



# STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIBYA

## Annual Report

### 1 January – 31 December 2021

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# ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU	European Union
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GNU	Government of National Unity
HI	Handicap International
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
LYD	Libyan Dinar
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
PC	Presidential Council
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SFL	Stabilization Facility for Libya (also Stronger for Libya)
SUSC	Stability, Unity and, Social Cohesion project
LVG	Low Value Grant
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
US\$	United States Dollar

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stabilization Facility for Libya (SFL) is an initiative which seeks to make a positive contribution to local stabilization and conflict resolution, strengthen the legitimate and internationally recognized state authorities and foster national unity for all Libyans. While working primarily at the local level, SFL ensures that local strategies contribute to reaching the national goal.

During the reporting period, UNDP continued to partner with national and international state and non-state actors, including Libya's Ministry of Planning (MoP) and Ministry of Health (MoH), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), among others, to build public trust and improve the quality of life of the Libyan population. The project's geographical reach spanned more than 24 municipalities across Libya, including Benghazi, Derna, and Ajdabiya (East); Tripoli<sup>1</sup>, Sirt, Bani Walid, Kikla, and Tawergha (West); Sebha, Ubari, Ghat, and Kufra (South).<sup>2</sup>

As a result of UNDP support at the local level, municipal sewage, water and power systems were refurbished and modernized, basic services improved, and access to education and healthcare ensured for all residents, including children and youth, women, IDPs, and other vulnerable groups. The capacities of municipalities to better respond to citizens' needs, as well as of local non-state actors, the CSOs, to mitigate conflict and implement community initiatives, were strengthened, thereby increasing public trust, accountability, and citizen engagement, reducing inter- and intra-community conflict, and supporting the transition to self-sufficiency, more strategic, locally-led development, and sustainability at the local level. Through direct Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, delivered to 575 beneficiaries, including 335 women, psychosocial wellbeing of conflict-affected populations improved.

During project implementation, UNDP faced several challenges as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, power cuts and unstable internet connection in project locations, political and security volatilities, difficulties in obtaining visas for international staff and remote management, and unreliable banking systems, all of which caused delays and/or reformatting of activities, with no major negative impact on project results. SFL was unable to conduct a perception survey due to lack of competitive bidders, which affected reporting on certain indicators. The fifth and final year of project implementation is now complete. All ongoing activities, the contracts which were issued in the second half of 2021, will be completed by 31 August 2022 as per the donor-approved No-Cost Extension (NCE).

During 2021, a total of US\$ 15,313,765 was utilized, of which US\$ 9,343,419 was spent on Output 1, and US\$ 869,774 and US\$ 1,120,933 spent on Output 2 and Output 3 respectively. Since the beginning of the project, a total of US\$ 86,504,772 has been utilized. The Financial Summary, as well as more information on achievements per Output, challenges and lessons learned, gender considerations, and partnerships, are provided below.

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<sup>1</sup> Including 13 municipalities of Greater Tripoli.

<sup>2</sup> SFL also provided support to the municipalities of Bent Baya and Misrata in addition to the Board-approved project locations listed.

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## Contributions Received (US\$)

Donor Countries	Total	2016 - 2018	2019	2020	2021
Canada	1,115,241	1,115,241			
Denmark	1,530,456	1,530,456			
EU	128,93,332 <sup>3</sup>	10,961,451	(78,873)	2,010,755 2,739,200 <sup>4</sup>	2,069,380 <sup>4</sup>
France	2,036,463	2,036,463			
Germany	34,345,960	31,388,736		2,957,224 <sup>5</sup>	
Italy	3,146,432	2,212,389	391,155	542,888	
Japan	9,392,366	4,101,558	2,410,521		2,880,287
Libya	4,999,836	4,999,836			
Netherlands	3,309,323	3,309,343			(20)
Norway	5,924,732	3,474,866	1,348,920	519,696	581,248
South Korea	4,193,000	3,000,000	500,000	693,000	
Switzerland	800,000	750,713	(713)		50,000
United Kingdom	4,118,966	3,153,715		965,251	
USA	8,000,000	6,830,862	1,169,138	(8,826)	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>95,797,512<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>78,865,281</b>	<b>5,750,923</b>	<b>7,676,989</b>	<b>3,511,319</b>

<sup>3</sup> European Union (EU) contribution received under Stability, Unity, and Social Cohesion (SUSC) project. While the amount is reflected here, it is not added to the total contribution amount for accounting purposes.

<sup>4</sup> EU contribution received in 2020 and 2021 under SUSC project amounted to US\$ 4,808,580. The amount is not added to the total for accounting purposes.

<sup>5</sup> German contribution to the Political Dialogue (PD) project channeled through SFL. The amount is added but was not utilized by SFL.

<sup>6</sup> From accounting perspective, the actual contribution amount received by SFL and registered as of 31 December 2021 was US\$ 95,797,512 as reflected in the above table. However, the actual amount made available to SFL is US\$ 92,840,288. This is calculated based on the total contribution amount received minus the German contribution to the Political Dialogue Project (US\$ 2,957,224) channeled through SFL, though fully utilized by the Political Dialogue Project. The EU contribution to SFL through SUSC project is not added here as this amount is reported under the SUSC project.

## Fund Utilization by Output (US\$)

	Total 2021 Expenses	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	9,343,419	3,719,717	1,562,284	1,849,497	2,211,920
Output 2	869,774	248,938	235,691	243,881	141,262
Output 3	1,120,933	390,388	197,736	58,125	474,684
DPC	835,764	157,805		677,959	
GMS	987,545	324,204	187,223	237,778	238,338
Political Dialogue	872,823	132,785	123,884	580,597	35,554
PD GMS	72,253	10,517	9,917	50,964	854
Project Management	1,211,250	271,888	374,931	136,612	427,818
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,313,765</b>	<b>5,256,245</b>	<b>2,691,669</b>	<b>3,835,417</b>	<b>3,530,433</b>

## Summary Financial Status

	Total	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021
Contribution Received	95,797,512	78,865,281	5,750,923	4,722,763 <sup>7</sup>	3,511,319
Expenditure	86,504,772 <sup>8</sup>	26,849,983	22,044,711	22,296,311	15,313,765
Commitments	4,269,121				
Amount Utilized	90,773,893				
Remaining Balance	4,269,121				

## Funding Gap

SFL Financial Summary	mil US\$
Total Funds Received since 2016 up to end of 2021 (A)	97.6 <sup>9</sup>
Funds Spent on Phase 1 (B) between 2016 and 2018	26.8
Funds carried over to Phase 2 (C= A-B)	70.8
Projected / Budgeted Expenditure for Phase 2 (D) as per the Project document	92.9
Funding Gap (D-C)	22.1

<sup>7</sup> German contribution to PD project is not added here.

<sup>8</sup> Figures reported are as of 31 December 2021. The final figures, to be obtained upon closure of financial books, may differ.

<sup>9</sup> US\$ 92,840,288 received to be utilized by SFL plus US\$ 4,808,580 channeled through SUSC.

# OUTPUT 3: LOCAL CONFLICT ANALYSIS, DIALOGUE AND MEDIATION CAPACITY STRENGTHENED<sup>10</sup>

In partnership with the International Non-Government Organization (INGO) Promediation, Non-Government Organization (NGO) Handicap International (HI), and UNITAR, UNDP contributed to the reduction of conflict at community level, prevention of inter- and intra-community violence, maintenance of peace and security, overcoming of trauma and improved psychosocial wellbeing of the conflict-affected populations, strengthened capacities of local non-state actors to mitigate conflict and implement community initiatives, increased social cohesion, and an improved overall quality of life of community members.

The Output 3 activities were grouped as follows:

- Community Consultations and Conflict Management
- Broadening and Deepening SFL Interventions
- Capacity Building

Each group of activities and achievements during the reporting period is described in more detail below.

## **Community Consultations and Conflict Management**

One of the pillars of SFL work is the facilitation of local level dialogue and community engagement. These efforts are key to ensuring the role of UNDP as an actor which has earned trust and cooperation from the communities it serves. During the reporting period, despite ongoing challenges, UNDP was able to maintain engagement with communities, and carry out all activities as planned.

Trust between community members was established, interactions increased, and common issues and priorities identified as a result of community consultations and a joint workshop "The role of civil society in promoting peace" conducted with representatives of the Zuway and Tebu communities in Kufra<sup>11</sup>, which had seen conflict and violence due to tribal and cultural differences. Bringing the two communities together also contributed to an increased level of local peace and security, avoidance of inter-community violence, and greater engagement and participation in local development. The groups agreed to meet again to discuss reconciliation and broadening of the dialogue beyond the civil society, and identified unmet needs in the areas of education, social services and healthcare, justice, and others.

A post-assessment to identify any changes in the two communities was undertaken in August and demonstrated a stable security situation and an improvement in local living conditions. Despite these improvements, it still demonstrated a low level of interaction and lack of trust, with young people finding it difficult to integrate and overcome inter-community barriers, and community members reluctant to carry out joint initiatives aimed at broader reconciliation.

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<sup>10</sup> For SFL Phase II, it was agreed to adopt a 3-2-1 approach where Output 3 would precede Outputs 2 and 1 respectively. The report is therefore structured to follow such format.

<sup>11</sup> All participants were male; no female participants engaged at this stage.

## Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

To help relieve trauma caused by the conflict and improve the overall psychosocial wellbeing of community members, direct MHPSS services were provided to the conflict-affected populations in the municipalities of Tripoli, Benghazi, and Misrata. Essential to the post-conflict recovery process, the support aimed to strengthen coping mechanisms of the target groups, raise awareness of psychosocial distress, establish referral mechanisms, and prevent overall deterioration of mental health.

Overall, as a result of this intervention:

- 575 beneficiaries (240 male and 335 female; 141.4% of the target) directly benefited from MHPSS services (99.6% reported an improved psychosocial well-being). The surpassing of beneficiary targets demonstrated the need in MHPSS, as well as a gap in the provision of such services in Libya.
- 750 beneficiaries (318 male and 432 female) suffering from mental health/ psychosocial disorders benefited from MHPSS in their respective communities.
- 3,542 MHPSS consultations (177.1% of the target) delivered in 2021 (1,179 in Tripoli; 470 in Benghazi; and 1,893 in Misrata).
- 15 psychosocial workers/CSO representatives trained in MHPSS service provision, including psychological first aid, psychosocial distress and coping mechanisms, developing positive social values, and low intensity psychological interventions).

## Capacity Building

Through a capacity building exercise, 24 local CSOs were provided with new knowledge and skills in the areas of conflict analysis, stakeholder mapping, needs assessment, technical reporting, financial management, communications, project development and implementation. They also exchanged best practices and reflected on progress and next steps during joint events such as a Strategic Review Workshop. As a result of this support, CSOs reported an increased level of understanding of conflict management and reduction strategies, conflict analysis tools, and project management. To ensure continued CSO engagement, knowledge retention and exchange, UNITAR maintains a learning platform<sup>12</sup> which provides access to learning materials and networking.

In addition, local conflict analyses were conducted and community initiatives developed, promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding at municipality level, by 14 local actors<sup>13</sup> thanks to low value grants (20,000 LYD awarded to each CSO; total of 280,000 LYD awarded). As such, the CSOs a) analyzed existing conflict in their respective communities, emphasising root causes, conflicting parties, conflict dynamics, and how these dimensions are affected by or affect other conflicts; b) identified connectors and dividers; c) identified the gender dimensions and how they affect conflict dynamics; and d) highlighted possible entry points for potential intervention to address the conflict at the local level. This contributes to an increased understanding of local conflict dynamics. Due to the suspension of international transactions by Libyan Central Bank, as well as an unreliable local banking system, the majority of the CSOs are still awaiting the receipt of funds.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://learnatunitar.org>

<sup>13</sup> Refer to Annex III for a list of CSOs to which LVGs were awarded



## OUTPUT 2: IMMEDIATE CAPACITY SUPPORT FOR MUNICIPALITY AND LOCAL PARTNERS

In partnership with the MoP, Task Forces were established in the municipalities of Bani Walid, Derna and Ghat<sup>14</sup>, comprising between seven and nine representatives of the local authorities and the civil society. Through a participatory exercise, capacities of the Task Forces were strengthened, focusing on identifying development goals and priorities, developing a common vision, and preparing a strategic, medium-term development plans and fundraising strategies, providing a clear diagnosis of existing challenges and priority development themes, a vision and road map, and a costed, priority-based project list that is linked to a concise marketing and implementation plan. As a result of this intervention, UNDP contributed to the transition of participating municipalities away from direct assistance towards self-sufficiency and a more strategic, locally-driven development, and greater sustainability at the local level. In addition, more than 60 persons were engaged in stakeholder mapping, which helped identify community-municipality linkages and best practices to streamline methodology application in other municipalities.

The development of the plans, the methodology which built on its successful application in Kikla in 2019/2020, followed a highly participatory and gender-sensitive approach ensured greater ownership and accountability at local and national level. The process foresaw an increase in the level of knowledge and capabilities of the participants to think strategically, identify development priorities, conduct SWOT analysis, and engage with the public. The work in each location was led by a local Task Force, comprised of seven to nine members. The process followed a fast-track, three-phase methodology:

Phase I. Diagnosis of the existing situation and definition of development priorities

Phase II. Definition of development themes, strategy and direction

Phase III. Formulation of prioritized, costed and time-bound project lists and marketing plan.

During late 2020 and early 2021, with support from the Municipal Planning and Development Expert, SFL supported the identification of locations and engagement of Task Force members who demonstrated commitment and enthusiasm to participate. On 6 January 2021, the Kikla development plan was presented to representatives of the MoP who expressed the Ministry's support to expand the exercise in the three municipalities. The meeting also resulted in formalizing several statements and agreements made, namely that the Ministry would work to institutionalize a mechanism to oversee the implementation and update of local development plans. The Ministry also requested SFL to help formalize the establishment of local planning and development support structures within targeted municipalities to support the enactment of Law No. 59<sup>15</sup> on decentralization of the administration system and subsequent by-laws and regulations affecting the local level. SFL also coordinated efforts and agreed

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<sup>14</sup> The municipality of Ghat replaced the previously selected municipality of Sebha due to the latter's lack of commitment and readiness to participate.

<sup>15</sup> <https://security-legislation.ly/en/law/>

on complementarity of work with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), ensuring no geographical overlaps.

In January 2021, following certain delays due to political tensions and the change of Mayor at the end of 2020, the Task Force for Bani Walid held three workshops in Tripoli with participation of 45 stakeholders, including the Mayor. In Derna, despite lower level of engagement at the beginning of 2021, the commitment was reinstated by the Mayor in February 2021, and two virtual workshops with the Task Force were held on 18 and 25 February 2021 to finalize Phase I. In the municipality of Ghat, the Task Force was formed and a virtual workshop held with key stakeholders in February 2021.

Between four and five workshops were held in each location during 2021 Q2 to highlight challenges, identify priorities, and define development themes, followed by a major workshop held in each municipality in 2021 Q3 and Q4 to review Phases I and II, and launch Phase III. The Task Forces also held a number of internal meetings throughout the process to address and resolve ongoing issues. All three municipalities are now well in Phase III with initial lists of projects prepared. The lists are to be filtered, costed and adopted by respective municipalities. All tasks, including the completion, publishing and launching of development plans and fundraising strategies, are to be completed by the three municipalities by early April 2022.



*DERNA (LIBYA). Derna Task Force members during a workshop in Tripoli. Photo: @UNDP Libya*

# OUTPUT 1: BASIC SERVICES AND LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE RESTORED

As a result of priority investment projects (a total of 344 projects completed to date<sup>16</sup>) identified through community consultations, water, sewage and power systems were refurbished and modernized, streetlights and road infrastructure improved, key education, healthcare and cultural facilities rehabilitated, streets cleared of rubble and waste, and municipalities equipped to better respond to citizens’ needs. This has contributed to ensuring access to basic services, education and healthcare for over two million residents across the country, encouraged the return of IDPs, and increased public trust and accountability.

Below is an update on priority investment projects in each of the project locations<sup>17</sup> to date and as of 31 December 2021. The status of all projects across project locations can be downloaded [here](#).

## COVID-19 Response

During the year, UNDP continued to support COVID-19 response in target municipalities. As such, 42 ventilators were handed over to the MoH for distribution across Libya; five ambulances were provided to the municipalities of Ajdabiya and Sebha; PPE materials were provided to the municipalities of Ghat and Sebha; COVID-19 isolation centers were rehabilitated in Bani Walid, Benghazi, and Kufra; and oxygen plants were installed in the municipalities of Bent Baya<sup>18</sup> and Tajoura. Please refer to Annex I for the full list of COVID-19-related projects.<sup>19</sup>

## BENGHAZI

Population: 842,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 10.66 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Developed through UNDP assessments and analysis as locations in the East have limited potential for civilian engagement. Restoration of public trust in the local authorities through improved public services delivery, increased civic engagement in the city rehabilitation and improved livelihoods.	Health, education, Municipal service, youth and women engagement, livelihood.

<sup>16</sup> 13 projects are still underway and will be completed by 31 August 2022 as per donor-approved NCE.

<sup>17</sup> Kikla was removed as no further work had been planned under Output 1 for 2021, and prior work had been fully implemented. A total of 19 projects were implemented in Kikla between 2016 and 2019.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/The-Stabilization-Facility-for-Libya-responds-to-COVID-19-with-a-Medical-Oxygen-Plant-at-Bent-Baya-hospital0.html>

<sup>19</sup> This support is not included in the total number of SFL projects implemented as reported above.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>40</b>
Completed	39
Underway	1

A patient room, Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and the New-born Ward<sup>20</sup> were rehabilitated at Benghazi Children’s Hospital, which daily serves up to 400 children aged 0 to 14 from Benghazi and the surrounding areas. Benghazi Library, serving up to 7,000 residents per week, was also rehabilitated and handed over to end users. Solar streetlights were installed along a 24 km stretch in the city.

As part of the COVID-19 response, the Jerdina Rural Hospital Isolation Center was rehabilitated and handed over to end users, and the installation of a medical oxygen generator facility in Benghazi has been completed.<sup>21</sup>

## UBARI

Population: 87,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 7.65 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Encourage the return of IDPs to Ubari and the local peace agreement through improvements to public services and infrastructure to which all community groups, especially women, youth and other marginalized groups, have equal access. Stock take and dialogue sessions in June 2019 resulted in updated priorities.	Health, education, Municipal services, waste management, youth and support and community spaces.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>23</b>
Completed	20
Underway	2
In Development	1

As part of general support to the municipality, rehabilitation of the roundabout at the main entrance to the city was completed and handed over in August. The works to rehabilitate the National Legal Training Center at Ubari University and Ubari Airport were in their final stages and are projected to be completed in early 2022.

## SEBHA

Population: 147,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 7.25 M

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/Benghazi-Children-Hospital-fully-operational-again.html>

<sup>21</sup> [This support is funded under JSB Covid](#)

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Improve social cohesion to achieve community consensus on legitimate paths to non-violent conflict mediation, avoiding division and conflict to promote prosperity in the region, development through dialogue and local government service to all social components.	Health, education, Water and sanitation, Municipal services, address tribal divisions and social cohesion.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>30</b>
Completed	25
Underway	1
In Development	4

Three schools, including the Al-Khansa and Al-Wahda schools which accommodate over 1,650 students, as well as three clinics, and a public library were rehabilitated with UNDP support. The rehabilitated Mahdeiya clinic provides essential health care, medical examinations, and child vaccinations to more than 10,000 city residents, including IDPs and migrants, monthly. In addition to visitors from neighbouring villages and municipalities, the clinic is frequently attended by low-income families to benefit from free-of-charge examinations and treatment. The renovation and expansion of the Tahrir clinic, also completed in early 2021, enabled access to a safer environment and better services for over 10,000 patients annually.



*SEBHA (LIBYA). Completed sectors 4 & 5 of solar streetlights in Sebha. Photo: ©UNDP Libya*

The rehabilitation of the Tadamon clinic and the Ghodowa school were completed in May. Located 17 km south of the city of Sebha, the clinic provides essential healthcare services for over 1,000 local

residents who used to travel long distances to the nearest healthcare facility. The Ghodowa school, located 70 km from Sebha and in poor condition prior to renovation works, now provides quality education to 131 children, in addition to 22 adults attending an adult literacy program. In July 2021, SFL completed the rehabilitation of the historical United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Library in Sebha, which included the construction of a new building containing book storage facilities, space for cultural activities and reading rooms, restrooms, a kitchen and offices.<sup>22</sup> The facility now attracts over 200 visitors daily. The installation of 14 km of solar streetlights was completed in December 2021.<sup>23</sup> Works to rehabilitate the training center in Tayori were in early stages, and are expected to be completed in early 2022.

As part of the Covid-19 response, SFL provided two ambulances and PPE to the municipality in early 2021.

## SIRT

Population: 145,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 10.64 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Respond to the urgent service needs of all community groups, inclusive process to develop a shared set of priorities for stabilization, improve the working relationships between local and national governing institutions to allow the final integrated plans and activities to be implemented.	Social cohesion and safety, health, education, sanitation, better functional municipal services.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>45</b>
Completed	27
Underway	1
In Development	17

The Cold Chain Refrigeration facility, damaged during the conflict in 2016, was rehabilitated, ensuring safe storage of vaccines and other medicines which are distributed to small healthcare facilities nearby. The rehabilitated Talae Al-Naser school, which serves 950 students, has attracted the return of IDPs, and the rehabilitated Coast Guard Building, a regional body which guards a 150 km stretch of coast and in dire need of renovation in order to continue its operation has contributed to coastal safety and security.

## BANI WALID

Population: 77,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 3 M

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/promotiong-intellectual-life-in-libya>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/promoting-clean-and-affordable-energy-across-libya>

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Urgent public infrastructures rehabilitated, and equipment supplied to build bridges between communities and promote peace with an idea of "One Libya".	Water, health, sewage, sanitation, and education.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>29</b>
Completed	26
In Development	3

Four submersible well pumps were handed over to the municipality of Bani Walid to address the urgent need to restore water supply. The general administration and forensic sciences buildings of Bani Walid University were rehabilitated, contributing to improved access to education.

As part of the COVID-19 response, the diabetes facility at Bani Walid General Hospital was rehabilitated and equipped to operate as an isolation facility.

## TRIPOLI

Population: 1,700,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 18 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Reconstruction and peacebuilding inclusively supported in the 13 municipalities of the Greater Tripoli area with an enhanced working relationship between mayors and central administration.	Health, education, waste management, water and sanitation, roads and municipal services.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>157</b>
Completed	154
Underway	3

Three public hospitals, including the Ali Asker Hospital which was severely damaged in the conflict, were rehabilitated. The Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Emergency Departments of the hospital serve the neighboring municipalities such as Al-Sabaa, Souq Al-Khamees, Qasr Ben Ghashir, Sidi Al-Sayah, as well as Al-Azizia, Al-Zahraa, Gharyan, and Tarhuna. It is also the only specialized hospital in Libya to offer neurosurgery.

A sewage treatment plant was installed at Tajoura Cardiology Hospital and the Accidents Department at Abu Salim Hospital was rehabilitated. Despite being the only medical facility for amputees in the western and southern regions of Libya, the Prosthetics Unit at Abu Salim Hospital ceased its operation in 2012. With UNDP support, the facility was able to resume its operation and now serves over 1,500

patients annually<sup>24</sup>. The rehabilitation of three schools in Ben Gashir were completed in January, benefiting approximately 1,200 students. The cleaning works in Abu Salim, including clearing war debris and unexploded devices, were completed in August, enabling safe and easy movement for city



TRIPOLI (LIBYA). Clearing of debris and unexploded devices in municipality of Abu Salim, Greater Tripoli.  
Photo: ©UNDP Libya

residents.<sup>25</sup> Works related to the rehabilitation of a ring road were in early stages and are expected to be completed by 2022 Q2. The installation of Eco Led street lights and cleaning works in the municipality of Ein Zara will begin in early 2022.

As part of the COVID-19 response<sup>26</sup>, 42 ventilators were handed over in 2021<sup>27</sup>, and the installation of the oxygen plant at Tajoura Cardiology Hospital was completed in November.

## GHAT

Population: 26,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 2.5 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Disaster relief: the SFL began its engagement with Ghat in June 2019 with the urgent need to provide disaster relief after a devastating flood caused destruction and displacement.	Immediate disaster relief beginning with solving water contamination to mitigate health risks and prevent further displacement.

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/rehabilitation-of-accidents-department-at-abu-salim-hospital>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/contributing-to-clean-and-secure-cities-in-libya>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=XgIBVdpwC4M&loop=0>

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/joining-forces-to-respond-to-coronavirus-pandemic-in-libya>



<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>15</b>
Completed	12
In Development	3

The water and sanitation sector in Ghat benefited from the provision of protective equipment and four Folding Hydraulic Cranes, both of which were delivered in the first half of 2021.

As part of the COVID-19 response, essential PPE materials were provided to the municipality.

## TAWERGHA

Population: 24,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 3 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Sustainable return of displaced communities who have not found attractive alternatives through restoration of basic services presenting a barrier to return, provision of mental health and psycho-social support for returnees, and livelihoods support.	Social affairs and psycho-social support, reconciliation with Misrata community, education, healthcare, water and sanitation, waste collection, electricity, agricultural infrastructure, youth and sport, housing and utilities, vocational training resources, support for disabled persons, humanitarian assistance, and bridges.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>17<sup>28</sup></b>
Completed	10
Underway	5
In Development	2

Phase II of solar streetlight installation along a 3.5 km stretch was completed and handed over to end users. The removal of debris in the two most populated districts of Allam and Al Wataniya was completed in August<sup>29</sup>, following forced return of residents, The local electricity company continued to work on restoring electricity in the city, which led to resettling of residents. A high-pressure sewer cleaner for Misurata<sup>30</sup> and two pesticide sprayers for Tawergha<sup>31</sup> were delivered during August-September. In Misurata, the sewer cleaner will enable to address the rainwater drainage malfunction caused by the deteriorated sewage network and frequent clogging. The remaining equipment for both Tawergha and Misurata are expected to be delivered in early 2022.

## KUFRA

Population: 52,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 2 M

<sup>28</sup> Also includes three projects for Misrata

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/working-for-clean-cities-in-libya>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/towards-cleaner-cities-in-libya-misrata>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly/posts/pesticide-sprayers-for-Tawergha>

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Not defined	Not defined

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>9</b>
Completed	2
Underway	1
In Development	6

The installation of solar streetlights along a 9.8 km stretch was completed and handed over to end users, and a truck mounted lifting basket crane was provided to the municipality. The borehole drilling works have been delayed due to land border closure and delays in the delivery of equipment, and are projected to be completed during 2022 Q1.

As part of the COVID-19 response, a 20-bed isolation facility was rehabilitated in August.

## DERNA

Population: 196,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 2 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Derna becomes a beacon for science, culture and sport within a framework of coexistence of all its various cultural components with all views being met with acceptance.	Solid waste, water and sanitation, health, education, water, roads and bridges, historical centre, youth and sports, and local governance.

<b>Total Projects To Date</b>	<b>8</b>
Completed	7
In Development	1

An incinerator was delivered to the municipality of Derna to respond to environmental challenges and the spread of diseases caused by the dumping of medical waste in the public dumpster, increasing the risk of environmental contamination. The provision of an incinerator enables proper disposal of medical waste with adherence to environmental standards. Two firefighting trucks and three garbage trucks were delivered to the municipality in May and June respectively, and ten water pumps were delivered in November. The rehabilitation of the Omar Al-Mukhtar school was completed in July, enabling continued provision of quality education to local students.

As part of the COVID-19 response, construction of a 20-bed isolation unit is projected to be completed in 2022.

## AJDABIYA

Population: 202,000

Board Approved Allocation: US\$ 2 M

Stabilization Goal	Community Priorities
Not defined	Not defined

**Total Projects To Date** 2

Completed 2

Two firefighting trucks and a waste collection truck were delivered to the municipality of Ajdabiya in May and June respectively. No further activities related to civil works or provision of equipment were implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions and budget constraints.

As part of the COVID-19 response, three ambulances and PPE were delivered to the municipality in early 2021.

During the reporting period, SFL faced several challenges which directly or indirectly affected activity implementation and caused certain delays and disruptions, however with no major negative impact on results. These included a degree of continued political volatility, COVID-19 pandemic, unreliable banking systems, and others. Despite the challenges, SFL proceeded with the implementation of planned activities and adapted to the challenging operational environment as appropriate to contribute to achieving reconciliation, peace and security, strengthening capacities of state authorities, and improving the lives of the Libyan population. SFL was unable to conduct a perception survey due to lack of competitive bidders, which affected reporting on certain indicators. The challenges, lessons learned and sustainability measures are described in more detail below.

## Political and Security Challenges

According to a report by the United National Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as of December 2021<sup>32</sup>, the security situation in Libya throughout the year was characterized by certain progress in establishing and maintaining peace and stability at the local and national level which, combined with easing of COVID-19 mobility restrictions in the first half of 2021, led to a reduction in civilian casualties and an increase in the return of IDPs. The progress followed the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Libyan National Army of the General Command of the Armed Forces in October 2020, and subsequent formation of the GNU in early 2021. By end of June 2021, over 200,000 IDPs who had been placed in camps, returned to their home towns. Despite positive dynamics, challenges remain in ensuring that citizens have access to uninterrupted and quality essential services such as health care and education, as well as a safe environment. According to humanitarian data, some 800,000 Libyans, of whom 24 per cent are women and 30 per cent children, are still in need of targeted humanitarian assistance.

The reopening of the coastal road on 30 July 2021 was a critical development in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, directly benefiting the population due to the freer movement of commerce, greater access to medical and humanitarian services, and reunification of family members divided by the front lines. In addition, the state of Libya's infrastructure and ability to deliver basic services was put in focus, especially the viability of areas of return for IDPs. Numerous attacks on the already debilitated main water infrastructure, combined with increasing demand for water and waste management for infection prevention and control due to the pandemic, posed a few challenges for the sector. Only ten of the 24 public waste water treatment plants are currently functional.<sup>24</sup>

At the same time, the political situation remained precarious, as administrative divisions and the non-alignment of policies hampered progress in defining legal frameworks on electoral procedures and the unification of some governmental administrative entities. This was combined with non-approval

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<sup>32</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022-december-2021>

of the GNU proposed national budget for 2021. While the GNU managed to expand a system of patronage throughout the year, increasing salaries, social benefits, and embarking on numerous development projects, a lack of an overarching budget seriously hampered the work of line ministries and progress towards infrastructure rehabilitation and the ability to deliver basic services to the local population.

In June 2021, the Second Berlin Conference<sup>33</sup> on Libya took place with participation of high representatives of the Governments of Germany, France, USA, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Algeria, Egypt, and others, as well as the United Nations (UN). The conference sought to strengthen Libya's political roadmap towards finding solutions to unresolved legal, economic, and security issues. The results of the conference indicated recognition of Libya's improvements in maintaining peace and stability, resuming an inclusive Libyan-led political dialogue, lifting of oil shutdown, and approval of GNU by the House of Representatives. At the same time, they also indicated the need for more action to address and resolve the underlying causes of conflict, consolidating Libyan sovereignty, building on progress made, and restoring peace and prosperity for all Libyans. The action foresaw peaceful national elections, adoption of the necessary constitutional and legislative arrangements, reformation of the security sector and its placement under unified, civilian authority and oversight, transparent and fair allocation of resources across the country, adherence to international humanitarian law and prosecution of human rights violations, and continued process of national reconciliation and intra-Libya dialogue.<sup>34</sup>

Following high level of uncertainty as to whether the national elections, scheduled for 24 December 2021, would take place and who could run for presidency, the elections were officially postponed and the new date is yet to be announced.<sup>35</sup> On 14 December 2021, the Policing & Security Joint Programme implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Mission Support to Libya (UNSMIL) and co-chaired by Libya's Ministry of Justice and UNDP, held its 2021 Board meeting in Tripoli to review key achievements, challenges, lessons learned and future plans. During the meeting, attended by representatives of the Governments of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and France, UNDP, UNSMIL, and international partners committed to continuing cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior, and pursuing further synergies to develop national capacities to advance safety, security, more effective and public-oriented policing and rule of law services.<sup>36</sup>

Given the above security and political situation in Libya, monitored closely throughout the year, SFL collaborated with the national and municipal authorities to identify and address any changes in government, as well as de-/escalation of conflicts, and took the necessary measures to adapt its interventions as needed to ensure continued and effective delivery of planned activities. The political tensions and a change of mayor in the municipality of Bani Walid led to delays in delivering capacity building sessions to the Task Force (see p.8 for more detail) and the development of a medium-term municipal development plan, however this was quickly resolved as the commitment was reinstated by the new mayor, and work continued. SFL's close collaboration with MoP and other Ministries

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<sup>33</sup> The first Berlin Conference took place in January 2020.

<sup>34</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/second-berlin-conference-libya-conference-conclusions-23-june-2021>

<sup>35</sup> <https://news.un.org/en/story/libyan-elections-postponed>

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/libyan-authorities-and-partners-discuss-future-plans-to-advance-/>

helped avoid any major disruptions in the delivery of planned activities. SFL also engaged with communities in its project locations through community consultations and direct services such as MHPSS, which contributed to the prevention of inter-community conflicts and maintained stability.

## **Operational Challenges**

Throughout the reporting year, SFL faced several operational challenges which resulted largely from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions, power cuts and unstable Internet connection in project locations, difficulties in obtaining visas by international staff, remote management, and staff turnover, and an unreliable banking system, among others.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the health and education sectors, socio-economic situation, and other spectres of life, continued to be affected. According to a report by International Organization for Migration (IOM)<sup>37</sup>, as of 30 September 2021, Libya recorded over 340,000 of COVID-19 cases. Daily laborers and migrants were among the most affected as they reported the loss of livelihoods and other financial means, increased health risks and psychological impact, and an increase in community tension/conflict. Following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions in summer 2021, these were reimposed in the second half of 2021, including curfew, closure of educational and cultural facilities, and the closure of the border between Libya and Tunis for two months, between 9 July 2021 and 17 September 2021.

All of the above put enormous pressure on the already fragile healthcare facilities in Libya, which had suffered destruction as a result of the military conflict, and exacerbated by the socio-economic situation. For SFL, the pandemic, and mobility restrictions in particular, resulted in the need to adapt and reformat certain activities such as training sessions and workshops to an online/hybrid format, with in-person activities taking place only wherever possible. As a result of poor connectivity and frequent power cuts in project locations, online workshops faced some interruptions and delays, however these had no major negative impact on overall results. During face-to-face activities, participants adhered to social distancing measures, and wearing of masks.

As part of Output 2 activities, the municipality of Sebha was initially selected to take part in the participatory exercise to develop medium-term development plans and resource mobilization strategies, however as interest and commitment from the municipality faded, in consultation with the Municipal Planning consultant, the decision was made to replace it with the municipality of Ghat. This resulted in minor delays as a Task Force was newly established in Ghat, and progress was made to catch up with the other two participating municipalities – Bani Walid and Derna. In Bani Walid, a change of mayor during early stages also caused minor delays, however the work was quickly resumed, and progress made towards reaching the final stage.

During the implementation of Output 3 activities, particularly the distribution of LVGs to rostered CSOs, it was identified that a number of CSOs did not have a bank account and faced multiple difficulties and delays in opening one. To address this issue, SFL was prepared to issue certified cheques to the CSOs through the Libyan Central Bank which in turn suspended all international transactions. Given the situation, SFL is considering different options to disburse the grants to the

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<sup>37</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/LBY\\_COVID-19\\_Impact\\_Dashboard\\_Jun-Sep2021.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/LBY_COVID-19_Impact_Dashboard_Jun-Sep2021.pdf)

local partners.<sup>38</sup> Also as part of Output 3, UNDP partner INGO HI faced difficulties in obtaining visas for its international staff to provide MHPSS consultations on the ground and train local psychosocial workers, and faced with high turnover of key personnel, causing certain disruptions in activity coordination and delivery. As a result, the partner had to manage remotely from Tunis and recruited national staff where possible to ensure quality delivery of planned activities.

In Kufra and Ajdabiya, community consultations could not take place nor could stabilization goals be identified during the reporting period, as these were put on hold due to COVID-19 restrictions and budget constraints. In addition, SFL was unable to conduct a perception survey and monitor progress towards local stabilization goals, which would also include a review of the log frame and Indicators. Following the launch of the tender process, only one technically qualified bid (Voluntas) was received, therefore it was not possible to issue a contract.

As a result of issuance of contracts to local contractors in the second half of 2021, and additional time required for the implementation of activities, SFL discussed the possibility of NCE during Donor Technical Group (DTG) meetings on 14 September 2021 and 18 November 2021. The formal request for an NCE was submitted on 24 November, and NCE granted until 31 August 2022. During the extension, SFL will complete and close all pending/ongoing activities.

## **Lessons Learned**

In light of the above-mentioned challenges and achievements to date, during the reporting period, SFL identified a number of lessons learned, summarized below.

- Bringing community members/stakeholders together to communicate, identify common needs and priorities, and work on developing joint solutions has been key to achieving lasting peace and preventing intra- and inter-community violence. As part of Output 3 activities, SFL delivered community consultations and joint workshops to representatives of the Tebu and Zuway communities in Kufra. Despite initial reluctance to interact with each other, through building of dialogue and mediation strategies, participants began to identify common needs and develop projects to meet these needs, which in turn led to greater stability and conflict reduction.
- The commitment and enthusiasm of both municipal and national authorities to engage with the public and develop medium-term development plans in a participatory way have been important as they helped build public trust, and contributed to greater transparency and accountability. This was demonstrated through Output 2 activities where a Task Force was initially established in Sebha, however the interest gradually faded, and the municipality was replaced with Ghat where the interest and readiness to participate were strong. The Task Force members participated on a voluntary basis in addition to their employment within the municipalities or other departments, which signified dedication but limited time. The commitment from the national authorities, in particular MoP, to support municipalities in the implementation of the plans and fundraising strategies was also key to ensuring collaboration and accountability at different levels.

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<sup>38</sup> All grants to be distributed by August 2022.

- Face-to-face or hybrid meetings and activities have been important in establishing and maintaining trust between communities, Task Force members, and local partners, and contributed to constructive discussions and conflict resolution, and finding joint solutions to common problems. In-person meetings were limited due to COVID-19 mobility restrictions, and only took place when the restrictions were temporarily lifted and the participants could gather in Tripoli, Kufra, or other locations. The format of meetings/workshops was adapted in accordance with local enforcements. During online events, SFL allowed extra time to complete the curriculum, in consideration of unstable Internet connection.

## **Sustainability**

SFL is constructed as an intermediate stabilization initiative, bridging the gap between short-term humanitarian aid and longer-term (and larger) reconstruction programmes. The ideal duration in any location is six to twelve months. During the prioritization process, however, SFL sought to confirm that facilities, once renovated, can be operated effectively, and that staff are available, maintenance capacity is in place where relevant, and there is a reasonable prospect of recurrent budgets.

During SFL Phase II, an Output 3-led approach was adopted and Output 2 activities prioritized, which resulted in greater attention to the political and social sustainability of investment packages. In 2021, SFL continued to support political sustainability of governance linkages e.g. between the national government and municipalities, as well as between the civil society and municipal and national authorities, and social sustainability. This was achieved through community consultations, participatory planning exercises to develop municipal development plans, and provision of capacity building training and grants to local CSOs, all of which enabled the local actors to assess their own needs, establish and maintain dialogue with the authorities and communities, identify and resolve conflicts, and develop and implement projects. The CSOs have been equipped with essential knowledge and skills in conflict analysis, needs assessment and stakeholder mapping, project planning and implementation, which will help them seek future financing and become more financially sustainable, as well as enable them to initiate and lead development initiatives at the local level. Similarly, the LVG scheme has supported the implementation of initial community initiatives, through which the organizations will be able to gain practical experience and establish partnerships with key stakeholders. The capacity building component throughout the year has been key to ensuring future sustainability as SFL phases out.

The rehabilitation of critical infrastructure and restoration of basic services, aside for its contribution to the return of IDPs and an improved quality of life for the Libyan population, also contributed to building of trust towards the authorities. As part of the COVID-19 response, the authorities and the civil society demonstrated effective and timely coordination of actions in the distribution of essential PPE and other medical equipment across the country.



## GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS SPECIFIC RESULTS

During project planning, SFL identified a few measures to mainstream gender considerations and ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups such as IDPs at all stages of project implementation. These measures foresaw that i) women members of the community are able to participate in identifying and implementing activities; ii) opportunities to recruit female field staff who can work with male field officers to engage with women in the community are identified; iii) mechanisms to ensure (equal) female participation in meetings are established; iv) community incentives to prioritize basic services that specifically address the needs of women and girls in the community are provided; and v) support to women from across communities to work together on shared issues of concern are provided. In addition, SFL planned to produce and disseminate informational and communications materials on gender-sensitive and women-focused issues to raise awareness and promote gender quality.

SFL made efforts to engage female participants in all activities. During the development of municipal medium-term development plans and fundraising strategies, women actively participated as Task Force members. As part of Output 3 activities, five women-led CSOs participated in the capacity building exercise to acquire skills in conflict analyses, stakeholder mapping, project implementation, and others. As part of Output 1 activities, a number of investments were implemented to specifically address the needs of women, identified through a participatory needs assessment. These include the rehabilitation of the Al-Akaber Women Literacy Center in Sebha<sup>39</sup> which provides literacy and vocational training to women, MHPSS, and others. All other investments were designed to benefit men and women equally.

Throughout the year, SFL developed a number of informational materials such as news articles, video and photo publications on gender-sensitive and women-focused issues, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV)<sup>40</sup>, and women's key role in COVID-19 response and conflict recovery<sup>41</sup>, which were disseminated through UNDP website and social media.

SFL also adopts a human-rights based approach which ensures that, despite the sensitive nature of stabilization and fragile conditions prevailing in project locations, concerns relating to human rights, protection, gender and inclusion are considered carefully during planning. All SFL interventions adhere to the general principles of international rights and humanitarian law, especially non-discrimination and impartiality. As such, all project locations were selected to ensure geographical balance, covering East, West and South of Libya, and benefiting different communities across the country.

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<sup>39</sup> <https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/stories/When-renovation-of-Women-Literacy-Center-forges-social-cohesion-in-Sebha.html>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Iji1eH9fCs&t=30s>

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W6bP3Mj1kLU&t=7s>

# PARTNERSHIPS

All SFL activities throughout the reporting period were implemented in partnership with Libyan national and local state authorities, including the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Local Governance, and municipal authorities of 12 municipalities, key international and local NGOs such as INGO Promediation, NGO Handicap International, and INGO Living Values Education, community-based CSOs, other UN agencies, including UNITAR and UNSMIL, and international development agencies such as GIZ, and other national and international partners.

These partnerships helped SFL identify needs and priorities on the ground, assess the situation, and provide the necessary responses. In particular, the role of the Ministry of Planning, as well as the local authorities of participating municipalities, was key to achieving the planned results under Output 2, as they provided support and commitment to ensuring the implementation of the developed plans and priorities. The support of the Ministry of Health throughout the reporting period helped ensure effective and timely delivery of the necessary medical equipment, including under COVID-19 response, and rehabilitate healthcare facilities to ensure better access to essential services for the local population.

At the same time, collaboration with local and international NGOs and CSOs allowed SFL to implement activities on the ground and to respond to local needs more effectively. International NGOs, as well as UNITAR, provided essential training to local CSOs, hence building their capacities to respond to future challenges. Coordination of efforts with GIZ and other international development agencies, including the UN structures, allowed complementarity of response, and to avoid duplication and geographical overlaps.

# RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS AND PROGRESS TO DATE

Output 1: Basic Service Equipment and Light Infrastructure Delivered to Local Expectations			
Indicator	Target for 2021	Progress to date	Status / Comments
1.1 # of civil works projects completed	49	26	Ongoing <sup>42</sup>
1.2. Of those familiar with SFL projects, the % who indicated the completed civil works projects met their expectations (Disaggregated data noting age and sex)	60%	N/A <sup>43</sup>	
1.3. # of equipment (goods) delivered	21	13	Ongoing
1.4. Of those familiar with SFL projects, the % who indicated the equipment/goods delivered met their expectations (Disaggregated data noting age and sex)	60%	N/A <sup>37</sup>	
Output 2: Immediate Capacity Support for Municipalities and Local Service Delivery Partners Provided			
Indicator	Target for 2021	Progress to date	Status / Comments
2.1. # of stabilization plans developed utilizing a participatory approach involving local stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, women's groups and peace centres, and youth, community and marginalized groups) with municipalities and local partners in targeted areas of SFL support	2	0	Consultations in Ajdabiya and Kufra could not take place <sup>44</sup>
2.2. # of stabilization plans implemented utilizing a participatory approach involving local stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, women's groups and peace centres, and youth, community and marginalized groups) by	11	9	Completed in Sebha, Ghat, Derna, Sirt, Tawergha, Tripoli, Bani Walid, Ubari and Benghazi

<sup>42</sup> SFL plans to complete all planned activities by 31 August 2022 under No-Cost Extension (NCE).

<sup>43</sup> Attempt to contract Voluntas was unsuccessful in early 2021 due to lack of more than one competitive bidder. Therefore, perception survey has not been implemented in 2021 which affects reporting on indicators 1.2 and 1.4

<sup>44</sup> Consultations in the two municipalities were put on-hold due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and available budget, and could not take place as of 31 December 2021.

municipalities and local partners in targeted areas of SFL support			
2.3. The performance of municipalities on the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) Framework (Scale 1-4)	3	1	Only one completed in the municipality of Sirt
2.4. The performance of agencies on the OCA Framework (Scale 1-4)	1	0	
<b>Output 3: Local Conflict Analysis, Dialogue and Mediation Capacity Strengthened</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target for 2021</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>	<b>Status / Comments</b>
3.1. Degree of municipal authorities and local peace structure satisfaction with the conflict resolution support provided by SFL (5 = very high, 4 = high, 3 = fair, 2 = low, 1 = very low) (Disaggregated data noting: sex and age)	3	N/A <sup>45</sup>	Considering conducting a survey
3.2. # of women, men, and youth involved in local conflict resolution efforts in targeted areas of SFL support	At least 30 in each municipality where SFL operates	N/A <sup>40</sup>	This will be achieved by the CSO activities
3.3. Bi-annually, # of local peace structures which have (a) updated their own local mechanism for conflict risk warning (weight 40%); (b) linked it with the municipality stabilization plan once that exists (35%); and (c) participated in the conflict analysis update by the RPA (or contract) partner (25%).	TBD, based on Voluntas findings	N/A <sup>40</sup>	This will be connected to the current UNITAR contract
3.4. # of stabilization goals developed	2 municipalities	0 municipalities	Consultations could not take place in Ajdabiya and Kufra

<sup>45</sup> Attempt to contract Voluntas was unsuccessful in early 2021 due to lack of more than one competitive bidder. Therefore, perception survey has not been implemented in 2021 which affects reporting on indicators 3.1–3.3.

# ANNEXES





## Annex I. COVID-19 Support Provided by SFL






SN	Activity	Municipality
1.	Provision of testing kits (Cepheid and its cartridges)	Distributed by MoH to Sebha, Kufra, Tripoli, and Ghat
2.	Provision of 42 ICU Ventilators to be distributed in coordination with WHO and MoH	Distributed in coordination with WHO and MoH
3.	Transportation of Nasopharyngeal swabs and COVID 19 PCR reagents	Tripoli
4.	Supply and installation of Oxygen facility “inhalation supply” or Medical Gas Plant	Bent Baya
5.	Support for local PPE production through provision of raw materials and machinery for a local small manufacturing enterprise	Tripoli
6.	Support the rehabilitation of diabetes healthcare facility and convert it to fully equipped isolation facility <sup>46</sup>	Bani Walid
7.	Support the establishment and provide equipment for 20 beds isolation facility	Kufra
8.	Support the establishment and provide equipment for 20 beds isolation facility	Benghazi
9.	Provide Medical equipment	Ghat
10.	Construct and equip an isolation unit with a capacity of 20 beds as a preventive and precautionary measure	Derna
11.	Provide Medical equipment	Sebha
12.	Provide Medical equipment	Ajdabiya
13.	Supply and Installation of 30 KW Hybrid Solar Power System for Libyan Korean Centre	Tripoli
14.	Supply and Installation of Medical Oxygen Generator Facility Benghazi, Libya	Benghazi
15.	Supply and installation of Medical Oxygen Generator Facility for Tajoura Cardiology Hospital, Tripoli	Tripoli
16.	Supply and installation of Medical Oxygen Generator Facility for Souq Al-Khamis Alqarawi Hospital in Al-Khums City <sup>47</sup>	Tripoli



<sup>46</sup> Rehabilitation of Bani Walid General Hospital was contracted under regular SFL activities. It is reflected in list of Bani Walid interventions. In agreement with contractor and end users, the same contract was used to rehabilitate diabetes facility to serve as isolation facility.

<sup>47</sup> Due to limited funds, this activity has not been included in 2022 AWP.

## Annex II. Updated Risk Matrix



Description	Consequence	Type	Initial risk	Countermeasures / Management response	Residual risk	Status as of 31 December 2021 (baseline Dec 2018)
1. LPA bodies unwilling or unable to take Pol advantage of SFL opportunities	Failure to foster national unity or demonstrate effectiveness of state authorities	Strategic	I=5, P=4	Close liaison with senior advisors to help state authorities to reap potential benefits. Active communication of the roles of PC, GNA and other state authorities towards goals of stronger legitimate state authorities and national unity	I = 4, P = 4	Erosion of PC and GNA capacity to engage, following April assault on Tripoli. 
2. Lack of engagement of semi-public state bodies or tardiness in participation	Failure to demonstrate national unity through these bodies	Strategic		Senior Pol engagement with management of these bodies. Demonstration by example of the advantages to them of engagement with SFL.		GMMRA engage in nationally unifying way. GECOL remains united, engages with SFL at high level. GSC engage at local level only.
3. Failure to deliver project activities undermines position of UNSMIL and UNDP within Libya	Rejection of UN family, including UNDP, undermines state authorities whom UN recognises	Strategic	I = 4, P = 3	UNDP and UNSMIL to ensure project actions are realistic and delivered; SRSB to ensure one UN approach to lever wider UN contributions; project team to manage expectations.	I=3, P=2	UNDP remains welcomed, especially where SFL operates;  UNSMIL unable to leverage this gain. 
4. Adverse public reaction to international support to legitimate state authorities	Popular rejection of local and national state authorities undermines local stabilization and national unity.	Political	I = 2, P = 2	UNDP and relevant representative of the PC working on a revised visibility and Strat Communications Strategy; all activities will be properly communicated according to the new Strategy to be approved by the Board; UNDP implementing media response based on emerging needs.	I=1, P=1	No Board-approved Strategy, but positive media reception. 

5. Deterioration in security situation negatively affects project delivery.	Unable to complete Output 1 projects	Security	I = 3, P = 3	UNDSS will work proactively to identify potential risk; Project team continually assesses situation and makes recommendations to project board on appropriate adjustments to project activities.	I=2, P=3	Effective Output 3 effort has prevented barriers to Output 1. 
6. Safety and security threats to technical advisors.	Unable to deliver important advice, leading to impaired delivery	Operational	I = 3, P = 3	UNDP to recalibrate Duty of Care expected from contractors in Libya; UNDP continually assess security situation within contracted and other supported institutions and adapt project activities accordingly.	I=2, P=3	DoC attention has accompanied relocation of international staff. 
7. Resource mobilization does not succeed in fully funding all project activities.	Some deliverables will be unaffordable	Financial	I = 3, P = 2	Activities can still be started within Libya in the first agreed three locations plus new sites included whilst the team and UNDP management will continue to raise additional funds.	I=2, P=1	Risk remains, but activities being pursued nevertheless 
8. Third party contractors are unable to identify suitably qualified personnel for Libya	Some activities will not be delivered	Operational	I = 4, P = 2	Company has so far proved good capacity in identifying qualified candidates. UNDP can utilize HQ rosters to provide additional candidates as necessary. Project team includes strong monitoring arrangements within contract. Alternative partnerships/providers will be explored to mitigate impact.	I=2, P=2	Good-quality staff have been found for almost all posts. 
9. Recruitment and deployment of qualified project staff takes longer than expected.	Some activities will be delayed, possibly critically	Operational	I = 3, P = 3	UNDP utilizes fast-track recruitment processes in line with UNDP rules and regulations; UNDP ATLAS E-tendering system to come online in early 2019; expansion of dedicated HR and Procurement Staff	I=2, P=3	Continued delays experienced, though plans in place to address them. 

<p>10. Reduced scope of participation of moderate community members in project prioritisation</p>	<p>Trust-enhancing relationships cannot be built, local stabilization is prevented, and national unity impaired.</p>	<p>Programmatic</p>		<p>UNDP team build ownership of a shared set of principles that define stakeholder group membership and limits unwanted elements from infiltrating decision-making processes; Identify radical groups operating within target communities and their linkages to existing bodies and initiatives within the community. Sense-check the viability of working separately from these groups; where possible encourage economic opportunities, through basic service delivery, that can reduce recruitment of youth to radical groups; if necessary, prepare for (and threaten) withdrawal if 'spoilers' dominate</p>		<p>Output 3 reformulation has generated inclusive consultations in difficult cities (e.g. Sebha, Sirt). Spoilers have steered clear of SFL.</p> 
<p>11. Over-reliance on Field Coordinators and Engineers for all aspects of outputs, reducing control of outputs and outcomes</p>	<p>Reduced quality of interventions</p>	<p>Programmatic</p>		<p>Build strong cohort of field staff who can raise awareness of good governance practice; Create robust reporting framework for all field staffs; Comprehensive capacity building process for all field officers; Provision of tools to make decision-making clear; Responsibility given only to those field staff who demonstrate ability to operate effectively; Ensure direct communication between all parties during key stages of programme implementation (including MoU signing and project approval); encourage an open relationship between Field Staff and programme staff; vet field staff in all cases</p>		<p>Reporting (including enhanced 3<sup>rd</sup> party M&amp;E) indicates continued high-quality delivery of Output 1.</p> 



12. Support to individual communities undermines ongoing inter-community initiatives	Local stabilization goals not achieved	Programmatic		Provide incentives that bring communities together (e.g. greater funding for communities that pool funding); Provide additional funding for inter-community programmes – support communities to seek other funding sources that can complement SFL funds; work with local municipalities/ councils to identify linkages between communities and opportunities for collaboration between target communities; Identify points of tension within a community particularly around shared resources with other communities		Output 3 consultations have emphasized inclusion and shared resources across communities. Tawergha has demonstrated scope to work across inter-city divides. 
13. Reliance on male field staff leads to disempowerment of women within the programme and the community as a whole	Key perspectives on local stabilization are omitted; opportunities for local stabilization are missed.	Programmatic		Develop materials for field staff on gender issues and how to identify and respond to them; Ensure women members of the Community are able to participate in the project identification process; Identify opportunities for recruiting female field staff who can work with male field officers to engage with women in the community; Identify mechanisms with the community to ensure female participation in meetings; Provide incentives to communities to prioritise basic services that specifically target the needs of women and girls within the community; Provide support for women across different communities to work together on shared issues of concern		Gender balance of staff remains a problem.  WNLP pilot identified to enhance gender impact, but currently delayed. 

14. Complexity of lessons system, and demands on SFL team, undermine delivery	Key activities are not delivered	Programmatic	I = 3, P = 2	Develop clear ToRs for MEL system to ensure proportionate demands on delivery team; develop strong communications between delivery and MEL teams; invest in SFL team dynamics	I = 2 P = 1	Recruitment of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party MEL consultants delayed. Simplified system only so far. 
15. Corruption and Embezzlement. Economic breakdown has encouraged a black market. Gaps in the audit trail. Lack of transparency and accountability in partners	Reduced value for money; reduced delivery of local stabilization	Institutional		Adherence to all UNDP FARs; Develop clear procedures/regulations for procurement and payment covering several potential scenarios; 3 <sup>rd</sup> party verification; Standard contracts for local partners whereby photos / reports are acceptable in lieu of receipts for the audit trail; Ensure capacity building and training in project cycle management for community organizations		No indication of impropriety or loss of value for money. 

### Annex III. List of CSOs/NGOs to which a LVG was provided

	Name of CSO/NGO	Region
1	Dihia Civil Society Organization	Kikla
2	Libyan Foundation for Sustainable Development	Misurata
3	Nana Marin	Tripoli
4	Mizan Development Organization	Benghazi
5	Libyan Organisation for National Reconciliation	Tripoli
6	National Organization for Libyan Youth	Sebha
7	Tanmia 360	Benghazi
8	Horizons Association for Dialogue (AFEK)	Sirt
9	Perpetual Peace Foundation for Development	Benghazi
10	Women Tadhamon Organization for Advocacy (Solidarity)	Murzuq
11	Maggas Organization	Tawergha
12	Azjar	Ubari
13	I am Libyan My Son is Foreigner	Ghat
14	Ather for Development and Empowerment	Sebha

### Annex IV: Media Analysis

The Communication Unit is currently monitoring online version of newspapers in Libya such as Bawabet Alwasat and Libyan Herald. The Unit is also monitoring several international news websites in Arabic and English to see how SFL is mentioned in the media.

The analysis is based on 55 articles that contain SFL mentions during the monitoring period between 1 January and 31 December 2021. The analysis also reflects on how articles related to SFL published on UNDP Libya website and social media platforms performed. If you have any feedback, questions or comments, please direct them to [media.ly@undp.org](mailto:media.ly@undp.org).

### Highlights and Achievements

During the reporting period, SFL was mentioned in 55 articles out of a total of 266 articles about UNDP. The top story covered the handover of the installed section of solar streetlights in the municipality of Sebha (16 articles).

When tracking media coverage by sentiment, 54 articles were neutral (Copy/pasted from our press release or social media posts or very little change) and one was positive (not copy/pasted, genuinely adding something positive or specially picking up on positive message we wanted to convey from an event or activity).

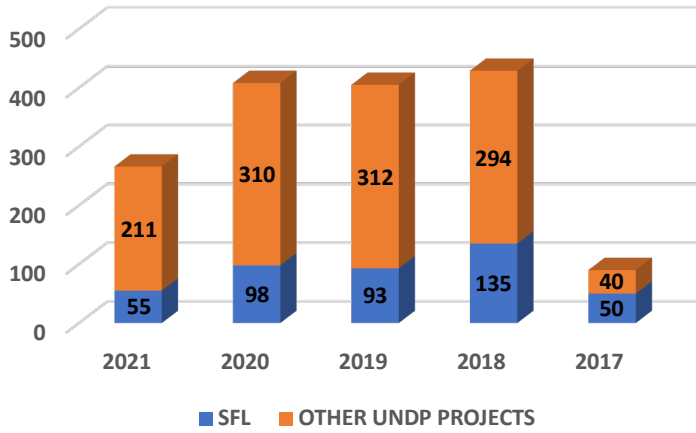
On UNDP website, a press release covering the handover of a wastewater treatment plant at Tajoura National Heart Center received the greatest number of views (a total of 226) in the press releases category, while an article related to the SFL achievements during 2016-2021 received a total of 187 views in the stories and articles category.

[Libya Herald](#) published the largest number of articles (six) about SFL during 2021.

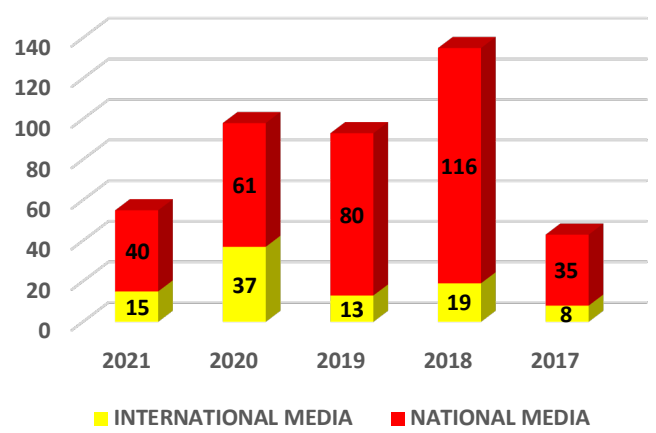
As for traditional media, the number of publications mentioning SFL was more significant. Almost all articles were neutral. When considering languages, there was a balanced distribution between English and Arabic.

See below for more detail on the scope, language and sentiment of posts, as well as top posts per social media platform and municipality.

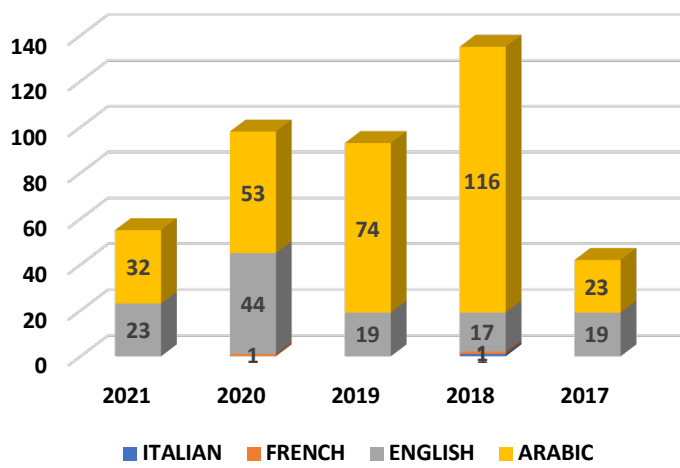
### BY PROJECT



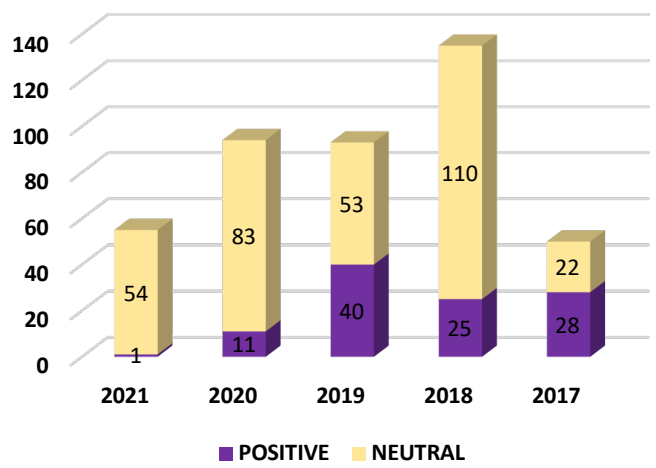
### BY SCOPE

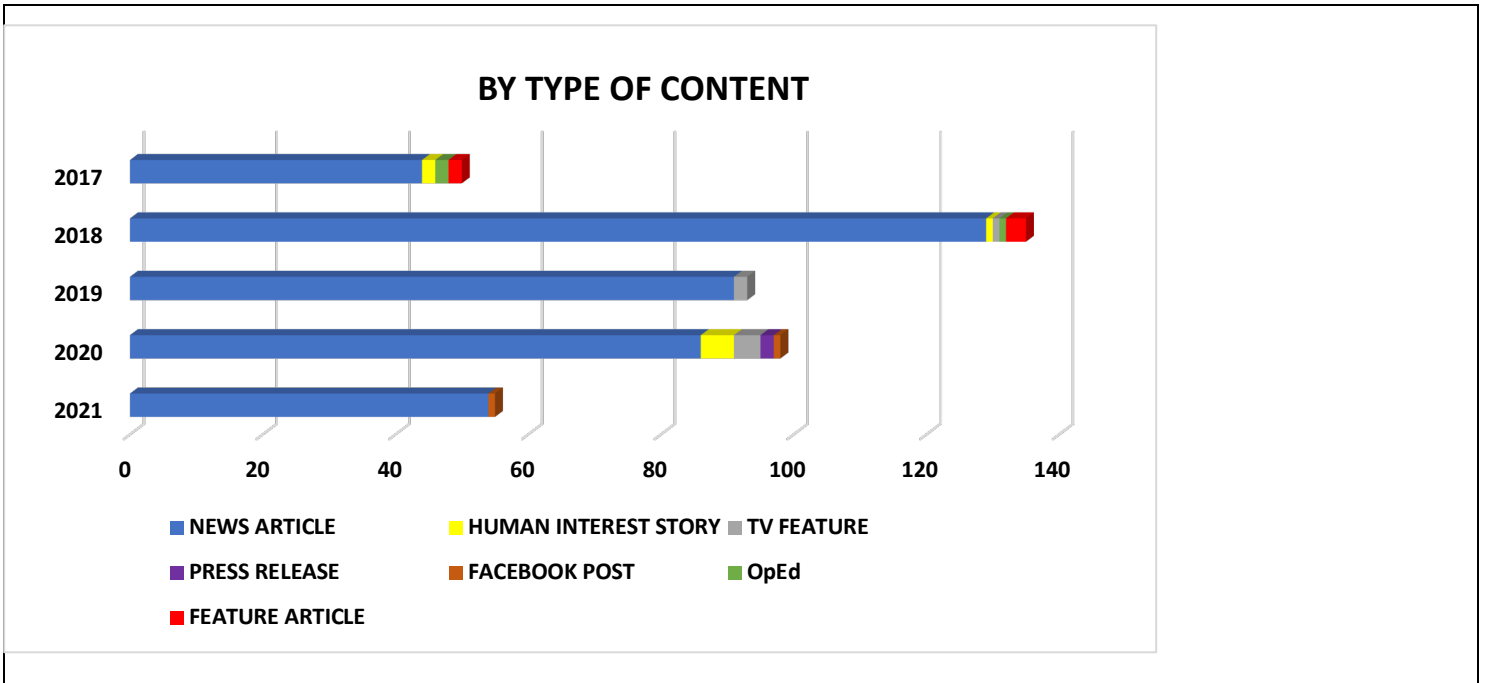


### BY LANGUAGE



### BY SENTIMENT





BY TYPE OF CONTENT	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
NEWS ARTICLE	54	86	91	129	44
HUMAN INTERESTSTORIES		5		1	2
TV FEATURE		4	2	1	
PRESS RELEASE		2			
FEATURE ARTICLE				3	2
OP-ED				1	2
FACEBOOK POST	1	1			

### UNDP Libya Website

[SFL page](#) as part of UNDP Libya [website](#) received 1,050 views during the reporting period. Below are the top three publications.

The screenshot shows the UNDP Libya website header with navigation links: HOME, PRESS CENTER, ARTICLES, 2018, and THE STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIBYA: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE RECOVERY. Below the header, it says 'Posted on August 16, 2021' and features the main title 'The Stabilization Facility for Libya: promoting sustainable and inclusive recovery' with social media sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Email.



A multimedia story covering SFL achievements over the period from 2016 to 2021 (click on the image to access). The story reached a total of 192 viewers. Published on 16 August 2021.

Posted on March 3, 2021

## When Education services encourage returns in Tawergha



An article covering the renovation of three schools in the municipality of Tawergha (click on the image to access). The article reached a total of 137 viewers. Published on 3 March 2021.

POSTED ON APRIL 29, 2021

## When renovation of Women Literacy Center forges social cohesion in Sebha











An article covering the renovation of Al-Akaber Women Literacy Center (click on the image to access). The article reached a total of 101 viewers. Published on 29 April 2021.

## SOCIAL MEDIA

The majority of posts which reached the largest number of people covered the handover of infrastructure. Five municipalities where SFL operates posted about SFL in 2021 Q3 (compared to nine in Q2). The posts covered the handover of infrastructure/delivery of equipment, as well as progress on the work in the field.

Top posts per platform and municipality are included below.

 <b>Facebook UNDP Libya</b>	 <b>Twitter UNDP Libya</b>
<b>Top post (click on the image to access)</b>	<b>Top post (click on the image to access)</b>
<div data-bbox="175 541 771 808">  <p>UNDP Libya Published by Jean-Pierre Kisamare · January 20 ·</p> <p>توفير المياه الصالحة للشرب وتعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي في ليبيا! غدوة، قرية صغيرة تقع على بعد 70 كلم تقريبا جنوب سبها، وقد تعرضت هذه القرية لهجوم من قبل تنظيم داعش خلال العام الماضي، ما أدى إلى نزوح عدد من سكانها، كما عانت القرية نقص المياه الصالحة للشرب. من خلال صندوق تحقيق الاستقرار في ليبيا، قام <b>United Nations Development Programme - UNDP</b> بتوسيع خط أنابيب بطول 430 متر لربط البئر الغربي (الذي تم حفره منذ أكثر من 25 عام) بشبكة المياه العامة لتحسين شبكة إمدادات المياه. سيستفيد أكثر من 4500 مقيم من جميع الفئات والعمال الأجانب من إمدادات المياه الذي سيوفرها هذا البئر. كما تم توفير مولد وتركيبه لضمان الوصول إلى المياه عند انقطاع الكهرباء. إن توفر المياه في جميع أنحاء القرية سيمنح النازحين على العودة. <b>#الهدف6 #الهدف17</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="167 810 771 1087">  </div> <p>The post covered the handover of a water well in the municipality of Ghodowa located 70 km south of Sebha. The post reached a total of 17,155 people, and earned 446 post clicks, 96 likes and 14 shares. Published on 20 January 2021.</p>	<div data-bbox="803 541 1421 787">  <p>UNDP Libya @UNDPLibya</p> <p>Renewable energy for all in <b>#Libya!</b> Residents of <b>#Sebha</b> feel more secure in the streets at night as @UNDP's <b>#Libyastabilization</b> installed 165 solar streetlights more in the city. W/ support from  , we are providing a sustainable solution w/ clean energy</p> </div> <div data-bbox="812 789 1421 1176">  </div> <p>The tweet covered the installation of streetlighting in Sebha, reaching a total of 20,675 viewers, and earned 57 likes and 14 shares. Published on 7 July 2021.</p>



**in LinkedIn UNDP Libya**

**Top post (click on the image to access)**



The post covered the handover of two firefighting trucks to the municipality of Derna, and reached a total of 3,717 viewers, and earning 57 likes and 14 shares. Published on 15 July 2021.

**Instagram UNDP Libya**

**Top post (click on the image to access)**



The post covered the handover of two firefighting trucks to the municipality of Derna, and reached a total of 179 viewers and earning six likes. Published on 15 July 2021.

**YouTube UNDP Libya**

**Top post (click on the image to access)**



The video covered the handover of the renovated Dermatology Clinic in the municipality of Sirt, and reached 502 viewers. Published on 21 April 2021.

**Tawergha**  
(click on the image to access)



المجلس المحلي تاورغاء  
June 9 · 🌐

#بمقر المجلس المحلي بتاورغاء ألتقى صباح اليوم الأربعاء الموافق 9 - 6 - 2021م السيد "سالم محمد أعميش" نائب رئيس المجلس المحلي رفقة السيد "اسماعيل محمد شعبان" عضو المجلس المحلي والمهندس "فتحى العمازى" مراقب الإسكان والمرافق والتعمير بتاورغاء ، مع مهندسي شركة المهندسين المدنيين للعقارات العامة والاستثمار العقاري ، ومهندسي من برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لدعم ليبيا.

حيث تم خلال هذا الاجتماع استلام الشركة لموقعي حي (علام السكني - حي الوطنية ) لمباشرة أعمالها بنقل المخلفات وإزالة العوائق وفتح الطرقات داخل الحي السكني.

هذا وقام مهندسي الشركة المنفذة ومهندسي برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بدعم ليبيا بجولة ميدانية شملت حي علام والوطنية ، حفظ الله ليبيا



SFL was mentioned six times by the municipality, which mainly covered the rubble removal in two districts. The most successful post covered the handover of two sites to the contractors for rubble removal, and earned 208 likes and one share. Published on 9 June 2021.

**Sebha**  
(click on the image to access)



بلدية سبها  
May 23 · 🌐

#متابعات  
#مشروع\_الإزالة\_بالطاقة\_الشمسية  
#الأحد 23 مايو 2021

بعد إستكمال المرحلة الأولى من مشروع الإزالة بالطاقة الشمسية بعدد 204 عمود بداية من مطار سبها #الدولي إلى تقاطع #فندق أفريقيا ، بدأت المرحلة الثانية من المشروع والتي تستهدف وسط المدينة.

ويعتبر هذا المشروع هو المشروع الأول من نوعه داخل بلدية سبها بعدد 1050 عمود إزارة بالطاقة #الشمسية على طول شارع جمال عبدالناصر والذي تم UNDP Libya تنفيذه من قبل برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي



SFL was mentioned twice by the municipality. The most successful post covered the launch of Phase II of the solar streetlights project targeting the city center. The post earned 474 likes and two shares. Published on 23 May 2021.

## Tajoura

(click on the image to access)







SFL was mentioned twice by the municipality. The most successful post covered the site handover to the contractors to install an oxygen plant at Tajoura Cardiology Hospital, earning 538 likes and four shares. Published on 3 August 2021.

## Misrata

(click on the image to access)



SFL was mentioned once by the municipality. The post covered the handover of a high-pressure sewer cleaner to the municipality, and earned 817 likes and 15 shares. Published on 29 August 2021.

<b>Ubari</b> <b>(click on the image to access)</b>	<b>Bani Walid</b> <b>(click on the image to access)</b>
<div data-bbox="191 260 354 310">  <p>بلدية أوباري August 29</p> </div> <div data-bbox="224 319 776 373"> <p>تسلمت بلدية أوباري اليوم الاحد مشروع جزيرة الدوران بمدخل المدينة بعد اكتمال كافة أعمال الصيانة له من قبل الشركة المنفذة.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="172 382 789 793">  </div> <div data-bbox="172 802 789 1003"> <p>SFL was mentioned once by the municipality. The post covered the handover of a roundabout at the main entrance into the city following renovation, and earned 451 likes and nine shares. Published on 30 August 2021.</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="831 260 1052 310">  <p>المجلس البلدي بني وليد May 16</p> </div> <div data-bbox="831 319 1458 466"> <p>بالفيديو   عميد بلدية بني وليد يتابع أعمال الصيانة لبئر محفوظ . اليوم الأحد الموافق 2021/5/16 تمت عملية تركيب المضخة الغاطسة والكابل لبئر محفوظ من قبل الفنيين بشركة المياه مكتب خدمات بني وليد . هذا وقد تمت عملية توريد المضخات والكوابل عن طريق صندوق دعم الاستقرار بليبيا UNDP وذلك بجهود السيد عميد البلدية الدكتور " يونس لعزوزي " كما تم توريد عدد 3 مضخات غاطسة وكوابل لعدد من الآبار المتوقفة من ضمنها بئر التربة وبئر الحشريف .</p> </div> <div data-bbox="815 478 1458 793">  </div> <div data-bbox="815 802 1458 1024"> <p>SFL was mentioned once by the municipality. The post covered the installation of submersible water pumps provided by SFL, and earned 637 likes and eight shares. Published on 16 May 2021.</p> </div>

**Abu Salim**  
(click on the image to access)



متابعات ...  
على بركة الله أعمال تنظيف جوانب الطرق بمحلات مشروع الهضبة الزراعي مازالت مستمرة ،  
والتي بدأت من المدخل الشمالي بجوار محطة التنقية و( سجن الشرطة العسكرية ) سابقاً  
ومازالت مستمرة هذه الاعمال وحاليا جاري العمل على طول طريق الرايش وشملت ازاله  
العشوائيات بها وتنظيف الكثبان الرملية على جانبيها .  
وقد شملت هذه الاعمال نقل المخلفات على جانبي الطريق وتنظيفها بالشكل اللائق و تسوية  
الجوانب بترية نظيفة .  
وتأتي هذه الاعمال بالتنسيق بين #بلدية\_ابوسليم و برنامج الامم المتحدة الإنمائي مشروع دعم  
الاستقرار المنفذ لهذه الحملة .  
فكل الشكر لكل من ساهم بهذا العمل والشكر موصول لمكتب التحريات ابوسليم فرع المشروع  
لتأمينهم الطريق والعمل ..  
وتتمنى من جميع المواطنين التعاون للحفاظ على هذه الخدمات خدمة للصالح العام وعدم  
إلقاء القمامة والمخلفات العمرانية على جوانب الطريق وعدم ابقاء السيارات المتهالكة كذلك ...  
والله ولي التوفيق ...  
#ابوسليم



SFL was mentioned twice by the municipality, both posts related to the removal of rubble. The most successful post covered the ongoing works to remove rubble in the city, and earned 1,700 likes and 12 shares. Published on 7 June 2021.

**Benghazi**  
(click on the image to access)



الإنتهاء من أعمال صيانة مبنى المكتبة العامة ببلدية بنغازي  
بتاريخ اليوم السبت الموافق 10 أبريل 2021 م أقيمت إحتفالية بمناسبة الإنتهاء من أعمال الصيانة والترميم  
لمقر المجلس التشريعي البرقاوي سابقاً لتكون مكتبة حديثة .  
هذا وحضر الإحتفالية ممثلين عن أسرة شيخ الشهداء عُمر الخُتار وأسرة الجهاد الفضيل وبومر وأسرة  
الجهاد يوسف بورجل وخباطة مصرف ليبيا المركزي السيد/علي الحربي ورئيس المجلس التنسيقي للبلدية  
السيد /م. الصقر عمران بوجوازي والمُتمثل لبرنامج صندوق الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في ليبيا السيد / جبرادو  
نونو ومدير جهاز المُدن التاريخية السيد/م. والي العبدوي ومسؤول برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في بنغازي  
السيد/م. محمد شننشي . حيث تحدث عدد من السادة الحضور عن أهمية المشروع وأهمية رجعة هذا المقر  
الذي شهد أحداث تاريخية لها معاني كبيرة لدى الشعب الليبي منها المُحاكمة الصورية التي أقمها الإحتلال  
الإيطالي لشيخ الشهداء عُمر الخُتار .  
مُشاراً بأن هذا المشروع مُمول من برنامج صندوق الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في ليبيا وإشراف مكتب المشروعات  
بالبلدية وجهاز المُدن التاريخية بنغازي  
والجدير بالذكر أنه سوف يتم العمل على وضع المُجسمات والصور والمعلومات التي تُجسد تلك المرحلة من  
التاريخ الليبي داخل القاعة التي تمت فيها المُحاكمة الصورية لشيخ الشهداء على أن يتم الإستفادة من بقية  
أجزاء المقر لتكون مكتبة عامة حديثة .  
وفي نهاية الإحتفالية قام الحضور بجولة في جناح معرض المُدن والمجلات الذي أقامته عدد من دور النشر  
والمكتبات قدم خلالها مدير إدارة المطبوعات السيد/أبور الشوهدي شرحاً عن المُدن المعروضة.  
هذا وقام رئيس المجلس التنسيقي للبلدية والمُتمثل لبرنامج صندوق الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في ليبيا بتوقيع  
محاضر تسليم مشروع المكتبة ومشروع صيانة قسم العناية ووديني الولاده بمستشفى طب وجراحة الأطفال  
ومشروع صيانة كورنيش بنغازي .وقام بجولة لمشروع صيانة الكورنيش وعرض عدد من الأشجار في الموقع  
بحضور وساهمة من أعضاء منظمة من الأرض إلى البحر الليبية .  
كما قام رئيس المجلس بجولة تفقدية لمشروع ضريح شيخ الشهداء عُمر الخُتار رافقه خلالها السيد/علي الحربي  
وأسرة شيخ الشهداء عُمر الخُتار إطمئن خلالها على سير العمل في المشروع .  
#المكتب\_الإعلامي\_بلدية\_بنغازي



SFL was mentioned twice by the municipality. The most popular post covered the handover of Benghazi Library after renovation, and earned 970 likes and 38 shares. Published on 10 April 2021.

<b>Derna</b> <b>(click on the image to access)</b>	<b>Al Sabiaa</b> <b>(click on the image to access)</b>
<div data-bbox="170 262 787 472"> </div> <div data-bbox="170 493 787 798"> </div> <p data-bbox="170 829 787 976"> SFL was mentioned once by the municipality. The post covered the delivery of general incinerator, and earned 248 likes and one share. Published on 30 January 2021. </p>	<div data-bbox="820 262 1453 472"> </div> <div data-bbox="820 493 1453 892"> </div> <p data-bbox="820 903 1453 1102"> SFL was mentioned five times by the municipality, all posts related to the removal of rubble. The most successful post covering the rubble removal earned a total of 198 likes and one share. Published on 28 February 2021. </p>

<b>Kufra</b> <b>(click on the image to access)</b>	<b>Ajdabiya</b> <b>(click on the image to access)</b>
<div data-bbox="168 310 792 835"> </div> <p data-bbox="168 856 792 1066">SFL was mentioned three times by the municipality. The most successful post covered the handover of one man mounted lifted basket crane, and earned 173 likes and three shares. Published on 20 May 2021.</p>	<div data-bbox="818 310 1455 919"> </div> <p data-bbox="818 940 1455 1108">SFL was mentioned once by the municipality. The post covered the handover of firefighting trucks. It earned 348 likes and eight shares. Published on 7 May 2021.</p>