for children and fostering active youth involvement in civil society organizations and public/political life.

On the economic recovery front, the nature of the Libyan crisis required the UNCT to focus more on humanitarian interventions and less on support to real economic recovery, at the nexus between humanitarian response - development work. The UNCT supported the Libyan authorities with guidance on macro, fiscal and public financial management and provided capacity building to uplift the Libyan Charter of Accounts. In addition to supporting the harmonization of the monetary policy, unifying the national budget and fostering fiscal reforms, the UNCT achieved results in supporting the creation of small businesses and start-ups for the benefit of the most vulnerable.

At the end of 2020, the UNCT reported that progress towards overall achievement of UNSF outcomes and outputs was partially on track (see the Table 1 below). The UNCT raised concerns over unavailable or unreliable indicators due to limited data in the country (33 per cent of outcome indicators and 19 per cent of output indicators) for which progress could not be measured on an annual basis. This challenge can be partially addressed with an expected evaluation of the UNSF in May-July 2021.

Table 1: Progress of Results against UNSF indicators

	Total indicators	Indicator Level of Progress Against 2020 targets			
		No data	Low (below 30%)	Partial (30%-60%)	High (above 60%)
Overall	Outcome: 30 Output: 58	Outcome: 10 (33%) Output: 11 (19%)	Outcome: 4 (13%) Output: 7 (12%)	Outcome: 8 (27%) Output: 11 (19%)	Outcome: 8 (27%) Output: 29 (50%)
RG1: Governance	Outcome: 10 Output: 27	2 (20%) 6 (22.2%)	1 (10%) 3 (11.1%)	4 (40%) 6 (22.2%)	3 (30%) 12 (44.4%)
RG2: Economic Recovery	Outcome: 12 Output: 16	4 (33%) 4 (25%)	3 (25%) 3 (19%)	3 (25%) 3 (19%)	2 (17%) 6 (38%)
RG3: Basic Services	Outcome: 8 Output: 15	4 (50%) 1 (7%)	0 (0%) 1 (7%)	1 (13%) 2 (13%)	3 (38%) 11 (73%)

2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE

Through the governance pillar, the UNCT supported Libyan government institutions and civil society to enhance their capacity and subsequent response to people's needs, contributing to progress on three SDGs: SDG 16 on developing effective institutions; promoting the rule of law and ensuring participatory decision-making; SDG 5 for closing gender gaps and empowering women; and SDG 10 for lowering inequalities, especially benefits to the most vulnerable groups.

Table 2: Summary of progress on UNSF Pillar 1 "Governance"

Outcome/output	Number of indicators	Indicator Level of Progress Against 2020 targets			
		No data	Low (below 30%)	Partial (30%-60%)	High (above 60%)
Outcome 1: By late 2020, core government functions will be strengthened and Libyan institutions and civil society, at all levels, will be better able to respond to the needs of the people (Libyans, migrants and refugees) through transparent, inclusive gender sensitive decision-making and peacebuilding processes abiding by the democratic principles of division of power and rule of law.	10	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	4 (40%)	3 (30%)
Output 1.1 - Key government and civil society functions, mechanisms and processes strengthened	13	4 (31%)	1 (8%)	2 (15%)	6 (46%)
Output 1.2 - Intra- and inter-communal dialogue, reconciliation, conflict management & prevention processes and functions strengthened	14	2 (14%)	1 (7%)	5 (36%)	6 (43%)

Towards realization of output 1.1: Key government and civil society functions, mechanisms and processes strengthened

In efforts to enable core government functions, the UNCT, through UNDP, assisted the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections (CCMCE) in organizing local elections in seven (7) municipalities where councils' mandates expired, and built capacity for 26 newly elected municipal councils. In addition, UNSMIL and UNMAS strengthened the capacity of relevant institutions (e.g. Libyan Mine Action Centre, National Safety Authority, Forensic Police, Diplomatic Police, schools) on setting priorities, coordinating humanitarian mine action activities, explosive ordnance threat mitigation, mine risk education for 41,970 children and caregivers, and outreach including by translating the "UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes" into Arabic.

Supporting women's engagement in political and public service arenas, UN Women trained 41 members of the network of elected municipal councilors on gender responsive local governance to enhance their planning and programming skills to address gender issues. The agency also trained women municipal councilors on the Local Electoral Law, which reported significant progress in their capacity to identify gaps, define roles of municipal council members in the process of developing general

policy, and understanding roles of women in local councils¹.

In partnership with the network of elected women municipal councilors from Tunisia and Canada, 30 Libyan women municipal councilors were trained on enhancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Libya for meaningful inclusion of Libyan women in peace processes. The UNCT (UN Women and UNDP), in cooperation with the Women's Union of Tripoli, supported the CCMCE to draft a strategy on women's participation in electoral processes, in consultation with women's CSOs. Twelve CSOs operating across Libya received grants (15,000 USD each) to implement gender sensitive programs and strengthen inclusive processes for women's empowerment. This initiative reached 450 beneficiaries (350 women and 100 men). In addition, 43 women from vulnerable families in conflict-affected areas were trained to better understand and enhance their rights related to national legislation, international human rights, and UN recommendations to eliminate violence against women.

¹ According to the post training survey.

2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE

Striving to improve institutional capacity in justice for children and vulnerable children, several UN agencies, including IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC joined forces to raise awareness and develop activities and proposals on justice for children. The activities focused on strengthening informal child rights groups, the Higher Committee for Children, the Ministry of Local Governance and the Authority of Youth and Sports, directly benefiting at least 100 victims (59 girls, 41 boys) of child rights violations and sensitizing 57 municipal councils on the importance of an enabling environment for children and adolescents.

In support of youth as peace agents, the UNCT, through UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women in partnership with local authorities and international partners, targeted youth in community actions (30 projects in 17 municipalities) by: launching sports, journalism and art clubs, including training 35 teachers/facilitators and reaching 115 young people and adolescents (55 boys, 60 girls); facilitating roundtable discussions on the role of young women in peace and security – yielding a policy brief submitted to the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) to include youth in national peacebuilding processes and initiatives; and promoting life-skills through social enterprise training of 144 young persons, including 60 girls and 30 most vulnerable youth.

The UNCT, through UN Women in partnership with a network of Libyan women, strengthened the capacity of young media professionals to better understand and implement key aspects of the women, peace, and security agenda, as well as to enter male-dominated decision-making and negotiation spaces, and to have voice on how to rebuild peace in Libya.

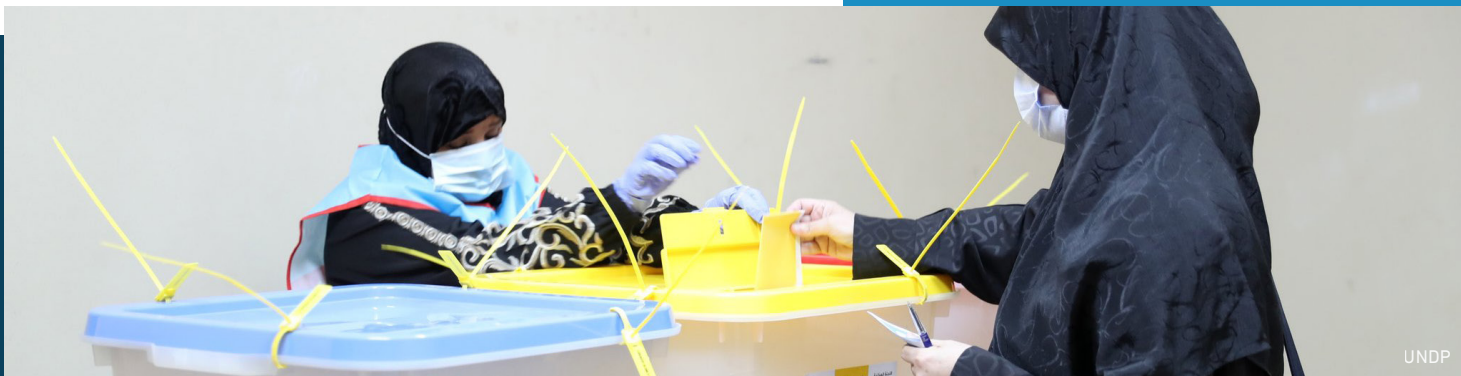
In support of evidence-based processes and decision-making, the UNCT, including through the UNFPA, IOM and UNDP, contributed to enhancing institutional functions of the National Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) and other line ministries in data collection, management and analysis. Key achievements in 2020 include production of the 2020 Common Operational Dataset for Population Statistics (COD-PS) for a consistent and simple discovery and exchange of key data on population statistics, as well as a feasibility study for a migrant-sensitive labour market information system that would facilitate improved matching of demand and supply by linking employees, employers, relevant government and civil society stakeholders through an integrated web-based platform, and an agreement to support the BSC to use COD-PS for SDGs localization.



An outreach team counselling refugees living in urban areas of Tripoli. UNHCR

2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE



UNDP

Towards realization of output 1.2: Intra- and inter-communal dialogue, reconciliation, conflict management & prevention processes and functions strengthened

The UNCT, through UNSMIL and UNDP with support from UNMAS, UN Women and UNFPA, provided effective support in operationalizing the Berlin Conference, facilitating intra-Libyan dialogues and following up recommendations, namely on political, security, economy and human rights/humanitarian tracks, which achieved major breakthroughs in Libya's peacebuilding process.

The intra-Libyan dialogue agreed to reform the executive authority and hold elections in line with the conclusions of the Berlin Conference. The UN-facilitated Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) brought together 75 participants to agree on a Roadmap to credible, inclusive and democratic national elections, to be held on 24 December 2021, as well as to reform the structure and prerogatives for the Presidency Council and a separate Head of Government. The roadmap is a rights-based process and responds to the demands of Libyan stakeholders.

The UNCT through UNDP supports the High National Election Council (HNEC) in electoral planning legislation and requirements in preparation for parliamentary and presidential elections.

Facilitated by UN mediation, the 5+5 Joint Military Commission (JMC) reached a historic achievement and an important turning point towards peace and stability in Libya. UNSMIL facilitated dialogue and negotiations leading to the ceasefire agreement with UNMAS provision of effective technical support to the JMC's Mine Action Sub-Committee to **implement the mine action requirements of the Ceasefire Agreement.**

Fostering international humanitarian law and human rights, UNSMIL/HRS/OHCHR facilitated five working group meetings of the IHL/Human Rights

Working Group of the Berlin Process from May to December 2020 to strengthen respect for and protection and promotion of human rights among all parties throughout Libya, with an emphasis on fact-finding and strengthening national capacities for search and identification of missing persons.

For rule of law and transitional justice, HRS/UNSMIL/OHCHR organized several virtual and in-person consultations on the role of judicial leadership within the ongoing peace process, assisted the Supreme Judicial Council on the status of the judiciary and prosecutorial system, including on justice for conflict-related detainees as a part of a sustainable peace process, stressed criticality of confidence-building measures linked to exchange of prisoners, the sick and wounded, and detainees, and de-mining of cities and roads, especially in highly populated/residential areas.

Enabling women and youth participation in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF), UNFPA organized monthly meetings of the Youth Working Group (YWG) supporting them to share their experiences inside the LPDF and their opinion on how to increase youth political participation in Libya. UN Women and UNSMIL organized a series of women's consultations prior to the LPDF that informed the LPDF recommendations and offered Libyan women opportunities for equal engagement in various track-level peace processes and humanitarian responses. A large group of women and youth involved in the peace process were selected based on geographically, professional and politically diverse criteria, ensuring that recommendations put forward would address the actual needs of women and youth in Libya.

2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 2: ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Against a backdrop of a multifaceted crisis (weak institutions, economic hardship, collapsing infrastructures, failing financial systems and deteriorating government services), the UNCT's efforts to implement Output 2.1 was absorbed into the Economic track/Economic Working Group of the Berlin Process that focuses on unifying the financial institutions and addressing long-standing structural challenges at the macro-level. The UNCT continued supporting private sector-led growth in Libya at local levels, although challenges related to security, COVID-19 and available technical capacity have hindered monitoring of economic recovery outcome indicators in 2020.

Table 3: Summary of progress made UNSF Pillar 2 "Economic Recovery"

Outcome/output	Number of indicators	Indicator Level of Progress Against 2020 targets			
		No data	Low (below 30%)	Partial (30%-60%)	High (above 60%)
Outcome 2 - By late 2020, economic recovery in Libya will be initiated thanks to better Public Financial Management (PFM) and economic, financial and monetary policies that will stimulate investment, private sector development and job creation towards a more diversified, sustainable and inclusive and resilient economic model and industrial base	12	4 (33%)	3 (25%)	3 (25%)	2 (17%)
Output 2.1 - Stability of macro-economic framework and effective public financial management supported by transparent and accountable government institutions	4	0	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)
Output 2.2 - Private sector-led economic growth and financial sector strengthened in the interest of economically, environmentally and socially sound job creation and inclusive gender-sensitive employment)	12	4 (34%)	2 (17%)	1 (8%)	5 (41%)

Towards realization of output 2.1: Stability of macro-economic framework and effective public financial management supported by transparent and accountable government institutions

Endeavoring to advance economic reforms and catalyze further change, the UNCT, through UNSMIL and the World Bank, provided continuous support to unify the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) and harmonize monetary policy; to unify and rationalize the national budget; to further fiscal and political decentralization and enhance transparency; and restructure and reform the leadership of public institutions. Regarding the national budget, the wage bill for 2020 was estimated at LYD 26.9 BN, which accounted for 54% of the last reported number of LYD 49.840 BN in December 2019, and the target was set at 64% (or 3% reduction from the benchmark of 67% in 2018). UNOPS, together with UNSMIL, supported an audit review of the two branches of the CBL.



2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 2: ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Towards realization of output 2.2: Private sector-led economic growth and financial sector strengthened in the interest of economically, environmentally and socially sound job creation and inclusive gender-sensitive employment

To create private sector jobs and support small businesses, the UNCT, through IOM, UNDP, UNIDO and WFP, trained Libyan entrepreneurs and unemployed people and equipped them with essential skills to kick-start their own businesses.

- UNIDO supported Libyan trainers and entrepreneurs' online workshops and training during the COVID-19 pandemic. As certified Libyan entrepreneurship trainers were coached in 2020 to adapt their training methodologies to use an online training platform, aspiring Libyan entrepreneurs were empowered with practical business and IT skills and entrepreneurship to develop business models and plans for their start-ups. Further training and coaching of small groups of entrepreneurs from various municipalities in Libya (target 75 entrepreneurs including vulnerable youth and women in 2021) are under preparation
- WFP launched a labor market assessment tool to strengthen the evidence base for adapted training to improve employment chances for participants. By the end of 2020, around 300 participants started earning incomes and at least 30 small businesses, such as catering enterprises and barber's shops, were launched by graduates of WFP's training activities. These jobs and businesses make important contributions to their local economies, supporting their families and providing a much-needed boost in confidence for many.
- UNDP launched four START-UP Marathons in Benghazi, Tawergha, Tripoli and Sebha to bring new energies to the recovery and development of communities most affected by the conflict. UNDP supported a total of 74 start-ups (13 owned by women), yielding 490 new jobs in these municipalities. UNDP also provided comprehensive on-the-job training for youth who completed the Discover Your Talent programme. Including IDPs and returnees, they were provided with three-month vocational training on car maintenance and repair, computer skills and English, among other disciplines. UNDP also provided vocational training to 15 youth to enhance their practical technical skills in automotive mechanics in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and Zintan.
- Complementary to these efforts, IOM laid the groundwork to respond to reforming technical and vocational education and training (TVET) curriculums in priority sectors by mapping the presence and capacities of TVET centres in key locations. In the coming months, IOM will build on these policy-based long-term projects and streamline labour migration governance.



2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 3: BASIC SERVICE

Under the Basic Service Pillar, the UNCT supported relevant Libyan institutions in improving their capacity to design, develop and implement social policies and strengthen the social-service delivery system across sectors, under the objective that quality and inclusive social services and safety nets are available for all women, girls, boys and men, including vulnerable groups. Progress for 2019-2020 against SF targets are summarized in table 4:

Table 4: Summary of progress made UNSF Pillar 3 “Basic Service”

Outcome/output	Number of indicators	Indicator Level of Progress Against 2020 targets			
		No data	Low (below 30%)	Partial (30%-60%)	High (above 60%)
Outcome 3 - By late 2020, relevant Libyan institutions improved their capacity to design, develop and implement social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery for all women and girls, men and boys (including vulnerable groups, migrants and refugees) in Libya towards enhancing human security and reducing inequalities	8	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	3 (38%)
Output 3.1 - Governmental social policy design and management capacity strengthened through multisectoral capacity development support	5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	4 (80%)
Output 3.2 - Social-service delivery system enhanced and supported across relevant sectors to deliver high-quality inclusive and gender-sensitive services and social safety nets that are effective, efficient, accurately targeted and sustainable	10	1 (10%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)	7 (70%)



As a result of UNCT interventions, **an estimated 4.5 million people benefited** from improved access to basic services, including: 1,169,041 persons² through UNICEF’s support to health and nutrition, education, WASH and child protection services; 19,570 school children via WFP’s support to school feeding in the context of COVID-19; and 25,000 migrants and 45,000 IDPs supported by IOM with core relief items. Further, an estimated 4.5 million persons benefited from other interventions led by UNDP. For instance, UNDP supported local authorities to improve access to basic services, including through rehabilitation to schools, rehabilitation of healthcare units, equipping WASH systems, and putting in place street solar systems.

² 445,684 boys/men and 723,356 girls/women, of which 642,600 were under the age of 18 years old

2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 3: BASIC SERVICE

Towards realization of output 3.1: Governmental social policy design and management capacity strengthened through multisectoral capacity development support

The UNCT sought to strengthen governmental social policy design and management through multisectoral capacity development support. In close collaboration with the government, the UNCT undertook several assessments, reviews, studies and surveys to contribute to evidence-based design, development and implementation of social policies that can lead to quality social-service delivery. Assessments and studies covered the following issues: socio-economic impact of conflict on women in Libya;³ social protection at the household-level in the context of COVID-19;⁴ national water system;⁵ a feasibility study on Labor Market Information Systems and a Macroeconomic Analysis;⁶ a behavioral assessment in the context of COVID-19;⁷ youth vulnerability;⁸ mapping the juvenile justice system;⁹ Multiple Overlap Deprivation Analysis (MODA), which can support government counterparts with establishment of a baseline on child poverty for monitoring the SDGs.¹⁰

Support to policy design, the efforts were geared towards the response to COVID-19 crisis and strengthening healthcare system:

- UNDP led the development of the UN Socio-Economic Framework for the Immediate Response to COVID-19 (UNSEF). The UNSEF framework is a set of coordinated actions across five distinct pillars (i.e., Pillar 1 Health First; Pillar 2 Social Protection; Pillar 3 Economic Response and Recovery; Pillar 4 Macroeconomic Framework and Multilateral Cooperation; and Pillar 5 Social Cohesion and Community Resilience), which guides the UNCT's multi-dimensional responses to COVID-19 in Libya.
- WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNDP, and other partners of health sector assisted the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other national authorities to enhance the government crisis management and develop a COVID-19 National Response Plan. UNICEF and WHO worked closely with MoH, NCDC, and other line ministries to develop COVID-19 response strategies, ensuring essential skills and equipment were in place to respond to severe illness, and to prepare for deployment of COVID-19 vaccines, including strengthening the cold chain, training staff, and related tasks. UNDP engaged local actors (20 political representatives and 36 communications officers) to develop a

COVID-19 communications campaign. Both the political representatives (77.78%) and communication officers (73.33%) recognized sensitive and timely communication as very important for their work.

- In coordination with the NCDC and Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and partners developed new reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) guidelines, complemented with protocols for pre-conception care, family planning, antenatal and intra-partum care, in 30 Primary Health Care (PHC) centers across the country. WHO also prepared an RMNCAH guide for master trainers and has been developing a handbook for vaccination teams, updated checklists and health facility micro plans, as well as forms to monitor the vaccine cold chain.

³ UN Women

⁴ WFP, World Bank, and WHO

⁵ UNICEF

⁶ IOM

⁷ UNICEF, health sector and Ministry of Planning

⁸ UNICEF and Ministry of Local Governance

⁹ UNICEF

¹⁰ UNICEF, MoP, and BoS



FFT cooking course graduates. WFP

2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 3: BASIC SERVICE

The UNCT also **strengthened management capacity of the most affected sectors, namely health and education, to respond to COVID-19** through training and coaching:

- UNCT (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA) trained 2,928¹¹ health workers on skills related to COVID-19 (laboratory diagnosis, case definition, contact tracing, infection prevention and control and risk communication), sexual and reproductive health, and other health related topics (vaccine-preventable diseases¹², non-communicable diseases, mental health and psychosocial support, integrated management of childhood illness, and emergency and trauma care). Additionally, UNICEF and IOM provided trainings in health and safety measures and psychological impact of COVID-19 to 1,167¹³ service providers in child protection, 95¹⁴ teachers in child protection and education in emergencies and school health officers and social workers in schools, and 98 CSOs in social cohesion and community based projects. Trainings were largely conducted through distance modalities. Additionally, UNDP worked with local partners to expand Telemedicine system, including training 40 physicians, to support remote diagnosis of vulnerable populations, reaching 3,240 cases (including 1,040 women).
- UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE) signed a COVID-19 response plan, including support to developing distance-learning sessions on core subjects. Around 2,000 classes have been recorded with UNICEF's support, reaching an estimated 90,000 children in 2020. A video on the infection prevention and control measures taken by MoE for school re-opening was recorded and shared on social media, reaching more than 46,000 persons. In addition, UNICEF reached 13,029 children (5,952 boys, 7,077 girls) and 2,515 young adults through a combination of in-person and distance non-formal education activities, including 3,180 young children (1,539 boys and 1,641 girls) enrolled in early childhood education.

¹¹ 180 health care workers were trained by UNICEF on IPC for COVID, 809 health care providers were trained by UNFPA on primary, secondary, and tertiary health facilities to utilize standard and up to date SRHR guidelines during the provision of services in the context of COVID, and 1,939 health workers were trained by WHO

¹² In 2020, WHO trained 118 rapid response teams on outbreak investigation and reporting. In addition, 77 surveillance officers were trained on WHO's new mobile reporting app, which includes standard reporting forms and national guidelines for case detection, outbreak investigation and contact tracing.

¹³ 439 men, 728 women

¹⁴ 37 men, 58 women



2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 3: BASIC SERVICE



WFP warehouse, Tripoli. WFP

Towards realization of output 3.2: Social-service delivery system enhanced and supported across relevant sectors to deliver high-quality inclusive and gender-sensitive services and social safety nets that are effective, efficient, accurately targeted and sustainable

Due to the severe negative impact on social-service delivery systems of the protracted conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNCT endeavored to strengthen these systems and access to quality basic services for all people in Libya, including the most vulnerable across health, WASH, protection service, and food and nutrition sectors contributing to implementation of SDGs 2, 3, 6 and 16.

To assist the national health system to deliver basic services, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, and IOM provided critical support in facility rehabilitation, life-saving health supplies, medicines, and training, across the country. For example:

- UNDP rehabilitated five (5) healthcare units (three clinics and two hospitals) benefiting two (2) million people in Tripoli, Sebha and Sirte and provided five (5) ambulances in Derna and Sebha that benefitted around 200,000 people.
- WHO supported 196 health care facilities with drugs, equipment and supplies, sufficient to treat more than 1.8 million people throughout Libya. WHO also supported 13 emergency medical teams which provide services in 27 health care facilities across the country, reaching 133,550 people. WHO continued to provide close technical support to the NCDC, including funding regular visits by the national AFP surveillance coordinators to 18 municipalities in the east and the west.
- UNICEF reached 653,805¹⁴ with improved maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services in 34 targeted hospitals in 24 municipalities, including promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding. Additionally, UNICEF provided personal protection equipment to all vaccination sites (700) to ensure continuity of safe vaccination.
- IOM provided 76,592¹⁵ primary health care consultations to migrants, IDPs and host community members. Some 17,794 medical consultations provided to migrants in official detention centers. 14,668 IDPs and host community members accessed health care assistance at public primary health care facilities and mobile clinics.
- UNFPA increased access to high quality Reproductive, Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services for 8,963 women and 1,970 children, including migrants and IDPs, through the deployment of mobile medical teams in support of healthcare facilities in Tripoli, Sebha and Ghat.

¹⁴ 40,795 men, 268,827 women, 175,787 girls, and 168,396 boys

¹⁶ 56,300 men and 20,292 women

2-2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PILLAR 3: BASIC SERVICE

Safe drinking water and hygiene promotion were central to the UNCT's much needed WASH support, for instance:

- On WASH, UNDP supports selected municipalities to enhance their capacity to deliver water, sanitation and hygiene services through provision of 147 water/sewage pumps, 22 sewage trucks, 4 vehicle-based pesticide sprayers, 7 suction trucks, 25 generators, 28 refuse trailers and 7 tractor heads, 12 garbage trucks and 585 garbage bins and 10 water tankers that benefitted approximately 2.4 million people in Benghazi, Kufra, AlBayda, Ajdabiya, Maya, Maamoura, Khoms, Shweiref, Emsaed, Zintan, Qatroun, Ghat, Sebha, Murzuk, Brak Shatti and Greater Tripoli.
- UNICEF provided safe drinking water to 53,921 people, including by providing water pumps, and helped 192,657 people with sustainable WASH services and hygiene supplies, along with hygiene promotion and Infection Prevention and Control measures in response to the devastating floods in Misrata, Albayda and Alhelsi IDP camps. UNICEF also provided technical assistance and supplies to contribute to sustainable water and sanitation, including approximately 50 tons of chemicals to the General Desalination Company to provide clean drinking water, to approximately 1.6 million people; operationalization of 7 boreholes benefitting 30,000 people; installation of sanitation pumps to improve sanitation for approximately 20,000 people. In partnership with the General Company of Water and Wastewater, installation of a solar driven system in Znata pumpstation, to ensure continuous water supply to 11,000 people.
- UNHCR provided 19,396 refugees with sanitary materials and 4,490 displaced persons with emergency shelter materials.

In improving access to basic protection services for the most vulnerable, the UNCT enhanced its collaboration with the Libyan authorities with key interventions:

- Following UNSMIL/HRS/OHCHR's advocacy efforts to move all female detainees to the JP/Jdaydeh detention centre where there are female guards, eight female prisoners were relocated from SDF detention centre and 44 women and 66 children who were arbitrarily detained in Tummina since 2016. In an effort to stem the spread of COVID-19, OHCHR advocated with authorities to release 3,900 individuals from prisons across the country.
- UNICEF prioritized Child Protection in Emergency and continued to run six community centers

('Bayti' centers, meaning 'home' in Arabic) for vulnerable children, including migrant, refugee and displaced children, who were provided with non-formal education and child protection services IOM reached 213¹⁷ unaccompanied and separated children with specialized childprotection services. 245¹⁸ victims of trafficking were identified through a screening and assisted with specialized services.

- UNFPA scaled up its efforts to prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based violence, providing a set of services and activities throughout Libya and reaching more than 13,000 women and girls. UNFPA maintained and expanded the national helpline "1417" to provide psychosocial support, legal counseling, and referral to immediate healthservices for the people in need, benefiting over 4,000 individuals. Through the inter-agency GBV/GBViE framework and in coordination with UNFPA, UNICEF reached 29,832 persons for its GBViE response, including by establishing women and girls' centers and developing capacity of national partners.
- UNHCR provided services to 1,198 displaced persons with specific needs and 8,483 refugees and assisted 115 SGBV survivors with refugee status with medical assistance and 120 with psychosocial counselling.

The UNCT's efforts to address **basic needs for food and nutrition security** focused on conflict-affected people, including through the following interventions:

- WFP reached close to 247,000 conflict-affected people, including over 19,000 school children, through in-kind or cash-based transfers, with distribution of around 10,000 mt of food and USD 1.26 million in commodity voucher assistance.
- UNICEF supported the national nutrition unit in their development of a comprehensive national programme, and in parallel, distributed High Energy Biscuits, Micronutrients and Emergency Food Rations and Ready to Use Therapeutic Food, reaching 18,262 detained children¹⁹ and 39,290 pregnant and lactating women.
- UNHCR provided cash assistance to 6,062 displaced families and 2,070 refugee families, as well as core relief items to 7,911 displaced families and 9,202 refugee households.

¹⁷ 187 boy and 26 girls

¹⁸ 193 men and 52 women

¹⁹ 8,959 boys, 9,303 girls

2-3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

In 2020, due to the volatile security situation, political instability and fragmented government institutions, compounded with the COVID-19 pandemic, UN efforts in Libya focused on stabilization efforts and early recovery. Underpinned by the H-D-P nexus and the Leaving No One Behind principles, the UN assisted the government at all levels, communities and vulnerable groups such as displaced people, refugees, women and youth to cope with urgent needs due to destroyed livelihoods, limited capacity of the health sector, and lack of basic services and goods.

A main goal was to lay the ground for longer-term development and implement the SDGs – though limited in time and scope – such as: SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality) SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation), SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). This was enabled by strengthened partnerships and mutual support internally among the UN agencies, as well as externally with the Government counterparts at national and local levels, development partners, IFIs, private sector and civil society.



The UN supported the Government to set up information management systems that are capable of supplying government authorities and institutions with accurate data for evidence-based policy making and support monitoring of progress on essential SDGs. The UNCT (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA) has been partnering with the Bureau of National Statistics to initiate SDGs measurement as a basis for public policies and localization strategies. This includes development of a multidimensional poverty analysis of children and their families contributing to the establishment of a baseline for child poverty and the child-related SDGs in Libya.

The UNCT formed several strong inter-agency initiatives and partnerships with civil society and national/local governments during 2020. Examples include:

The humanitarian-development-peace nexus initiative, led by WFP, which pilots the interagency nexus programming in Sebha (southern region of Libya). In 2020, the Sebha nexus approach brought together UN agencies, INGOs and donors in a forum to exchange on their respective work in Sebha. The Sebha municipality works with a wide array of formal and informal actors that have a key role in responding to the immediate needs of the population, i.e., executive organs delivering public services; tribal structures in reducing local conflicts and the private sector generating jobs. A project for the Human Security Trust Fund (UNTFHS) was developed to support the Municipal Council in Sebha to build up a multi-sectoral network to better respond to the challenges and needs of different population groups in the context of the protracted crisis and COVID-19.

The rollout of the COVID-19 response and vaccinations plans, championed by WHO, UNICEF and UNDP, adopted a comprehensive approach (health and socio-economic elements) in partnership with key ministries, municipal councils, civil society organizations, and donors to tackle impacts of the pandemic on the people in Libya, particularly for the vulnerable groups. This includes IDPs, migrants, refugees, families in difficult socio-economic situation and persons with disabilities. For the health sector, WHO and UNICEF encouraged national authorities to act decisively to curb the COVID-19 pandemic and promote collaboration across the political divide. The initiative ensured Libya's participation in the Global COVID-19 Supply Chain Portal and COVAX Facility and supported finalization of the National Deployment Plan for COVID-19 vaccination in Libya. As of 25 April 2021, the country received 408,852 doses in total, including through efforts to procure with its funds and supply the vaccines via the COVAX initiative.

2-3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

The UNCT supported the Government to reactivate the Joint Technical Coordination Committee (JTCC) and its Working Groups (WGs), which are the development coordination mechanisms of the Libyan government and the international community that were not fully operational due to the armed conflict. Its joint secretariat – the Resident Coordinator’s Office and the Ministry of Planning – was reinstated and has been supporting the WGs that cover six themes (governance, basic service, economic recovery, justice and human rights, border management and migration). The progress made by different WGs since August 2020 vary with three WGs (basic service, governance and justice and human rights) resuming their work and consolidating priorities for 2021. The Migration WG is compiling priorities virtually. Efforts of the other two groups have not progressed due to limited commitment from the chairs/government ministries. In 2021, the UN seeks to continue to revamp the coordination mechanism for longer-term planning to tackle challenges related to peacebuilding, early recovery and development, including creating a linkage to the budget process that can advance SDG financing in Libya.



2-4 RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Aligning project activities for increased efficiency, reduced costs and impact for beneficiaries (children, youth, women): the UN agencies adjusted their programming and joined forces to effectively and efficiently deliver for the most vulnerable and at risk groups through coordinated initiatives such as: (1) The Blueprint Initiative for Action, involving UNICEF and UNHCR, which focused on child protection, advocacy on right of children and improving access to education and quality of education for refugee children and host community and (2) food, child protection and gender-based violence joint activities involving UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

Joining forces for effective impact against the COVID-19 pandemic: the UN's collective efforts enabled timely and coordinated provision of medical supplies and equipment such as hospital tents, prefabricated containers for isolation centers, rehabilitation of health facilities, improving wash system through quick impact projects, donation of ambulances, ventilators and PPE to public health facilities. The UN also delivered cash, Non-Food Items, hygiene kits to refugees, IDPs and host communities to assist them with meeting their basic needs that alleviated socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 due to their weakened purchasing power and livelihood/self-reliance.

Together against the Gender-Based Violence: the UN agencies, with UNFPA as lead, worked to ensure that minimum standards were in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in emergencies. The Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector coordinated GBV responses, gathering partners and stakeholders for monthly meetings and producing key products and tools, including the GBV Strategy and Standard Operating Procedures, as well as the Information Management System (GBVIMS+/PRIMERO).

Joint programming for peacebuilding and social cohesion: the UN initiated two important collective initiatives: First, the "Building peace within and with young women and men in Sirte" project (funded by the PBF -USD 3 million -implemented by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP) to empower vulnerable youth as agents of peace in Sirte which became the frontline for the armed conflict in Libya. Despite the challenges posed in 2020 due to the complex political and security situation, the project continued to deliver through technical partnerships with an adjusted timeline. Second, the "Local Engagement and Empowerment through Human Security Approach to Help Address the Impact of the Protracted Conflict and COVID-19 in Sebha" project involving WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF was formulated. The project will be implemented once approved by the Human Security Trust Fund.

Implementing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS): Libya's Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0), a five-year plan, was approved on 30 July 2020 and is currently in the implementation phase for common services, such as facilities/premises, logistics, procurement, human resources services. It also identified areas for future collaboration such as ICT, finance and administration. An inter-agency survey to assess quality and reliability of the common services was conducted in December 2020, and the BOS 2.0 platform was reopened for amendments and improvements.

Communicating together: In 2020, the work of the UN Communications Group became more systemized under the leadership of the 2020 co-chairs WFP and UNFPA. Some of key achievements include the UN 75 campaign and updates on the UN's response to COVID-19. Plans are agreed for 2021, to further strengthen UN Libya communication by regularly producing a UNCG reports and newsletters, along with development of a UNCT communication strategy.

2-5 EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In line with the extension of the current **Strategic Framework until the end of 2022**, the Country Programmes linked to the UNSF will also be also extended, namely those of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP. Among the four, UNICEF and WFP are finalizing their respective evaluations of the Country Programmes (2019-2021) which were conducted in anticipation of the previous end date of December 2021. UNFPA has also begun its evaluation process, which can inform the SF evaluation. Other agencies expect to provide the evaluation reports of their programmes such as UNDP's Stabilization Facility for which the collected data and analyses will inform the SF's evaluation.

The UNCT has started the preparation phase of the UNSF evaluation in February 2021 by discussing and agreeing on the objectives and scope of the evaluation. The UNCT and the RCO will hire a team of independent external evaluators (international and national). They will produce the inception and final reports in May-July 2021, which will be followed by validation in August-September 2021. Due to the challenging security situation and COVID-19 related measures, the evaluation will be conducted remotely including interviews and workshops with the government and other stakeholders.



UNHCR and partners provided cash assistance to over 4,250 displaced Libyan families in 2020. UNHCR

Stakeholders to be engaged include Government representatives, resident and non-resident UN entities, International Financial Institutions (i.e., World Bank), donors, international and national NGOs and civil society groups, including those representing the most marginalized.

Several key lessons learned in 2020 to ensure the UNCT's capacity to implement and monitor progress on the ground. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated limited accessibility to project sites to carry out project activities as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Innovative evaluative methods and approaches need to be put in place for non-traditional evaluations with a broader potential of learning.

In the current challenging context, enhancing partnerships and collaborations among the UN agencies as a modality to achieve scale and to enhance impact have been critical. In addition, capacity building of Libyan civil society and the government remains critical to strengthen effectiveness and long-term sustainability, including supporting organizations to receive funding from outside of UN agencies.

2-6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

In 2020, the UNCT received USD 353 million from 24 funding partners or sources (including funds to be spent in 2020 and onwards). The total budget planned for 2020 was USD 233 million of which USD 170 million was recorded as expenditure, 10% below the 2019 level due to security challenges and COVID-19 preventive measures that hampered the respective UN agencies' ability to deliver.

Chart 1: Contributions per funding partners in 2020

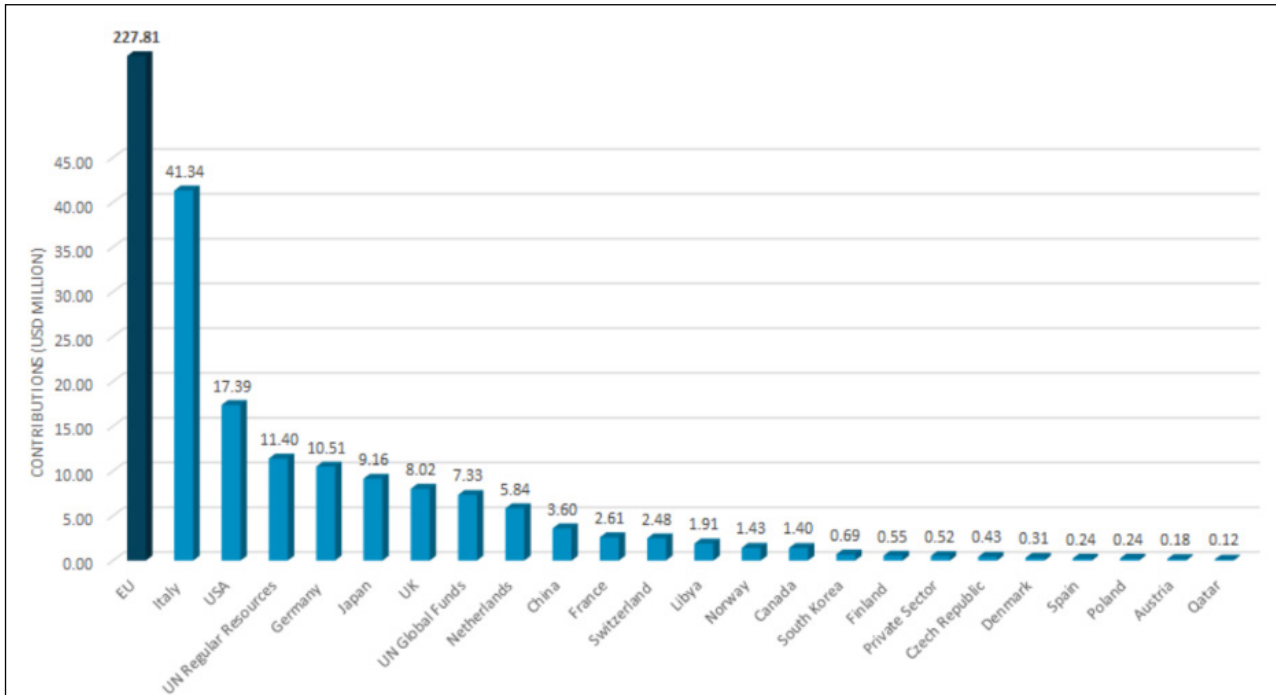
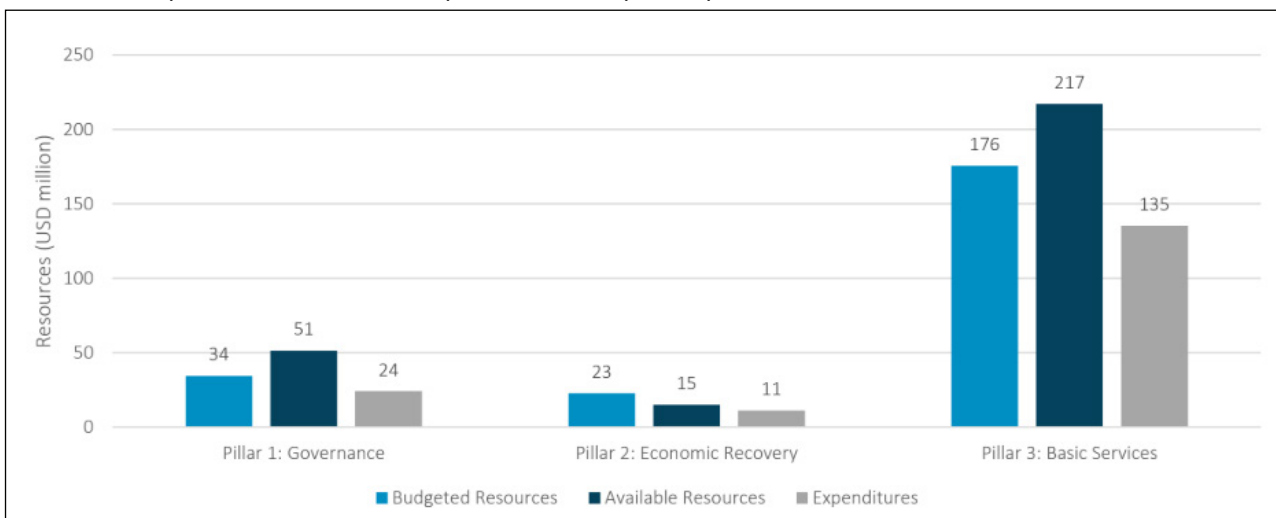


Chart 2: 2020 planned, available and spent resources per SF pillar



2-6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Table 5: Planned resources vs. actual expenditures in 2019-2020 (in USD)

	2019-2020 planned resources	2019 actual expenditure	2020 actual expenditure	2019-2020 actual expenditure	Reported Agencies
Pillar 1: Governance	93,221,021	49,163,478	23,905,166	73,068,644 (78%)	IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNODC, UN Women
Pillar 2: Economic Recovery	78,617,659	18,533,648	10,911,896	29,445,544 (37%)	FAO, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNIDO, World Bank
Pillar 3: Basic Services	205,885,202	130,453,028	135,077,232	265,530,260 (128%)	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMAS, WFP, WHO
Total	377,723,882	198,150,154	169,894,294	368,044,448 (97%)	



UNHCR staff providing life-saving assistance to refugees and migrants intercepted or rescued at sea. UNHCR



Um Almuaimineen School Tawergha

3 UNCT'S KEY FOCUS FOR 2021

In 2021, the UNCT aims to focus on producing peace dividends emanating from the outcomes of the Berlin Process. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and implementation of obligations, outcomes and activities under the four tracks of the Berlin Process and the LPDF Roadmap, leading to national elections scheduled for 24 Dec 2021, require the UNCT to remain agile and respond flexibly to emerging issues throughout 2021.

In parallel, the UNCT will continue to implement the current Strategic Framework (2019-2022). This includes operationalizing the UN Development System's reform by revamping UNCT's internal coordination mechanisms to improve joint and coordinated actions among the UN agencies. Efforts will also be directed to improving coordination across the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding pillars of the UN system in Libya in addition to strengthened protection and promotion of human

rights, through day-to-day exchanges in response to emerging issues and through longer-term planning to better understand and address root causes of the country's challenges.

The UNCT has agreed on a process and timeline to evaluate the Strategic Framework, to conduct a Common Country Assessment and to develop a new Cooperation Framework. Depending on progress towards elections in December 2021 and other tracks of the Berlin Process, the timeline may be adjusted to consult and agree with the newly elected government in early 2022 on development priorities to ensure the new government's ownership.

Also, discussions with the interim Government of National Unity (GNU) to develop a WB-EU-UN Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) for Libya are expected.

