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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Libya (2023-2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Libya is a wealthy nation by many accounts, given its natural resources, strategic location, ethnic diversity, cultural heritage and strong social fabric, all of which are solid foundations for development. Young people make up two thirds of the population and around 18 per cent of Libyans are aged 15 to 24 with high literacy rates.¹ While a decade of political crisis and recent violent conflict have had a devastating impact on the country's development trajectory and population, particularly the most vulnerable, many of its current structural development challenges –including limited economic diversification and overreliance on oil revenues, foreign labour and public sector employment – date back to the pre-revolution era.

2. While recent developments resulted in a decline in armed conflict and humanitarian needs, these gains remain fragile and reversible, with multiple risks threatening to derail progress made to date towards peacebuilding and reconciliation. The impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have constrained progress across all Sustainable Development Goals. National capacities to respond to the multitude of challenges facing Libya have been severely constrained by conflict, political and administrative divisions and instability, compounded by a bloated and inefficient civil service, corruption and weak transparency and accountability. The poor enabling environment for business and lack of support and incentive structure to stimulate growth of the private sector further stifle the country's economic potential. Unemployment rates remain persistently high, reaching, in 2020, 20.1 per cent overall, 51.53 per cent for youth, 26.06 per cent for women and 16.73 per cent for men.²

3. The interim Constitution recognizes all Libyans as equal before the law without distinction, including on the grounds of gender. Nonetheless, women and girls continue to face increasing risks of violence, marginalization and considerable obstacles in realizing their political, social and economic rights due to a fundamentally patriarchal social structure and sociocultural norms. The country's ranking in the global Gender Inequality Index dropped from 41 of 162 countries in 2018 to 56 in 2019.³ Men still dominate the political landscape. As of January 2021, women held only 16 per cent of parliamentary seats and 5 of 33 ministerial positions.⁴

4. UNDP has delivered \$193.26 million in assistance under the 2019-2022 country programme, averaging programme delivery of \$45.7 million annually. While leveraging its well-established network and relationships with key stakeholders and its capacity to provide advisory services and implement multifaceted programmes, UNDP has worked closely with and harnessed the expertise of other United Nations partners, including the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), on peacebuilding, reconciliation, recovery, strengthening of democratic governance and rule of law and supporting national and local elections.

5. UNDP has played a leading role in the Stabilization Facility for Libya, through which national and local government institutions and 14 partners work together to restore essential services and infrastructure shattered by conflict. UNDP strengthened the capacity of half the municipalities in the country (65 municipalities), home to 75 per cent of the population, to improve delivery of basic social services, completing 339 projects in 12 municipalities and building the capacities of over 400 municipal officials. UNDP and the Libyan company Tatweer Research launched the flagship national business incubator/accelerator, Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus, which to date has benefited 3,581 participants (49 per cent women). UNDP improved access to health care for 3.5 million people through the rehabilitation of health

¹ Libya Common Country Analysis (2022), The Libyan Ministry of Youth expanded the youth age group up to 39 years.

² International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.

³ UNDP, Gender Equality Index, 2020: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2020_statistical_annex_table_5.pdf

⁴ UN-Women, Women in Politics 2021, January 2021: [https://www.unwomen.org/-](https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2021/women-in-politics-2021-en.pdf?la=en&vs=353)

[/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2021/women-in-politics-2021-en.pdf?la=en&vs=353](https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2021/women-in-politics-2021-en.pdf?la=en&vs=353)

facilities and the delivery of medical equipment; access to quality education for 750,000 students through the renovation of 118 educational facilities; and access to water and sanitation for over 2 million people. Evidence and recommendations by stakeholders confirm the need to scale up support and capacity-building provided to municipalities and to improve service delivery while combining upstream and downstream interventions, as planned in the proposed programme.

6. UNDP collaborated with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to strengthen the justice system in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNDP, together with the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Food Programme, employed a human security approach to strengthen local engagement in addressing the impact of conflict and COVID-19. The approach aimed to build the resilience of communities, including host communities, internally displaced persons, returnees and migrants, strengthening their ability to cope with and recover from conflict and pandemic and laying the foundations for better post-crisis recovery and longer-term development.

7. Project evaluation and stakeholder consultations identified the need to scale up support to local governance. UNDP has designed a local governance strategy, complementing other investments by partners, centred around: (a) supporting the Ministry of Local Government in its decentralization efforts; (b) scaling up capacity-building at municipal council level; and (c) enhancing the democratic participation of citizens, particularly youth and women, in local governance. The strategy will guide UNDP interventions under this programme document.

8. The 2021 Common Country Analysis emphasized the need for continued support to the peace process while addressing the root causes of political fragility and conflict to create a stable and sustainable peacebuilding and State-building environment. Unification and reform of government and decentralization will enhance the legitimacy of government institutions from citizens’ perspectives. Strengthening justice and human rights institutions can help tackle inequality, human rights violations and impunity in the short term, and foster sustainable peace and rights-based national reconciliation in the longer term. Support to economic diversification and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector growth will advance sustainable and inclusive economic development and create employment opportunities outside the public sector. Public sector reform and capacity development enable the efficient delivery of quality basic and social services and social protection to the population. Sustainable growth through improved natural resources management can help mitigate the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

9. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023-2025 identifies four strategic priorities: (a) peace and governance; (b) sustainable economic development; (c) social and human capital development; and (d) climate change, the environment and water.

10. UNDP will contribute to the UNSDCF through a set of strategic upstream and downstream investments. It will continue to leverage its role as convener and integrator and its global expertise and comparative advantage within the United Nations country team, in adopting a holistic approach to peacebuilding, governance, socioeconomic and environmental challenges. Bringing global expertise, knowledge, innovations and lessons learned in development to the local context, the UNDP country programme will focus on three UNSDCF outcomes under priority areas (a) and (d), while contributing indirectly to the other priority areas.

11. To these ends, UNDP will leverage the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 3x6x3 framework of its Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, supporting Libya towards three directions of change – structural transformation, leaving no one behind and resilience – through six signature solutions (poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy,

gender equality), enhanced by three enablers (strategic innovation, digitalization and development financing). It will utilize its comparative advantage in applying integrated inter-agency, gender-transformative development approaches and innovative ways of problem solving.

12. UNDP has been supporting national and local institutions towards resilience and peacebuilding across Libya by fostering inclusive and gender-responsive economic recovery models coupled with restoration and expansion of critical basic services at the municipal level. UNDP is a trusted partner with comparative advantages that complement United Nations development efforts. It has a strong value proposition in promoting and supporting inclusive and gender-responsive governance; strengthening the rule of law and access to justice; supporting meaningful political dialogue; empowering and engaging agents of change, particularly women and youth, towards social cohesion; and supporting political reform to create an environment conducive to long-term stability, peace and sustainable development.

13. UNDP will: (a) ensure a better fit-for-purpose organizational structure through a more effective programme unit and a new corps of national staff; (b) strengthen its presence through closer engagement, co-location and embedding technical support in key institutions; (c) ensure a strong focus on inclusion of civil society, youth and women as agents of positive change; (d) enhance its proven track record to pool resources, combining donor, private sector and government resources, including increasing government cost-sharing in the next programme period; (e) reinforce existing partnerships and build new ones, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, with improved communication and knowledge dissemination to capture regional and global experiences and innovations, while integrating partners at all levels into networks for development; and (f) strengthen collaboration and joint programming with UNSMIL and other United Nations agencies, when relevant.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. UNDP seeks to contribute to the overarching aspiration that all people in Libya, including women, youth and vulnerable and marginalized groups, benefit equally from sustainable peace and enhanced rule of law, democratic governance, livelihoods and a climate-resilient future.

15. Based on the UNSDCF, the country programme and its theory of change were developed jointly with key authorities and civil society partners through a broad consultative and participatory process to ensure that key national priorities, identified by national stakeholders, are addressed. The process involved important national and local government institutions, including key ministries, municipalities, civil society organizations, including women's and youth organizations, and the Chamber of Commerce.

16. The UNDP strategy is built on the following guiding principles:

(a) Providing closer support and capacity-building to State and civil society actors through co-location, training of trainers and transformative “learning by doing”, which will localize knowledge and expertise and enhance their intergenerational transfer, ensuring sustainability of impacts;

(b) Creating networks of agents of change, enclaves of accountability and “islands of integrity” to promote a paradigm shift in development planning, principles of democratic governance, transparency and rule of law, and transform institutions and shape the social, political and economic spheres over time and beyond the life cycle of the programme;

(c) Utilizing a participatory approach that engages all stakeholders, to ensure local ownership and sustainability;

(d) Embracing innovations (including digital transformation, non-traditional financing mechanisms, flexible and agile delivery mechanisms, new partnership modalities and creation of a partner network) to address developmental and programme implementation challenges;

(e) Supporting the transition from conflict to post-conflict mode through building capacities of national and local government institutions for evidence-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, while addressing the increasing risks of gender discrimination and the exclusion of women and youth from State-building, peacebuilding and development processes;

(f) Ensuring a human rights-based approach, promoting conflict-sensitive programming and compliance with the principle of do no harm;

(g) Balancing upstream and downstream interventions to maximize impact and mitigate risks;

(h) Following an area-based approach to address context-specific vulnerabilities and promote integrated socioeconomic recovery and community resilience;

(i) Integrating South-South and triangular cooperation into policies, programmes, strategies and other planning instruments and leveraging the South-South Global Thinkers initiative to maximize the benefits of knowledge-sharing to local stakeholders.

17. The theory of change is built on a series of assumptions. First, if institutional and human capacities of national and local institutions to ensure democratic and gender-responsive governance, evidence-based planning, decentralization, the right to vote and fair national and local elections are enhanced; and if an enabling environment for political dialogues, reconciliation and citizen engagement is created; then by 2025, Libyan citizens, particularly youth and women, are better able to exercise their rights and obligations in an inclusive, stable, democratic and reconciled society, underpinned by responsive, transparent, accountable and unified public institutions (UNSDCF outcome 1.1).

18. Second, if institutional and human capacities of national and local authorities to reinforce the rule of law are strengthened; if the capacities of local administrations to deliver improved basic social services in a participatory, equitable, gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive manner are strengthened; if the capacity of the private sector to contribute to growth, livelihood generation and the participation of women, youth and marginalized groups in economic life is boosted; and if the capacities of local stakeholders to enhance social cohesion and sustain peace are strengthened; then by 2025, all people in Libya participate in and benefit from a more peaceful, safe and secure society, free from armed conflict and underpinned by unified and strengthened security, justice, rule of law and human rights institutions that promote and protect human rights-based on the principles of inclusivity, non-discrimination and equality in accordance with international norms and standards (UNSDCF outcome 1.2).

19. Third, if State, civil society and private sector capacities to mitigate climate change and foster green growth and renewable energy transition are enhanced; and if capacities to improve water security and the water/energy nexus are enhanced, then by 2025, all people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity and environmental degradation (UNSDCF outcome 4.1).

20. To these ends, UNDP will work on three main pillars.

Pillar 1. Combating political and administrative fragility through enhancing the accountability, effectiveness and gender-responsiveness of governance mechanisms

21. Following a portfolio systems approach and aligned with UNSDCF outcome 1.1 and its Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, UNDP will support political reforms and transformational change favouring democratic, gender-responsive governance, evidence-based planning and inclusive political processes through strengthening capacities of State and non-State actors, supporting

the transition to constitutional democracy, ensuring a coherent functioning of government institutions and women's political empowerment. UNDP will scale up its effort to address the root causes of the increasing risks of excluding women and youth from State-building processes, through sustainable solutions. Capacity development will include institutions monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals and institutions entrusted to conduct free, fair and transparent national and local elections, enhancing the participation of women and youth in national and local elections and strengthening oversight while reducing hate speech and disinformation. To this end, UNDP will harness resources and technical expertise of key development partners, including the European Union, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and South-South cooperation providers.

22. A key driver for progress is bringing the State closer to its citizens by promoting decentralization, strengthening local governance and supporting localization of the Sustainable Development Goals. This will also feed into better capacities to devise national, local and sectoral gender-responsive, evidence-based policies and plans geared towards more inclusive economic recovery. Building on current and previous successful partnerships, this will be done in close collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN-Women, UNODC, UNSMIL and the European Union.

23. Working with UNSMIL, UN-Women and key development partners, UNDP will: (a) support the creation of an enabling environment for inclusive political dialogues, reconciliation and citizen engagement; (b) promote dynamic participation of the entire society in its governance and ensure that collaborative solutions are developed; (c) empower and interconnect change agents, particularly women and youth, within institutions and society at large, which will support the sustainability of impact beyond UNDP interventions; (d) develop mechanisms addressing misinformation and hate speech; and (e) scale up support to reconciliation efforts at the local and grass-roots levels.

Pillar 2. Building peace and resilience through strengthened local institutions delivering meaningful improvement of living conditions at the community level

24. Recognizing the threats to peace posed by the lack of security, basic social services and economic opportunities, particularly for youth, women and marginalized groups, in line with UNSDCF outcome 1.2 and its Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, UNDP will support peacebuilding through enhanced local governance and participation; improved and more equitable access to basic social services, justice and economic opportunities; and strengthened capacities of civil society organizations to promote local development and peacebuilding processes.

25. This will be done through a host of investments including:

(a) Localizing knowledge and expertise and building the capacities of national and local governmental institutions to sustainably deliver equitable access to basic services for all, particularly women and marginalized communities;

(b) Establishing partnerships with national and local authorities to strengthen institutional and human capacities to provide enhanced access to justice for all citizens, in partnership with UN-Women and UNSMIL, and continue to collaborate with UNICEF to enhance justice for children;

(c) Strengthening the rule of law at the local level, facilitating community members' engagement and capacity-building;

(d) Contributing to the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities, particularly for women, youth and vulnerable and marginalized groups and communities (e.g., southern Libya and internally displaced populations);

(e) Designing vocational training programmes and creating decent work while supporting women in business;

(f) Supporting the creation of a vibrant entrepreneurship ecosystem, through mentoring, incubation and regional and South-South and triangular cooperation, including enhanced private sector cooperation with regional and global counterparts and creating networks of regional and global mentors in collaboration with international financial institutions and Arab and African private sector associations;

(g) Scaling up support to civil society actors to participate in local development and peacebuilding processes through strengthening their organizational capacities, accountability mechanisms and relationship with local authorities and stakeholders.

26. The aforementioned interventions will enhance the availability of sustainable and legal economic opportunities offering alternatives to bearing arms, joining militias and other illicit activities; and contribute to the reduction of poverty, inequalities and socioeconomic exclusion, particularly those affecting women, youth, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities (e.g., southern Libya). This will be done through strengthening the capacities and boosting the inclusion of these groups in political dialogue, economic life and development processes to support reconciliation, social cohesion and sustaining peace. Improved access to justice and basic social services, a significant reduction in local violence/conflict and creation of sustainable opportunities for socioeconomic development will contribute to building citizens' trust in government and create conditions for peaceful coexistence.

Pillar 3. Promoting sustainable green growth and enhancing resilience to climate change

27. Aligned with UNSDCF outcome 4 and the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNDP will: (a) harness the expertise of the United Nations Environment Programme combined with its own global experience in climate change mitigation and adaptation to support State institutions in devising greener and more risk-informed growth strategies; (b) support stakeholders in accelerating energy transition through renewable energy investments for vulnerable communities, and devising needed policy, institutional and legal frameworks; (c) support institutions in improving water security; (d) promote efficient use of water resources at the grass-roots level through advocacy and awareness-raising, in collaboration with UNICEF; and (e) support cross-sectoral, risk-informed and gender-responsive planning to enhance the nexus between energy, water and food security. This will be done through building capacities, promoting behavioural change and supporting integrated sustainable local development. These interventions form part of a package to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and will be integrated as cross-cutting components of UNDP support to local development and enhancing the delivery of basic social services. Greener growth, fuelled by clean renewable energy, will contribute to environmental sustainability and enhance resilience to the effects of climate change, while providing greener jobs.

III. Programme and risk management

28. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

29. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with

other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

30. UNDP will ensure adequate human resources, management and oversight systems to implement its programme successfully in partnership with regional, subregional and international organizations. Different implementing partners will be selected on the basis of comparative and collaborative advantage and capacities, with a view to building sustainable impact. The multi-stakeholder (governmental, donor and community/civil society) project review boards and project steering committees will continue as oversight mechanisms. UNDP will increasingly deliver on-demand services to the Government to enhance development effectiveness in addressing development challenges, aligning budgets to the Sustainable Development Goals and unlocking related financing.

31. UNDP continued partially to operate remotely through its Operational Support Facility in Tunis given logistical and security constraints. Continued improvement in the security conditions and the opening of a new compound in Tripoli have allowed for a gradual relocation to and enhanced presence in Libya. Five major areas of risk have been identified: (a) political and socioeconomic fragility and instability leading to frequent changes in government, increased impunity and human rights violations; (b) the continuing high-risk/high cost of implementation due to security threats; (c) declining funding due to shifting priorities of development partners and adverse global economic conditions (d) further rapid environmental degradation adversely impacting fragile energy and water security; and (e) the need to operate remotely and maintain two offices due to security challenges.

32. UNDP will mitigate those risks by:

(a) Ensuring balance between upstream and downstream interventions, between support to national and local government institutions and between short-term responsiveness to government requests and long-term development objectives;

(b) Adopting conflict-sensitive programming and analysis;

(c) Anchoring selected interventions at the local government level;

(d) Diversifying partnerships to include, locally, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academia, civil society and community-based organizations, and internationally, regional and international organizations;

(e) In support of the UNSMIL mandate, promoting inter- and intra-party dialogue and advancing government reform agendas for political stabilization and peace consolidation;

(f) Continuing to expand the capacities of State and non-State actors to play a larger role in programme implementation;

(g) Diversifying the programme's resource base through increasing government co-financing, regularly updating and enhancing the adaptability of the UNDP partnership, resource mobilization and communication strategies and adopting an integrated approach with United Nations and regional organizations;

(h) Enhancing programme flexibility and adaptability and designing contingency plans and modalities, including scaling down activities, if needed;

(i) Strengthening vertical and horizontal coordination between national authorities to support stability and long-term vision across interventions;

(j) Applying the UNDP [Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism](#) as tools to help manage environmental and socioeconomic risks;

(k) Relocating UNDP international staff to Libya to increase presence and capacity, while maintaining some supporting and backstopping capacity in Tunisia;

(l) Building on the UNDP Global Staff Survey recommendations, continuing to develop staff capacity through continuing learning and career development in accordance with the localized UNDP People for 2030 strategy.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. The country programme indicators, as well as interventions, are aligned with the UNSDCF and the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will contribute to the development and monitoring work of the United Nations Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Group to facilitate coordination, joint programming and harmonized results-based management approaches. The monitoring and evaluation plan tracks a range of quantitative and qualitative “SMART”⁵ indicators, disaggregated by relevant criteria (such as gender and age) and reports on relevant outcomes in the UNSDCF. International sources will be used to complement national ones, and where direct indicators are unavailable, proxy indicators will be used to gauge impact.

34. UNDP will strengthen monitoring and evaluation practices through:

- (a) Periodic reviews and midterm and final evaluations, while emphasizing gender-sensitive evaluation;
- (b) Earmarking each project budget to data collection, monitoring and evaluations;
- (c) Emphasizing the review of results at strategy and portfolio levels;
- (d) Expanding the use of third-party monitoring and impact evaluations by engaging with local development partners;
- (e) Conducting its own surveys when possible and using independent evaluations, field visits semi-structured interviews and focus groups;
- (f) Leveraging evidence labs to improve data collection and results-based monitoring and evaluation on the ground;
- (g) Undertaking periodic evaluations, in collaboration with national and international partners, to identify best practices, capture lessons learned and generate knowledge to guide scaling-up of interventions across the UNDP portfolio;
- (h) Employing community-based monitoring and partnering with grass-roots civil society organizations to gather data on the ground in support of results-based monitoring and evaluation while emphasizing the emergence of patterns of desired transformative change, or lack thereof;
- (i) Exploring partnership with academic institutions to administer innovative techniques of monitoring and evaluation;
- (j) Expanding to include participatory statistics and visual data representation (such as maps and interactive sites) and social and environmental screening procedures;
- (k) Utilizing randomized and/or purposefully selected control groups to periodically assess the contributions of targeted community-based interventions and identify opportunities for expansion, replication and scale-up.

35. At least 15 per cent of the budget will be invested in gender-specific interventions, based on the UNDP gender equality strategy, and in advancing the Gender Seal initiative. UNDP will invest in addressing the heightened vulnerability and risks faced by women due to the conflict-climate change nexus, unique to the Libyan context, throughout its programming, monitoring and evaluation, and consider earmarking additional resources for this purpose as deemed

⁵ Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound.

necessary and feasible. The gender marker will be used to monitor expenditures and improve planning.⁶

36. The monitoring and evaluation plan includes lessons learned from project implementation. It emphasizes the tracking, assessment and interpretation of results and changes, including in government policies or lack thereof, and links them to interventions. The plan will assess the role played by UNDP and by others and the gaps to guide follow-up, scale-up and adaptive programming.

⁶ UNDP gender equality strategy, 2018-2021.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Libya (2023-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NA Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 16				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1.1 By 2025, Libyan citizens, particularly youth and women, are better able to exercise their rights and obligations in an inclusive, stable, democratic, and reconciled society, underpinned by responsive, transparent, accountable and unified public institutions				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners/partnerships/frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (in \$ thousands)
<p>Indicator 1.1. Head of State, parliament and government elected through credible elections, based on agreed legislative and institutional framework.</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 1 national parliamentary election and 0 Head of State elected. Unstable institutional framework and no agreed legislative framework.</p> <p>Target: 1 national parliamentary election and 1 presidential election based on credible elections. Stable institutional framework and agreed legislative framework in place.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, local governments. (SDG indicator 5.5.1)</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 15.96% of parliament (30/188 seats);</p>	<p>Data Source: HNEC Frequency: electoral cycles</p> <p>Data Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Institutional and human capacities of national and local state institutions to ensure democratic and gender-responsive governance, evidence-based planning, decentralization, right to vote and fair national and local elections are enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Extent to which national and local authorities have the capacities in conducting credible and transparent election Scale: 0= poor, 1= needs improvement, 2=satisfactory, 3=high, 4=excellent Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2025): 3 Data source/frequency: UNDP/Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of (a) women, (b) youth and (c) Persons with Disabilities with enhanced capacities participating in national and local elections. Baseline (2021): (a) 30, (b) 10, (c) 0 Target (2025): (a) 200, (b) 100 (c) 50 Data source / frequency: UNDP, HNEC, CCLE/annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 Electoral legal framework for presidential and parliamentary elections adopted in accordance with international standards Baseline (2021): 2 electoral laws Target (2025): All necessary electoral laws for parliamentary and presidential elections are amended as necessary and passed Data source / frequency: UNDP/annual</p>	<p>UNSMIL European Union Governments of Germany, Italy, France, United States Japan, Canada and United Kingdom'</p> <p>Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs</p> <p>Accelerator Lab</p> <p>High National Elections Commission (HNEC)</p> <p>Central Committee for Local Elections (CCLE)</p> <p>CSOs Ministry of Justice Ministry of Local Governance Local municipalities UN-Women UNICEF</p>	<p>Regular: \$480 Other: \$30,000 Subtotal: \$30,480</p>

<p>5.6% of ministerial positions (1/18 ministers). Target: 30%</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. Completed and endorsed constitutional framework in effect Baseline: No endorsed constitution. Target: Constitution approved by referendum.</p>	<p>Data Source: United Nations reports, official correspondence and government notifications.</p>	<p>Output 1.2. An enabling environment for political dialogues, reconciliation, and citizen engagement is created</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Percentage representation of (a) women and (b) youth (c) members of minority ethnic groups in political negotiations and decision-making processes. Baseline (2020): (a) 21% (16/75) delegates in Libyan Political Dialogue Forum, (b) 0 (c) 66% (2/3 minority ethnic groups in the 2014 Constitutional Drafting Assembly). Target: (a) Women>30%, (b) youth >20% (c) 100% represented in all political and decision-making processes, including the parliament. Data Source: Ministry of Women’s Affairs, UNDP/ annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of parliamentarians (by sex) with increased capacity to contribute to law-making, representation, dialogue, and oversight, including state budget oversight Baseline (2020): 0% of MPs, 0% of women Target (2025): 75% of MPs, 100% of women Data source / frequency: UNDP/annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3 Mechanisms to increase women representation in parliament (a) developed and (b) adopted. Baseline (2021): (a) yes, (b) no Target (2025): (a) yes, (b) yes Data source/frequency: UN-Women, UNDP, UNSMIL, HNEC, parliament / annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4 Number of (a) Civil Society-Government dialogue mechanisms created; and (b) municipalities with operational social, democratic and political dialogue mechanisms. Baseline (2021): (a) 0; (b) 0 Target (2025): (a) 10; (b) 30 Data source/frequency: UNDP, Official correspondence and government notifications/annual</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NA SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1.2 By 2025, all people in Libya participate in and benefit from a more peaceful, safe, and secure society, free from armed conflict and underpinned by unified and strengthened security, justice, rule of law, and human rights institutions that promote and protect human rights-based on the principles of inclusivity, non-discrimination, and equality in accordance with international norms and standards				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2 No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
<p>Indicator 2.1. Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles. Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes - National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights operational.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Proportion of people, by sex, with access to law and justice services Baseline (2020): TBD (through assessment in 2023) Target (2025): 20% (10% women)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Proportion of employees working in the private sector among total employment. Baseline (2020): 22% Target (2025): 25%</p>	<p>Data source: UNICEF, OHCHR, official notification Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: United Nations Reports Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: UNDP, World Bank Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Institutional, and human capacities of national and local authorities to strengthen security and rule of law and improve access to equitable and gender-responsive justice are strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of members of the judicial authority capacitated to deal with arbitrary detention. Baseline (2021): 30 Target (2025): 70 Data source/frequency: Ministry of Justice, UNSMIL, HRS, UNDP, OHCHR/annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Existence of a national plan and associated delivery mechanisms for the unification of security sector institutions. Baseline (2021): No Target (2025): yes Data source/frequency: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, UNDP, UNSMIL/Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3 Existence of policy/legal frameworks for gender equality, women empowerment, and violence against women. Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 1 National Policy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; 1 law on violence against women. Data source / frequency: UN-Women, UNSMIL, UNDP/annual</p> <p>Output 2.2 Local administrations capacities to deliver better basic social services in a participatory, equitable, gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive manner are strengthened</p>	<p>UNSMIL UNICEF UN-Women</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>Governments of Germany, Italy, France United States, Japan United Kingdom African Development Bank Ministry of Justice Ministry of local Governance Ministry of Economy and Trade Ministry of Planning Government Construction Fund, notably for Benghazi and Derna Local Municipalities CSOs Libya Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>Regular: \$480 Other: \$50,000 Subtotal: \$50,480</p>

		<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Existence of multisectoral local development/peacebuilding plans covering basic services and economic recovery activities Baseline (2022): None Target (2025): Established Data source/frequency: UNDP, Ministry of Local Governance, Municipalities/annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of population with improved access to basic services: (a) Water, (b) Managed Sanitation Services, (c) Electricity (D) Basic Sanitation Baseline (2020): (a) 65%, (b) 21.6%, (c) 68.5%, (d) 92.1% Target: (a) 68%, (b) 23%, (c) 90%, (d) 94% Data Source/Frequency: UNDP, World Bank, national WASH authorities / annual</p> <p>Output 2.3 Private sector capacity to contribute to growth, and livelihoods generation and participation of women, youth and marginalized groups in economic life are boosted</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 Number of new jobs created through UNDP-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline (2020): Total 259, 10 youth, 104 women Target (2025): Total 500, 100 youth, 300 women Data source/frequency: UNDP/annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 Number of new financing products and/or microloans created. Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 10 Data source/frequency: UNDP, ILO/annual</p> <p>Output 2.4 Capacities of local stakeholders to enhance social cohesion and sustain peace are strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1 Number of local tension monitoring mechanisms developed and implemented at the municipality level Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Data source/frequency: UNDP/Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2 Number of civil society members and civil servants at the municipality level trained (disaggregated by sex)</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NA				
SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4.1 By 2025, all people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity, and environmental degradation.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions				
<p>Indicator 3.1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. Baseline (2021): 0.03% Target: 0.5%</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources. Baseline (2018): 81.7% Target: TBD with Government</p> <p>Indicator 3.3. CO2 emission per unit of value added. (SDG indicator 9.4.1) Baseline (2018): 5.89% Target (2025): 2%</p> <p>Indicator 3.4. Percentage of population with access to electricity Baseline (2019): 68.5%</p>	<p>Data source: IRENA Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data Source: FAO AQUASTAT Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: UNIDO Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: World Bank Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1 State, civil society and private sector capacities to mitigate climate change and foster green growth and renewable energy transition are enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of national plan for renewable energy Baseline (2021): No Target (2025): Yes Data source/frequency: UNDP/annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of households benefiting from alternative technologies and renewable energies Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 200 Data source/frequency: National/UNDP reports/annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 Number of sectoral climate change and disaster risk management policies, plans, and strategies developed. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2025): 2 Data source/frequency: UNDP/annual</p> <p>Output 3.2 Capacities to improve water security and water energy nexus are enhanced</p>	<p>UNEP European Union Government of Germany World Bank GEF Green Climate Fund World Bank Repsol Local Municipalities Renewable Energy Authority of Libya Ministry of Environment General Electricity Company of Libya CSOs The National Oil Corporation The National Meteorological Centre</p>	<p>Regular: \$480 Other: \$55,000 Subtotal: \$55,480</p>

DP/DCP/LBY/4

Target (2025): 90%		<p>Indicator 3.2.1 Number of innovative incentive mechanisms promoting rational use of scarce natural resources, including fresh water, put in place Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 3 Data source/frequency: United Nations/national reports/annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2 Number of new funded partnership mechanisms for gender-responsive sustainable management solutions of natural resources and waste, at national and local level. Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 5 Data source/frequency: United Nations/national reports/annual</p>		
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