### Country: Libya

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-2)**

### Reporting period: 2019-2022

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Libya’s UNDP Country Programme 2019 - 2022 was executed at a time when the country was confronting numerous problems. UNDP supported 65 or half the municipalities in the country, home to 75 percent of the population from 2019 till date. These efforts ensured that municipalities can provide water and electricity. Improved schools and sports fields and repairing facilities damaged by past conflicts. Entrepreneurs are beginning to revitalize local economies, starting small but thinking big. Through UNDP-assisted training, they acquire skills to run better businesses and create jobs. They also bring entrepreneurial zeal into social goods such as reaching marginalized people.

Through building peace and resilience, Libya is moving towards recovery and sustainable development. While the country continues grappling with instability, UNDP assists on several fronts that restore hope and confidence among people at large as they go about their daily lives. These include substantial improvements in infrastructure, services and livelihoods, and a fast and innovative response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Across all of its programmes, UNDP supports systematic shifts in norms and practices so that women gain opportunities and empowerment, and Libya makes strides towards gender equality Improving basic infrastructure and services. Access to health care for 3.5 million people through the rehabilitation of 32 health facilities, and the delivery of 42 ambulances and 84 sets of health equipment (sterilizers, defibrillators, blankets and surgical masks). Access to quality education for 750,000 students through the renovation of 118 educational facilities and procurement of equipment and supplies. Access to water and sanitation for over 2 million people countrywide. Use of conflict sensitivity approaches with development partners and communities to ensure interventions mitigate existing tensions.

Quality services and well-functioning infrastructure underpin human well-being and resilience. They also serve as the glue holding cohesive societies together. Yet protracted conflict and instability and now the COVID-19 pandemic have put continued pressure on services in Libya, especially for education, health, energy, water and sanitation. Shortfalls fray the lifelines that many people depend on in a time of higher prices due to cuts in food and fuel subsidies, the loss of homes and livelihoods through conflict, and widespread insecurity.

UNDP prioritizes the restoration of services and related infrastructure as fundamental for relief and recovery. Working closely with local authorities and communities, it helps them define their most urgent needs. As a result, in 65 municipalities, over 2 million people are benefitting from improved access to essential services through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision of equipment.

Complementary support has helped over 400 municipal officials develop managerial and technical skills as well as conflict sensitivity. Grants for 11 municipalities back ongoing strengthening of capacities to provide services, in line with recommendations from participatory assessments involving authorities and citizens.

UNDP has had a leading role in the Stabilization Facility, where the Government of Libya alongside national and local institutions, and 13 international partners, work together to restore essential services and infrastructure shattered by conflict, across different regions of the country.

By the end of 2021, a total of 339 projects had been completed in 12 municipalities, resulting in improved power grids; rehabilitated water and sewage networks; expanded educational, cultural and health-care facilities; and streets finally cleared of debris.

Libya’s issues persisted in the areas of human development and eliminating inequities, such as gender inequality, women’s empowerment, and youth empowerment. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the country will continue to face economic and fiscal challenges. It will stifle progress and development gains from economic activity prior to the outbreak. This will have an impact on the government’s efforts to mainstream and report on SDGs through institutional mechanisms.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Libya** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2019-2022** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **Increased effectiveness and accountability of governance mechanisms.** | | 67,000 | Number of reconciliation dialogues created at the national level  Percentage of community initiatives based on the dialogue agreements  Number of municipalities with conflict mediation capacity strengthened  Percentage of HNEC local representations in place  Number of initiatives adopted by the HNEC to increase the political participation of vulnerable groups, women and youth  Number of transitional justice strategies developed at local or regional level | **National reconciliation in Libya**   * 1 National Reconciliation Strategy drafted on key cross-cutting issues including transitional justice, (IDPs), forcibly disappeared persons, arbitrary and prolonged detention, and land and property rights. * Network of Local Mediators was established as grassroot community representatives, to link these to local peace initiatives to national level process * Supported the Presidential Council in creation of High commission of National Reconciliation and reform its legal framework.   **Political Dialogue Support**   * In 2020, the first plenary meeting of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) held. Political Roadmap for Libya adopted, following the military ceasefire bringing together the rivalling factions to seek a unified peace process for the country. * UNDP Libya provided technical advisory and operational support to LPDF.   **Elections**   * In 2021, UNDP supported High National Election Commission (HNEC) for the registration of 514,942 new voters, resulting in a cumulative total of 2,862,147 voters. * Procurement and delivery of presidential and parliamentary election materials equipped the HNEC for preparation of elections, as envisaged by national plans. * UNDP supported for establishment of the HNEC Call Centre, which ensured the delivery of reliable information and support to Libyan citizens. * UNDP supported 41 local elections, built capacity on communication, outreach, and citizen participation of elected councils * Libyan Political Dialogue Forum supported with UNDPs (United Nations Development Programme) support for municipal sub-track in close cooperation with UNSMIL/SRSG and initiated close partnerships with Ministry of Local Government and High Council of Local Administration on decentralisation   **​Rule of Law**   * Rule of Law needs, and capacity assessments conducted, infrastructure renovated and equipped. * Rule of Law specialised training curricula, community policing concept and Standard Operating Procedure developed, and trainers trained.   **Capacity Strengthening Initiative**   * Functional and technical capacities of the MoP (Ministry of Planning) enhanced in negotiation skills, communication skills, report writing, project management, M&E (Monitoring &Evaluation) (Monitoring &Evaluation) (Monitoring &Evaluation), budget preparation, feasibility studies, financial auditing, electronic archiving, and strategic planning.   **UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF (United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund) and WFP (World Food Programme)** conducted conflict analysis, community outreach and awareness-raising sessions in Sirte.   * 7 CSOs (civil society organizations) trained to dispatch mobile outreach units in Sirte to provide MHPSS and GBV (Gender Based Violence) safe spaces for women and girls. * 150 participants embarked on employment opportunities and increased their incomes, boosted their self-reliance and inclusion by turning them from marginalized to contributors in the community through business and collaboration on joint projects. UNDP provided essential equipment that facilitated the operating of the Center. |
| CP Outputs:  Space for national reconciliation is created addressing community needs and mutual interests , High Commission for National Elections (HNEC) capacity to conduct inclusive, credible and transparent elections enhanced, Number of initiatives adopted by the HNEC to increase the political participation of vulnerable groups, women and youth, Existing transitional justice mechanisms strengthened , National capacities to advance safety and security improved, including through more effective and community-oriented policing and rule of law services. Enhanced integration of women's rights in transitional institutions, Mechanisms for civil society participation are in place.  Progress and Achievements:  UNDP enhanced High Commission for National Elections (HNEC) capacity to conduct inclusive, credible and transparent election. UNDP contributed to the development of a legal electoral framework and operational plans, policies and procedures to conduct elections transparently and according to law. With UNDP’s support over 2 million people are benefitting from improved access to essential services through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision of equipment.  Technical advice from HNEC has enabled the HOR to adopt the presidential and parliamentary electoral laws that now serve as a basis for elections.   * HNEC has developed policies, plans and procedures for all election processes, enabling it to conduct elections according to the law. * HNEC has incorporated operational guidance on COVID-19 precautions into all plans and procedures, reducing the risk of exposure without reducing enfranchisement or compromising electoral integrity. * In 2021, HNEC added more than half a million voters to the national roster, including 25,148 internally displaced persons and over six thousand more Libyans currently out-of-country. There are now more than 2.8 million registered Libyan voters – representing roughly 60 per cent of the population – of whom 43 per cent are female. * For the first time, HNEC has provided Libyan voters with identification cards – providing an additional layer of security and enhancing the credibility of the electoral process. * Sensitive and non-sensitive election materials, ballots with security features, voter cards, card scanners, computers, x-ray machines and other critical tools have been designed, procured and distributed to HNEC offices and electoral centres throughout the country. * HNEC has managed both presidential and parliamentary nomination processes. Both received a remarkable volume of applications, including 98 from prospective presidential and well over 5,000 from prospective parliamentary candidates – more than three times the number received in 2014. The proportion of female candidates is also significantly higher than in the previous parliamentary election. * Since 5 October, HNEC has processed more than 6,000 applications from media, observers and international guests to be accredited – providing an important confidence-building mechanism and demonstrating commitment to the integrity of the electoral process.      * HNEC field staff has been trained to conduct most political processes, and training plans for the remaining two modules are in place and ready to for implementation. * The HNEC gender unit identifies, responds to and documents obstacles to women’s political participation. * Quantifiable indicators derived through surveys; and qualifiable substance derived through online discussions are documented so that electoral processes can be continuously assessed and improved in the future.   UNDP developed national reconciliation process, to support the Presidential Council with a significant step being a decree creating a High Commission for National Reconciliation. UNDP brought together Libyan experts, stakeholders, encompassing women, youth, civil society, religious and faith, tribal and local leaders, and defined the scope of commission operations.  UNDP provided technical advisory support to the Ministries of Interior and Justice working under the changed leadership of Government of National Unity to facilitate institutionalization of capacity development efforts.  UNDP trained 35 (16 female) rule of law officials to investigate Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) particularly violence against women increased women‘s access to justice. This strengthened response capacity of rule of law officials and increased levels of knowledge, awareness, and gender sensitivity. Pursuant to Rule of Law needs and capacity assessment, UNDP provided media communication equipment to enable functionality of media communication offices of the Ministries of Interior and Justice and developed communication strategy to increase access with communities. UNDP provided Personal Protective Equipment kits to the Ministries of Interior (500 kits) and Justice (110) to empower capacity of personnel working in multiple shifts for community safety and security. UNDP provided four (4) demining Trucks to enhance demining protection capacity of the Ministry of Interior.  UNDP designed capacity building module for women elected councilors of municipal councils. 25 women councilors trained on law 59 and local administration and competencies, as well as on soft skills. The training strengthened women councilors knowledge on substantive law and empowered role in local administration. As a result, awareness and empowerment at the community level was increased, through the segment of women local councilors.    With UNDP’s support, two focus groups discussed the issue of women’s inclusion in municipal councils in relation to the new electoral system which introduced changes in candidate nomination especially for women.  The focus groups were attended by respectively 8 and 5 women in various capacities, from politicians (current and former), CSO representatives, activists and members of the Women Union.  **National reconciliation in Libya**   * National Reconciliation Strategy drafted on key cross-cutting issues including transitional justice, (IDPs), forcibly disappeared persons, arbitrary and prolonged detention, and land and property rights. * Network of Local Mediators was established as grassroot community representatives, to link these to local peace initiatives to national level process * Supported the Presidential Council in creation of High commission of National Reconciliation and reform its legal framework.   **Political Dialogue Support**   * In 2020, the first plenary meeting of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) held. Political Roadmap for Libya adopted, following the military ceasefire bringing together the rivalling factions to seek a unified peace process for the country. * Provided technical advisory and operational support to LPDF.   **Elections**   * In 2021, UNDP supported High National Election Commission (HNEC) for the registration of 514,942 new voters, resulting in a cumulative total of 2,862,147 voters. * Procurement and delivery of presidential and parliamentary election materials equipped the HNEC for preparation of elections, as envisaged by national plans. * UNDP supported for establishment of the HNEC Call Centre, which ensured the delivery of reliable information and support to Libyan citizens. * UNDP supported 41 local elections, built capacity on communication, outreach, and citizen participation of elected councils * Libyan Political Dialogue Forum supported with UNDPs (United Nations Development Programme) support for municipal sub-track in close cooperation with UNSMIL/SRSG and initiated close partnerships with Ministry of Local Government and High Council of Local Administration on decentralisation   **​Rule of Law**   * Rule of Law needs, and capacity assessments conducted, infrastructure renovated and equipped. * Rule of Law specialised training curricula, community policing concept and Standard Operating Procedure developed, and trainers trained.   **Capacity Strengthening Initiative**   * Functional and technical capacities of the MoP (Ministry of Planning) enhanced in negotiation skills, communication skills, report writing, project management, M&E (Monitoring &Evaluation) (Monitoring &Evaluation) (Monitoring &Evaluation), budget preparation, feasibility studies, financial auditing, electronic archiving, and strategic planning.   **UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF (United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund) and WFP (World Food Programme)** conducted conflict analysis, community outreach and awareness-raising sessions in Sirte.   * 7 CSOs (civil society organizations) trained to dispatch mobile outreach units in Sirte to provide MHPSS and GBV (Gender Based Violence) safe spaces for women and girls. * 150 participants embarked on employment opportunities and increased their incomes, boosted their self-reliance and inclusion by turning them from marginalized to contributors in the community through business and collaboration on joint projects. UNDP provided essential equipment that facilitated the operating of the Center. | | | | |
| **CPD Output** | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of output** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **Enhanced resilience and socioeconomic development of communities.** | 89,000 | | Indicator 3.1.1. Number of municipalities supported for public service delivery  Indicator 3.1.2. Number of people with improved access to public services in the ten targeted areas affected by conflict.  Indicator 3.1.1. Number of municipalities supported for public service delivery  Indicator 3.1.2. Number of people with improved access to public services in the ten targeted areas affected by conflict.  Indicator 3.2.1. Number of demand-driven apprenticeship programmes organized in partnership with private sector companies  Indicator 3.2.2 Number of start-ups supported in Libya  Indicator 3.2.3 Number of local business incubators/economic literacy centres are established and fully functional.  Indicator 3.2.4 Number of new jobs created with UNDP support, including share of women, youth | 49 municipalities supported for public service delivery in 2019-2021, including preparation activities for delivery in 2022  2.5 million people with improved access to public services in 2019-2021  UNDP improved the quality of health care during COVID-19. UNDP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and a private start-up company, Speetar, to design a telemedicine app.  49 municipalities supported for public service delivery in 2019-2021, including preparation activities for delivery in 2022  2.5 million people with improved access to public services in 2019-2021  UNDP improved the quality of health care during COVID-19. UNDP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and a private start-up company, Speetar, to design a telemedicine app.  2 demand-driven apprenticeship programmes organized in partnership with private sector companies (through Toyota partnership) in 2019-2021  95 start-ups supported in Libya through Tatweer partnership (85) and Re-start-up Marathon (10) in 2019-2021 in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha  3 local business incubators/economic literacy centres are established and fully functional (through the Tatweer partnership in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha) in 2019-2021  1,864 new jobs created with UNDP support in 2019-2021 including:  1,234 people (all male) through temporary construction jobs;  230 people (109 women, 47%) through the Tatweer partnership;  11 people (5 women, 45%) through the Innovation Challenge in Sebha and Benghazi |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  Improved local public services and upgraded infrastructure to enhance accessibility and boost resilient local economic development, in targeted regions of the country and Local economic recovery/development supported  Progress and Achievements:  In 2019-2022, UNDP in Libya supported 49 municipalities of all regions by rehabilitating war-damaged infrastructure and restoring basic services. Completed so far are 43 civil works and 1,568 sets of equipment for municipal projects, benefiting about 2.5 million people including IDPs and migrants. Other 54 civil works and 588 sets of equipment are planned and ongoing in 2022. These infrastructural works have also generated 1,234 temporary jobs for locals and migrants. The sectors supported through these basic services include water supply, wastewater and solid waste management, health including COVID-19 response, education, youth & sports, community security, renewable energy, women’s empowerment, local economy and social cohesion. The project worked with the target municipalities to strengthen their capacity in providing access to quality basic and social services to the most vulnerable groups ([Article](https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/EU-UNDP-support-to-Libya-COVID-19-response-amidst-conflict.html)). Amidst the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, widespread lockdown and curfew restrictions, the supported municipalities responded to the challenges posed by COVID-19 using the renovated infrastructures and essential equipment delivered by the project in several sectors, including health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).  The technical assistance to the national electricity utility (Gecol) underpinned the greatly improved performance of the Libyan national grid in summer 2021 (from a baseline of 16 serious blackouts in 2020 to only 1 in 2021).  An organizational diagnostic of Gecol indicated the most urgent internal weak point with respect to stabilization was its central plant maintenance and overhaul procurement and contract management team. A US$1 billion long term backlog of preventative maintenance of the gas and oil fired power generation plants, combined with a lack of modern management tools, resulted in a serious bottleneck in repairing and restarting the damaged plants and keeping the remaining power plants in operation.    In response, an interim power plant management database was built (online in English and Arabic) and trained Gecol in its use and thereby accelerated contract management. In addition, LPFM, UNEP and Gecol jointly developed and rolled out a transparent and fair load shedding schedule, to distribute the disruption of scheduled power cut across over 80 municipal sized circuits. In addition, Gecol was supported in greatly improving and increasing its public outreach, communicating the need for energy conservation and warning of load shedding in advance.    In summary of the impact, in summer 2020, the national grid suffered 16 serious blackouts, protests and several violent incidents, whilst in summer 2021 if suffered only 1 blackout and no serious incidents. This increased grid stability in turn underpinned social and economic stabilization efforts across Libya. The increase in power plant peak availability from 47% to 74% also places Gecol in a much better position for the coming 2021 winter and 2022 summer demand peaks.  National capacities to advance safety and security improved, through effective and community-oriented policing and rule of law services. UNDP strengthened resilience and community security through the rehabilitation and refurbishment of the first model police station in Tripoli.  UNDP developed national reconciliation process, to support the Presidential Council with a significant step being a decree creating a High Commission for National Reconciliation. UNDP brought together Libyan experts, stakeholders, encompassing women, youth, civil society, religious and faith, tribal and local leaders, and defined the scope of commission operations.  For enhancing self-reliance and livelihoods stabilization, the project generated job trainings and opportunities in partnership with the Tatweer Research. The project established three local business **incubators**/economic literacy centres in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabha. Hosted by the Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus (TEC) incubators, 85 **start-ups** and entrepreneurs were provided with a place to work, access to business and technical training programs and access to tailor-made business coaching and mentoring. Among them, 12 start-ups received grantsfrom the Impact Fund in support of innovative business development and growth**.** As a result of the partnership with Tatweer, 3,581 participantsbenefited from various TEC programmes and events. Start-ups that are part of the TEC incubator programme continued to receive mentorship and follow-up sessions online, focusing on ways to develop their businesses and provide solutions during the **pandemic** ([Story 1](https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/stories/Young-entrepreneurs-in-Libya-provide-educational-online-solutions-during-the-COVID-19-pandemic.html)). One of the supported start-ups, “Panda,” an e-learning platform, provided 10,000 students and parents with distance learning tools free of charge, and facilitated the continuation of studies during the lockdown ([Story](https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/stories/A-Libyan-entrepreneurs-online-platform-delivers-supplies-during-the-COVID-19-lockdown-and-the-ongoing-conflict.html)2).  The project also supported the creation of new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through avocational training programme implemented in partnership with **Toyota** Libya based in Misrata. This initiative aimed at helping the country to cope with the rising unemployment rates among recent graduates, promote decent jobs and boost opportunities for youth in Libya. The ‘Discover Your Talent’ (DYT) programme engaged 60 young people (20 female, 40 male), including 15 IDPs, on car maintenance, customer service and other professional skills. In continuation of the 2018 programme, a new batch of 20 male youth (six IDPs) from 12 cities in 2019 were engaged (four dropped out) in three-month training programme on car maintenance and repairing, computer skills and English among other disciplines. In 2020, total 40 young Libyans (20 female, 20 male), including nine IDPs, from 15 cities completed a six-week online training course on customer handling and customer relations skills. According to a post-monitoring survey conducted with 46 respondents among 60 trainees from the 2019 and 2020 batches, 52% of them obtained employment immediately after the training, and they believe that the skills acquired during the course supported them in obtaining employment. More than 61% of respondents work (as of November 2021) in a variety of fields (29% own a business, 18% sales marketers, 11% work in a Toyota dealership, 11% work in a shop, 7% reporting officers, and others as a truck driver, teacher, teacher’s assistant in a university, assistant and receptionist in a small company). Nine per cent of them are full-time university students, and another 30% of trainees are currently not employed. Over 80% of respondents indicated that they continue to use the skillsacquired during the trainings in their employment and lifestyle, supporting them in developing self-confidence and dealing effectively with customers  **Resilience**   * 52 municipalities strengthened responsiveness of the local institutions and delivered basic services, enhanced social cohesion and community security, and promoting local economic recovery across Libya. * Over 2 million people have improved access to basic services in water, waste management, health care (including Covid-19 response), public spaces and education as a pathway to recovery. * Fostered entrepreneurship culture and supported economic diversification. Livelihood opportunities strengthened for over 100 start-ups and entrepreneurs, and over 3,500 participants have benefited from entrepreneurship programmes and events. * Established the first Model Police Station in Hai Andaluz, Tripoli. Reform initiatives using a bottom-up approach to improve service delivery and facilitate people-centered policing.   **Stabilization**   * Rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (total of 342 investment projects completed) in 12 municipalities, including 13 municipalities of Greater Tripoli. Restored and modernized streetlight, water, sewage, and power systems. * Increased public trust and accountability; increased capacities of municipalities to better respond to citizens’ needs. * Improved basic services and quality of life of community members; increased return of IDPs (Internally Displaced Person). * Over 3,500 MHPSS consultations delivered to conflict-affected populations (575 beneficiaries), psychosocial wellbeing improved. * Strengthened capacities of and interaction between local actors, and supported transition away from direct assistance towards self-sufficiency, and more strategic, locally led development.   **Stability; Unity; Social Cohesion**   * Promoted strategic and coherent approach and enhanced local stability, unity, and social cohesion. * Conducted an in-depth gender sensitive assessment on local governance and the drivers of violent extremism in Sabha, Murzuq, Kufra, Ghat, Bani Walid, Zuwara and Misrata. * Piloted projects on peace education, counter-VE messaging and community outreach, cross-border cooperation, and municipal PVE (Prevention of Violent Extremism) strategies. * UNDP is working to resolve the conflict between communities around the Great Man-Made River (GMMR) in Brak Shati through supporting a solar power intervention as a peace dividend.   **Rapid Financing Facility-Libya**   * UNDP with Ministry of Health and Speetar, designed a telemedicine app. which improved delivery of quality of health services. Over 35,000 patients now have access to more than 1,500 physicians covering 17 specialties. The app is facilitating an average of 400 weekly consultations while approximately 2,500 new subscribers and 220 health care providers sign up to the Telemedicine app each month. UNDP supported the development of an e-Wallet function so patients can easily pay physicians for services * Mental Health and Psycho-Social (MHPSS) Care Centre in Tawergha rehabilitated, to rebuild lives. * Supported solar power intervention in Awal in need for cheap, clean, and sustainable energy. Energy needs of 5 households and 6 small businesses in the community, enhanced socio-economic activity in the area empowering women to manage the solar power system.   **Support to safe return of IDPs in the Great Tripoli Area**   * UNDP is working with MoI (Ministry of Interior) to build the capacity and to address the demining issue across the country which is fundamental to support the return of IDPs to their homes. * The support includes the provision of demining equipment and training for the demining teams to boost the demining capacity to complement other ongoing capacity-building programmes such as risk education and non-technical survey provided by other actors. * The project is still underway. The demining equipment is just being delivered, while the demining training is scheduled for this year.   **Energy and Environment: (3 big achievements form 2019-2022)**  **Libyan electricity & water sector stabilization support**   * Power cut across over 80 municipal sized circuits improved. Transparent and fair load shedding launched. * The national grid suffered 16 serious blackouts, protests and several violent incidents, 2021 suffered only 1 blackout and no serious incidents. increased grid stability in turn underpinned social and economic stabilization efforts across Libya. * Increase in power plant peak availability from 47% to 74%. This places GECOL (General Electricity Company of Libya) in a much better position for the 2021 winter and 2022 summer demand peaks. | | | | |
| **Lessons Learnt/Challenges (2019 – 2022)**   * Change of leadership at Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections (CCME) * Temporary suspension of electoral operations and elections since June 2021, due to lack of political will to carry out rest of council elections * Announcement of national elections overshadowed priority of local elections’ process at political and policy-making level (GNU (Government of National Unity) (Government of National Unity). * Independence of CCMCE as an electoral management body cannot be ensured as budget and decision to conduct elections depend on decision of GNU. * Maintaining steady rapport with new CCMCE leadership and continuing to provide advice on international standards for inclusive and credible elections and on best practices for electoral management bodies. * Attention focused on the peace process. As a result, there were effectively no policy level or regulatory improvements noted in the energy sector in 2021. * Further HNEC staff capacity development is essential. * Support to voter education must be strengthened, to enable meaningful participation in the process. * Campaigns based on providing accurate information and countering the hate speech are crucial to implementation of credible electoral processes. * Credible electoral processes are inextricably linked to effective national institutions**.** * A well-resourced election commission is critical. However, its effectiveness is tightly tied to other national institutions. * The non-operational phase of the electoral cycle provides an important opportunity to support the development of a conducive electoral environment. * Delays in the distribution of LVGs (Low Value Grants) due to unreliable banking system; frequent power cuts in project locations; political volatilities e.g., change of Mayor; remote management/difficulties in obtaining visas; COVID-19. To overcome these challenges, UNDP had to be flexible and adaptive, reformat certain activities, seek alternative solutions, and change project locations. * Local level service delivery sets the conditions for national stability but can only be fully effective in the context of an inclusive political reconciliation, with basic security and macro-economic stability * Light rehabilitation stabilization projects improve the lives for many, but these efforts are not sufficient to address the overwhelming reconstruction needs throughout Libya.  Stabilization efforts must by complimented by longer-term development programming to help restore the rule of law; support security sector reform and economic revitalization; promote transitional justice, human rights and gender quality; implement constitutional reforms and promote free and fair elections; all of which UNDP Libya is supporting through other programming initiatives. For local recovery efforts it is critical to maintain the nexus between short-term results * Brokering access to capital is key to establish sustainable growth trajectories for businesses. * The interim parliament, executive office and high-level national bodies created in 2020 were collectively unable to agree a new national budget for 2021 and most attention was focused on the peace process. As a result, there were effectively no policy level or regulatory improvements noted in the energy sector in 2021. | | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| [Focus Area[1]](file:///C:\Users\mohammad.timury\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\5DD0DC04.xlsx#RANGE!B10) | **Current CPD Programme Expenditure (USD Millions)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Cross Cutting | 1.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 3% |
| Governance |  | 51.7 | 51.7 | 28% |
| Resilience |  | 126.4 | 126.4 | 69% |
| Environment and Climate Change |  | .3 | .3 | 0% |
| Total | 1.2 | 183.2 | 184.4 | 100% |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| [UNDP Libya Intranet - CCA and UNSDCF Workshop Dossier.zip - All Documents (sharepoint.com)](https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/LBY/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fteams%2FLBY%2FShared%20Documents%2FPMSU%5FProgramme%20Management%20Support%20Unit%2FROAR%5FResults%20Oriented%20Annual%20Report%2FEvidence%20for%20ROAR%2FCCA%20and%20UNSDCF%20Workshop%20Dossier%2Ezip&parent=%2Fteams%2FLBY%2FShared%20Documents%2FPMSU%5FProgramme%20Management%20Support%20Unit%2FROAR%5FResults%20Oriented%20Annual%20Report%2FEvidence%20for%20ROAR)  [Libya's Economic Update - October 2021 - Libya | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libyas-economic-update-october-2021)  [UNDP Libya Intranet - CCA and UNSDCF Workshop Dossier.zip - All Documents (sharepoint.com)](https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/LBY/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fteams%2FLBY%2FShared%20Documents%2FPMSU%5FProgramme%20Management%20Support%20Unit%2FROAR%5FResults%20Oriented%20Annual%20Report%2FEvidence%20for%20ROAR%2FCCA%20and%20UNSDCF%20Workshop%20Dossier%2Ezip&parent=%2Fteams%2FLBY%2FShared%20Documents%2FPMSU%5FProgramme%20Management%20Support%20Unit%2FROAR%5FResults%20Oriented%20Annual%20Report%2FEvidence%20for%20ROAR)  [New assessment of Libyan labour market sees key role for private sector in driving economy | (libyaherald.com)](https://www.libyaherald.com/2021/09/03/new-assessment-of-libyan-labour-market-sees-key-role-for-private-sector-in-driving-economy/)  [UNDP Libya Intranet - CCA and UNSDCF Workshop Dossier.zip - All Documents (sharepoint.com)](https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/LBY/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fteams%2FLBY%2FShared%20Documents%2FPMSU%5FProgramme%20Management%20Support%20Unit%2FROAR%5FResults%20Oriented%20Annual%20Report%2FEvidence%20for%20ROAR%2FCCA%20and%20UNSDCF%20Workshop%20Dossier%2Ezip&parent=%2Fteams%2FLBY%2FShared%20Documents%2FPMSU%5FProgramme%20Management%20Support%20Unit%2FROAR%5FResults%20Oriented%20Annual%20Report%2FEvidence%20for%20ROAR)  [Promoting Elections for the People of Libya | UNDP in Libya](https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/projects/Promoting-Elections-for-the-People-of-Libya.html)  [UNSMIL Calls for Libyan-Led National Reconciliation Process - LibyaReview](https://libyareview.com/13715/unsmil-calls-for-libyan-led-national-reconciliation-process/)  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recovery](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ly.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Flibya%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fpresscenter%2Fpressreleases%2F2018%2FLibyas-private-sector-main-driver-for-economic-recovery.html&data=04%7C01%7Cmahezabeen.khan%40undp.org%7C39971b373a8e45bec19108d9b4e1ffa8%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637739705012538332%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=H1aw7g4gtEIPhLvmF%2BV4vC8XkyMay0PYv80Yi2bIyqA%3D&reserved=0)  [More than 100 youth gain skills on auto mechanic and customer services through UNDP-Toyota partnership](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ly.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Flibya%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fpresscenter%2Fpressreleases%2F2018%2FYouth-graduated-from-on-the-job-paid-internship-on-auto-mechanic-through-UNDP-Toyota-partnership.html&data=04%7C01%7Cmahezabeen.khan%40undp.org%7C39971b373a8e45bec19108d9b4e1ffa8%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637739705012548283%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=yaQEvK8bUHLaHQb6PPnYZKEt0Gii8htrnqwP1pZ3ybQ%3D&reserved=0)  [UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Georgette Gagnon concludes a four-day visit to Benghazi to discuss humanitarian and development situation [EN/AR] - Libya | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/un-resident-and-humanitarian-coordinator-georgette-gagnon-concludes-four-day-visit)  [www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/eu-undp-restore-the-service-offices-of-sabrathas-roman-theatre.html](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ly.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Flibya%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fpresscenter%2Fpressreleases%2F2018%2Feu-undp-restore-the-service-offices-of-sabrathas-roman-theatre.html&data=04%7C01%7Cmahezabeen.khan%40undp.org%7Ca7f25c2079504971fc9e08d9b4c6dd5d%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637739588479442718%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=ovn2tQPgCSIwBsLJF%2F3oM3zUovrPsBC5a%2BpBQ5LwA2k%3D&reserved=0))  [Libya’s private sector main driver for economic recovery | UNDP in Libya](https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/Libyas-private-sector-main-driver-for-economic-recovery.html) |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)