

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country (ies): Libya	
Project Title: Building peace within and with young women and men in Sirte Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Social Affairs; The Municipality (Mayor and municipal council members); Psychosocial Support Team; Ayady Al Khair Society (AKS); Peaceful Change Initiative; Tatweer Research; Youth Peer Education Network (Y-PEER Network), Sirte Scouts, Kudurati; Libyan Youth Voice Organization; Your Youth; Radio Sirte; United States Institute of Peace; and Peace Bridges.	
Expected project commencement date¹: Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Sirte	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 926,470 UNFPA: \$ 907,360 UNICEF: \$ 722,250 WFP: \$ 394,625 Total: \$ 2,950,705 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget: \$ 2,950,705	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche: UNDP: \$ 636,545 UNFPA: \$ 635,152 UNICEF: \$ 505,575 WFP: \$ 276,238 Total: 2,053,510	PBF 2nd tranche*: UNDP: \$ 289,925 UNFPA: \$ 272,208 UNICEF: \$ 216,675 WFP: \$ 118,387 Total: 897,195	PBF 3rd tranche*: UNDP: \$ XXXXXX UNFPA: \$ XXXXXX UNICEF: \$ XXXXXX WFP: \$ XXXXXX Total:	— tranche XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total:
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Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

After the post-revolution violence and the occupation of the Islamic State, young people in Sirte have the opportunity to contribute to the development of a culture of peace and social cohesion. Sirte continues to play a strategic political and social role in Libya. Recalling the continued proliferation of armed groups and human trafficking in Sirte, there is a critical and timely need to support youth and adolescents at this juncture with skills and opportunities to positively contribute to their community. This project focuses on the vulnerability and resilience of young people by addressing some of the key sources of vulnerability, and promoting the participation of young people in peacebuilding.

This project aims to support youth and adolescents to become active agents of change and peace, contributing to the promotion of social cohesion in the city of Sirte, Libya. Although youth and adolescents are all victims of the civil war and the atrocities taking place in Sirte, this project aims to reach out to the most vulnerable youth and adolescents. This is a very difficult and challenging task that can only be achieved through close local partnership and collaboration with community organisations, and innovative tools and methods such as using media (TV, radio, and social media). The project will use a social network approach and build on existing local structures and initiatives that have proved effective in accessing youth and adolescents, and selecting the participants for the project.

Approximately 1,000 adolescents and youth will be targeted by this project. The project seeks a gender balance between young men and women, and boys and girls. The projects will engage vulnerable individuals from Sirte with different backgrounds and needs. There are three particular target groups. It targets (i) individuals who have been engaged in armed violence; (ii) individuals who are considered at-risk and vulnerable to be recruited by the armed groups and smugglers; and (iii) young women and girls who are subjected to gender-based violence (GBV) and suffer from trauma from the brutalities of armed violence and the occupation of the IS.

Many of these young men and women, and adolescents suffer not only psychologically from their traumas, but they often also lack access to skills-training (vocational), and opportunities for employment to support their livelihood. This means that they live at risk to be socially and economically marginalized without any opportunities to establish a life that is free from hunger and fear.

The project will contribute to empowered individuals with new life-skills and mind-sets that allow them to engage constructively and positively in the community and society, and enable them to gain an employment or start their own small scale business/enterprises. The project contributes to a transformation from marginalization to collaboration with others in developing youth-led projects that will benefit the broader community and society in Sirte. The project will work through local partnerships with local knowledge of the social landscape, actors and relations in Sirte, which will be needed for engaging vulnerable individuals and support them throughout their transformative process. The project will reach out to a significant number of individuals who will be empowered to engage socially in their community through their participation in a range of activities, and thus contribute to peace and social cohesion in Sirte.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC held informal consultations with the members of the Sirte Municipality Board. The members expressed their support of, and approval for the project concept and underscored the importance of targeting most vulnerable youth through the proposed initiative.

UNICEF has had consultations regarding the needs of youth and adolescents and potential project interventions with a number of young activists and CSOs in Sirte, many of whom have previously partnered with UNICEF.

UNFPA extensively consulted with the municipality of Sirte in the framework of its “Rapid City and Population Monitoring System,” implemented in partnership with UN Habitat in a total of six municipalities across Libya, including Sirte. This project was implemented over a two year period, during which it assessed the impact of the crisis on the population, focusing on the conflict implications in terms of demographic changes, infrastructure damage, socio-economic landscape and coping mechanisms adopted by the population.

Since September 2018, extensive consultations have been held between UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, under the close supervision of the RCO, to jointly design the project and ensure a collective development of the project proposal in all its details.

Project Gender Marker score: 2³

50% and \$1,471,504 of the total project budget is allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Project Risk Marker score: 2⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2.3⁵

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: Democratic Governance

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDGs 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable and resilience cities and communities) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

Type of submission:

- New project**
- Project amendment**

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months:

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p><i>colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p><i>Gerardo Noto</i></p>  <p><i>UNDP Representative</i></p> <p>01 Aug 2019</p>	<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p><i>Berangere Boell-Yousfi</i></p>  <p><i>UNFPA Representative</i></p> <p>01 Aug 2019</p>
<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p><i>Abdel-Rahman Ghandour</i></p>  <p>OIC Narine Aslanyan</p>  <p><i>UNICEF</i></p> <p>01 Aug 2019</p>	<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p><i>Samer Abdeljaber</i></p>  <p><i>WFP Country Director</i></p> <p>01 Aug 2019</p>
<p>Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC</p> <p><i>Maria Ribeiro</i></p>  <p><i>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Libya</i></p> <p>01 Aug 2019</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i></p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i></p>

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

1. Following more than 40 years of autocratic rule by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the 2011 revolution that led to his overthrow and the subsequent conflict have severely impacted both the macro stability of the country, and the lives and livelihoods of the Libyan people. In 2014, the conflict peaked, with two political entities claiming the right to govern. Following UN-led peace negotiations (2015), the Government of National Accord (GNA) was established in Tripoli by the Libyan Political Agreement, accompanying a UN-led national dialogue addressed to the resolution of the political stalemate. However, as of 2018, parts of Libya remain in the hands of various armed groups, including General Haftar's Libyan National Army in the east. The crisis has severely affected the Libyan economy. Income from oil production, the majority of the GDP, has steadily declined over the last five years, resulting in a rapid shrinking of the economy; the real GDP has fallen to less than half of its pre-revolution level.⁶ Due to the political crisis, the Central Bank is only able to allocate funding on two chapters of its budget, related mainly to salaries and subsidies.⁷ Rising inflation and the banking liquidity crisis has contributed to a gap between the official exchange rate and the parallel exchange market. The growing deficit, coupled with significant frozen assets, have deepened the economic crisis.⁸ The sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency, and equitability of the extensive pre-conflict social protection system is in question, with urgent concerns about the future fiscal health of Libya. The political deadlock, economic crisis, and armed conflict have fragmented national institutions and seriously affected basic service delivery, partly due to limited budget allocation, sustained cash flow, lack of technical capacities and skills. This instability has had ramifications beyond Libya's internal borders; violence and instability have spilled over into neighboring countries, including Mali, Niger, and Tunisia, contributing to the creation of safe havens for radical extremist groups and providing a platform for smuggling people and goods into Europe.⁹
2. Libya has a population of approximately 6.5 million people,¹⁰ most of whom are concentrated in the major cities along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Libya remains a young country, 53 percent of the population is under the age 24.¹¹ 23.6% of the population in Sirte is youth and adolescents¹² of whom many have experienced stress, anxiety and trauma of war and violent conflict, as well as displacement and disintegration of families, networks and the social fabric. Youth and adolescents are at a stage of life when they develop their identities and independence, but for many youth and adolescents in Sirte this phase have been severely affected by their, fear, loss and despair. These feelings and experiences combined with their sense of lack of hope and opportunities for an employment and economic livelihood make them vulnerable to either social and economic marginalization, or to embark on alternative destructive paths towards violence and extremism.
3. Throughout this proposal, the term '*youth*' is used to describe all persons between the ages of 18-29 years old, '*adolescents*' refers to people between 10-17 years old, and '*young people*' is used to include both. This project will contribute to more knowledge about the spectrum of different youth groups in Sirte, allowing gender-disaggregated information about poverty, education, health, as well as social, security, and spatial factors.
4. A particular vulnerable group is young men and women who have returned with their families to their homes in Sirte but who are still lacking basic services, or their shelters are still severely

⁶ The World Bank, "Libya's Economic Outlook - April 2017" [Available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/libya/publication/economic-outlook-april-2017>]

⁷ Chapter I and Chapter IV

⁸ UN Strategic Framework for Libya (2019- 2020) Unpublished draft (March 2018)

⁹ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 4.

¹⁰ UNFPA, Libya Overview (2018).

¹¹ UNFPA, Libya Overview (2018).

¹² UN Habitat, UNFPA, Rapid City Profiling & Monitoring System (RCPMS), "*Sirte, a Symbol of Unity and Knowledge*", Tunis, June 25, 2018.

damaged. Both returnees and young women and girls who stayed in Sirte during the hostilities who live under this difficult conditions are vulnerable to exploitation and violence.

5. Youth were at the forefront of the revolution in Libya, and, given the nature of the revolution and its aftermath, remain a critical factor in the future stability of Libya. Libya's youth were the mainstay of the revolution; the majority of *thuwwar* (revolutionaries) are under the age of 30 and remain politically and economically marginalized.¹³
6. Young women lack the protection from gender-based violence (GBV) by militias and armed groups.¹⁴ The protection crisis in Libya is characterized by targeted attacks on civilians and infrastructure, restricted freedom of movement and high levels of gender-based violence.¹⁵
7. In general, youth in Libya consider violence and extremism to be the most important challenges to Libya youth mobility, their social interaction as well as their psychological and social life. Many young people describe their situation as a "*vicious circle*" because of insecurity and widespread violence. This situation has hampered youth activities and their mobility and has led to feelings of frustration and to worsening the psychological state of many young men and women. Young people, particularly those who live in major cities, have given testimonies that tell a lot about the repercussions of violence and conflicts on their daily lives and psychological conditions.¹⁶
8. Youth unemployment is a major concern in Libya. Youth (15-24 years) unemployment in Libya was estimated to be 42% in 2015,¹⁷ and specifically for Sirte it was estimated to be 63% for persons between the ages of 15-19 years, 70.6% for persons between the ages 20-24, and 49.3% for persons between the ages of 25-29 years old. The total unemployment for young people in Sirte is 55.8%.¹⁸ Youth unemployment has reached an all-time high and has become a danger and a challenge that requires urgent and serious action. Young people express uneasiness about unemployment, the lack of income and the high cost of living amid widespread tension, particularly among young university graduates whom are the most conscious and who can deliver more than others, think critically and express themselves. An existing view, particularly among young women, is that this situation has prompted some youth to join armed groups for money. Notably young men emphasize that they face difficulties in becoming independent, marrying and establishing a family due to economic exclusion from employment opportunities. Some suggest that this factor may cause violent behavior and unhealthy life style.¹⁹
9. A positive development parallel with the on-going hostilities in Libya and the national political stalemate is that many Libyan youths are rejecting communal divisions and stereotypes that help fuel the continued violence. Young Libyans have taken the lead in developing the country's first generation of civil society organizations, many working to improve education, human rights and better relations among communal groups.²⁰
10. Across the country, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and torture continued to be widespread. An estimated number of 8,813 individuals are held in 28 official prisons under the Ministry of Justice, an estimated 60 per cent of them in pre-trial detention. In total 278 women were detained, 184 of whom are non-Libyans, and with 109 juveniles and children in the custody of the Judicial Police prisons. Others are held in facilities nominally under the control of the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Defence, as well as facilities directly run by armed groups. Those

¹³ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 26.

¹⁴ Amnesty International, Public Statement, Silenced Voices: Libyan Women Human Rights Defenders Under Attack, 17 July 2018

¹⁵ Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) 2018 Country Report – Libya.

¹⁶ UNFPA, The Libyan Youth Today: Opportunities and Challenges. (date is unknown)

¹⁷ ILO, ILOSTAT.

¹⁸ UN Habitat, UNFPA, Rapid City Profiling & Monitoring System (RCPMS), "*Sirte, a Symbol of Unity and Knowledge*", Tunis, June 25, 2018.

¹⁹ UNFPA, The Libyan Youth Today: Opportunities and Challenges. (date is unknown)

²⁰ US Institute of Peace, In Libya, Spring from Youth and Local Communities, 14 May 2018.

held had little opportunity to challenge the legality of their detention or seek redress for violations suffered.²¹

11. The humanitarian situation in Libya has deteriorated significantly during the reporting period, particularly as a direct result of the outbreak of armed conflict in and around Tripoli on 4 April 2019. Approximately 104,875 individuals have fled their homes. Of these, approximately half are believed to be children. While the rate of displacement has decreased since the start of the crisis, armed conflict continues to drive more and more families from their homes. 47 collective shelters have been established by local authorities, housing some 4,000 individuals. More than 100,000 men, women and children remain in immediate frontline areas, with over 400,000 more in areas directly impacted by clashes.²²
12. The security situation in the wider western region seriously deteriorated as a result of the conflict which started on 4 April. Prior to the start of the offensive around the capital, there had been a build-up of LNA forces in various areas in the region and corresponding reactions from other forces.
13. Sirte is of geopolitical importance in the Libyan context because it was where Gaddafi originally rose to power and it was the final major stronghold of Gaddafi loyalists. Subsequently, the civil war between different loose constellations of armed groups, and the tribal divisions in Sirte, a city located on the coast and on Sahara and the home to a population of 130,000 and over 20 tribes, enabled the Islamic State (IS) to expand and take control of Sirte in May 2015. The IS was driven out of Sirte in December 2016, following prolonged combat with al-Bunyan al-Marsous, a military operation aligned with the Government of National Accord (GNA).
14. The IS accelerated the erosion of tribal authority, upended social norms, and caused widespread displacement, psychosocial distress and trauma. The IS banned cultural activities in Sirte that nurtured critical or creative thinking. There is a need to promote cultural activities for adolescents and youth, such as singing, dancing, and music, to help them deal with past abuse and violations, and to rebuild individual lives and a sense of community. The post-revolutionary period brought far-reaching changes to the city's social structure, conflict-resolution mechanisms, and tribal hierarchies. Judicial institutions remain non-operational, a factor that may make Sirte's residents particularly vulnerable to the influence of any group that can provide arbitration, justice, and conflict resolution, a tactic employed by the Islamic State.²³ Day-to-day policing and law enforcement are also fraught with tribal, factional, and ideological tensions. After the ousting of the IS, a powerful local militia called the 604th Infantry Brigade took over much of the city's security functions.²⁴
15. Sirte's geographic location between the GNA's Bunyan al-Marsous deployments and Haftar's Libyan National Army (LNA) has meant that polarization and political tensions remain critical to the conflict and to the stability of Sirte itself. The proximity of the contested and coveted oil crescent is yet another destabilizing factor. These factors underscore the importance of providing assistance to communities in Sirte, with a focus on strengthening the city's resilience and their ability to mitigate the risk of social and political tensions erupting into armed conflict.²⁵
16. The LNA's launch of an offensive in April 2019 to seize control of Tripoli triggered a mobilization of armed forces operating under the command of the GNA to defend against the attack including forces in Sirte and raised the specter of the conflict proliferating to Sirte and the strategic oil crescent. While active hostilities have remained geographically confined to the Tripoli environs,

²¹ United Nations Support Mission in Libya -Report of the Secretary-General 2019.

²² United Nations Support Mission in Libya -Report of the Secretary-General 2019.

²³ Carnegie (2018).

²⁴ Carnegie (2018).

²⁵ Carnegie (2018).

the prospect of protracted conflict risks deepening existing political division and further strain social and inter-communal relations. Since the outbreak of the conflict around Tripoli, UNSMIL has been engaging with the warring parties to cease all hostilities and to resume political talks.

17. Sirte also has a particular vulnerability to the deserts in the South, where many IS fighters have taken refuge and regrouped. The IS retains the ability to regroup, draw in new militants, and launch offensives within Libya.²⁶ The factors that abetted the rise of IS initially in Libya - insecurity, weak government, tribal tensions, and the abundance of weapons and competing armed groups - are still strong and were exacerbated during the first half of 2019. The security vacuum that followed Haftar's offensive in the South during January and February created space for a resurgence of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)'s activities. Since 4 April there have been at least nine ISIL-claimed attacks or engagements.
18. Sirte has not recovered from the war. Armed conflict has left the city in ruins,²⁷ civilian infrastructure is severely damaged, and the health and education services have been severely disrupted.²⁸ Under the surface tensions are still palpable. There is no fully functioning police force, no army, no courts, no trash collection services and Sirte residents are still denied government careers. There are pockets of insecurity and neighborhoods characterized by theft, aggression and antisocial behavior. Deepening the resentment in Sirte are a plunging economy and rising prices. There are claims that the government in Tripoli lacks the understanding of Sirte's needs.²⁹ The effectiveness of the municipal affairs is hampered by the tribal influence, which is often used for sectoral gains rather than municipal interests.³⁰
19. The end of the fighting in Sirte in December 2016 triggered a quick and massive return of displaced populations, resulting in an acute and complex humanitarian situation.³¹ 90,000 of approximately 140,000 of the local population were displaced in June 2016, and by August 2017, 73,000 people had already returned to Sirte. It demonstrates a certain resilience and commitment to rebuild Sirte despite most people returned to destroyed or severely damaged homes, infrastructure and water structures, and limited access to social services.
20. There is a gap between young people, civil society, women and the municipal institution. These actors are not always associated with communal work and there are no mechanisms for their work to be valued and taken into account by the Municipality.³² In particular, women are marginalized from the public sphere and not associated with decision making.³³
21. Youth and adolescents in Sirte who have been adversely affected by armed conflict and violence require skills that reinforce their current resilience, that help them to rebuild their communities and survive any further turmoil. Resilience among young women and men need to be supported and galvanized towards something positive and aspirational. Local teachers and culture authority officials in Sirte say the greater battle is now under way to de-radicalize the minds of the town's young people, some of whom have been brainwashed with dangerous ideologies, and to ease the trauma of war.³⁴
22. A recent screening of programs and interventions in Sirte, covering the spectrum of the UN, International entities and national organizations and the government, concludes that a limited number of these interventions target adolescents and young people and even a fewer number have

²⁶ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 19.

²⁷ Carnegie, Frederic Wehrey and Emad Badi, "A Place of Distinctive Despair", August 8, 2018.

²⁸ UN Habitat, UNFPA, Rapid City Profiling & Monitoring System (RCPMS), "Sirte, a Symbol of Unity and Knowledge", Tunis, June 25, 2018.

²⁹ Raghavan, Sudhavan, "A year after ISIS left, a battered Libyan city struggles to resurrect itself", Washington Post, 8 January 2018.

³⁰ UN Habitat, UNFPA, EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, Aktis Strategy, *Governance and Security Perception Report*, 2018, p. 17-19.

³¹ Ibid., p. 21.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Middle East Eye, Tom Westcott, "Battle for bandwidth: in Libya's Sirte, radio is being used to heal the trauma of war", August 20, 2018.

a focus on young people's mental health, capacities and agency in building social cohesion and peace.

23. The most important note is that there are some international organizations' programs, which cover a number of locations, might include Sirte as one of these locations, but these interventions do not compare to the fully focused intervention, proposed here, which is well needed and deserved by Sirte's adolescents and young people, in view of what they endured since 2011.
24. In addition, it is not easy to track interventions because some projects are coordinated with the municipality and some are coordinated with the Civil Society Commission, that is an independent entity and that functions as an umbrella for civil society organizations (CSOs).
25. If the project in Sirte is successful, it can be an important reference for other rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction projects targeting youth and adolescents in Libya. In this respect, the project can generate important and unprecedented learning for how UN agencies, local organizations and authorities can work on implementing UNSCR 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security in the complex Libyan context.

A. Main drivers of fragility and vulnerability

Youth unemployment and military recruitment of young men

26. Youth (15-24 years) unemployment in Libya was estimated to be 42% in 2015³⁵ (40.9% male and 67.9% female)³⁶, and for Sirte it was estimated to be 63% for persons between the ages of 15-19 years, 70.6% for persons between the ages 20-24, and 49.3% for persons between the ages of 25-29 years old. The total unemployment for young people in Sirte is 55.8%.³⁷
27. Young people are only rarely able to embark on their desired career. Though this is partially due to limited job opportunities, the quality of education is also a critical barrier to young people's ability to find employment and to build the necessary competencies to socially and economically contribute to their communities.³⁸ There remains a critical gap between education and the job-market. While access to education in Libya is high, it is clear that in its present state it is not equipping the younger generations with the skills they need to succeed in the labor market. In particular, technical and vocational education are lacking. The systems and training schemes are not in place to enable young people to find employment and/or to acquire the skills to set up their own businesses and enterprises.³⁹ In addition, unemployment among graduates and young people with advanced qualifications is high which encourages frustration, discouragement and desperation. The combination of unemployment and high living costs makes it difficult for young people to marry and begin a family. The vulnerability is also exacerbated by the destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets, leading to increased food prices or decreased household purchasing power. Unemployment, political disenfranchisement, and social frustration are understood to be contributing factors to increasingly antisocial behavior among youth, including association with armed groups. Youth unemployment is a contributing factor to the destabilization of Libya.⁴⁰
28. In Libya, there are various types of armed groups, ranging from full-time military units, hybrid security forces, local and tribal protection forces, to criminal gangs and terrorist groups. The multiplicity of actors and allegiances is a significant challenge to peacebuilding and the

³⁵ ILO, ILOSTAT.

³⁶ World Bank (2015) "Labour Market Dynamics in Libya"

³⁷ UN Habitat, UNFPA, Rapid City Profiling & Monitoring System (RCPMS), "Sirte, a Symbol of Unity and Knowledge", Tunis, June 25, 2018.

³⁸ GIZ (2013), "Libya- Building the Future with Youth: Challenges for Education and Employability" Available at: http://www.youthpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/library/2013_GIZ_Libya_Building_Future_Youth_Eng.pdf

³⁹ Youth, Peace and Security, (2018).

⁴⁰ Youth, Peace and Security, (2018).

establishment of a comprehensive security framework.⁴¹ Youth is a target for armed groups and smugglers. These groups depend on young men for their military campaigns, which makes the recruitment of young people central to their ability for combat. The recruitment offer young men employment opportunities and income, as well as a social standing, which makes affiliation to armed groups attractive. Reportedly, the engagement of young men in armed groups is socially valued in many communities and is seen as step towards manhood. It is estimated that 20% of students are associated with armed groups.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

29. Violence and insecurity have and continue to disproportionately affect women and girls, severely restricting their freedom of movement, their ability to participate in the public domain, and their ability to seek remedy for violations. Women experience heavy limitations of their freedom of expression.⁴² Women civil society leaders have become direct targets of militant groups, not only for promoting women's rights but also for generally participating in public debate.⁴³ Reports point to high levels of acceptance of GBV and to police and judicial reluctance to act in GBV cases. They continue to be arbitrarily detained and held in prisons without female guards. Migrant women and girls are particularly vulnerable to abuses, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, beatings and indefinite detention in appalling conditions. Testimonies from everyday life show that women's rights are commonly violated, and social norms continue to accord greater power and rights to men. There is a need for strong institutions and systems to ensure the protection of all women and girls in Libya from violence. The proliferation of weapons in Libya disproportionately harm women and girls. GBV undermines the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims.
30. In Sirte, early and forced marriage is a common form of gender based violence, as well as emotional abuse against unmarried and divorced women. Sadly, domestic violence is also very common in Sirte and is widely used by parents to teach their children a lesson.⁴⁴

Social exclusion of youth and women, and radicalization

31. Young people have few opportunities in their daily lives for social engagement and participation in decisions that affect them. To date, adolescents and youth, women and civil society have not been given the opportunity to substantially participate in any of the development processes that will shape the future of Sirte. The exclusion of these actors at the municipal level is an underutilized resource for social cohesion and peace. Although women bring long experiences from critical educational, health, and social work, women have historically been marginalized from voicing their interests and concerns, and influencing the municipal decision-making.⁴⁵
32. The participation of Libyan youth in civil society organizations, parties and political life remains weak and hesitant. The membership among youth in political parties and in parliamentary and local councils is low, as well as limited opportunities for leadership positions in government. Despite the critical importance of youth empowerment and engagement in decision-making and peacebuilding the youth participation in peace-building (reconciliation committees) is generally weak and absent.⁴⁶
33. Libyan women played major roles in the revolution by supplying the fighters with weapons, ammunition, food, and healthcare, suffer from widespread political, social, and economic exclusion and are underrepresented in the decision-making processes.⁴⁷ There is a risk that Libyan women's and girls' needs and priorities will be shut out of reconstruction and recovery efforts due to a roll-

⁴¹ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 18.

⁴² UNFPA, Gender-Based Violence Situational Analysis for Libya, April 16, 2018, p. 7.

⁴³ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 26.

⁴⁴ UNFPA, Gender-Based Violence Situational Analysis for Libya, April 16, 2018.

⁴⁵ Aktis Strategy, (2018), p. 21.

⁴⁶ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 7.

⁴⁷ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 15.

back on gender equality. The exclusion of women in the process poses a key risk for Libya's long-term progress.⁴⁸

34. A 2016 study found that Libyan radicalization was largely grounded in historic religious repression and political marginalization and less directly tied to theological extremism. Arguably, Kadafi's restrictions on the free practice of Islam attracted some Libyans to Salafi jihadist movements in Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria. At one point, Libya had the highest per capita number of jihadists overseas. Their return to Libya has played an important role in expanding radicalization in Libya, including through enlarged jihadist networks, diffusing jihadist ideology and thus delegitimizing traditional local authorities. In Sirte, the political exclusion of a part of the population encouraged the initial installation of jihadist militias (the IS), as a counter to the central authority.⁴⁹ The IS initially focused primarily on preaching and religious education, and gradually expanded into the provision of security and judicial matters. The latter was important given the collapse of courts and, crucially, the weakness of tribal elders to offer protection and engage in conflict mediation.⁵⁰
35. After the IS was defeated in Sirte in 2016, the role of the 604th Infantry Brigade has become increasingly important. Members of the 604th adhere to the so-called Madkhali variant of Salafism, which emphasizes obedience to a sitting ruler and political quietism. In Libya Madkhali followers are deeply embedded in Libya's factional conflicts across the country and have exerted increasing influence in the policing sphere as well as in media, educational, and religious affairs, particularly in Sirte.⁵¹
36. In Sirte, the 604th has ousted imams of mosques and replaced them with Salafis, set up Salafi primary education, occupied a technical college, and taken over media outlets. On policing matters, it is widely regarded as the most powerful security entity, arresting criminal suspects on behalf of the Ministry of Interior's Criminal Investigation Department, guarding Sirte's airport, and providing personal protection for municipal officials. In some respects its provision of security, along with the legitimacy of the 604th as a locally-rooted tribally-based entity, has allowed it to forge a social contract with some segments of Sirte's population. But for many other Sirtawis, the power of the 604th is a source of deep anxiety as its *modus operandi* is reminiscent of the Islamic State's. This is cemented by the fact that the 604th enforces Salafi social mores on dress, personal conduct, and religious rituals, which have no basis in Libya's formal, codified laws.⁵²
37. Focus group discussions under the framework of the "National Consultation on Youth, Peace and Security" in Sirte found that the Internet and social networks are sources for radical speeches targeting young people in general and children in particular. The youth called it "*digital terrorism*". It feeds mistrust between people and suspicions in public institutions.⁵³ Youth radicalization has further added to Libya's fragility and their rejection of traditional tribal authority, has facilitated their recruitment by militant or jihadist groups.⁵⁴

B. Sources of resilience for peacebuilding

Youth, women and civil society

38. Youth and women groups are not only victims of war, but they are also agents for changes toward peace and social cohesion. In some cases, they have organized themselves and established local community organizations, or joined national civil society organizations (CSOs) to empower youth and women through advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising about youth- and gender

⁴⁸ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 32.

⁴⁹ Istituto per gli Studi Politici Internazionali, ISPI report, Jihadist Hotbeds. Understanding Local Radicalization Processes, Arturo Varvelli, (Ed.), The Libyan Radicalization Hotbeds: Derna and Sirte as Case Studies, July 2016.

⁵⁰ Carnegie (2018).

⁵¹ Carnegie (2018).

⁵² Carnegie (2018).

⁵³ Youth, Peace and Security, (2018).

⁵⁴ Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment (2018), p. 26.

related issues. Young men and women in Libya have demonstrated that they have the resilience to resolve challenges collaboratively and non-violently and steer social change in ways that foster shared benefits of peace and development. For instance, a group of young men and women in Tripoli collaborate to create pockets of peace by using internet and cell phones to meet, convene, promote and organize events. These events could be about art, about music, about jobs, education or politics. Whatever the topic, they have one goal: to help young Libyans become their own decision makers, despite the emergency situation and the conflict. Workshops are organized for 14 to 18 year olds in a safe and comfortable environment for sharing dreams and build resilience to stand-up against harmful social norms such as discrimination and marginalization of women and youth. These workshops aim to support young men and women to gradually take ownership of their identities and contribute to a non-violent society.⁵⁵ Initiatives to create pockets for peace exist already in Libya, but not yet in Sirte where the oppression of IS brutalized many young people, and especially young women, and where Madkhalist after the defeat of IS is gaining power and can influence the society with its conservative and religious and social views.⁵⁶

39. There are women-led organizations in Libya engaged in peace and security and prevention of violent extremism (PVE) efforts. Building on their local experiences will contribute to contextualized methods and tools to protect adolescents and youth, women, and other vulnerable groups against risks for radicalized and violent mind-sets, and support these groups to become stakeholders in the processes of economic recovery and reconstruction. The effects of promoting the active participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups in social projects at the municipal level will likely result in inclusive dialogue processes and civic life.
40. The flexibility and expertise demonstrated by CSOs in Libya have allowed them to continue to operate, despite the difficult circumstances of conflict and violence; they are fundamental element of community resilience during and after conflict.⁵⁷ In Sirte, civil society has low activity and capacity, although there are few noteworthy emerging initiatives on peace, including Peace Bridges (Jusoor al Salam), Windows (shababeek), and Emdad. Youth in Sirte have the potential to be agent of peace and change rather than be perceived as a threat to peace.

Media

41. Amwaj Youth Radio and Sirte Culture Radio are new radio stations in Sirte; they are playing a valuable role in supporting the de-radicalization of Sirte's youth. The head of the Cultural Administration for Sirte notes, "*We are dedicated to our goal of changing the mentality of our young people and this is one of the main purposes of the radio stations, where we are transmitting entertaining programmes encouraging peace, prosperity and optimism, as well as music.*"⁵⁸ Radio Sirte started as a social enterprise by a young person supported by UNICEF. Radio Sirte will be an important channel for advertising about project activities, promoting messages, and conducting educational programs. Media, a Radio Sirte in particular, will play a critical role in outreach to adolescents and youth and will help to encourage the engagement of young people in the project.

C. Mapping of programme interventions in Sirte

A screening of programmes and interventions in Sirte, covering the spectrum of the UN, International entities and national organisations and governments, led to the conclusion that a limited number of these interventions target adolescents and young people and even a fewer number have a focus on young people's mental health, capacities and agency in building social cohesion and peace.

⁵⁵ Nathan Vest, *Heretics, Pawns, and Traitors: Anti-Madkhali Propaganda on Libyan Salafi-Jihadi Telegram*, January 23, 2019.

⁵⁶ <https://www.cordaid.org/en/news/iwd-sarah-maker-of-hope-in-a-country-at-war/?fbclid=IwAR2hAxxdOoFscYP5Fky97P8P0IXNk5uJEHUm2IWR45B6fRyASKL7LaZCaKs>, 8 March 2019.

⁵⁷ *Libya Risk and Resilience Assessment* (2018), p. 6.

⁵⁸ *Middle East Eye*, Tom Westcott (2018).

The most important note is that there are some international organisations' programmes, which cover a number of locations, might include Sirte as one of these locations, but nothing to compare to the fully focused intervention, proposed here, which is well needed and deserved by Sirte's adolescents and young people, in view of what they endured since 2011.

In addition, it is not easy to track interventions because some projects are coordinated with the municipality and some are coordinated with the Civil Society Commission, that is an independent entity and that functions as an umbrella for civil society organisations (CSOs).

There are a lot of interventions in the health sector covering infrastructure rehabilitation and human resources capacity as well as machines, equipment and drug supplies. There is also quite some investment in school rehabilitation, waste management equipment. Few UN interventions focus on students with learning difficulties, youth and GBV. Some International organisations work on youth leadership in peace and democracy.

Potentials of cooperation:

The current project has the potentials of capitalising on and linking to:

- UNFPA MSNA and social worker caring for GBV in Sirte hospital
- UN Habitat city profiling
- UNDP conflict analysis done with local citizens
- UNICEF and partner work on students with learning difficulties
- IOM vulnerability assessment
- IRI, PCI and USIP interventions on peace and democracy
- Local entities interventions with the students union and scouts

List of programmes mapped in Sirte:

UN Programmes in Sirte:

1. UNDP

UNDP has continued its support to local peace structures and conflict management capacity in Sirte, with the local citizens conducting conflict analyses, monitoring and social peace initiatives to help stabilize Sirte.

Rehabilitation projects and equipment delivery in Sirte is taking place. Thousands are already benefitting throughout the city from improved sanitation, healthcare and education services restored by the Stabilization Facility in Libya.

- Supply of 3 regular ambulances to Sirte municipality and 2 ICU Ambulances to Ibn Sina Hospital
- Supply of Medical Waste incinerator for Ibn Sina Hospital in Sirte
- Rehabilitation of 15 schools
- Supply of waste management equipment to the Municipality (8 garbage trucks, 2 suction trucks, 10 tipping trucks, 8 compressor trucks and 280 garbage bins)
- Rehabilitation of five Clinics, Policlinics and rehabilitation centers
- Provision of medical equipment

2. UNICEF

UNICEF with Nicosia Initiative conducted training on peace for young people and supported a Radio as a social enterprise in Sirte in 2017, in addition to supporting a CSO giving Psychosocial support to school students

- UNICEF worked with a CSO called Kodorati till early 2018 targeting children facing issues in their education
- UNICEF conducted 13 schools rehabilitation work and awareness programmes

3. UNFPA:

UNFPA had contributed to city profiling of Sirte (together with UNHabitat) and had conducted a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) in early 2018 and provided a PSS/ GBV services in Sirte Hospital.

- As part of the joint project *Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System*, UNFPA and UN-Habitat have profiled the municipality of Sirte, conducting a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) in early 2018 to inform the stabilization and development efforts of the municipality. The City Profile combines a spatial analysis of urban functionality and services with demographic changes resulted from forced displacement.
- UNFPA has provided support to Ibn Sina Hospital in Sirte (equipment + RH kits), deployed mobile teams to the Ibn Nafis Polyclinic in Sirte and deployed a social worker to provide PSS/ GBV services in Sirte Hospital.

4. UN Habitat:

UN Habitat had conducted the City Profiling of Sirte (downloadable from here <http://libyaportal.net/>) and are collaborating with the urban planning agency and involving their technical staff in GIS training.

5. IOM:

IOM is working in Sirte to provide humanitarian assistance, in the form of non-food items and health-kit distribution to migrants and IDPs, health services and protection services – mostly through vulnerability assessments.

International Entities:

American entities are the most involved with young people and peace building in Sirte. These include International Republican Institute (IRI) workshops on peace and democracy, Peaceful Change Initiative (PCI) on partnership and peaceful change, and United States Institute of Peace (USIP) on peace and social cohesion. All of them coordinate efforts to meet the USAID contribution to stability, through long-term, sustainable government and municipal service improvements. These interventions are meant to assist Sirte's local government in developing robust strategies to rehabilitate Sirte's health and education sectors as well as address a range of infrastructure needs. USAID activities are helping to build consensus and reconciliation among the various stakeholders involved in Sirte reconstruction — including the Ministry of Local Government, the city's Municipal Council, the Sirte Crisis Committee, tribal leaders and local civil society — on government leadership roles and recovery priorities.

- USAID transition assistance rehabilitated the Sirte radio station, restored livelihoods by reopening a sewing factory and a fishery, and provided psychosocial support to children and youth traumatized by IS occupation.
- IRI conduct workshops for youth as part of their plan to support young people in destroyed areas
- Chemonics conducted a project on local governance since 2011, which covered some infrastructure and environment investment PCI conducted training on partnerships and peaceful change and furnished the venue of the partnership team in Sirte. They have launched the Youth Grant Scheme in Sirte (including Benghazi and Ubari), encouraging young people to submit proposals with innovative ideas, and compete for a small grant to conduct a social peace action. The intervention involves training on the importance of participation in decision making around stabilization. At the same time, it attracts young people and encourages them to join and participate in the Social Peace Partnerships' activities.
- IRC conducted health centers rehabilitation and provided doctors and medicines
- ICRC distributed relief items like medicines, and medical equipment to Ibn Sina hospital
- An Italian Organisation for refugees furnished a small play ground

National Entities:

Some CSOs are functional in Sirte, with a focus on infrastructure and equipment, women's empowerment and building the capacity of students union.

- "The Libyan Initiative" focuses on infrastructure, in partnership with the General Services Company, the Municipal Council & the Sirte Broadcasting Corporation. They furnished Sirte Broadcast and the municipality building, and provided garbage trucks and other garbage collection vehicles, in addition to school bags and children cloth and toys
- Local CSOs had conducted projects to build women's capacity, and promote women's empowerment working together with the Ministry of Labour, and supported by the EU.
- Workshops organized for the middle region students union and for the university students union to build their leadership capacity.

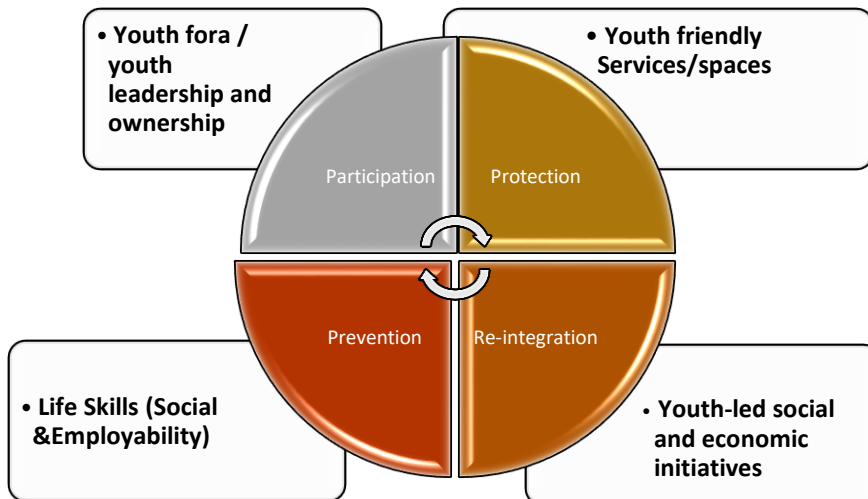
II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

A. Framework

42. This project is framed by UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 "Youth, Peace and Security" and thus encompasses the key elements of this resolution, described in the figure below:



43. The project design aims to respond to conflict drivers in Sirte by integrating and reflecting the key elements of the resolution in the project activities. It also means that the project objective and outcomes are set in relation to these key elements. This is illustrated by the figure below:



44. As illustrated above, the project has adopted four key elements of the UNSCR 2250 in order to take into account the needs and challenges of young people and adolescents in Sirte whilst developing relevant and effective activities to achieve desired outcomes.

45. In addition, UNSCR 1325 “Women, Peace and Security” and UNSCR 2419 “Increasing the role of youth in negotiating, implementing peace agreements” provide a framework for the design of youth-led ‘bottom-up’ activities, focused on fostering social cohesion and resilience through the inclusion of young people and adolescents in Sirte. This project will draw on existing local structures and agents for social change and peace. In line with UN frameworks, the project will ensure strong local ownership of communities, local civil society organizations and local authorities. The project will use UNSCRs to leverage commitment to engage young people and adolescents in shaping lasting peace through an increased role in decision-making. Adolescents and youth are at the centre of this project; activities are designed to support youth-led efforts to identify, define and implement initiatives that meet their own needs.

46. The project also draws on conclusions from the Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security, and incorporates important findings, such as support for the positive resilience of young people (rather than a risk-based approach); trust-based partnerships with youth and youth-led organizations; and the need to transform deeply entrenched attitudes and practices through a

combination of measures and mechanisms.

47. The project also recognizes the UN Security Council Resolution 2417 on conflict and hunger highlighting the link between armed conflicts, conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine. Whereas hunger alone may not lead to violence, lack of resources and a sense of injustice can be dangerous when coupled with sectarian or ethnic differences. Grievances over resources may be further exploited by individuals and groups with an interest in fomenting unrest, especially in contexts of weak institutions, absence of basic service delivery, poverty and inequality.

B. Project elements

Summary

48. This project seeks deliberately to focus on one location, namely Sirte, and aims to actively and constructively engage youth, providing them with skills and opportunities to participate in rebuilding a cohesive, peaceful and resilient community in Sirte. The project draws on the unique expertise and mandates of four UN agencies. The project will establish a *Youth Friendly Safe Space* where young people and adolescents in Sirte can access and seek support, advice, information, training, as well as connect with peers to deal with past psychosocial distress and daily challenges.
49. The project will provide social capital, skills and opportunities to especially vulnerable young people contributing to increased self-esteem, confidence and commitment to positive life-choices that contribute to peace and stability in their communities.
50. This project aims to reach out to the most vulnerable youth and adolescents, with special attention to vulnerable young women and girls who suffer from trauma from the brutalities of armed violence and the occupation of the IS. The project targets therefore young women and girls who are subjected to gender-based violence.
51. The project will reach out to the target group through close local partnership and collaboration with community organizations, and innovative tools and methods such as using media (TV, radio, and social media), as well as on-site visits to suburban areas where marginalized groups are residing. The project will build on existing local structures and initiatives that have proved effective in accessing most vulnerable groups.
52. In addition, the project targets young men and women who are vulnerable to the recruitment by armed groups and smugglers, and who seek life-skills and employment opportunities to avoid a violent life-style.
53. The project will build on the resilience of youth and women in Sirte, and link with existing actor groups and local civil society organizations. There are a number of relevant national initiatives in Libya aiming to empower youth and women, create pockets of peace, and the promotion of social cohesion and peace culture. The project will be adapted to the learning from these initiatives.
54. The project's success will be informed by several issues:
 - The *Youth Friendly Safe Space* must be well-anchored within the youth community in Sirte and should be recognized as a credible and legitimate platform among youth and adolescents. For this reason, it is critical that the *Youth Friendly Safe Space* is easily accessible for the primary target groups and offers an atmosphere of openness and safe space for conversations about sensitive and difficult issues at an individual and group level. The project implementers will carefully select the location of the facility and ensure a conducive environment for the activities. At present, there are not centers in Sirte that are dedicated to youth and adolescents; for the purpose of this project, the center will be developed from a rehabilitated municipality building;

- Recalling the dearth of available data and information regarding the situation of young people and adolescents in Sirte, data collection and evidence generation are essential components of this project. Additional information regarding the well-being of youth and adolescents in Sirte is essential to better tailor and align interventions to their needs and to improve the projects contribution to social cohesion and peace in Sirte. To these ends, the project includes a number of studies (these will be age and gender disaggregated) to survey the landscape and provide insights for further planning processes.
 - The project will respond to drivers of vulnerability and resilience for youth. To do so, it is essential that local partners have sufficient capacity for delivering the activities. Furthermore, counselling, training and support provided through the *Youth Safe Space* need to result in the empowerment of individuals and the development of youth-led projects and social enterprises that seek solutions to the “*main drivers of vulnerability and resilience*”, such as youth unemployment, economy of predation, youth exclusion, radicalization and GBV.
 - The project will build on existing capacities and agents for peace, such as the media, by supporting the development of multi-media campaigns to raise awareness around peace and social cohesion; as well as community-based and civil society organizations, and existing youth and women actor groups.
 - The project will offer conditional food or cash transfers to participants (vulnerable youth and women) who participate in trainings to support them during their participation in activities organized by the project.
 - The project will offer seed grants to youth-led local civil society organizations for developing sustainable social enterprises that contribute to peace and stability.
 - The project will offer platforms for adolescents and young people to participate in decision-making with the municipality and other decision-makers for peace and social cohesion.
55. The project will draw on each participating agency’s (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP) added value and expertise to address the “main drivers of vulnerability and resilience” and thus contribute to peaceful relations in the society. Benefiting from the unique expertise of each Agency, this project will organize and implement activities with consideration to different age groups (adolescents and youth) and gender. Furthermore, the project will adopt a “*multidimensional approach*” by implementing activities that focus on core areas of the Security Council Resolution UNSCR 2250 (“*Youth, Peace & Security*”).

Project-level ‘theory of change’

56. **If** young people and adolescents in Sirte have access to a *Youth Friendly Safe Space* that offers psychosocial support services, health information and training in life skills, innovative thinking, project management, advocacy, community engagement and media skills; and **if** that space connects peers to peers, and supports youth-led local projects and social enterprises to develop solutions to issues related to inter alia education, employment, democratic participation, GBV and social cohesion;
57. **Then** young people and adolescents in Sirte will have gained new skills and knowledge, and will be empowered to proactively address the “*main drivers of vulnerability and resilience*” through increased participation and civic engagement in local democratic governance and peacebuilding processes in Sirte.
58. **This is because** the *Youth Friendly Safe Space* and its services/opportunities provides a catalyst for change, impacting the community level and providing young people and adolescents with a range of services for psychosocial support, information, and training.

59. ***This also because*** *Youth Friendly Safe Space* provides a space to network, build relationships and expand personal experiences, which will encourage youth and adolescents to define for themselves what skills, values, attitudes, knowledge and commitments they want and need, and to acquire the necessary life skills (e.g. public speaking, critical thinking, writing among others) that support the development of competence, confidence, autonomy and belonging.
60. ***This also because*** it facilitates contacts and communication between young people and those in authority (representatives from formal local democratic structures (local government), religious leaders and business leaders in Sirte). It provides a dialogue-platform to bring young people and local government together. Together, they can create joint committees for social dialogue which will help to bridge the gap of marginalization and exclusion of youth and adolescents and prevent them from seeking alternative means of empowerment, status and livelihood.
61. ***Because*** connecting young people and adolescents to a supportive network of their peers, will allow them to exchange ideas and know-how, and collaborate in building ideas, which will facilitate youth and adolescent to put their new skills and training into practice through seed funds and grants. This will empower youth and adolescents, test their new abilities and encourage partnerships and collaboration for the collective good. Increasing young people's participation in community affairs will subsequently have an impact on broader stability, contributing to the longer-term goal of creating a peaceful, stable and resilient community in Sirte.

Outcome areas

62. The project aims to achieve two outcomes:

Outcome 1: Young men and women, and adolescents are able to manage psychosocial stress factors and their vulnerability, and to peacefully participate and collaborate in resolving socio-economic challenges with other members of the community in Sirte .

- ⇒ **Prevention:** Young people and adolescents apply gained skills and capabilities that reinforce their resilience to factors of joining or associating themselves with armed groups or smugglers, and have developed resilient attitudes and are engaged in rebuilding their community and promote meaningful non-violent options for civic engagement and social change.
- ⇒ **Protection:** Young people and adolescents, and particularly women and girls use tools from counselling to manage psychological distress, trauma and GBV; as well as are engaged in supporting other women and girls.
- ⇒ **Re-Integration:** Youth-led initiatives and social enterprises have enabled the creation of job opportunities for young men and women who have participated in the trainings and activities at the *Youth Friendly Safe Space*.

Outcome 2: Young people are meaningfully involved in local democratic governance processes, and have steered social change in Sirte in ways that foster shared benefits of peace and social cohesion.

- ⇒ **Participation:** Young people are empowered through the activities and services at the *Youth Friendly Safe Space* to represent his and her community or constituency, and to actively participate in political forums and meetings with decision makers to ensure that the voices of young people and adolescents are recognized and reflected in local political processes.

C. Project implementation strategy

Best practices: Engaging youth and adolescents

63. The central element of enhancing the role of youth and women in democratic governance and local peacebuilding processes is to focus on building inner and social peace, while undermining the push factors by encouraging young people's participation, social leadership in peace and contribution to the collective good, as well as providing them with skills and opportunities for positive economic engagement. This includes strengthening the links between young people and their society to increase their buy-in to peace and reconciliation and to contribute to resilience to resolve challenges in a non-violent way. In this framework, the project is built on the following best practices:

- *Mental health and psychosocial support are critical components of overall health.* They drive the positive action, such as innovation, curiosity, love, affection, and self-respect, which in turn manifest as volunteerism, care for peers and society, inclusion, tolerance, etc. Within the context of Sirte, adolescents and young people may have witnessed atrocities, been displaced, become separated from loved ones, been subject to physical and sexual violence, or been forcefully recruited for fighting or may have volunteered for fighting. In this context, it is important that parents, teachers, counsellors, youth workers, social police and health providers are aware of the risks and consequences of psychosocial problems and that they are alert to distress signs. They should be trained to identify psychosocial problems and provide the appropriate interventions and referrals. There is an urgent need to develop a multi-sectoral referral network in Sirte, including health, protection, livelihood, education, social services and security. In addition, community based and peer to peer support (peer counsellors, youth groups, etc) should be established and made accessible to all adolescents and youth.
- *Build resilience to violent extremism,* including resistance to simplistic messages that encourage hatred and the use of violence as a means of problem solving. Research shows that certain cognitive, social and emotional skills can help youth and adolescents resist such narrow perspectives. These include the ability to think critically and understand that there are multiple viewpoints, enabling them to see things from more than one perspective and to seek evidence before coming to a conclusion. It emphasises objective learning, reducing the risk of acting upon emotions or limited information.
- *Give opportunities to youth and adolescents to participate in peace processes, leadership and employment.* Often, young people who are involved in armed conflict feel that they are contributing to a cause. This cause-orientation needs to be replaced with a positive contribution to community well-being and peace. The economic exclusion of youth combined with their *unfulfilled* need for purpose, justice, power, respect, dignity, belonging, ideology, and peer acceptance are factors contributing to vulnerability. Thus, youth engagement in peace processes and social enterprising is essential. The project seeks to put in place avenues for marginalized young people to constructively participate in structured civic and economic roles that are concrete alternatives to high-risk behaviours.

Project implementation strategy

64. In line with the UNSCR 2250 "*Youth, Peace & Security*" the project will engage young men and women in Sirte through a "*multidimensional approach*" reflecting the key elements of the resolution, on which the outcomes are based. These are: youth protection; prevention and enabling environment; and youth reintegration and disengagement; and youth participation in decision making.

➤ **Youth Protection**

65. The project will provide young people and adolescents *health and protection information and services*, especially for those who were directly affected or engaged in violent acts and gender based violence, through psychological support (including one to one mentoring, case management, and referrals) as well as health education. The intervention pyramid for psychosocial support includes the following:

- A family protection unit in Sirte particularly designed to target GBV victims and individuals suffering from psychosocial stress factors.
- *Specialized services*, which covers the provision of professional support to the small group of severely affected young people and adolescents. It is mostly addressed by highly specialized staff, or else, through referrals.
- *Focused non-specialized support*, which covers the provision of support for targeted groups of young people (e.g. young people subjected to gender-based violence, for example, who require emotional support, protection and livelihood), who may require individualized care by well-trained and supervised workers.
- *Community and family support*, which may include the activation of social networks, like youth clubs, education activities in all its forms, health and livelihood services. These are basic services and security ensure the wellbeing and protection of all youth and adolescents, reaching out to the most vulnerable, covering their safety, food security and health.

➤ **Prevention and Enabling Environment, as well as youth integration**

66. Transforming conflict towards peaceful collaboration requires a shift in mind-sets, attitudes and behavior to achieve positive interactions between people and groups to collaborate on rebuilding communities and peacefully solving challenges instead of resorting to violence. A transformative process of changing the mind-set of youth and adolescents must be carefully supported, using artistic and cultural methods to generate positive reflections and critical thinking. These processes will be supported by training in leadership and conflict resolution to develop skills and capacity, and to contribute to collaboration across gender and age, and enable the participants to actively engage and mobilize youth in the local communities. As an empowered agent of peace and change, youth will participate in the peace building processes and activities, and contribute to a culture of dialogue and peace.
67. The comprehensive approach to life-skills and citizenship education (LSCE) promotes awareness of tolerance and dialogue, and will encourage participants to seek opportunities for employment. LSCE will equip youth and adolescents with tools, skills and mind-sets that protect them from radicalization, and encourage them to positively engage in civic life to be confident to voice their views and visions for Libya.
68. The project will build the resilience to resolve challenge in a non-violent way and *prevent* all forms of violence among youth and adolescents by focusing on building inner and social peace. The below strategies are linked with each other aiming to strengthen inner attributes and creating an enabling external environment for young people and adolescents:
 - *Building inner resilience* by ensuring wellbeing and healthy development. The project will contribute to this by providing young women and men with life-skills and opportunities for personal development activities through sports, culture, etc.. A multi-sectoral approach will be introduced to building youth and adolescents' resilience with life skills and citizenship education. The project will be designed to reach out to those who are otherwise uninterested in dialogue activities.
 - *Nurturing the character* and potentials that foster youth's critical thinking and self-confidence, and their capacity to constructively engage and develop their transformational leadership. This is done through non-formal education, countering hate messages and the use of violence to resolve problems and promoting a culture of peace. In addition, the project will consider the use of "*Foresight for Futures Planning*" which can encourage young people to envisage what the future might look like and encourage them to work towards it. Lessons will be drawn from

UNDP projects, specifically the regional Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) that supports the development of young change-makers, problem solvers and leaders.

- Youth network of young people, *Y-Peer network*, will be established to allow young people to learn from each other to reduce their vulnerability to different stress factors. This will help them to develop skills and capacity to enhance their resilience.
69. Media channels (radio, television, and billboards) will be used to access a broad segment of the community in Sirte. Different media channels will offer individuals especially young people anonymous access to information and resources without having to go through others they may not trust. Other innovative approaches that will be used for access audiences in Sirte include: street theatre, art, music and cultural activities. Combining media campaigns in Sirte with community-based actions will be important outreach strategies to address violent and destructive attitudes and behavior and promote dialogue and social cohesion among adolescents and young people. The project will engage Sirte municipality and the office of culture in Sirte. The municipal council and mayor as well as the sectoral offices in Sirte are all interested in coordinating for the well-being of their adolescents and young people.
70. The WFP Libya Country Office and the Social Affairs Office of Sirte Municipality in collaboration with local partners, have developed a beneficiary list (gender- and age disaggregated) featuring 7,500 vulnerable returnees located in Sirte who now receive monthly food assistance. This activity is covered by multilateral donations of USD 1.1 million that WFP secured. Off the back of the existing assistance, WFP's activity under the proposed Peacebuilding Fund project would enable the organization to go beyond traditional food assistance and **provide vocational training for the development of skills and support the establishment of small youth-led business opportunities**. The purpose of this activity is to generate and diversify livelihoods of young/returned members of the community in order to help improve the prospects for their future and to provide a meaningful alternative to illicit coping strategies, e.g. participation in armed groups or criminal networks. Thus, the proposed activity of the joint PBF project would build on WFP's existing operational reach and draw from lessons learned of WFP's conditional food assistance transfers (with cash- and in-kind as modality) that have already been rolled out in similar contexts including Libya, Jordan and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), where WFP is using its transfers as an efficient incentive for beneficiaries to attend training sessions, especially in conflict-affected areas where people suffer from food insecurity.
71. Conditional food assistance (cash or in-kind) will be used to support participants while attending the training sessions, which from previous experiences have proved to be an effective way to sustain their attendance while gaining life-skills and knowledge that make them resilient to recruitment into armed groups and smugglers. The experiences and practices of the participating UN agencies will be optimized in providing the adequate support and training to the different target groups. For instance, the life-skills training will be supplemented by "Tech-for-Food" allowing participants to gain digital skills, as well as skills in other relevant areas such as agriculture, livestock and fishery (including skills in food processing, logistics and handling). The training will empower youth and adolescents to find work. After completing training, participants will gain an accreditation to practice the acquired skills in the labor market. The project will collaborate with local private sector in order to facilitate job matching with local businesses.⁵⁹
72. In close collaboration with the other participating agencies, WFP will draw on its vast experience and ongoing development of innovative projects. Participants will receive an average of USD 5.5 per day, or in-kind food basket during an average of 40 days per year. The transfer amount is based on meeting 75 percent of household food needs for a period up to four months.

➤ Youth Participation in Decision Making

⁵⁹ E.g. WFP's innovation "Tech-For-Food" <<https://innovation.wfp.org/project/tech-food>>

73. The project will support individuals from the target groups to become active agents of change and peace by *participating* in local democratic processes to promote social cohesion in the city of Sirte. Young women and men will develop leadership skills, while fostering civic engagement and respect for diversity. Benefitting and developing their capacities in education and trainings, along with using media to promote reconciliation, and trauma healing as a method to bring closure to the violence of the past. Participants who have gained knowledge and skills through the activities will have confidence, commitment and readiness to be involved and actively participate in local democratic governance to strengthen peace and social cohesion. The project will facilitate contacts between young people and decision-makers (representatives from formal local democratic structures (local government), religious leaders and business leaders in Sirte). By facilitating contacts and communication between young people and those in authority, this project can provide a dialogue-platform to bring young people and local government together. Together, they can create joint committees for social dialogue which will help to bridge the gap of marginalization and exclusion of youth and adolescents and prevent them from seeking alternative means of empowerment, status and livelihood.

Beneficiary/partner targeting/gender

74. This project targets adolescents (10-18) and youth (18-29). The overarching term ‘young people’ is used to describe both groups. This age group covers several important life stages in Libya, including school attendance, beginning to paid work, starting a family, beginning to make independent choices, forming close relationships outside the family circle, and exercising citizenship. The transition from childhood into adulthood varies across the world. In Libya, it is slightly delay by the cultural and economic context which make it difficult for youth to leave their parents’ home.
75. Approximately 1,000 adolescents and youth will be targeted by this project. The project seeks a gender balance between young men and women, and boys and girls. The projects will engage vulnerable individuals from Sirte with different backgrounds and needs. There are three particular target groups. It targets (i) individuals who have been engaged in armed violence; (ii) individuals who are considered at-risk and vulnerable to be recruited by the armed groups and smugglers; and (iii) young women and girls who are subjected to gender-based violence (GBV) and suffer from trauma from the brutalities of armed violence and the occupation of the IS.
76. Since there is no DDR process in Sirte, the project will also target former fighters who have returned to their communities but may not have undergone a demobilization process and are not intended to be integrated into the military.
77. Many of these young men and women, and adolescents suffer not only psychologically from their traumas, but they often also lack access to skills-training (vocational), and opportunities for employment to support their livelihood. This means that they live at risk to be socially and economically marginalized without any opportunities to establish a life that is free from hunger and fear.
78. The project methodology for selecting participants, especially women and girls, will be guided by a social network approach, including close collaboration with leaders of local communities whom will assist with identifying participants for the three target groups, as well as consulting with youth who participate in the project. This approach will be supported by innovative tools and methods such as using media (TV, radio, and social media). In addition, all activities will be publically advertised through local media sources. The project will build on existing local structures and initiatives that have proved effective in accessing most vulnerable groups, and through community recommendations. UNFPA will carry out a competitive process, informed by community leaders, to select which youth will benefit from entrepreneurship and employment activities, with a focus on demobilized fighters and at-risk youth

79. Participant selection will take into consideration the following criteria:

- 50-50 ratio between young women and men;
- Young people-at-risk⁶⁰ and survivors of violence, including gender-based violence (GBV);
- Young people with disabilities;
- Young people from different conflict parties (including their family members);
- Young people from marginalized groups;
- Young people from less developed and neglected areas;
- Young influencers.

80. The selection process of participants will incorporate a ‘Do-No-Harm’ perspective ensuring inclusion of youth from different ethnic communities. The process will ensure transparency and clear communication with youth and communities to avoid misunderstanding.

81. Gender equality and female empowerment are fundamental to the realization of human rights and key to effective and sustainable development outcomes. The Gender equality will be mainstreamed systematically throughout the project, encouraging equal contributions from male and female participants and ensuring that participation in all activities is gender-balanced and inclusive. In this regard, the gender dimension will be systematically integrated into every step of the process, from defining the problem, to identifying potential solutions. It will also be integrated into the project implementation methodology, the stakeholders’ analysis, the selection of partners, the identification of objective, outcomes, outputs, and activities, the composition of the implementation and management team, in budgeting, and in the monitoring and evaluation process. The project’s outcomes aim to ensure that they benefit both women and men equally. To promote gender-responsiveness and inclusion, this project will:

- Create an environment that encourages respect between the sexes and that is safe for both young women and young men;
- Consider creating some female-only classes or youth friendly safe space usage times, in addition to ensuring that young women are participating in the everyday activities of the center;
- Include gender issues as a core training topic, incorporating information on power, gender and social norms to challenge pre-existing notions of gender and promote gender sensitivity across youth projects and media campaigns;
- Ensure there is always supervision at the center, by both young men and women, to create a safe environment and encourage personal accountability;
- Carry out sensitization meetings with local leaders – including religious leaders – to seek permissions and acceptance of the project and the inclusion of both young men and women;
- Support young-female headed households supported by UN agencies, enabling them to transition from unconditional assistance to in-come generation activities by equipping them with relevant tools and skills.

82. There is a critical lack of data and information in general in Libya, particularly sex and age disaggregated data across all sectors, including with regards to the situation of young people and adolescents. The data of beneficiaries will be crossed-checked with the data of the existing activities.

Project phases

83. **Phase one (6 months):** Establishing the ‘Youth Friendly Space’ center, and a family protection unit in Sirte⁶¹; carrying out needs assessments; identification of priorities; tailoring capacity

⁶⁰ “Young people-at-risk” refers to young ex-combatants (engaged with fighting or supporting fighters) living in Sirte who are young men and women at risk to be recruited of armed groups, or embarking on a violent and criminal path, or face challenges in transitioning successfully into adulthood. Successfully refers to being a civic member of the society who rejects violence, extremism and criminality.

⁶¹ At present, nothing similar exists in Sirte

building activities⁶²; designing multi-media communication campaigns for youth and adolescents; and conducting baseline studies to inform the monitoring and evaluation process.

Phase two (12 months): Training of trainers (ToT) of youth and CSOs; life skills training for youth and adolescents; compilation of U reports and youth mobilization around issues on community cohesion issues;⁶³ training in social entrepreneurship; conditional food or cash transfer; multi-media awareness raising campaigns; psychosocial support services to youth and adolescents; seed grants and technical support for youth –led micro-projects.

Principles of engagement

- **Conflict sensitivity/do no harm:** Efforts will be made to mitigate potential negative impacts and unintended consequences through broad representation and participatory decision-making, local ownership, consistent analysis of contextual dynamics, frequent participatory feedback mechanisms and project flexibility;
- **Protection:** Should youth with psychosocial problems be identified over the course of the project, it will be ensured that this youth receive appropriate psychosocial care – through referral to specialized local associations and in cooperation with other UN agencies. The project will ensure compliance with UNICEF’s “Child and Youth Participation Resource Guide” in order to ensure adolescent protection;
- **Inclusion and diversity:** Young people from a wide range of backgrounds will be included and efforts will be made to ensure that youth with varying levels of capacity, experience and confidence are empowered to participate fully, taking into account external factors (transportation, need to work, cultural norms) in the design of activities;
- **Gender based approach:** The project will ensure gender-sensitivity throughout the different phases of the project cycle;
- **Human rights-based:** The project is underpinned by a focus on inequalities (between regions, youth, genders), contributing to the fulfilment of human rights. ^[11]_{SEP}
- **Sustainability:** Sustainability is an integral part of the project given the focus on endogenous resilience capacities as well as the wider sustaining peace approach, as detailed in below section on “Sustainability/exit strategy”. ^[11]_{SEP}

III. Project management and coordination

A. Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Convening organization: UNDP

84. UNDP Libya Country Office employs 57 core staff members organized between management, operations and programs (projects). The head office employs 46 staff in Tripoli and 11 staff members at the back office in Tunis. Currently, the office is working on increasing operations and program capacity in monitoring and evaluations, communications, procurement, finance, program coordinator and support staff.

85. Due to the security situation and the current part-remote management modality, all the field personnel in Libya (including the project coordinators and site monitoring engineers but excluding

⁶² UN Habitat and UNFPA undertook the Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System (RCPMS) in June 2018 for six Libyan municipalities (including Sirte) in close collaboration with the Libyan Ministry of Planning and the concerned municipalities, the Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) and the Urban Planning Agency (UPA). It is the first comprehensive Urban Information Analysis and Monitoring Framework (UIAMF) based on a detailed assessment of urban structures and facilities as well as on urban indicators related to basic services, local economy, living standards and their perceptions by inhabitants. Although being able to draw on the RCPMS, this project needs to in-depth survey and analyse young people’s attitudes, behaviour and relations within Sirte.

⁶³ U reporting is a process of real time monitoring using mobile technology. It is a social platform through SMS, Twitter, Facebook Messenger, U-Report App, Telegram, which is globally supported by UNICEF, with a live program in 39 countries around the world and more than 3.5 million young people participating. It is an initiative that allow adolescents and young people to express their views on key subjects that concern such education and health, with the purpose of amplifying young voices, strengthening young citizen engagement and creating positive change around issues that they care about, using collected data.

UN Libyan Country Team personnel), will continue to be recruited and contracted through third-party companies for the time being.

86. Since the 2011 revolution, UNDP has since implemented a range of projects in Libya. These are some of the past and ongoing projects:

- Support to Transitional Justice at the Local and National Levels in Libya;
- Immediate Assistance to the Libyan Political Dialogue and Government of the National Accord;
- Advancing Libyan Women's Participation During the Transition;
- Towards National Reconciliation in Libya;
- Assistance to Building a Constitution;
- Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition; and
- Capacity Strengthening Initiative.

87. The latter project aims to achieve effective good governance of government institutions during times of transition by strengthening technical skills and enhancing capacity. The above projects include several relevant and important areas for this project, such as transitional justice and national reconciliation, facilitation of peace dialogue, women empowerment, rule of law and good governance, and civil society development. All these initiatives support social cohesion, youth, employment, access to justice, fight against corruption, and the prevention of violent extremism. UNDP is currently leading the Governance Working Group reporting to the Joint Technical Coordination Committee (JTCC) within the International Technical Cooperation Coordination Structure with the Libyan Government.

88. UNDP has continued its support to local peace structures and conflict management capacity in Sirte, with the local citizens conducting conflict analyses, monitoring and social peace initiatives to help stabilize Sirte.

89. Rehabilitation projects and equipment delivery in Sirte is taking place, such as:

- i. Supply of 3 regular ambulances to Sirte municipality and 2 ICU Ambulances to Ibn Sina Hospital
- ii. Supply of Medical Waste incinerator for Ibn Sina Hospital in Sirte
- iii. Rehabilitation of 15 schools
- iv. Supply of waste management equipment to the Municipality (8 garbage trucks, 2 suction trucks, 10 tipping trucks, 8 compressor trucks and 280 garbage bins)
- v. Rehabilitation of five Clinics, Policlinics and rehabilitation centers
- vi. Provision of medical equipment

Strengths/value-added/Peacebuilding expertise:

90. UNDP has been supporting the democratic transition underway in Libya since its beginning, working closely with Libyan civil society organizations, citizens including youth (women and men), decision-makers and non-governmental organizations to ensure citizens are able to actively and effectively participate in the democratic transition of their nation.

91. UNDP's portfolio aims to ensure the active participation of citizens in the democratic transition of Libya and that the country manages its transition to a state founded on the rule of law. UNDP supports central and local government authorities in ensuring better public service delivery to citizens; and that national reconciliation and transitional justice processes are strengthened to be as inclusive as possible. For democratic governance and peacebuilding processes to be truly successful, youth must play a central role.

92. UNDP Libya has a very well established and efficient operations team (procurement and engineers), very knowledgeable of the re-construction sector in Libya, due to all the cities where UNDP manages reconstruction of buildings, schools, hospitals, women's center, sports centers, etc. The UNDP ensures best value for money and on-time implementation.

M&E capacity, and implementing partners

93. UNDP is adopting increasingly innovative approaches to managing the performance of its programs and projects, which strive to be highly inclusive, collaborative and responsive. It has one dedicated M&E specialist to ensure excellency.

UNFPA

94. UNFPA opened its office in Libya in 2012. UNFPA evacuated its Libya office in 2014 to Tunisia but maintained two UNFPA national staff operating inside the country. In late 2017, UNFPA established an office in the UN compound (OEA) in Tripoli. UNFPA is currently implementing programs across the East, West and South of Libya, in partnership with several line ministries, municipalities, Libyan civil society organizations, NGOs and UN Agencies.
95. Since February 2018, UNFPA has progressively increased its presence in Libya. As of November 2018, UNFPA counts on a total of 23 staff, of whom seven are based in Tripoli and eight are rotating between Tunis and Tripoli on a weekly basis. Additionally, two field coordinators and five social workers recruited through third party are part of the team in Libya, based in Benghazi, Sirte, Al Jufrah and Sabha. UNFPA will also expand its geographical presence in the country by opening sub-offices, including in Benghazi (East) and Sabha (South), as soon as the UN hubs are security cleared and functional. By January 2019, as part of the new Country Program Document 2019-2020, UNFPA will increase the number of staff to 32 full-time staff, of whom 22 are based in Libya, and appoint a UNFPA Country Representative for Libya in place of the current Head of Office. Currently, UNFPA has office and accommodation space in Tripoli, in both the OEA compound and Palm City Residence (security clearance was temporarily put on hold as a result of the Tripoli crisis started in late August 2018).
96. UNFPA places partnerships at the core of its programming and has built strong relations with Libyan partners and all relevant line ministries, to which UNFPA has been providing high-quality technical expertise and capacity building. To ensure effective implementation of its programs across the Libyan territory, UNFPA has built strategic partnerships with highly reputable and efficient civil society organizations, including local NGOs and associations.
97. UNFPA is co-leading the UN Inter-Agency Technical Task Team on Young People (UN IATTTYP) as well as jointly coordinating the UNSCR 2250 progress study alongside the Peacebuilding Support Office Secretariat (PBSO). In Libya, the UNFPA has invested in promoting youth leadership and participation, particularly when it comes to engaging youth by providing them with financial and technical support, primarily through the Y-Peer network (the Youth Peer Education Network). The network currently has 800 members across the country. UNFPA has also been developing innovative programming to build the life skills, self-esteem and self-awareness of young people through projects such as a smartphone game. It recently led a national consultation on the situation of youth in Libya across seven municipalities as part of the UNSCR 2250 progress study and published a report entitled *Libyan Youth of Today, Opportunities and Challenges*. Following the national consultation, a sub-regional consultation was held. In response to the challenges identified by youth in the consultation process, UNFPA supported seven social micro projects on the themes of peacebuilding, youth economic empowerment, reinforcement of culture, improving education, empowering young women and challenging negative stereotypes. At the national level, UNFPA is leading the coordination of the Libya Youth Working Group, facilitating with the Ministry of Planning in the development of a youth strategy, and building partnerships with civil society organizations and local authorities across Libya.

98. UNFPA had contributed to city profiling of Sirte (together with UN Habitat) and had conducted a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) in early 2018 and provided a PSS/ GBV services in Sirte Hospital.
99. As part of the joint project Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System, UNFPA and UN-Habitat have profiled the municipality of Sirte, conducting a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) in early 2018 to inform the stabilization and development efforts of the municipality. The City Profile combines a spatial analysis of urban functionality and services with demographic changes resulted from forced displacement.
100. UNFPA has provided support to Ibn Sina Hospital in Sirte (equipment + RH kits), deployed mobile teams to the Ibn Nafis Polyclinic in Sirte and deployed a social worker to provide PSS/ GBV services in Sirte Hospital.

Strengths/value-added/Peacebuilding expertise:

101. In Libya, UNFPA has invested in promoting youth leadership and participation, and demonstrating meaningful youth engagement in peacebuilding initiatives, public policies, and research. Over the past two years, UNFPA has focused on empowering young women and men, strengthening their health and promoting alternatives to violence in all its forms, including gender-based violence. This has been done primarily through the Libyan Y-PEER Network, which is currently composed of over 800 members spread across the country. On top of this, UNFPA developed innovative programming to build the life skills, self-esteem and self-awareness of young people in Libya through projects such as a smartphone game.
102. UNFPA is highly committed to engaging youth in becoming key agents of peace and stability in Libya. Key expertise and experience on this has been developed throughout the Arab States region (particularly in Jordan where UNFPA has established a Youth Friendly Space to empower Syrian youth living in the Zaatari camp to exercise their rights through capacity building, opportunities, information sharing, which in turn enable them to become change makers for more peaceful and stable communities). The Center grew gradually from serving 146 youth in the first month to serving around 250 youth per day, 45% of whom are female. UNFPA has developed a model of Youth Center for Peacebuilding based on best practices from the Zaatari Camp center and other successful experiences.

Implementing partners:

103. Among the partnerships envisaged for the implementation of this project are:
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including: Youth Peer Education Network (Y-PEER Network), Scouts, For You Libya, Track for Peace and Development, Libyan Youth Voice Organization, United States Institute of Peace
 - Local Youth Associations
 - Relevant line ministries and national authorities, including: Youth and Sports Authority (Ministry of Planning), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs
104. UNFPA has extensively consulted with the municipality of Sirte in the framework of its “Rapid City and Population Monitoring System,” implemented in partnership with UN Habitat in a total of six municipalities across Libya, including Sirte. The project lasted over the past two years and aimed at informing on the modalities through which the crisis has affected the population by focusing on the conflict implications in terms of demographic changes, infrastructure damage, socio-economic landscape and coping mechanisms adopted by the population.
105. UNFPA is also currently conducting a mapping of local Youth CSOs and associations that will ensure the identification the best avenues for smooth and effective implementation of the project.

UNICEF

106. UNICEF Libya currently employs 61 staff, most of them are Tripoli-based, including nationals. UNICEF implements programs on education, psychosocial support and protection, health, water and sanitation and adolescent programming all over Libya.
107. UNICEF considers youth as one of the cross-cutting components of its country program. UNICEF runs projects that support life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) in Libya covering eight municipalities and it has initiated citizen clubs in four municipalities, where psychosocial support, mentoring and reintegration services for adolescents affected by or engaged in armed conflicts are offered.
108. UNICEF works to ensure that adolescents are protected in Libya, regardless of their gender, race, ethnicity or status. All are granted the right to thrive and fulfil their potential – to the benefit of a better world.
109. UNICEF works in partnership with line ministries, municipalities, non-governmental organizations and Libyan civil society organizations. UNICEF Libya focused, among other things, on providing 93,450 children with psychosocial support, enabling 33,450 school aged-children to access formal or non-formal education, reaching 1,500 children associated with armed conflict delivering specialised child protection services.
110. UNICEF with Nicosia Initiative conducted training on peace for young people and supported a Radio as a social enterprise in Sirte in 2017, in addition to supporting a CSO giving Psychosocial support to school students
111. UNICEF worked with a CSO called Kodorati till early 2018 targeting children facing issues in their education
112. UNICEF conducted 13 school rehabilitation work and awareness programs.

Strengths/value-added/Peacebuilding expertise:

113. UNICEF has been working with the government of Libya since 2016 and signed a General Cooperation Framework with the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) in January 2017 and agreed to an Annual Work Plan with the Board of Youth and Sports in July 2017. To streamline multi-sectoral aspects of the Youth programme and to improve coordination between government counterparts, UNICEF and the MoLG established an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee in Tripoli (February 2017). This committee includes 18 different Ministries and government agencies.
114. UNICEF's program ensures that the second decade of children's lives is given special consideration through support to cross-sectoral service delivery, with a particular focus on girls and other vulnerable groups (i.e. adolescents on the move and conflict affected young people); strengthening adolescents and young people's resilience; and building a protective environment and strengthening the capacity of institutional actors.
115. UNICEF coordinates with key UN agencies, including UNDP and UNFPA. In addition to continuing its partnership with civil society partners in targeted municipalities, UNICEF engages with young people's networks.
116. The young people component of the UNICEF program takes a three pronged approach: 1) an integrated approach to the second decade of life, ensuring sectoral programs give special attention to the needs and rights of adolescents and young people, especially young women, through basic services and a protective environment; 2) the direct provision of civic skills and opportunities for young people's engagement in local decision making and development, and in community social

cohesion; and 3) collecting evidence and advocating for actions that promote social action, internships, apprenticeship and civic participation.

117. In four municipalities in Libya, UNICEF has piloted a holistic, coordinated approach for adolescents who are in their second decade of life, based on the Life Skills and Civic Education Framework (LSCE), with a particular focus on building social, economic, and civic skills (including with regards to peace building and conflict prevention) and opportunities for civic and economic engagement for youth, while providing them with skill-based education and psychosocial support. The current youth program is documenting experiences, gathering information and building evidence.

118. UNICEF will build on the piloted model by strengthening coordination, supporting participatory approaches, and building *opportunities for engagement, strengthening skills, resiliency and peace building*; and developing avenues for youth participation at local levels.

M&E capacity:

119. Results and equity-based monitoring is the approach that UNICEF uses in general to track progress made in addressing its program strategic results matrix, which includes the adoption of a monitoring and evaluation plan which serves as the overall framework for disaggregated monitoring of outcomes. Periodic reviews will explore opportunities and risks and address bottlenecks to ensure that the project remains relevant.

120. Following the model of the four municipalities in Libya, UNICEF will have in place a local development consultant to coordinate the daily management of the activities in Sirte.

Implementing partners:

121. Among the partnerships envisaged for the implementation of this project are:

- UNICEF will be working closely with the Mayor and municipal council in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Governance, based on the history of cooperation with this Ministry and following the model of work previously adopted in four municipalities in Libya.
- UNICEF worked previously with the scouts, which has a branch in Sirte. In addition to an organization called Kudurati and the psychosocial support team. UNICEF is probing also the possibility of working with another couple of organizations, including “Peace Bridges” and “Your Youth”.
- UNICEF will capitalize on a social enterprise that was supported by UNICEF one year ago in Sirte, which resulted in a youth radio station called Radio Sirte. This could be a platform for a lot of program activities.

WFP

75. WFP Libya employs 28 staff members (10 international, 9 nationals and 9 sub-contracted by CTG) and maintains a large field presence with the office in Tripoli. WFP Libya’s project portfolio is the Interim Country Strategic Plan. The Strategic Outcomes include:

- Crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya, including schoolchildren, have access to sufficient and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises;
- Vulnerable populations across Libya have strengthened livelihoods and restored access to basic services all year;
- The humanitarian community in Libya has strengthened capacity to assist vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of crises.

122. Re-establishing a full presence in Tripoli and gradually in other parts of Libya is crucial for

consolidating WFP's role as a key partner in Libya and achieving program deliverables.

123. WFP will play an important role in **designing the vocational training together with the other UN agencies aiming to enhance employment opportunities for vulnerable young people**. The organization brings experience and expertise in livelihood and job creation projects in fragile and conflict-affected situations.
124. As of October 2018, WFP conducts monthly general food distributions to approximately 3,500 vulnerable people in Sirte. See annex XX outlining complementary WFP activities in Sirte.

Strengths/value-added/Peacebuilding expertise:

125. WFP is a frontline agency in conflict areas, WFP is uniquely positioned to support peaceful outcomes through food assistance – while maintaining a principled humanitarian approach.
126. To ensure that WFP contributes to maintaining peace in the long term, WFP strives to incorporate peace-building, gender equality and social cohesion in the project design by developing a strong collaboration with development partners. WFP strives to link humanitarian work with long-term development goals to contribute to peace. Food assistance aims to prevent recruitment into non-state armed groups and disarm fighters and resume peaceful livelihoods.

B. Project management and coordination

127. The proposed project brings together four United Nations agencies: UNDP (32%), UNFPA (29%), UNICEF (26%), and WFP (13%) that will work in a concerted and coherent manner using common planning processes, national execution modalities and coherent and joint monitoring. The project will be managed by a PBF Project Manager (embedded in UNRCO/UNDP) at P4 level in Tunis with regular missions to Sirte, coordinated with the different UN agencies focal persons, keeping in regular contact with the partners, holding monthly meeting with all UN agency staff working on the projects, and ensuring communication with local counterparts. The project manager will be based in Tunis; for security reasons UN staff are restricted from travel outside of Tripoli, including to Sirte, and it is therefore more cost-effective to post the P4 in Tunis rather than in Tripoli.
128. For cost-effectiveness reasons, Tunis has been chosen to be the duty-station for the project manager. While Sirte cannot be chosen as a duty-station for any UN staff because it has not been cleared by DSS, choosing Tripoli as a duty station will cost an additional \$ 150,000 for salary difference, danger pay, security and accommodation. However, the Project Manger shall conduct regular visits to the project site/s.
129. The Project Manager is supported by the Development Coordination Officer (embedded in the RCO)/SB-3 to ensure ongoing sharing/learning and accumulation/integration of best practices, and to foster coordination and coherence of activities. The PBF Project Manager and the RCO/ Development Coordination Officer will be jointly responsible for ensuring the project is informed by ongoing conflict analysis of the dynamics in Libya and Sirte.
130. The project will hire one SP4/NOB, one field engineer, and one SP3/G6 who will be working in Sirte to implement, facilitate, coordinate and supervise activities within the project. In addition, a UNICEF local development consultant (LDC) will be working in Sirte to allow better coordination at the local level with the municipality and to coordinate project activities and closely monitor progress. These project staff members will report to her or his focal person of the project in her/his agency, as well as liaise with and report to the PBF Project Manager. A forum will be set-up for coordination among the local staff in Sirte, who are recruited by different agencies. Focal points of the agencies together with the PBF Project Manager will meet once per month to discuss progress. The focal point will present monthly progress reports to the heads of agencies.

131. The set-up of the project encompassing four UN agencies with different mandates and expertise require skilled and experienced staff to liaise with each other as well as with local government officials and stakeholders. The current project has the potentials of capitalizing on and linking to:
- UNFPA MSNA and social worker caring for GBV in Sirte hospital
 - UN Habitat city profiling
 - UNDP conflict analysis done with local citizens
 - UNICEF and partner work on students with learning difficulties
 - IOM vulnerability assessment
 - IRI, PCI and USIP interventions on peace and democracy
 - Local entities interventions with the student union and scouts
132. The project will be implemented with the support of local CSOs that will be selected on the basis of a call for proposals in phase one of the project.
133. Staff will be locally-recruited, the RUNOs will rely on third part contractors to fulfil the tasks on the ground. In addition, this project will increase the UN viability in Sirte which will have a positive impact on the relation between the UN and the local communities, as well as the ability to have first-hand information and response. It will support the UN in Libya to increase its footprint in Sirte and its effort exploring the possibility to create permanent presence.
134. UNDP is the lead convening agency responsible for defining the work plan and strategy, elaborating and managing partnership agreements, and dealing with budgetary issues. It will be also responsible for ensuring a coordinated approach to learning, and coherence amongst UN entities and partners. The RCO, in close collaboration with the project team, will help steer the project's strategic direction, ensuring that partners work together in an effective and efficient manner in line with the project document. Depending on the themes/topics and methods selected by youth, other members of the UNCT will be called upon to provide technical expertise and support to the project design and implementation.

Project Board

135. The Project Board is the group responsible for providing strategic direction to and oversight of the project and ensures that the interventions are agreed and in line with approved priorities of the PBF. The main role of the Project Board is to oversee the project and ensure that it remains on track vis-à-vis the goals, objectives and results defined in the project document. It also approves the project's annual work plans and budgets and provides strategic guidance to the implementation of the project. Project Board decisions should thus be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
136. The Board will be chaired by the RCO and composed of municipal representatives and youth representatives participating in the project, heads of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, the project manager, and the development coordination officer. Every effort will be made to seek consensus in the Board decision-making. In case consensus cannot be reached, decisions will be taken by a majority vote of the attending Project Board members, and in case of any dispute, decisions will be guided by the co-chairs.
137. Further to the rehabilitation of a youth facility, the Municipality will be involved in the maintenance of the facility from the beginning of the project to ensure they participate in building management, drawing on UNDP's best practice in Libya. The Municipality will be present in the Project Board which will allow them to participate in the decision-making process. Before the project ends and the building is handed over, SOPs and other tools will be prepared for the building to be properly and efficiently managed by the Municipality.

138. It is important that there is a reporting mechanism that allows for communication between participating young people and adolescents and the Project Board. This will require a gender balanced youth council which will be mainly composed of Y-PEER network members in Sirte representing participants that is partly set-up to inform the Project Board about concerns, needs and interests which are relevant to the activities of the youth center. In addition to actively engage and contribute to planning and providing general feedback, they will be an important source for supporting evaluations of activities.

C. Risk management

139. Libya remains a volatile context for project implementation, on multiple levels. In addition to physical insecurity, which continues to destabilize many parts of Libya – including Sire, political insecurity is also a risk to the success of the project. The extent and likely impact of some of the identified risks is ‘unknown’.

Table 1 – Risk management matrix

	Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
1.	Capacity gaps of national NGOs that may cause low delivery and pose fiduciary risks.	Medium	Medium	While exploring and building new partnerships with national institutions, UN Agencies will implement through DIM (Direct Implementation Modality). DIM alleviates the fiduciary risk. The delivery risk is also addressed through the intensive social consultations, which mitigate the risk of local barriers to delivery.
2.	NEETs face obstacles to engage, including logistical and motivational challenges.	Medium	High	All efforts will be made to ensure the program is designed in a manner enable NEETs to participate including through “quick wins”, the location of meetings, communication channels, transportation, food, and bi-monthly entertainment activities to foster hope and engagement. In line with the best practices identified, the project will use credible ‘influencers’/‘community leaders’ amongst NEETs to ensure mobilization and continued engagement.
3.	The security and political fragility of the country is the major challenge in 2019. This may disrupt the possibility to conduct smooth operations, including in Tripoli.	High	Medium	UNSMIL/UNDP will keep monitoring closely the political developments, while a quarterly update will be provided if the political and security developments affect the project implementation. The bottom-up focus of this project protects it from too much interferences from institutional political developments.
4.	Engaging 50% of women proves challenging due to traditional norms,	Medium	Medium	Women participation is low since post-revolution, and especially since 2014, due partly to the deterioration of security. Women will be engaged, through dialogue, targeted actions, the

	especially family expectations.			use of influencers/community leaders and other strategies and women will be provided with tailored capacity building to ensure their equal engagement and participation.
5.	Municipalities of Sirte’s expectations are too high: given their needs, they expect bigger and different investment to satisfy basic unmet needs.	Low	Medium	All stages of the project will ensure expectation management and a close dialogue with the municipalities. The parallel UNDP project “Stabilization Facility for Libya” might help to address some of those needs as it provides improvements in basic services in each city where it works (Sirte is one of the cities where the SFL operates).
6.	Limited capacity of Libyan counterparts to deliver programmes in a timely manner, and lack of structured and organized actors.	Low	Medium	UN agencies to provide immediate and ongoing technical support to CSOs/NGOs and activists, including capacity building.
7.	Perceived feelings of favoritism or exclusion by some youth communities	Medium	Medium	Participatory approaches will be adopted during the registration of the project participants and implementation of the project, applying the principles of Protection mainstreaming and Do-No-Harm. The Complaints and Feedback Mechanism will be put in place (WFP has operationalized the toll-free hotline in Libya).
8.	Increase in restrictions on the activities or operations of implementing Agencies and/or implementing partners by parties to the conflict	High	High	Continuous advocacy and negotiations with parties to the conflict for partners to have access to targeted areas. The Implementing Agencies will undertake periodic assessments of the operational contexts in order to respond to changes Establish agreements with implementing partners that clearly identify activities, target groups, and areas of intervention.

D. Monitoring and evaluation

140. The project implementation of activities will be monitored and assessed on a regular basis, tracking progress vis-à-vis project results and targets and addressing any bottlenecks or challenges. Mid-term and annual reviews will be consolidated to gather best practices, lessons learnt and to inform programming in the most effective and efficient manner possible. The project will be monitored primarily through data generated internally by the participating agencies participating. Priority will be given, however, to ensuring that the project design and results frameworks include indicators disaggregated by sex and other variables where possible. The project team will identify data gaps that need to be addressed to ensure quality monitoring of results and to identify opportunities to establish baseline data to enable progress monitoring.

141. The implementing partners will establish an annual work plan with targets and indicators to

ensure the monitoring of activities and will hold regular coordination meetings. Regular monitoring visits to the project sites will be carried out by technical staff (pending security situation), as well as interviews with beneficiaries to measure satisfaction and ensure accountability. Joint field visits may also be carried out upon request from the donor. Third-party monitoring through cooperating partners will be used when it is needed due to ongoing insecurity.

142. Integrated planning, evaluation of outcomes, knowledge management and reporting will be led by the PBF Project Manager and Development Coordination Officer, in collaboration with the lead person of each agency, to ensure the coherence of the implementation of the project and the identification of best practices and lessons learned to influence policies and ensure its scaling up. M&E will, furthermore, be designed to contribute to conflict sensitivity and ‘do no harm’ principles. All actors will work together to ensure that all baselines, indicators and targets are age- and gender-disaggregated.
143. The project will be monitored through the following:
- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods.
 - An issue log shall be activated and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
 - A risk log shall be activated and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
 - Based on the above information, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance.
 - A project lesson learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the lessons learned report at the end of the project.
144. A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be used to track progress of activities through data collection and data analysis in relation to specific indicators, baselines and targets.
145. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) framework will be used to strengthen the accountability framework in Libya. Within the HACT framework, spot-checking is conducted to assess the accuracy of financial practices through a review of financial records, using a risk-based approach that focuses on high-risk or unusual items, which allows for an efficient and effective monitoring and reporting of program expenditures. Each organization/agency brings their own monitoring resources and capacities such as expertise in vulnerability assessment and mapping.
146. An independent evaluation will be carried out upon the finalization of the project. The evaluation will focus on lessons-learned and synergies from working inter-agency collaboration for youth and peace-building. 50% of the M&E budget is allocated to the independent evaluation budget.

E. Project exit strategy/sustainability

147. The project will be implemented as Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), where UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and WFP take on the role of Implementing Partners. UNDP will assume, as well, overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation. Accordingly, UNDP must follow all policies and procedures established for its own operations. UNDP’s procurement practices and management approach sets standards in Libya which have not been seen before⁶⁴ and Libyan partners are relative novices when it comes to international cooperation.

⁶⁴ The World Bank WDR 2017 reports on the importance of setting international ‘standards’. International actors can establish general standards (on human rights, environmental protection for example) to exert influence on the preferences of

Evidently, DIM does not fully enable Libya Institutions to deliver through national execution. However, increased involvement of Libyan institutions and youth has to be balanced with the need to continue with DIM modalities. DIM gives both the local partners and donors the security that funds are spent correctly on the right goods and services.

148. The team will also ensure that the project complements, and is complemented by, other support provided to the GNA and Libya by the international community. This will be particularly important as a mechanism for ensuring a smooth transition at the end of project activities.
149. As project activities and the transition process progresses, the project team will be able to make stronger recommendations about how to ensure that the results of project activities feed into, and are sustained, by continued support to Libyan state institutions. In particular, it is expected that the short to medium term efforts supported under this project will develop towards more long-term capacity strengthening for Sirte, in line with national priorities and Libyan ownership.
150. During the full implementation of the project, the team will work to ensure the Youth-friendly Safe space center can be managed and maintained financially once the intervention ends. Sustainability and ownership will be promoted with a multi-faceted approach.
151. In order to ensure the most adequate exit strategy is implemented and sustainability is ensured, the project team has already discussed and considered different possibilities based on the UN agencies experience in Libya. The team will work throughout the implementation with the stakeholders to co-create the center with youth, civil society and municipality and to co-designed the exit strategy with them during the implementation: one of the options would be to transfer ownership of the Center to the Municipality of Sirte preparing with them a management action plan and other needed tools; the youth groups/NGOs could also participate in the co-management of the space to ensure civil society participation; donors will be also approached and contacted to disseminate the existence of this pilot centre in Sirte, so they can do work with the youth organization and municipality as partners for other initiatives.

IV. Project budget

152. The project foresees disbursements in two tranches to the four RUNOs. The distribution takes the RUNO's respective comparative advantages into account.
153. The proposed budget reflects the project's aim to invest into designing a replicable methodology to engage with youth and peacebuilding and therefore sets aside an important share of funds for analysis and outreach. Given that the small-scale projects that will be implemented on the local level are going to be identified as part of the project, the budget reserves funds that will be spent according to the priorities as identified by the project beneficiaries in the first project phases.
154. The project will be managed by a P4 level project manager in Tunis since the role and responsibility of the project manager in a crisis context requires peacebuilding expertise as well as experience and capability to report on time to Headquarters, organize board meetings, and approve AWPAs as per the PBF requirements. The project manager will travel regularly to Sirte. The position of the P4 project manager is located in Tunis purely for cost efficiency reasons. Currently, for security reasons, the UN cannot deploy UN staff in Sirte, therefore the available options for the P4 is to be located either in Tripoli or Tunis. However, the location of P4 in Tripoli will approximately be US\$ 100,000-150,000 more expensive than a location in Tunis because of associated travel with R&R cycle, security, accommodation and danger pay. In addition, the location in Tripoli would not enhance the access to Sirte.

local decision-makers.

155. One Project Assistant (SB-3) will work half-time in the project to support the project manager and the implementation of the whole intervention.
156. The project requires the permanent presence of one SP4/NOB (one full-time for the entire project period) to ensure the supervision of the implementation. In addition, a local development consultant (LDC) will be working in Sirte to allow better coordination at the local level with the municipality and to coordinate project activities and closely monitor progress. One Field Engineer will also be working from Sirte on the rehabilitation of the Youth Center during approximately a six months period. The project will also be assisted by a program assistant (G6) in Sirte for food and cash transfer. The role and responsibility of the staff members require capability and experience to build trust and confidence with local stakeholders and partners in Sirte.
157. The project will be implemented through partners and contracting, and the costs are included in the project activities.
158. Costs for providing conditional food or cash transfer to youth is partly covered in this budget. The additional costs for this activity will be covered by the budget for WFP Libya Interim Country Strategic Plan. The estimated total cost for the provision in Sirte is approximately USD 1.5 million, of which USD 333,310 is budgeted within this proposal.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)

31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation

- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁶⁵
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁶⁵ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Young men and women, and adolescents are able to manage psychosocial stress factors and their vulnerability, and to peacefully participate and collaborate in resolving socio-economic challenges with other members of the community in Sirte.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Young people and adolescents apply gained skills and capabilities that reinforce their resilience to factors of joining or associating themselves with armed groups or smugglers, and have developed resilient attitudes and are engaged in rebuilding their community and promote meaningful non-violent options for civic engagement and social change.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Field visit / every six months.</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Young people and adolescents, and particularly women and girls use tools from counselling to manage psychological distress,</p>	<p>Field visit / every six months.</p>	

		<p>trauma and GBV; as well as are engaged in supporting other women and girls.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: Youth-led initiatives and social enterprises have enabled the creation of job opportunities for young men and women who have participated in the trainings and activities at the <i>Youth Friendly Safe Space</i>.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Field visit / every six months.	
	<p>Output 1.1 Youth Friendly Space is established in Sirte for critical youth-led activities.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>a) Needs assessment for rehabilitation of facility, and stakeholder consultation meetings with young men and women, and adolescents. (UNDP/UNFPA)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of Focus Group Discussions with youth</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 1</p>	Field visit / every quarter.	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 An agreement exists about rehabilitation priorities.</p>	Field visit / every quarter.	

	b) Negotiation and agreement with the municipality about the rehabilitation priorities. (UNDP) c) Rehabilitation of the facility (UNDP) d) Equipment is provided to the facility, the Youth Friendly Space. (UNDP)	Baseline: There is no agreement with the municipality. Target: Municipality agrees on the space to be rehabilitated.		
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 The facility is rehabilitated. Baseline: No Youth friendly space exist in Sirte Target: One Youth Friendly space is rehabilitated	Field visit / every quarter.	
		Output Indicator 1.1.4 Equipment is available to be used at the facility. Baseline: No Youth friendly space exist in Sirte Target: One Youth friendly space is equipped.	Field visit / every quarter.	

	<p>Output 1.2 Young men and women, and adolescents in Sirte have gained skills and commitment to be resilient and seek non-violent options for resolving challenges.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>a) Life-skills training for adolescents to strengthen their resilience through non-formal education at the Youth Friendly Space. (UNICEF)</p> <p>b) Non-competitive sports, arts and media for young people and adolescents participate to promote creativity, innovation and civic engagement. (UNICEF)</p> <p>c) Life-skills training for young people to strengthen their resilience through non-formal education at the Youth Friendly Space. (UNFPA)</p> <p>d) Micro-grants and technical capacity-building to local youth civil society organizations (CSOs) in Sirte. (UNFPA)</p> <p>e) Conditional food or cash transfer to participants who participate in life-skills training, including training for young men and women, and adolescents in Sirte in production (e.g. agriculture and fishery), food processing (cooking, fortifying and preservation), food marketing (logistics and marketing). (WFP)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of adolescents engaged in life-skills training, and 50 % are female adolescents.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 400 (50% female adolescents)</p>	Surveys after each event.	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of adolescents engaged in non-competitive sports, arts and media, and 50 % are female adolescents.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 400 (50% female adolescents)</p>	Surveys after each event.		
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4 Number of young men and women engaged in life-skills training, and 50% are women.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 900 (50% young women)</p>	Surveys after each event.		

		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.5 Number of local CSOs supported through micro-grants</p> <p>Baseline (UNFPA): 2 Target: 4</p> <p>Baseline (UNDP): 0 Target: 5</p>	Partners' monthly report; evaluation	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.6 Number of young people who have completed the training course with food incentives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 900.</p>	Partners' monthly report; evaluation	
	<p>Output 1.3 Young Family Protection Unit (FYPU) is established in Sirte to support young men and women, and adolescents and their families, and</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Functional FYPU</p> <p>Baseline: No</p>	Field visit / every quarter.	

	to address family violence, which includes other aspects of violence than street and war violence.	Target: Yes		
	List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of trained officials.	Assessments, surveys after each event.	
	a) Establish and furnish family protection unit with the capacity to detect and manage family violence (including GBV, parental, partner economic and sexual violence, etc). (UNICEF)	Baseline: 0 Target: 20		
	b) Psychosocial support and play activities for adolescents. (UNICEF)	Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of trained officials to manage referrals.	Assessments, surveys after each event.	
c) Psychosocial support to young women and men. (UNFPA)	Baseline: 0 Target: 5			
d) Training of police, social workers and other justice system officials to respond to the needs of young men and women and adolescents, and address all forms of violence. (UNICEF/UNFPA)				
e) Development of protocols for referral pathways to manage reintegration cases. (UNICEF/UNFPA)				
		Output Indicator 1.3.4 Number of adolescents engaged in psychosocial support and play activities, and 50 % are female adolescents.	Surveys after each event.	
		Baseline: 0		

		Target: 200 (50% female adolescents)		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.5 Number of young people who have been provided psychosocial support.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30</p>	Assessments, surveys after each event.	
	<p>Output 1.4 Youth have gained skills and capacity to develop and manage initiatives and social enterprises.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Needs assessment of vocational/educational skills and labor market needs in Sirte. (UNFPA) b) Training for young men and women in social entrepreneurship. (UNFPA) c) Seed grants and technical support are provided to youth-led micro-projects aimed at developing sustainable social 	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1 Number of young people benefited from social entrepreneurship trainings.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30</p>	Assessments, surveys after each event.	

	enterprises that contribute to peace and stability. (UNFPA) d) Conditional food or cash transfer to participants who participate in training in social entrepreneurship. (WFP)	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of sustainable social enterprises supported through seed grants.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	Assessments, surveys; partners' monthly report; evaluation.	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.4.3 Number of young people who have completed the training course with food incentives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 900.</p>	Partners' monthly report; evaluation	
<p>Outcome 2: Young people are empowered through the activities and services at the <i>Youth Friendly Safe Space</i> to represent his and her community or constituency, and to actively participate in political forums and meetings with decision makers to ensure that the voices of young people and adolescents are recognized and reflected in local political processes.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: A strategy for the inclusion of young men and women in democratic processes at the municipal level in Sirte is developed.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Field visit / every quarter.	

		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b: A commitment by decision-makers to promote and respect the strategy in relation to peace processes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Field visit / every quarter.	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c: Adolescents and young people are active participants in political and peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	Field visit / every quarter.	
	<p>Output 2.1 Young leaders have gained knowledge, skills, confidence, commitment and readiness to participate in political processes in Sirte.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>a) Youth-led local assessment of conflict (vulnerability and resilience) drivers in Sirte. (UNFPA)</p> <p>b) Training on leadership, negotiations and conflict resolution of youth leaders in Sirte. (UNFPA)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Assessment on conflict risks and peace opportunities (vulnerability and resilience).</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	Regular updates of the assessment.	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Awareness and understanding among</p>	Surveys.	

		<p>youth and adolescents about what are the underlying conflict risks and drivers (vulnerability and resilience), and builds social cohesion and peace.</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of young people who benefited from leadership and debate training</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Yes</p>	Partners' monthly report; evaluation	
	<p>Output 2.2 Young leaders have learned how to plan and develop campaigns to engage youth and local policy-makers to promote social cohesion and peace in Sirte.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of youth-led initiatives on UNSCR 2250.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	Surveys / after each event.	

	a) Youth-led organizations in Sirte are engaged in creating multi-media awareness-raising campaigns/initiatives and messages on conflict risks and drivers affecting particularly youth and adolescents in Sirte, and what fosters a culture of peace. (UNFPA)	Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of young people reached through awareness raising campaigns. Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000	Surveys.	
	b) Media entities are selected and involved, including, radio, TV, newspapers and social media, to conduct awareness-raising multi-media campaigns. (UNFPA)	Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of U-reports produced and responded by municipal council. Baseline: 0 Target: 5	U- reports / after each report.	
	c) Engage youth with municipality and local CSOs, through U report and support the municipal council planning to respond to reports provided by young people (UNICEF)			
	Output 2.3 Young leaders and local decision-makers participate in dialogue meetings to learn about concerns and needs, and develop mechanisms for incorporating youth views into municipal strategy.	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Youth participation mechanism for political processes is developed. Baseline: No Target: Yes		
	List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 2.3.2 Decision-makers and youth meet regularly in meetings. Baseline: 0		
	a) Establish a youth fora/council for youth leaders to discuss issues for youth and adolescents in relation to conflict (vulnerability and resilience) risks and peace opportunities. (UNFPA)			

	b) Facilitate dialogue between youth leaders and youth-led CSOs, and municipality authorities to ensure inclusive municipal council planning to respond to needs of youth and adolescents. (UNFPA/UNICEF)	Target: Minimum quarterly meetings, or on request.		
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Intersectoral cooperation and coordination within the municipality about youth and women issues. Baseline: No Target: Yes		

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?		X	
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Annex E

WFP's complementarity to Peace Building Fund project in Sirte April 2019

Context

UN Security Council Resolution 2417 on conflict & hunger recognizes the link between armed conflicts, conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine.

Whereas hunger alone may not lead to violence, lack of resources and a sense of injustice can be dangerous when overlaid with sectarian or ethnic differences. Grievances over resources may be further exploited by individuals and groups with an interest in fomenting unrest, especially in contexts of weak institutions, absence of basic service delivery, poverty and inequality.

In Sirte, the civil war between different loose constellations of armed groups and significant tribal divisions enabled the Islamic State (IS) to expand and take control of the city in May 2015. 90,000 out of approximately 140,000 of the local population were displaced in June 2016.

WFP's complementarity to PBF project in Sirte through the existing assistance

The WFP Libya Country Office and the Social Affairs Office of Sirte Municipality in collaboration with local partners, have developed a beneficiary list (gender- and age disaggregated) featuring 7,500 vulnerable returnees located in Sirte who now receive monthly food assistance. The returnees previously had to flee their community due to an outbreak of armed violence in 2015, when Sirte was captured by IS. WFP's food assistance will reduce short-term food price volatility and resulting challenges and uncertainty of our targeted group of young people.

Going forward, this activity will be covered by multilateral donations of USD 1.1 million that WFP secured. Off the back of the existing assistance already reaching the young returnees, WFP's activity under the proposed Peacebuilding Fund project would enable the organization to go beyond traditional food assistance and provide vocational training for the development of skills and support the establishment of small youth-led business opportunities. The purpose of this activity is to generate and diversify livelihoods of young/returned members of the community in order to help improve the prospects for their future and to provide a meaningful alternative to illicit coping strategies, e.g. participation in armed groups or criminal networks. Thus, the proposed activity of the joint PBF project would build on WFP's existing operational reach and draw from lessons learned of WFP's conditional food assistance transfers (with cash- and in-kind as modality) that have already been rolled out in similar contexts including Libya, Jordan and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), where WFP is using its transfers as an efficient incentive for beneficiaries to attend training sessions, especially in conflict-affected areas where people suffer from food insecurity.

Outcome Outputs	KPI Baseline Target
<p>Outcome 2: Young men and women, and adolescents have adopted a peaceful mind-set and are able to promote the prevention of violent extremism in Sirte.</p> <p>Carry out livelihood activities linked with food supply chain (training in production, e.g. agriculture and fishery – food processing e.g. cooking, fortifying and preservation – food marketing e.g. logistics and marketing) for young men and women, and adolescents in Sirte through food/cash-for-training/work scheme to encourage them to act catalysts to prompt early economic recovery and peace process (WFP).</p>	<p>Number of young people who completed food supply chain course with food incentives (disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 900</p>