



# UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN LIBYA

## STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2013-2014

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## Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CPD	Country Programme Document
DCIM	Department to Combat Illegal Migration
DoA	Department of Antiquities
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSR	Financial Sector Review
GDP	Gross National Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GoL	Government of Libya
HDI	Human Development Index
HIS	Health Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LNSS	Libya National Statistics System
LRC	Libyan Red Cross
LRTF	Libya Recovery Trust Fund
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NC	National Congress
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTC	National Transitional Council
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PFM	Public Financial Management
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SCR	Security Council Resolution

SWG	Sector Working Groups
TVET	Technical Education and Vocational Training
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCAC	UN Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety & Security
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Services
UNODC	United Nations Organization for Drug and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## **I. Introduction**

### **i. The UNCT Strategic Framework 2013-2014**

The UNCT Strategic Framework 2013-2014 provides the Government of Libya (GoL) and the United Nations Country Team in Libya (UNCT) with an overarching, strategic level mechanism, framing the response of the UN system to the national context and aligning UNCT planning and programming to national priorities, as set by the interim Government Strategic Plan.

It is intended to serve as a compact between the UN system and the Government of Libya, providing a basis for the work of the UN system in the country. As such, the Framework is a “light” structure, designed to be flexible and agile, which allows the UNCT strategy to evolve in tandem with the Government’s strategic plans, as well as to be continuously adapted to the rapidly evolving context of Libya’s transition.

All support provided by the UNCT aims to support the GoL in responding to urgent needs and priorities as identified by Libyan stakeholders.

In the interim Government National Strategy and Vision, the GoL has expressed its aims to re-build a “Libya [that is] united, reconciled within itself, heading towards a promising future based on and directed by justice and equality before the law”.

This Framework identifies how the UNCT’s support is derived from the interim Government’s National Strategy and Vision and aims to support the areas of democratic governance, transitional justice, social reconciliation, economic recovery and basic service delivery. Certain activities undertaken by the UNCT also support the implementation of the United Nation’s Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)’s mandate.

The UNCT’s strategy in Libya revolves around six overarching, inter-related, development sectors identified by the Government as priorities and linked to the national agenda set by the Government immediately after the 17th February Revolution: (i) Social Services, (ii) Economic Recovery, (iii) Public Administration & Governance, (iv) Transitional Justice, Human Rights & Rule of Law, (v) Culture & Tourism and (vi) Infrastructure & Housing. These areas link into the newly established Government-International Partners Sectoral Coordination Architecture led by the Ministry of Planning<sup>1</sup>. In addition, the UNCT also addresses security concerns in so far as these interlink with socio-economic development, in particular mine action and clearance of unexploded ordnances as well as civilian reintegration of ex-combatants.

In order to provide a comprehensive response to the national transitional priorities, UNCT support straddles the political, residual humanitarian and development arenas. The UNCT Strategic Framework provides a common platform for the UN system to engage with Government, and the full spectrum of Libyan society including, inter alia, NGOs, civil society and the private sector.

Furthermore, this framework aims at including only responses within the areas in which the UNCT can provide a clear added value to Libya in socio-economic development. UNCT coherence will promote the exploitation of synergies, avoid duplication of interventions and thus result in more effective use of resources.

### **ii. UNCT Strategic Framework: Methodological Approach**

The Strategic Framework was developed in an inclusive and participatory manner. This Framework document is based upon extensive consultations with the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, both resident and non-resident; various sections of UNSMIL as well as with the Ministry of Planning and concerned line ministries.

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<sup>1</sup> The Coordination Architecture was established under the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Ministry of Planning and presented to the international community at the aforementioned meeting of 29th March 2012.

The Framework brings together the Country Programme Documents (CPDs) and technical cooperation programmes signed with the Libyan government or currently under discussion between the UN agencies and their national counterparts. Furthermore, the Framework incorporates information garnered from the Government Strategic Plan, needs assessments carried out in the post-17th February Revolution period as well as relevant socio-economic studies and reports carried out both prior to and after the 17th February Revolution.

The UNCT sector and sub-sector strategies will be anchored into this Framework, and will evolve in step with the Government strategy development process. A common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be established in order to underpin the joint monitoring of the implementation of the Strategic Framework and its associated sector strategies, to ensure full accountability of the UNCT vis-à-vis the commitments agreed upon with the Libyan Government.

### **iii. Situation Analysis**

The successful popular 17th February Revolution, triggered by social inequality, as well as socio-economic and political exclusion, has ushered in a new political era in Libya. After the fall of the Gadhafi regime, the National Transitional Council (NTC) issued the Constitutional Declaration on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2011 (with subsequent amendments) that established the election of a national public conference or the 'National Congress'. After 42 years of the Gadhafi regime, the NTC officially declared Libya's liberation on 23rd October 2011. The interim Council of Ministers was announced on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2011, charged with establishing normalcy and steering country towards the election. In line with the timeline of the Constitutional Declaration, elections for a National Congress to replace the NTC were held on 7<sup>th</sup> July. Full elections are to be held upon the basis laid out in the constitution, which will be submitted to the Libyan people via a referendum.

The elected National Congress appoints a Prime Minister and establishes an interim Government. A constitutional committee, a 60 person body, will draft a new constitution, which will be subject to a referendum.

In the second meeting of the interim Council of Ministers on 26 November 2011, the new Government established a ten-point agenda, setting the immediate priorities of the transition period. This ten point agenda laid the ground for the interim Government Strategic Plan, to which the UNCT Strategic Framework is aligned.

Nonetheless, the legacy of the former regime remains a challenge to Libyan aspirations to develop a modern functioning and democratic state. State institutions and regulatory frameworks are weak; civil society was limited and much of society, in particular youth (including women), were excluded from political and economic life and decision-making.

Though Libya has remained generally peaceful since the Declaration of Liberation, sporadic violence has occurred in some parts of the country, sometimes due to control of illegal trade routes or in-fighting between rival brigades. Pockets of humanitarian needs and protection concerns persist, in particular in connection with IDPs, migrants and the vulnerable. Permanent and durable solutions have to be identified for those internally displaced people (IDPs) who remain in a protracted situation of displacement, solutions for whom will be linked to broader national reconciliation efforts.

For geographic and economic reasons, Libya constitutes a major destination as well as transit country for economic migrants seeking employment and financial opportunities away from their country of origin. At the same time, Libya has been a host country for a diverse range of refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing persecution and war, including from Palestine, Iraq, Somalia and, more recently, Syria. Though no verifiable data exists, the Government of Libya estimates that over 300-400 migrants cross the borders into the country each day, not including those arriving by air. Perceptions of opportunity and shifts in human security

influence both common migration routes as well as the seemingly circular trend of retention and release; which altogether, renders the tracking and enumeration of migrant populations extremely difficult. The combination of porous borders, ad hoc work permit schemes, pervasive smuggling and trafficking networks as well as rogue armed groups taking advantage of sporadic insecurity creates circumstances whereby migrants and asylum-seekers can be at risk of severe exploitation. The Government has expressed its intention to strengthen border security and border management, and implement uniform migrant registration and processing systems under formalized legislation to safeguard sovereignty, become better placed to protect human rights and recognize genuinely vulnerable cases, and to improve cooperation with neighbouring states.

The strategic plan of the Government of Libya for the transition period formed the basis for the preparation of the 2012 budget, which was adopted by the Cabinet and NTC. In March 2012, the interim Government approved a budget of \$68 billion dinars for 2012<sup>2</sup>, which comprises funds for reconstruction and development. The budget breakdown includes 18.6 bn LYD<sup>3</sup> for salaries, 14.6 bn LYD for subsidies<sup>4</sup>, 12 bn LYD for equipment<sup>5</sup>, and 19 bn LYD for development projects<sup>6</sup> covering education, health, oil and gas, and infrastructure. The endorsement of the budget allowed the interim Government to put in motion plans and programmes developed by different ministers.

In terms of development, Libya is an upper middle income country<sup>7</sup> that was ranked 64th out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index (HDI). The difference between 2010 HDI ranking and Gross National Income (GNI) ranking is minus 4 indicating that Libya has a deficit in human development: it is richer than it is developed. In 2003, 12% of the population is estimated to have been living below the poverty line of 418 dinars<sup>8</sup>. Libya offers free universal health care and education. Over the last decades significant progress has been attained in health and education. The 2009 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report for Libya stated that the country was well on the way to attaining the MDGs by 2015. However, data underpinning this report may be unreliable and needs to be updated.

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<sup>2</sup> Approx..52.7 bn USD

<sup>3</sup> Approx. 14.4 bn USD

<sup>4</sup> Approx. 11.3bn USD

<sup>5</sup> Approx. 9.3 bn USD

<sup>6</sup> Approx.14.7 bn USD

<sup>7</sup> World Bank, 2012

<sup>8</sup> The Millennium Development Goals In the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Towards 2015: Achievements and Potentials (2009)

## II. The Role of the United Nations in Libya

### i. The UN System in Libya

The United Nations (UN) system is currently represented in Libya by 18 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, including the UNCT-affiliated IOM<sup>9</sup>. The UNCT has a presence across the country, including major cities such as Benghazi. A number of non-resident UNCT agencies<sup>10</sup> do not have a physical presence in Libya, but are providing technical support to the Government, and are similarly members of the UNCT. The UN system has been present in Libya since the 1960s through the presence and activities of several specialised UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes<sup>11</sup>.

The UN's development and recovery functions, in addition to the activities of the international financial institutions (World Bank and IMF) are brought together under the umbrella of the UNCT, led by the Resident Coordinator.

UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes are accountable through their agency specific mandates, as determined via the UN General Assembly. Development agencies with a permanent presence in Libya have a Basic Standard Agreement with Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the basis of Security Council Resolution 2009, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was established on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2011. This Resolution has been renewed twice, with SCR 2030 (2012) extending the mandate until March 2013.

UNSMIL is an integrated UN mission, thus certain activities undertaken by the UNCT support the implementation of UNSMIL's mandate. UNSMIL is headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG). The Resident Coordinator also serves as the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General (DSRSG) of UNSMIL.

An Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) will be developed on the foundations of this Strategic Framework to outline these activities, as well as the coordination mechanisms regulating this cooperation.

### ii. The UN Principles of Engagement

Following a retreat on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2011, the UNCT in Libya agreed on the following principles of engagement to guide programming and operations:

- To maintain a light footprint focused on provision of expert technical advisory services;
- Where possible, to embed advisory services directly into ministries and national institutions;
- Inter-agency coherence and discipline in approaches to counterparts and interlocutors;
- Focus on urgent needs expressed by Government;
- National ownership and leadership.

In addition, following consultations between UNSMIL and the UNCT, including a joint workshop on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2011, efforts have been undertaken to establish fully integrated UNSMIL-UNCT structures at the

<sup>9</sup> UNCT agencies with presence in Libya: FAO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIC, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNMAS, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, World Bank, WHO, UNWOMEN and the UN-affiliate IOM.

<sup>10</sup> Non-resident UN agencies include: UNHABITAT, UNIDO, ILO, IAEA, IMF, ICAO, UNV

<sup>11</sup> UN agencies active in Libya before the 17<sup>th</sup> February revolution include: FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNICEF (since 2005), UNIDO, UNODC, UNV, WFP, WHO, World Bank and the UN-affiliate IOM



programmatic and operational level, in areas where joint planning and coordination of activities are essential to the implementation of both the mission's mandate and UNCT agencies' programmes.

### **iii. The Nature of UN Support**

The UNCT's role is to provide technical assistance and support to the Libyan people, adapted to the Libyan context, and providing the basis for innovative solutions. The UNCT's broad experiences, networks and partnerships provide the Libyan Government with options including best practices and technical expertise. At the same time, the UNCT continues to support the national response to ensure the residual humanitarian needs, in tandem with strengthening the national capacity for emergency response.

The UN also provided substantial support during the conflict and in the immediate aftermath. The Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis, launched in March 2011, was predominantly aimed at responding to the needs of people fleeing Libya, due to the large numbers of refugees, migrant workers and asylum seekers leaving the country to escape the conflict. This Flash Appeal was revised in May 2011, when the evolving situation meant that there was an increasing need for humanitarian assistance inside Libya, particularly in areas where people were trapped by the conflict as well as for IDPs.

By the end of 2011 the Humanitarian Appeal for the Libyan Crisis had received 82 per cent of requested funding, a total of US\$276 million, with an additional \$181 million being received for projects outside of the appeal and in-kind donations. By the end of 2011, the bulk of humanitarian relief operations were phased out. Some residual humanitarian needs remain and continue to be addressed. However, in line with their exit strategy, humanitarian partners are focusing on capacity development of the national aid organisation, LibAid, as well as national NGOs and community-based organisations to respond directly to these issues.

At the same time, the establishment of the transitional Government in November 2012 and the launching of the Government's national strategy and ongoing United Nations support to the transition have also shifted focus towards the provision of specialist technical assistance, policy support, capacity development, knowledge sharing and management, as well as communications and advocacy.

Central to this agenda is strengthening evidence-based decision-making through the provision of reliable data and effective institutional and individual capacity development. Assistance in these key areas will support Libya's state-building agenda and progress towards sustainable human and economic development.

Accountability and transparency are key underlying principles of the work of the UNCT, with accountability mechanisms being built into planning and programming procedures. The Country Programme Documents and technical cooperation documents of all UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes are discussed with local counterparts, and endorsed by Government. Furthermore, all UNCT programmes and projects, which are necessarily derived from the CPD or similar technical documents, are developed together with Government counterparts and endorsed by the relevant line ministry prior to implementation. This ensures national ownership and leadership as well as that the needs identified by Government are appropriately addressed by UNCT activities.

### **III. United Nations Strategic Framework in Libya: UNCT Engagement in Strategic Priority Areas**

#### **i. UN Strategic Framework Goal**

The overarching goal of the UNCT in Libya is to assist the Libyan Government to establish and consolidate the state-building process, build a unified, equitable and cohesive society as well as to strengthen the rule of law, public institutions and civil society, to ultimately enhance human security.

#### **ii. UNCT Engagement in Strategic Priority Areas**

With a view to supporting the attainment of the national goals, the UNCT system is providing know-how in six broad areas identified by the Government as priorities:

- Social Services
- Economic Recovery
- Public Administration & Governance
- Human Rights, Transitional Justice & Rule of Law
- Culture & Tourism
- Infrastructure & Housing

UNSMIL directly collaborates with the UNCT and provides overall political leadership in the following areas: Elections, Human Rights, Transitional Justice & Rule of Law, Constitutional Dialogue, Parliamentary Support and National Reconciliation, as well as Security.

The UNCT in Libya draws from the UN's extensive experience, know-how and access to knowledge from around the world in institution-building and the promotion of human security. The UNCT brings together a variety of models and good practices in public administration reform, transitional justice, rule of law, development of basic social services, investment in children, etc. from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and other regions to support Libya to develop unique responses to the challenges of the country.

Within the context of the six strategic areas of support, the UNCT also seeks to address a number of concerns that cut across all priority areas and support provided. These cross-cutting areas include, but are not limited to, women's empowerment, environmental sustainability, respect for human rights for all, as anchored in a number of UN resolutions such as SCR1325 underlining the importance of the inclusion of women and girls in all recovery and state building endeavours. Furthermore, the response to HIV/AIDS should be considered within all areas of intervention as this affects the human development paradigm in the country as a whole. Communication for development, capacity development at all levels as well as the collection of baseline data and information management are methodologies mainstreamed into support delivery .

The UNCT seeks to address the challenges faced by all elements of society, especially those considered as vulnerable. Thus, certain groups of beneficiaries are specifically considered in programming in order to ensure social inclusion. This requires widespread civic engagement and inclusive consultative processes.

Capacity development is at the core of the UNCT's strategic framework in Libya and the foundation of support being provided to the Government. In order to assure true sustainability, the UNCT is active at all levels of capacity development – individual, societal and institutional – in Libya. Technical assistance can provide short and medium term support, and strengthening capacity is the key to avoiding dependence on external support. Reliable information and data is required in order to develop appropriate and effective

capacity development strategies. Therefore, the UNCT is also supporting the Government to strengthen the national statistics system.

### iii. Strategic Priority Areas

#### 1. Social Services: Health, Education & Social Protection

**National Vision/Goal:** Provide social services at the required level, provide security and social care for children, take care of the disabled persons as well as families, and preserve the unity and integrity of the family so that it takes part in the country's development.



The health sector in Libya is a mix of public and private service providers. The structure is a tiered system, based upon a foundation of primary health care centres, polyclinics, rehabilitation centres and general referral hospitals in urban and rural areas. Prior to the 17th February Revolution, there were over 1500 health facilities in the country, with around 17 doctors and 50 nurses per 10,000 persons, of which a significant proportion were foreign nationals. However, the conflict has resulted in severe damage to health infrastructure in some areas, and a reduction in qualified medical personnel. A significant percentage of foreign health care personnel - 16% of doctors and specialized nurses and doctors, left the country during the conflict. At the same time, the already deteriorating primary health care system virtually collapsed during the 17th February Revolution, thus, adding to the burden of overcrowded hospitals which also had to provide services for the war wounded. According to the Ministry of Health, the current provision of mental health care services and psychosocial counseling are also grossly inadequate to meet the needs of the post-conflict population. Furthermore, the National Center for Disease Control currently lacks the capacity to effectively promote preventative health care and fulfill its function in disease control.

The supply of essential medications, especially for chronic diseases, was severely disrupted during the 17th February Revolution due to the interruption of the supply chain. Although immediate needs are once again being met, the current national drug procurement systems and structures, as well as quality control, require modernization.

Over the last decades, progress has been made in maternal and child health, with Libya having a maternal mortality of 27 deaths per 100,000; under-five mortality of 17 deaths per 1000<sup>12</sup>; while 99% of deliveries were attended by trained personnel (although it should be noted that the lack of standardized and validated data renders this difficult to verify). Nonetheless, maternal and child health remain a national priority.

HIV/AIDS has been identified as an urgent issue to be addressed in post-conflict Libya. Although information about the epidemic needs considerable improvement, it is clear that the prevalence is significant in high risk populations and behaviours, including injecting drug users (IDUs), sex workers and persons in detention. The situation may very well have been exacerbated during the conflict due to population displacements and increased of high risk behaviour and sexual exploitation.

With free primary and secondary education, access to education is assured in Libya, yet the quality remains a serious concern. Although the primary school enrolment rate is estimated at 98.2%<sup>13</sup>, pre-school and early childhood development have been much neglected. The gross enrolment ration in pre-primary education was below 10% in 2008<sup>14</sup>, amongst the lowest in the MENA region. At the other end of the spectrum, the quality of tertiary education, technical and vocational education and training tools is likewise a serious concern. Educational institutions were not left untouched by the conflict, with many schools being damaged and commandeered for military and humanitarian purposes.

<sup>12</sup> UNICEF, Basic Data Table 2009

<sup>13</sup> The Millennium Development Goals In the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Towards 2015: Achievements and Potentials (2009)

<sup>14</sup> UNESCO Global Monitoring Report, 2011

Capacity for planning and the necessary databases, including specifically gender disaggregated data, are urgent prerequisites for the formulation of adequate sector policies and plans for the development of social services at all levels and in an integrated and comprehensive manner.

Although the humanitarian emergency in Libya is over, pockets of humanitarian needs remain; the displaced and vulnerable groups being particularly impacted. Libya will continue to be a destination for refugees and migrants, some of whom may need humanitarian assistance.

At the same time, a number of security concerns impacting development and the humanitarian situation prevail. Libya still faces an array of challenges in relation to the explosive remnants of war (ERW) and increase in popular access to weapons that remain following the 2011 conflict. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is still being found in houses, on farms and other public places, posing grave threats to the civilian population, including death and serious injury. Women and children are particularly vulnerable due to frequenting areas infested by UXOs. Minefields laid during the conflict pose an additional threat to the population with many having been laid on farmland and in areas close to a number of towns. Similarly, although the full implication of increased presence of weapons since the 17th February Revolution is not known, it has a direct impact on the safety of the Libyan people, in particular women and children. As a result of the 17th February Revolution, most adult Libyans now possess, or have access to, a weapon.

Providing support to Government and the people in strengthening access to and provision of social services is an important part of the UNCT's work in this area. Among the strategic areas of focus of the UNCT in Libya is to support Government to improve the quality of and equitable access to health and education services as well as access to psychosocial support and protection of vulnerable groups, such as children and IDPs. Women and the youth will also be specifically focused on. Improving the information and knowledge basis and the availability of data in the social services sector is a critical component in the UNCT's strategy.

## HEALTH

*National Strategic Priority to which the UNCT can contribute:*

A healthy Libyan Society that enjoys the highest standard of health and high quality health services.

*National objectives:* (i) improve primary health care services and the family doctor system, (ii) develop a health information management system, (iii) modernize drug procurement, management and quality control, (iv) re-engineer and develop all functions of the health system and improve health management, (v) development of human resources in health care, (vi) strengthen disease control and health promotion.

The UNCT is contributing to improving the quality and access to health services in Libya through provision of support to the Ministry of Health to restructure Libya's health system. This includes service delivery, financing, and governance, as well as strengthening the capacity of the National Centre for Disease Control. Preventative health care, women's and child health, and drugs supply are areas of specific focus.

Health Information Management (HIS) & Planning: Support will be provided to develop a modern, standardized HIS. With UNCT support, a health policy and strategy will be developed in conjunction with a number of proposed specific strategies and policies, such as a Migrant Health Policy, and the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. On the national level, an assessment of health care facilities and provisions has been conducted for approximately 1500 health facilities to provide a basis for evidence-based planning and strategy development. A series of more focused assessments have also been carried out, for example, concerning mental health services. A National Family Health Survey is planned in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning Statistics Division.

Governance: A changing health system requires adapted governance structures. Support is being provided to the Ministry of Health to reshape the functions of regional and local health administration and service provision to reflect decentralised administration and service management.

Human Resources: The UNCT is supporting the recruitment of foreign health care professionals to address the immediate human resource gaps in health personnel as identified by the Government of Libya. Furthermore,

capacity development is being supported for specialized health staff, but also in hospital and facility management as well as strategic planning. In parallel, the UNCT is collaborating with the national authorities to develop a system of deployment of health workers to remote areas to improve access for all. To resolve the issue in the longer term, support is provided to the Ministry of Health to develop health workforce policies and strategies based on best practices to ensure that these gaps in service delivery are closed.

Financing of Health Services: Developing country -specific solutions for the diversification of the funding of the Libyan health care system is critical to restructuring the health care system. The UNCT will support the carrying out of a financing study to provide the basis for analysis, as well as expert advice on developing a strategy and policy. Technical expertise will be provided to explore health insurance options.

Drug Procurement, Supply & Management System: The UNCT will provide technical support to the Ministry of Health to modernise the drug and medical supplies procurement systems, supply and management, as well as supporting linkages between the public and private sector in drugs supply. Building the national capacity in this area will include providing technical expertise to establish an institution, which supports and controls drugs supply.

Preventative Health Care, Disease Control and Health Promotion: The UNCT is supporting the strengthening of capacity of the National Centre of Disease Control (NCDC) for guiding and preparing strategies for the control of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, and health promotion in the country and internationally. This includes environmental health and providing technical expertise to support the NCDC to critical preventive health information to women and mothers to promote better child health. Crucial child development knowledge is also conveyed. Reproductive and maternal health care are critical areas in which UN support is provided.

National Health Security: The UNCT is supporting the Government to build the national capacity to implement the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005, by 15 June 2014<sup>15</sup>. The IHR is legally binding to Libya whereby the Government is committed to build national capacities to fully implement these regulations by no later than 15 June 2014. The national core capacities include those related to legislation and financing, multi-sectoral coordination, surveillance, response, preparedness, human resources, risk communication and laboratories. Other potential hazards such as food safety events, zoonotic events, chemical events and radiation emergencies need capacities to be built within the context of IHR (2005); thus involving different national partners and sectors.

HIV/AIDS: The UNCT aims to support the National HIV/AIDS Programme via provision of support to the programme's involvement with high-risk groups such as persons in detention, sex workers and injecting drug users to address their needs and reduce the spread of the disease. Interventions targeting communicable and sexually transmitted illnesses among vulnerable and high-risk populations are planned for environments linked to transport and mobility. Blood and injection safety and hospital infection control are also a focus area. Support is provided to strengthen surveillance systems and to undertake various targeted, in-depth surveys of particular high-risk populations. At the same time, the UNCT is engaging with civil society and people living with HIV/AIDS to strengthen awareness-raising and combat stigma, especially amongst health personnel.

Mental Health & Psychosocial Support: The UN system adopts a holistic approach to mental health, taking into consideration that it is a cross-cutting issue linked to broader social protection. In order to address the widespread distress incurred during and after the 17th February Revolution, the UNCT provides support to the provision of psychosocial services in health facilities and communities. To address the systemic concerns, an effective management system for mental health services will be established in the Ministry of Health and the capacity of specialist health personnel will be strengthened through improved curricula and continuous professional development programs. Acknowledging the important role of civil society, community-based approaches are being adopted, with a variety of mental health services being made available. Awareness raising and combating the stigma of mental health issues are equally being addressed. Capacity building of

<sup>15</sup> WHO IHR Assessment Report, Libya, 3-7 June 2012

health professionals will be addressed through internationally recognized psychosocial diploma programs conducted through and in conjunction with Libyan universities.

**UNCT Partners: WHO, UNAIDS, UNODC, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, IAEA, FAO**

## EDUCATION

*National Strategic Priority to which UNCT can contribute:*

Provide high quality and equal education opportunities for all children and adolescents in Libya.

*National Objectives:* (i) to develop the curriculum framework for pre-primary, primary, preparatory and secondary schools, (ii) to review education standards and policy, (iii) to implement child-friendly, inclusive teaching and learning practice (teacher training), (iv) to build institutional capacity in planning and administration of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education as well as other relevant educational institutions at national and local levels including universities, (v) to increase the focus on early childhood and pre-school education, (vi) to develop vocational training and technical education and training, and enhance its relevance to individual and labour market needs, (vii) to strengthen higher education and research.

The UNCT could provide added-value in supporting the development of national standards and systems that translate into inclusive sector plans and policies for improved administration and accountability. The partnership will focus on collaborating with the Ministries of Education and Higher Education to promote access to quality education for all, including vocational training opportunities for adolescents and youth. The strategies include institutional capacity development, communication for development, strengthening of partnerships, facilitation of international networking for exchange of good practices, and resource allocation for delivering quality social services and policy development at the national and sub-national levels. The UNCT will support strengthening of the evidence-base for participatory and equitable policy formulation, planning, and decision-making. Special focus will be given to disparity reduction and equity for young children as well as children and adolescents with special needs or disabilities; marginalized ethnic groups, displaced children, and girls, amongst others.

Curriculum Framework: The UNCT will support the development of the curriculum framework including the development of child-friendly teaching and learning methods, and will reinforce the Government's plans for all-inclusive, compulsory pre-school by developing a curriculum framework and strengthening pre- and in-service teacher training.

Standards & Policy: The UNCT will support the development, implementation and monitoring of culturally adequate and contextualized quality educational standards for early childhood and basic education. This includes ensuring equal access to education for girls and boys. External and internal quality assurance mechanisms will provide the framework for monitoring the quality of education in the short, medium and long-term.

Child-friendly Inclusive Teaching & Learning: The UNCT will support pre- and in-service teacher training with the aim to make school management and classroom practices more inclusive, culturally and gender sensitive, participatory, healthy, protective, safe and effective for learning.

Planning & Management: A comprehensive nation-wide school-based education assessment is being completed, thereby generating a baseline for planning purposes of all schools in Libya and providing initial data for the Education Management Information System (EMIS). In the longer term, the strengthening of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) will support sector reform planning, and monitoring of the implementation of inclusive national education policies for children and adolescents. The UNCT will support the institutional capacity development of the Ministries of Education and Higher Education in planning and management, and will assist the Government in educational policy formulation, including the design and implementation of strategic plans at national and local levels.

Early Childhood Development: The UNCT will support the Libyan Government in inter-sectoral coordination between relevant line Ministries, and support the design of culturally appropriate good practices and policies for quality early stimulation for children younger than six years of age.

Technical Education & Vocational Training (TVET): The UNCT will support the Government to develop appropriate vocational, including women, and technical education and training with the aim to build capacities that enable adolescents and youth to access employment opportunities and lifelong learning. The UNCT will support the Libyan authorities to enhance their capacities to identify potential sectors and productive activities conducive for decent work; and will support inclusive and sustainable development to ensure availability of a skilled workforce that can effectively contribute to the socio-economic development of Libya.

Higher Education & Research: The UNCT will provide technical assistance in order to improve the quality of teaching in universities, break academic isolation, develop the capacity and quality of scientific research, and improve the relevance of scientific research to development in Libya. It will also help by assessing Libyan research institutions and developing a road-map towards new and efficient research infrastructure, as well as assisting Libyan researchers to become integrated into the global research community.

Risk Education: Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), small arms and light weapons (SALW) pose a new risk to children and adults alike. The UNCT collaborates with the Government to provide risk education at schools and supports the Ministry of Education in sector planning. Adult education is assured through community outreach.

Health Education: In collaboration with the government Taskforce on the Introduction of the "Facts of Life" into the National Curriculum, the UNCT is promoting and supporting health education.

**UNCT Partners: UNICEF, UNESCO, UNMAS**

## **SOCIAL PROTECTION**

*National Strategic Priority to which UNCT can contribute:*

To develop social protection policies which reflect the Government's commitment to protecting vulnerable groups, as well as to ensure that social development interventions benefit from cross-sectoral integration and the leveraging of interventions to reinforce each other.

*National objectives:* (i) Share in establishing civilized society without repression, injustice or exploitation, (ii) care for women's affairs and address problems they face

The UNCT will continue to support the Government's institutional capacity to respond effectively to humanitarian responses in localized emergencies and recovery-related action. This includes supporting the de-mining process and domestic weapons control. Civil society is a critical actor in this area, whose capacity to respond will be developed and supported. In addition, the UNCT will support the collection and analysis of reliable data on vulnerability. Addressing women's specific concerns within emergency response and social protection is of particular concern.

Humanitarian Coordination: The UNCT will continue to support the national coordination of relief activities. The UNCT will strengthen the capacity of the relevant line ministries and organizations mandated to coordinate humanitarian aid activities.

Capacity Development for Social Protection: The UNCT continues to work closely with the Ministry of Social Welfare and LibAid to support provision of immediate assistance to the poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups. At the same time, and upon the request of Government, support is being provided to improve the information base on vulnerability. The UNCT could support the carrying out of Vulnerability and Food Security Assessments and provide assistance with the analysis. Similarly, support can be provided to strengthen national beneficiary targeting and registration mechanisms for social safety net schemes. Furthermore, the UNCT can support the building of the institutional and logistics capacity of the Ministry of



Social Welfare (MoSA), LibAid, LRC and other national actors for emergency response including the health sector, and the implementation of social protection measures.

The UNCT is also supporting the Government in the reform of social protections mechanisms, particularly regarding subsidies, to improve effectiveness. The UNCT is sharing information with the Ministry of Planning on other middle income countries' social policies and protection mechanisms (Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, Iran) focused upon protection of the vulnerable with a clear focus upon human capital development-investing in children and youth - to promote informed government decision-making on this critical and complex front.

**Emergency Preparedness:** Upon the request of Government, the UNCT could support capacity-development initiatives in the area of emergency preparedness and response. This would include institutional training, strategic prepositioning of commodities and other non-food items, as well as other logistical needs for complex environments.

**Mine Action:** The UNCT supports the coordination of and provides technical support for the clearance of explosive remnants of war, mines and unexploded ordnance from agricultural land, industrial sites and housing areas, which has been critical for the safety of people and livelihoods. The UNCT supports longer-term capacity building and institutional development of the Mine Action authorities, in support of the implementation of the national strategies/plans.

**UNCT Partners: WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNWOMEN**

## 2. Economic Recovery



**National vision/goal:** build, develop and progress Libyan national economy and economic policies based on a sustainable development strategy.

Libya's wealth is primarily based upon revenues from the hydrocarbon sector, which contributes about 97% of export earnings, 75% of GDP, and 90% of government revenue<sup>16</sup>. After a brief decline during the 17th February Revolution period, the Libyan hydrocarbon sector quickly recovered in 2012. International sanctions, allowing Libya to access some of its US\$150billion foreign assets, have been lifted and oil exports are approaching pre-conflict levels. A total of 1.4 million barrels a day are now being produced<sup>17</sup>. Most consumer goods are imported. The average annual GDP growth rate of 6%, belie a nascent, though as yet – limited - national private sector. Although only 7% of GDP stems from the non-hydrocarbon sector, the non-oil sector contributed to just over half of GDP growth and grew by an average of 8% in the period 2003-2010.<sup>18</sup>

Libyan national private sector companies have resumed their activities related to retail, import and export. Yet, it is considered that over 60% of the economy is actually informal. The national market is saturated with a wide range of necessity and luxury goods. The former regime did launch a vigorous import substitution policy, principally focused on the agricultural sector and the selected promotion of national industries. However, diversification and modernization is needed across all industries. Within this context, the emphasis must be on building a 'green' economy, based on principles of environmental sustainability.

The construction, infrastructure and service provider sectors are heavily reliant on foreign companies, which have not yet returned to Libya after the cessation of fighting, out of security concerns and due to the suspension of contracts, whose review remains pending. To some extent, this reliance on foreign companies has stunted technological progress in the country and limited the redistribution of benefits to the people. A

<sup>16</sup> World Bank Economic Recovery Watching Brief, July 2011

<sup>17</sup> Libyan Ministry of Oil

<sup>18</sup> World Bank Economic Recovery Watching Brief, July 2011



number of trade exhibitions were held in 2012 in order to attract much needed expertise and technology across a broad range of sectors from the international export community, to meet Libya's immediate priorities in rebuilding the infrastructure and energy sectors, neglected in recent years and deteriorating further during the conflict.

The Libyan economy was known to be heavily reliant on well over 1 million migrant labourers hailing from various Asian, African, as well as neighbouring Middle East and North African (MENA) countries. A mass exodus of migrant workers occurred during the conflict and while many have returned and new hopefuls continue to arrive, the informal systems as well as work schemes operating on the fringe of formal systems create a murky environment whereby information is unclear and risk of exploitation is high. Nonetheless, various sectors such as construction and service provision continue to suffer the deficit of both skilled and unskilled manual labourers, prompting the influx of economic migrants hoping to fill these gaps.

At the same time, unemployment, especially for the disenfranchised youth, including women, and underemployment are critical concerns in the new Libya. The challenge of reintegrating 17th February 17th February Revolutionary fighters into the labour force is imperative. Unsustainable employment practices prevail; the currently bloated civil service being one of the principle employers. Nonetheless, some 17th February 17th February Revolutionary fighters can be integrated into the public sector and the regular security forces but other opportunities must be explored for the residual fighters. Although little precise data on employment exists, unemployment is estimated to be 25-30% (2006)<sup>19</sup>, mainly due to the large number of recently qualified graduates on the labour market. With 60% of the population being comprising the youth, this number is expected to increase. The challenge is to provide vocational and other training opportunities, which match the needs of the private sector, and to create job opportunities, which match the high expectations of the Libyans. In addition, the promotion of financial support, technical assistance and the development of small and medium enterprises, including the required enabling environment, seem critical to generate employment opportunities for the youth.

Agriculture provides employment to about 5% of the total economically active population. The hot and dry desert climate as well as water scarcity affects agricultural production. Less than 10% of total surface area being suitable for agriculture; with this area being limited to a long narrow strip along the Mediterranean coast, low mountains and oases in the desert. Only 5% of land is irrigated. Agriculture in Libya is seasonal; data for 2003 shows that 78 % of the cultivable area is not irrigated<sup>20</sup>. Yet, given the arid nature of much of the territory, irrigated farming systems have always been of crucial importance in generating much of the country's agricultural output. About 50% of the cereal production and about 90% of the fruit and vegetable production originates from irrigated agriculture<sup>21</sup>. Unless more oil-sector derived distilled sea-water is produced, the sustainability and expansion of irrigated agriculture deserves attention - given that much of the irrigated water is derived from fossil (not recharged) ground water reserves underlying the desert in the south. The efficiency of irrigation methods used is key in this context. Agricultural production depends both on the private and the state sectors, the latter being the predominant producer of grains<sup>22</sup>.

Although Libya has ratified most of the UN conventions on environment, Libya faces serious environmental challenges in particular with respect to desertification, land degradation, solid waste management and adaptation to climate change.

Despite the country's wealth, little reliable information on the Libyan economy presently exists. Thus, the UNCT's strategic approach will be to gather information on the state of the economy, including both the public and private sector, as a basis to subsequently develop key interventions with the Government to support job creation and develop pre-existing economic sectors. This will lay the foundation for diversification and

<sup>19</sup> World Bank, 2006

<sup>20</sup> FAO, FAOSTAT Database

<sup>21</sup> FAO, 2005a

<sup>22</sup> Al-Idrissi et al, 1996

sustainability over time, of the petroleum-based rentier/distributive economic system. The UNCT will also focus specifically on support for youth and women.

## **EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOODS**

*National Strategic Priorities to which UNCT can contribute:*

(i)Analysing, providing, improving and investing in national human capacity to enable competitiveness in the labour market; (ii) Developing and implementing evidence-based policies that contribute to the development of a locally and internationally competitive economy.

*National Objectives:* (i) optimal employment of workforce in the Government sector, (ii) provision of new job opportunities, (iii) rehabilitation and reintegration of 17th February Revolutionaries, (iv) increase information exchange, coordination and cooperation with local, regional and international partners, (v) reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Ministry of Labour, (vi) promote development of competitive businesses, (vii) provision of skills development and training opportunities, (viii) complete industrial zones, (ix) complete accreditation of Industrial Research Centre's laboratories.

There is no clear picture of the labour market or the workforce in Libya; however, employment opportunities for the youth - in particular those involved in the 17th February Revolution - is critical, as is the absorption of ex-combatants in the labour market. The economic recovery of conflict-affected communities and marginalized groups is central to the UNCT's interventions. The UNCT is thus focusing on gaining a knowledge base in the first instance, while fostering the development of effective employment generation strategies in all potential growth areas, including industrial development, small and medium sized enterprises, culture, agro- food industry, etc.

Assessments: To gain a better understanding of the situation in Libya, a Rapid Employment Assessment has been launched. Further support will be provided to carry out a comprehensive Labour Force Survey. Labour market analyses focusing on migrant worker populations, women, trends and contributions, will inform policy development in terms of normalizing short and long-stay contracts for foreign workers, and establishing a formal labour migration strategy.

Policy Support: Technical assistance and policy guidance will be provided to support the development of a national human resources strategy. Furthermore, the UNCT will support the development of the enabling environment for employment generation and management. This includes supporting policies and strategies specifically focusing on employment and skills training for 17th February Revolutionaries and the youth, and standardizing schemes and processes for the sizeable migrant labour population.

Employment for 17th February Revolutionary Fighters: Within the context of economic recovery, the UNCT is supporting efforts to provide appropriate vocational training and educational opportunities and to generate employment for 17th February Revolutionary fighters seeking to reintegrate into the workforce. The UNCT is also engaged in sustained advocacy on the equal opportunity of women involved in the 17th February Revolution to attain equal access to these opportunities.

Economic Diversification & Industrial Development: The UNCT will support the diversification and expansion of the local economy, and thus job creation, through fostering entrepreneurship and focusing on the generation of small and medium enterprises, and on sectors with yet unexploited potential such as the agro-food sector, as well as promoting the green economy. Retraining and skills development opportunities, in particular on technical and entrepreneurial skills, will be provided, with a special focus on 17th February Revolutionaries seeking employment as well as reintegration support to returning Libyans who have resided outside the country for many years. The UNCT will further support the revitalization of industry through the development of industrial zones, the accreditation of Industrial Research Centre's laboratories, as well as reviewing and amending existing regulations in the industry sector.

**UNCT Partners: World Bank, UNIDO, UNDP, UNOPS, IOM, UNESCO, FAO**

## AGRICULTURE

*National Strategic Priority to which UNCT can contribute:*

Increasing agricultural production (plant, animal, fisheries) for food security in a sustainable manner through research and development; modernization of the sectors and improved sector –specific capacity development, whilst preserving natural resources and developing the entire governance structure of the sector.

*National objectives:* (i) contribute to food security through increased agricultural production, (ii) increase percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP, (iii) conservation of natural resources (soil, water, vegetation), (iv) development of agricultural R&D capacity, (v) plant and animal disease control, (vi) increased awareness of breeding programmes, extension programmes and agricultural services, (vii) provide job opportunities for agriculture researchers, (viii) preserve natural resources.

The UNCT was active in agriculture prior to the 17th February Revolution and has adapted its strategy to the new paradigm towards a market economy based sector. The focus is on supporting Libya's efforts in shifting the governance of the sector from production for import substitution to export oriented agri-business. The agro-food sector should be considered as a sector for development and can become a net contributor to the economy – thus emerging from a situation of net dependence - while the entire country diversifies its rentier/distributive economic system.

The UNCT supports the effort of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth and Marine Resources (MoA) for the design and implementation of such transition, through actions of both stabilization/recovery and reform/development nature to: (i) ensure food security (availability, access, nutrition, stability), while protecting natural resources, and (ii) foster production/import for agri-business. Furthermore, the UNCT also supports the ministry to address emergencies as appropriate at systemic as well as rapid response levels. Specifically, the UNCT will support the stabilization, restructuring, planning and agriculture sector reform through strengthening agricultural statistics and analyses, legislation and regulations; modernisation of value-added production and agriculture protection as well as natural resource management.

Data Collection & Management: The UNCT strengthens the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in data collection and information management. Assistance will also be provided to carry out an agricultural census and rapid rural appraisals. The UNCT will assist the establishment of a series of databases which will support policy formulation and analysis including: the Atlas of the Natural Resources for Agricultural Use in Libya and the Libyan Land Resources Information Management System.

Agricultural Policy Analysis, Planning & Formulation: In collaboration with the MoA, the UNCT implemented an intensive training programme on agricultural and economic policy formulation and analysis, and subsequently assisted in drafting a medium-term capacity development programme for strengthening MoA capacities in agricultural policy formulation and analysis. This lays the foundation for the development of a longer term Agricultural Development Strategy. The emphasis is on both institutional and individual capacity development, including on the job training and continuous skills development opportunities in the analysis of agriculture and rural investment projects. The capacity of the Ministry in the identification and analysis of the agro-food systems of Libya and commodity chain analysis will similarly be strengthened. The UNCT will also provide support in evaluating and strengthening existing research centres in Libya, as well as in creating new ones, to provide high quality research and training infrastructure able to build Libyan capacity to deal with agricultural challenges and food security.

Legislation & Regulation: With the assistance of the UNCT, essential reforms in legislation and regulations will be carried out. This includes, amongst others, revising the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and the absorption of ex-combatants as well as property rights/tenure and compliance with international standards.

Natural Resource Management (NRM) & Environment: Natural resources are at the core of Libya's wealth. The UNCT could support the Government carrying out of a Post-conflict Environmental Assessment. The UNCT has long been working with the Ministry of Industry on implementation of the Montreal Protocol. In addition, the UNCT works in close collaboration with the, the Environment Authority and Ministry of Agriculture as well as relevant line ministries on waste management, protected area management, water

management, and desertification, including land and marine resources management. Workshops with Government to deepen the dialogue on water and alternative energy will be held. Support will be provided to the National Committee on Climate Change to develop and mainstream national policy. The UNCT will also contribute to the strengthening of the role of Libyan National Water Authority, and its several UNCT-coordinated projects (e.g. “The man-made river project”) in developing modern and efficient agriculture in Libya. Furthermore, it will facilitate GIS systems, capacity assessments and targeted capacity development for national institutions.

**Agricultural Production & Protection:** Libya relies on massive agro-food imports and demographic trends and production potentials of the sector imply that Libya is likely to continue to import most of its agro-food needs. Nevertheless, a shift towards increasing the absolute and relative value of the sector is being fostered. In the past, Libya maintained an approach of state driven agro-food production (namely through increased productivity per hectare) for import substitution to reduce agro-food imports. The future entails the pursuance of a strategy for increasing the generation of value additions associated with the Libyan agro-food sector. The specialization on comparatively advantageous agro-food (environmentally sustainable), production is foreseen to allow higher returns to the sector, availing increased value generation for increased contribution of the sector to the overall expenditure in agro-food imports.

**UNCT Partners: FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank, UNESCO**

## ENERGY

*National Strategic Priority to which the UNCT can contribute:*

Provide the energy needed for the overall sustainable development at lowest possible cost and with the best specifications through the development and implementation of policies, legislation and appropriate programs.

*National objectives:* (i) invigorate the local and national economy, and the configuration for new economic policy and (ii) power production should cover all cities and villages.

The UNCT supports the Libyan Atomic Energy Establishment in the area of nuclear energy through the provision of technical expertise and training related to the introduction of nuclear energy and the utilization of research reactors. Support is also being provided to promote the dialogue on renewable energy.

**UNCT Partners: IAEA, World Bank**

## 3. Public Administration & Governance

***National vision/goal:*** to build government institutions capable of influencing and contributing effectively to sustainable development and to strengthen local government through restoring local councils to take over local administration functions, as well as to ensure wider community participation in development.



*National objectives:* (i) establish an effective planning system for sustainable development, (ii) suggest target for social and political development, (iii) revitalise statistics system, (iv) establishment of concept of citizenship and elections.

The successful free Elections for the National Congress on 7<sup>th</sup> July represent an important milestone in Libya’s transition. The National Congress now has the task to ensure that a dedicated body for the development of the constitution is established and that a new constitution is drafted. This will be followed by a referendum. Libya’s lack of strong public administration and long-term stability will require effective institutions, a vibrant civil society and a democratic culture engrained in habits and values of service, as well as accountability to the people. In addition to the democratic deficit, Libya lacks modern state institutions with weak capacity in planning, policymaking, administration and coordination. There is a need to increase and improve coordination within both the government itself, as well as communication between the government

and the people. Underlying all public sector reform is the ability to base policy on accurate data. Hence, strengthening the national statistics system and developing a knowledge base is key to developing effective policy and capacity development strategies. The paucity of baseline data and accurate statistics in all priority areas in Libya, from the social to the economic, is a severe challenge to development planning. With the media being popularly viewed as the “4<sup>th</sup> branch of government” in terms of acting as a bottom-up accountability mechanism, the role of the media and freedom of expression are also areas of UNCT support.

The UN’s support focuses on rebuilding state institutions and assisting potential public administration reform. In the longer term, this assistance will include public administration reforms and the strengthening of state institutions both at the national and local level, as well as supporting the establishment of strong accountability systems. At the same time, the UN will support women’s empowerment and youth, as well as the strengthening of civil society in general through the provision of political space for their engagement in the reform and development processes. With evidence-based planning being at the heart of policymaking, the UNCT will provide technical assistance and policy support to strengthen the national statistics system, including the development of the modernization of the Libya National Statistics System (LNSS).

## DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

*National Strategic Priority to which the UNCT can contribute:* to organize free and fair elections and to adopt a constitution which is based on accountable democratic institutions, through a truly inclusive and consultative process.

*National objectives:* (i) an effective National Congress, (ii) establishment of concept of citizenship and elections.

Elections: Under overall UNSMIL leadership, the UNCT works closely with the Elections Commission to support the organization of elections and in particular in building Libyan capacities in elections operations and management including voter registration, logistics and field operations, electoral staff training, out-of-country voting, public outreach and external relations. Particular support is provided for public awareness raising and civic education, as well as the participation of women in political processes.

Parliamentary Support: The UNCT supports the transition from the NTC to the National Congress, but also the establishment of the foundations of an effective legislative body through medium and long-term support to the functioning of the Parliamentary Secretariat and the various commissions of the National Congress.

Constitutional Dialogue: The UNCT promotes an inclusive public debate and citizens’ participation in the constitution-development process through supporting Libyan civil society organizations, academia, media, active citizens including women and youth, political decision-makers, parliamentarians and the Constitutional Committee. Civil society will also be supported to stimulate public dialogue around the formulation of a new Constitution that is progressive on human rights standards, and that creates the basis for a society founded on rule of law and equal rights for all. Activities will focus on public outreach, procedural assistance and providing substantive technical advice to the drafting committee. The UNCT provides policy support and access to international good practices as well as structured reconciliation dialogue mechanisms. Implementation of the constitutional priorities requires the immediate engagement of the Libyan legislative and executive branches. Under the overall political leadership of UNSMIL, the UNCT supports the Government of Libya with the implementation of the constitutional priorities, inter alia, institutional, organizational, policy and legislation and implementation mechanisms.

Civil Society & Media: The UNCT is strengthening civil society, and supporting the provision of political space for its engagement in the reform and development process, as well as providing support to its advocacy role. Particular focus is on civic engagement by youth and women. A special programme is designed to build the capacities of Libyan CSOs and NGOs. Specific awareness raising and empowerment schemes, such as life skills training, have been developed to enhance the capacity of the youth, including women, to participate in the political dialogue. Media pluralism, independence of journalists and promotion of freedom of expression is similarly a focus. In particular, the UNCT is supporting the establishment of relevant legal frameworks for public service broadcasting, aligned with international standards, and supporting the development of a public broadcasting service.



**Women Empowerment:** The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) provides the framework to increase women's participation in political and government bodies. The UNCT will focus on developing the action plan and the platforms for the implementation of women empowerment, in line with SCR 1325, as well as the policy support to promote women empowerment.

**UN Partners: UNDP, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNOPS, IOM, UNESCO**

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

*National Strategic Priority to which the UNCT can contribute:* to build government institutions capable of influencing and contributing effectively to sustainable development and to strengthen local government through restoring local councils to take over local administration functions, as well as to ensure wider community participation in development.

*National objectives:* (i) establish effective, efficient and accountable institutions for sustainable development, (ii) promote socio-economic and political development, (iii) revitalise national institutions including the Office of the Auditor General and the Statistical Bureau.

**Public Institutions, Machinery of Government & Planning:** There is a consensus that Libyan public institutions are weak and that there are significant challenges in delivering basic public services. The UNCT is supporting the Prime Minister's Office with advisory services on strategic policy and transitional governance issues. This includes new government structures and public administration reforms. In addition, the UN is supporting the establishment of a ministerial task force through the provision of technical experts and access to best international practices on issues pertaining to public administration and civil service reform, reform of the judiciary, security reform, e-government, Public Financial Management and accountability, decentralization and service delivery, and local economic development.

In partnership with the Ministry of Planning, the UNCT is strengthening capacity in strategic planning, leadership, management, data collection and monitoring and development coordination. Support is also being provided to work on a capacity assessment of Libyan ministries. This will allow, in cooperation with the Institute of Planning, the development of strategic capacity development plans intended to imbue a culture of knowledge management and knowledge transfer.

**Local Governance & Local Government:** In the post Gadhafi era, regional disparities are central to the political discourse at the national and local levels. The UNCT supports national and local actors by presenting decentralization options and new forms of governance mechanisms, such as regional development councils. In addition, the UNCT is working with the Ministry of Local Government to strengthen institutional and organizational capacities, and thus support the local administration, regional/local economic development, sustainable local development and service delivery mechanisms.

**Public Accountability, Transparency & Anti-Corruption:** Public accountability, transparency and anti-corruption are critical issues facing Libyans and Libya is a signatory to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The UNCT is supporting the institutional strengthening of oversight mechanisms in public administration, internal financial controls, monitoring & evaluation. The UN's support to strengthening accountability includes support in the following areas: (i) strengthening institutional oversight mechanisms in public administration, internal financial controls, programme evaluation and monitoring capacity of public institutions, (ii) strengthening the institutional capacity of the Office of the Auditor General for external revenue and expenditures to ensure the implementation of international standards; and (iii) developing an institutional programme on detection and prevention of corruption and development of a code of conduct for civil servants. In order to promote 'bottom-up' oversight and public dialogue the UN is supporting Libyan CSO/NGOs to via a public education programme on anti-corruption.

**UNCT Partners: UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR**

## NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

*National Strategic Priority to which the UNCT can contribute:* to improve evidence-based planning in all areas.

National Statistics System: The UNCT has supported the Government to develop a strategy for the modernization of the Libya National Statistics System (LNSS). The UN system seeks to strengthen the national statistics apparatus to improve the availability of data, as well as to support the various line ministries to establish information management tools and strategies in all sectors.

Surveys: The UNCT is focusing on supporting surveys in a number of key areas in the immediate and medium term in order to provide a basis for appropriately targeted interventions. These include gathering data and strengthening the systems and structures for analysis in financial and public accounting statistics, rapid employment assessment and labour market analyses, agricultural census, health care infrastructure assessment, education infrastructure assessment and social statistics (health, education, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, etc.), and vulnerability assessments. A population and housing census and sample household surveys are similarly priorities.

Information Management: The UNCT is supporting the Ministry of Planning to make full use of statistical information management tools, such as DevInfo, to support the storage and use of statistics for evidence-based planning. Training of the focal points for DevInfo will also be undertaken. In parallel, the UNCT is working with the Ministry of Planning to develop a database of cooperation projects and programmes to promote development coordination.

**UNCT Partners: World Bank, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF**

## PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (PFM)

*National Strategic Priority to which UNCT can contribute:* Ensure the best use of financial resources available to the Government and work on the development of these resources through effective financial and fiscal policies that lead to the achievement of effective control over the expenditure of public funds.

*National Objectives:* (i) to achieve best utilization of resources for stability and development, (ii) to strengthen fiscal transparency, (iii) to establish modern information and accounting systems, (iv) to provide training and ongoing upgrading of regulations and systems to promote customer satisfaction.

The UNCT works closely with the Ministries of Finance and Planning, building institutional capacity to strengthen PFM. In support of this, a review of PFM in Libya and targeted technical assistance will be provided to strengthen internal controls and to rationalize the public investment activities. Procurement is critical to effective public financial management; hence, support will be provided to assess the public procurement system, which will be strengthened with training and capacity building. Dedicated workshops will support the UNCT-GoL collaboration in this area. (See also section on *Public Accountability, Transparency & Anti-corruption* above).

**UNCT Partners: World Bank, UNDP**

## 4. Human Rights, Transitional Justice & Rule of Law

*National vision/goal:* to establish a secure and stable state where [all] people enjoy freedom [equally] based on the rule of law, human rights principles and the independence of the judiciary system, which is led by highly qualified professionals and trained cadre.



Establishing appropriate systems of justice and respect for human rights in all its dimensions may be one of the most critical areas requiring intervention when rebuilding the Libyan state. Effective mechanisms for

addressing past violations through transitional justice are critical. Meanwhile, ensuring respect for human rights and preventing future violations will require strengthening of state institutions, rule of law and legal reform over the longer term, including implementation and accountability mechanisms. Under the Gadhafi regime, a separate system of courts and prisons was used to deal with political opponents. This system has now been abolished and Libya's ordinary legal system, which resembles the Egyptian system, remains in place. Moreover, although legal provisions for women's rights did exist, these were not fully implemented, and traditional practices often further prevented the upholding of women's rights. Libya's Criminal Code is antiquated and in need of review. Also, reviews of legislation pertaining to juvenile justice and migration had commenced prior to the 17th February Revolution, but were not completed. While the conflict has ended, specific protection concerns regarding IDPs, minority groups and third country nationals, and other vulnerable groups, such as children will persist until access to justice and rule of law are enhanced.

*National objectives:* (i) establish transitional justice mechanisms to deal with past crimes, (ii) activate judiciary and functioning of courts (iii) input into the constitutional process, in order to promote human rights; (iv) return prisoners and detainees to state control, (v) reinforce national and domestic security as well as maintaining the country's unity; (vi) strengthen the capacity of state institutions and civil society to prevent, or provide effective redress for current human rights violations such as arbitrary detention and mistreatment or torture in custody; (vii) provide adequate legal protections for vulnerable groups, including IDPs, minorities, victims of trafficking, and refugees and asylum-seekers; (viii) review legislation to bring it into compliance with international human rights standards, including the rights of women and children.

The UNCT's focus is on a holistic approach towards rule of law, justice, inclusivity and security, involving support to transitional justice in the short term under overall UNSMIL leadership and contributing to reform and capacity development of the justice apparatus in the longer term. Integral to the UN's strategy in the justice sector, is promoting the principles of social justice including a proactive approach towards advocating for the upholding of human rights for all segments of society, including women and children. Support will be provided for reviewing laws and regulations to be compatible with international conventions and protocols ratified by Libya, including CEDAW<sup>23</sup>. The UNCT will also work with its partners to ensure that sexual gender-based violence perpetrators are brought to justice. A special focus will be put on legal protections of vulnerable groups such as children, migrants, IDPs, the stateless and detainees, in order to support the Government to attain its goal of ensuring equal rights and justice. With a number of international partners active in this area, the UNCT supports coordination efforts in the sector.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS**

Conflict-related Detentions & Torture: The UNCT will continue to work with Libyan authorities to put an end to conflict-related detention, in terms of transferring conflict-related detainees to the Ministry of Justice, and screening and releasing those which deserve to be released and against no charges are to be brought. UNCT will work with Libyan authorities to effectively address allegations of torture or mistreatment in detention.

Support to National Institutions: The UNCT will work with institutions, such as the National Council for Public Liberties and Human Rights and the National Council for Children to enhance their capacity to promote human rights, prevent and combat human rights violations, and to cooperate with Government institutions, civil society and international organizations. The UNCT will also support the inclusion of national human rights institutions in the Constitution (*also see section on Constitutional Dialogue*). Furthermore, complementing the public administration reform and capacity development initiatives, training will be provided to the technical and administrative staff of the Councils to enhance their capacity in promoting human rights.

Civil Society Engagement: The UNCT is seeking to contribute to the formation of a strong civil society, which will form an effective counterpart to Libya's new, democratically elected government. Activists from across Libya are being trained on basic human rights monitoring and reporting. The UNCT is also promoting networking of NGOs and encouraging their engagement on current issues such as monitoring of detentions

<sup>23</sup> Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)



and cases of torture, sexual-gender-based violence as well as women's concerns. SCR 1325 is a platform to collaborate with Government in the development of a national implementation plan.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups: In line with the international mandates of its agencies, funds, programmes and affiliates, the UNCT will support Libya to provide protection for vulnerable groups including IDPs, minorities, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants. The UNCT continues to monitor the situation of vulnerable groups and provides humanitarian relief where necessary (*also see section on Social Services*). The UNCT continues to support national capacity development through trainings for civil society and state authorities, such as the line ministries and LibAid. Specific technical advice will be provided on establishing national legal frameworks and protection-sensitive migration policies and mechanisms, which effectively identify vulnerable cases and recognize the specific needs of refugees and others in need of protection in line with international standards. Support will also be provided on best practices to promote durable solutions for the vulnerable and the remaining internally displaced. Technical assistance and training is also being provided to LibAid and MoSA in the prevention and response to gender-based violence.

Reform of Migrant Processing Sites: The UNCT will provide support to the Ministry of Interior through the Department(s) of Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) and Passport Control to improve management systems and conditions for migrants held in transit due to irregular immigration status. Support will include the rapid rehabilitation of basic infrastructure to improve conditions and facility management; introduction of systems and procedures to improve case management capacities including access to medical services, counseling and facilitation of consular services; introduction of biometric registration, documentation procedures, and modular-based training on tracking, document fraud, and identity swapping. Additional partnerships will provide urgent medical care in underserviced processing sites. In the current transitional period, the Libyan Government is faced with a complex set of migration-related challenges but also, a unique opportunity to develop a framework for migration management. Until a long-term migration strategy is developed, a number of short-term measures can be put into place that protect the most vulnerable, namely irregular migrants as well as refugees and asylum-seekers who are at risk of systematic abuse, exploitation and persecution at points of migrant retention/detention.

Child Protection & Juvenile Justice<sup>24</sup>: The UNCT will provide high-level support to Libyan authorities in aligning child protection legislation and policy frameworks with international standards, thereby strengthening child protection systems. One of the initial steps will be to map existing formal child protection mechanisms, systems and capacities within the judiciary, as well as the police and the social sectors in order to provide appropriate recommendations for action. This can then initiate the process of strengthening national legislation and systems, to provide adequate protection and services to children and promoting awareness of child rights. Mechanisms such as the High Council for Childhood will be supported for constant national inter-sector monitoring and reporting on the fulfillment of government policies for the protection of children's and adolescents' rights.

**UNCT Partners: OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNFPA**

## **TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE**

Technical Assistance: Support was provided to the Government to facilitate the development of its transitional justice strategy, which included the drafting and adoption of a law for implementing the transitional justice process in Libya. Support is being given to the General Prosecutor's office to formulate a strategy for the prosecution of past crimes and fair trial standards. Technical assistance and capacity building will be provided for the effective functioning of a Fact-Finding and Reconciliation Commission and a compensation fund that have been established under the law.

Promotion of Dialogue, Reconciliation & Support to Civil Society: An important component of a dynamic truth-seeking process will be raising the awareness of civil society and victim groups on transitional justice. The assistance to the Commission and to civil society and victim groups will include facilitating exchange of

<sup>24</sup> This includes girls and boys.

experiences from countries that have implemented transitional justice programmes in the past. Technical assistance will also be given on methodologies in relation to documentation of past violations. The UNCT also supports reconciliation efforts of the Libyan Government.

Support on Missing Persons: The UNCT also supports the Ministry of Martyrs and Missing Persons to develop appropriate strategies and implementation plans for search and identification of missing persons. This includes the facilitation and coordination of missions from international assessment teams in support of the Ministry.

**UNCT Partners: OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, UNHCR, UNWOMEN**

## **RULE OF LAW**

Resumption of the Court System in Libya: The UN will work jointly on providing technical support and advisory services to national counterparts to accelerate the resumption of the court system in Libya, through formulating national strategies, building the national capacity and coordinating with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense (MoD). Similarly, the UNCT supports the strengthening of the investigation capacity of the public prosecution and the police.

Capacity Development: In conjunction with judicial institutions, civil society and NGOS, a full baseline capacity assessment of the key rule of law institutions will be conducted in order to develop appropriate capacity development strategies. Targeted interventions tailored to the capacity building and sensitization needs of ministries will be carried out in the form of workshops and briefing sessions across a range of issues. This complements the preliminary assessments already completed. These institutions include: the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Interior, High Judicial Council, High Judicial Institute, Judiciary Inspection Department, the Judicial Police and the Fact-finding and Reconciliation Commission.

Independence & Competence of the Judiciary: The UNCT will work closely with the Supreme Judicial Council to draft law and regulations enhancing the independence of the judiciary. This will also include strengthening the system of integrity and accountability through an advanced performance appraisal system (in cooperation with the Judiciary Inspection) and reflecting the Bangalore principles in the code of conduct of the judiciary. In addition, support will be provided to strengthen the capacity to develop advanced programmes of continuous judicial learning and education, and increase resources for this purpose in cooperation with the High Judicial Institute & Training Department at MoJ.

Legal Reviews: Technical assistance and other support is being provided to national law reform initiatives, including review and implementation of international conventions such as CEDAW<sup>25</sup> and the implementation of other national legislation on issues such as asylum. A particular focus is being put on both the civil and criminal code, as well as laws applicable to children and women.

Equal Access to Justice: In collaboration with specialised civil society organizations and the Bar Association, the UNCT support will ensure access to justice for all through establishing legal aid and assistance services. Support will be provided to bolster the role of government institutions and civil society to advocate on human rights and ensure effective legal aid and assistance, particularly for vulnerable groups. This will include supporting victims of violations prior to and during the conflict, including equal access to justice in cases of sexual gender-based violence, and establishing gender-sensitive and child-friendly procedures. The UNCT will further strengthen information dissemination pertaining to laws and other legal information, as well as addressing the institutional barriers to access to justice.

Prison Reform & Detentions: In its advocacy role, the UNCT has been promoting the handing over of detention centres or prisons to state authorities. The has included training of investigative judges and prosecutors to assist them in screening of detainees, and to facilitate release of those who do not have any charges, while bringing to trial those charged with crime/s. The training also included management of child

<sup>25</sup> Libya has signed the CEDAW with two reservations. This is currently being reviewed by MoSA.

detainees according to applicable international standards. Furthermore, as part of the longer-term efforts, specialist trainings will be provided to strengthen prison administration. This includes enhancing the institutional structure and capacity of the national prison system<sup>26</sup> to effectively manage and implement prison reforms, strengthening prison management and enhancing the staff capacity to manage and operate prisons effectively, supporting and encouraging alternatives to imprisonment during all stages of the criminal justice process, designing and implementing comprehensive and individualized rehabilitation and social reintegration programs and upgrading conditions and healthcare in prison settings.

In the areas of Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law, the UNCT works in close collaboration with UNSMIL and in support of the implementation of its mandate.

**UNCT partners: OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, IOM**

## 5. Culture & Tourism



***National Vision/Goal:*** To promote and preserve national heritage and culture.

Libya is the depository of a very rich and diverse cultural heritage with five sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (the archaeological sites of Cyrene, Leptis Magna, Sabratha, the rock-art sites of Tadrart Acacus and the Old Town of Ghadamès), besides many historical cities and buildings, archaeological sites (including underwater heritage), modern architecture masterpieces, museums and collections, cultural institutions, libraries and archives. Its intangible heritage reflects a wealth of cultural diversity embedded in a wide range of communities and groups' practices, knowledge and skills distributed on the vast territory of the country. Integrating natural features and heritage values and promoting Libyans' cultural diversity within the development of innovative strategies and diversified economic functions, such as services and tourism, will contribute to the recovery of the country.

***National Strategic Priorities to which the UNCT can contribute:*** Generating sustainable employment, including for 17th February Revolutionary fighters.

***National objectives:*** (i) improve conservation, safeguarding and management of cultural heritage, in all its forms and expressions, (ii) develop sustainable cultural tourism.

Within the scope of the UNCT's strategic framework, the focus is on adopting an integrated approach to the conservation, safeguarding and management of the rich cultural heritage of Libya, whilst supporting policies aimed at increasing cultural tourism in the country, within an overall sustainable development framework. The UNCT aims to continue to support the Ministry of Culture (MoC) and the Department of Antiquities (DoA) in the effective conservation, safeguarding and management of Libyan cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in the context of the country's recovery and development.

**Assessments:** In close cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and with the Department of Antiquities, the UNCT supported the carrying out of an early assessment of the state of conservation of cultural heritage in Libya in the aftermath of the conflict, and a mapping of national cultural resources and cultural heritage in all its dimensions (built, intangible, underwater heritage and cultural diversity). In addition, the UNCT supported the development of initial measures to protect and safeguard cultural heritage at risk.

**Capacity Building:** The UNCT will support the strengthening of the technical and institutional capacities of the Department of Antiquities and of other major cultural institutions in Libya, and support the raising of public awareness through educational activities.

<sup>26</sup> It should be noted that the corrections system includes women, men and juveniles.

**Sustainable cultural tourism:** The UNCT will support the development of policies and approaches to developing sustainable cultural tourism in Libya.

**Employment through Culture:** The UNCT assists in the development of youth, including women, employment and job-creation opportunities in the field of culture and will support the professional integration of young ex-combatants into cultural heritage police related services (core intelligence for the prevention of illicit traffic of cultural properties).

**Urban Heritage:** The UNCT will support the MoC and with the DoA in the identification and framing of urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at enhancing the effective conservation, management and 'liveability' of historic cities and villages in Libya.

**UNCT Partners: UNESCO, UNDP, World Bank**

## 6. Infrastructure & Housing

**National vision /goal:** To build a modern housing, construction and urban development sector based on solid scientific rules so as to provide a safe environment, adequate housing and well-planned cities, towns and villages with sustainable services and facilities for the citizens.



The construction, infrastructure and service provider sector is heavily reliant on foreign companies, which have not yet returned to Libya after the cessation of fighting, out of security concerns and due to the suspension of contracts, whose review remains pending. This has led to a significant number of critical social infrastructure being left unfinished, such as hospitals, health centres and schools among others, as well as infrastructure requiring re-habilitation or re-construction, not to mention new social infrastructure required to keep pace with population growth. Furthermore, a number of legal issues have arisen in light of interrupted contracts and similar issues. The Government has significant capacity gaps in the project management and the appropriate legal expertise, which should be addressed urgently.

Urban planning and the need for housing were also a priority of the previous regime. A number of long-term plans were developed prior to the 17th February Revolution, which now require revision. Indeed, the significant housing deficit was a major concern during the time of the former regime. It was illegal to rent housing, or to own more than one house or flat. Since the 17th February Revolution, renting is once more legal, but the prices for housing have more than doubled and are beyond the reach of many. In addition, the conflict has resulted in a residual number of 25,000 IDPs, which urgently require new permanent accommodation.

*National Strategic Priorities to which the UNCT can contribute:*

(i) Assess and build the capacity of the housing, construction and urban sector, and restructure it in order to achieve effective institutions that stimulate the national economy and ensure[the] provision of sustainable services and facilities for Libyan citizens; (ii) develop building and reconstruction alternatives in Libya in the areas of housing, utilities and public works; (iii) establish new policy in the field of housing to meet demands on a continuous and affordable basis; (iv) lay the foundations for greater participation of national companies to be able to implement development projects; (v) work towards the implementation of development projects and their re-activation in accordance with the priorities and capacities.

The UN strategy is to support the Government to re-start and complete ongoing infrastructure projects and to provide the appropriate legal advice required to address outstanding contractual issues.

## RECONSTRUCTION & CONSTRUCTION

**National objectives:** (i) the development of programs and plans for training to develop capacity of workers in the construction and infrastructure sector, (ii) develop a mechanism to prioritize the rehabilitation of services; residential, public and private facilities buildings, (iii) survey damage(s) of contracted projects to develop

uniform criteria and mechanisms for evaluating and negotiating with the implementing companies in order to preserve the rights of the state, (iv) study contracted projects in terms of the appropriate scope of work, cost and contractual terms, specifications and the ability of supervising firms and offices and establish priorities for implementation in accordance with the needs.

Capacity development: The UNCT offers support to the Government through building national capacity in project management whilst at the same time completing the construction of the most urgent infrastructure - notably hospitals, schools and housing. In parallel, support could be provided through vocational training in construction-related skills to the youth and by exploring alternative environmentally adaptive technologies. This could result in the development of a national cadre of professionals in electricity, plumbing, etc.

Legal Services: The UNCT offers expert legal advice in the area of construction and reviewing construction contracts, which has been disrupted by the 17th February Revolution.

## **UNCT Partners: UNOPS, UNHABITAT**

### **HOUSING & URBAN PLANNING**

*National objectives:* (i) address the problem of most needy households including internally displaced people; processing sustainable institutional, legal and technical housing solutions and settle their situation, (ii) assist the housing, construction and urban development sector to resume their functions, enabling private sector and civil society delivery; facilitate resumption of the housing and utilities sector; (iii) enhance the capacity of institutions, professionals and skilled workers in the housing and urban sector; (iv) support the selection of qualified management, development of laws, norms and regulatory procedures to ensure sustainable development throughout the country.

The UNCT's strategy is to support the strengthening of an information base on housing issues in order to provide appropriate technical assistance and capacity development in support of inclusive urban planning and policy development. Equal access to housing and inclusive policy development will be intrinsic parts of the strategy.

Assessments: Support will be provided to the housing, construction and urban development sector on reviewing all assessments, including the UN-supported shelter damage and household vulnerability assessments conducted during the conflict. Support will be provided to also review available information regarding the housing and urban situation in Libya, and to determine what additional studies will be required both at the national and local levels.

Policy: Upon request of the Government, the UNCT supports the revision and updating as well as formulation of housing and urban policies to both address immediate short term as well as longer term needs. Technical advice and assessment of housing, land and property issues will continue to be provided on issues related to displacement, security of tenure and the legacy of contested property relations from the previous regime. This also includes assisting the establishment of mechanisms through which with the key stakeholders such as city councils and the beneficiaries are included in planning processes. To respond to immediate needs, support will be provided to address the housing needs of populations displaced through the conflict, and needing permanent accommodation solutions.

Urban Planning: The UNCT was providing support in urban planning prior to the 17th February Revolution. A number of plans, including a comprehensive 25 year plan (2006-2030) had been developed. The UNCT will support the revision and updating of this plan. Planning is being supported at the regional and sub-regional levels, from the city/ town down to the village level.

## **UNCT Partners: UNHABITAT, UNESCO, UNHCR**

## IV. Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be established in order to ensure the effective tracking of the UNCT Strategic Framework and support impact evaluations. This results-based tool will support the accountability and transparency of the UN system vis-à-vis the Government. The Framework is intended to be flexible and able to adapt to the evolving situation in Libya. The framework will be reviewed on a six-month basis, and a full annual review will be undertaken. The M&E Framework will comprise of process, output and outcome indicators, and where possible these will be linked to the MDGs. Specific indicators will be included to ensure that considerations of gender, human rights and the environment are effectively monitored across the board in all areas. In collaboration with Government, a baseline and clear targets will be established to track progress in each sector as well as human development overall. The UNCT will collaborate with the appropriate national authority, including the National Economic Development Board, to establish appropriate monitoring mechanisms and structures in line with national requirements. The UNCT will collaborate fully with government monitoring structures already in use, and ensure that information management tool and structures such as di-monitoring and DevInfo, are fully leveraged.

Effective monitoring will rely greatly on the improved availability of reliable data and statistics to enable the establishment of a baseline (*see section on National Statistics System*). Therefore, the carrying out of an array of baseline studies will be essential, especially for capacity development initiatives.

## VI. Resourcing

Following the phase-out of humanitarian operations in Libya, external donor funding is likely to decline across all sectors. Exceptions will remain for some key activities relating to elections, constitutional support, civil society and mine action.

Libya is a Net Contributor Country, and planned strategic areas/outcomes must respond to the needs and priorities of the national authorities. UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes and affiliates will engage with their counterparts to establish full and equal partnership at both the strategic/policy and programmatic levels.

This partnership will be based on the principles of transparency, openness, mutual accountability, and will include consultation on those areas where the host Government wishes to fund activities in line with United Nations comparative advantage.

The Libya Recovery Trust Fund (LRTF) was established as a quick and flexible funding mechanism; it was primarily established to act as a mechanism for collecting external funding. The LRTF has already been used to support elections. All programmes/projects will be in support of, and strictly aligned with priority sectors identified by national authorities, and will complement other recovery and related support provided to Libya by development partners.

## VI. Annexes

### i. National Coordination Architecture:

The UN strategic priority areas, feed into the six government sector coordination groups:

1. Economic Recovery
2. Health and Environment
3. Education and Scientific Research
4. Infrastructure and Housing
5. Justice and Human Rights
6. Capacity Development

Within the coordination architecture in Libya Sector Working Groups (SWGs) are functional groups, which are the main instrument of coordination between the National Transitional Government (NTG) and the international community at the technical level. The purpose is to establish an institutional framework for cooperation with the international community to align all recovery and development planning and programming with government priorities.

#### 1. ECONOMIC RECOVERY SWG

##### Goal

Assist the government of Libya in developing a competitive national economy system that enjoys the flexibility to respond to the local, regional, and international changes, also provide appropriate conditions to build a business environment conducive to achieving sustainable development.

##### Focus Programmatic Areas

- Commence review of the Business Activity Law and Health Insurance Law.
- Establish the General Audit and Oversight Board for financial and non-banking markets.
- Develop laws, legislations and regulations governing the economic sector, including regulatory system that addresses the requirement of the private sector, and propose the necessary amendments or replace them with new legislation.
- Rehabilitate and train 10% of the workforce within the sector during the transitional phase.

##### Composition

Chair:	National Expert
Technical Advisor:	World Bank
Ministries:	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Finance
Libyan Private Sector:	2 representatives
UN Agencies: & Bilaterals	World Bank, FAO, IMF, UNIDO, UNESCO, IOM, UNOPS

#### 2. HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT SWG

##### Goal

Support the government of Libya in revamping the health system and the integration of health system through the provision of enhanced, preventive, curative, integrated and rehabilitative health services.

##### Focus Programmatic Areas

- Develop a comprehensive strategic plan for the development of a holistic health system.
- Rebuild the mental health services in line with the expected consequences.
- Rehabilitation of health services in all primary health care facilities.
- Rehabilitation and support for inpatient medical services in hospitals, and ensure the provision of basic services.
- Develop infection control system in inpatient health facilities and primary health care centres.

- Develop a health information system using modern technologies.

#### **Composition**

Chair: National Expert  
 Technical Advisor: World Health Organization (WHO)  
 Ministries: Ministry of Health and General Environment Authority and relevant institutions  
 UN Agencies: WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, IOM, UNOPS, UNWomen  
 & Bilaterals:

### **3. EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SWG**

#### **Goal**

To coordinate efforts in providing quality education for all; encourage learning environment across all levels and streamline education through all sections. Provide plan of action to support the development and promote the capacity of the teaching cadres in general, and the teachers in particular through training programmes. As well as the implementation of education programmes that encourage and support children and youth, including special needs education, so as to contribute to Libya's advancement under the "global knowledge economy".

#### **Focus Programmatic Areas**

- Curriculum development for primary and secondary education.
- Re-examine existing educational policies and develop them in line with the public policy for the development of education
- Provide institutional capability development for the Ministry of Education.
- Technical and vocational education and training.
- Develop policies for higher education and scientific research and lay strategic plans and detailed programs for short and long term.
- Establish national information system for the Ministry of Higher Education.

#### **Composition**

Chair: National Expert  
 Technical Advisor: UNESCO  
 Government Members: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Expert  
 UN Agencies: World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIDO  
 & Bilaterals

### **4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING SWG**

#### **Goal**

Assist the government in infrastructure policy formulation and programmatic strategies which include energy, transport, IT and telecommunications, and municipal issues, within the framework of national plans and budgets;

#### **Focus Programmatic Areas**

- Advise and assist on housing-related policies and strategies to the Infrastructure
- Establish new housing policy to meet ongoing demands.
- Develop partnership foundations for greater participation of national companies to be able to implement development projects.

#### **Composition**

Chair: National Expert  
 Technical Advisor: World Bank  
 Government Members: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy,



Libyan Private Sector: TBD  
UN Agencies: UNHABITAT, UNOPS, World Bank, UNHCR, IOM  
& Bilaterals

## **5. JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS SWG**

### **Goal**

Support the Ministry of Justice in developing justice sector with particular focus on the judiciary system. Support the ministry in building its capacity through training programmes targeting medium and senior management cadres of the legal and judiciary institutions.

### **Focus Programmatic Areas**

- Activate the judiciary institutions
- Assist in support the development and updating of sector strategies within the framework of national plans and budgets

### **Composition**

Chair: National Expert  
Technical Advisor: UNDP  
Government Members: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Higher Judicial Council, General Prosecution  
UN Agencies: UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF  
& Bilaterals

## **6. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SWG**

### **Goal**

Develop national and local capacities for building public institutions and Governance Systems (including institution restructuring, and human resource development).

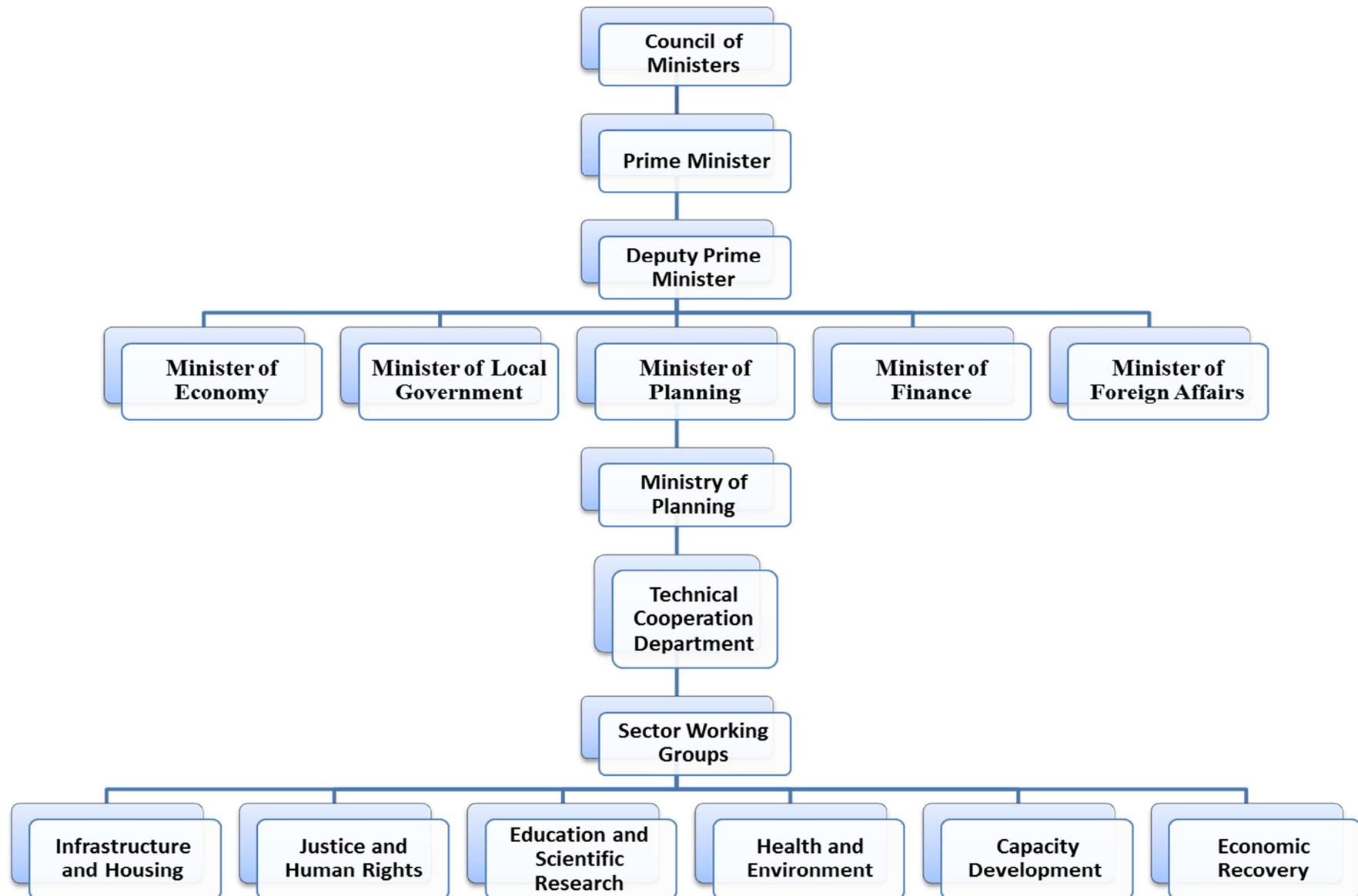
### **Focus Programmatic Areas**

- Provide capacity building and training of cadres in the field of strategic planning, including sectoral monitoring and evaluation of plans and programmes.
- Support public administration reform including the development of leadership skills and management training, civil service managers, human resources in both the high and medium level nationally and locally.
- Support the various ministries technical levels with the provision of expertise in specific areas.
- The provision of experts in the field of combating corruption and promoting transparency and support the country's financial management system.
- Provide support for the rebuilding local councils, including legislation and laws, and training of personnel.

### **Composition**

Chair: Ministry of Planning,  
Technical Advisor: UNDP  
Government Members: All ministries  
UN Agencies: All UN Agencies with capacity building programmes  
& Bilaterals

**Fig 1: National/International Community Coordination Architecture**



## ii. Directory of United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes and their mandates

### 1. Resident Agencies: UN agencies based in Libya

#### UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)



UNDP is the United Nations' global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It is on the ground in 177 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. Our focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Democratic Governance
- Poverty Reduction
- Crisis Prevention & Recovery
- Environment & Energy
- HIV/AIDS

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all our activities, it encourages the protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women.

#### UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees)



The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. It also has a mandate to help stateless people.

In more than six decades, the agency has helped tens of millions of people restart their lives. Today, a staff of some 7,685 people in more than 125 countries continues to help some 33.9 million persons.

#### IOM (International Organization for Migration)



IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of

migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: i. Migration and development; ii. Facilitating migration; iii. Regulating migration; iv. Forced migration. IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

### **UNODC (United Nations Organization for Drug and Crime)**



UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime, and is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are:

- Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism
- Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions
- Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies

In pursuing its objectives, UNODC makes every effort to integrate and mainstream the gender perspective, particularly in its projects for the provision of alternative livelihoods, as well as those against human trafficking.

### **UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)**



UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. It believes that nurturing and caring for children are the cornerstones of human progress. UNICEF was created with this purpose in mind – to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path.

UNICEF advocates for measures to give children the best start in life, because proper care at the youngest age forms the strongest foundation for a person's future. It promotes girls' education – ensuring that they complete primary education as a minimum, it acts so that all children are immunized against common childhood diseases, and are well nourished, because it is wrong for a child to suffer or die from a preventable illness. UNICEF also works to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among young people, and helps children and families affected by HIV/AIDS to live their lives with dignity. It is present to relieve suffering during emergencies, and wherever children are threatened, because no child should be exposed to violence, abuse or exploitation.

UNICEF upholds the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and works to assure equality for those who are discriminated against, girls and women in particular.

### **WHO (World Health Organization)**



WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations' system. WHO experts produce health guidelines and standards, and help countries to address public health issues. WHO also supports and promotes health research. Through WHO, governments can jointly tackle global health problems and improve people's well-being.

### **UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)**



UNFPA promotes the right of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and aims to reduce maternal mortality and

accelerate progress on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda and MDG 5. UNFPA also supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

UNFPA also focuses on improving the lives of youths and women by advocating for human rights and gender equality and by promoting the understanding of population dynamics. Population dynamics, including growth rates, age structure, fertility and mortality and migration have an effect on every aspect of human, social and economic progress. And sexual and reproductive health and women's empowerment all powerfully affect and are influenced by population trends.

### **WFP (World Food Programme)**



WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security. The policies governing the use of WFP food aid must be oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. Consistent with its mandate, which also reflects the principle of universality, WFP will continue to: i. use food aid to support economic and social development; ii. meet refugee and other emergency food needs, and the associated logistics support; iii. And promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations and FAO.

The core policies and strategies that govern WFP activities are to provide food aid to save lives in refugee and other emergency situations, to improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives, and to help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labour-intensive works programmes.

WFP is well placed to play a major role in the continuum from emergency relief to development. WFP will give priority to supporting disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation and post-disaster rehabilitation activities as part of development programmes. To be truly effective, food aid should be fully integrated into the development plans and priorities of recipient countries and coordinated with other forms of assistance.

### **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation)**



Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts - to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

### **UN-HABITAT**



The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

It is essential that policymakers understand the power of the city as a catalyst for national development. Sustainable urbanisation is one of the most pressing challenges facing the global community. UN-HABITAT's programmes are designed to help policy-makers and local communities get to grips with the human settlements and urban issues and find workable, lasting solutions.

UN-HABITAT's strategic vision consists of advocacy of global norms, analysis of information, field-testing of solutions and financing. These fall under the four core functions assigned to the agency by world governments - monitoring and research, policy development, capacity building and financing for housing and urban development.

### **UNESCO (United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization)**



UNESCO works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the world can achieve global visions of sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO'S mission and activities.

UNESCO's mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. The Organization particularly focuses on:

- Attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning
- Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development
- Addressing emerging social and ethical challenges
- Fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace
- Building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication

### **UNDSS (United Nations Department of Safety & Security)**



The Department of Safety and Security is responsible for providing leadership, operational support and oversight of the security management system to enable the safest and most efficient conduct of the programmes and activities of the United Nations System.

### **OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights)**



As the principal United Nations office mandated to promote and protect human rights for all, OHCHR leads global human rights efforts speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations worldwide. We provide a forum for identifying, highlighting and developing responses to today's human rights challenges, and act as the principal focal point of human rights research, education, public information, and advocacy activities in the United Nations system.

Since Governments have the primary responsibility to protect human rights, OHCHR provides assistance to Governments, such as expertise and technical trainings in the areas of administration of justice, legislative reform, and electoral process, to help implement international human rights standards on the ground. We also assist other entities with responsibility to protect human rights to fulfill their obligations and individuals to realize their rights.

### **UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS )**



UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. UNAIDS fulfills its mission by:

- Uniting the efforts of the United Nations system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected



- by HIV;
- Speaking out in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defense of human dignity, human rights and gender equality;
- Mobilizing political, technical, scientific and financial resources and holding ourselves and others accountable for results;
- Empowering agents of change with strategic information and evidence to influence and ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution; and
- Supporting inclusive country leadership for sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.

### **UNMAS (United Nations Mine Action Services)**



The UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) serves as UN focal point for all mine-related issues and activities. At the global level, its coordination role involves the development of appropriate policies and standards, the ongoing assessment and monitoring of the mine and UXO threat, the collection and dissemination of information, including information on technology, the mobilization of resources, and advocacy in support of a global ban on antipersonnel landmines. At the field level, UNMAS is responsible for providing mine action assistance in the context of humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations. UNMAS is part of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) of the United Nations Secretariat.

### **UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services)**



UNOPS has the mandate to act as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities.

UNOPS also provides services in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services.

In the context of coherence and the furthering of United Nations objectives, UNOPS may act as a service provider to various actors in the development, humanitarian and peacekeeping arenas, including the United Nations, its agencies, funds and programmes, donor and recipient governments, intergovernmental organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations and the private sector.

### **UNWOMEN**



The creation of UN Women came about as part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact. It merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focused exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment:

- Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)
- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
- Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

The main roles of UN Women are:

- To support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms.
- To help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society.
- To hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

## **WORLD BANK**



The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Our mission is to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

We are not a bank in the common sense; we are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 187 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but collaborative role in advancing the vision of inclusive and sustainable globalization. The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while IDA focuses on the world's poorest countries. Their work is complemented by that of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Together, we provide low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes that include investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture and environmental and natural resource management.

## **2. Non-resident Agencies - UN Agencies without representation and with programmes in Libya**

### **ILO (International Labour Organization)**



ILO is devoted to promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. The ILO helps advance the creation of decent work and the economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO has four strategic objectives:

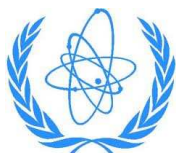
- Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work
- Create greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income
- Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all
- Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue

ILO offers unmatched expertise and knowledge about the world of work, acquired over more than 90 years of responding to the needs of people everywhere for decent work, livelihoods and dignity. It serves its tripartite constituents - and society as a whole - in a variety of ways, including:



- Formulation of international policies and programmes to promote basic human rights, improve working and living conditions, and enhance employment opportunities
- Creation of international labour standards backed by a unique system to supervise their application
- An extensive programme of international technical cooperation formulated and implemented in an active partnership with constituents, to help countries put these policies into practice in an effective manner
- Training, education and research activities to help advance all of these efforts

### **IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)**



IAEA is an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, in the United Nations family, that serves as the global focal point for nuclear cooperation. It assists its Member States, in the context of social and economic goals, in planning for and using nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, including the generation of electricity, and facilitates the transfer of such technology and knowledge in a sustainable manner to developing Member States. IAEA develops nuclear safety standards and, based on these standards, promotes the achievement and maintenance of high levels of safety in applications of nuclear energy, as well as the protection of human health and the environment against ionizing radiation. It verifies through its inspection system that States comply with their commitments, under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other non-proliferation agreements, to use nuclear material and facilities only for peaceful purposes.

### **ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)**



A specialized agency of the United Nations, ICAO was created in 1944 to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world. It sets standards and regulations necessary for aviation safety, security, efficiency and regularity, as well as for aviation environmental protection. The Organization serves as the forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation among its 191 Member States.

### **UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)**



UNIDO promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. Its mandate is to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries and economies in transition, and work towards improving living conditions in the world's poorest countries.

In recent years, UNIDO has assumed an enhanced role in the global development agenda by focusing its activities on poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. Its services are based on two core functions: as a global forum, we generate and disseminate industry-related knowledge; as a technical cooperation agency, we provide technical support and implement projects.

The Organization is recognized as a highly relevant, specialized and efficient provider of key services in support of the interlinked challenges of reducing poverty through productive activities, promoting the integration of developing countries in global trade through trade capacity building, fostering environmental sustainability in industry, and improving access to energy.

### **IMF (International Monetary Fund)**



The IMF works to foster global growth and economic stability. It provides policy advice and financing to members in economic difficulties and also works with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and reduce poverty.

The IMF supports its membership by providing:

- policy advice to governments and central banks based on analysis of economic trends and cross-country experiences;
- research, statistics, forecasts, and analysis based on tracking of global, regional, and individual economies and markets;
- loans to help countries overcome economic difficulties;
- concessional loans to help fight poverty in developing countries; and
- technical assistance and training to help countries improve the management of their economies.

### **UNV (United Nations Volunteers)**



UNV programme is the UN organization that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. UNV contributes to peace and development by advocating for recognition of volunteers, working with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming, and mobilizing an increasing number and diversity of volunteers, including experienced UN Volunteers, throughout the world.

Volunteerism is a powerful means of engaging people in tackling development challenges, and it can transform the pace and nature of development. Volunteerism benefits both society at large and the individual volunteer by strengthening trust, solidarity and reciprocity among citizens, and by purposefully creating opportunities for participation.