

# Local Peacebuilding and Resilience in Southern Libya



## CHALLENGES



Long standing economic marginalization and inequitable allocation of state resources in the South, weak integration with the main cities, higher costs of living, weakened productive infrastructure and institutions including banking.



Proliferation in organized criminal networks and armed groups taking advantage of the profitable illicit economy, including smuggling of fuel, arms and multiple corridors of illegal migration.



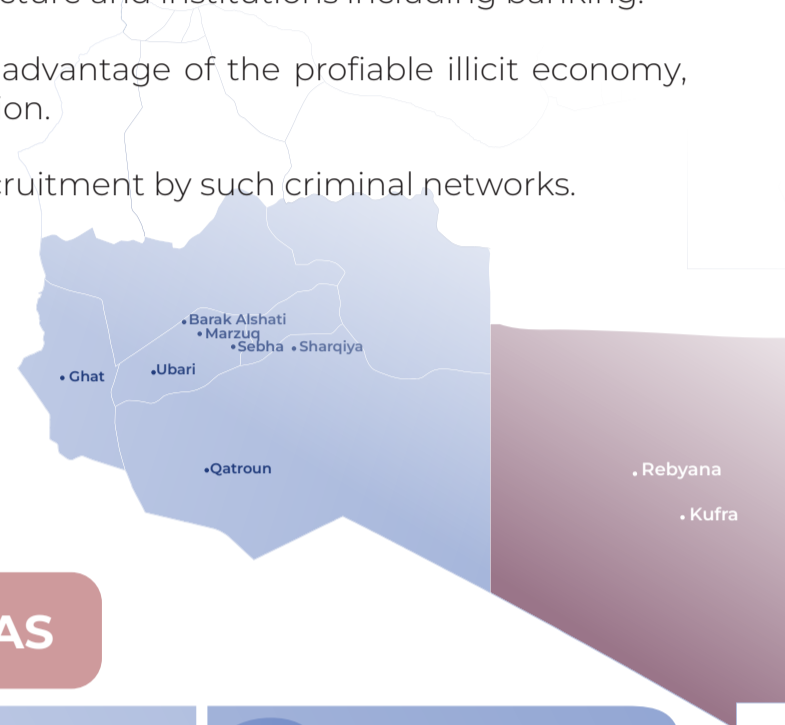
Disenfranchised youth, particularly young men, remain susceptible to recruitment by such criminal networks.



Conflict over territorial between different groups and tribes, exacerbated by looting and retaliatory violence which has notably caused important internal displacement.



Recent establishment of many local governments which remain weak. Vulnerable populations, such as women, youth, and minorities remain marginalized with limited civic space and opportunities to participate in governance and decision-making.



## OBJECTIVE

Based on the Local Peacebuilding and Resilience Strategy as part of UNDP's Country Programme 2023-2025 and based on a detailed analysis of the local vulnerabilities, conflict dynamics and potential to catalyze peace in southern Libya:

Restore trust between citizens and institutions, as well as among citizens, by supporting local institutions to deliver critical services and promote local economic recovery in key municipalities. Enhance opportunities for local authorities, civil society actors, and private sector to contribute meaningfully to local peacebuilding and development processes.

### More specifically:

## PRIORITY AREAS

### First level:

Sebha, Ubari, Murzuq, Brak Al Shati, Ghat, Qatroun, Shargya, Kufra, Robyana.

Given its socio-economic underdevelopment, poor quality of services, potential for renewed violence and extremism, displacement issues, migrants/trafficking routes, oil infrastructure.

Key partners include the Construction Fund for Murzuq and the Southern Development Authority.

### Second Level:

Bint Baya, Al Grefa, Taragen, Wadi Ethba, Gurda Al Shati, Wadi Ethba, Idri Achaty, Derj, Shwerif.

Cross-region/trafficking routes, illicit economy, migratory routes  
Tribal tensions, food security/agricultural development

## Key targets by 2025



Engage local administrations, civil society organisations and leaders to create inclusive and sustainable peace at the community level including through reconciliation and joint planning.

- **300 representatives** from municipality and local stakeholders trained on conflict analysis, mediation and social cohesion.
- Methodology for participatory needs assessments and engagement mechanisms strengthened.
- **9 local development/peacebuilding plans** developed, covering basic services and economic recovery activities.
- At least **3 local tension monitoring mechanisms** developed and implemented at the municipality level.



Support most vulnerable municipalities deliver priority services that build peace.

- **400,000 people** benefited from enhanced and inclusive service delivery.
- At least **100 priority projects** implemented under the development and peacebuilding plans.



Create jobs, businesses and alternative livelihoods opportunities especially for youth and women.

- **5,000 jobs** created.
- **700 MSMEs** benefited from technical and financial support.
- **70 private sector firms** engaged in new partnerships.



Accompanying national funds and institutions devoted to development in the South, including reconstruction funds and development authorities raising their capacity to plan and implement with transparency and accountability.

- Government capacity to manage the Murzuq Construction Fund strengthened.
- Human resources and organizational set-up of the Fund supported.
- At least **25 priority projects** implemented to encourage return of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

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# CRITICAL STAKEHOLDERS



## Local municipalities

Mayors, municipal councils, and local authority officials to co-prioritize and co-design training modules promoting their greater roles in peacebuilding and civic engagement initiatives, as well as playing an active role in the implementation of the peacebuilding plans, alongside UNDP and other actors to provide basic services, economic opportunities, social/cultural activities, to communicate effectively with the local population, and to deliver to the extent possible on their mandate of service provision.



## Existing community peace structures

Respecting existing community structures and platforms which bridge government and community engagement, the programme will engage with social councils, Mukhtar Muhalla, elder's councils, migrants' representatives, tribal representatives, women and youth activists, and any others which might be identified during the consultation stage which will happen at the beginning of the programme.



## National Government

UNDP will coordinate with different levels of government to ensure effective implementation of the project activities while developing specific agreements to provide technical support to Construction Funds and Development Authorities.



## Civil society

UNDP has built strong relationships with local civil society organizations in the participating municipalities, including youth and women led CSOs, and will seek to further expand their outreach to smaller, grassroots and sector-focused organizations to involve all local civil society actors.



## Private Sector

As an important engine for change in the target municipalities participating in peacebuilding plans, providing jobs for women and youth, as well as being supported to grow their businesses to foster local economic growth.

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW (2023 – 2025)

Budget \$60M

Contributions to date \$14M

-  \$ 7.5M European Union
-  \$ 2.5M Italy
-  \$ 1.5M Norway
-  \$1.8M UN Peacebuilding Fund
-  \$ 0.7M United Kingdom

To be mobilized \$ 46M