United Nations Strategic Framework for Libya

2019 - 2022
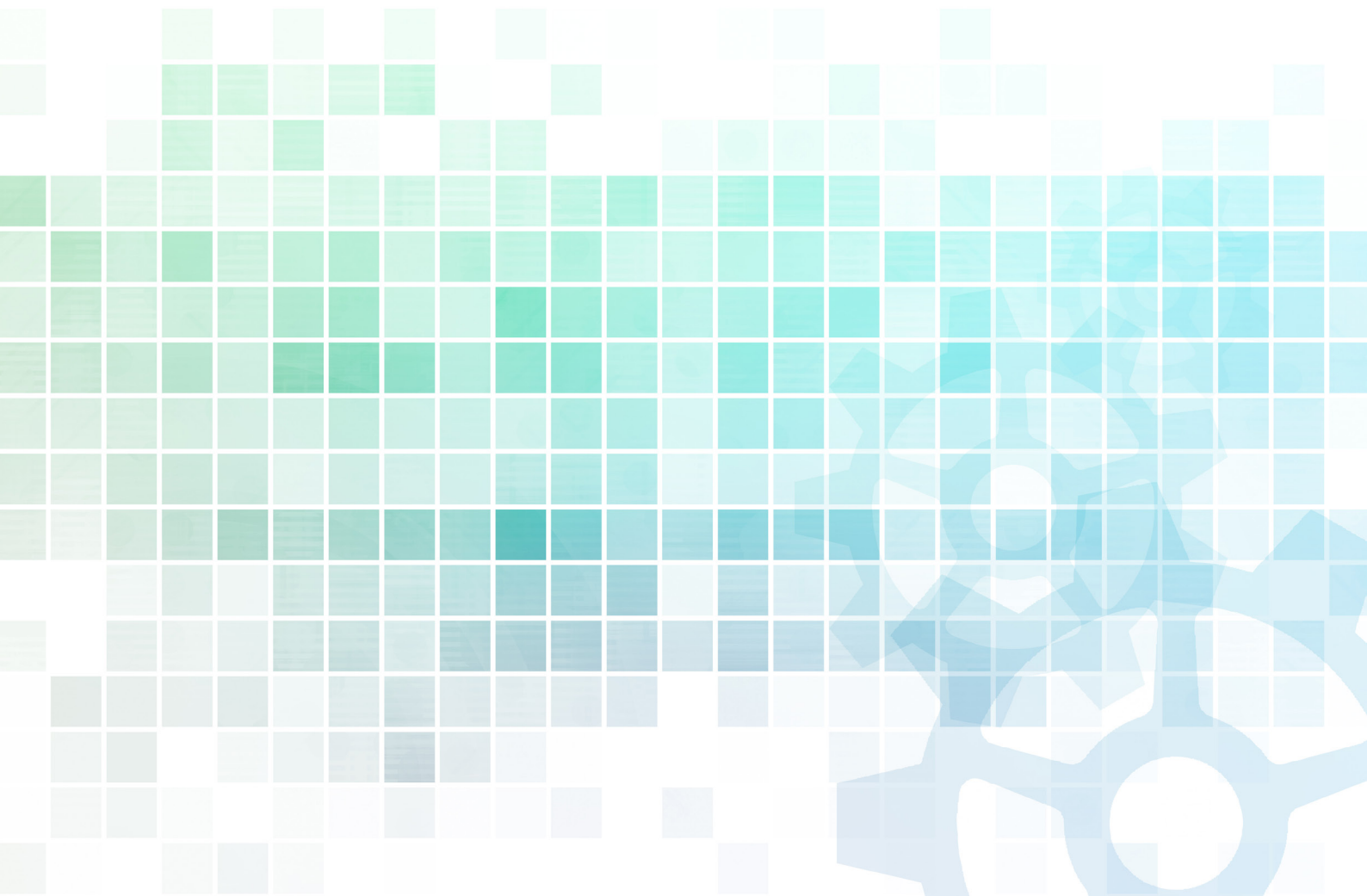
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Executive Summary

The new United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Libya is designed to cover the period 2019-2022. It will replace the current UNSF, which, following several programmatic adjustments was extended well beyond its original time horizon 2012-2013, until the end of 2018. The UNSF 2019-2022 is a 'light', high-level framework that uses the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as guiding logic of its results cluster architecture. UNSF impact and strategic outcome level results are linked to selected SDG targets taking into account emerging medium to long-term governmental priorities as per the Coordination Framework for International Cooperation for Libya.

Overall, the Strategic Framework SF is closely tied to SDG 16 as a general goal to which all Outcome pillars will contribute. While all SDGs and almost all targets are at least to some extent addressed through the SF, the stand-out SDGs in terms of agency support to related SDG targets are SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), closely followed by SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 1 (No Poverty) and 17 (Global Partnerships). Moreover, SF outcomes contribute to several other SDGs through specific SDG targets, with several SDG targets addressed by multiple agencies across more than one SF Outcome.

As an overarching programmatic vehicle, the UNSF ensures UN-internal aid coordination and coherence among UN resident and non-resident agencies, funds and programmes operating in Libya. Moreover, it embraces the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, in that it allows the development actors subsumed under the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Libya to leverage the comparative advantages of political and humanitarian actors in support of the UNCT's developmental approach, through close coordination with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The UNSF builds on the Common Country Assessment, which in Libya is named the Joint Country Assessment (JCA), which is a product of the New Way of Working insofar as the political, humanitarian and socio-economic branches of the UN in Libya actively contributed to the drafting process.

The concerted efforts of the international community, including the UN, towards achieving sustainable peace are expected to alleviate the severity of the humanitarian challenges in Libya. However, given the protracted nature of the conflict and the intertwined political, security-related and socio-economic dimensions, there is a risk that security conditions may further deteriorate. This would most likely result in further economic contraction and increased humanitarian need. To avoid this from occurring and to reduce its impact on human security, a multi-pronged, coordinated approach is needed.

The present UNSF is the result of a consultative process including detailed technical assessments, analysis through work streams of the Programme Management Team (PMT) UNSF Task Force consisting of members of the UNCT, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and UNSMIL. In addition, the UNSF builds on the results of a national visioning workshop with Libyan stakeholders and technical experts as well as inclusive reflection between national Libyan planning experts, civil society and the PMT's UNSF Task Force, including regional strategic planners. The results framework of the UNSF (cf. the related Annex) seeks to set out as clearly as possible what needs to be done to revamp national capacity, to contain the humanitarian crisis, and to support the ongoing efforts towards peace and security in Libya.

UNSF outcomes and related activities will be designed to contribute to the overarching goal of building sustainable peace in Libya. The outcomes (Result Group) contributing to this ultimate objective are divided into three interrelated outcome areas including strengthening governance and rule of law, promoting economic recovery and growth, and supporting sustained basic social services. The

overriding principles guiding these activities include stabilization through socio-economic resilience, social cohesion and protection. The common overarching goal is to prevent, mitigate and reverse any (potential) negative effect or impact of the current conflict on the social and economic conditions in Libya, and on the capacity of state institutions while contributing to ongoing peacebuilding efforts.

As intimated, the UNSF sets out to achieve the general goal of restoring peace and restoring equitable institutional functions. This will be achieved by strengthening governance-related mechanisms, systems, processes and related managerial capacities and technical skills, promoting economic recovery and fostering institutional ability to provide a level of social services that meets, at least, minimum requirements or standards. The situation in Libya is complex given the multitude of humanitarian, political and development-related challenges. This necessitates a high degree of coordination among UN interventions as the results and impacts of these efforts are closely interlinked and interdependent.

The UNSF aims to strengthen the UN's ability to address these issues by establishing a set of priorities around which development-oriented agencies, funds and programmes as well as the humanitarian and political actors can coordinate, communicate and collaborate more effectively and efficiently. To its financial and technical partners, the UNSF signals UN Libya's intent to focus on the crucial underlying root causes and driving forces of the current crisis. It sets out to do so by addressing all related aspects across relevant domains, from promoting more sustainable solutions to the humanitarian needs of the country, to ensuring a robust recovery process of the security dimension and the economic condition. In following the standard UN package of programming principles, the UNSF will specifically focus on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable and disenfranchised individuals including but not limited to Libyan citizens, in order to combat inequity and redress inequality.

Disclaimer:

This document draws heavily on the data, analysis and recommendations presented in the Joint Country Assessment (JCA). However, it does so on a selective basis in order to avoid overburdening the document with statistical detail(s). That said, and despite the relative wealth of data in the JCA, there remain gaps in the statistical evidence of the JCA. This results in quantitative gaps for a number of key (standard) indicators the reader would expect to find in a JCA and by extension, the SF.
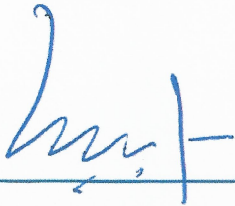
These data gaps are not a result of negligence or oversight on the part of the UNCT/PMT or GoL partner entities. Where data gaps exist, more in-depth sector-specific or thematic analysis including "leave no one behind" – related disaggregated data is utilized. Also the SF makes the absence of the available statistics part and parcel of the implementation process SF by including the various assessment tools and processes (household surveys, specific technical micro-censuses, administrative routine reporting mechanisms and databases, SDG MAPS supports etc.) that UN AFPs will implement under the umbrella of the SF.

There are already a number of new data collection exercises in the process of being implemented, in some cases resulting in related data dissemination as of late 2017/early 2018. The best example in this respect is the UNFPA/UN-Habitat-produced "City Profiles". Such initiatives are bound to serve as stepping stones for further data collection efforts and data production, be it through expanding, upscaling, piggy-backing on systems/templates, data triangulation between data sets etc. over the coming two years and beyond.

The large, inclusive household samples currently being planned by UN agencies, which will be implemented through the SF (such as UNICEF's MICS etc.), will help in filling many persistent Libyan data gaps. – The JCA is publicly available, a hyperlink is provided at the end of the present document. The design of the SF structure and content (at macro, meso and micro level; from the SF Outcome design to agency-specific activities) is built on the evidence-based analysis presented in the JCA.

UNITED NATIONS

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR LIBYA

2019 - 2022

Tripoli, Libya

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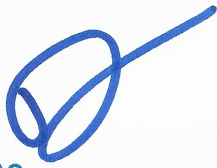
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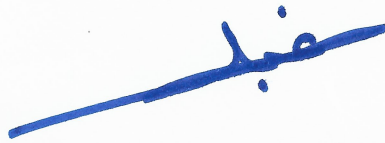
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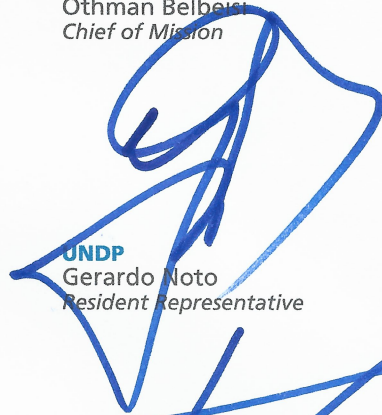
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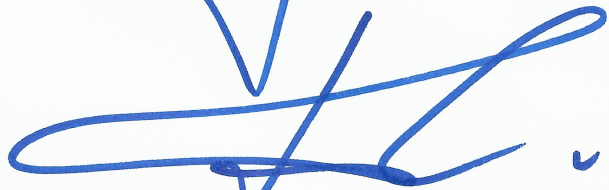
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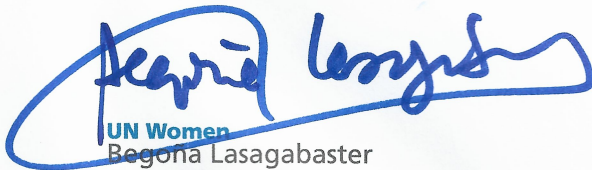
UNHCR
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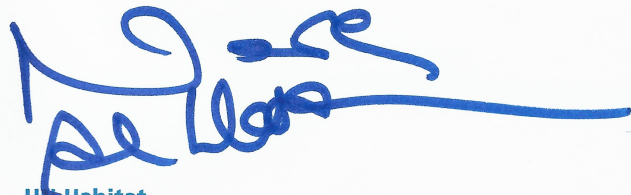
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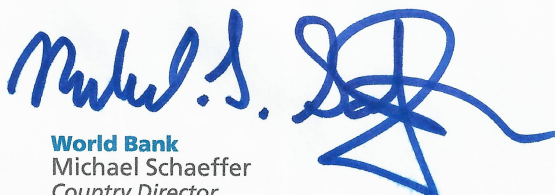
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World Bank
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List of Acronyms

AFPs	Agencies Funds and Programmes
BOS	Business Operation Strategy
CBF	Common Budgetary Framework
CBL	Central Bank of Libya
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil society organisation
DaO	Delivering-as-One
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Climate Fund
GNA	Government of National Accord
GoL	Government of Libya
HLSC	High-level Steering Committee
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People (or: Person)
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IP	Implementing Partner
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JCA	Joint Country Assessment
JP	Joint Programme
JTCC	Joint Technical Coordination Committee
JWP	Joint Work Plan
LNOH	Leave no-one behind
LPA	Libyan Political Agreement
LYD	Libyan Dinar
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRA	Non-resident Agency

NSS	National Statistical System
NWOW	New Way of Working
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OMT	Operations Management Team
PHC	Prenatal Health Care
PMT	Programme Management Team
RBM	Results-Based Management
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RCREEE	Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
REAOL	Renewable Energy Authority of Libya
RRF	Result and Resource Framework
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's' Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US$	United States Dollar
WASH	Water-Sanitation-Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

SECTION 1

Purpose and Background of UN Strategic Framework

As with any population emerging from conflict, the Libyan population wants to return to a normal life with a government that is accountable and responsive to their needs including providing for their security, improving their standard of living and access to services. In this regard, Libyans want the UN and other international actors to engage beyond humanitarian relief, by addressing structural issues that are negatively affecting domestic capacity to provide basic social services. Other than support building or strengthening local capacity in the realm of social service delivery, there is a strong demand for enhanced economic and social resilience, security and, last but not least, general peace(building).

Consequently, the Strategic Framework aims to provide an integrated approach responding to developmental priorities in a strategic and coordinated manner and building on complementary activities carried out in the political and humanitarian spheres. The UNSF activities are aimed at strengthening and sustaining institutional systems and community resilience with a focus on enhancing the impact of humanitarian response and building a stronger foundation for sustainable solutions to the crisis whenever the specific situation "on the ground" allows, including the promotion and strengthening of volunteer solutions.

Given its focus on resilience, recovery and institutional capacity building, the two-year UNSF will serve as a bridge between the programming environment in 2018 with its focus on humanitarian assistance (HRP) and political efforts, and the development-oriented program support envisaged as of the year 2021. The latter will ideally be able to build on the 2019-2020 recovery and post-crisis programming of the UNSF.

The SF has a "light" structure in that it consists of a limited number of only three strategic Outcomes. The SF provides the general scaffolding for the agency programmes (CPDs etc.) that anchor their respective goal, outcome and output structures along the lines of the SF architecture. High-level outcome indicators of the SF will serve as the collective top layer of performance measures. The actual implementation of the SF will be carried out through (joint) work plans at Result Groups which, in turn, correspond to the SF Outcome pillar structure. SF Outputs follow a simple yet robust dual logic of high-level policy support vs. grass-roots level interventions, respectively. Hence, the SF only has six Outputs (three Outcomes x two Outputs), thus reducing transaction costs in terms of planning and coordination.

The design of the SF output layer of indicators includes SDG indicators in those cases where a data source already exists or can be rapidly developed. In many cases, output indicators with aggregate compound target values, bundle agency level key activities, project-based or programmatic approaches that embrace similar intervention strategies (e.g., "number of systems or mechanisms newly established" etc.). Activity, process and input-related measures remain at the level of country-specific programme/project documents and implementation plans, where extant.

In general, the SF framework allows for agencies, funds and programmes to do away with specific stand-alone action plans (CPAPs) and even work plans. Individual CPDs, while they were not necessary from a strictly legal point of view had key agencies decided to accelerate the development and signature of the SF, were still developed by a few agencies following the stakeholder validation of the SF Outcome structure.

1.1 Programming Background and Context

General Situational Background

In 2014, the still ongoing conflict erupted, dividing the country into two competing Libyan polities including the House of Representatives (HoR) and Interim Government in the east and the General National Congress with the Salvation Government in the west. The competition between these two polities divided national institutions and further fragmented the security sector.

The conflict has had a severe impact on the economy. Oil production, which constitutes 95 per cent of the Libyan economy, dropped while government expenditure increased. The pre-revolution public payroll nearly doubled to up 1.6 million persons, nearly a quarter of the Libyan population. This contributed to rising inflation, at 25.9 per cent in 2017, and eroded public confidence in the banks leading to a liquidity crisis.

While withdrawals from the foreign currency reserve cushioned the impact, the reserves diminished from $116 billion in 2013 to $67 billion in 2017. The gap between the official exchange rate and the black-market value fuelled growth in illicit economies and corruption. Control of the illicit economy by armed groups undermines efforts to restore the rule of law and consolidate the security apparatus.

Complicating this context, in its current condition Libya serves as a large source, transit hub and destination country for foreign trained fighters. In 2015, the number of total terrorist attacks in Libya amounted to 428 incidents and Libya ranked among the ten countries with the highest number of terrorist attacks. Violent extremist groups have targeted diplomatic missions, the government (including judges and prosecutors), civil society, and institutions as well as individuals representing or maintaining ties with western government institutions or other western interests. As the borders of the country are not fully controlled by government forces, and with a great number of uncontrolled arms stockpiles, the situation in Libya is permissive for a large number of terrorist groups operating within and outside the country.

On 17 December 2015, the UN facilitated the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement, which aimed to unify Libyan national institutions. It established a nine-member Presidency Council and Government of National Accord in Tripoli. However, the continued existence of parallel institutions as well as rivalries within the Presidency Council impaired the effectiveness of the nascent government. The worsening economic situation and public services shifted the burden onto local institutions, including the municipalities, which have developed resiliency and coping strategies as well as management of security arrangements. Provision for these local efforts should be supported by UN interventions albeit in a manner that strengthens links with national authorities.

In August 2018, violence flared in and around Tripoli, rendering the operational context within the capital city highly unstable and risky. In spite of such adverse conditions, it should be mentioned that there are also some promising positive opportunities and trends in Libya that the SF could leverage and build on. While it is true that Libya is facing tremendous challenges today, opportunities and resources for positive change and development exist, including an active, though limited, civil society. There is also a young entrepreneurial scene and related promising prospects of technology-driven innovation.

Inventions and innovations in the areas of ITC, for instance, could contribute to addressing underlying structural deficits in the realms of governance, economic recovery and growth, and services. Potentially, new technologies can spark (further) modernization, access to services and transparency, have multiplier effects along and across value chains, directly create jobs in production, maintenance and servicing, sales, education, fields of practical application, etc.; or induce indirect employment triggering growth in related fields.

Current Efforts to Achieve Political Progress

On 20 September 2017, the United Nations Secretary General and his Special Representative to Libya launched the Action Plan for Libya. This Action Plan strives to unify the political process by reviving democratically elected institutions and encouraging them to come together to amend the Libyan Political Agreement. The objective of the Plan is to support Libyans in their efforts to create a constitutional and legal framework so that electoral processes, including a referendum, can occur to create the foundation for credible and legitimate institutions, which should be able to form a government that is capable of unifying national institutions, taking the necessary measures to correct the economy and restore security.

If it were not for the violent conflict(s) Libya has endured over the past years it would appear likely that, given its wealth derived from oil resources, the country would fare much better than its current case in terms of its socio-economic and overall developmental situation and outlook. Access to and the overall quality of health services and, with the caveat of reservations about the quality of related services, also education-related indicators (esp. participation/access rates, for education) used to be among the highest in Africa. Hence, present development challenges need to be analysed against the backdrop of the current violent crisis and its effects, including destruction of previously existing (social services) infrastructure.

Numerous inter-communal tensions continue to exist beneath the surface. In view of the crisis, developmental challenges and related response strategies all hinge on whether or not the root causes of armed inter-group violence can be successfully addressed. For the conflict undermines, saps, and/or destroys, and in general, negatively affects the country's infrastructure (incl. roads, bridges, edifices, ports (air/sea), railways, power transmission lines, water/canalization pipes, ICT and other technological infrastructure). In addition, in many areas, it hampers or blocks the proper functioning of public services in all sectors including education, health, social protection, access to justice and rule of law etc.

The SF as UN Programming Response

The scope and complexity of the challenges faced by Libya are such that the UN operation consists of an integrated UN presence. While the political and security-related areas of interventions (technical support regarding the national security sector, constitutional process, elections, etc.) are managed by and through UNSMIL, the development and humanitarian-related aspects are dealt with through the UNCT (consisting of UN agencies, funds and programmes) including the World Bank and, as its latest new member, IOM. Given that the conditions under which the previous UNSF was developed (2012–2013) changed significantly, Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) no longer used it as a planning tool as of 2014. Instead, they developed stand-alone, single agency planning and implementation mode. Through the SF, the UNCT can now foster a common position and consolidate inter-agency complementarity and joint programming approaches. In addition, there is a need to strengthen UN staff capacities with regards to risk-informed programming and results-based management (RBM).

Although the UN Strategic Framework for Libya is not as detailed as an Integrated Strategic Framework, its object to create synergies between the various UN interventions and achieve common objectives remains the same. In this regard, the UNSF seeks to create continuity between humanitarian relief and development work and do so in a manner that supports stabilization efforts and the political process.

The logic of the UNSF is to create visible peace dividends from UN interventions to address immediate needs in a manner that creates momentum and enables conditions for building peace. This requires the mainstreaming of social inclusiveness across the Strategic Framework and gearing UNSF interventions towards addressing root causes of conflict including unemployment, socio-economic tensions, communal tensions and competition over resources.

To achieve the highest possible level of synergy, UNSMIL activities, as of 2019, will be created with a view to reinforcing the objectives outlined in the UNSF particularly in regards to prioritizing interventions in marginalized geographical areas and communities. One of the mechanisms to achieve this will be to create Joint Projects between the mission and UN agencies.

The UNSF's programmes and projects will fully address the need to support the peacebuilding process at its different levels, as well as core state capacities. The fundamental premise of the UNSF is the need to foster social cohesion and inclusiveness, and introduce lasting peace, strengthen basic social services, core governance functions and economic recovery.

In view of the above, this present 'light' outcome-focussed UNSF was drafted. The document's contents are based on an inclusive and participatory process involving multiple stakeholders, namely the UNCT including NRAs, OCHA, and UNSMIL, technical and financial partners (donors and technical bilateral agencies), Libyan Government authorities and decision-makers from all regions of the country, as well as Libyan civil society and the private sector. The UNSF builds on the JCA and a light review of previous years of UNSF implementation since 2012-2013, focusing on lessons learned and best practices.

The SF development was inspired by, and is tightly aligned with, Agenda 2030. In the initial planning stages, an in-house mapping of SDGs to be supported was carried out at PMT level, subsequently endorsed by the UNCT. The design of the JCA structure was also inspired by the SDGs, in that the chapters are clustered along a thematic rather than sectorial logic, which uses the SDG structure as its logical backbone. Further down the line in the SF planning process, the initial SDG mapping was fine-tuned and taken to the next level of granularity in mapping agency contributions to specific SDG targets, across the draft SF Outcome pillars.

This initial analysis helped in identifying suitable SDG indicators (for which data sources are available or likely to become available not least through SF capacity development support to line ministries and the National Statistics Agency) and SF indicator target value, all of which are reflected in the RRF (cf. Annex B for the alignment of Outcomes with SDGs). The SDG target mapping (cf. Annex C) also served as valuable input and guidance in shaping suggested key areas of intervention and will further contribute during the development of the distribution of labour at collective work plan design and coordination (regarding complementary activities, avoiding duplications, JP design).

Libya's Ministry of Planning and line ministries participating in the planning stage strongly voiced their commitment to the implementation of Agenda 2030 and agreed to using it as the overall compass for the common strategic framework, in terms of SDGs along with SDG targets and indicators, providing a reference point for the UN's engagement in Libya. The 2019–2020 UNSF roadmap included the formation of work streams to develop a truly broad-based results framework in collaboration with the Government of Libya (GoL), civil society, donors and other partners.

One of the SF Result Groups is led by the World Bank, which reflects the degree of cohesiveness of the UNCT beyond traditional UN agencies, funds and programmes, which resonates with the holistic approach of the SDGs. Furthermore, this approach is firmly in line with the New Way of Working. All UNCT member agencies as well as UNSMIL technical analysts are part of these fora, which carried out technical preparatory work such as the planning of the Strategic Workshop, the initial mapping of SDG targets identified as potential outputs under the UNSF, the identification of lessons learned and best practices from previous years of UNSF implementation and major achievements ('light review'), etc.

Key phases and related deadlines in the preparation of the present UNSF document can be summarized as follows:

1. Following the establishment of a PMT JCA task force drafting committee consisting of technical experts from UNCT member agencies, finalization of the JCA's key findings reflecting challenges identified, as well as suggested policy level and programmatic responses, by the end of November 2017.

2. Starting in the second week of October, intense technical preparations through several ad hoc, multi-agency work streams to prepare a Strategic Planning Workshop in coordination with government counterparts from the Libyan Ministry of Planning.

3. A Strategic Planning Workshop in November 2017 resulted in the initial endorsement of the proposed three-pronged UNSF pillar or key results/outcome structure; including the welcome side effect of rekindling dormant Libyan efforts to introduce Agenda 2030 and the SDGs into national planning mechanisms and documents and revitalizing all-but-forgotten previous domestic steps to endorse a "Vision 2030" for Libya.

4. Following the actual drafting and fine-tuning of the UNSF document in December 2017 and January 2018, a stakeholder validation workshop was organized in March 2018, resulting in the official final endorsement of the SF macro-level architecture and planning of the remaining steps as reflected in the road map for the SF design process.

5. In the window May-September 2018, the JCA was polished and published taking into account remarks received by the Peer Support Group (PSG). In addition, the results and resource framework (RRF) was finalized. To this end, numerous technical bilateral and work stream meetings were held to develop M&E indicators, discuss general implementation arrangements etc. Extensive use of digital group work tools allowed to populate the M&E and CBF modules of the SF RRF. Furthermore, information was gathered in view of existing funding and financing options, including a number of HQ-based funding windows and tools (e.g., the UN-WB Trust Fund, the 2030 Agenda Fund, PBSO-PBF funding etc.). NRAs

were contacted to ensure their participation in the process. This included specific efforts to address suggestions and observations (such as, e.g., reaching out to UNEP to ensure the environmental dimension was properly addressed) formulated by the PSG in its critical review of the draft SF document. Finally, the present SF document was edited, taking on board PSG suggestions.

6. In October 2018, the final SF document was shared among the stakeholder community in view of rolling out the resource mobilization strategy, fine-tuning the budget and preparing the SF document for its official validation and signature.

1.2 UN Principles of Programming and Operational Engagement

In responding to the 2030 Agenda the UNSF will effectively address the complex and interconnected nature of the SDGs in ensuring the mainstreaming of the programming principles of 1) Leave no one behind; 2) Human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; 3) Sustainability and resilience; and 4) Accountability. Programmes and projects under the UNSF will focus on addressing the needs of, and target, the most vulnerable and disenfranchised in order to combat inequity and redress all forms of inequality, while laying a foundation for local processes of institutional development, social cohesion and peace building.

With the critical nature of the humanitarian emergency that Libya faces and the finite capacities within the UN System, the UNCT will ensure that the operational response delivered through this framework complements ongoing humanitarian efforts in a coherent, consistent and conflict-sensitive manner. The present strategic framework will be translated into a two-year operational action plan and a corresponding overall budget, spelling out relevant outputs against the identified outcomes.

Further, by mid-2018, the UNCT will have designed specific programmes and projects and fine-tune the scope and depth of related programmatic activities factoring in the JCA analysis, comparative UNCT advantages in view of the existing programming landscape, the respective demand and financial signals from the donor community. Specific work plans and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan will guide the implementation of this framework. Programming and operational activities will respect the following operational principles:

Added Value

UNSF results and activities will contribute to peacebuilding; strengthen the humanitarian areas of the UN's current engagement in Libya, or support stabilization efforts and post-conflict recovery. Activities will contribute towards restoring institutional capacity and functionality as well as those of civil society with a focus on volunteer involving organizations, and the private sector. Planning and strategic oversight functions of state institutions will be strengthened. The mid- to long-term effect of humanitarian assistance will be supported by systematically building on the results of relevant humanitarian efforts as delivered through the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan coordinated by OCHA. Programmes and projects under this framework will seek to address needs and priorities that are not being addressed by other developmental or humanitarian initiatives, but that are necessary to support the stabilization process in view of peace, resilience, recovery and development. As such, this framework is neither a recovery framework nor a full-fledged integrated framework including all political UNSMIL activities, but a catalytic bridging arrangement in support of recovery and reconstruction wherever the situation allows.

Complementarity of enhanced Coordination and Collaboration

The activities implemented under this framework will complement and build on the momentum and results of the programmatic response in 2018 across the political, developmental and humanitarian realms. Likewise, AFPs will complement each other in framing programme and project responses in a coordinated fashion. In this respect, both at the programming and operational/implementation level, inter-agency collaboration and coordination will reduce transaction costs and generate synergetic benefits, especially through the joint programme modality.

The UNCT will pursue an enhanced degree of coordination that will allow political, humanitarian and longer-term development issues to be effectively addressed. This in turn will require the necessary institutional mechanisms and tools that will allow such coordination to occur. A commitment by AFPs to respect the principles of added value and comparative advantage among and between UNCT member agencies is the fundamental prerequisite for achieving the desired impact of the UNSF.

The UNCT will ensure that AFPs have the required capacities and resources, in addition to the mandate and institutional expertise needed to actively contribute to any given programme or project. Depending on the type and nature of the programme, this expertise can be located upstream at the policy level or downstream at the operational level, or both. AFPs that do not have sufficient capacities and resources at their disposal will always only participate in a contributing role in order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of UNSF implementation.

Primary operational responsibilities for effective implementation will however always be given to the lead AFP. Whenever the governmental counterpart and/or local implementing partner will fully or almost match required levels of expertise and operational effectiveness and efficiency, the UN will limit its involvement to a supporting role, focusing on capacity building and acting as facilitator and, if need be, technical stop-gap. Line ministries will be the main interlocutor, implementing partner for sector-specific support, as well in many cases the (direct or indirect) beneficiary specifically of interventions at the policy level or in the field of capacity development, sector-specific support.

In terms of overall coordination, the Ministry of Planning will play a key role, not least given its role as convenor and hub for the exchange of information, programme/project oversight and coordination (through the JTCC etc.). Implementing partners will also drawn from among local and international non-governmental organizations. Key partnerships with other financial and technical partners comprise the long-standing collaboration between the UNCT (UN AFPs, WB) and the EU, the African Development Bank etc.

Development agencies and embassies of various countries will support the SF through financial support to earmarked and/or non-earmarked funding, of agencies and/or the SF. In some cases, synergies with agency specific technical support might ensue (example: the current coordinated support of the donor database which combines a mix of direct and indirect technical and financial support, resulting in a coordinated effort of donor(s), non-UN stakeholders incl. FTPs as clients and contributing parties providing the primary resources of funding and/or data to populate the system, various UN entities, a private contractor and GoL).

Through its partnership and close exchange with the IMF, the WB adds a further (at least indirect) high-level asset to the analytical prowess of the Economic Recovery Result Group. Regional expertise will be garnered through exchange with stakeholders in regional programmes that contribute to the SF through their country-specific projects/programmes (ILO, FAO etc.). Support through ESCWA can also be mentioned, here.

Impartiality and conflict sensitivity

Activities will be undertaken in all relevant geographical regions based on analysed needs, access and operational security. The choice of geographical focus will not be determined or influenced by political concerns or sensitivities. The relevant AFPs will engage in effective advocacy vis-à-vis their relevant national counterparts to ensure assistance is not prioritized on the basis of political allegiance, however being very careful to prepare inclusion and cooperation of all stakeholders when the conflict is resolved.

Activities undertaken will have been vetted to avoid exacerbating any underlying conflict drivers. Special attention will be given to the potential peacebuilding role of any proposed activity. AFPs will continue to advocate for the application of internationally agreed principles and commitments including human rights and gender. Intervening UN agencies, funds and programmes commit to youth protection, participation and empowerment as potential vectors and intervention strategies for peacebuilding as stipulated by SCR 2250 (2015) on "Youth, Peace and Security".

Community Self-help

Interventions under this framework will support positive coping mechanisms and community-driven initiatives aimed at stabilizing the situation and finding solutions to the crisis. The intention is to support in a subsidiary logic already existing community and government-driven efforts to sustain livelihoods, provide security and retain cohesion. The Strategic Framework will be premised on an understanding that from household to Governorate levels, people are already finding ways to cope with the situation thereby reducing long-term dependency on external assistance.

The UN will work with communities, including volunteer group and state structures to consolidate and scale up local efforts and inject resources where necessary. In selecting the beneficiary and implementing groups at community level, the UN will strictly adhere to the principle of inclusiveness (across age groups, gender, physical or mental challenges, traits or conditions, specific ethnicities, tribes, clans, castes, nationalities and nations, as well as socio-economic and other such "markers" of ascribed or actual personal or group characteristics), thus mainstreaming the pledge that no one shall be left behind.

Urgency and Focus

The UNSF marks the first design of a genuinely new programme cycle since 2011. Hence, it is expected that the UNSF will introduce extra dynamism and a renewed sense of complementarity to the work of the UNCT. The inherent value of the UNSF is to add urgency and focus to the UNCT's activities. Therefore, projects under this framework will usually have to match the degree of urgency typical for humanitarian response. Immediacy and focus are essential given the dire needs in almost every facet of life in Libya. The focus will remain on supporting in-country efforts supportive of the political process, state functionality including efforts to restore the unity of state institutions, and the improvement of social services.

SECTION 2

Strategic Focus

2.1 Operating Context and Situation

For purposes of the Strategic Framework, it is important to understand both the historical and current complexities and nuances of the operating context so that the design of programmes and projects can properly match them. To this end, areas that show the highest need and for which the UN can offer specific expertise and experience were identified through the JCA as being windows for UNCT programming opportunities.

The comprehensive JCA identified area-wide specific challenges and suggested responses. The JCA sectoral and thematic chapters are based on a host of relevant available studies and assessments. Mainly Libyan stakeholders revised related sector cluster briefs that were drafted by PMT work streams consisting of relevant AFPs, during the Strategic Planning Workshop organized in late November 2017.

The final versions of these revised analytical sector cluster briefs served as stepping stone for outlining the structure and substance of the UNSF pillar architecture or result group structure as presented under sub-chapters 2.2 and 2.3 further below. In terms of buy-in and ownership, it is an essential feature that the development of the Strategic Framework has been a collaborative effort of all UN entities that are currently working in Libya regardless of their specific mandate, and that both OCHA as humanitarian coordination body and UNSMIL as political branch contributed to the consultative process. In addition, it is of crucial importance that the pillar structure and draft contents were further fine-tuned by national counterparts.

Initiated through a kick-off PMT meeting in 2017, the UNSF design process involved several brainstorming sessions of a special PMT inter-agency task force set up for the specific purpose of developing the UNSF. A dedicated planning workshop was then conducted in November 2017, which crucially allowed national Libyan stakeholders and experts to voice their specific concerns and contribute to shaping the UNSF structure and contents.

This collaborative strategic planning workshop included UN AFPs representing the entire range of UNCT members including those with a purely humanitarian focus, UNSMIL staff, a large contingent of Libyan officials and experts from Libya and other locations as well as key donors and partners. A final phase of internal review then culminated in a final UNSF review and endorsement workshop involving UNCT, UNSMIL, key donors and partners, and the Libyan Ministry of Planning. - The following key challenges were identified for the SF through the evidence-based analysis in the JCA and subsequent consultations including discussions during subsequent exchanges with stakeholders, including the above-mentioned workshops.

It should be stressed here that the analysis included the dimensions of gender, youth, human rights and leave no-one behind (LNOB), which sparked lively debates in the workshops among stakeholders, in particular about the gender and mixed migration dimensions of the SF. The key activities presented further below, the development of SF work plan(s) at Result Group level, the design of targeting criteria for projects and activities and actual selection of beneficiaries at field level will all strictly adhere to the standard of ensuring that those most at risk (of being left behind) will be selected, first and foremost.

I - Governance and Rule of Law Outcome Area -

Key findings and related challenges:

As mentioned above, Libya is at present coping with a complex mixture of interconnected political and security-related challenges, institutional and organizational deficiencies, and technical or capacity-related weaknesses. In the political and security domains, entrenched patterns of political exclusion and widespread nepotism resulted in the current competition for power based on tribal and regional affiliations.

There is a legacy of widespread corruption and absence of legitimacy on the part of the Libyan institutions. This has complicated the possibility of establishing accountability and transparency are weak, armed groups and weapons prolific and the monopoly of power currently non-existent. The rule of law (RoL) is non-existent in many areas or has dwindled to the presence of non-secular tribal or religious law. Total autonomy or the absence of any type of non-arbitrary regulatory code prevails in areas controlled by renegade militias or warlords.

By early 2018, other than the weak representation of women, youth and minority groups in the decision-making sphere and related processes, there are clear political divisions resulting from the establishment of multiple legislative and executive institutions that compete for political control and influence. The constitutional process is still stalling and the type and content of a new constitution are still to be agreed upon. Civil society remains frail and fragile and practically has not yet been able to garner the strategic weight and heft to influence or substantially weigh in on the decision making related to major political, social and human rights issues.

This is, however, not due to a lack of willingness or motivation on the part of civil society to participate in these processes. In fact, the limitations for many groups have more to do with such detrimental factors as lack of funding opportunities, the adverse legal framework, limited operational capacities etc. While it must be acknowledged that civil society still remains fragile and faces many limitations, some progress has been registered. By now, there are quite few very active and motivated NGOs and research institutions in Libya that could potentially be boosted, meriting to be considered for support through the SF.

Organizational challenges comprise an incomplete policy framework for the nascent decentralization agenda. There is need to negotiate and agree upon a clear division of responsibilities between institutions at the local government level and national institutions. Local institutions and municipalities lack adequate financial resources and technical capacity, even more so than national institutions at the level of central government. This is compounded by inadequate institutional capacity to ensure effective structures of governance and enforcement of the rule of law. In addition, the economy remains shackled by the absence of a legislative framework to regulate the private sector and its relationship to the public sector.

There is a need to tackle the technical challenge of weak democratic governance institutions, which are not able to reach clear decisions, and show deficiencies in the coordination of regulations, plans and activities at all levels. Further, the national government only has weak capacity to provide basic services in the various sectors. In terms of women's participation and representation, despite being heavily involved and even leading the uprising, women keep experiencing resistance to full-fledged political participation and an assertion of masculine dominance.

As a case in point, there is not a single woman among the nine members of the Presidential Council (PC). Law 59, which established municipal councils, makes a quota provision of only one woman out of seven councillors. Among 101 municipalities, less than half have women councillors. Very few women are in senior decision-making levels in politics or in public administration. A mere two key political institutions comprise women in top-level leadership slots (viz., the State Minister of Institutions Structure of the GNA, as well as the prosecution office in Benghazi which counts four female attorney generals among their staff).

State institutions across the political and administrative system have few women among the top two tiers of management and decision making. It is only at the third level of organizational hierarchy that women occupy a large(r) number of positions, typically in subordinate managerial, technical or clerical positions (e.g., heads of department etc.). Recent figures show that Women constitute only around a quarter of total employees in government and public administration. Female employees are in the minority across government institutions (20 per cent), ministries (35 per cent) and judiciary institutions (36 per cent), yet, they account for around half of employees in public institutions, as 41 per cent of employees at universities and 56 per cent of employees at hospitals across the three Libyan regions are female.

Patriarchal conservatism is well captured in a recent USAID/IFES survey that found that a significant majority of women and men (84 per cent) consider that women should not be free to leave their homes without permission; or that women should be free to move about in public areas without being accompanied by a male family member. Both men and women in overwhelming numbers considered that men were better leaders in both politics as well as business.

With or without the support of the international community, women have actively participated in political discussion, the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as capacity building on negotiation and mediation skills, among other initiatives of reconciliation and engagement with armed groups. The latest voter's registration, concluded in December 2017, indicates 42 per cent of registered voters are women.

Over and above, an assessment of the National Statistical System (NSS), led by the Bureau of Statistics and Census and supported by OECD and UNFPA in 2016, showed that Libya has limited strategic, technical and human capacities to provide statistics for decision-making by public and private users, or even to develop a national SDG monitoring mechanism. As mentioned in the data-related disclaimer at the beginning of the present document, it needs to be mentioned that the SF intends to make a major contribution to supporting national development through building the capacity of the NSS.

This will include capacity building for SDG-related data collection and analysis, including tier 1 indicators (a number of which are part of the SF M&E framework); as well as, potentially, SDG tier 2 indicators if and when related methodologies become mature during the lifespan of the SF. Through the concerted effort across sectors, agencies and SF outcomes/outputs to build a coordinated, comprehensive statistical system covering if not all then at least the most important aspects of a national statistical system (such as vital statistics etc.) the SF will thus also allow for future planning efforts, including the design of national policies, strategies and plans, and by extension future UNDAFs, to be built on solid statistical evidence and analysis.

II - Economic Recovery and Growth Outcome Area -

Key findings and related challenges:

Macro-Economic Analysis (Fiscal Aspects, Employment etc.)

Libya's economic development remains heavily dependent on government intervention with weak attention paid to the development of the private sector. Representing 66 per cent of Gross Value Added, non-hydrocarbon sectors remain dominated by state-owned enterprises. The Libyan economy lacks diversification with the hydrocarbon sector as primary driver of economic growth (>90 per cent of government revenues; 95 per cent of total exports). Seventy-five per cent of GDP comes from oil, the remaining 25 per cent stem from imports and services. Libya is overly dependent on the services and oil economy. Consumption is low and investment is very low. Budget revenues (34.6 per cent of GDP in 2017) barely cover public wages (33.3 per cent of GDP). Subsidies comprise approximately 8.9 per cent of GDP.

Although improving, the balance of payment continues to suffer from ongoing political deadlock and low international oil prices. The current account deficit is likely to remain high (some 8.3 per cent of GDP). The deficit is financed through borrowing from the Central Bank and drawing on foreign reserves, which declined to US$ 67.5 billion in 2016, compared to US$ 123.5 billion end 2012. The inflation hit a record level of about 28.5 per cent over 2017 (25.9 per cent in 2016), further exacerbating the loss of purchasing power affecting the population. High inflation coupled with bad performance of non-hydrocarbon sectors is likely to have increased poverty and exacerbated socio-economic exclusion.

There is a liquidity crisis given the excess demand for cash by households due to generalized lack of trust in the banking system. This is further compounded by a liquidity shortage of the banking system to meet government's high expenditure needs. While the official exchange rate of the Libyan Dinar (LYD) remains at some 1.4 LYD/US$, the currency lost 82.5 per cent of its value in the parallel market due to the generally weak economy and foreign exchange restrictions implemented by the Central Bank of Libya.

The public sector remains the main employer in Libya (in 2012, 84 per cent of the overall workforce; 97 per cent of female employees). The majority of the Libyan workforce has an open-ended contract (94 per cent and 81 per cent in the public and private sector, respectively). The bloated public sector negatively affects youth and female employment. Overall unemployment increased from 13.5 per cent in 2010 prior to the uprising to 19 per cent prior to the uprising in 2012.

Overall unemployment increased from 13.5 per cent in 2010 prior to the uprising to 19 per cent in 2012. Libya has a youth (15-34 years) cohort representing one-third of the population. This constitutes a huge opportunity, expressed through youth readiness to participate in social development, economic productivity and even in peace building, despite the proliferation of more than 1,700 armed groups. Libyan youth live the paradox of high levels of education on one hand and low access to opportunities of civic or economic participation.

Youth unemployment is approximately 48 per cent and female unemployment 25 per cent. Given the inflated public sector, these patterns likely reflect, first and foremost, (a) a lack of private sector jobs for both unskilled and skilled Libyans. Additional contributors to unemployment are (b) inefficient school-to-work transitions; (c) job queuing for public sector jobs; (d) and a lower willingness for Libyans to accept jobs in trades and manual work, which, as a result, are often filled by low-skilled foreign workers. Non-nationals also fill highly skilled jobs.

The majority of employed Libyans tend to have open-ended contracts. This pattern is driven largely by the dominance of the public sector as the main employer. Ninety-four per cent of civil servants have open-ended contracts, compared to 81 per cent of the labour force in the private sector. Among the latter, 89 per cent of those who are 45 years or older report having open-ended contracts. The estimate drops to 67 per cent among youth. These rates among youth could be driven by various forms of self-employment and/or short-term training contracts mandated under Libyan law. The latter potentially create incentives to expand "training" as a substitute for formal employment or longer-term contracts.

Compared to the Middle East and North Africa average and to other middle-income countries, employment in industry and agriculture is considerably lower in Libya. These two sectors account for only 9 per cent and 1 per cent of the labour force, respectively. In 1986, industry accounted for 30 % of employment; in 2012 industry accounted for only 9 per cent. Over the same period, agriculture plummeted from 20 per cent of employment to 1 per cent. In stark contrast, employment in services (largely in the public sector) has expanded to over 70 per cent of today's active labour force.

At the national level, agriculture is not a major economic sector within Libya, comprising of only 2 per cent of Libya's GVA and providing employment for only 6 per cent of the workforce. However, these national statistics hide the fact that agriculture, fishing, and pastoralism are still key livelihood activities for many households, particularly in rural areas. Agriculture still represents an important source of income. The reliance on agriculture varies by area. In the East and in the South, the population heavily depends on salaries and pensions provided by the government or by private sector (skilled labour), while agricultural activities (cropping, small-scale livestock, and fishing) are generally considered secondary income sources. In the West, there is higher dependency on agriculture as a source of income, also featuring the presence of large-scale farmers and the trade of food items.

The private sector in Libya is very small relatively to other world economies and suffers from unfair competition with SOEs. The private sector represents between 4 per cent and 15 per cent of the economy in 2014; however, its share of total value varies greatly, ranging from 90 per cent in the trade sector to 10 per cent in the finance sector. The small and underdeveloped manufacturing sector representing about 3.2 per cent of GDP in 2012, a construction sector of less than 2.0 per cent of GDP and a real estate sector of about 5.0 per cent of GDP are comprised of a mix of public and private sector enterprises. However, it is important to look into the capacity development of farmer households: training for community-based organizations and non-governmental farms on project management, funding opportunities and resource investments.

The manufacturing sector is largely composed of state-controlled enterprises in heavy industry, with two strong private-enterprise driven sub-sectors – food processing and building materials production. In various sectors, private enterprises suffer from unfair competition with public enterprises, which affects their productivity and growth prospects. A diversified economy in which growth is inclusive and is decoupled from environmental degradation, trade is competitive and regionally integrated, and employment is stable and private sector-driven is therefore a priority.

The education system in the country has not been able to produce sufficiently the skills in demand by the economy. Bridging the skills gap between the labour demand and supply by equipping Libya's young women and men with technical and entrepreneurial skills in demand is essential to boost both wage- and self- employment and improve the productivity of the labour market. Private sector growth in Libya is mainly driven by the development of a dynamic retail and wholesale trade sector (4 per cent of the GDP).

Despite being small, the private health sector, education sector and catering services have also been growing exponentially although they have been hit hard by the destruction of assets and lack of access to supplies. The production of building materials and food processing are the main activities of manufacturing industries. The transportation and shipping sectors are a cornerstone of the private economy since Libya is reported to import 70 per cent of its consumption goods.

Taking into account the burden of wages on public expenditures and the need to tackle the growing unemployment in Libya, barriers currently blocking the economy from diversifying through the development of the private sector, need to be eliminated. Such barriers include political instability, corruption, macroeconomic policy-related challenges, uncertainty about the future, lack of the rule of law and its enforcement as main governance-related problems to economic diversification, crime and theft and the poorly regulated informal sector.
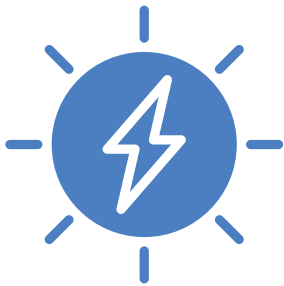
Energy & Electrical Power

Energy consumption in Libya is increasing in a manner that is higher than would be proportionate to its demographic growth. This is due to increasing inefficiency in production, distribution and use as well as significant misappropriation due to fuel smuggling and unauthorized diversion of public services. An indicator of this growth is reflected in the overall consumption of hydrocarbons, which constitutes 100 per cent of the energy production. In 2012, Libya imported 2,540,213 metric tons of gasoline and 1,415,200 tons of diesel for domestic consumption. By 2016, these numbers went up to 3,542,803 and 2,146,691 respectively, a level which cannot be explained by normal increase in the level of internal consumption alone.

There is currently no policy or legal framework to implement energy-efficiency measures and no energy regulations for buildings or mandatory standards for energy performance of industrial or household appliances. Libya has also not developed a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) or related policy documents to set objectives and plans to improve energy efficiency. There are also no financial incentive schemes to transition to cleaner more efficient energy. As a result, solar water-heaters, energy-efficient lighting and the use of photovoltaic or wind is almost non-existent. There is also no differential in the price structure of the industrial sector to encourage consumption shifting from peak hours. As a result, Libya is ranked the lowest in the GCC region for its policy framework, institutional capacity and energy pricing.

The electricity sector in Libya is beset by inadequate generation, low tariffs, high commercial losses, and a heavy subsidy burden, leading to poor quality of supply with outages of several hours each day. Urgent steps to strengthen electricity sector performance are needed to improve consumer service delivery, foster economic growth, relieve fiscal pressure of subsidies, and to eventually attract private sector investments for expansion of the sector itself. Libya is experiencing several hours of load-shedding each day due to shortfalls in power generation, and there have recently been multiple instances of grid-collapse.

Poor electricity supply and frequent blackouts are a source of public discontent which can only aggravate the prevailing governance challenges in the country. Currently, the electricity sector in Libya entails heavy fuel and operational subsidies that amount to nearly US$4 billion in implicit and explicit subsidies. These subsidies impose a significant fiscal cost at a time when the fiscal space in Libya is constrained by reduced oil revenues and heavy security costs.

Installed generation capacity remains underutilized with 5,600 MW of peak supply as against a peak demand of nearly 7,000 MW and installed capacity of over 10,300 MW. Nearly 2,500 MW capacity is suspended due to major maintenance issues and cannibalization of parts, while another 1,900 MW is unavailable due to operational and fuel-shortage issues. Average capacity utilization is about 54 per cent, compared to more than 80 per cent in most

well-functioning power utilities.

Nearly 4,000 MW of new generation projects under construction have stalled because of the ongoing security crisis. Of these, nearly 2,000 MW are in an advanced stage of project completion and could be commissioned quickly if the contractors return to work or alternatives are found. Inadequate availability of natural gas results in the use of high cost liquid fuels and inadequate utilization of available generation capacity. Nearly 18 per cent of the power generation uses liquid fuels, most of which could be converted to natural gas – if available in adequate quantity and pipeline pressure. An estimated $168 million could be saved annually if adequate natural gas could be supplied to the combined cycle plants.

The electricity distribution sector recovers less than 10 per cent of the revenues needed to pay for the cost of supply, even though the generation cost already embeds a large fuel price subsidy. This is due to low tariffs and high commercial losses (theft and non-payment). The country exhibits a much higher electricity demand than comparable countries. Per capita electricity consumption in Libya is nearly equal to that in Italy, twice that in Jordan, three times that in Egypt, and four times that in Algeria and Tunisia. This indicates potential for demand reduction through cost-of-supply tariffs, energy conservation and energy efficiency measures.

The power sector is characterized by a vertically integrated monopoly (General Electric Company of Libya or GECOL), absence of a ministry for electricity, inadequate sector regulation (no regulator), lack of competitive pressures (no private sector), and absence of a clear strategy for developing energy resources and service delivery to consumers. This results in poor service delivery, high sector losses and high fiscal impact of subsidies due to lack or competitive pressures as well as performance accountability.

Importantly, Libya boasts of significant renewable energy potential that remains severely unutilized. Renewable power from wind, solar photovoltaic (PV), and Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) projects can be an economically attractive substitute for conventional energy generated by using fossil fuels, which can be instead exported (or their import avoided) to obtain a higher economic return, while contributing to local and global environmental benefits.

Environmental Analysis

Libya faces three major environmental issues: desertification and soil degradation, scarcity of water resources and climate change. Due to its geographical position and extreme climatic variations, Libya is experiencing a serious problem of land degradation and desertification. Lower annual rates and irregular distribution of rainfall have resulted in low vegetation cover, increased soil erosion and land degradation on a large scale, making the region vulnerable to desertification. Climate-change projections for the North African region show rising average temperatures with potentially grim impacts on the region's scarce resources, mainly water and food.

Among African countries, Libya has the largest footprint in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita. Whereas the global per capita average is around 5 metric tons of carbon per year, by 2014, the average Libyan was contributing 8.4 tons per year. This rate is slightly higher than 1990 where the average Libyan contributed 8 tons. The high per capita rate is due in part to Libya's reliance on fossil fuels for nearly 100 per cent of its energy needs.

Libya is particularly vulnerable to climate change and has done little to lower its emissions or increase its resilience capacity to reduce the impact of climate change. According to World Bank projections on implications of global warming a world-wide increase of the average temperature by 2°C would result in a rise by 3°C in Libya. The temperature increase would result in more frequent heat waves and fewer days of frost. Projected changes also include the increases in frequency of droughts, dust storms, sandstorms, and floods, along with increased desertification and an expected 7 per cent decrease in mean annual precipitation by 2050, with an increase in the intensity of rainfall events.

Because of rising sea-levels, Libya would lose between 3.2 and 12.8 km2 due to submergence and between 0.31 and 1.9 km2 due to erosion by the end of the century. The number of people affected by flooding would vary between 3.7 and 131.2 thousand per year. Sea-flood costs could reach US$ 745.2 million per year. Projected annual

temperature increases of around 1.5-2°C are estimated to reduce crop yields by up to 30 per cent by 2060. With an expected increase in both average temperature and the number of drought days, the volume of water pumped from aquifers for agricultural production is likely to increase as well.

Projected increases in the frequency of extreme weather events such as floods, sandstorms, and dust storms are likely to damage fields and irrigation infrastructure and further reduce crop yields. Salinization of soils due to sea-level rise and floods is also expected to affect agricultural production. With the vast majority of the country living in coastal cities (86 per cent of the population), many Libyans are vulnerable to even a slight rise of the sea level. Benghazi, the country's second largest city, could face considerable damage with only 0.2 m of sea level rise.

An estimated 5.4 per cent of the total Libyan urban area could be lost with one meter of sea level rise. Flooding from sea level rise and storms could also salinize soils and renewable aquifers along the coast. The sea level rise projected to result from 2.6°C warming by 2100 would cost the country an estimated $1.7 billion. As the majority of the population, agriculture, and industrial activity are centred on the coast, salinization of soils, fresh water contamination, and infrastructure damage pose a great risk to the economy.

Increases in the frequency and duration of heat waves could lead to heat-related deaths, especially in cities, again putting further strain on the already handicapped health infrastructure. The combination of warming and the existing pollution challenges in the cities in coastal Libya could result in an increase in respiratory illness. Increases in dust storms and sandstorms could not only damage the built environment, but also increase prevalence of illnesses resulting from increased exposure to sand, chemical contaminants, or related particulates, as well as further aggravate existing respiratory conditions.

Other than the direct cost on the health of the population, such prevalence of illnesses would also affect a loss in GDP through increased number of sick days and comparatively lower performance on the job. The sum total of sand and dust storms, droughts, floods, and desertification presents a large-scale threat to Libya's development and to its agricultural productivity. Although Libya is reliant on imports for much of its food, an increase in poverty due to damage to health and key infrastructure along the coast, combined with a collapse in domestic agriculture, could result in increased food insecurity and malnutrition.

Desertification can have one or several causes, including a climate-induced decrease in the amount of rain water, generating drought episodes and subsequent top-soil erosion, man-made causes such as population pressure on the environment (cutting woods, deliberate fires, neglect of agricultural areas etc.) and overgrazing. Along with land degradation, desertification results directly or indirectly in a variety of negative environmental, economic and social impacts. It is often accompanied by deteriorating soil fertility, changes in its physical and chemical properties and vulnerability to water erosion. This may cause a decrease in the volume of agricultural resources and a decrease of the area of arable land which has socio-economic consequences.

The loss of forests and natural reserves reduce national income through loss of revenue from forest products. Deterioration of pastoral areas causes a decline in the productivity of livestock. The reduction of forest areas and natural pastures will increase the number of livestock beyond the carrying capacity of grazing land, leading to the import of animal feed and consequently causes economic losses. Desertification and land degradation can lead to the impoverishment of the nomads, shepherds and farmers in dry areas. This would increase migration of residents from rural areas to cities in search of livelihood and a better life. Migration inflows to cities increases the pressure on resources and affects the economic and social life of the rural population.

In Libya, desertification grew exponentially in recent years. Likewise, the amount of bare and vacant lands increased, in addition to industrial construction. On the other hand, irrigated lands areas and wild green areas exponentially reduced. Such dynamics have several reasons, either climate-related such as drought and lack of rainfall, or human-behaviour-related, such as the depletion of environmental resources, overgrazing, seasonal crops and other practices which negatively impacted the ecosystem in the region. Areas mainly populated by farmers and their livestock are suffering from overgrazing processes, groundcover destruction, damages to the soil and overexposure to wind, which in turn provoked soil erosion and sand creep over the agricultural areas. Other causes include the multiple agricultural lands that were converted to residential settlements, deliberate forest fires, and unregulated timber-cutting.

Libya committed itself to returning to compliance with the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the ozone layer in 2022 and subsequent years. Libya specifically commits itself to: (a) reducing its consumption of HCFCs from 122.4 ODP tonnes in 2014 to no greater than: (i) 122.3 ODP tonnes in 2015; (ii) 118.4 ODP tonnes in 2016 and 2017; (iii) 106.5 ODP tonnes in 2018 and 2019; (iv) 76.95 ODP tonnes in 2020 and 2021; (v) levels allowed under the Montreal Protocol in 2022 and subsequent years. UNIDO has been supporting the National Ozone Unit (NOU) in its HCFC phase- out management plan, as well as in strengthening its institutional capability.

Impediments to developing economic activities include climate change, small and underdeveloped manufacturing sector, inefficient labour market, underdeveloped financial sector, lack of land planning and deteriorating quality of infrastructure, electricity outages, a fragmented innovation system and the wide-spread absence of the rule of law. The country is in need of inclusive, youth and gender responsive economic policies. Environmental concerns have historically tended to be neglected by Libyan policy makers.

In this respect, especially in view of Agenda 2030 with environmental concerns being mainstreamed and explicitly reflected in SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life below Water) and 15 (Life on Land), economic policies in fact need to be shaped, managed and implemented through an environmentally sensitive approach. This should translate into economic, financial and monetary policies that foster long-term economic transformation in a resource-friendly, efficient, viable and sustainable fashion.

III - Access to Social Services Outcome Area -

Key findings and related challenges:

The multi-sectoral technical complexity of the social services outcome area is such that rather than presenting a narrative analysis as for the other two outcomes, the description of the situation is carried out through the bullet point format which follows below. More granular evidence-based analysis can be found in the underlying JCA (cf. hyperlink in annex).

Social Protection:

• Social protection systems in Libya are not updated, nor active to adopt multi-sectoral policies and strategies addressing vulnerabilities, poverty and nutrition among the most disadvantaged population groups.

• The recent draft constitution of Libya guarantees gender equality, but the current situation has adversely affected women, especially young women. The Libyan Women Status survey conducted in 2013 concluded that young Libyan women are subject to harassment and abuse in public places, and incidents of domestic violence are regarded as a private matter. Currently, protection services are very limited in Libya with the absence of a multi-sectoral referral system and a functional coordination mechanism for survivors of violence.

Health:

• Unavailability and limited planning and operational capacity of various health care programs as a result of inadequate institutional management and low functionality of primary health care facilities and hospitals. This is due to fragmented approach to health sector, inability to develop national policy vision and strategies and ad hoc approach to planning and prioritizing health needs resulting in lack of specialized and skilled health staff as well as shortage in essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment.

• Nationwide, a total of almost one quarter (22.8 per cent) of previously functional public health facilities (including hospitals, primary health care, other) became non-functional due to destruction, damages, staff shortages etc., caused by the protracted conflict. In some regions such as the East (40.9 per cent) and Benghazi

(35.7 per cent), more than a third of the facilities become non-operational. All other regions are also still seriously affected (Central 27.1 per cent, South 18.5 per cent, West 17.8 per cent, Tripoli 13.6 per cent) (data source: MoH, 2016). A major decline in the scale and scope of preventive and diseases specific programs (e.g. immunization, TB, HIV/AIDS, NCDs) has been witnessed resulting in downward trend in access indicators and upward trend in mortality and morbidity indicators.

- In an environment of deepening vulnerability for the population at large, 19.5 per cent of pregnancies ended up with miscarriage or stillbirth and maternal deaths were reported in remote and hard to reach areas, as per MSNA 2016. At the same time, the flow of health information has been disrupted, as reported in SARA 2017, resulting in poor Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR) programming. The south of Libya deserves special attention where only 12.1 per cent of the health facilities provide antenatal care, only 8.5 per cent of the health facilities provide delivery services, with little availability of health workers and increased maternal mortality.

WASH:

- Some 500,000 people (incl. 200,000 children) lack adequate access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, creating serious health risks Therefore, the key three water institutions in Libya that affect both the population use and the agricultural sector, namely the Great Man-Made River consisting of pumped fossil water (60 per cent of Libya's total volume of drinking water), desalination plants (10 per cent of drinking water nation-wide) and the general water authority (boreholes/groundwater; 30 per cent of drinking water) require immediate support in terms of operational management and replacement of essential infrastructure.

Education:

- There are educational disparities between women and men. A case in point is the adult literacy rate which stands at 86 per cent for women and 97 per cent for men.

- The quality and efficiency of education are issues of concern, with disparities among geographic regions in spite of the high financial investment devoted to education. The education facilities and processes deteriorated as a result of the protracted crisis since 2011. Non-Arabic speaking migrants and refugee children are falling through the cracks and face significant disparities in access to quality educational opportunities. This phenomenon can be described as educational marginalization.

- From mid-2014 until mid-2016, schools affected by the crisis as reported by the Ministry of Education in the West and East of Libya comprised 10 per cent of all schools (an absolute total of 558; a. completely damaged/destroyed: 30; b. partially damaged: 477; c. 51 schools accommodate IDPs) affecting 279,000 children.

- The psychosocial environment in the country and violence in schools is another area of concern and intervention, to address traumatic experiences, depression, fear but also aggressiveness and resorting to physical violence and abuse as means of dealing with conflicts of interest. Introducing peaceful approaches to preventing, solving or mitigating conflicts will play an important role, here, along with psychosocial counseling services as well as related screening to help identify those (most) in need of such care and treatment.

2.2 Key Result Areas for Substantive Collaboration

Concise Overview of SF Outcome Design

The UN in Libya has decided to focus on the following three technical, thematic priority areas, all of which conform to the urgent and immediate needs in Libya as highlighted by recent assessments and consultations with national partners.

A- Governance and Rule of Law:

During the review process, numerous institutional and organizational challenges were identified including those in the areas of accountability, transparency and the rule of law. These gaps have been exploited by armed groups further diminishing the space for civil society, which is still nascent in terms of power and capacities. The division of responsibilities and resources between national and local government impacts the ability of local institutions and municipalities to maintain adequate capacity to exercise its governance functions, weak coordination and management capacity within the national government also hampers its ability to provide basic services at all levels.

To ensure accountable, inclusive, gender sensitive and effective governance institutions in Libya, the UN plans interlinked and mutually complementary interventions building the capacity of national and local government institutions to deliver basic services, restore the rule of law and ensure security for all women and men in Libya. Targeted strategic support will aim to enhance Core Central Government Institutions', capacity and ability to perform, with the aim to build and strengthen inclusive and representative Local Governance Mechanisms and foster Rule of Law and Security Sector Institutions, and High National Electoral Commission and Legislature in view of re-establishing peace, security and public confidence.

A particular attention will be paid to implementing SCR 1325 and the six additional Security Council resolutions on women, peace, and security (WPS). In addition to gender concerns, interventions targeting the areas of governance and rule of law will be youth inclusive regarding representation etc., specifically at the level of local processes and institutions. Not only but specifically in terms of ensuring the participation of youth in decision making processes and other aspects related to the sphere of governance, such as accountability mechanisms and processes, the use of modern (digital and other) technologies could serve as a potentially important and efficient tool.

Remote digitally connected portals or even individual devices such as smart phones, computers, tablets etc., could be used to exchange information, communicate, coordinate, consult or collect information. Structured and unstructured data thus collected could be used to inform policies, plans or specific decision-making processes, and thus ideally contribute to facilitating the delivery of social services and/or the participation and contribution of large numbers of individuals. This would likely have a positive effect on the so-called social contract (between governing bodies and the people or population), as well as the quality of the content, mode of delivery, targeting and other relevant dimensions of policy design, planning and delivering services.

B- Inclusive sustainable Economic Recovery and Growth:

The Libyan economy relies almost exclusively on the hydrocarbon sector and is therefore sensitive to shifts in production and the price of oil. The lack of economic diversification, and a small and underdeveloped manufacturing sector, including a very limited private sector, makes Libya heavily dependent on government intervention and negatively impacts employment options and entrepreneurial innovation with the majority of employment, nearly 60 per cent, coming from the public sector.

The bloated public sector remains the main employer, which negatively affects youth and female employment since absorbing many individuals who might otherwise be(come) entrepreneurs in the private sector, thus creating jobs that could absorb a fair share of the currently unemployed youth and female population. Public sector employment is normally perceived as low risk and offering a stable yet relatively modest income.

Individuals often prefer employment in public service to entrepreneurship, since the latter is considered to be a high-effort, high-risk proposition while only potentially yielding high benefits. Due to the fledgling role of the private sector in terms of investment and job creation, overall unemployment increased from 13.5 per cent in 2010 prior to the uprising to 19 per cent prior to the uprising in 2012. Currently, youth unemployment stands at 48 per cent and female unemployment at 25 per cent. Concerted action is needed to redress the economic equilibrium.

New revenue streams need to be identified and introduced, while existing ones should be unclogged to regain productivity and (re)establish sustainable redistributive patterns. The public sector needs to become much more efficient and the State's role in the economy revisited, lessening its importance as economic agent and transitioning its remit towards a coordination function, thus freeing up space for the private sector which has so far been crowded out in a number of sectors.

The banking system faces a liquidity shortage and is struggling to meet the central government's expenditure needs, resulting in high inflation. The latter, coupled with bad performance of non-hydrocarbon sectors is likely to have increased poverty and exacerbated socio-economic exclusion.

C- Enhanced sustainable Basic Service Delivery:

The provision of basic social services by the relevant public institutions at the national and local level in Libya historically reached quite decent quantitative levels in terms of coverage and outreach but suffered from qualitative and equity-related drawbacks. The ongoing conflict, however, resulted in the erosion of infrastructure and general capacity of service providers. The health sector, in particular, suffered from the flight of migrant workers, many of whom provided both unskilled and skilled labour. The lack of services undermines public confidence in existing central state institutions.

The need to refresh the provision of basic services has reached a critical stage. In health, including Reproductive Health, this will be done by enhancing the functionality of health facilities including PHC facilities and hospitals, through setting protocols and systems, the provision of trained workforce and managing information and supplies.

The WASH sector requires a significant budget for operational maintenance and replacement of essential water infrastructure, capacity building for institutions and finding resilient gender sensitive decentralized solutions for the population.

Social protection schemes need to be reactivated and developed to ensure that the most vulnerable population groups, mainly women, children, youth and adolescents, persons with disabilities, older persons etc. can access multi-sectoral protection as well as mentoring, psychosocial support and case management as needed.

The education system needs to be revitalized to ensure quality education (formal, non-formal; pre-school, primary, secondary, TVET, and innovations in education) for all children and young women and men, developing their resilience and preparing them for life and work.

Cross-cutting Dimensions of Programming

The UNDAF guidelines identify the following as cross-cutting principles in line with the 2030 Agenda, namely: Leave no one behind, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability. The above list is extended by adding the environmental dimension, youth empowerment and, specifically addressing SDG 16, Social Cohesion as further key cross-cutting, overriding thematic concerns sitting across all three thematic pillars.

All these various complex and often interrelated challenges need to be mainstreamed across the concrete programmatic response through actual projects and their respective activities. (N.B.: The interested reader is referred to the Joint Country Assessment for a more in-depth, evidence-based country analysis on the current situation including an analysis of the mixed migration situation in Libya, access to justice and rule of law, human rights, youth, gender and other broad topics; cf. hyperlink at the end of this document).

To put this into context and explain what is actually meant by the various themes, the following narrative will attempt to shed some light on what is intended under the SF.

A- Social Cohesion:

Here, the SF will strive to ensure that any type of activity maximizes its peacebuilding potential by bolstering social cohesion. The stress of survival, the struggle over scarce resources, the rapid decline in delivery of social services and the constant stress of war are inducing tension into the fabric of communities, breaking them up along any given type of fault lines, be they real or imagined. The current crisis is accelerating polarization along political, social cultural and religious lines. Social tensions need to be de-escalated and its root causes addressed through dialogue and coordinated consensual solutions to address common challenges including livelihoods, social services and security. Entry points and related strategic approaches comprise:

1. Strengthening of key State institutions capacity and willingness to do strategic planning to provide crucial social services and serve as redistributive mechanisms effectively serving as socio-economic "glue" and psychological anchor, keeping the country and its population together at more than an abstract meta-level;

2. Retaining and strengthening the institutional ability of governorates and local authorities to deliver essential social services to build confidence and autonomous subsidiary grass-roots capacity at local levels. Combining communities' own efforts with currently dwindling central state institutional capacity is much needed to avoid further deterioration of the humanitarian crisis and prevent effective total state collapse with its potentially catastrophic humanitarian consequences and ramifications as regards security.

B. Leave no one behind, Youth Empowerment, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, and Human Rights:

In the Libyan context, there is a wide overlap between these cross-cutting issues. The most disenfranchised and most exposed to mistreatment and being denied basic rights, including human rights, and fair and equal treatment, are those belonging to one or several of the following categories: young, female, the disabled, migrants, the displaced, individuals belonging to specific ethnic groups, tribes or clans. All the different sub-variations of complete or partial overlap of these individual "markers" have a common denominator: discrimination.

There are historical, cultural and institutional reasons that contributed to construction of gender roles and the way gender is perceived and socially constructed, in and by the Libyan public sphere. Likewise, the absence of strong independent security, judiciary, and executive institutions results in latent, if not blatant disrespect of human rights. Gender-based violence is particularly problematic in the area of irregular migration, exacerbated by the absence of accountability and legal response. Here, the gender and human rights dimensions are the most clearly intertwined.

The principle of "leave no one behind" will also apply to the many migrants in Libya, including the need to focus on the related gender dimension. Linked to this, but also as an independent stand-alone issue, there is need to engage in a dialogue on perceived gender roles in Libya, and the status of women in the public realm beyond the confines of the family home with the traditionally allotted role and function as child-bearer and mother. Inequities in the socio-economic realm (employment outside the homestead is a case in point) should be mentioned here.

Socio-economic restrictions are typically mirroring socio-cultural limitations such mobility restrictions imposed upon women. As the migrants, who as migrant workers can contribute massively to Libya's economy and society in general, the female potential remains underdeveloped in the Libyan public realm. The ongoing conflict in Libya has had, and is still having, a disproportionate impact on women and girls. The UN's Women, Peace and Security agenda linked to SCR 1325 will address these issues.

Utilising the potential contribution of Libya's girls and women would undoubtedly benefit the development of the Libyan nation, in all sectors. But restricting this debate to how society at large, and by logical extension, specifically the male contingent of the population could benefit from allowing women to partake more fully in society and the economy, is shedding light on women's fundamental and intrinsic right to benefit from development as well as being accorded their role by no longer being kept away from the development process. This is not to obfuscate that there are indeed also households where all the above concerns to not apply since any of the above-mentioned gender discrimination is non-existent.

However, population-wide figures and averages speak a different language. In the region, Libya is more advanced than some other countries, however it is not the leader in terms of gender balance where Gulf countries rank highest against gender indicators. Sensitizing and mainstreaming gender, youth, and the fight against discrimination incl. against migrants (from sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere) into UN programming will be important to addressing discriminatory prejudice, bias and related attitudes and behavioral practices.

Discrimination is a mind-set and potentially cultural attitude and practice that requires being tackled at root cause level and not only through remedial interventions to re-balance existing inequities and injustices at the symptoms level. Victims of discrimination share as common experience that they are being looked down upon either directly or indirectly, and treated differently, in a negative way.

Perpetrators (and, not seldom, even victims if they were brought up in the same cultural context) of overt or covert, direct or indirect mistreatment habitually reference "higher" principles, laws or traditions that seemingly, in their eyes, justify or even demand exacting such discrimination. Tackling such misperceptions or misconstrued interpretations requires in-depth communication-based interventions to drive home the core principle stating that all men are equal and as such they are to be awarded equal access to chances, opportunities, services etc., regardless of faith, color of skin, gender, age, physical characteristics etc.

Thus, rather than fragmenting what needs to be treated together, the SF will set out to address access to social services including protection, education, health services, housing, justice etc.; but also tackling the root cause dimension by tackling knowledge gaps, discriminatory attitudes and unequal practices through sensitization, education, communication measures geared to prevent bias and prejudice from clouding the young generation's mind to they do not even crop up or manifest themselves through their behavior, and mitigate or erase those misperceptions still present among the adult population. In both cases, the interventions will be designed to cut the chain of transmission of such cultural and traditional prejudices.

Obviously, this is a (multi-)generational task, but these aspects will be mainstreamed into the programme implementation through systematic targeting, coupling interventions addressing the symptoms with systematically addressing the root cause level (through sensitization). Hence, not least in the interest of synergies, related sensitization activities will need to treat the various dimensions of discrimination as the compound issue that it is, in real life terms.

C - Sustainability and Resilience:

Most of the Libyan population has been affected by the collapse of the economy and public services, fuel and power shortages, infrastructural damage, medical and psychosocial conditions and deterioration of security. In a prolonged and complex crisis, Libyans must be supported to enhance resilience - maintain their livelihoods, protecting families from poverty and debt, local infrastructure and communities as best as possible, keep schools functioning, obtain power, goods and public services, and continue to plan a future.

Twenty-two per cent of Libyan households are engaged in the agricultural sector (14 per cent in crop production/ gardening; 12 per cent in livestock production). For vulnerable households, continued engagement in agriculture generally offers a source of food as well as income. The agriculture sector has thus been identified as an important entry point for further strengthening resilient livelihoods.

In addition to man-made risks and related disasters the dimension of natural disasters also needs to be adequately addressed. Here, other than the risk of earthquakes, there is by now a whole array of climate-related risks, including the risk of floods, heat waves including water scarcity etc. This dimension if further discussed further below under item D – Environment and natural resources.

Introducing a resilience-sensitive approach in parallel to the traditional development logic as well as humanitarian response will help to strengthen the overall impact and cost-effectiveness of the international response. It will likely also help to speed up, and render more sustainable, any effort to introduce development solutions; thus allowing SDG-oriented activities to obtain purchase, subsequently gain proper traction, build critical momentum and genuinely take root.

D - Environment and natural resources:

The desertification and soil degradation in general and rangeland in particular, scarcity of water resources and climate change that Libya faces is producing (directly or indirectly) a number of negative environmental, economic and social impacts. Climate change poses a significant threat to the country with an increase in frequency, extent, and magnitude of droughts and floods and changes in ecosystems taking place. The environmental problems increase the risk of conflicts and risks of natural disasters. To address these issues, the UNSF will contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of Libyan citizens by expanding the sustainable management and use of natural agricultural resources, ensuring adequate management of the environment and the quality of life of citizens.

Climate change, desertification and soil degradation, increasing demand for energy and disaster risks are extremely interlinked, affecting mainly to women and the most vulnerable parts of the society. An integrated approach between them and UNSF's other interventions will support Libya to improve people's lives and livelihoods from impacts of climate change and disasters, and mitigate drivers of climate change through a more sustainable use of energy and other resources, e.g. water and waste. If not properly addressed, these risks will threaten the development of the country.

E. Accountability:

Wasteful, corrupt and intransparent practices including collusion, the practice of requesting or offering bribes all stand in the way of a just and rational allocation of resources. Ballooning prices and costs that are not governed by (licit) market forces, systemic gate-keeping resulting in gridlock wherever bribes do not flow and other such practices are impeding general development at a structural, systemic level. Moreover, there is also an interface with other criminal practices including racketeering, the link between money laundering and organized crime as well as the further connection between the latter and terrorism (financial entanglement, laundering or parking funds to be used for financing illicit and/or terrorist activities, drug and arms running, modern varieties of trafficking of people including slavery and serfdom etc.).

The UNCT will be addressing these phenomena at the root cause level, through collaboration and capacity building targeting related bodies and agencies of the GoL (Ministry of Interior, the armed forces, the police, border guards, the state agency responsible for fighting against corruption, the supreme auditing body etc.). Furthermore, the SF will include interventions to strengthening overall planning, management and reporting functions through RBM training, support in collecting and using data for project/programme design and management purposes. These and other related capacity development measures in support of GoL counterpart structures will aim to introduce, and, where currently absent, foster accountable management and overall fiduciary practices.

2.3 Priorities for Programme and Project Design

The priorities articulated above are represented in the following strategic level log frame to enable effective programming by UN AFPs. This structure provides a chapeau for existing initiatives as well as a point of reference for additional programming and/or to avoid any duplication in assistance. This log frame articulates what higher-level results the UN wishes to contribute to and allows for a comprehensive view of non-HRP assistance.

Overarching Objective
By late 2020, Libyan institutions' capacities at all levels are strengthened thus ensuring accountability, transparency and provision of equitable and quality social services addressing vulnerability and participation gaps and encouraging economic recovery towards a diversified and inclusive model.

Key Outcomes and UNSF Result Pillars

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, accountable and inclusive gender sensitive decision-making and peacebuilding processes abiding by the democratic principles of division of power and rule of law.

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 including for women and youth towards a more diversified, sustainable and inclusive and resilient economic model and industrial base.

3. By late 2020, relevant Libyan institutions improved their capacity to design, develop and implement public and social policies that focus on quality social services delivery for all women and girls, men and boys (including vulnerable groups, migrants and refugees) in Libya towards enhancing human security and reducing inequalities.

Below follows a brief description of the key areas and the nature of activities to be pursued under each Outcome. These key areas were identified as national priorities and the proposed UN interventions will be designed and implemented with full national ownership and in accordance with national planning and efforts. Rather than being an exhaustive description of all possible initiatives, the text is illustrative allowing for a better understanding of how the specific Outcomes might be achieved.

Initiatives designed for purposes of supporting the above Outcomes will systematically address the overarching goal of contributing to the strengthening of UN-led efforts to achieve political progress in view of creating a national consensus on the formation of a government that is capable of unifying national institutions, taking the necessary measures to correct the economy and restore security.

UNSF activities would thus support community efforts to counter the impact of the conflict and humanitarian

crisis through enhanced inter- and intra-community cohesion, community engagement through volunteerism and service delivery. For maximum impact, projects should as far as possible focus on geographical areas most affected by the various challenges springing from the current conflict. It is here where tensions between communities are highest and services most needed.

Below follow identified specific key areas of programming that are in many cases already reflected in agency CPDs. CPD development followed the SF outcome design and are thus aligned with the SF. Some additional programming content that is not covered through the sum of CPDs will be addressed through joint initiatives including JPs. The development of the Joint Work Plan at RG level will address detailed arrangements including complementarities between agency activities, determining the division of labour in space, time-wise sequencing, scope and scale, interlocutors/IPs and beneficiary targeting, among and between agencies, funds and programmes. This will include a number of multi-agency Joint Programmes.

By default, the objectives presented here are tentative high-level objectives where the UN can often only contribute given that these are, in many cases, state-level goals for which the ultimate responsibility lies with the State of Libya and its actors. In these cases, the UN will provide capacity building and technical support to ensure that the government institutions can at the very least shoulder the last mile efforts on their own, thus fostering a sense of ownership and buy-in, in the interest of sustainability of the UNSF interventions and their results.

Identified key areas of activity under the UNSF Governance and Rule of Law outcome area:

To ensure accountable, inclusive, gender sensitive and effective governance institutions in Libya, the UN plans interlinked and mutually complementary interventions building capacity of national and local government institutions to deliver basic services, restore the rule of law and ensure security for all people in Libya. UNSF programmes and projects will be designed in view of the following priorities:

a) Providing strategic technical support to enhance core or central government institutions:

- Support to ensuring the success, inclusivity and sustainability of the political dialogue process (incl. women, youth etc. in line with, among others, SCR 1325 and the WPS agenda);

- Enhance the capacity of core government institutions to promote inclusive governance through technical support, guidance and capacity training, strengthen communication and coordination mechanisms;

- Support credible electoral institutions and processes to lay the foundation for legitimate national and local institutions;

- Support the development of inclusive and consultative strategic public policies;

- Support the development of a decentralized policy framework linked to a decentralization policy;

- Support the development of a broad and inclusive Vision for Libya's socio-economic development;

- Operational and human resource support to Libyan institutions;

- Support to integrated national planning systems;

- Strengthen national data systems and capacities to increase the use of data at national and local levels.

b) Strengthening the capacity and preparedness of inclusive and representative local governance mechanisms:

- Strengthen the relationship between the national government, including the Ministry of Local Government, and local government institutions;

- Identify options to facilitate the decentralization process by supporting the gradual transfer of service functions to municipalities;

- Develop the capacities of local government by assisting in organizational reform, development of fiscal and public finance management, and preparedness and response plans, as well as improve civil service;

- Strengthen community, mainly women and youth, participation in local governance structures and decision-making, and increase the opportunities for youth, including the most vulnerable to lead initiatives that promote sustainable development and peace and security, promote volunteerism through the creation and strengthening of schemes and setting up formal channels, mechanisms, platforms and processes to facilitate their participation;

- Putting in place governance rules and regulations for CSOs, including volunteer recruitment and management standards, guaranteeing and promoting freedom of association and expression etc.

c) Supporting the RoL and Security Sector Institutions to strengthen security and public confidence:

- Support rule of law reform efforts including gender responsive law reform, strengthening the child protection system, enhancing the independence of the judiciary, penal reform, and strengthening the technical capacity of prosecutors, judges, lawyers;

- Enhance oversight mechanisms to improve efficiency and reduce corruption;

- Support security sector reform efforts to improve human security including through local security planning, community policing, weapons storage and registration initiatives, violence reduction programs and initiatives to restore the relationship between local security actors and central government;

- Support capacity building efforts of security track actors like SID with both state and non-state armed groups to provide security and protect the population, honor their humanitarian obligations, facilitate dialogue to defuse tensions, create humanitarian corridors, and release prisoners;

- Build protection systems for (and by) youth through ensuring that youth are engaged in peace building and security in accordance with SCR 2250 (2015).

Identified key areas of activity under the UNSF
Inclusive sustainable Economic Recovery and Growth Outcome Area:

Factoring LNOB, human rights, environmental and resilience issues into the programme responses as articulated in the (joint) work plans, the SF sets out to design and implement the following interventions or key activities:

Public fiscal management

a. To promote the stability of the macroeconomic framework and an effective public financial management supported by transparent and accountable government institutions:

- Unification of the Public Administration Bodies of Tripoli and the East (CBL, National Audit Bureau, Ministry of Finance)

- Revise the exchange rate (devaluation of domestic currency)

- Develop strategy for social protection (e.g. support the establishment of a social fund), and enact a reform of the subsidy system that is fully inclusive of marginalized groups including women and youth

- Improve the management of public financial and develop (investment) spending, and human resources

- Stabilize the macroeconomic framework and promote private sector-led job generation

- Development of fiscal rules (and, methods)

- Improve and diversify tax revenues and fiscal system (improve tax collection system)

- Link local governments to national state building (Public Finance and Governance Structure)

b. In view of strengthening the financial system and developing the private sector to foster job creation and integration of Libya into the global economy:

- Restore the credibility of the central bank and address the conflicts of interest in its various roles

- Ensure that sharia, conventional banking and financial banking can coexist

- Develop the availability, access to, and use of collateral, among others: land ownership, planning and registry

- Initiate audit of the banking system

- Set up or renew credit guarantee schemes

- Further the improvements and reach of payment services

- Strengthen labour migration policy to attract the best foreign workers to bring their expertise

- Improve the competitiveness, productivity and value added of non-hydrocarbon industrial sectors (e.g. agribusiness and food production, energy including renewable energy and petrochemicals, ICT)

- Encourage innovation and technology upgrading, including through stimulating foreign investment and technology transfer

- Stimulate entrepreneurship, by easing the entry of start-ups into new areas of opportunity and providing encouragement, entrepreneurial capacity building, business support and suitable sources of finance to allow entrepreneurs to develop new business ideas and materialize them into viable enterprises.

Employment / Labour Market

To ensure economic contribution and the productivity of all Libyans and people living in Libya including through job creation in Libya, key reforms designed to spark labour market dynamics would need to include the following:

- Ensure that school-to-work transition programmes that respect gender equality are incorporated into school curricula.

- Actively promote the participation of women and youth in the economy, including in the agricultural sector, to rectify the current imbalance in the labour force participation rate (28 per cent among women, 79 per cent among men).

- Map the economic sectors regarding the need for investment and labour.

- Strengthen the stability and incentives within the business climate in the short to medium term, particularly by boosting access to finance, business services.

- Create incentives to invest in emerging sectors for small, medium, and large enterprises, particularly in sectors with a high job-creating potential in Libya such as construction, trade, services, and agribusiness.

- Shift the role of the public sector as employer of choice in the medium term by reducing the dominance in the economy of the public sector and state-owned enterprises.

- Ensure labour regulations that guarantee adequate gender sensitive incentives for job creation in the private sector in the medium term, notably in the structure of employment and training contracts, quotas for nationals and non-nationals, training requirements, and hiring and firing policies.

- Reduce the dichotomy of social security policies between the public and private sectors in the short to medium term, particularly the low social insurance coverage in the private sector and queuing for public sector jobs.

- Support to creating an enabling environment for LED allowing businesses to flourish by promoting direct investments, providing core government services, convening the private sector and reducing red tape in order to increase public–private partnerships.

- Develop local strategies to promote LED, which involves local government working with other partners to understand the local economies and promoting integrated development planning and community consultation.

- Target job-relevant skills development in the short to long term, which will help reduce barriers faced by firms in recruiting qualified nationals for both high- and low-skilled jobs.

- Improve the school-to-work transition in the medium term to facilitate labour market insertion among youth and women, especially given Libya's particularly high tertiary enrolment.

Energy Sector

Nota Bene: While the analysis and recommendations also if not mainly have implications for the national economy and its recovery, the main link under the WB programme is to SF Outcome 3 given the role of electricity as de facto public service, and its key importance for the proper functioning of key public service sectors including education, health, water and sanitation (water pumps of the Great Man-Made River, desalination plants etc.). In this respect, this section serves the dual purpose of informing Outcomes 2 and 3, at the same time. To save space, the content is listed only once, under Outcome 2.

Large investments are needed to restore efficiency in the energy sector. This would necessitate reforms aimed at rapidly improving base sector performance to effectively and efficiently manage the generation, storage and transmission of electrical power while creating the conditions to attract private finance for future investments. The General Electric Company of Libya (GECOL), along with the Renewable Energy Authority of Libya (REAOL) and the National Oil Company (NOC) is preparing a 'Comprehensive Electricity Sector Performance Improvement and

Reform Roadmap' expected to be ready for roll-out as of early 2018.

Specific measures for emergency electricity supply improvement, strengthening GECOL commercial performance, piloting private sector investments in renewable energy projects, and undertaking sector reforms are summarized in the next section. In terms of the identified knowledge gap, the following two studies analysing the political economy of the energy sector appear to be most relevant:

1. The distribution of power blackouts in Libya, and in particular to Tripoli, which is a political phenomenon rather than being purely technical.

2. A study of energy subsidies, including the cost of smuggling of subsidised fuel and its possible linkages with other criminal activities, the fiscal impact of subsidies and reform options, and details on their incidence and social impact.

The following recommendations aim to enhance the availability of reliable and affordable electricity, while at the same time placing Libya on a course to transform its energy production from an inefficient fossil fuel-based system to one that is efficient and based on renewable forms of energy:

- A Viable Financial Model through institutional Reform: Widespread non-payment, together with very low energy tariffs, lead to GECOL recovering only 9 per cent of its LYD 2 billion costs (net of a further LYD 2 billion of fuel subsidies). The government has not been able to finance GECOL investments as it used to do before 2011. As a result, GECOL has cut its O&M spending, and new capital investments have slowed down substantially. Changing the culture of non-payment, and establishing a more realistic tariff, would reduce energy wastage and thus the need for load-shedding. This demands both technical support, and political engagement; the World Bank is providing technical assistance during 2017 on this agenda.

- Enhance resource efficiency and cleaner production: in Libya, resource efficiency and cleaner production, while generating direct technological, financial and environmental benefits, are also essential for enterprises to hedge against the risk of decreasing energy subsidies and fluctuations in fuel prices. This will contribute to increase the competitiveness and productive capacity of industries, particularly small and medium-size productive units, through the implementation of the CP (Cleaner Production) concept as well as via application, adaptation and diffusion of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs).

- The introduction of innovative renewable energy applications in the industrial sector should also be sought. The primary beneficiaries will be the country's industries, including small and medium ones, that need to improve their productivity and competitiveness through the reduction of operating costs and environmental impacts. Another important set of beneficiaries will be the country's institutions receiving energy-related services. Finally, the country's ecosystems will be the third major beneficiary because of the reduced load of environmental pollutants through industry's cleaner production efforts. This also includes measures to reinforce and promote sustainable radioactive-waste management practices.

- Concerted action in order to quickly fix power generation and transmission capacity enhancement. This would entail a prioritised response to security and technical challenges to address damage to infrastructure from armed fighting, vandalism and theft. The absence of equipment manufacturers and skilled foreign contractors on the ground in Libya also critically affects the repair and maintenance of the affected facilities and completion of ongoing projects.

- Enhancing Technical Capacity: The next technical challenges relate to the inability to operate facilities and equipment at their full capacity (or at all) due to lack of maintenance/spare parts, interruption of fuel supplies, damage to critical parts of the system, and erosion of GECOL's technical skills. A further technical intervention would be therefore to identify resources to re-establish GECOL's capacity to deliver its O&M and development plans.

Environmental aspects

Programme responses addressing environmental phenomena such as climate change etc. need to comprise intervention strategies and key entry points for projects/programmes and related activities that can improve the understanding of the scope of the problem. They should help to create policy and regulatory frameworks aimed at addressing climate change and enhance capacity to manage the risks related to risks such as extreme weather, desertification and scarcity of water; including through international partnerships with energy- and climate-related organisations. It is thus suggested to:

- Mobilize policy expertise for orientation and guidance in terms of policy design and technical interventions, also including disaster risk reduction-related support. Catalytic funding will be sought in this respect to finance specialized missions and/or studies under the leadership of UNEP;

- Cultivate a better understanding of both the extent and scope of Libya's contribution to greenhouse gases and the impact climate change. Utilize this information to sensitize policy makers and the public in order that climate related issues can be socialised in practice and decision-making. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) could provide a study on the effects of desertification and other economic implications and solutions to climate change;

- Create and implement policies that aim to reduce emissions while improving productivity. These plans may include the development of a National Climate Change Adaptation Framework as well as energy transition plans such as the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP). In this regard, work to strengthen the capacity of national authorities such as the Libyan National Committee for Climate Change and Ozone Depletion, the Solar Energy Research Centre and the Renewable Energy Authority of Libya (REAOL). Ensure that all interventions take into consideration the need to contribute toward furthering the energy transition process to clean and reliable energy;

- Reduce and manage the risks of climate change by working to increase the resiliency of national systems and communities to resist and recover from climate-related threats including the scarcity of resources, such as water, and extreme weather events, in order to preserve essential infrastructure and services. While investment in infrastructure such as seawalls and levees to protect the coastline is not needed in the short term, ensuring access to clean and reliable water as well as the protection of arable land and shifting to crops that can resist heat waves is required;

- Encourage Libya to increase its partnerships with international climate and energy transition organisations and financial mechanisms such as the UNDP Climate Change and Disaster Resilience program, the Global Climate Fund (GEF) and the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE);

- Increase national and local capacity through technical support for policy and institutional framework for environmental management, provision of cleaner and more efficient energy, water and waste services, response to climate change and land and soil management;

- Enhance sustainable production and productivity of environmental goods and service;

- Enhance use of Climate Smart Agriculture knowing that agriculture is one of the main users of natural resources (land, water, forest, biodiversity);

- Expand access to rural energy services and enhanced capacity for mitigation and adaptation response to climate change at local and national levels (expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor);

- Strengthen the management of natural resources, particularly water, land and biodiversity;

- Increase resilience of vulnerable populations to environmental risks and climate change;

- Advocate for the mainstreaming of disaster and climate risk management into Libya's national development   framework;

- Enhance food production system through the restoration and operation of existing infrastructure for fishery, livestock, and agricultural production toward food security and rural employment;

- Environmental impact assessments with particular focus on soil and water pollutions, as the country has gone through wars and social conflicts, with the use of all forms of weapons;

- Sustainable agriculture and fisheries could be a serious challenge that needs to be taken into account;

- Build capacity in terms of environmental data generation and utilization (meteorological data, pollution, biodiversity etc.; with disaster risk reduction and climate change action, as well as public health as main practical applications and purposes).

Identified key areas of activity under the UNSF Basic Social Services Outcome Area:

- Institutional emergency preparedness: All social services institutions should have emergency response plans in place.

- Reinforce delivery of comprehensive health care services to all Libyan people especially in hard to reach areas as well as migrants and refugees, by enhancing the functionality of health facilities including PHC facilities and hospitals, through provision of trained workforce, medicine, supplies and equipment.

- Support the provision of mental health care to address the prevalence of traumas experienced in life-threatening situations and/or due to conflict.

- Bridge the skills gap between the labour demand and supply by equipping Libya's young women and men with technical and entrepreneurial skills in demand is essential to boost both wage- and self-employment and improve the productivity of the labour market.

- Enhance the availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of high quality integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health services and strengthen the resilience and efficiency of the health system to provide integrated quality Reproductive Health services, including GBV case management to all people in Libya

- Strengthen national capacities to prevent and respond to GBV including advocacy and policy dialogue in both humanitarian and development contexts

- Make available a budget for operational maintenance and replacement of essential water infrastructure, capacity building for institutions and finding resilient gender sensitive decentralized solutions for the population.

- A social protection floor (ILO definition) to be reactivated and developed to ensure that the most vulnerable population groups (including migrants and refugees), mainly women, children, youth and adolescents can access multi-sectoral protection as well as social services.

- Reinforce the educational system to ensure quality education (formal, non-formal; pre-school, primary, secondary, TVET, and innovations in education) for all children and young women and men.

- Support System Strengthening through the establishment of Education Management Information System (EMIS) for sector planning and monitoring implementation of inclusive quality education policies.

- Address gender and youth bias: marginalization and inadequate access to social services for girls/ women and youth.

- Support in developing policies for public service reform and modernization.

- Encourage the development of new channels for public services (such as e-Government services and m-Government services).

- Enhance the development of e-learning programs to serve as a tool to deliver education and knowledge in conflict affected zones.

Partnerships, Linkages and Alignment with other relevant Processes and Frameworks (incl. outside the SF)

3.1 New programming vs. linkages and relation to existing programming

The current SF framework has two result levels (Outcomes and Outputs) beneath the Goal/pillar level. SF programming is based on the needs identified in the JCA and the related mapping of SDG targets (cf. Annex C). Most identified SDG targets, which are the blueprint of UNSF results chains at output level, show more than one agency, as (potentially) contributing party.

It is thus of the essence to avoid isolated planning, even in cases where there would not be any immediate overlap, so as to ensure the complementarity and articulation of the various interventions, the coordination of geographical targeting, beneficiary selection, partner arrangements with governmental structures, and other technical implementation modalities such as the identification of Implementing Partners (IPs), M&E arrangements, budgeting and resource mobilization etc.

The PMT will play a major role in translating strategic guidance as received by the UNCT, into actionable programmes, including JPs. Ongoing programmes and projects underway by end 2018 need not be changed or re-organized but will be integrated into the UNSF framework by cross referencing them to the relevant strategic UNSF Outcome area.

Any overlap in existing programming as captured by the mapping of ongoing programmes that are planned to continue beyond 2018 and showing multiple similar or even identical interventions of the same type (sectoral or geographical), will undergo operational coordination and clarification of roles and responsibilities of the AFPs involved. Likewise, programmatic elements that are intrinsically interlinked but remain unconnected, will be linked up in complementary fashion so as to realize the hidden synergies.

3.2 Linkages and alignment with other UN-specific organisational planning processes

The Country Programme Documents (CPDs) of the AFPs (agencies, funds and programmes), submitted to Executive Boards where required, will be derived from the UNSF, finalized in time to accommodate the respective agency-level planning deadlines. For instance, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA CPDs will logically flow from the UNSF outcome level and pillar structure tied to the SDGs, which were prioritized by December 2018. Following the validation of the UNSF in early 2018, agencies, funds and programmes will officially align with the UNSF pillar structure and result group components.

Integrated joint programming and, where applicable, joint programmes will be introduced to tackle complex and interrelated cross-sectoral issues such as strengthening evidence-based planning and data management capacities, gender and youth empowerment, mixed migration etc. Other areas of activity that show strong potential for cross-outcome programming include food production and security/nutrition (Outcomes 2 and 3), environmental concerns and energy production/consumption (Outcomes 2 and 3), justice/RoL-related protection issues such as GBV (Outcome 1) and Social Protection (Outcome 3), social cohesion/peacebuilding, TVET and job creation/employment for youth/ex-militia members etc. (Outcomes 1-3). Related boundaries between Outcome programmes will be clarified during the work plan design. However, wherever possible, synergies will be maximized by shaping links between Outcome-level interventions including in the form of joint initiatives or JPs.

The mixed migration issue in Libya, e.g., requires integrated responses from a variety of actors in the areas of access to justice and the promotion of human rights. This will need to include integrated cross-sectorial responses to gender-based violence and human rights violations, human trafficking, access to education such as technical and vocational training, health interventions, integration of migrants in the labour market, etc. Underpinning programme roll-out, coordinated services will be provided by UNDSS and coordinated operations by the Operations Management Team (OMT) and the Mission Support Office.

NRAs already contributed to the drafting of the Joint Country Assessment (JCA) and are being provided with all possible opportunities to be closely involved in the various stages of the UNSF design process and its implementation. The Strategic Planning Workshop built on these technical inputs and shaped them into a meta-architecture of UNSF outcomes and draft outputs. Thereafter, agencies, funds and programmes were assisted, until March/April 2018, in developing CPDs and equivalent documents and plans that tie into the UNSF's holistic, integrated programme logic. Regional programmes (mostly with programme cycles differing from the SF; such as those of IAEA, IOL, FAO etc.) are already or will be considered for integration into the SF programme where this can add specific value.

In this regard, the activities of ESCWA deserve to be mentioned, separately. UNCT agencies will discuss among themselves if and how they will seek to articulate their programming in an in-depth manner including, where appropriate, in terms of complementary or (quasi-)joint activities, with the projects and programmes ESCWA carries out on a regional basis as well as specifically for Libya. Where regional processes or initiatives exist already but ESCWA does not yet have a fully developed Libya-specific project, the Result Groups will consider reaching out to ESCWA for them to join the SF programme.

Coordinating with ESCWA will add and integrate the regional perspective potentially across all three SF pillars, thus leveraging regional knowledge and expertise, and addressing transboundary issues related to security, governance, statistics and related capacity development, socio-economic development and social service delivery. The various ESCWA initiatives or regional programmes alluded to here comprise a whole set of research and initiatives on transboundary and regional issues that might benefit the UNSF, incl.:

- Support to integrated national development planning and regional exchange of good practices

- Studies on the socio-economic spillover effects of conflict incl. of those on the economy, the human lifecycle etc.

- Organizing high level political fora

- Studies, projects and technical advice related to the food-water-energy nexus

- Initiatives to strengthen economic competitiveness and diversification in the region

- Research and capacity-building on post-conflict institution building and governance issues

- Support to gender mainstreaming in national institutions and advancing women's rights

- Capacity building support to strengthen national statistical systems

- Regional consultations on international migration and related research

- Studies and technical advisory services to strengthen social protection for persons with disabilities

- Assessing the impact of climate change on water resources and general socio-economic vulnerability

- Promoting simplified and standardized transport and logistics policies, laws and regulations and building related technical capacity

- Help elucidate the transboundary dimension of migration-related GBV crimes

- Provide tools for promoting the use of science, technology and innovation for development and providing support in view of adopting new technology for e-services, focusing on e-government and e-participation.

3.3 Linkages and alignment with humanitarian work (OCHA-HRP)

In line with the nexus logic, the Strategic Framework will complement humanitarian operations by capturing and framing important and urgent programmatic interventions that are traditionally not incorporated into an HRP and would therefore lack a common framework and risk being ignored altogether. Moreover, the UNSF will strengthen the humanitarian response itself by strengthening the capacity of state institutions (public health, community security, education, etc.) without which operational conditions could seriously deteriorate further.

The UNSF will also mitigate the risk of entrenched dependency on humanitarian assistance by maintaining a focus on the socio-economic resilience of affected communities. Issues of access, capacity and accountability can also be addressed through the interventions under this framework such as institutional strengthening, communications, advocacy and monitoring at the local level, thus allowing for a more efficient and effective response to the current crisis.

The UN development system will work closely with the Humanitarian Country Team to bridge all possible gaps in policy and practice. Jointly, existing synergies and areas of convergence will be identified to enhance operational collaboration and identify plausible entry points for practical engagement of humanitarian actors and joint actions to enhance development outcomes, including sequencing priorities and the planning of a framework and policy options.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is tactical in nature, conflict-neutral and impartial with a major focus on limiting the consequences and symptoms of the crisis; whereas the UNSF is more conflict-sensitive, strategic and transformational with a focus on addressing 'root causes'. Addressing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus extends to working on integration in order to better leverage the comparative advantages of political, development and humanitarian actors through close coordination with UNSMIL.

The UNSF work plan design process, scheduled to begin in the fourth quarter of 2018, foresees a number of mechanisms and procedures to avoid overlaps and duplications and to maximize synergies in programme responses on the ground. For example, short-term capacity development activities and holistic cross-sectorial integrated responses, as also foreseen by the HRP, will be systematically vetted to identify longer-term support needs and opportunities to be addressed by UNCT development actors through the UNSF. Options to optimize implementation arrangements (in terms of aligning work plan cycles, ensuring complementarity of interventions through 4W mapping and related sequencing or matching etc.) will be considered.

3.4 Linkages and alignment with ongoing political negotiations (UNSMIL)

One significant purpose of this framework is to complement the UN's ongoing political good offices' efforts to build community resilience and preserve systems and institutions in support of the more direct high-level political negotiations. A representative of the SRSG's Office is a core member of the planning and management group that has oversight of the UNSF thereby ensuring the link between the political process and the developmental and humanitarian interventions. This will allow the framework to respond more quickly to any developing needs that may arise from the political negotiations and will facilitate the UNCT's operational support to such emerging new needs.

Hence, the peace-development nexus will be addressed through close alignment between the UNSF and UNSMIL's Plan of Action, which is designed to set the political foundation to ensure that the conditions for stable, nation-wide, inclusive sustainable development are in place. Although the UNCT Libya is working alongside the integrated mission, the UNSF does not fully encompass UNSMIL activities.

However, opportunities for coordinated activities, including the socio-economic integration of demobilized militia fighters and joint activities between UNSMIL's Gender Advisory Unit and members of the UNCT's Gender Working Group will be part and parcel of the UNSF. Further, in the field of rule of law and democratic governance, specifically in the areas of access to justice, promotion of human rights, community outreach through volunteerism, transitional justice, national reconciliation, policing etc., the UNSF design and roll-out will be closely coordinated with UNSMIL.

3.5 Linkages and alignment with national and global processes or priorities

The UNSF is aligned with ongoing national planning processes managed through the government-led International Coordination Framework for Technical Cooperation with the Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA), and in particular the related sectoral priorities. Fortuitously, there is almost complete congruence between the UNSF outcome or pillar structure and the existing draft Libya Vision 2030's pillar structure which was drafted several years ago by some 40 Libyan experts.

While there appears to be interest among decision makers across the current political divide between western and eastern Libya to introduce the SDGs as a meta-goal structure for designing planning frameworks, this has so far only borne fruit at the level of tracking some applicable SDG targets in a limited number of sectors including health and education. General prioritization at the target (or policy) level and the related setting of domestic goals for identified indicators, which are inherently political processes, has not yet taken place. UNV, for instance, could support in developing policies and legislation that promote volunteerism.

SECTION 4

Implementation Arrangements

4.1 Institutional Arrangements, Engagement of Stakeholders and Partnerships

SF Governance Structure and Mechanisms

The UNCT as highest UN-internal coordination and oversight body will be responsible for strategic programme prioritization, gap analysis, UN internal SF oversight and addressing any potential contentious issues that might crop up and could not be resolved at the regular inter-agency level via Results Groups and/or the PMT.

In order to ensure top-level joint UN-Government managerial oversight, there will also be a High-level Steering Committee (HLSC). Rather than establishing a separate stand-alone mechanism for this purpose, the role and functions of the HLSC will be fulfilled by the (already existing) Joint Technical Coordination Committee (JTCC).

The JTCC is the technical body within the Coordination Framework for international cooperation with the Libyan Government of National Accord. Its task is to facilitate and enhance the coordination of development assistance to Libya. It is chaired by the Director of Technical Cooperation Department of the Libyan Ministry of Planning and the United Nations' RC/HC.

The JTCC structure is further sub-divided into sector working groups which focus on specific technical issues within sectors. As top-tier intersectorial aid coordination forum the JTCC brings together the various development stakeholders including Government Ministries, UN agencies, funds, and programmes, development banks, NGOs, and donors. Whereas the JTCC will serve as high-level coordination and oversight body for the SF, the UNCT will serve as high-level UN-internal SF oversight body.

Hands-on managerial, coordination and monitoring issues on a day-to-day basis will be managed at intra- and inter-agency level through the Results Group structure. The Programme Management Team (PMT) will have the responsibility of UN-internal SF oversight and cross-pillar/SF Outcome coordination. Further, there will be an Operations Management Team (OMT).

Result Groups will be set-up at the pillar level, per Key Outcome area. Three cross-cutting working groups will also be formed around 1) gender, youth and human rights; 2) M&E including financial tracking and reporting; and 3) Communication and advocacy. The PMT and OMT will prevent insulated silo-based implementation of the UNSF, alerting if need be the JTCC/HLSC.

The RCO, liaising with and coordinating between the UNCT and JTCC, and RGs on a day-to-day basis, will have direct responsibility for managing the M&E plan including the commissioning of major evaluations (evaluation of the UNSF), major assessments and baseline studies at outcome level, major JP evaluations etc. The UNCT and RCO (through the M&E WG) would be responsible to ensure that regular M&E data is collected at the output and outcome levels.

The RCO will effectively serve not only as M&E engine for the SF but also as general SF Secretariat, empowered by the strengthened mandate and function of the RC/RCO as per the revised RC mandate kicking in as of the start of the SF implementation period). Time-bound task forces as well as related ad hoc initiatives will possibly be set up by the UNCT through or across the Result Group structure, to deal with specific programmatic and/or operational priority issues as they arise.

The UNCT, RGs and SF Secretariat (RCO) will implement the design and setting up of any intra- or inter-RG project secretariats or coordination bodies requested by donors (e.g., JP Secretariats). As noted above, cross-RG coordination (even at WP level) will be highly encouraged and actively considered, to address such multi-sector issues as agricultural jobs & production, nutrition and hunger; social protection and access-to-justice/RoL; TVET/ marketable skills of school graduates, TVET and peacebuilding/social cohesion/DDR etc.
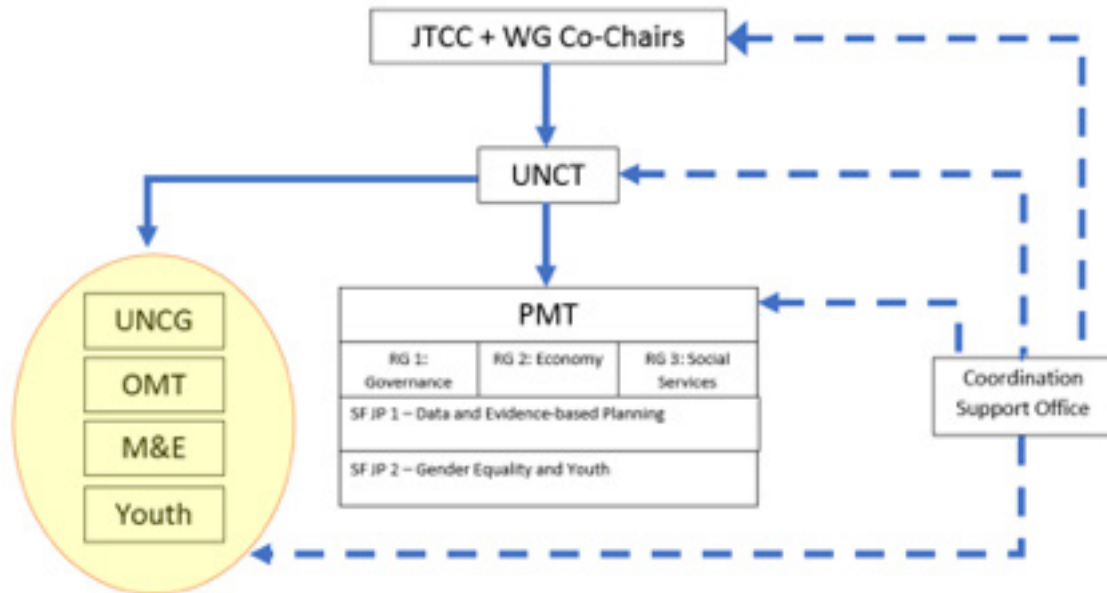
Institutional Partnerships

Relevant stakeholders and partners involved throughout the development of the UNSF included the UNCT (both resident and non-resident agencies), OCHA and other humanitarian actors within and beyond the UNCT, UNSMIL, the GoL as well as other relevant political actors from areas outside its territorial control, Libyan civil society, the Libyan private sector and other technical and financial partners. The primary counterpart for the UNCT planning and formulation is the Ministry of Planning, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and line Ministries.

The UN's engagement with national partners, including civil society organisations, consists of one or a combination of the following seven types of support:

1. Technical assistance to strengthen national and local capacities and systems.

2. Policy guidance on key issues that will enable the GoL to translate the national vision outlined in the UNCT UNSF into realistic, budgetable and actionable programmes and a related Vision paper.

3. Advocacy to raise awareness and increase knowledge on the challenges facing the GoL.

4. Partnership facilitation and the exercise of the UN convening role.

5. Implementation of projects and programmes using UN procedures.

6. Support for the national implementation of national priorities.

7. MAPS support in view of introducing and mainstreaming the 2030 agenda with the SDGs.

The development process of costed Joint Work Plans for each one of the three SF Outcome-level Result Groups will engage different institutional partners and stakeholders including GoL line ministries, the Ministry of Planning, donors, communities, Ips/NGOs etc. Throughout the different phases of developing the SF, the following stakeholders have already been involved in the SF design process at macro level:

1. Ministry of Planning at inception, consultation on the UNSF Roadmap.

2. Informing the Presidency Council (PC) of the UNSF process.

3. Requesting the Ministry of Planning to identify the technical level line ministry focal points to engage in the analysis, prioritization, and drafting.

4. Ministry of Planning to validate the UNSF.

Following official endorsement of the UNSF, the UNCT Libya and UNSMIL, in accordance with Delivering as One SOPs, will develop a Joint Communications Strategy focused on: (1) a consistent UN image; (2) visibility of UN interventions; (3) legitimacy of UN interventions. A fully functional UN Communication Group will be considered to facilitate the many communication activities under the UNSF. The Communications Group will focus on communicating joint results and impact, as well as processes/interventions. In view of the lumped cross-cutting dimension of LNOH-human rights-gender-youth the Communications Group will play an important role in ensuring that the sensitization materials, messages and events are well coordinated and addressing several if not all of these issues at once, whenever possible.

Framing the sensitization messages and materials accordingly and harmonizing related event will be a key function of the group to ensure the morally, physically and materially deprived are supported in a coherent manner, making the most efficient use of resources available under the SF for this purpose. Given the difficult operating context in Libya, the communications strategy will attempt to use innovative approaches (such as, for instance, data crowdsourcing using social media data, etc.) to facilitate engagement with stakeholders.

The following table presents an overview of governmental partner entities, as well as NGOs/CSOs, the UN will be working under the SF.

Agency	Outputs supported	National Governmental Partner Agencies	CSO/NGO Partners
ESCWA	3.1 ,2.2 ,2.1 ,1.2 ,1.1	2.2 ,2.1 ,1.2 ,1.1: Ministry of Planning incl. National Statistics Authority (Bureau of Statistics and Census); line Ministries TBD	3.1 ,2.2 ,2.1 ,1.2 ,1.1: GIZ
FAO	2.2 ,2.1	2.1: MoA, Environment and Water Authority, CIHAM, Egyptian International Agriculture Training Centre; 2.2: MoA, Environment and Water Authority, IOM	2.1: n.a.; 2.2: Local NGOs, Veterinary and Pastoralists' Associations
IAEA	3.2	3.2.: National Atomic Energy Research Institute/Atomic Energy State Agency, MoH	3.2.: n.a.
IOM	3.2 ,3.1 ,2.2 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.1: MoFA, MoD 1.2: MoFA; MoLG, MoL 2.2: MoFA, DCIM 3.1. MoLG, MoSA, MoL, MoE, MoJ, MoD, MOH, MoI 3.2.: MoE, MoH, NCDC, DCIM, MoSA	1.2: Various civil society organizations, TBD as IPs and beneficiaries 2.2: Various civil society organizations, TBD as IPs and beneficiaries 3.1: NGOs, IPs, beneficiaries 3.2: NGOs, IPs, beneficiaries
OHCHR	1.2 ,1.1	1.1 MoFA, MoI, DCIM; MoJ - Judicial Police; 1.2: MoFA, MoI, DCIM; MoJ - Judicial Police	1.1.: not applicable; 1.2: coalition on migrants rights - 5 CSOs (monitoring human rights violations; providing legal/psychological aid for HRV incl. GBV
UNDP	3.2 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.1: MoJ, PC, MoFA, MoI; 1.2:MoJ, Judicial Police, MoFA, MoI; 3.2: MoP, Municipal councils on intervention areas, will vary	1.2/1.1: IFES, IDEA, IRI, NRI) Complementary technical and advocacy support; 3.2:Private sector foundation Tatweer, Toyota
UNEP	2.2 ,2.1 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.1: MoA, Min. of Fisheries, Meteorolog. Author., Water and Environment Author., Author. for Disaster Risk Reduction; 1.2: Municipal Councils Author., MoP, Author. for Disaster Risk Reduction; 2.1: MoA, Min. of Fisheries; 2.2: Municipal Councils Author., MoP	2.2/1.2: Local associations/councils (t.b.d.)

Agency	Outputs supported	National Governmental Partner Agencies	CSO/NGO Partners
UNESCO	2.2 ,1.1	1.1: UNODC, UNESCO World Heritage Center; Department of Antiquities of Libya, Min Justice - Judicial Police; Department of Police and Customs; - Bureau of Statistics and Census - National Information; Municipal Councils; ; Ministry of Education; Libyan National Commission for UNESCO; University of Benghazi; University of Bright Star; the Libyan National Authority for Research, Science and Technology; the Water Resources Authority; Libyan Biotechnology Center; Marine Biology Center; Municipality of Tripoli	1.1: ICCROM, ICOMOS
UNFPA	3.2 ,3.1 ,2.2 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.1: MoP - Bureau of Statistics and Census – Nat. Information; Municipal Councils Authority; UNDP; OCHA; IOM; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNHABITAT; 1.2: MoP; Youth and Sports Authority; UNESCO; UNICEF; UNDP; 3.1: MoH – Nat. Center for Disease Control (NCDC) - Health Information and Documentation department - PHC department; MoSA; MoE; MoI; MoJ; MoP; WHO; UNICEF; IOM; UNHCR; UN Women; UNSMIL; 3.2: MoH – Nat. Center for Disease Control (NCDC) - Health Information and Documentation department - PHC department; MoSA; MoE; IOM; UNHCR; UN Women	1.1: not applicable; 1.2: Y-PEER Network; 3.1: Libyan Midwifery Association; Tripoli Crisis Management Group; Libyan Red Crescent; International Rescue Committee; CESVI; 3.2: Libyan Red Crescent; CESVI
UN Habitat	3.2 ,3.1 ,1.2 ,1.1	3.2/1.1: UPA, Housing authorities; 1.2: Municipalities' council, UPA, MoP; 3.1: Municipalities' councils, BSC, MoP, UPA, Housing authorities	not applicable (for all outputs)
UNHCR	3.2 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.1: MoFA; 1.2: MoFA; 3.2: MoH, MoFA, DCIM	3.2: ACTED, CESVI, IRC, IMC, Mercy Corps, LIB Aid, Moomken, PUI, Handicap Int, DRC, CIR, Impact Initiatives
UNICEF	3.2 ,3.1 ,2.2 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.1: MoI, Family and Child Protection Units, justice institutions (incl. police academy, etc); 1.2: MoSA, MoE, MoLG, Board of Youth and Sports, municipal authorities; 2.2: MoL, MoE, municipal authorities; 3.1 and 3.2: MoH, National Centre for Disease Control, Office of Vaccine Management, Nutrition Unit, General Water Resources Authority (including Man-made River Project, General Company for Water and Waste Water, Desalination Component), MoP, MoE, MoLG, Board of Youth and Sports, Central Bank, Bureau of National Statistics, MoSA, MoI, Justice institution, Municipal authorities	1.1: N/A; 1.2: TBD; 2.2: TBD; 3.1 and 3.2: Akraa Assembly for Education and Development, Organization Breezes Libya for Sustainable Development, Afaq for Rights and Development, Norwegian Refugee Council, CESVI, Red Crescent, EMDAD Charity, Libyan society for charity work, STACO, Anahla, Multakana, ESSAFA for Mental Health, INTERSOS and others
UNIDO	2.2 ,2.1	2.1: Ministry of Economy and Industry; 2.2: Ministry of Economy and Industry; Ministry of Environment	2.1: not applicable; 2.2: not applicable
UNMAS	3.2 ,3.1 ,2.2 ,1.2 ,1.1	3.2/3.1/2.2/1.2/1.1: LibMAC (Libyan Mine Action Centre); Military Engineers; NSA	3 :3.2/3.1/2.2/1.2/1.1F
UNODC	3.2 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.2/1.1: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Anti-Corruption Authority; 3.2: Ministry of Health	1.1: n.a.; 3.2/1.2: local associations (t.b.d.)
UN Women	3.2 ,3.1 ,1.2 ,1.1	1.1: Min. of Womens' Affairs; MoP - Bureau of Statistics and Census; Municipal Councils; UNDP; OCHA; IOM; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNHABITAT; 1.2: MoP; UNESCO; UNICEF; UNDP; 3.1: Min. of Womens' Affairs; MoH; MoSA; MoI; MoJ; MoP; WHO; UNICEF; IOM; UNHCR; UNFPA; UNSMIL; 3.2: MoH - Health Information and Documentation department; MoSA; MoE; IOM; UNHCR; UNFPA	1.2: TWBI; Peaceful Change initiative; 3.1: Libyan Red Crescent, Libyan Women's Platform for Peace (LWPP), Jusoor Center for Studies /Development; 3.2: Libyan Women's Platform for Peace (LWPP), Netaj CSO (Benghazi)
World Bank	3.1 ,2.2 ,2.1	2.1: MoF, MoP, CBL, Audit Bureau, NOC, GECOL, MoLG; 2.2: MoF, MoP, MoE, MoLG, MoSA, CBL, NOC, GECOL, REAOL, BSC ; 3.1: MoH, MoEdu, MoSA	3.1: Libya Expert Forum
WFP	3.2 ,3.1 ,2.2	2.2: MoE, MoP, Min. of Womens' Affairs; 3.1.:MOE, MoH, MoSA, Min. of Displacement; 3.2:MoE, MOH, MoSA	2.2: tbd; 3.1.: Cash-Market WG, NGOs tbd; 3.2: STACA, AKS, others tbd
WHO	3.2 ,3.1	3.1: MoH; 3.2: Ministry of Social Welfare, MoI, MoP	3.1: tbd; 3.2: WASH WG, Health Sector WG

4.2 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

The RRF includes a full-fledged M&E matrix including outcome/output measures, baseline and target values and data sources. The SF's operational implementation will partially build on previously existing programming and projects started in 2018 or earlier (with new initiatives added on a needs basis). Some SDG indicators are also part of the RRF. Their integration was limited due to the relative lack of data sources. Increasing the availability of such data sources, if possible even for the 2-year life cycle of the SF, will be pursued through the capacity development activities that will be implemented as part of the SF programme, in view of strengthening the capabilities and capacity of the Libyan statistical machinery (incl. line ministries, the Ministry of Planning and national statistics authority).

Capacity development through the SF in terms of building or strengthening central and local-level data management skills and systems will include projected upcoming, additional capabilities to be introduced through MAPS support. Preparing consolidated M&E products for the SF will be the task of RGs and a dedicated SF M&E officer at the RCO. Data consolidation will be undertaken by the RCO on behalf of the UNCT but may require the formation of an M&E Task Force or TWG (comprising all RG M&E members or, at least, the designated RG M&E leads) to facilitate quality assurance and troubleshooting of any issues that may arise.

Risks and assumptions will be monitored in the same way as the achievement of outcomes and outputs.

Operational aspects linked to the BOS covered by the OMT will be considered for integrated programme/ operations analysis. While the OMT will be responsible for finalizing the indicators and ensuring data collection and analysis, the RCO M&E expert will look into possibilities how to match the reporting and analysis, especially in terms of gauging SF efficiency.

As geographical access will most likely remain an issue throughout the life cycle of the framework, particularly careful attention will be given to the appropriate use of proxy indicators and secondary data to side-step the potential challenge of direct observation not being possible. In view of the planned MAPS support of national statistical and applied research/strategic M&E expertise, viable independent national capacities under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning and the National Bureau of Statistics will also be considered for this purpose.

The review of the first year of implementation will serve a dual purpose of annual report and internal review and result in two products: an annual report focusing on results and achievements and financial accountability for public consumption, and a more technical review focusing on operational challenges, lessons learned and best practices, for internal use in view of adjustments to programming and UN-wide corporate learning, in January 2019. This might be an in-house review. There will be a light external SF review at the end of the SF cycle (Q4 2020).

4.3 Overall Financing Strategy

Resource Mobilization

The RRF provides a complete budget breakdown at agency-level, per Outcome (cf. Annex B). Overall, as of October 2018, the budgetary projection presents itself as follows:

#	Entity name	SF Budget (in USD) — Agency Totals (across SF Outcomes supported)		
		Total	Available	To be mobilized
1	IAEA	313.789	234.993	78.796
2	ESCWA	4.720.000	2.460.000	2.260.000
3	FAO	10.000.000	3.500.000	6.500.000
4	IOM	53.710.000	24.610.000	29.100.000
5	OHCHR	100.000	100.000	0
6	UNDP	92.054.000	17.680.000	74.374.000
7	UNEP	150.000	0	150.000
8	UNESCO	5.000.000	1.000.000	4.000.000
9	UNFPA	9.200.000	600.000	8.600.000
10	UNHABITAT	10.000.000	1.000.000	9.000.000
11	UNHCR	35.016.436	10.836.430	24.180.006
12	UNICEF	40.000.000	28.270.000	11.730.000
13	UNIDO	5.000.000	1.320.000	3.680.000
14	UNMAS	12.000.000	2.000.000	10.000.000
15	UNODC	20.659.658	7.322.047	13.337.611
16	UN Women	2.300.000	145.000	2.155.000
17	World Bank	20.000.000	6.500.000	13.500.000
18	WFP	37.500.000	0	37.500.000
19	WHO	20.000.000	2.000.000	18.000.000
	GRAND TOTAL	377.723.883	109.578.470	268.145.413

N.B.: (a) "Available" column: These are already secured funds from all funding sources (incl. under contract) at the time of CBF/RRF preparation; incl. Voluntary core/assessed budget funding, non-core/other contributions received in-country, allocated from HQ or regional level, and/or via UN inter-agency pooled funds, agency-specific thematic funds or global vertical funds; and all pipeline funds under negotiation between UN organizations and potential contributors. - (b) ESCWA budget figures reflect only country-specific funds. The Libyan government is also participating in a number of regional technical assistance programs, including on climate change and seasonal forecasts, and statistical capacity building.

The mobilization of financial resources to cover the two-year budget of the UNSF will be led by the UNCT. Agencies, funds and programmes will initially establish the existence and, if applicable, the level of already secured in-house/core and external resources. The UNCT will then collectively approach the donor community through a donor conference under the leadership of the DSRSG; and other coordinated multi-lateral donor consultations to fill the remaining funding gap between existing resources and overall budget requirements.

As a priority, the UNCT will favour a non-earmarked financing logic rather than earmarked funding. The option to set up an SF Trust Fund to enable unearmarked two-year financing of SF activities will be explored to cover all resource mobilization gaps. The SF Trust Fund could be further split into separate funding windows by Outcome, theme, region or target group, to allow donors to still attach specific criteria and limitations to the use of their

funds. Any potentially persisting resource gaps can be addressed through independent agency specific fundraising as well as specific collective fundraising in the case of joint programmes.

Opportunities for mixed/blended funding across the nexus will be considered, esp. under the respective grassroots-oriented SF Outputs of all Outcomes (access to education, vocational training and job creation for a) demobilized youth under the peacebuilding and social cohesion-related SF output of Outcome 1/Governance, migrants etc. for Outcome 1 and 2; and b) migrants under Outcomes 2 and 3). The potential integration of New Way of Working-inspired phased, integrated and/or overlapping WP modules linking the SF JWP and HRP work plan, or possibly developing a full-fledged hybrid JWP to address the development-humanitarian (or development-political) nexus dimension, will be considered and discussed with donors, under the leadership of the DSRSG.

Guided by the feedback received from the donor community on-site regarding the suggested SF content and estimated budget needs, as well as the related proposed SF Trust Fund, the actual final SF JWP can be developed, filling the gaps in terms of collective programming between agency stand-alone programming as reflected in the agency programmes (and draft work plans). Once the on-site funding potential has been identified and mobilization avenues will have been exhausted in the sense of agreeing on final SF programme components to be funded by donors, additional external funds might need to be mobilized through external funds (2030 Agenda Trust Fund, PBSO-PBF funds, WB-UN Partnership Trust Fund etc.).

In addition to the proposed SF Trust Fund, the various opportunities at HQ-level will need to be explored. Following the feedback received by the donors on-site, by November 2018, the UNCT/PMT will hold a retreat to take stock, update and review the level and landscape of pledges or commitments already received by agencies both bilaterally and collectively. To inform this session, key information on the various existing funds with their various funding ceilings, duration of coverage, application criteria, specific thematic thrust and focus etc. will be mapped to feed this information into the discussion about joint programming and JP design. Also, the RRF will be updated with fresh budgetary data, if applicable.

Thereafter, joint programming of JWPs including the design of joint initiatives and JPs will be carried out, based on the expectations voiced by donors and GoL, the realities and limitations of the SF two-year timeframe and UNCT member AFPs' comparative advantages and strengths, and available funding.

4.4 Risk Management Strategy

Risk Categories

Lack of funding is one, but not the only conceivable risk the UNSF might be facing. If security conditions in Libya were to degenerate to a point where a roll-out of SF operations would be seriously hampered or made impossible in many or all locations, implementation of development activities might come to a halt. Frequent disruptions of on-site presence of UN agency, fund and programme staff based and operating within Libya (caused by evacuations/precautionary staff movement) might undermine the ability to maintain the intended speed, scale, thematic scope and depth, and quality of programme implementation, unless such issues could be side-stepped by ramping up implementation via qualified IPs. to operate from outside Libyan territory. Implementing the SF actually foresees ramping up UN staff presence in Libya rather than decreasing it.

The successful mitigation and resolution of ongoing conflict and prevention of any further inter-group conflict between Libyans (or, rather, various warring parties including militias, related stakeholders such as funders or interest groups etc., within Libya) are thus prerequisites of the successful implementation of the SF. At the same time, the SF will also play its role in contributing to lowering the overall risk of violent conflict.

But a bare minimum of safety and stability on the ground is needed for development work to be carried out, in the first place, for genuine development-oriented activities to be implemented, take root and thrive on a sustained and sustainable basis. Here, the development system is looking at the GoL and, in its supporting role, the UN Mission to pave the way and ensure that the minimum levels of staff security and stability of the program

implementation context is ensured.

Compared to the risk of in-country violence disrupting developmental efforts, the risk of regular international and regional forces hindering the peaceful transition of Libya seems negligible. Indeed, the risk of development being thwarted by ad hoc and/or sustained terrorist activities perpetrated by non-Libyan interests might need to be assessed as higher. Donor interest to fund development-oriented activities might wane if other major humanitarian and/or man-made crises were to occur outside Libya, or if existing or previous ones were to flare up again to reach previous or unprecedented scale (e.g., Ebola, violent conflicts elsewhere in the region or beyond).

Other major geo-strategic risks that might affect Libya are potential major shocks in the international market for hydrocarbons resulting in unforeseen price drops, i.a. The category of above-mentioned risks falls beyond the direct influence of the SF. In some, but not all of those macro-risks of the overall context, the UN presence plays a role in preventing or mitigating them. As such, the risks of that category can be categorized as being of an external nature. – Another category would be the category of internal risks. These are more linked to the inner workings of the UN machinery, including the ability of the UN agencies, funds and programmes to react to potential changes or transformations of the overall operational context at strategic or tactical level.

Assumptions and Risk Management

The SF's design logic is based on a number of critical assumptions the most important of which are:

1. Security conditions in Libya do not degenerate and allow for smooth roll-out of UN operations;

2. By 2019, the presence of the UN on the ground in Libya increases;

3. International and regional forces do not hinder the peaceful transition of Libya;

4. Donors' interest to fund development interventions in Libya is stable or increased;

5. No major shocks are observed in the international market for hydrocarbons;

6. Basic commodities (including food) are available in the Libyan market.

The following table lists potential external, internal and blended (external and internal) risks that might disrupt the planned process for the roll-out and implementation of the UNSF; and related appropriate mitigation strategies:

#	Risk	Mitigation strategy
1	UNSF document might not be (endorsed/validated and) signed on time	Delay starting date of UNSF implementation, if necessary
2	UNSF JWP might not be finalized on time	
3	UNSF's developmental logic might be undermined by political/security-related context	Delay roll-out until such a time when overall security and political context in Libya again allows for developmental programmes (Q2019 4/3 or later)
4	Funding support for UNSF might not reach foreseen levels due to changes to overall global funding context (man-made and/or natural crises elsewhere resulting in a crunch or reallocation/syphoning-off of otherwise available resources) or donor fatigue	Re-enter negotiations with donors to identify and mobilize existing hitherto uncommitted resources; if need be, revise scope of geographical coverage, complexity (horizontal width and vertical depth along result chains) of programmes and reduce target levels to reduce funding requirements
5	Levels of insecurity and violence might reach levels of intensity, geographical scope and duration that make sustained developmental support all but impossible	Consider delaying/postponing the roll-out of SF activities or, if more appropriate and required, the entire SF programme
6	Political developments might result in (a) a change of key interlocutors and, potentially, a different set of expectations and demands from the GoL side that the UN would need to quickly react to; (b) political fragmentation undermining UN efforts to support Libyan institutions	UN Mission to support, and where appropriate and possible, take the lead in designing and implementing mitigatory measures (content and/or cycle-specific renegotiation, alignment etc.)

#	Risk	Mitigation strategy
7	Risks from programming: Unforeseeable and intended spin-off effects of SF projects/programmes	Careful planning including the selection of target groups and areas, the sustainability of interventions, the identification of quality-oriented capable and responsible IPs etc. will go a long way in preventing any such issues. However, in the unlikely event of the SF programme creating any disruptive effects on its own (among such, one might list possible intransparent fund management resulting in project funds fuelling the economy of war etc.), immediate measures will be taken to address the root causes either by rectifying the issue within the project or shutting the specific activity or project down
8	International and regional actors intervene in Libya in an uncoordinated manner, generating overlaps in the response and waste of resources	Invite them to (co-)fund the SF either directly in lieu of implementing their own projects; and/or design joint programming platforms such as joint strategic initiatives
9	The breakdown of the banking system and liquidity crisis worsen, making it impossible for the UN to carry out normal financial operations on the ground and negatively impacting on social cohesion and overall security situation	Switch to full-scale direct implementation through trusted IPs; consider reducing scale and scope of operations; shift local procurement to supplies from outside Libya
10	Women's participation in governance is impeded by unequal gender norms	Address immediate issue through sensitization communicating the need for more gender responsiveness; address root causes through related programme interventions
11	Selective funding ("cherry-picking") disrupting the coherent implementation of the UNSF and related synergetic cross-sectorial effects	Sensitize donors/stakeholders appropriate channels (HLSC etc.)
12	Entrenched agency-specific silo thinking hampering effectiveness of UNSF interventions	Increase UN-internal coordination and levels of cooperation by disseminating related messages and implementing appropriate (counter-)measures through appropriate fora (UNCT, PMT, RGs)

Risks and assumptions will be monitored in the same way as the achievement of outcomes and outputs. This will ensure that the implementing parties responsible for managing single and inter-agency results as well as the overall collective achievement of the SF objectives and ultimate goal, will take action on time and prevent the derailment of the planned outcomes and outputs. In terms of data management, it is foreseen to strengthen the data management synergies within the UN through increased coordination between UNSMIL's joint data analysis set-up and the RCO'S UNSF oversight and management function, also further liaising with the RG-internal M&E/RBM-related functionalities.

Annex A: Theories of Change

Overarching UNSF Goal

By late 2020, Libyan institutions' capacities at all levels are strengthened thus ensuring accountability, transparency and provision of equitable and quality social services addressing vulnerability and participation gaps and encouraging economic recovery towards a diversified and inclusive model.

Theory of Change

If Libyans across their diversities, including men and women of all age groups, have equal opportunities to contribute to non-violent peace building processes and the halting of proliferation of weapons;

then Libya can transition to holistic stability in the area of democratic and economic governance which is characterized by

- a system and practice of governance based on accountability, transparency, inclusive and democratic decision making, efficient decentralization and transfer of competencies, and the respect of constitutional rule of law;

- macro-economic reform leading to inclusive growth and employment resulting in sustainable livelihoods;

- rights-based security services, non-discriminatory and adequate social and economic programmes and basic infrastructural services delivered by committed and efficient national and municipal Authorities with community participation and accountability;

because a culture of non-violent decision making, inclusive access to services and opportunities, respect of human rights and gender equality will allow to fully mobilize the full array of capacities and capabilities inherent in the Libyan population including women and youth, to participate in and benefit from stabilisation also serving as a potent peace-making and peacekeeping mechanism.

Risks:

1. Political fragmentation undermines the UN efforts to support Libyan institutions

2. International and regional actors intervene in Libya in uncoordinated manner, generating overlaps in the response and waste of resources. The breakdown of the banking system and liquidity crisis worsen, making it impossible for the UN to carry out normal financial operations on the ground and negatively impacting on social cohesion and overall security situation

3. Women's participation in governance is impeded by unequal gender norms

4. Increased levels of conflict (in intensity and geographic scope) or breakdown of peace process, undermining consolidation of core state functions and economic recovery

5. Donor fatigue resulting in general funding gaps or temporary budgetary shortages

6. Selective funding ("cherry-picking") disrupting the coherent implementation of the UNSF and related synergetic cross-sectorial effects

7. Entrenched agency-specific silo thinking hampering effectiveness of UNSF interventions

Assumptions:

1. Security conditions in Libya do not degenerate and allow for smooth roll-out of UN operations

2. By 2019, the presence of the UN on the ground in Libya increases

3. International and regional forces do not hinder the peaceful transition of Libya

4. Donors' interest to fund development interventions in Libya is stable or increased

5. No major shocks are observed in the international market for hydrocarbons

6. Basic commodities (including food) are available in the Libyan market

1) Governance Key Outcome Area and SF Pillar

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, accountable and inclusive gender sensitive decision-making and peacebuilding processes abiding by the democratic principles of division of power and rule of law.

Theory of Change

Provided that national, regional and local governance institutions' mandates, systemic and staff capacities, structures and mechanisms are strengthened and rationalized so that State institutions can continuously ensure the core functions of the state including internal and external security, the promotion and protection of the full and effective enjoyment of fundamental human rights in accordance with Libya's international and domestic legal commitments;

and if key principles of democratic and economic governance such as the Rule of Law including free and fair elections, intolerance of political and economic corruption, equal opportunities to participate in political processes regardless of gender, age or ethnic background, freedom of speech and independent media, the need for fiscal and budgetary transparency and accountability throughout the administrative and political sectors, the division of State powers including independent courts and the control of government by parliament are observed;

then the likelihood of a strong social contract between Libyan people and civil society from one side and a unified State with effective and efficient standing administration, political, legislative and executive branches of government including the transparent and rational usage of State income, taxes and revenues, is significantly increased,

because stability, security and good governance are enhanced which ensures the political environment for sustainable growth and the delivery of universal quality social services throughout Libya.

2) Economic Recovery Key Outcome Area and SF Pillar

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, inclusive and resilient economic model.

Theory of Change

If economic and financial institutions in Libya initiate economic, financial and monetary policies that allow for economic recovery and sustainable development encouraging sustainable production and consumption patterns

including responsible energy management,

then

- the trade balance and the balance of payments will be adjusted, public debt will be reduced and public savings and reserves increased, the stability of the currency and cash flow will be maintained,

- economic productivity, creativity, technological upgrading and innovation will be encouraged, leading to the diversification of the economy through the establishment and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises,

- additional legislation in the form of by-laws and decrees allowing to implement reform will be developed for: 1) the entry jobs for youth and women, as well as measures for retention in the labour market 1) the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour; 2) eradication of forced labour; 3) labour rights including rights of migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment,

- decent jobs for women and men will be created, including for young people and persons with disabilities,

- resource efficiency in consumption and production and the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation will be pursued;

because Public Financial Management will improve allowing for better service delivery and business climate in the country (including access to financial services, banking and insurance for individuals and entities) will ameliorate, paving the way for new investments in the private sector and economic growth

3) Social Services Key Outcome Area and SF Pillar

Outcome 3: By late 2020, relevant Libyan institutions improved their capacity to design, develop and implement social policies that focus on quality social services delivery for all women and girls, men and boys (including vulnerable groups, migrants and refugees) in Libya towards enhancing human security and reducing inequalities.

Theory of Change

If the capacity of Libyan institutions to design, develop and implement social policies is increased, if planning is based on community participation and strong evidence of households needs if a Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism is in place,

then people's living conditions will improve, inequalities will be reduced and human security enhanced and communities will be better equipped to actively participate in the country's political, economic, social and cultural spheres in a peaceful manner,

because all people in Libya, including most vulnerable groups, will have safe and unimpeded access to quality social services and protection schemes in line with international standards.

Annex B – Results and Resource Matrix

a. Budget by Agency and Outcome

SF Budget (in USD)		Outcome 1			Outcome 2			Outcome 3		
		Result Group Governance			Result Group Economic Recovery			Result Group Social Services		
#	Entity name	Total	Available	To be mobilized	Total	Available	To be mobilized	Total	Available	To be mobilized
1	IAEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	313.789	234.993	78.796
2	ESCWA	1.573.333	820.000	753.333	1.573.333	820.000	753.333	1.573.334	820.000	753.334
3	FAO	0	0	0	10.000.000	3.500.000	6.500.000	0	0	0
4	IOM	11.940.000	6.410.000	5.530.000	10.660.000	5.660.000	5.000.000	31.110.000	12.540.000	18.570.000
5	OHCHR	100.000	100.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	UNDP	29.245.280	200.000	29.045.280	0	0	0	62.808.720	17.480.000	45.328.720
7	UNEP	0	0	0	150.000	0	150.000	0	0	0
8	UNESCO	5.000.000	1.000.000	4.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	UNFPA	1.700.000	108.000	1.592.000	0	0	0	7.500.000	492.000	7.008.000
10	UNHABITAT	1.000.000	500.000	500.000	8.000.000	0	8.000.000	1.000.000	500.000	500.000
11	UNHCR	14.018.216	3.236.430	10.781.786	0	0	0	20.998.220	7.600.000	13.398.220
12	UNICEF	7.379.192	5.216.870	2.162.322	3.734.326	2.639.048	1.095.278	28.886.482	20.414.077	8.472.405
13	UNIDO	0	0	0	5.000.000	1.320.000	3.680.000	0	0	0
14	UNMAS	4.000.000	1.000.000	3.000.000	0	0	0	8.000.000	1.000.000	7.000.000
15	UNODC	16.000.000	6.662.389	9.337.611	0	0	0	4.659.658	659.658	4.000.000
16	UN Women	1.265.000	145.000	1.120.000	0	0	0	1.035.000	0	1.035.000
17	World Bank	0	0	0	20.000.000	6.500.000	13.500.000	0	0	0
18	WFP	0	0	0	19.500.000	0	19.500.000	18.000.000	0	18.000.000
19	WHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.000.000	2.000.000	18.000.000
	GRAND TOTAL	93.221.021	25.398.689	67.822.332	78.617.659	20.439.048	58.178.611	205.885.203	63.740.728	142.144.475

b. Results Matrix 2019 - 2020

Outcome 1 - By late 2020, core government functions, Libyan institutions and Civil Society will be strengthened, at all levels; and better able to respond to the needs of the people (Libyans, migrants and refugees) through transparent, accountable and inclusive gender-sensitive decision-making and peacebuilding processes abiding by the democratic principles of division of power and rule of law

Indicative Resource Requirements; in USD	Total Budget (projected)	Available	To be mobilized (Gap)
	93.221.021	25.398.689	67.822.332

Related SDG(s) SDG 5 Gender Equality; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Output 1.1 - Key government and civil society functions, mechanisms and processes strengthened

Participating UN entities: UNDP, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, UNSMIL, UN Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UMAS, ESCWA

Output 1.2 - Intra- and inter-communal dialogue, reconciliation, conflict management & prevention processes and functions fostered

Participating UN entities: UNDP, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, UNSMIL, UN Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNMAS

Outcome Indicators (Outcome 1)	Baseline	Milestone (End 2019)	Final Target (End 2020)	Means of Verification
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 1: National Development planning architecture existent	JTCC, LCMIS newly introduced (still partially in need of maturing/ strengthening)	NDS, long-term Vision, Agenda 2030 NVR, JTCC review planning started or about to start	NDS, long-term Vision, Agenda 2030 NVR, JTCC review well advanced/matured/fully functional	MoP, MoF, UNFPA, UNDP, ESCWA
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 2: # of Internally Displaced People (individuals & households)	193,581 individuals; 38,265 households	Reduction of baseline value by at least 10%	Reduction of baseline value by at least 30%	IOM; Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Libya; Round 21 (09/2018)
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 3: # of conflict-related civilian casualties (cf. SDG indicator-16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause)	1,289 fatalities in Libya (from 08/2016 – 09/2017)	Reduction of baseline value by at least 50%	Reduction of baseline value by at least 90%	JMAC, ACLED
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 4: # of free, fair, credible elections (incl. constitutional referendum)	0	2 (a) 1 constitutional referendum; b) 1 presidential election:)	3 a) 1 constitutional referendum; b) 1 presidential election; c) parliamentary)	MoP; UNSMIL

Output 1 / Outcome Indicator 5: Female representation/participation in key legislative bodies: (a) number of seats held by women in national parliament; (b) local government; (c) local elections; (d) constitutional body (cf. SDG indicator 5.5.1)	a) House of Representatives: (13/192 elected members) b) 12% of local councils c) 38% of eligible women participated in local elections d) 10% female membership in constitutional drafting committee	a) 40 b) 25% c) 50% d) Increase to 20% average	a) 40 b) 25% c) 50% d) 30% average	Government of National Accord, Bureau of Statistics, Libya
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 6: Percentage of women in political leadership positions decision-making, negotiation and national conference/dialogue processes and/or bodies	9% (provide actual numbers in detail the % is based out)	20% (breakout)	30% (need to provide breakout targets)	Quarterly monitoring of decision-making, negotiation and dialogue processes and/or bodies; UN Women; State Min. of Women's Affairs
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 7: Inter-ministerial mechanisms contributing to the development of migration policies and strategies established (cf. SDG indicator 10.7.2): 'Migration policy drafted/issued/implemented')	No inter-ministerial mechanism for cooperation with IC in place; Libyan Migration Working Group (MWG) has been established, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM co-Chair	-The inter-ministerial mechanism established -MWG has met 6 times, an Action Plan for the 8 national priorities has been agreed and the authorities to implement identified	The inter-ministerial mechanism is active and submits policy recommendations Government has a coherent, well established and agreed Migration Policy	IOM; Meeting minutes from MWG
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 8 : Number of CSO-Government dialogue mechanisms created	0	creation underway	2 UNDP: 1 national UNSMIL: 1 local	UNDP/UNSMIL
Outcome 1/Outcome Indicator 9: # of mechanisms that contribute to the development of arms and ammunition management policies and strategies	No inter-ministerial mechanism in place	Inter-ministerial mechanism creation underway	Inter-ministerial mechanism established and submits policy recommendations	UNMAS, UNSMIL: Number of meetings of committee: number of recommendations
Outcome 1/Outcome Indicator 10: # of mechanisms that contribute to the development of humanitarian mine action policies and strategies	No inter-ministerial mechanism in place. National Mine Action Centre operating	Inter-ministerial mechanism creation underway	Inter-ministerial mechanism established and submits policy recommendations	UNMAS, UNSMIL: Number of meetings of committee; number of recommendations
Output Indicators (Output 1.1 - Key government and civil society functions, mechanisms and processes strengthened)	Baseline	Milestone (End 2019)	Final Target (End 2020)	Means of Verification

Output 1.1 / Indicator 1: # of police and border patrol members trained to control illicit traffic of humans, arms, drugs, and cultural property (cf. indicators for SDG 16.4)	UNESCO: Number of Tourist Police and Customs officials who already received basic training (20) IOM: 0 Border officials trained on border management	UNESCO: 100 individuals trained IOM: 100 Border officials trained on border management	UNESCO: Police, Border Patrol and Customs officials and members of the judiciary IOM: 200 Border officials trained on border management	UNESCO INTERPOL, Department of Antiquities of Libya IOM M&E (internal statistics on # of trainings etc.)
Output 1.1/Indicator 2: # of personnel trained in EOD/IEDD	56	68 individuals trained	80 individuals trained	UNMAS, MoD, Chief of Staffs office
Output 1.1/indicator 3: #of UPA and housing authorities trained to design urban and housing policies	N/A	50	50 UPA and housing authorities staff	UPA, Housing authorities
Output 1.1 / Indicator 4: # of Libyan journalists (including citizen journalists) trained on a. reporting terrorist activities within Libya and combating radicalization and extremism; b. journalist safety in Libya	0	30-50	70	UNESCO Ministry of Information Libya, Ministry of Justice, Youth Authority, Reporters Sans Frontières
Output 1.1 / Indicator 5: Proportion of SDG indicators produced at national level	0%	10%	25%	Bureau of Statistics and Census, UNFPA
Output 1.1 / Indicator 6: Number of Ministries with support to enhanced management of finances, assets, human resources and procurement	0	under development	1	UNDP
Output 1.1 / Indicator 7: Existence of justice for children systems (UNICEF Output Indicator 2.2.1)	UNICEF: 0 (no system in place)	under development	UNICEF: 1 (a specialized system set up / in place)	Ministry of Justice
Output 1.1 / Indicator 8: # of strategic policies and/or plans fostering good governance practices	0	-2 urban policies -2 urban master plans: land use, infrastructure (UNHABITAT)	1 cultural heritage/ protection (cumulative total: 5)	Libyan authorities (UPA and Housing Authority); national report -Habitat III; UNSMIL Department of Antiquities of Libya
Output 1.1/ Indicator 9: Number of conducted evidence-based knowledge generation interventions on Migration Management	MWG has agreed on 8 national migration priorities	4 of the priorities have been established as ongoing actions with sufficient funding.	4 of the priorities have led coherent, well established and agreed strategies for each priority, the relevant authorities are identified and implement the priority. The 4 additional priorities have been established as ongoing actions with sufficient funding	MWG meeting minutes and IOM reporting

Output 1.1/ indicator 10: Establishment of a national governmental database on migration and displacement which contributes to migration management	No governmental database on migration and displacement in place	A Libyan Migration Profile has been drafted. The Libyan Migration Profile has been the basis of data assessment, capacity building on data collection, sharing and analysis	An Action Plan on a comprehensive database and the government use of it as the basis of informed policy making has been agreed and implemented	Meeting Reports
Output 1.1 / Indicator 11: Percentage of municipalities able to generate and use mapping to illustrate the vulnerability of the population to disasters and humanitarian crises	UNFPA: 10%	UNFPA: 15%	UNFPA: 20%	Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics and Census, UNFPA
Output 1.1 / Indicator 12: National Census Action Plan (NCAP) developed and endorsed	UNFPA: NCAP inexistent	UNFPA: Advanced draft developed	UNFPA: NCAP endorsed	Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics and Census, UNFPA
Output 1.1 / Indicator 13: # of technical good governance support initiatives fighting corruption or money laundering (cf. SDG indicators 16.5.1 & 16.5.2 (% of pop. reporting having to pay a bribe when requesting a public service etc.)	0	min. 2 set up; 3 under way	total 5 4 anti-corruption initiatives (UNDP:2 + UNODC: 2) & 1 anti-money laundering initiative (UNODC)	UNDP & UNODC; national anti-corruption agency
Output Indicators (Output 1.2 - Intra- and inter-communal dialogue, reconciliation, conflict management & prevention processes and functions strengthened)	**Baseline**	**Milestone (End 2019)**	**Final Target (End 2020)**	**Means of Verification**
Output 1.2 / Indicator 1: # of beneficiaries (adolescents and youth) trained on life skills, active citizenship, peacebuilding and conflict resolution (by gender, age, geo-location)	IOM: 300 UNFPA: 1,500 UNICEF: 0	IOM: 800 (300 in 2018 + 500 in 2019) UNFPA: 2,750 (BL+1,250) UNICEF: 14,000	OM: 1,300 (300 in 2018 + 500 in 2019 + 500 in 2020) UNFPA: 4,000 (BL+2,500 - LSCE model) UNICEF: 28,000 (14,280 girls and 13,720 boys)	Youth Authority National Youth Working Group IOM/UNFPA/UNHCR/UNICEF (LSCE project data); UNICEF: EMIS
Output 1.2 / Indicator 2: # of community members who participated in social cohesion promotion activities (incl. intra-/inter community stabilization, reconciliation etc.)	IOM: 7,000	IOM: 10,000 (7,000 in 2018 + 3,000 in 2019)	IOM: 15,000 (7,000 in 2018 + 3,000 in 2019 + 5,000 in 2020)	UNSMIL, IOM, UNFPA

Output 1.2 / Indicator 3: Number of reconciliation dialogues created at the national level (UNDP Indicator 1.1.1.)	1 (East), 1 (West), 2 (South)	4 (E), 4 (W), 4 (S)	8 (East), 8 (West), 8 (South)	UNDP
Output 1.2 / Indicator 4: Percentage of community initiatives based on the dialogue agreements (UNDP indicator 1.1.2)	0%	25%	50%	UNDP
Output 1.2 / Indicator 5: Number of youth-led social entrepreneurial projects implemented in SF target municipalities (UNICEF indicator 1.5.1)	0	UNICEF: 28 projects	UNICEF: 56 projects	UNICEF; UNSMIL; Partner reports and third party monitoring; staff field trips
Output 1.2 / Indicator 6: Number of targeted girls and boys recruited and used by armed forces and groups that have been released and reintegrated with their families and provided with adequate care and services (UNICEF indicator 2.1.2)	UNICEF: 140 children (as of 2018)	UNICEF: 190 children	UNICEF: 240 children	UNICEF; UNSMIL; Partner reports and third party monitoring; staff field trips
Output 1.2 / Indicator 7: Number of people who participate in social and behavior change communication interventions promoting the elimination of VAC (UNICEF Indicator 2.3.1)	0	2,5m	UNICEF: 5,200,358 people (min. 50% girls)	UNICEF; Partner reports and third party monitoring; staff field trips
Output 1.2 / Indicator 8: Number of children and adolescents who were taught in their classes in the past academic year how to prevent and respond to violence (UNICEF Indicator 2.1.1)	0	UNICEF: 14,000	UNICEF: 28,000 (14,280 girls; 13,720 boys)	Partner reports and third party monitoring; staff field trips
Output 1.2 / Indicator 9: Number of capacity building trainings for the MRM network (UNICEF Indicator 2.4.1)	UNICEF: 1 training	UNICEF: 3	UNICEF: 5 trainings	Partner reports and third party monitoring; staff field trips
Output 1.2 / Indicator 10: # of municipalities having updated their urban plans	50	80	not applicable (same as 2019)	UN-HABITAT, Municipalities, UPA (Urban Planning Agency), Ministry of Planning

Output 1.2 / Indicator 11: Indicator: Number of youth-led initiatives on UNSCR 2250 developing peace and security implemented at community level	UNFPA: 10 UNICEF: 0	UNFPA: 14 UNICEF: 2	UNFPA: 20 UNICEF: 4 (youth centers)	National Youth working group UNFPA UNICEF: Partner reports and third party monitoring
Output 1.2 / Indicator 12: Availability of a functional Interministerial committee for the Libyan National Youth Strategy	UNFPA: No	UNFPA: A functional in-terministerial committee for the National Youth Strategy is under devel-opment	UNFPA: Yes	National Youth working group
Output 1.2 / Indicator 13: # of women trained in countering violent extrem-ism activities	24	36	--	UNSMIL, UNMAS, Project documents
Output 1.2 / Indicator 14: Proportion of women participating in National Conference Process (or other national dialogue efforts)	0%	20%	30%	UNSMIL, Bureau of Statistics, Libya

Outcome 1 - 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

Indicative Resource Require-ments; in USD	**Total Budget (projected)**	**Available**	**To be mobilized (Gap)**
	78.617.659	20.439.048	58.178.611

Related SDG(s) SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 7: Affordable and clean Energy; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life below Water; SDG 15: Life on Land; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Output 2.1 - Stability of macro-economic framework and effective public financial management supported by transparent and accountable government institutions

Participating UN entities: WB, ESCWA, FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNSMIL, ESCWAA

Output 1.2 - 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

Participating UN entities: WB, ESCWA, FAO, IAEA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMAS, UNSMIL, ILO, IOM, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, WFP, WHO

Outcome Indicators (Outcome 2)	**Baseline**	**Milestone (End 2019)**	**Final Target (End 2020)**	**Means of Verification**
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 1: Real GDP Growth Rate (in%)	25.6 (2017)	10.4	8.4	Libyan authorities and World Bank staff estimates
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 2: Fiscal Balance (as % of GDP)	-22 (2017)	-5	0.3	Libyan authorities and World Bank staff estimates
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 3: Development Expenditure as a share of Total Government Expenditure (in %)	6 (2017)	14	20	Libyan authorities and World Bank staff estimates
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 4: Non-hydrocarbon Sector Gross Value Added Growth Rate (in%; Manufacturing, Agriculture, Services)	0 (2017)	5	5	Libyan authorities and World Bank staff estimates
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 5: Gross Fixed Capital Investment Growth Rate (in %)	100.1 (2017)	15	5.2	Libyan authorities and World Bank staff estimates

Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 6: Unemployment Rate (Total and by Sex in %) (cf. SDG indicator 8.5.2; SDG indicator 8.6.1)	Total (2017): 17.7; Male (2017): 14.6; Female (2017): 27.2	Total: 15; Male: 12.1; Female: 23.7	Total: 15; Male: 12.1; Female: 23.7	ILO Modelled Estimates (ILO); UNFPA/ UNHABITAT City Profiling Survey
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 7: Prevalence of undernourishment (cf. SDG indicator 2.1.1)	11.7% (PAPFAM 2014)	9%	7%	DHIS-2; HIS; Surveys, PAPFAM, WHO, UNFPA
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 8: Prevalence of chronic malnutrition/ stunting (height for age less than -2 standard deviation from median WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age) (SDG indicator 2.1.3)	21% (RMNCH 2017)	18%	max. 15%	DHIS-2; HIS; Surveys; RMNCH, WHO, UNFPA
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 9: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height larger than +2 or less than -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (SDG indicator 2.1.4)	6.5% (RMNCH 2017)		max. 5%	RMNCH, WHO
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 10: % of respondents (Libyans & migrants) indicating that livelihood support positively contributed to income	IOM: 0%	IOM: 0%	IOM: 60%	IOM, WFP
Outcome 2 / Indicator 11: Multidimensional Poverty Index (Oxford)	0.037 with headcount (H) = 9.1%		t.b.d.	UNFPA (the index is preliminary and currently being reviewed by the government for endorsement)
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 12: Share of renewable energy of total energy production	0		3	UNEP, WB, REAoL

Output Indicators (Output 2.1 - Stability of macro-economic framework and effective public financial management supported by transparent and accountable government institutions)	Baseline	Milestone (End 2019)	Final Target (End 2020)	Means of Verification
Output 2.1 / Indicator 1: Frequency and quality of GoL financial reporting of budgetary releases. (Measured on a 0 - 5 scale where 0 = no financial reports produced, and 5 = quarterly financial reports produced which can be mapped to the Government Financial Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2014)	1		3	World Bank, International Monetary Fund Reports
Output 2.1 / Indicator 2: Public-wage-bill share in Public expenditure	67 % (2017)		64%	Libyan authorities & WB estimates
Output 2.1 / Indicator 3: Share of subsidies as % of GDP	8.9 % (2017)		7.5%	WB, GECOL, NOC, MoP, MoF, MoEcon, CBL, MoSA
Output 2.1 / Indicator 4: Itemized breakdown of subsidies allocated to hydrocarbon products and to electricity in % (cf. SDG indicator 12.c.1)	66 % hydrocarbon products; 11 % electricity (2017)		60% hydrocarbon products; 9% electricity	WB, GECOL, NOC, MoP, MoF, MoEcon, CBL, MoSA
Output Indicators (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)	**Baseline**	**Milestone (End 2019)**	**Final Target (End 2020)**	**Means of Verification**
Output 2.2 / Indicator 1: Proportion of employees working in private sector among total employment (in %)	14% of total population (MSNA 2016) (19.9% of total population of male employees; 1.4% of female employees	15%	16%	BSC (LFS), UNFPA (MSNA 2016 HH survey)
Output 2.2 / Indicator 2: # of people receiving vocational/professional training to strengthen self reliance (WFP training, FAO: in modern agricultural approaches (productivity, pest control, seed engineering etc.)	WFP & FAO: 0 IOM: 58 (in 2018)	IOM: 118 (58 in 2018 + 60 in 2019)	WFP: 81,750 (41,384 women) FAO: 150 technicians/ veterinary experts IOM: 178 (58 in 2018 + 60 in 2019 + 60 in 2020)	WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM, MoA, MoSA etc.

Output 2.2 / Indicator 3: Average number of hours of electricity outages per day (in hours) (cf. SDG indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity)	6 hours (99.8% of the population use the public electricity network as a main source of lightning. 82% of the households suffer from electricity cuts with an average of 6 hours per day)	max. 5 hours	max. 4 hours	GECOL, NOC, REAOL BSC of Libya/CBL REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in 8 mantikas: Misrata, Derna, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Benghazi, Ghat, Sebha, Tripoli (cf. questionnaire 2016, module 6, questions 617-619)
Output 2.2 / Indicator 4: Tons of ozone depleting potential (ODP) phased-out	118.38 ODP tons (HCFC)		24.2 ODP tons	Min. of Environment, UNIDO
Output 2.2 / Indicator 5: Number of people benefitting from job creation and/or social safety nets (UNDP Indicator 3.2.4)	0		WFP: 81,750 (41,384 women) UNDP: 1,000 (200 women; 800 youth)	UNDP; WFP
Output 2.2 / Indicator 6: # of small- and micro-enterprise owners provided with small-scale business management training (development of sound business plans, and financial management), on-the-job capacity building, grants, vocational skills strengthening	UNIDO: 0 IOM: -training: 75 -grants: 25 (all female)	IOM: 350 training and grants (100 in 2018 + 250 in 2019)	UNIDO: 50 (of which 30% are women) IOM: 1,000 (training and grants) (100 in 2018 + 250 in 2019 + 650 in 2020)	UNIDO, IOM, UNFPA, Min. of Econ., Min. of Labour, MoSA
Output 2.2 / Indicator 7: # of round-table on labour migration initiatives involving key stakeholders working on labour migration issues held	IOM: 1	IOM: 4	IOM: 7	Min. of Labour
Output 2.2 / Indicator 8: # of jobs created in the context of the protection of World Heritage sites	0		At least 20 jobs created	UNESCO World Heritage Center, Department of Antiquities of Libya, Ministry of Tourism

Output 2.2 / Indicator 9: Number of individuals (by age group/bracket) who have participated in UN-supported vocational training and technical skills development programs for personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability (UNICEF Indicator 1.3.1) (cf. SDG target 4.4)	UNICEF: 0 UNESCO: 0	UNICEF: 150 children UNESCO: 100	UNICEF: 300 children (70% girls; 30% boys) UNESCO: 200 (of which 50% women)	Partner reports and third party monitoring; staff field trips; National Youth Working Group University of Tripoli, Open University of Tripoli, University of Sebha, Alasmarya Islamic University, Bani Walid University, Ajdabiya University, Tobruk Univesity, Libyan International Medical University, Jabal Algharbi University, Open University Zintan, University of Benghazi, Sabratha University, Elmergib University, University of Alzawiya, Open University of Benghazi, Alnam Alsatee' University, Alzaytouna University
Output 2.2 / Indicator 10: # of vulnerable rural households benefiting from a. training in modern agricultural techniques and methods to strengthen their resilience to threats and crisis; b. support to restore agricultural/fishery production and productivity	0		a. 1,200 HH (50% women and children); b. 3,000 HH (50% women and children)	FAO, MoA
Output 2.2 / Indicator 11: GHG emissions intensity – Ratio of CO2 emissions to GDP and per capita per year	1.148 ton CO2 per US$ 1,000 (PPP-2011) – 8.377 ton CO2 per capita (2016)		-15%	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) - ; UNEP, UNDP
Output 2.2 / Indicator 12: CO2 emissions by sector per year (in Million ton CO2)	Power industry: 20,437.12; Transport: 19,393.46; Non-Combustion: 6,290.04; Other Industrial combustion: 4,646.9; Buildings: 1,892.65 (2016)		-10%	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) - ; UNEP, UNDP

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

Indicative Resource Require-ments; in USD	Total Budget (projected)	Available	To be mobilized (Gap)
	205.885.203	63.740.728	142.144.475

Related SDG(s) 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 Ine-qualities; SDG11 Sustainable cities and communities

Output 3.1 - Governmental social policy design and management capacity strengthened through multisectoral capacity development support

Participating UN entities: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, WHO, UNESCO, IOM, UNHCR, UNMAS, UN WOMEN, WB, WFP, WB, UNODC, WHO, ESCWA

Output 1.2 - 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 ef-fective, efficient, accurately targeted and sustainable

Participating UN entities: IAEA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, WB, IOM, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, WHO, UNMAS, WFP, WHO

Outcome Indicators (Outcome 3)	Baseline	Milestone (End 2019)	Final Target (End 2020)	Means of Verification
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 1: Na-tional level multi-sectoral surveys/ studies adopted by the government	-UNICEF: 0 -UN-HABITAT: 0 -IOM: 0	-UN-HABITAT: 1 -IOM: 2	-UNICEF: MICS -UN-Habitat: 3 (Informal settlement study, Urban policy, Housing policy re-port) -IOM: 3	UNICEF: MICS study UN-HABITAT report IOM: report documents
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 2: Na-tional information management sys-tems in place and used for planning	-UNICEF: 1 -UNFPA: 0 -UNMAS: 1 -IOM: 0	-UNICEF: under develop-ment -UNMAS: Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is upgraded to IMSMA Core -IOM: Assist in roll-out of DHIS2 in collabora-tion with MOH (capacity building and equipment for 450 health staff)	-UNICEF: 3 (HIS, EMIS, Justice for children IMS) -UNFPA: 1 (GBV IMS with 4 products developed: SOPs, Strategy, Assessment, Tools) -UNMAS: IMSMA Core is implemented and accurate information is available to relevant stakeholders -IOM: 1 (DTM); assisted MOH in generat-ing DHIS2 (MIS) reports	UNICEF: HIS, EMIS, Justice for Children IMS UNFPA: Minutes of GBV Working Group meetings UNMAS workshop reports IOM: DHIS2 reports

	Baseline	Milestone (End 2019)	Final Target (End 2020)	Means of Verification
Outcome 3 / Outcome Indicator 3: Unmet need for family planning (in %)	UNFPA: 43%	UNFPA: 40%	UNFPA: 35%	City and Population Profiling (UNFPA and UN-HABITAT), MICS (UNICEF)
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 4: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	UNFPA: 8%	UNFPA: 7.5%	UNFPA: 7%	GBV Information Management System (UNFPA)
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 5: # of average hours/day without electricity (cf. SDG indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity)	5 to 7	not more than 3	0-1	REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in 8 mantikas: Misrata, Derna, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Benghazi, Ghat, Sebha, Tripoli (cf. questionnaire 2016, module 6, questions 618 and 619)
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 6: Scalable protection and social safety net response mechanism in place to ensure timely access to basic services for vulnerable populations	-UNICEF & -WFP: 0 -IOM: a) 1 safe shelter and 8 host families that can host vulnerable migrants including unaccompanied migrant children in Tripoli and surroundings; b) IOM: 0 people trained on scalable psychological interventions	-UNICEF: 14 community-based child protection centres -WFP: 162,000 -IOM: a) 2 safe shelters and 15 host families that can host vulnerable migrants including unaccompanied migrant children in Tripoli and surroundings; b) 24 people trained on scalable psychological interventions	-UNICEF: 28 community-based child protection centres (Bayti) -WFP: 192,000 -IOM: a) 3 safe shelters and 30 host families that can host vulnerable migrants including UASCs; b) 48 people trained on scalable psychological interventions	Partner reports, UNICEF, WFP IOM: a) Monitoring reports, contracts with host families and agreements with NGOs to run shelters; b) Training reports, attendance sheets, pre and post-tests
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 7: % of the population with access to basic social services, as a result of UN supported programmes	IOM & UNHCR: 65%	IOM & UNHCR: 80%	aggregation of sectoral indicators for output 3.2 (disaggregate by Libyan/non-Libyan, sex and age) -IOM & UNHCR: 85%	-UNHCR: Partner reports, UNHCR protection statistics -IOM partner reports, reports from monitoring visits, statistics, DTM data
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 8: # of vulnerable people with restored access to basic services all year	IOM: 29,300 (IOM)	625,000	1.21m	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, UNMAS, etc.
Output Indicators (Output 3.1 - Governmental social policy design and management capacity strengthened through multi-sectoral capacity development support)	**Baseline**	**Milestone (End 2019)**	**Final Target (End 2020)**	**Means of Verification**

Output 3.1/Indicator 1: Number of senior experts/master trainers (TOT) from Libyan institutions (including CSOs) with increased capacity related to the design, development and implementation of social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery	UNICEF: 0 UNFPA: 198 (60 health workers trained on MISP implementation; 108 PHC service providers trained on the utilization of current SRHR guidelines and protocols; 30 health staff trained on clinical management of rape – CMR) IOM: a) 0 MoSA officials trained in rehabilitation and capacity building to operate women and children shelters ; b) 5 officials (from MoJ, MoI, MoL, MoSA, local partner agency) trained in protection of migrants incl. identification of migrants eligible for alternatives to detention and referrals to such initiatives; c) 0 officials of dedicated ministries trained in child protection training programs; d) 32 government officials and CSOs trained on the development of a migration health strategy	UNICEF: Health/nutrition: 28 ToTs; WASH: 1ToT; Education - - 200; Child protection 100 UNFPA: 320 (80 health workers trained on MISP implementation; 180 PHC service providers trained on the utilization of current SRHR guidelines and protocols; 60 health staff trained on clinical management of rape – CMR) IOM: a) 25 MoSA officials trained; b) 50 officials trained; c) 50 officials trained; d) 62 (32 in 2018 + 30 in 2019) government officials and CSOs trained on protection and promotion of the psychosocial well-being of the most vulnerable migrants	UNICEF: Health/nutrition - 56 ToTs with government partners; WASH - 2 ToTs with government partners; Education - 400; Child protection - 200 UNFPA: 422 (100 health workers trained on MISP implementation; 250 PHC service providers trained on the utilization of current SRHR guidelines and protocols; 72 health staff trained on clinical management of rape – CMR) IOM: a) 50 MoSA officials trained; b) 100 officials trained; c) 100 officials trained; d) IOM (Health): 62 (32 in 2018 + 30 in 2019) government officials and CSOs able to advocate for migrants health, friendly health services, improving their access to health care	UNICEF: Partner reports UNFPA SARA Feb 2017 (WHO, MoH) DHIS 2 (MoH) IOM: Workshop/training curriculums, training reports, rehabilitation plans and final reports)

Output 3.1/Indicator 2: Number of assessments, reviews, studies and surveys contributing to evidence generation related to the design, development and implementation of social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery (incl. socio-economic issues and sustainable inclusive governance)	-ESCWA: 0 -UNICEF: 0 -OCHA: 1 -UN-HABITAT: 06 (Libya City Profiling) -UNFPA: 1 (Household Rapid Assessment of the population affected by a humanitarian crisis): -WHO: Services Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) -IOM: a) Legal review assistance to relevant ministries on developing policies on alternatives to detention (including access to labor market) (0); b) Data collection on unaccompanied and separated children contributing to improved research on existing services and the situation of returned children (0); c) No Public Health Risk Assessment conducted in Detention Centers; d) 10 study reports (4 rapid feasibility, 4 conflict sensitivity, 2 labor market)	-ESCWA: 2 -UNICEF: 4 -OCHA: 2 (BL+1) -UNFPA: 2 (Household Rapid Assessments of the population affected by a humanitarian crisis) -UN-HABITAT: 2 City profiling WHO: Services Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) -IOM: a) 1 legal review (report); b) Strengthened data collection on unaccompanied and separated children, contributed to improved research on existing services and the situation of returned children (1 research/yr.) and inclusion of relevant indicators in DTM data collection/reports; c) 3 (2 labour market assessments for Kufra and Benghazi and CSO mapping); d) National MHPSS Needs assessment	-ESCWA: 3 -UNICEF: 9 -OCHA: 3 (BL+2) -UNFPA: 3 (Household Rapid Assessments of the population affected by a humanitarian crisis) -UN-HABITAT: 8 final city profiling reports -WHO: Services Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) -IOM: a) 1 policy developed; b) Strengthened data collection on unaccompanied and separated children, contributed to improved research on existing services and the situation of returned children (1 research/year and inclusion of indicators in DTM data collection/reports); c) 4 (3 in 2019, 1 in 2020) Public Health Risk Assessments conducted in Detention Centers; d) 6 additional assessments for new areas of intervention published and disseminated	-UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHABITAT; Assessment Registry (OCHA) -OCHA rapid assessment of populations affected by a humanitarian crisis -UN-HABITAT (informal settlement reports, City profiling reports, housing study) -ESCWA publications -IOM: a) Gazette (published law w. final revised text agreed-upon by relevant ministries, policy presented and endorsed); b) published research on situation of UASCs in Libya and DTM reports to include CP indicators; c) Public Health Risk Assessment document; d) IOM MHPSS Assessment Report
Output 3.1/Indicator 3: Existence of national mechanisms/action plans in place that coordinate between partners to design, develop and implement social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery	-UNICEF: 0 -UNFPA: 0 (GBV prevention and response) -IOM: 0 (no work plan in place)	-UNICEF: 3 -UNFPA: GBV prevention and response action plan/mechanism in place - IOM Health: 1 work plan (MHPSS TWG)	UNICEF: 6 plans UNFPA: GBV prevention and response action plan/mechanism in place incl. disaggregation by agency and thematic area -IOM: 2 work plans	UNICEF: government records UNFPA IOM: DHIS 2 reports; attendance sheets & minutes of meeting; work plan finalized and shared
Output 3.1/Indicator 4: Logistics and ETC system in place to support quality social service delivery	WFP: None	WFP: Logistic Coordination in place at level of humanitarian partners; UNHAS operational; Emergency telecommunication in place	WFP: same as 2019	WFP/UNCT
Output 3.1/Indicator 5: Number of basic social service physical infrastructure(s) rehabilitated, upgraded or built	-UNICEF: 20 schools rehabilitated (primarily WASH facilities) -IOM: 80 QIP -WHO: 50 health facilities	-UNICEF: 40 schools -WHO: 50 health facilities -IOM: 140 QIP (80 in 2018 + 60 in 2019)	-UNICEF: 60 schools rehabilitated (primarily WASH facilities) -WB: Electric grid -IOM: IOM: 235 QIP (80 in 2018 + 60 in 2019 + 95 in 2020) -WHO: 50 health facilities rehabilitated	UNICEF, WHO, IOM Records and pictures

Output Indicators (Output 3.2 - Social service delivery systems 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)	Baseline	Milestone (End 2019)	Final Target (End 2020)	Means of Verification
Output 3.2/Indicator 1: Number of children supported through UN education programmes (access to primary and lower-secondary formal and non-formal education and improved learning environment	UNICEF: 99,378 UNESCO: 0	UNICEF: 150,000 UNESCO: 5,000	UNICEF: 200,000 (49% girls) UNESCO: 10,000 (50% girls)	EMIS
Output 3.2/Indicator 2: Number of people accessing health services and related information, through UN supported programmes	-UNICEF: 0 -UNFPA: 20,000 (Women accessing information on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights services) -IOM: 29,200	-UNFPA: 40,000 (Women accessing information on SRHR services) -IOM: 55,000	-UNICEF: 56,000 children (27,440 boys and 28,560 girls) -UNFPA: 100,000 (Women accessing information on SRHR services) -IOM: 75,000	-HIS; Reproductive health sub-working group reports -DHIS 2 (MoH) -IOM and IP reports
Output 3.2/Indicator 3: Number of secondary and tertiary public health facilities that provide all of the components of an essential health services package for survivors of gender based violence	UNFPA: 6 IOM: 8	UNFPA: 8 IOM: 16	UNFPA: 12 IOM: 24	Reproductive health sub-working group reports DHIS 2 (MoH) Health Sector & Migrant Health WG
Out 3.2/Indicator 4: Percentage of children <2 year receiving vaccine at the national level	-UNICEF: 93% (measles)	-IOM: 90% migrant children in DC vaccinated for measles	-UNICEF: 95% (measles and vitamin A) -IOM: 95% migrant children in DC vaccinated for measles	Vaccination campaign reports
Output 3.2/Indicator 5: Number of people with sustained access to safe drinking water, through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: 0 (baseline starting with UNSF)		UNICEF: 126,000	Municipal and water authority reports
Output 3.2/Indicator 6: Number of people (incl. migrants) who gained access to basic sanitation services, through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: 20,000 (as of 2018)		UNICEF: 60,000 (49% men; 51% women; 43% children)	Municipal and water authority reports
Output 3.2/Indicator 7: Number of people (incl. migrants) accessing sufficient and nutritious/therapeutic food (e.g. high protein biscuits, for management of MAM/SAM) , through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: 0 WFP: 0	UNICEF: 500 WFP: 83,268 (min. 50% women)	UNICEF: 1,000 children <5 (490 boys and 510 girls) WFP: 2-year total 113,268 (83,268+30,000) WFP: 162,000 (80,268 women)	UNICEF: HIS and partner reports WFP

Output 3.2/Indicator 8: Number of people accessing protection services for vulnerable groups (including women, youth and children), through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: (1)child protection in schools = 0 (2) number of children on the move that received protection services = 0 (3) unaccompanied and separated children who have benefited from a UNICEF-supported BID process: 3 UNHCR: 247,926 (55,413 Refugees and Asylum Seekers, 192,513 IDPs) as of 2018 IOM: 50 migrants have benefitted from IOM supported-alternatives to detention 1,900 migrants benefitting from protection screening and specialized protection services prior to returning to their countries of origin (through IOM VHR programme) and upon return in country of origin (10% of VHR cases i.e. 190)	IOM: 500 migrants benefitting from alternatives to detention; 1,250 migrants benefitting from specialized protection services prior to return and upon return	UNICEF: (1)child protection in schools = 28,000 children (14,280 girls and 13,720 boys) (2) number of children on the move that received protection services = 14,000 (7,140 girls and 6,860 boys) (3) unaccompanied and separated children who have benefited from a UNICEF-supported BID process: 63 UNFPA: 70,000 (Number of women and girls having access to high quality information on the prevention and response to all forms of GBV leading to uptake of GBV services) UNHCR: 53% Men, 47% women (30% under 17 children and 70% adults) IOM: 1,000 migrants benefitting from alternatives to detention 2,500 migrants benefitting from specialized protection services prior to return and upon return	Partner reports (UNFPA, UNICEF) UNHCR: UNHCR and partners' Protection reports, UNHCR Registration fact sheets IOM-DTM reports and fact sheets
Output 3.2 / Indicator 9: # of crisis-affected people, including school children, receiving food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers	79,000	162,000 (80,268 women)	192,000 (number may change pending finalization of our interim Country Strategic Plan)	WFP statistics
Output:3.2/indicator 10: Percentage of informal settlements mapped	0	30%	70%	UPA informal housing inventory and evaluation report

Annex C – SDG-UNSF/UN Agency Mapping at SDG Target Level

a. # of SDG Targets supported via the UNSF (Number of related UNCT Member Entities)

SDG (#)	Gross # of target hits (incl. multiple counts when supporting several targets under several SF Outcomes)	# of entities/ agencies providing support (all targets and SF Outcomes confounded)
1 (No Poverty)	41	10
2 (Zero Hunger)	23	7
3 (Good Health and Well-Being)	61	8
4 (Quality Education)	52	11
5 (Gender Equality)	80	12
6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	33	7
7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	11	3
8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)	48	10
9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)	8	3
10 (Reduced Inequalities)	15	5
11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)	25	6
12 (Responsible Production and Consumption)	17	4
13 (Climate Action)	29	7
14 (Life below Water)	14	3
15 (Life on Land)	12	1
16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	77	13
17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	61	8

b. Total # of Entities/Agencies Providing SDG Support through various SF Pillars

SDG	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Total # of entities/agencies providing support via various pillars (incl. multiple counts whenever more than one Pillar is supported)
1	4	16	21	41
2	1	13	9	23
3	20	12	29	61
4	8	13	31	52
5	32	18	30	80
6	7	10	16	33
7	0	4	7	11
8	13	24	11	48
9	2	5	1	8
10	5	3	7	15
11	6	10	9	25
12	5	9	3	17
13	8	13	8	29
14	0	14	0	14
15	0	12	0	12
16	50	12	15	77
17	21	19	21	61

c. Detailed SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome) Mapping – Support by UNCT Member Entities

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
-Pillar 1: Public Administration and Governance and Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law -Pillar 2: Sustainable Economic Recovery and Growth -Pillar 3: Social Services including infrastructure and shelter	1	2	3
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than 1.25$ a day		WB	UNICEF WB
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		WB	UNICEF WB
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	UNFPA		UNMAS UNICEF WB
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	WHO	IOM WB UNDP	IOM UNICEF UNMAS UNHCR WHO WFP

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	UNFPA	UNMAS FAO IOM UNDP WHO WFP UNEP	UNICEF UNMAS IOM WHO
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		UNDP WHO	UNICEF WHO
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	UNDP	FAO WHO	UNICEF WHO
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round		FAO WHO IAEA	UNICEF WFP UNHCR WHO
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	WHO	FAO WHO IAEA	UNICEF WHO
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment		FAO IAEA	IOM
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality		FAO	
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed		FAO	
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries		FAO	

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round		**FAO**	
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility		**FAO**	**WFP WHO**
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	**UNFPA WHO**	**WHO**	**UNICEF WB WHO**
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under5-mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	**UNFPA WHO**		**UNICEF WB WHO**
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	**UNFPA WHO**	**UNODC WHO**	**UNICEF UNODC WHO WB**
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	**WHO**	**WHO**	**UNICEF WHO**
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	**UNFPA WHO**	**WHO**	**UNODC WHO**
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders			
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	**WHO**	**WHO**	**WHO**
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	**UNFPA**	**WHO**	**WHO**
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	**UNFPA WHO**	**WHO**	**UNMAS UNICEF WB UNHCR WHO IAEA**
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	**WHO**	**WHO**	**IAEA**
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	**WHO**	**WHO**	

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	**WHO**		
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	**UNFPA WHO**	**WHO**	**UNICEF IAEA WHO**
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	**UNFPA WHO**	**WHO**	**UNICEF IAEA WHO**
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	**UNESCO**		**UNICEF UNESCO WB UNHCR WFP UNMAS**
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	**UNESCO**		**UNMAS UNICEF**
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	**UN Women UNESCO**	**UN Women WHO UNESCO**	**UN Women UNICEF WB UNDP**
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	**UN Women UNESCO**	**UN Women WHO UNESCO**	**UN Women UNICEF WB UNDP**
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	**UN Women UNESCO**	**UN Women**	**UN Women UNICEF WB**
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	**UNESCO**		**UNICEF WB**
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	**UN Women IOM UNESCO**	**UN Women IOM**	**UN Women UNICEF UNMAS WB UNDP**
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	**UN Women IOM**	**UN Women IOM WHO**	**UN Women UNICEF UNMAS WB UNDP**

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries		WHO	
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	UNESCO	WHO	UNICEF WB WHO
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	UN Women WB UNDP OHCHR	UN Women	UN Women UNICEF IOM
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	UN Women UNODC WB WHO OHCHR	IOM UN Women WHO	UN Women UNICEF UNFPA IOM UNHCR WHO
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	UNESCO	IOM UN Women WHO	UN Women UNICEF UNFPA IOM UNHCR WHO
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	UN Women IOM WHO	UN Women WHO	UN Women UNICEF UNFPA WHO
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	UN Women WHO	UN Women WHO	UN Women IOM WHO
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	UN Women UNDP IOM WB	UN Women	Un Women UNMAS
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	UN Women IOM WHO	UN Women WHO	UN Women UNFPA IOM WHO
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	UN Women UNDP OHCHR	UN Women FAO WB	UN Women
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	UN Women WB UNDP WHO	UN Women WHO	UN Women UNFPA UNICEF WHO UNMAS

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	**IOM WHO**	**UN Women WHO**	**UN Women UNFPA UNICEF WHO UNMAS**
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	**UNESCO**	**WHO**	**UNICEF UNMAS WHO**
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	**IOM WHO**	**WHO**	**UNICEF UNMAS UNHCR WHO**
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	**WHO**	**FAO WHO**	**UNICEF UNDP WHO**
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate		**FAO**	**UNICEF**
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**UNESCO**	**FAO**	**UNICEF**
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	**UNESCO**	**FAO**	**UNICEF**
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	**UNDP**	**FAO WHO**	**UNICEF WHO**
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services			
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix		**WB**	**WB UNDP**
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency		**WB**	**WB**
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology		**WB**	**WB UNDP**
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support			

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries		**WB**	
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors		**WB UNIDO**	
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	**UN Women IOM UNMAS**	**UN Women IOM WB UNDP UNIDO**	**UN Women IOM**
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the -10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead		**FAO**	
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	**UN Women IOM UNMAS**	**UN Women IOM WB**	**UN Women IOM**
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	**UN Women UNFPA**	**UN Women IOM WB**	**UN Women IOM**
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	**UN Women IOM UNODC**	**UN Women IOM WB**	**UN Women IOM**
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	**IOM**	**IOM WB**	**UNMAS IOM**
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		**FAO WB**	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all		**WB**	
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries			
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	**IOM**	**IOM WB**	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	**WB UNMAS**	**WB**	**UNDP**

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries			
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets		**WB UNIDO**	
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities		**WB UNIDO**	
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending			
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	**UNESCO**		
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	**UNESCO**		
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	**UNESCO**		
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries			
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average		**WB**	**UNDP**
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	**UNSMIL WB**		**IOM UNDP**
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	**UNDP**		**IOM UNFPA**
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	**WB**		
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		**WB**	
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions			

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	IOM	IOM	IOM WB
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements			
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes			
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent			
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		WB	UNMAS UN-HCR
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	WHO	WHO	UNMAS WHO
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	UNESCO	UN Habitat WB	UN Habitat
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	UNESCO	UNESCO	UNESCO
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	UNMAS	WHO	WHO
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management		WB	
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	WHO	WHO	WHO UNMAS
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning		WB	
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2030–2015, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	UNFPA WHO UNMAS UNESCO	UNFPA WHO	WHO
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials			

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
12.1 Implement the -10Year Framework of ;Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	**WB**	**FAO**	
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**WB**	**FAO**	
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses		**FAO**	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment		**FAO**	
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse		**FAO UNDP**	**WB**
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle			
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	**WB**		
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature			
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production			
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**UNESCO**	**UNESCO**	**UNESCO**
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities		**WB**	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**UNDP WHO UNESCO**	**FAO WHO**	**WHO**
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**UNDP WHO UNESCO**	**FAO WB WHO UNIDO UNEP**	**IOM WB WHO**

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	**UNDP WHO UNESCO**	**FAO WHO UNIDO**	**IOM WHO**
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly 100$ billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	**UNDP**	**FAO**	
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	**WHO**	**FAO WHO**	**UNICEF WHO**
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development			
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution		**FAO UNEP**	
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans		**FAO UNEP**	
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels		**FAO UNEP**	
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics		**FAO**	
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information		**FAO UNEP**	
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiations		**FAO**	
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism			

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping		SF Pillar	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries		**FAO UNESCO**	
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets			
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"		**UNEP UNESCO**	
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements		**FAO**	
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	**UNESCO**	**FAO**	
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world		**FAO**	
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development		**FAO**	
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**UNESCO**		
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed		**FAO**	
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products		**FAO**	
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species		**FAO**	
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	**UNESCO**	**FAO**	
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems		**FAO**	

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	FAO		
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	FAO		
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	**UN Women UNMAS UNSMIL WHO OHCHR**	**UN Women WHO**	**UNFPA WHO**
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	**UN Women UNODC IOM UNSMIL WHO UNESCO**	**UN Women WHO**	**UN Women UNFPA UNICEF WHO**
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	**UN Women UNDP UNODC UNSMIL WB OHCHR UNESCO**	**UN Women**	**UN Women UNICEF**
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	**UNMAS UNODC UNSMIL UNESCO**	**WB**	
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	**UNODC UNDP UNSMIL WB**		
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**UN Women UNDP UNMAS UNODC UNSMIL WB**	**UN Women WHO**	**UN Women UNICEF**
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**UNDP UN Women UNSMIL WB UNESCO**	**UN Women WHO**	**UN Women UNICEF WHO**
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	**UNWomen UNDP UNSMIL**	**UN Women**	**UN Women**
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	**IOM**	**WHO**	**UNICEF UNHCR WHO**

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	**UN Women WB OHCHR UNESCO**	**UN Women**	
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	**UN Women UNMAS UNODC UNFPA UNDP UNSMIL WB**	**UN Women**	**UNICEF UNFPA UNHCR**
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	**UN Women UNFPA UNSMIL UNDP WHO OHCHR**	**UN Women WHO**	**WHO**
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development			
Finance			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	**WB WHO**	**FAO WHO**	**WHO**
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries			
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	**UNSMIL WB UNMAS**	**FAO WHO**	**UNICEF WHO**
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress			
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries		**WB**	
Technology			
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism		**UNICEF WB WHO UNESCO**	**FAO WHO**
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	**UNESCO**	**UNESCO WB**	

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	WB	WHO	WHO
Capacity-building			
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	UNFPA WHO UNMAS	FAO WHO	UNICEF WFP WHO UNESCO
Trade			
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda			
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020		WB	
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access			
Systemic issues			
Policy and institutional coherence			
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	WB	FAO	WB
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	UNFPA WB		UNICEF
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	UNFPA		UNICEF
Multi-stakeholder partnerships			
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	UNFPA	FAO WHO	UNICEF WHO
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	UNFPA UNMAS	WHO	UNICEF WHO
Data, monitoring and accountability			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	IOM UNFPA WHO	WHO	UNICEF WHO

SDG/SF Pillar (Outcome)/UN Entity Mapping	SF Pillar		
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	**UNFPA WHO**	**WHO**	**UNICEF WHO**

Annex D – Joint Country Assessment

Annex E – Legal Clauses

1. Partnership and Cooperation Agreements

The following cooperation agreements or other agreements are the legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Libya (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and each UN system agency contributing to the UN Strategic Framework:

a)   With the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by the Government and UNDP on 20 May 1976.

b)   With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 15 April 2005.

c)   With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government is applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA and UNIDO.

d)   With the World Health Organization (WHO) the "Basic Agreement between the World Health Organization and the Government of Libya for the provision of technical advisory assistance", signed in 1962.

e)   With the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), including the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the "Status of Mission Agreement (SoMa)" between the Libyan State and the United Nations, signed on 12 January 2012.

f)   With the World Bank the Libya Establishment Agreement signed between the World Bank and the Government on 8 September 2010.

g)   With other resident and non-resident UN system agencies, the signed agreements for establishment of their representation in Libya.

For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agencies governing structures.

The UN Strategic Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

2. Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Planning as Government Coordinating Authority. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex B. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The UNSF will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs)1 and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNSF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNSF and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents.

In case of agreeing on adopting HACT, cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs5) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:

> Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or

> After activities have been completed (reimbursement);

Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;

Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

3. Resources and Resource Mobilization Strategy

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNSF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental [and Civil Society] organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNSF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans (WPs) and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in the number of days as defined per UN system agency schedule. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within the number of days as agreed by the UN system agencies.

4. Auditing (Financial Monitoring and Evaluation)

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies'

   - Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,

   - Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

Commitments of the Government

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNSF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Libya; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Libya to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph [x above in the section on Basis of the Relationship].

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention.

The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".

- Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

Where and whenever applicable, a standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that [UN organization] will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner. Any cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from a UN organization will provide the concerned UN system agency/-ies or its representative(s) with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the respective UN agency, together with relevant documentation;

- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and [UN organization]. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.

- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the [UN organization] that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to [UN organization].

- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed.

SECTION 5

Revised Results FrameWork 2019 - 2022

The UNSF was originally designed for the period of 2019-2020. However, due to the armed conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNSF implementation was extended twice until the end of 2022. Hence, the UNSF result framework was reviewed and revised as in this chapter, which supersede the previous result framework.

b. Results and Resources Framework

Outcome 1 - By late 2022, core government functions, Libyan institutions and Civil Society will be strengthened, at all levels; and better able to respond to the needs of the people (Libyans,migrants and refugees) through transparent, accountable and inclusive gender-sensitive decision-making and peacebuilding processes abiding by the democratic principles of division of power and rule of law

Indicative Resource Require-ments; in USD	Total Budget (projected)	Available	To be mobilized(Gap)
	85,994,526	52,537,260	32,552,853

Related SDG(s) SDG 5 Gender Equality; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and StrongInstitutions; Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Output 1.1 - Key government and civil society functions, mechanisms and processes strengthened

Participating UN entities: UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, UNSMIL, UN Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNMAS,

Output 1.2 - Intra- and inter-communal dialogue, reconciliation, conflict management & prevention processes and functions fostered

Participating UN entities: UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, UNSMIL, UN Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNMAS

Outcome Indicators (Outcome 1)	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Milestone (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 1: Percentage of progress on development strategies/scheme	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNDP: 0 HRS/OHCHR: - Legal review/VAW draft law in place by July 2021 - Victims of conflict referred to legal/psychological services - MARA ToR finalized and secretariat established - Human rights violations verified and referred to FFM	UNDP: 10% HRS/OHCHR: - About 50,000 copies of VAW law booklet developed - Trained law enforcement entities - Awareness raised among parliament members	MoP, MoF, UNDP, HRS/OHCHR
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 2: # of Internally Displaced People (individu-als & households)	193,581 individuals; 38,265 households	Reduction of baseline value by at least 10%	Reduction of baseline value by at least30%	IOM: Return to baseline value (Pre-2019 conflict figure of around 200,000 individuals/40,000 households) HRS/OHCHR: IDPs rights are well monitored and HR violations recorded in the Human Rights Data Base	IOM: Reduction of baseline value by at least 5% HRS/OHCHR: IDPs rights are well monitored and HR violations recorded in the Human Rights Data Base	IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Libya, Round 21 (09/2018), HRS/OHCHR

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Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 3: # of conflict-related civilian casualties (cf. SDG indicator-16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause)	1,289 fatalities in Libya (from 08/2016 – 09/2017)	Reduction of baseline value by at least 50%	Reduction of baseline value by at least90%	HRS/OHCHR: Data/reporting on civilian casualties	HRS/OHCHR: Updated Civilian casualties report	HRS/OHCHR
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 4: # of national and local elections carried out	0	2 (a) 1 constitutional referendum; b) 1 presidential election:)	3 a) 1 constitutional referendum; b) 1 presidential election; c) parliamentary)	UNSMIL: a) 1 presidential election; c)1 parliamentary) UNDP: 1 national, 112 local HRS/OHCHR: All minorities have access to the right of elections voting and nominations	UNSMIL: - If 2021 target met: a) 1 constitutional referendum - If target 2021 not met: a) 1 parliamentary; b) 1 presidential election; c) constitutional referendum UNDP: 1 national, 112 local HRS/OHCHR: All minorities have access to the right of elections voting and nominations	MoP; UNSMIL – Electoral (EAS), HRS/OHCHR
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 5: Fe- male representation/participation in key legislative bodies: (a) number of seats held by women in national par-liament; (b) local government; (c) local elections; (d) constitutional body (cf. SDG indicator 5.5.1)	a) House of Representatives: (13/192 elected members) b) 12% of local councils c) 38% of eligible women participated in local elections d) 10% female membership in constitutional drafting committee	a) 40 b) 25% c) 50% d) Increase to 20% average	a) 40 b) 25% c) 50% d) 30% average	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	Bureau of Statistics and Census
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 6a: Percentage of women in political leadership positions decision-making, negotiation and national conference/ dialogue processes and/or bodies	9% (provide actual numbers in detail the % is based out)	20% (breakout)	30% (need to provide breakout targets)	UNSMIL: 30%	UNSMIL: 30%	State Min. of Women's Affairs; UNSMIL – Gender
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 6b: Number of legislative frameworks that promote gender balance in elections and decision-making bodies	0 (2020)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 0	UN Women: 2	UN Women

Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 7: In-ter-ministerial mechanisms contribut- ing to the development of migration policies and strategies established (cf. SDG indicator 10.7.2): 'Migration policy drafted/issued/implemented')	No inter-ministerial mecha-nism for cooperation with IC in place; Libyan Migration Work-ing Group (MWG) has been es-tablished, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM co-Chair	-The inter-ministerial mechanism established -MWG has met 6 times, an Action Plan for the 8 national priorities has been agreed and the au-thorities to implement identified	The inter-ministerial mechanism is active and submits policy recommendations Government has a coherent, well estab-lished and agreed Migration Policy	IOM: The MRP meets on a quarterly basis	IOM: The MRP meets on a quarterly basis	IOM
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 8: Number of CSO-Government dialogue mechanisms created	0	creation underway	2 UNDP: 1 national UNSMIL: 1 local	UNDP/UNSMIL: One inclusive dialogue mechanism established and functioning HRS/OHCHR: - Ongoing dialogue with HRDs/WHRDs and CSOs working on HR - Monitoring of civic space in Libya – CSOs regulation and limitations on freedom of expression (monitoring activities on hate speech and incitement; cases related to violations targeting HRDs/WHRDs - SG report on Reprisal due to cooperation with the UN	UNDP/UNSMIL: One inclusive dialogue mechanism established and functioning HRS/OHCHR: - Ongoing dialogue with HRDs/WHRDs and CSOs working on HR - Monitoring of civic space in Libya – CSOs regulation and limitations on freedom of expression (monitoring activities on hate speech and incitement; cases related to violations targeting HRDs/WHRDs - SG report on Reprisal due to cooperation with the UN	UNDP/UNSMIL – PAS, HRS/OHCHR
Outcome 1/Outcome Indicator 9: # of mechanisms that contribute to the de-velopment of arms and ammunition management policies and strategies	No inter-ministerial mecha-nism in place	Inter-ministerial mecha-nism creation underway	Inter-ministerial mechanism established and submits policy recommendations	UNMAS: Technical dialogue initiated with key stakeholders to begin formulation of Inter-ministerial mechanism process	UNMAS: Inter-ministerial mechanism established and submits policy recommendations	UNMAS
Outcome 1/Outcome Indicator 10: # of mechanisms that contribute to the development of humanitarian mine action policies and strategies	No inter-ministerial mecha-nism in place. National Mine Action Centre operating	Inter-ministerial mecha-nism creation underway	Inter-ministerial mechanism established and submits policy recommendations	UNMAS: Technical dialogue initiated with key stakeholders to begin formulation of National Mine Action Authority	UNMAS: Inter-ministerial mechanism established and submits policy recommendations	UNMAS
Outcome 1 / Outcome Indicator 11: National Action Plan on UNSCR1325 developed	No (2020)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: Women Peace and Security (WPS) priorities identified	UN Women: National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 developed	UN Women

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Output Indicators (Output 1.1 - Key government and civil society func- tions, mechanisms and processes strengthened)	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Final Target (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification
Output 1.1 / Indicator 1: # of police and border patrol members trained to control illicit traffic of humans, arms, drugs, and cultural property (cf. indicators for SDG 16.4)	UNESCO: Number of Tourist Police and Customs officials who already received basic training (20) IOM: 0 Border officials trained on border management	UNESCO: 100 individuals trained IOM: 100 Border officials trained on border man- agement	UNESCO: Police, Border Patrol and Cus- toms officials and members of the judi-ciary IOM: 200 Border officials trained on bor- der management	UNODC: 155	UNODC: 390	UNODC
Output 1.1/Indicator 2: # of personnel trained in EOD/IEDD	56	68 individuals trained	80 individuals trained	UNMAS: 80	UNMAS: 80	UNMAS, MoD
Output 1.1/indicator 3: #of UPA and housing authorities trained to design urban and housing policies	N/A	50	50 UPA and housing authorities staff	UN-Habitat: 5	UN-Habitat: 20	UN-Habitat, UPA, Housing authorities
Output 1.1 / Indicator 4: # of Libyan journalists (including citizen journalists) trained on a. reporting terrorist activities within Libya and combating radicalization and extremism; b. journalist safety in Libya; c. reporting on VAW and gender related issues	0	30-50	70	UN Women: 24 (100% female)	t.b.d.	Ministry of Information Libya, Ministry of Justice, Youth Authority, ReportersSans Frontières UN Women
Output 1.1 / Indicator 5: Proportion of SDG indicators produced at national level	0%	10%	25%	UNFPA: 25%	UNFPA: 25%	Bureau of Statistics and Census, UNFPA
Output 1.1 / Indicator 6: Number of Ministries with support to enhanced management of finances, assets, hu- man resources and procurement	0	under development	1	UNDP: 2 UNODC: 3 WHO: 1	UNDP: 2 UNODC: 6 WHO: 1	UNDP, UNODC, WHO
Output 1.1 / Indicator 7: Existence of justice for children systems (UNICEF Output Indicator 2.2.1)	UNICEF: 0 (no system in place)	under development	UNICEF: 1 (a specialized system set up /in place)	UNICEF: Components of specialized justice system in place, including capacity building and standard-setting within criminal and civil justice systems. UNODC: 0 HRS/OHCHR: Regular monitoring to detention where children are held;	UNICEF: Data exists in targeted municipalities by 2022 (3 out of 6 aspects) UNODC: 1 HRS/OHCHR: Regular monitoring to detention where children are held; identification of violations to child detainees; psychological	Ministry of Justice, UNICEF, UNODC, HRS/OHCHR

				identification of violations to child detainees; psychological and legal aid to former child detainees and/or any other human rights violations against children.	and legal aid to former child detainees and/or any other human rights violations against children.	
Output 1.1 / Indicator 8: # of strategic policies and/or plans fostering good governance practices	0	-2 urban policies -2 urban master plans: land use, infrastructure (UNHABITAT)	1 cultural heritage/ protection (cumulative total: 5)	UNSMIL: - 1 security sector strategic framework of governance and reforms on joint security arrangements in central Libya - 1 plan for the establishment and deployment of a Joint Security Force, in line with the Ceasefire Agreement UN-Habitat: 6 WHO: 5	UNSMIL: 1 security sector strategic framework of governance and reforms UN-Habitat: 7 WHO: 5	Libyan authorities (UPA and Housing Authority), national report -Habitat III, UNSMIL (SIS), Department of Antiquities of Libya, UN-Habitat, WHO
Output 1.1/ Indicator 9: Number of conducted evidence-based knowledge generation interventions on Migration Management	MWG has agreed on 8 national migration priorities	4 of the priorities have been established as on-going actions with sufficient funding.	4 of the priorities have led coherent, well established and agreed strategies for each priority, the relevant authorities are identified and implement the priority. The 4 additional priorities have been established as ongoing actions with suf- ficient funding	IOM: 11 completed (2019/2021) - Labour Market Assessment in Benghazi and Kufrah - Assessment on Existing Migrants Registration Mechanisms by Selected Libyan Municipalities - Change in Status from Regular to Irregular for Migrant Workers Holding a Work Permit – Background Note - Facts about Migration in Libya - Youth and COVID-19 in Libya - Rapid Labour Market and Skills Assessment in Ubari & Qatrun - Study on the Perceptions of Migrants Among Host Communities in Tripoli and Benghazi - Labor Market Information System for Libya - Living and Working in the Midst of Conflict: The Status of Long-term Migrants in Libya - Assessment of Libyan Labour (Employment) Law - Assessment of the Socio-	IOM: 17 (6 new in addition to cumulative results)	IOM

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				Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Migrants and IDPs in Libya Ongoing (4) - Mapping Labor Skills of Migrants in Libya: Challenges and Strategies for Integration into the Libyan Market - Conflict Sensitivity Assessments of Sabha, Qatroun, Benghazi, Kufra, Murzuq, Ubari, Tripoli (abusliem) - Study on the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in Libya - Labor Market Assessment in Libya		
Output 1.1/ indicator 10: Establishment of a national governmental database on migration and displacement which contributes to migration management	No governmental database on migration and displacement in place	A Libyan Migration Profile has been drafted. The Libyan Migration Profile has been the basis of data assessment, capacity building on data collection, sharing and analysis	An Action Plan on a comprehensive data-base and the government use of it as thebasis of informed policy making has been agreed and implemented	IOM: Continued support to the Ministry of IDPs and Human Rights in establishing and implementing database and IM systems	IOM: Ministry of IDPs and HR and other relevant line ministries have a functional database that contributes to migration management	IOM
Output 1.1 / Indicator 11: Percentage of municipalities able to generate and use mapping to illustrate the vulner-ability of the population to disasters and humanitarian crises	UNFPA: 10%	UNFPA: 15%	UNFPA: 20%	UNFPA: 20%	UNFPA: 20%	Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics and Census, UNFPA
Output 1.1 / Indicator 12: National Census Action Plan (NCAP) developed and endorsed	UNFPA: NCAP inexistent	UNFPA: Advanced draft developed	UNFPA: NCAP endorsed	UNFPA: Yes	UNFPA: Yes	Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statis-tics and Census, UNFPA
Output 1.1 / Indicator 13: # of technical good governance support initiatives fighting corruption or money laundering (cf. SDG indicators 16.5.1 & 16.5.2 (% of pop. reporting having to pay a bribe when requesting a public service etc.)	0	min. 2 set up; 3 under way	total 5 4 anti-corruption initiatives (UNDP:2 + UNODC: 2) & 1 anti-moneylaundering initiative (UNODC)	UNODC: 2	UNODC: 6	UNODC; national anti-corruption agency

Output 1.1 / Indicator 14: Number/nature of HRV cases documented at HRS record /HRDB including conflict related sexual violence - HRS reporting and input to SG quarterly reports on human rights thematic areas including migrants and asylum seekers , civic space, access to justice , CRSV	N/A	N/A	N/A	HRS/OHCHR: 20 verified cases	HRS/OHCHR: 40 verified cases	HRS/OHCHR
Output 1.1 / Indicator 15: Number of victims referred to legal and psychological aid	N/A	N/A	N/A	HRS/OHCHR: 5 cases referred	HRS/OHCHR: 8 -10 cases referred	HRS/OHCHR
Output 1.1 / Indicator 16: # of officials trained on different aspects of migration management, including protection-sensitive and human rights-based approaches in border management	IOM: 145 (based on 2020 actual value)	N/A	N/A	IOM: 555 officials trained	IOM: 965 officials trained	IOM
Output 1.1 / Indicator 17: number of prison officers trained to ensure minimum standards for treatment of prisoners and detainees	0	N/A	N/A	UNODC: 60	UNODC: 60	UNODC
Output 1.1 / Indicator 18: number of judges and prosecutors trained to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	0	N/A	N/A	UNODC: 0	UNODC: 25	UNODC
Output 1.1 / Indicator 19: number of state officials trained to ensure access to a child-friendly justice system	0	N/A	N/A	UNODC: 0	UNODC: 90	UNODC
Output 1.1 / Indicator 20: number of SOPs and guidelines established to facilitate access to justice and ensure criminal accountability	0	N/A	N/A	UNODC: 0	UNODC: 4	UNODC
Output 1.1 / Indicator 21: number of state officials trained to investigate and prosecute corruption cases	0	N/A	N/A	UNODC: 55	UNODC: 66	UNODC

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Output 1.1./ Indicator 22: Number of national authorities with inclusive plans / strategies / policies that are aligned with national reconciliation efforts	UN Women: 0 (2020)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 0	UN Women: 3	UN Women Ministry of Women's Affairs
Output 1.1./ Indicator 23: Number of initiatives developed and/or being implemented to monitor violence against women in politics and online VAW	0 (2020)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 1	UN Women: 2	UN Women
Output 1.1./ Indicator 24: Number of Justice sector officials whose capacities to provide justice to women are strengthened	t.b.c.	N/A	N/A	t.b.c.	UN Women: 150	UN Women UNODC
Output Indicators (Output 1.2 - Intra- and inter-communal dialogue, reconciliation, conflict management & prevention processes and functions strengthened)	**Baseline (2018)**	**Milestone (End 2019)**	**Milestone (End 2020)**	**Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)**	**Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)**	**Means of Verification**
Output 1.2 / Indicator 1: # of beneficiaries (adolescents and youth) trainedon life skills, active citizenship, peace- building and conflict resolution (by gender, age, geo-location)	IOM: 300 UNFPA: 1,500 UNICEF: 0	IOM: 800 (300 in 2018 + 500 in 2019) UNFPA: 2,750 (BL+1,250) UNICEF: 14,000	IOM: 1,300 (300 in 2018 + 500 in 2019 + 500 in 2020) UNFPA: 4,000 (BL+2,500 - LSCE model) UNICEF: 28,000 (14,280 girls and 13,720 boys)	IOM: 1,850 UNFPA: 4,000 UNICEF: Target 2021: 1,000 (51% girls); cumulative: 3,656	IOM: 2,350 UNFPA: 4,000 UNICEF: Target 2022: 1,000 (51%); cumulative 4,656	Youth Authority National Youth Working Group IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF
Output 1.2 / Indicator 2: # of community members who participated in social cohesion promotion activities (incl. intra-/inter community stabilization, reconciliation etc.)	IOM: 7,000	IOM: 10,000 (7,000 in 2018 + 3,000 in 2019)	IOM: 15,000 (7,000 in 2018 + 3,000 in 2019 + 5,000 in 2020)	IOM: 22,200 (youth, women and children)	IOM: 25,500 (youth, women and children)	IOM, UN Women
Output 1.2 / Indicator 3: Number of reconciliation dialogues created at the national level (UNDP Indicator 1.1.1.)	1 (East), 1 (West), 2 (South)	4 (E), 4 (W), 4 (S)	8 (East), 8 (West), 8 (South)	UNDP: Two Libyan Political Dialogues Forum in Geneva in Tunisia	UNDP: Two Libyan Political Dialogues Forum in Geneva in Tunisia	UNDP
Output 1.2 / Indicator 4: Percentage of community initiatives based on the dialogue agreements (UNDP indicator 1.1.2)	0%	25%	50%	UNDP: - 100% agreement on holding national elections in December 24, 2021		UNDP

			- 100% agreement on having internal election of new Prime Minister until new elections are held		
Output 1.2 / Indicator 5: Number of youth-led social entrepreneurial projects implemented in SF target municipalities (UNICEF indicator 1.5.1)	0	UNICEF: 28 projects	UNICEF: 56 projects	UNICEF: 88 projects	UNICEF: 108 projects	UNICEF
Output 1.2 / Indicator 7: Number of people who participate in social and behavior change communication interventions promoting the elimination of VAC (UNICEF Indicator 2.3.1)	0	2,5m	UNICEF: 5,200,358 people (min. 50% girls)	UNICEF: 38,000 (annual target)	UNICEF: 50,000 (annual target)	UNICEF
Output 1.2 / Indicator 10: # of municipalities having updated their urban plans	50	80	not applicable(same as 2019)	UN-Habitat: 80	UN-Habitat: 80	UN-Habitat, Municipalities, UPA (Ur- ban Planning Agency), Ministry of Planning
Output 1.2 / Indicator 11: Indicator: Number of youth-led initiatives on UNSCR 2250 developing peace and security implemented at community level	UNFPA: 10	UNFPA: 14	UNFPA: 20	UNFPA: 20	UNFPA: 28	UNFPA, UN Women National Youth working group,
Output 1.2 / Indicator 12: Availability of a functional Interministerial committee for the Libyan National Youth Strategy	UNFPA: No	UNFPA: A functional inter-ministerial committee for the National Youth Strategy is under development	UNFPA: Yes	UNFPA: Yes	UNFPA: Yes	UNFPA, National Youth working group
Output 1.2 / Indicator 13: # of women trained in countering violent extremism activities	24	36	--	UNMAS: 36 (30 females, 6 males)	UNMAS: 36 (30 females, 6 males)	UNMAS
Output 1.2 / Indicator 14: Proportion of women participating in National Conference Process (or other national dialogue efforts)	0%	20%	30%	UNSMIL: 30%	UNSMIL: 30%	UNSMIL, UN Women, Bureau of Statistics and Census

Output 1.2 / Indicator 15: Number of Libyan women participating in track 1 processes (i.e. LPDF, and security, economic and human rights track in the Berlin Process)	UN Women: 7 (2021)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 20	UN Women: 40	UN Women
Output 1.2 / Indicator 16: Number of trained local women mediators participating in local peace processes at track 3 level	UN Women: 30 (2021)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 30	UN Women: 60	UN Women
Output 1.2 / Indicator 17: Number of women and civil society participating in social and behaviour change communication interventions promoting the elimination of VAW	UN Women: 0 (2021)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 0	UN Women: 50	UN Women
Output 1.2 / Indicator 18: Number of initiatives on UNSCR 1325/WPS implemented at community level	UN Women: 3 (2021)	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 3	UN Women: 20	UN Women

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

Indicative Resource Require-ments; in USD	Total Budget (projected)	Available	To be mobilized(Gap)
	32,660,018	14,371,060	58.178.611

Related SDG(s) SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 7: Affordable and clean Energy; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 10: ReducedInequalities; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life below Water; SDG 15: Life on Land; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Output 2.1 - Stability of macro-economic framework and effective public financial management supported by transparent and accountable government institutions

Participating UN entities: WB, FAO, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNSMIL

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

Participating UN entities: WB, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMAS, UNSMIL, IOM, UN-HABITAT, WFP, WHO

Outcome Indicators (Outcome 2)	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Milestone (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 1: Real GDP Growth Rate (in%)	25.6 (2017)	10.4	8.4	WB: 66.70%	WB: t.b.d.	Libyan authorities and World Bank staff estimates
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 2: Fis-cal Balance (as % of GDP)	-22 (2017)	-5	0.3	WB: -24.50%	WB: t.b.d.	Libyan authorities, World Bank
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 3: De-velopment Expenditure as a share of Total Government Expenditure (in %)	6 (2017)	14	20	WB: 22.10%	WB: t.b.d.	Libyan authorities, World Bank
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 4: Non-hydrocarbon Sector Gross Value Added Growth Rate (in%; Manufac-turing, Agriculture, Services)	0 (2017)	5	5	WB: 32.50%	WB: t.b.d.	Libyan authorities, World Bank
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 5: Gross Fixed Capital Investment Growth Rate (in %)	100.1 (2017)	15	5.2	WB: 40.80%	WB: t.b.d.	Libyan authorities, World Bank

Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 10: % of respondents (Libyans & migrants) indicating that livelihood support positively contributed to income	IOM: 0%	IOM: 0%	IOM: 60%	WFP: 45% (50% female and 50% male)	WFP: 45% (50% female and 50% male)	WFP
Outcome 2 / Indicator 11: Multidimensional Poverty Index (Oxford)	0.037 with headcount (H) = 9.1% UNICEF: 36.4 percent of children aged 0-17 years in Libya were multidimensionally poor in 2014 (based on PAPFAM survey)		t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	UNFPA, UNICEF (MODA)
Outcome 2 / Outcome Indicator 12: Share of renewable energy of total energy production	0		3	WB: 3		UNEP, WB, REAoL
Outcome 2 / Indicator 13: Number of women leaders in the LPDF Economic track with capacities to advocate for gender-responsive budgets "	UN Women: 0	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 5	UN Women: 20	UN Women
Output Indicators (Output 2.1 - Stability of macro-economic framework and effective public financial management supported by transparent and accountable government institutions)	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Milestone (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification
Output 2.1 / Indicator 1: Frequency and quality of GoL financial reporting of budgetary releases. (Measured on a 0 - 5 scale where 0 = no financial reports produced, and 5 = quarterly financial reports produced which can be mapped to the Government Financial Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2014)	1		3	WB: 2	WB: t.b.d.	World Bank, International MonetaryFund Reports
Output 2.1 / Indicator 2: Public-wage-bill share in Public expenditure	67 % (2017)		64%	WB: 41.60%	WB: t.b.d.	Libyan authorities, World Bank
Output 2.1 / Indicator 3: Share of sub-sidies as % of GDP	8.9 % (2017)		7.5%	WB: 35.60%	WB: t.b.d.	World Bank, GECOL, NOC, MoP, MoF, MoEcon,CBL, MoSA

Output 2.1 / Indicator 4: Itemized breakdown of subsidies allocated to hydrocarbon products and to electric-ity in % (cf. SDG indicator 12.c.1)	66 % hydrocarbon products; 11 % electricity (2017)		60% hydrocarbon products; 9% electric-ity	WB: 50% hydrocarbon products, 5% electricity	WB: t.b.d.	World Bank, GECOL, NOC, MoP, MoF, MoEcon,CBL, MoSA
Output 2.1 / Indicator 5: Number of Ministry of Finance staff with capacities to integrate gender-responsive budgeting in public finance management systems	UN Women: 0	N/A	N/A	UN Women: 0	UN Women: 10	UN Women
Output Indicators (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)	**Baseline (2018)**	**Milestone (End 2019)**	**Milestone (End 2020)**	**Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)**	**Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)**	**Means of Verification**
Output 2.2 / Indicator 2: # of people receiving vocational/professional training to strengthen self-reliance (WFP training, FAO: in modern agricultural approaches (productivity, pestcontrol, seed engineering etc.)	WFP & FAO: 0 IOM: 58 (in 2018)	IOM: 118 (58 in 2018 + 60 in 2019)	WFP: 81,750 (41,384 women) FAO: 150 technicians/ veterinary experts IOM: 178 (58 in 2018 + 60 in 2019 + 60 in 2020)	WFP: 7,800 (50% female and 50% male) FAO: -168 veterinarians and 500 livestock owners reached during disease awareness day - 5 Lab technicians trained in disease testing IOM: 250 (30% female, 30% migrants/IDPs)	WFP: 8,000 (50% female and 50% male) FAO: National stakeholders and from civil society (90 engineers or technicians) with relevant background on water, agronomy, remote sensing will be trained IOM: 300 (30% female, 30% migrants/IDPs	WFP, FAO, IOM, UN Women, MoA, MoSA etc.
Output 2.2 / Indicator 4: Tons of ozone depleting potential (ODP) phased-out	118.38 ODP tons (HCFC)		24.2 ODP tons	UNIDO: 76.9 ODPT (covering the years 2020-2024)	UNIDO: 76.9 ODPT (covering the years 2020-2024)	Min. of Environment, UNIDO
Output 2.2 / Indicator 5: Number of people benefitting from job creation and/or social safety nets (UNDP Indicator 3.2.4)	0		WFP: 81,750 (41,384 women) UNDP: 1,000 (200 women; 800 youth)	WFP: 39,000 (50% female and 50% male) UNDP: 480	WFP: 40,000 (50% female and 50% male) UNDP: 480	UNDP; WFP, UNICEF

Output 2.2 / Indicator 6: # of small- and micro-enterprise owners provided with small-scale business management training (development of sound business plans, and financial management), on-the-job capacity building, grants, vocational skills strengthening	UNIDO: 0 IOM: -training: 75 -grants: 25 (all female)	IOM: 350 training and grants (100 in 2018 + 250 in 2019)	UNIDO: 50 (of which 30% are women)IOM: 1,000 (training and grants) (100 in 2018 + 250 in 2019 + 650 in 2020)	IOM: 1,650 UNIDO: 60 Libyan entrepreneurs trained and coached in CEFE-HP LIFE training to facilitate start-up creation, in collaboration with Libyan training institutions/certified trainers (30% vulnerable: female, youth, displaced)	IOM: 2,300	UNIDO, IOM, Min. of Econ., Min. of Labour, MoSA
Output 2.2 / Indicator 7: # of round-table on labour migration initiatives involving key stakeholders working on labour migration issues held	IOM: 1	IOM: 4	IOM: 7	IOM: 4	IOM: 6	IOM, Min. of Labour
Output 2.2 / Indicator 9: Number of individuals (by age group/bracket) who have participated in UN-supported vocational training and technical skills development programs for personal empowerment and/ or employability (UNICEF Indicator 1.3.1) (cf. SDG target 4.4)	UNICEF: 0 UNESCO: 0	UNICEF: 150 children UNESCO: 100	UNICEF: 300 children (70% girls; 30%boys) UNESCO: 200 (of which 50% women)	WFP: 719	WFP: 719	WFP, UNICEF, National Youth Working Group
Output 2.2 / Indicator 10: # of vulnerable rural households benefiting from a. training in modern agricultural techniques and methods to strengthen their resilience to threats and crisis; b. support to restore agricultural/fishery production and productivity	0		a. 1,200 HH (50% women and children); 3,000 HH (50% women and children)	FAO: 2300 framers trained on Good agricultural practices (Crop and vegetable seeds)		FAO, MoA

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

Indicative Resource Require-ments; in USD	Total Budget (projected)	Available	To be mobilized (Gap)
	335,374,605	144,119,122	191,255,483

Related SDG(s) 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 Ine-qualities; SDG11 Sustainable cities and communities

Output 3.1 - Governmental social policy design and management capacity strengthened through multisectoral capacity development support

Participating UN entities: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, WHO, IOM, UNHCR, UNMAS, UN WOMEN, WB, WFP, WB, UNODC, WHO

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 ef-fective, efficient, accurately targeted and sustainable

Participating UN entities: UNDP, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, WB, IOM, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, WHO, UNMAS, WFP, WHO

Outcome Indicators (Outcome 3)	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Milestone (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 1: National level multi-sectoral surveys/ studies adopted by the government	-UNICEF: 0 -UN-HABITAT: 0 -IOM: 0	-UN-HABITAT: 1 -IOM: 2	-UNICEF: MICS -UN-Habitat: 3 (Informal settlement study, Urban policy, Housing policy re-port) -IOM: 3	WHO: 5 IOM: 3 UNICEF: 3 UN-Habitat: 2	WHO: 5 IOM: 4 UNICEF: 4 UN-Habitat: 2	WHO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, IOM

Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 2: National information management systems in place and used for planning	-UNICEF: 1 -UNFPA: 0 -UNMAS: 1 -IOM: 0	-UNICEF: under develop-ment -UNMAS: Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is upgraded to IMSMACore -IOM: Assist in roll-out of DHIS2 in collaboration with MOH (capacity building and equipment for 450 health staff)	-UNICEF: 3 (HIS, EMIS, Justice for children IMS) -UNFPA: 1 (GBV IMS with 4 products developed: SOPs, Strategy, Assessment, Tools) -UNMAS: IMSMA Core is implemented and accurate information is available to relevant stakeholders -IOM: 1 (DTM); assisted MOH in generat-ing DHIS2 (MIS) reports	UNICEF: - (a) DHIS: expand to additional 10 municipalities (baseline from 2019-2020 24 municipalities) - (b) EMIS system in place UNFPA: 1 UNMAS: IMSMA is upgraded to IMSMA Core IOM: - 339 health professionals trained. - Continue assisting in DHIS2 roll-out training (70 health data professionals to be trained: 45 electric devices to be provided as a mean of data collection) - Development of LMIS 1st phase WHO: 1	UNICEF: - (a) DHIS: expand to additional 20 municipalities; - (b) EMIS system is in place and piloted UNFPA: 1 UNMAS: IMSMA is upgraded to IMSMA Core IOM: - 1 data collection and reporting tool for migrants in detention will be finalized and shared with relevant stakeholders - Development of LMIS 2nd phase and Foreign worker documentation system WHO: 1	UNICEF: DHIS, EMIS, Justice for Children IMS UNFPA: Minutes of GBV Working Group meetings UNMAS workshop reports IOM: DHIS2 reports WHO
Outcome 3 / Outcome Indicator 3: Unmet need for family planning (in %)	UNFPA: 43%	UNFPA: 40%	UNFPA: 35%	UNFPA: 35%	UNFPA: 35%	UNFPA
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 4: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in theprevious 12 months, by age and placeof occurrence	UNFPA: 8%	UNFPA: 7.5%	UNFPA: 7%	UNFPA: 7%	UNFPA: 7%	GBV Information Management System(UNFPA)
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 6: Multisectoral protection and social safety net mechanisms in place to ensure timely access to basic services for vulnerable populations	-UNICEF & -WFP: 0 -IOM: a) 1 safe shelter and 8 host families that can host vulnerable migrants including unaccompanied migrant children in Tripoli and surroundings; b) IOM: 0 people trained on scalable psychological interventions	-UNICEF: 14 community-based child protection centres -WFP: 162,000 -IOM: a) 2 safe shelters and 15 host families that can host vulnerable migrants including unaccompanied migrant children in Tripoli and surroundings; b) 24 people trained on scalable psychological interventions	-UNICEF: 28 community-based child pro- tection centres (Bayti) -WFP: 192,000 -IOM: a) 3 safe shelters and 30 host fami-lies that can host vulnerable migrants including UASCs; b) 48 people trained onscalable psychological interventions	UNICEF: - (a) A social protection policy roadmap is endorsed by the NEDB; - (b) 9 Bayti centres IOM: In 2020 MHPSS services reached 2,001 migrants within integrated services with protection and health, MRRM teams. In 2021 MHPSS community based services plan to reach 1500 beneficiaries.	UNICEF: - (a) Support to the elaboration of a draft national social protection policy; - (b) 9 Bayti centres; - (c) 5 youth centres in the south IOM: 1,500	UNICEF IOM: a) Monitoring reports, contracts with host families and agreements with NGOs to run shelters; b) Training reports, attendance sheets, pre and post-tests

	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Milestone (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 7: % of the population with access to basic social services, as a result of UN supported programmes	IOM & UNHCR: 65% WHO: 30%	IOM & UNHCR: 80%	aggregation of sectoral indicators for output 3.2 (disaggregate by Libyan/non-Libyan, sex and age) -IOM & UNHCR: 85%	WHO: 50%	WHO: 60%	WHO
Outcome 3/Outcome Indicator 8: # of vulnerable people with restored access to basic services all year	IOM: 29,300 (IOM)	625,000	1.21m	UNDP: 4.5 Million WHO: 910,000 WFP: 42,900 school children (50% girls and 50% boys) IOM: In 2021, IOM's overall target for SNFI assistance is 68,837 individuals including 18,843 migrants, 8,479 host community members, 26,211 returnees and 15,304 IDPs UNHCR: - CBI: 13,822 - CRI/NFIs: 13,715	UNDP: 4.5 Million WHO: 1,040,000 WFP: 31,500 school children (50% girls and 50% boys) IOM: t.b.d. in coordination with SNFI sector, OCHA and 2022 HPC following MSNA assessments and needs UNHCR: - CBI: 31,954 - CRI/NFIs: 43,828	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR,IOM, UNFPA, UNMAS, etc.
Output Indicators (Output 3.1 - Governmental social policy design and management capacity strengthened through multi-sectoral capacity development support)	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Milestone (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification

Output 3.1/Indicator 1: Number of senior experts/master trainers from Libyan institutions (including CSOs) with increased capacity related to the design, development and implementation of social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery	UNICEF: 0 UNFPA: 198 (60 health workers trained on MISP implementation; 108 PHC service providers trained on the utilization of current SRHR guidelines and protocols; 30 health staff trained on clinical management of rape – CMR) IOM: a) 0 MoSA officials trained in rehabilitation and capacity building to operate women and children shelters ; b) 5 officials (from MoJ, MoI, MoL, MoSA, local partner agency) trained in protection of migrants incl. identification of migrants eligible for alternatives to detention and referrals to such initiatives; c) 0 officials of dedicated ministries trained in child protection training programs; d) 32 government officials and CSOs trained on the development of a migration health strategy	UNICEF: Health/nutrition: 28 ToTs; WASH: 1ToT; Education - - 200; Child protection 100 UNFPA: 320 (80 health workers trained on MISP implementation; 180 PHC service providers trained on the utilization of current SRHR guidelines and protocols; 60 health staff trained on clinical management of rape – CMR) IOM: a) 25 MoSA officials trained; b) 50 officials trained; c) 50 officials trained; d) 62 (32 in 2018 + 30 in 2019) government officials and CSOs trained on protection and promotion ofthe psychosocial well-be-ing of the most vulnera-ble migrants	UNICEF: Health/nutrition - 56 ToTs with government partners; WASH - 2 ToTs with government partners; Education - 400; Child protection - 200 UNFPA: 422 (100 health workers trained on MISP implementation; 250 PHC service providers trained on the utilization of current SRHR guidelines and protocols; 72 health staff trained on clinical man- agement of rape – CMR) IOM: a) 50 MoSA officials trained; b) 100 officials trained; c) 100 officials trained; d) IOM (Health): 62 (32 in 2018 + 30 in 2019) government officials andCSOs able to advocate for migrants health, friendly health services, improv-ing their access to health care	WHO: 2,000 (50% male/50& female) UNICEF: - (a) Child protection actors - 1,367; - (b) education professionals - 995; - (c) 730 professionals working in healthcare, cold chain and vaccine management, WASH UNFPA: 972 IOM: 100 (84 Men and 16 Women).	WHO: 2,300 (50% male/50& female) UNICEF: - (a) child protection actors: 1,767; - (b) education professionals: 1,895 - (c) professionals involved in health and WASH services 1,200 UNFPA: 1,007 IOM: 170 (144 men and 26 women)	WHO UNICEF UNFPA IOM SARA Feb 2017 (WHO, MoH) DHIS 2 (MoH)

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Output 3.1/Indicator 2: Number of assessments, reviews, studies and surveys contributing to evidence generation related to the design, development and implementation of social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery (incl. socio-economic issues and sustainable inclusive governance)	-ESCWA: 0 -UNICEF: 0 -OCHA: 1 -UN-HABITAT: 06 (Libya City Profiling) -UNFPA: 1 (Household Rapid Assessment of the population affected by a humanitarian crisis): -WHO: Services Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) -IOM: a) Legal review assistance to relevant ministries on developing policies on alternatives to detention (including access to labor market) (0); b) Data collection on unaccompanied and separated children contributing to improved research on existing services and the situation of returned children (0); c) No Public Health Risk Assessment conducted in Detention Centers; d) 10 study reports (4 rapid feasibility, 4 conflict sensitivity, 2 labor market)	-ESCWA: 2 -UNICEF: 4 -OCHA: 2 (BL+1) -UNFPA: 2 (Household Rapid Assessments of the population affected by a humanitarian crisis) -UN-HABITAT: 2 City profiling WHO: Services Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) -IOM: a) 1 legal review (report); b) Strengthened data collection on unaccompanied and separated children, contributed to improved research on existing services and the situation of returned children (1 research/yr.) and inclusion of relevant indicators in DTM data collection/reports; c) 3 (2 labour market assessments for Kufra and Benghazi and CSO mapping); d) National MHPSS Needs assessment	-ESCWA: 3 -UNICEF: 9 -OCHA: 3 (BL+2) -UNFPA: 3 (Household Rapid Assessmentsof the population affected by a humani-tarian crisis) -UN-HABITAT: 8 final city profiling reports -WHO: Services Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) -IOM: a) 1 policy developed; b) Strengthened data collection on unaccompanied and separated children, contributed to improved research on existing services and the situation of returned children (1research/year and inclusion of indicators in DTM data collection/reports); c) 4 (3 in 2019, 1 in 2020) Public Health Risk Assessments conducted in Detention Centers; d) 6 additional assessments for new areasof intervention published and dissemi- nated	WHO: 15 UNICEF: 9 UN-Habitat: 6 OCHA: 4 UNFPA: 2 IOM: 1 assessment/study. 3 (DTM reports prepared for data collection capacity building, 2 labour market assessment made, MHPSS plan has been drafted)	WHO: 20 UNICEF: 12 UN-Habitat: 6 OCHA: 5 UNFPA: 2 IOM: New in addition to cumulative results: 2 assessments/studies	-WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UN-HABITAT; Assessment Registry (OCHA) -OCHA rapid assessment of popula- tions affected by a humanitarian crisis -UN-HABITAT (informal settlement re-ports, City profiling reports, housing study) -IOM: a) Gazette (published law w. fi-nal revised text agreed-upon by relevant ministries, policy presented and endorsed); b) published research on situation of UASCs in Libya and DTM reports to include CP indicators; c) Public Health Risk Assessment document; d) IOM MHPSS Assessment Report
Output 3.1/Indicator 3: Existence of national mechanisms/action plans in place that coordinate between partners to design, develop and implement social policies that focus on quality social-service delivery	-UNICEF: 0 -UNFPA: 0 (GBV prevention and response) -IOM: 0 (no work plan in place)	-UNICEF: 3 -UNFPA: GBV preven- tion and response action plan/mechanism in place - IOM Health: 1 work plan (MHPSS TWG)	UNICEF: 6 plans UNFPA: GBV prevention and response ac- tion plan/mechanism in place incl. disag-gregation by agency and thematic area -IOM: 2 work plans	UNICEF: 6 UNFPA: GBV prevention and response action plan/mechanism in place IOM: 1 MHPSS technical working group (TWG) work plan developed	UNICEF: 9 UNFPA: GBV prevention and response action plan/mechanism in place IOM: Planned 1 MHPSS TWG workplan to be developed in 2022	UNICEF UNFPA IOM

Output 3.1/Indicator 4: Logistics and ETC system in place to support quality social service delivery	WFP: None	WFP: Logistic Coordination in place at level of humanitarian partners; UNHAS operational; Emergency telecommunication in place	WFP: same as 2019	WFP: same as 2019	WFP: same as 2019	WFP/UNCT
Output 3.1/Indicator 5: Number of basic social service physical infrastructure(s) rehabilitated, upgraded or built	-UNICEF: 20 schools rehabilitated (primarily WASH facilities) -IOM: 80 QIP -WHO: 50 health facilities	-UNICEF: 40 schools -WHO: 50 health facilities -IOM: 140 QIP (80 in 2018 + 60 in 2019)	-UNICEF: 60 schools rehabilitated (pri-marily WASH facilities) -WB: Electric grid -IOM: IOM: 235 QIP (80 in 2018 + 60 in 2019 + 95 in 2020) -WHO: 50 health facilities rehabilitated	WHO: 250 IOM: 245 CIPs UNICEF: - (a) 51 schools; - (b) 36 WASH facilities in health centres, detention centres, etc; - (c) 5 recreational spaces	WHO: 300 IOM: 285 CIPs UNICEF: - (a) 76 WASH facilities in health centres, dention centres, etc; - (b) 71 schools; - (c) 5 youth centres in the south; - (d) 5 recreational spaces	UNICEF, WHO, IOM
Output Indicators (Output 3.2 - Social service delivery systems 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)	Baseline (2018)	Milestone (End 2019)	Milestone (End 2020)	Milestone (End 2021 – cumulative)	Final Target (End 2022 – cumulative)	Means of Verification
Output 3.2/Indicator 1: Number of children supported through UN education programmes (access to primary and lower-secondary formal and non-formal education and improved learning environment	UNICEF: 99,378 UNESCO: 0	UNICEF: 150,000 UNESCO: 5,000	UNICEF: 200,000 (49% girls) UNESCO: 10,000 (50% girls)	UNICEF: 50,332 children	UNICEF: 80,332 children	UNICEF EMIS
Output 3.2/Indicator 2: Number of people accessing health services and related information, through UN supported programmes	-UNICEF: 0 -UNFPA: 20,000 (Women accessing information on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights services) -IOM: 29,200	-UNFPA: 40,000 (Women accessing information on SRHR services) -IOM: 55,000	-UNICEF: 56,000 children (27,440 boys and 28,560 girls) -UNFPA: 100,000 (Women accessing information on SRHR services) -IOM: 75,000	WHO: 1,300,000 (50 % female/50% male) UNICEF: 773,805 people IOM: 205,000 PHC consultations UNFPA: 139,908 UNHCR: 10,389 consultations and referrals	WHO: 1,300,000 (50 % female/50% male) UNICEF: 893,805 people IOM: 280,000 PHC consultations UNFPA: 154,908 UNHCR: 42,474 consultations and referrals	-WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR -HIS; Reproductive health sub-working group reports -DHIS 2 (MoH) -Ministry of Health

Output 3.2/Indicator 3: Number of secondary and tertiary public health facilities that provide all of the components of an essential health services package for survivors of gender based violence	UNFPA: 6 IOM: 8	UNFPA: 8 IOM: 16	UNFPA: 12 IOM: 24	WHO: 50 IOM: 26 UNFPA: 15	WHO: 60 IOM: 30 UNFPA: 15	-WHO, IOM, UNFPA -Reproductive health sub-workinggroup reports -DHIS 2 (MoH) -Ministry of Health -Health Sector & Migrant Health WG
Out 3.2/Indicator 4: Percentage of children <2 year receiving vaccine at the national level	-UNICEF: 93% (measles)	-IOM: 90% migrant children in DC vaccinated for measles	-UNICEF: 95% (measles and vitamin A) -IOM: 95% migrant children in DC vaccinated for measles	UNICEF: 90% (annual) UNHCR: Hygine kit- 5,407	UNICEF: 90% (annual) UNHCR: Hygine kit-9,407	UNICEF UNHCR Vaccination campaign reports
Output 3.2/Indicator 5: Number of people with sustained access to safe drinking water, through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: 0 (baseline starting with UNSF)		UNICEF:126,000	UNICEF: 153,921	UNICEF: 253,921	UNICEF Municipal and water authority reports
Output 3.2/Indicator 6: Number of people (incl. migrants) who gained access to basic sanitation services, through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: 20,000 (as of 2018)		UNICEF: 60,000 (49% men; 51% women; 43% children)	UNICEF: 97,956	UNICEF: 107,956	UNICEF Municipal and water authority reports
Output 3.2/Indicator 7: Number of people (incl. migrants and refugees) accessing sufficient and nutritious food, in-kind or cash transfer, through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: 0 WFP: 0	UNICEF: 500 WFP: 83,268 (min. 50% women)	UNICEF: 1,000 children <5 (490 boys and 510 girls) WFP: 2-year total 113,268 (83,268+30,000) WFP: 162,000 (80,268 women)	UNHCR: In-kind food – 9200 to refugees UNICEF: 36,262 WFP: 31,500 school children (50% girls and 50% boys)	UNHCR: In-kind food – 28938 to refugees UNICEF: 54,262 WFP: 31,500 school children (50% girls and 50% boys)	UNICEF: HIS and partner reports WFP UNHCR WFP

Output 3.2/Indicator 8: Number of people accessing protection services for vulnerable groups (including women, youth and children), through UN supported programmes	UNICEF: (1) child protection in schools = 0 (2) number of children on the move that received protection services = 0 (3) unaccompanied and separated children who have benefited from a UNICEF-supported BID process: 3 UNHCR: 247,926 (55,413 Refugees and Asylum Seekers, 192,513 IDPs) as of 2018 IOM: 50 migrants have benefitted from IOM supported-alternatives to detention 1,900 migrants benefitting from protection screening and specialized protection services prior to returning to their countries of origin (through IOM VHR programme) and upon return in country of origin (10% of VHR cases i.e. 190)	IOM: 500 migrants benefitting from alternatives to detention; 1,250 migrants benefitting from specialized protection services prior to return and upon return	UNICEF: (1) child protection in schools = 28,000 children (14,280 girls and 13,720 boys) (2) number of children on the move that received protection services = 14,000 (7,140 girls and 6,860 boys) (3) unaccompanied and separated children who have benefited from a UNICEF-supported BID process: 63 UNFPA: 70,000 (Number of women and girls having access to high quality information on the prevention and responseto all forms of GBV leading to uptake ofGBV services) UNHCR: 53% Men, 47% women (30% under 17 children and 70% adults) IOM: 1,000 migrants benefitting from alternatives to detention 2,500 migrants benefitting from special-ized protection services prior to returnand upon return	UNFPA: 120,338 UNICEF: 74,444 UNHCR: - PSN-1700 - 80 SGBV survivors received medical assistance - 150 gov, partners trained on SGBV -300 BID conducted -2,880 refugees receive legal assistance -18,000 PoC issued registeration docs IOM: -7,000 migrants (4,700 males and 2,300 female).reached through protection services -136 migrants (75 males and 61 females) provided with safe accommodation in host families	UNFPA: 140,338 UNICEF: 110,444 UNHCR: - PSN: 12,881 - 635 SGBV survivors receive medical assistance -300 gov, partners trained on SGBV - 1089 BID conducted -7,703 PoC receive legal assistance -43,038 PoC issued registeration docs IOM: 8,500 migrants will be assessed	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM
Output 3.2 / Indicator 9: # of crisis-affected people, including school children, receiving food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers	79,000	162,000 (80,268 women)	192,000 (number may change pending finalization of our interim Country Stra-tegic Plan)	WHP: 239,140 (50% female/50% male)	WFP: 205,600 (50% female/50% male)	WFP
Output:3.2/indicator 10: Percentage of informal settlements mapped	WHO: 60% (2020)	30%	70%	WHO: 70%	WHO: 100%	UPA informal housing inventory and evaluation report WHO

Output 3.2 / Indicator 11: Number of vaccination campaigns conducted for the migrant children in DCs	IOM: 0	N/A	N/A	IOM: 2 vaccination campaigns for the migrant children in DCs	IOM: 5 vaccination campaigns for the migrant children in DCs	IOM
Output 3.2/Indicator 12: Number of calls received from people living in Libya including refugees and migrants seeking development assistance at Inter-Agency Common Feedback Mechanism	WFP: 50 (2020)	N/A	N/A	WFP: 200	WFP: 400	WFP