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## Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery

*Implementation timeframe: 6 June 2017 – 5 February 2021*

**Progress report: 1 January 2019 – 30 June 2020**

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## Table of Contents

<b>I.</b>	<b>CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD .....</b>	<b>6</b>
	OUTPUT 1: ENSURE BETTER PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES AT LOCAL LEVEL AND INCREASE ACCESS FOR MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS FROM HOST COMMUNITIES - INCLUDING INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS (IDPs) AND RETURNEES - AS WELL AS MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES .....	7
	1.1. <i>Support municipalities in identifying, planning, leading and coordinating efforts to achieve resilience in local service delivery and socio-economic recovery</i> .....	9
	1.2. <i>Improve access and quality service delivery lines for socio-economic resilience and recovery</i> .....	11
	OUTPUT 2: SUPPORT LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND ADMINISTRATIONS IN FULFILLING THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH A FOCUS ON ENFORCING LOCAL STABILITY AND COMMUNITY SECURITY .....	22
	2.1 <i>Provide technical support to the rule of law institutions</i> .....	23
	2.2 <i>Establish 'model police stations'</i> .....	24
	OUTPUT 3: SUPPORT LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY /DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING JOB CREATION AND LIVELIHOODS .....	25
	3.1 <i>Support the creation of new MSMEs including businesses with a social impact in sectors with high LER/LED potential</i> .....	26
	3.2 <i>Enhance self-reliance and livelihoods stabilization for vulnerable and marginalized groups</i> .....	32
	<b>SLCRR PROJECT RESPONSE TO COVID-19 .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>PROJECT COORDINATION .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>PROJECT MID-TERM EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>CHALLENGES, CHANGES AND LESSONS LEARNT .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>COMMUNICATON AND VISIBILITY .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>FUTURE PLANS.....</b>	<b>38</b>
	ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL REPORT .....	39
	ANNEX 2: COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY REPORT.....	39
	ANNEX 3: PROJECT UPDATES.....	39
	ANNEX 4: WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD .....	39

SUMMARY

Implementation period	44 months from 06/06/2017 to 05/02/2021
EU contribution	19,607,400 USD (equivalent of 18 million EUR) 1 <sup>st</sup> instalment – 6,586,185.13 USD 2 <sup>nd</sup> instalment – 6,399,364.06 USD 3 <sup>rd</sup> instalment – 6,398,865.78 USD
Other contributions	Korea -500,000 USD UNDP contribution – 300,000 USD
Total delivery (expenditures & commitments)	17,548,410.25 USD
Brief description	<p>UNDP’s project ‘Strengthening Local capacities for Resilience and Recovery’ is a multi-year initiative aiming at supporting local authorities in Libya to respond to the many conflict and human mobility induced challenges that impact negatively people access to essential services, sources of jobs and livelihoods, the social cohesion and security of communities.</p> <p>The project is built around 3 outputs:</p> <p>(1) Better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for most vulnerable groups from host communities - including Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and returnees - as well as migrants and refugees is ensured;</p> <p>(2) Local authorities and administrations are supported in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security;</p> <p>(3) Local economic recovery/development, including job creation and livelihoods are supported.</p> <p>It is implemented directly by UNDP with focus on the following targeted municipalities: Tripoli Center, Hai Andalus, Ain Zara, Abu Salim, Asabia, Sidi Sayed, Benghazi, Sabha, Sabratha, Murzuq, Al Kufrah, and Ajdabiya.</p>
Key results to date:	<p><b>OUTPUT 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conflict sensitivity assessments</b> were conducted for Benghazi, Kufra, Murzuq, Sabha and Sabratha. A total of <b>326 people, including 19 women (6%), engaged in town hall consultations</b> across the five areas: Sabratha, Sebha, Murzuq, Benghazi and Kufra. The social peace and local development partnerships were further strengthened with two-day</li> </ul>

training sessions run by Peaceful Change Initiative (PCI) where **124 people (including 32% women) enhanced their skills in conflict management and dialogues. Other 152 people (42% women) were engaged in local social accountability mechanisms** enhancing the understanding on project interventions on the ground and establishing a direct dialogue between key community stakeholders, authorities, local peace partnership and UNDP local coordinators. **In total, over 600 people were involved in conflict-sensitivity discussions, including 30% women.**

- All partnerships in the **five areas have developed Social Peace and Local Development plans** and a **small grants programme was run by PCI for key 'social peace' interventions**, up to 30,000 Libyan dinars (the equivalent of 22,000 USD/UN rate). Activities were successfully finalized in Sabratha, Benghazi and Kufra; while activities in Murzuq and Sebha had to be suspended due to security issues.
- A total of **11 Municipalities underwent capacity assessments** and through a participatory process engaging municipality officials and citizens they were supported with the development of **Capacity Development Action Plans. 410 municipality officials<sup>1</sup> (22% women) underwent training** on technical, soft skills and conflict sensitivity. 11 Municipalities have been provided with **22 grants** that contribute to strengthen their capacities in line with the recommendations of the capacity assessment process.
- **As of 30 June 2020, the project has programmed over 30 social infrastructure facilities and delivered 100 sets of equipment** in Sabratha, Murzuq, Sebha, Kufra, Ajdabiya, Benghazi and Tripoli area, in education, health, water and sanitation sectors, contributing to improvement of access to basic services for a population of 1.7 million.

## **OUTPUT 2**

- **The Rule of Law (RoL) Needs and Capacity Assessments** have been conducted with relevant Justice and Policing institutions from Tripoli, Sabha and Benghazi. It was a process-oriented analysis of the local justice systems that resulted in production of a report suggesting recommendations to address weaknesses on the legislative, regulatory and organizational criminal justice chain. The findings of this report were further discussed with representatives of Libyan rule of law institutions (police, justice and judicial police) during a workshop organized in Tunis on 21-24th October 2019.

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<sup>1</sup> The same officials were undergoing more than one training

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Model Police Station’s Job Description, Training Plan and Standard Operating Procedures</b> discussed among key stakeholders during a workshop organized in Tunis on 27 -30 January 2020. The construction of the new model police station in Hai Andalus, Tripoli, has reached 89% for Building A and 98% for Building B.</li> </ul> <p><b>OUTPUT 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus (TEC)</b> project implemented in partnership with the Tatweer Research, was completed in May 2020. As a result of this partnership, <b>3,581 participants have</b> benefited from the TEC programmes and events. A total of <b>85 start-ups and entrepreneurs hosted by the TEC incubator</b>, have been provided with a place to work, access to business and technical training programs and access to tailor-made business coaching and mentoring. <b>12 start-ups received grants</b> from the Impact Fund in support of innovative business development and growth.</li> <li>• <b>Livelihoods opportunities were strengthened for 530 people</b> who earned an income thanks to the partnership with Tatweer (230 people) and engagement in the rehabilitation/construction works (300 people) under output 1.</li> <li>• The <b>vocational training programme implemented in partnership with Toyota</b> within the ‘Discover Your Talent’ programme is ongoing. This initiative aims at helping the country to cope with the rising unemployment among recent graduates, promote decent jobs and boost opportunities for youth in Libya. Within this framework, <b>in 2018, 20 young people</b> (including 25% IDPs), from 9 cities (Tripoli, Misrata, Sabratha, Azzawia, Sokna, Murzuq, Benghazi, Obari and Derna), were selected competitively for 3 months mechanical engineering course. <b>In 2019, 20 young people</b> (including 30% IDPs) from 12 cities (Al Ajaylat, Benghazi, Bani Walid, Bergen, Darnh, Garh Bolli, Garyan, Misrata, Sabha, Sabratha, Tripoli, Wedan) have been engaged in 3 months training programmes on car maintenance and repairing, computer skills and English among other disciplines.</li> </ul>
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## I. CONTEXT

The reporting period was marked by escalating armed conflict and instability, heightened intercommunal tensions, which exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, took a heavy toll on the Libyan population.

The war around Tripoli that erupted in April 2019 between the two political main parties, has cut off access to basic services. As of 31 December 2019, around 250,000 civilians in Tripoli were living in areas directly affected by the conflict, and almost half of them were living very close to battle frontlines. The conflict between the two sides has since continued with varying levels of intensity.

In August 2019, a bomb exploded under a UN vehicle in Benghazi, instantly killing three UN staff and severely injuring several other staff and bystanders. The same month, approximately 100 people were killed, more than

200 were injured and over 30,000 were displaced when violence flared between rival tribes in Murzuq in South of Libya.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020 forced the Government authorities to take measures in countering the pandemic, including the closure of borders and curfew, restriction of movement of people and goods in some of the project target municipalities. A 24-hour curfew was introduced, which was in force for 10 days in April 2020. At the end of April 2020, the curfew was reduced to twelve hours (between 6am and 6pm), but travel between cities was still forbidden. Authorities in cities in the East of Libya, such as Kufra, implemented stricter measures by implementing municipal entry restrictions.

Protracted conflict and instability, and the COVID-19 outbreak, have placed increased pressure on municipalities, who have had to step up their role to manage local crises with limited resources and capacity, and often account to citizens for shortcomings in service delivery on which they have limited control. Plans to hold Municipal Council elections in a number of areas by the Government of National Accord (GNA)'s Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) have made slow and intermittent progress. In municipalities controlled by the Interim Government (IG), scheduled elections were cancelled or invalidated in some cases, and elected Municipal Councils partly or entirely replaced by appointed Steering Committees.

In line with a request from the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General, UNDP international staff numbers were reduced in Tripoli as of early April 2019. Staff have moved temporarily to work from the UNDP Libya back offices in Tunis, while maintaining a light footprint in Tripoli. While national staff in Tripoli have been asked to work on flexible arrangements, most of them from home, due to intensified conflict in and around the Greater Tripoli area and later on to comply with COVID19 restrictions. UNDP has been committed to continue implementing its programme around the country under the management and monitoring of its teams from Tunis and with the support and work of national staff and third-party contractors.

While UNDP has rolled out its business continuity plan ensuring close monitoring of the situation on the ground, the above challenges have affected the pace of project implementation with regards to civil works and delivery of equipment. In addition, soft components of the action (e.g. PCi activities) have been partly adapted, including by integrating activities in response to COVID 19, as well as by carrying out the trainings and events through an online format.

In this respect, a no-cost extension of the project implementation period was requested and approved by EU in June 2020, until 5 February 2021.

## II. RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period the project has successfully completed a number of deliverables across all project's Outputs.

Under **Output 1**, capacity assessment and development process has been completed in 11 municipalities, with significant buy-in from local authorities and citizens. A total of 410 municipality officials (22% women) underwent training on technical, soft skills and conflict sensitivity. 11 Municipalities have been provided with 22 grants that contribute to strengthen their capacities in line with the recommendations of the capacity assessment process.

Significant progress was also achieved under Output 1 in terms of civil works and delivery of equipment. Due to security challenges in Tripoli area, the project focussed on advancing delivery in all the other 5 municipalities, finalizing interventions in Murzuq and with an advance completion percentage for Benghazi,

Kufra, Sabratha and Ajdabiya. The rate of programmatic delivery is above the plan, while the quality of the deliverables was consistently maintained.

With regards to **Output 2**, the Rule of Law (RoL) Needs and Capacity Assessments conducted with relevant Justice and Policing institutions have been completed for Tripoli, Sabha and Benghazi. It was a process-oriented analysis that resulted in production of a report suggesting recommendations to address weaknesses on the legislative, regulatory and organizational criminal justice chain. Key stakeholders have engaged in the development and validation of the Model Police Station’s (MPS) Job Description, Training Plan and Standard Operating Procedures. Furthermore, despite the challenging operational and security context in and around Tripoli, the construction of the pilot MPS in Hai Andalus has reached 89% progress for Building A and 98% progress for Building B.

With regards to **Output 3** and as a result of the partnership with Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus, completed in May 2020, 3,581 participants have benefited from the programmes and events. 85 start-ups and entrepreneurs hosted by the TEC incubator, have been provided with a place to work, access to business and technical training programs and access to tailor-made business coaching and mentoring.

Details for each output, are provided in the updated Results and Resource framework.

The support provided to the target municipalities in public service delivery has enhanced their capacity in **responding to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic**. In this respect, the renovated infrastructures and the equipment delivered in critical sectors including health, hygiene and water and sanitation continued to be provided to citizens as a result of this support.

As of 30 June 2020, the overall delivery stands at **\$17,548,410.25** with \$14,921,543.74 already disbursed and \$2,626,866.51 legally committed.

**Key achievements per Output are as follows:**

**Output 1: Ensure better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for most vulnerable groups from host communities - including Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and returnees - as well as migrants and refugees**

*Objective: The responsiveness of local institutions in delivering essential public services to crisis-affected populations and in leading recovery processes, is strengthened*

Results	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Progress to date
<b>Output 1: Ensure better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for most vulnerable groups from host</b>	1. # of coordination mechanism in place to facilitate needs analysis, coordination and implementation of recovery activities. (MOV: project reporting and third-party monitoring)	1. 0 – no coordination mechanisms in place in any of the municipalities.	<b>2017:</b> At least 4 coordination mechanisms in place (out of which Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabha). <b>2018:</b> 6 coordination	1. Six coordination mechanisms in place at the municipality level in Tripoli Benghazi, Kufra, Murzuq, Sebha, Sabratha, responsible for liaising with the municipality and municipal council members with the

<p><b>communities, including internally displaced and returnees, as well as migrant and refugees through:</b></p> <p>1.1. Support municipalities to identify, plan, lead and coordinate efforts to achieve resilience in local service delivery and socioeconomic recovery.</p> <p>1.2. Improve access and quality service delivery lines for socio-economic resilience &amp; recovery.</p>	<p>2. % of Tier 1 and Tier 2 priorities (as per needs assessment) infrastructure rehabilitation activities (civil works and/or equipment delivery) completed in each municipality. (MOV: project reporting and third-party monitoring).</p> <p>3. % of municipal staff reporting an increase in skills and competences to plan, coordinate and implement resilience and recovery measures (introduced in February 2019, EUTF 1.1.1.)</p>	<p>2. 0. No rehabilitation activities have started (2017).</p> <p>3. 0</p>	<p>mechanisms in place.</p> <p><b>2017:</b> 50% of Tier 1 priority rehabilitation activities started in each of six locations.</p> <p><b>2018:</b> 100% of Tier 1 activities completed. 25% of Tier 2 rehabilitation activities started.</p> <p><b>2019:</b> 100% of Tier 1 and 2 activities completed.</p> <p><b>2017:</b> n/a 2018: n/a 2019: +30% 2020: +45%</p>	<p>community; facilitating needs analysis and coordination of projects.</p> <p>2. 75% of Tier 1 and Tier 2 priorities completed</p> <p>3. 410 municipality officials (22% women) underwent training on technical, soft skills and conflict sensitivity.</p>
<p><b>Newly introduced in February 2019</b></p>	<p>3.1. EUTF 1.1.2. Macro 2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic services.</p> <p>3.2. EUTF Macro 2.1-/1.1.2.1 Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated</p>	<p>3.1. 0</p>	<p>3.1. 2017 n/a 2018: n/a 2019: 1.9 mln 2020: 2.2mln</p> <p>3.2. 2017: n/a 2018: n/a 2019: 20 2020: 25</p>	<p>3.1 Over 1.7 mln people have improved access to basic services in 6 municipalities</p> <p>3.2 Over 30 infrastructure sites have been programmed. Out of these 24 have been completed.</p>

Correlation with EUTF Indicator Framework endorsed in February 2019

<p><b>Specific objective</b></p>	<p><b>Specific objective indicators</b> EUTF #1.1. Ind_3_V_#01 # Access to and effective provision of basic services: healthcare; education.</p>
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<p>UNDP Output 1 = EUTF SpO 1.1. Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved (SpO_3_V)</p> <p><b>Immediate outcomes (IOs)</b></p> <p>UNDP 1.1. = EUTF # 1.1.1. IO.03 # Professional competencies and/or awareness of staff working for the supported institution(s) /entities increased</p> <p>UNDP 1.2. = EUTF # 1.1.2. IO.05 # General infrastructure enhance</p> <p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p><b>NEW</b> EUTF # 1.1.2.1. Socio-economic and infrastructure projects implemented</p>	<p><b>IO indicators</b></p> <p>UNDP indicator #1</p> <p><b>NEW</b> EUTF # 1.1.1. % of municipal staff reporting an increase in skills and competences to plan, coordinate and implement resilience and recovery measures</p> <p>UNDP indicator #2 = EUTF # 1.1.2. = <b>EUTF Macro 2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic services</b></p> <p><b>Output indicators</b></p> <p><b>NEW</b> EUTF 1.1.2.1. # socio-economic and infrastructure projects per type (health, education, water, electricity, sanitation, urban infrastructure) and financial volume = <b>EUTF Macro 2.1-bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated</b></p>
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**1.1. Support municipalities in identifying, planning, leading and coordinating efforts to achieve resilience in local service delivery and socio-economic recovery**

**Capacity development to target municipalities**

Building on the work conducted in 2017-2018, from January 2019, a more comprehensive capacity development intervention was implemented in partnership with Peaceful Change Initiative (PCi) aiming at the improvement of operational capacities of 11 municipalities in the provision of inclusive and efficient services to the citizens. The target municipalities are the following: Tripoli Centre, Abu Salim, Hai-Andalus, Ain Zara, Sidi Sayeh and Esbaia (Greater Tripoli), Sabratha in the West, Sebha and Brak Ashati<sup>2</sup> in the South, Benghazi, Kufra in the East.

Capacity assessment and its methodology

In partnership with the Ministry of Local Government in Tripoli (MoLG-GNA), a tailored assessment methodology, including tools and a set of indicators that comprehensively reviewed the range of capacities, responsibilities and functions held by Municipalities was developed. The assessment tools drew from different frameworks used by international agencies in Libya and the overall methodology was designed and developed by PCi with the aspiration that assessments conducted under this project would inform programming by other international agencies delivering Governance-focused assistance in target Municipalities.

During the period under review, **Capacity Needs Assessments in the 11 municipalities** were carried out in collaboration with municipal staff and focusing on their roles and responsibilities, institutional arrangements in place and the policy environment. These assessments suggest that the legal framework promoting a new organizational structure and a more decentralized approach to service delivery has in most cases only been ‘formally’ adopted by Municipalities, or not adopted at all. In addition, the service delivery functions that Municipalities are currently performing are relatively limited and Municipalities generally lack the capacities required to manage the significant increase in responsibilities that are envisaged in Law 59 and articulated in subsequent decrees. In this context, recommendations highlighted the risks of a decentralization process that

<sup>2</sup> The municipality of Murzuq was replaced with that of Brak Al Shaati due to conflict challenges (in agreement with the EU).

is rolled out too hastily, including that of Municipalities not being able to maintain the existing level of service delivery to citizens.

### Capacity Development Action Plans

In an effort of validating the findings of the assessment reports, the latter were further discussed with Municipalities engaging 72 municipality officials (10% women). As a result, **11 Capacity Development Action Plans** were developed, identifying areas within the municipality administration that could be improved (administration and finance, human resources, service delivery etc.) and recommending steps to enhance quality and equitable service delivery to the communities.

### Community Consultations

Further input into the Capacity Development Action Plans was provided through the **11 community consultations** held in each target Municipality and attended by 257 participants (30% women and 15% youth). The consultations were received by community members as a valuable opportunity to voice their concerns and demands. Feedback received through the consultations suggested that communication between Municipalities and citizens in target areas is weak, with few, ineffective mechanisms to report complaints. Needs and priorities identified were largely consistent across most target areas: upgrading local infrastructure and health and education facilities, and improving basic services. Participants in most target areas highlighted the importance of engaging at the district level and identified Local Councils and Heads of Districts as key focal points for residents to raise specific issues faced locally, and to increase twoway communication, transparency and trust between citizens and Municipalities.

### Capacity Development trainings

Based on the assessment conducted, the project delivered a total **18 trainings** for 410 municipality officials<sup>3</sup> (22% women) from 11 municipalities. The training modules covered both technical and soft skills in strategic planning, project management, customer service, IT, conflict sensitivity, as well as modules on conflict sensitivity applied to service delivery.

### Capacity Development Grants

As a result of the above participatory process in the identification of priorities, UNDP in partnership with Peaceful Change initiative (PCi) delivered a total of **22 small grants** in the 11 municipalities (2 grants up to a total of 5,000 US\$ per municipality) that aimed at strengthening the capacity of the target municipalities in delivering basic services. These grants comprised three types of support: i) procurement of equipment to strengthen the operational capacity of existing or newly established offices; ii) procurement of equipment or production of materials to strengthen the communication with citizens, awareness, feedback and accountability mechanisms relating to service delivery; iii) procurement of medical equipment or supplies to help addressing the COVID-19 emergency.

While the municipalities are considered as direct beneficiaries of the grants, citizens benefitted indirectly from improved operational and communication capacities of the supported municipalities. For instance, in the West of Libya, the municipality of Tripoli was supported through provision of: i) electronic tablets to enhance the capacity of the municipality to collect census data in Tripoli Centre and use the updated demographic information to better address citizens' needs, and ii) protective equipment and sterilizers to be used by the municipality staff and visitors to counter the spread of COVID-19. In the South, the municipality of Sebha was supported through the provision of: i) a computer and operating system for public relations office to improve

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<sup>3</sup> The same officials were undergoing more than one training

communication with other administrative and sector departments, service providers, and CSOs; and ii) thermometers to enable temperature screening at the entrance of public buildings as a measure to counter the spread of COVID-19. In the East, the municipality of Benghazi was supported through i) provision of online survey application that the municipality will use to consult citizens about needs and priorities in different districts of Benghazi, and ii) production of a video, disseminated through social media channels, that raised awareness about risks and prevention measures of COVID-19.

#### Self-Assessment and Action-Planning Tools for Municipalities

In order for target Municipalities to sustain the capacity development process initiated through the project, a package of resources was developed to enable Municipal officials to (re)assess their capacity and development needs on a regular basis, and continue to implement the agreed Capacity Development Plans. The package consists of a revised and improved version of the assessment tools, a set of tailored planning tools to measure progress against the Plans, and a training guide on how to conduct the self-assessments independently. PCi had planned to conduct workshops to illustrate the methodology and tools and provide some support to Municipalities in view of the next round of assessments, which they are expected to conduct independently. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions, these workshops could not take place and remote support was provided instead. In the short to medium-term, it is likely that Municipalities will require further support, mentoring and resources in order to further embed and sustain this process. UNDP will consider supporting these endeavours in the subsequent phases of the project.

#### **1.2. Improve access and quality service delivery lines for socio-economic resilience and recovery.**

As of 30 June 2020, the project has programmed **over 30 infrastructure projects** and the delivery of **over 100 sets of equipment**, thus enhancing access to better health care, education, water and sanitation or electricity services of a population of over 1.7 million from Greater Tripoli, Sabratha, Murzuq, Sebha, Benghazi, Kufra and Ajdabiya. By the end of implementation period the project aims to reach to 2 million beneficiaries.

**A detailed overview of progress made per municipality during the reporting period is provided below.** It includes photos illustrating the infrastructure works, as well as provision of equipment and materials.

#### **I. GREATER TRIPOLI**

1. **Three backhoe loaders** were delivered to **Tripoli Centre municipality**. The equipment will enable the municipality to resume the collection of solid waste, thus contributing to a cleaner environment and mitigating exposure to health risks and diseases for over 260,000 people.



*The SLCRR project delivers three backhoe loaders to Tripoli Centre Municipality. ©UNDP Libya*

2. **One sewage truck** was provided to **Esbaia municipality**. The local population had to use basic drainage methods, due to the lack of sewage trucks. The provision of these equipment will enhance the capacity of the municipality to tackle water waster and sanitation challenges, contributing to a cleaner environment and mitigating exposure to health risks and diseases for 60,000 people living in the area.
3. **One garbage truck** was provided to **Abu Salim municipality**, which was facing a serious problem with solid waste management with negative impact on the sanitation situation of the city. The delivered garbage truck will help the municipality to collect solid waste in a more efficient manner, creating a healthier and cleaner environment. It will also contribute to enhanced hygiene standards, preventing the spread of diseases.
4. **One ICU Ambulance** was provided to the **Kidney Clinic of Hay Andalus** in January 2020 for the transport of patients, including the elderly and persons with disabilities, as well as IDPs that reaches 40% of the population of Hay Andalus Municipality. The ambulance is supporting the clinic, which serves around 1,800 patients across Greater Tripoli on a monthly basis, also on its response to COVID19.



*UNDP delivers an ICU ambulance to the Kidney Clinic, Hay Andalus. ©UNDP Libya*

5. **10 generators and 10 freezers were provided to IDP centres in Hay Alandalus** – Some schools in the municipality of Hai Alandalus are used to host temporarily the IDPs and migrants, and they lack reliable source of electricity and food freezers. With project support, 10 generators and 10 freezers will provide the 2,178 IDPs and 300 immigrants living in these centres with the much-needed electricity supply and fridges to store and preserve food.



*The SLCRR project supplies Hay Al-Andalus with 10 generators and 10 freezers. ©UNDP Libya*

6. **Supply of one garbage truck to Sidi Sayeh** - Due to the conflict in the Greater Tripoli area, Sidi Sayah municipality has been facing challenges due to the absence of adequate garbage trucks in the area to transfer the solid garbage to the main landfill of Tripoli which is located in Sidi Sayah municipality, causing risk to people's health. One garbage truck is pending delivery to enhance the capacity of the municipality to collect waste and ensure a cleaner and healthier environment for approx. 68,000 people. The delivery was protracted due to ongoing conflict in Tripoli area and difficulty to access the municipality.
7. **Supply of one wastewater truck to Ain Zara** – Ain Zara municipality has been facing challenges due to absence of adequate sewage infrastructure, resulting in sewage overflows and causing a risk to people's health. One high-capacity sewage suction truck (which can hold up to 30,000 liters of water) is delivered to the municipality, to enhance its capacity to quickly dispose of the overflows, avoid sewage flood issues and ensure a cleaner and healthier environment for approx. 120,000 people.

## II. SABRATHA

8. The **rehabilitation of the Basketball court and four Tennis courts in Sabratha City was completed in May 2019**. Tennis and basketball are some of the oldest and most popular sports in Sabratha. Upon rehabilitation of the basketball court and four tennis courts, the Academy will be **furnished with sports materials**. The centre resumed its activities, and currently receives on a weekly basis 175 junior and senior players, including girls and boys, men and women, providing them with opportunities to socialize through sport.





*The tennis court before and after the rehabilitation in Sabratha. ©UNDP Libya*



*Girls learn how to play tennis courts in Sabratha Tennis Academy. ©UNDP Libya*

9. The rehabilitation of the **Sabratha Health Centre** has been completed. The Sabratha Health Centre was severely damaged during the conflict that the city experienced in 2017. The Health Centre received an average of 1,100 patients per month and serves a population of 76,650 people. Amid the outbreak of COVID19, the Ministry of Health appointed the newly rehabilitated health center as the main coronavirus response hub for the area.



*A child accompanied by her father visits the rehabilitated pediatric facility for a check-up in 2020.*

*Photo: ©UNDP Libya/ Abdullah Hussin*

As part of its support, the project is also delivering medical equipment, including patient beds, patient examination beds, wheelchairs and other sets of essential equipment that will enhance the operational capacity of the centre to deliver improved medical services. However, the shipment process has witnessed a significant delay due to the closure of the borders in the manufacturing countries to control the outspread of COVID. As a result, the produced items were coming close to expiry dates and a reproduction had to take place. The project had to undergo the same cycle twice due to the unclarity of delivery timeline that was subject to constant changes according to the countries' new COVID-19 measures. As a risk mitigating measure, if further challenges are encountered to complete the procurement process on time, this activity will be reprogrammed to support other critical needs in the health sector in consultation with the Municipality.

10. The **rehabilitation of the Emergency Department in Sabratha Teaching Hospital is completed.** During the war that the city experienced in 2017, the medical facility was severely damaged, including the Emergency Department. Access to quality services became very difficult for many patients. In order to continue serving its patients, the hospital opened a temporary Emergency Department, but this center was only able to provide half of the services. The temporary Emergency Department did not only lack basic equipment, but was also too small to receive all the patients. This impacted negatively on the quality of services provided. The Emergency Department is of paramount importance not only for people in Sabratha but also for patients coming from other cities from Zawiya to Ras Jedir. As a matter of fact, some medical institutions in the area closed their doors because of the crisis. Therefore, many people in the region have been relying on this unit for emergency services. The hospital has a capacity of 360 beds, and employs 1,295 doctors, nurses and other staff. It serves over 200,000 people from Zawia to Ras Jedir with an average of 16,000 patients per year (hospital records). The Hospital was also equipped with 4 delivery beds.



*One of the damaged rooms at the Emergency Department before and after renovation.*

©UNDP Libya

11. The **restoration of the non-historical and historical buildings (Service Offices and Entrances) of Roman Theatre in Sabratha City** was launched in 2020. The monument, damaged in September 2016 by the conflict, is considered a landmark and symbol of all Libyans, as well as a tourist destination. The restoration works consist of rehabilitation of service offices to manage the monuments as well as maintenance and improvement of three entrance gates. The rehabilitation of the historical part of the Roman Theatre will also be supported by the project, in partnership with UNESCO (through the International Council on Monuments and Sites – ICOMOS) and the Libyan Department of Antiques (DoA). Prior to initiating the procurement process, this project required careful analysis in order to identify the most adequate scope of works for the rehabilitation and ensure that the heritage restoration is conducted according to UNESCO operational guidelines. It is expected that, upon completion of the restoration works, it could attract approximately 500,000 visitors per year.

## **II. BENGHAZI**

12. The **rehabilitation of the Sports Courts Complex and Change Rooms at the Benghazi University** has been completed and the renovated facilities handed over to the end user. The complex is used mainly by the students of faculty of education and other athletic students in the university. Over 4,000 students will benefit from the rehabilitated complex. The courts' complex is also used to host events of championships between Benghazi University and other educational institutions in Benghazi and nearby cities.
13. The **rehabilitation of Scout Office in Benghazi** has been completed and the renovated facility handed over to the end user. The Scout office, located in the center of Benghazi, had suffered destruction during the war. The Scout movement in Benghazi is one of the largest youth gatherings in the city with around 3,000 registered members at the moment. Following the rehabilitation of the building, the scouts can finally resume their activities.
14. The **rehabilitation of the Animal House building at the Benghazi University Veterinary college** has been completed, and currently the project is proceeding with supplementary works to implement a new High Voltage Air Condition system for the facility to make it operational. The animal house building is part of the medicine faculty complex and is important given that it is a space for surgery department students to apply theories and experiments physically. Over 8,000 students will have access to improved educational services directly benefiting from the rehabilitated space.





*Before and after rehabilitation work at the Animal House Building in Benghazi University. ©UNDP Libya*

15. The **civil works of the Engineer Professions Institute** are completed. Founded in 1996 in Benghazi, the Institute's vision was to create a new generation of engineers and architects. The institute had won the title of the best institute of high technical education in Libya, and due to the quality of teaching, students' numbers increased from 300 in the first year, to over 1,000 in 2018 (with no fixed location for teaching due to the destroyed building). As the Engineering Professions Institute is located in Alkwarsha area, which was one of the hottest conflict zones and like all the other buildings in that area, most of the institute buildings (over 10) have been either totally destroyed, by air-strikes, or heavily affected by medium to heavy bullets. The architectural department building has the least damages and is being maintained to accommodate students of all specialities. Since some of the walls have been either destroyed or heavily cracked, the rehabilitation involved concrete repair works, and re-building works associated with plastering. Total internal and external painting was needed, as well as replacing doors and windows. Water and sewage, as well as lighting and air-conditioning system had to be also replaced.
  
16. **The rehabilitation works of the Almojahed Primary School, Benghazi, Libya** are completed. The school was built in 1913, and underwent thorough maintenance works in 2013. The building consists of 18 classrooms, computer and science labs, over a total area of 2,000m<sup>2</sup> on two floors. The school that had over 500 students enrolled in its last year of functioning, was severely damaged by the clashes. The full rehabilitation works included internal and external works, sewage, lightening and air-conditioning repairing, is in an area severely affected by clashes, was damaged.



*Ongoing renovation work at Almojahed Primary School in Benghazi. ©UNDP Libya*

17. The **rehabilitation of the Rugby Field in Garyounis, Benghazi**, is ongoing. Most sport clubs in Libya are located within areas of military clashes, preventing young people from playing sport in a safe environment. The Rugby Stadium, hosted by the Benghazi University, is the first rugby field in Libya and will provide a safe space for young people to play sport, as well as join artistic events. The initiative aims to promote social cohesion and prevent violent extremism by creating spaces to engage youth in civic education activities and sports. Over 6,000 people will benefit directly from the rehabilitated space.
18. The **rehabilitation of the AlShabbi Corniche in Benghazi**, one of the most popular attractions in the downtown area of the city, has been severely damaged due to conflict between 2014 and 2017. While the rehabilitation works have been initiated in January 2019, the contractor withdrew after six months due to financial reasons (introduction of the fixed exchange rate - USD 1 for 9 LND to 4 LND – by the Government of National Accord). UNDP was thus required to proceed with a new tender process to find a technically qualified contractor to complete the works. The work is expected to resume in the last quarter of 2020. The rehabilitation works are intended to develop the corniche to allow people to use it safely and enjoy the scene. The works include site cleaning, interlocking dismantling and tiling as well as installation of concrete seats, tree boxes, fish landmark, memorial platform and solar powered garden lighting poles. It is expected that approx. 600,000 people will benefit from the renovated site.
19. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and based on the request and coordination with Ministry of Health and Health Cluster Working Group, the project has programmed procurement of **three ICU ambulances** to Benghazi municipality to strengthen its capacity to respond to the challenges posed by the pandemic.

### III. SEBHA

20. A **1,000m<sup>2</sup> park** was built in Sebha municipality thus offering to 18,000 families a space for recreation activities. With the old parks currently out of service, the municipality park is the only operational public space for recreation activities in the area.



*Children in Sebha at the Central Park in Sebha ©UNDP Libya*

21. The **construction and connection of the sewer line in Sebha** is ongoing. In the past years, the city has been experiencing serious problems in terms of sewage overflow, hence the need to replace the main sewer line. Given the complexity of the civil works and the difficulty to access the site due to the prevailing security situation coupled with the restrictive measures in response to COVID-19, there have been delays in terms of implementation. In 2020, the project implementation has also been affected by additional external factors, including interference from armed groups, wastewater overflow in the in the sewer line path and landownership claims. UNDP has been working closely with the Municipality and service sector representatives to address these external factors. The replacement of the main sewer line will contribute to a cleaner environment and mitigate exposure the health risks and diseases of over 230,000 residents living in the area.
22. During the reporting period, the rehabilitation **of the Passport Building in Sebha** has faced some delays due to sensitive political situation in Sebha. The building has suffered damages due to conflict and lack of maintenance. This has led to reduced capacity of the Passport, Immigration, and Foreigners Affairs authority to provide services related to issuance of identity documents to the citizens of the Southern region as well as issuance of entry and residence permits to foreigners, forcing some of them to travel to Tripoli in order to obtain the required documents. Once serving over 200 citizens per day, the institution building affected by the armed conflict in Sebha 2014 and 2016, witnessed a drastic reduction to 50 persons only. Upon completion of the rehabilitation works, consisting of civil, sanitary and electrical works, the capacity of the authority to provide services to citizens and foreigners is expected to increase from 50 to 200 persons per day.
23. The **National Safety Authority of Sebha Municipality** was provided with **300 KW generators** and the necessary **spare parts** required for the operation **of its 7 fire trucks**. The National Safety Authority, responsible for firefighting and rescue services of around 233,000 inhabitants of Sabha municipality, was suffering of a 90% decrease in responsiveness due to the breakdown of 6 vehicles out of 7.

## V. KUFRA

24. **The rehabilitation works in the Atia Kaseh General Hospital**, damaged during the various clashes in the city have been completed and handed over to Al Kufra Municipality. The hospital - the largest and oldest medical center in the South-East region- has a capacity of 120 beds and receives around 500 patients daily. Following the rehabilitation works over 80,000 people living in Kufra and neighboring cities of Tazirbu and Rabiana have improved access to better health services. The Hospital provides paediatric, gynaecological, surgical and emergency services and has two operation rooms and one Intensive Care Unit. The project has also provided the hospital with two ICU ambulances which have been delivered in Dec 2018.





*UNDP Libya is responding to the short-term urgent needs of the people and at the same time providing a long term and sustainable solution. ©UNDP Libya*

25. **The Kufra University**, which is a branch of Benghazi University, required some light works in terms of shading and air conditioning. During the reporting period, these works were finalised resulting to better education conditions of about 6,000 students.



*Work at the Kufra University included the addition of a new shaded area. ©UNDP Libya*

26. The **rehabilitation of the water reservoir in Kufra** has been completed. The reservoir, located in Aljawf area of Alhamia Mountains, is part of the water supplying system and provides potable water to about 16,000 people.



*The Under Secretary of Kufra Municipal Council, Mr. Saad Abdulrasool, and the Head of General Water and Sewage Company, Mr. Omar Aleidah, and technical staff. Photo: ©UNDP Libya/Emraja Taher*

27. **The rehabilitation works in the Libya Clinic** have been completed. The clinic is located in the Tebu area, contributing to enhanced health care services for the about 35,000 people living in the area. Since the Kufra municipality is rather wide, distance to healthcare facilities was rather big, and travel not always secure.



*Exterior and interior of the Libya clinic after rehabilitation. ©UNDP Libya*

28. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and based on the request and coordination with Ministry of Health and Health Cluster Working Group, the project has programmed procurement of **two 4WD ambulances** to Kufra municipality to strengthen its capacity to respond to the challenges posed by the pandemic.

## VI. AJDABIYA

29. **The Computer Tomography machine at Almgarife Central Hospital has been repaired.** This is the only general hospital in Ajdabiya with a capacity of 350 beds serving a population of 150,000 people. The hospital has 15 beds in the ICU unit. In 2016 according to the hospital management, 47,000 accessed the

hospital, due to the conflict around Sirte and Benghazi. The CT has been out of service in the last two years.



Medical staff use the CT scan at Almgarife Central Hospital. ©UNDP Libya

**Output 2: Support local authorities and administrations in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security**

*Objective: Municipalities and local communities have enhanced local stability and community security*

Results	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Progress to date
<b>Output 2: Support local authorities and administrations in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security:</b> 2.1. Provide technical support to the rule of law institutions.	4. # of RoL staff who successfully completed trainings. (MOV: project reporting, end of workshop reports, third party monitoring).	4. 0 (2017)  5. 0 (2017)	4. <b>2017:</b> n/a. <b>2018:</b> 30p. <b>2019:</b> 50p <b>2020:</b> 60p.	4. 89 RoL staff involved in consultative workshops in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha.
	5. % of RoL institutions identified during the needs' assessment supported with equipment and other technical assistance. (MOV: Project reporting,			5. <b>2017:</b> n/a; <b>2018:</b> 30% of identified institutions; <b>2019:</b> 100% of identified institutions.



2.2 Establish 'model police stations'.	third party monitoring)  6. # of 'model police stations' established and fully operational. (MOV: Project reporting, third party monitoring)	6. o (2017)	6. <b>2017:</b> n/a; <b>2018:</b> work started in Tripoli MPS; <b>2019:</b> training, and finalization of the MPS in Tripoli	6. 89% progress for Building A and 98% progress for Building B progress on the construction of the Model Police Station in Tripoli achieved. Operationalization of MPS in Tripoli pending procurement of IT equipment and furniture.
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Correlation with EUTF Indicator Framework endorsed in February 2019

<p><b>Specific objective</b> UNDP Output 2 = EUTF SpO 1.2. SpO_3_VI # Culture of peace and social cohesion are expanded</p> <p><b>Immediate outcomes</b> UNDP 2.1. = EUTF 1.2.1.ROL staff knowledge to receive and process complaints from citizens and migrant/refugee population improved</p> <p>UNDP 2.1. = EUTF 1.2.2. Model police stations established and operational</p> <p><b>Outputs</b> <i>NEW</i> 1.2.1.1. Trainings for RoL conducted <i>NEW</i> 1.2.2.1. Model police stations established</p>	<p><b>Specific objective indicators</b> <i>NEW</i> EUTF # Ind_4_VII_#04 # Social cohesion</p> <p><b>IO indicators</b> <i>NEW</i> EUTF # 1.2.1. % staff that demonstrate increase in knowledge after the training as compared to before the training</p> <p>UNDP indicator #6 = EUTF # 1.2.2.</p> <p><b>Output indicators</b> UNDP #4 = 1.2.1.1.# Number of participants by gender = <b>EUTF Macro 4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights</b></p> <p><i>NEW</i> 1.2.2.1. # of model police stations established</p>
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### 2.1 Provide technical support to the rule of law institutions.

During the reporting period, the project in close coordination with the UNDP/UNSMIL Joint Policing and Security project provided the following support:

**The Rule of Law (RoL) Needs and Capacity Assessments** have been conducted with relevant Justice and Policing institutions from Tripoli, Sabha and Benghazi. In Tripoli, a total of 28 officials representing rule of law institutions participated in the workshop on capacity assessment for Tripoli. In Sabha, 12 personnel from various criminal justice institutions participated in the workshop on capacity needs assessment, in addition to around 10 who were part of the key informant interviews of rule of law personnel in Sabha. In Benghazi, around 25 comprising various criminal justice institutions were also involved as part of site visits and key informant interviews conducted for capacity assessment for the city.

During the reporting period, the needs and capacity assessment was completed for Benghazi. It was a process-oriented analysis of the local justice systems that resulted in production of a report suggesting possible options and recommendations for development and support in areas of weaknesses. The capacity assessment report for Benghazi highlights, among key findings that key challenges occur both in applying the criminal justice process and in relation to the ability and capacity of the relevant actors to achieve this. Several of the actors involved in the process have serious capacity gaps, which mean the process is, in some cases dysfunctional. The report further states that of the criminal justice actors in Benghazi, local police units, the Judicial Police, the Public Prosecution, and the Courts were all highlighted in the capacity assessment as having the most pressing capacity needs. Local police units are operating from poor quality infrastructure with limited equipment and unclear direction. The report goes further to state that, in respect of the Public Prosecution and courts, the courts in Benghazi are functioning and the Prosecutors are playing their parts despite resourcing and training gaps, but the capability of the courts to play their full role in the criminal justice process is reduced by the quality of the infrastructure and very limited management and ICT systems.

**A follow-up Workshop on RoL Needs Assessment** was organised in Tunis on 21-24 October 2019, allowing 14 representatives of Libyan rule of law institutions (police, justice and judicial police) to discuss and validate the findings and recommendations of the "Rule of Law needs and capacity assessment". The report is presented in three parts. Part one displays the Cross Service and Overarching Findings in brief narrative. Part two includes the final prioritized matrix of actual specific recommendations. Part three is issued as an appendix and is a matrix of detail and consolidated findings and how they have led to the proposed recommendations in Parts one and two.

Some of the challenges identified under part one includes excessive central control, lack of standard operating procedures, damaged infrastructure, skills gaps and inadequate training and a lack of basic equipment and vehicles. Under part two, the high priority recommendation includes leadership training, ICT based criminal justice system, training needs and curriculum design, infrastructure improvement including courthouse renovation and judges' training in addition to other recommendations.

During the event, partners agreed on a roadmap to tackle the challenges presented to restore justice system in Libya, manage the impact of irregular migration, and introduce deterrents to abuses of rights.

## **2.2 Establish 'model police stations'**

The agreed upon organizational structure and job description for model police station are under endorsement process by Mol. In an effort to engage the relevant stakeholders in the process, a **4-day Validation workshop on Model Police Station's Job Description, Training Plan and Standard Operating Procedures** was organised in Tunis on 27 -30 January 2020. This workshop was organized in partnership with the joint UNSMIL-UNDP, EUBAM and is part of the reform initiatives using a bottom-up approach to improve service delivery and enable easy access of citizens to the police stations. The organizational structure and job description for the model police station were revised and agreed upon.

Following the validation workshop, a number of action points were agreed with regards to the proposed job description. UNDP together with partners agreed to follow up with MOI Job Description Committee to ensure that the job description along with organizational structure are endorsed after the proposed agreed changes were added. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and sudden shift in priorities to support COVID-19 response, no significant progress was made during Q2 2020.



With respect to the training plan, international partners (UNDP, UNSMIL and EUBAM) agreed to reconsider and prioritize training activities that could be supported from the proposed plan once situation on the ground allows.

Despite the challenging operational and security context in and around Tripoli, the **construction of the pilot Model Police Station (MPS) in Hai Andalus** has advanced with the rehabilitation works and the two buildings in the final stages of completion. The MPS is also planned to be equipped with essential furniture (desks, chairs, cabinets, shelves, etc.) and IT equipment (PCs, printers, landline phones, etc.) to make it operational, with procurement process under way. The operationalization of the MPS is part of the project efforts to strengthen the police capacity and build trust with the community. Upon completion of the activity a formal handover ceremony of the MPS with participation of relevant authorities and partners would be undertaken

**Output 3: Support local economic recovery /development, including job creation and livelihoods**

*Objective: Opportunities for diversified jobs and livelihoods opportunities for youth and vulnerable groups (including women) are enhanced through inclusive and participatory local economic recovery*

Results	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Progress to date
<b>Output 3: Support local economic recovery /development, including job creation and livelihoods:</b> 3.1 Support the creation of new MSMEs including businesses with a social impact in sectors with high LER/LED potential 3.2 Enhance self-reliance and livelihoods stabilization for vulnerable and marginalized groups	7. # of persons who successfully complete an apprenticeship programme (disaggregated by sex, age, and legal status?). (MOV: project reporting, third party monitoring).	7. 0 (2017)	7. <b>2017:</b> n/a; <b>2018:</b> 20 pax; <b>2019:</b> 40 <b>2020:</b> 60 pax (of which: at least 20% women, at least 30% youth, at least 10% IDPs/ migrants/ refugees /returnees).	7. 40 trainees engaged in the Toyota Discover Your Talent programme, including 11 IDPs.
	8. # of local business incubators/economic literacy centres are established and fully functional. (MOV: project reporting, third party monitoring).	8. 0 (2017)	8. <b>2017:</b> n/a; <b>2018:</b> 1 (Benghazi); <b>2019:</b> 2 (Benghazi and Tripoli); <b>2020:</b> 3 (Benghazi, Tripoli, Sebha).	8. Three functional business incubator programmes established in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha
	9. # of vulnerable individuals earning income from temporary jobs (disaggregated by sex and age).	9. 0 (2017)	9. TBD	9. 230 people (109 women, 47%) earning an income from temporary jobs thanks to the partnership with Tatweer and over 300 people earning income from engagement in civil works

<p><b>Specific objective</b> UNDP 3.1 = 1.3. Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced</p> <p><b>Immediate outcomes</b> <b>NEW</b> EUTF 1.3.1. Business creation environment enhanced</p> <p><b>Outputs</b> UNDP 3.1. = EUTF 1.3.1.1. Local incubators established UNDP 3.1. = EUTF 1.3.0.1. Apprenticeship trainings conducted UNDP 3.2. = EUTF 1.3.0.2 Employment for trained jobseekers in the infrastructure-related works through the Libyan private sector</p>	<p><b>Specific objective indicators</b> <b>NEW</b> Ind_3_IV_#01 # Employment rate</p> <p><b>IO indicators</b> <b>NEW</b> EUTF Macro 1.3. # Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities</p> <p><b>Output indicators</b> UNDP #8 = EUTF 1.3.1.1. UNDP #7 = EUTF 1.3.0.1. = <b>EUTF Macro 1.4 # Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development</b> UNDP #9 = EUTF 1.3.0.2. = <b>EUTF Macro 1.1 # Number of jobs created</b></p>
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### 3.1 Support the creation of new MSMEs including businesses with a social impact in sectors with high LER/LED potential

The Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus (TEC) project, implemented in partnership with Tatweer Research, has come to a final conclusion in May 2020 having achieved significant strides towards its overall objective of fostering a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem that can encourage sustainable jobcreation in the private sector. As a result of the partnership with Tatweer Research, **3,581 participants**, of which 49% women have benefitted from the TEC programmes and events in the period September 2017 - May 2020.

In addition, **230 jobs (47% for women)** were created as a result of the support provided to the start-ups within the TEC scheme in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha.

Some of the key achievements of the TEC project could be summarized as follows:

**TEC Incubator:** 85 start-ups and entrepreneurs have been provided with a place to work, access to business and technical training programs, and access to tailor-made business coaching and mentoring for a total of 410 hrs of training from the start of the programme. At the time of writing this report, December 2020, 27 out of 34 start-ups continue to be operational, of which 7 out of 11 start-ups with the Benghazi Incubator, 9 out of 12 start-ups with the Incubator in Tripoli and 11 in Sabha.

**TEC Impact Fund:** 12 start-ups from across the country were selected and received grants from the Impact Fund in support of innovative business development and growth.

**TEC Talks:** 41 TEC talks sessions were delivered throughout the programme and were attended by 2,122 young men and women across Libya. These community event, designed to engage the entrepreneurs, tech-savvy Libyans and technology enthusiasts in an informative and interactive way on a variety of innovative topics such as Artificial Intelligence, Urban Computing, Machine Learning, Cloud Computing etc.

**TEC Business Crash:** 10 cycles of TEC business crash (A two-week intensive business course for entrepreneurs), benefitting a total of 393 young trainees, of which approximately 50% women.

**TEC Camps:** 11 cycles of TEC camps (A 8-week programming boot-camp for young university students and recent graduates in apps and website development) – has been organized in Tripoli, Sabha and Benghazi benefitting a total of 234 young developers, of which 55% young women.

**TEC Angel Investor Hub:** A first of its kind opportunity for start-ups to directly engage the investor community through pitching and networking sessions.

During the COVID 19 pandemic, the TEC programme managed to rapidly adapt to the context, so as to ensure the continuation of its activities virtually, thus ensuring safety for the beneficiaries and the staff members. In this respect, one of the supported startups, "Panda," [an e-learning platform](#), is currently providing ten thousand students and parents with distance learning tools free of charge, facilitating the continuation of studies during the lockdown; while "O-Class" is providing online classes to university students and have gained leverage as a start-up due to the increased demand for e-learning solutions. "Tazia," a fashion design start-up, has continued production from home and is using their online channels to build awareness and promote good practices during the pandemic, incl. producing masks and providing them to clients.

#### ❖ TEC Incubator

The Incubator managed to support 85 start-ups and entrepreneurs across its three-year duration, across three cities. At the time of writing this report<sup>4</sup>, 7 start-ups continue to be operational with the Benghazi Incubator, 9 out of 12 start-ups with the Incubator in Tripoli and 11 in Sabha.

The **TEC Incubator start-ups initiatives in Benghazi** (see table below for more information) currently includes 7 working start-ups. The ones highlighted in *italic* not operational at the time of writing this report due to challenges caused by COVID 19 pandemic.

Nr.	TEC incubator	Description	Jobs created	
			Total	Women
1	PANDA	A communication platform that connects parents with their school administration and allows parents to track, monitor and follow-up on their children's behavioural and academic progress.	10	6
2	We advertise	A digital marketing agency that offers social media management, graphic and brand design to local businesses.	6	2
3	Amaken	A real estate website for home buyers, sellers, renters, and real estate professionals, listing properties for sale and rent in Libya through an interactive platform	3	0
4	Artopia	a website that showcases and displays art pieces by local artists and facilitates the selling of paintings and art pieces	4	3
5	Wajabat	<i>An online food ordering and delivery platform (website and mobile apps) which helps customers locate and order their</i>	2	

<sup>4</sup> December 2020

		<i>favourite meals and facilitates their delivery to their homes or offices</i>		
6	Slinger	<i>A social platform that attracts online gamers to compete and interact with one another in a fun and interactive way.</i>	12	
7	Ween App	<i>An application that markets local products and shops and helps users find their locations.</i>	2	
8	Donut home	The first store selling donuts in Benghazi	14	0
9	Keep Healthy	A start-up that specializes in making and delivering healthy meals to people interested in fitness and living a healthy lifestyle	10	10
10	Libster	<i>A social network and a community marketplace for books where users can sign-up, make lists of books they own and books they are looking for. It also allows users to check nearby book-exchanging offers and suggests locations for the exchange</i>	6	
11	Miss Cordelia	A start-up that designs and manufactures women fashion clothing specifically catering to Libyan taste and culture	11	10
<b>Total jobs created from currently operational start-ups</b>			<b>58</b>	<b>31</b>

The TEC incubator initiatives in **Tripoli** (see table below) received a total of 88 hours of mentoring by trained experts in various areas including Business Planning, Business Operations, Business Development, Marketing and Sales, Accounting and Finance, HR Management, Commercial Law as well as training in soft skills, public speaking and presentation skills, introduction to finance and accounting etc.

Nr.	TEC incubator	Description	Jobs created	
			Total	Women
1	CleanCity	Glass recycling start-up that manufactures building materials from glass waste – an estimated amount of nearly 1050 tons of glass yearly.	5	3
2	Guffa	An online virtual market. The application provides several products with guaranteed quality at wholesale prices and is distinguished by its sophisticated search engine.	3	0
3	Engraveha	Custom-made products using the CNS machine, including engraved medals, keychains and other memorabilia	3	0
4	Shmeesa	Organic spices, jams and butters from all-natural ingredients produced through traditional methods.	5	4
5	Karaza	Clothing line designed and made in Libya producing Hijabisuitable fashion from quality fabrics	4	
6	Al-Nabta al-Baria (Wild Plant Oils)	A natural oil production line using raw material from Libyan farmers. WPO provides a line for healing and beauty purposes. Already launched, the startup is expanding in the market.	10	

7	Dubal	Recycling startup for organic waste, producing high-quality fertilizers that are cheaper and safer to use than those on the market.	3	1
8	Ekhdemni	<i>An online platform mediating contracting freelancers, providing a variety of services all in one place with guaranteed service delivery.</i>		
9	Taxisti	<i>Application for taxis transporting passengers and luggage. Taxisti has been testing its application throughout 2019 and is planning to launch in 2020.</i>		
10	Football Fields	<i>Start-up focused on building good-quality football fields. Already based in Subrata, Football Fields is looking to expand into Tripoli.</i>		
11	Almafaz	Start-up manufacturing nails for building companies	n/a	
12	CNS Machine	A project that uses the CNS machine to create house furniture, art pieces and decorations	3	1
<b>Total jobs created from currently operational start-ups</b>			<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>

The 11 TEC incubator start-ups initiatives in Sabha received a total of 40,1 hours mentoring sessions in finance, legal, strategy, and marketing as well as coaching sessions in Entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship, to Commercial law and Marketing and Sales.

Nr.	TEC incubator	Description	Jobs created	
			Total	Women
1	Tawseel	A courier service that aims to transfer personal items and documents quickly and efficiently in addition to tracking packages via a mobile application	2	1
2	Hawyah	A mobile application for selling traditional products	2	2
3	Ranush Fashion	an online shopping site where all products, including clothes and accessories, household items and electronics sold in Sabha are available on a single platform.	2	2
4	Dukanak (Previously Souqna)	Organic spices, jams and butters from all-natural ingredients produced through traditional methods.	2	0
5	Organa Store (Previously Greeny)	a shop selling high quality natural, health products	4	2
6	Butterfly Effect	an entertaining educational magazine for children with an accompanying electronic application for parents and teachers to guide them on the right path to interact with children	2	2
7	Fazzan Gamers	a video gaming club that gathers gamers all under one roof away from street-violence, organizing competitions and gatherings and welcoming all ages.	9	4
8	Awael Fish	A sweet-water, fish farming project to serve local food markets.	1	0

9	The medical file:	works to provide local clinics and hospitals with a patient data-storage system that facilitates easy navigation and use	2	2
10	Visit Libya	a tourism company that provides organised tours, and other services, including flight and accommodation booking and more via a range of online services.	4	1
11	The book store	Online bookstore. It sells books in an innovative way, whereby the book sends an envelope as a gift to the customer in addition to providing simple gifts with the books. It often provides all kinds of books and also depends on the speed of the online purchase process and delivery.	4	3
<b>Total jobs created from currently operational startups</b>			<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>

### Bedaia Special incubator programme

The Bedaia programme, launched in November 2014 and implemented by the TEC Incubator in Benghazi, is a 4-month special incubator program designed to help “build” start-ups and unlock the potential of ambitious and talented youth through systematic and in-depth training, mentoring and team-collaborative assignments. The programme, launched in November 2019, received 293 applications. Following a selective process, from the initial 293 applications, 29 participants (out of which 17 young women) were selected to participate in the Bedaia programme. The Programme resulted in the creation of 10 business concepts representing a sub-sector within the market.

The following is a brief description of the 10 Bedaia start-up teams:

Nr.	TEC incubator	Description	Jobs created	
			Total	Women
1	Tazia	a local fashion brand that designs modern and elegant clothes for both women and men. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Taziadesgin/">https://www.facebook.com/Taziadesgin/</a>	2	2
2	<i>Elegante</i>	<i>Online shopping platform that sells goods exported and imported at the highest quality and best prices.</i>	3	2
3	O-Class (previously known as Nashrahlak):	an online web application that provides lectures for medical university students through videos and other materials. Social media: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/OnlineClass.ly/">https://www.facebook.com/OnlineClass.ly/</a>	3	3
4	Brunch box	a company that provides school students with breakfast, lunch boxes and other healthy food products. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Brunch-Box-105080714321875/">https://www.facebook.com/Brunch-Box-105080714321875/</a>	4	3
5	Rosheta	An online pharmacy that delivers medicine to homes and offers clients automatic refills and other online	3	1

		pharmacy services. Social media: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/rosheta.ly/">https://www.facebook.com/rosheta.ly/</a>		
6	Jury	An online platform for selling and sharing books <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Jorybookstore/">https://www.facebook.com/Jorybookstore/</a>	3	3
7	Houshi	An online platform for selling and promoting handmade products.	3	2
8	Care+	An online service delivery platform for medical care services at home for the elderly and young children <a href="https://www.facebook.com/CAREplusLibya/">https://www.facebook.com/CAREplusLibya/</a>	3	2
9	Thembox	Delivering a ready to barbeque meal to you, to enjoy your outdoor picnic.	3	3
10	Bicode	Teaching children coding through innovative methods.	3	0
<b>Total jobs created from currently operational start-ups</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>

### 1.1.1. The Impact Fund

While the Incubator is providing access to working space and mentoring support for the start-ups, the Impact Fund is a **funding instrument**. 12 start-ups received grants from the Impact Fund in support of innovative business development and growth. During the reporting period, the final grant instalments were disbursed to the start-ups.

The below table reflects the geographical distribution of all the start-ups receiving grants from the launch of the Impact Fund.

Project Name	City	Total Funding	Employees	Women
Donut Home	Benghazi	50,000 LYD.	14	0
Panda (previously known as School Connect)	Benghazi	79,614 LYD	10	6
Yummy	Sabha	90,800 LYD.	8	8
Wajabat	Benghazi	55,000 LYD	N/A	
WE Advertise	Benghazi	33,547 LYD	6	2
Amaken	Benghazi	73,998 LYD	3	0
Al Nabta Albria	Tripoli	74,575 LYD	10	
Karaza	Tripoli	77,960 LYD	4	
Daleel Libya	Benghazi	71,600 LYD	6	
Keep Healthy	Benghazi	68,600 LYD	10	10
Miss Cordelia	Benghazi	78,400 LYD	11	10
I'Can'— Tragan	(Sabha)	37,900 LYD	2	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>791,994 LYD (565,71 USD)</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>36</b>

### 1.1.2. Community Programmes

Community engagement programmes are an integral part of TEC, designed to engage the community of tech-savvy young Libyan entrepreneurs with business idea. The core activities of the TEC community programmes are the TEC talks, TEC Camps and TEC Crash Business Course.

**TEC Talk** is a community event designed to engage the community of entrepreneurs, tech-savvy Libyans and technology enthusiasts and covers a trendy topic that captures their interest in an informative and interactive way. Since the launch of TEC, 41 TEC Talks sessions have taken place with a total of 2,122 attendees across the country.

The final Tec Talks took place virtually and attracted 499 participants through Zoom and Facebook live streaming service.



**TEC Business Crash** is a two-week intensive business course for entrepreneurs. 393 young individuals graduated during the 10 cycles of TEC Crash implemented over the last 2 years across all three major cities. During the two weeks of intensive training, TEC Crash participants cover areas including Business Strategy, Business Planning, Operation Management and Finance and Accounting.

**TEC Camp** is an 8-week coding boot camp for young university students and recent graduates in Android apps and web development. Through the TEC camps, university students and graduates are equipped with technical skills needed for the job market. As part of the training, participants are required to build a website and app for a project they choose and are evaluated based on a final presentation of the work done. From the launch of TEC camp programme, a total of 234 university students in total (122 male and 112 female) attended the 11 cycles of TEC camps.

**The Angel investor Hub** brings together start-ups with prospective investors with the objective of bringing together the concept of angel investment and encourage the private sector in investing in start-ups as well as create awareness and educate entrepreneurs on the importance of seeking funding from the private sector. During the reporting period a final Angel Investor Hub took place in February 2019 with 50 entrepreneurs, investors in the audience.

## 3.2 Enhance self-reliance and livelihoods stabilization for vulnerable and marginalized groups

### *Discover Your Talent Programme*



Toyota Discover Your Talent (DYT) Programme aims to provide graduates from high technical institutes from different Libyan cities a unique training opportunity, equipping them with technical knowledge and skills in the field of car maintenance. The scheme was developed to specifically respond to the challenges of rising unemployment among recent graduates. Recognizing the importance of private sector contribution to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and confirming the intersection of the objectives pursued by UNDP and Toyota in serving the Libyan population to build more resilient communities through skills development and youth employment, the two organizations signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 13 June 2018. The purpose of this MoU is 'to provide a framework of cooperation and strengthen collaboration between the Parties, on a non-exclusive basis, in areas of common interest, in providing greater access to sustainable income opportunities for people affected by the crisis in Libya through providing vocational training for marketable skills'.

In the spirit of this MoU, the two organizations have subsequently signed two contracts for provision of services one signed in 2018 and the another in 2019. The partnership with Toyota Libya "Discover Your Talent" aims to provide young people with a three-month vocational training on car maintenance and repairing, computer skills and English. A total of 40 trainees, including 11 IDPs, from across Libya were engaged in the vocational training programme.



*Trainees meet their new teachers at Toyota Libya F.Z.C ©Toyota Libya*

In 2020, delays due to the security situation in and around Misrata, coupled with the restrictive measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, were experienced during the training implementation. In this respect, other training modalities were discussed between UNDP and Toyota Libya and expected to be put in place during the second half of 2020 to complete the apprenticeship programme. Accordingly, the training would be carried out in Q4 2020 using an online modality, with focus on a customer care, targeting up to 40 young male and female Libyans, including IDPs.

### **SLCRR project response to COVID-19**

The SLCRR project has been working with the target municipalities to strengthen their capacity in providing access to quality basic and social services to the most vulnerable groups. Amidst the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, widespread lockdown and curfew restrictions, the supported municipalities responded to the challenges posed by COVID-19 using the renovated infrastructures and essential equipment delivered by the project in several sectors, including health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).



## COVID-19 RESPONSE

The SLCRR project has been working with the target municipalities to strengthen their capacity in providing access to quality basic and social services to the most vulnerable groups. Amidst the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, widespread lockdown and curfew restrictions, the supported municipalities are responding to the challenges posed by the pandemic using the renovated infrastructures and equipment:

### Health



#### The project rehabilitated **9 health facilities**

that are now serving as main healthcare service points in Benghazi, Kufra, Sabratha, Sebha and Murzuq.

+ supported the municipalities with delivery of medical equipment, including **seven ambulances, a generator and reparation of computerized tomography (CT) scan machine.**

#### UNDP in partnership with Peaceful Change Initiative:

- ✓ disinfected healthcare facilities in Abu Salim to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19
- ✓ provided protection and sterilization materials to Tripoli Centre Municipality staff and visitors
- ✓ provided personal protective equipment to medical staff at Sabratha hospital and Al-Hira medical centre in Esbaia
- ✓ provided thermometers to Sebha municipality for temperature screening in public buildings.
- ✓ Carried out awareness raising campaigns on COVID19 in Brak Ashati and in Benghazi.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The project delivered

#### **generators, water pumps, sewage and garbage trucks**

to the municipalities to enhance their capacity to deliver water, sanitation and improve hygiene standards as a preventive measure to the outspread of diseases.



### Local Economic Development

TEC has been running online training programmes focused on digital website programming and business management and hosted virtual events focused on technology and entrepreneurship.

Start-ups that are part of the TEC incubator programme continued to receive mentorship and follow-up sessions online, focusing on ways to develop their businesses and provide solutions during the pandemic.



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**Health sector:** The SLCRR project has supported the rehabilitation of 9 health facilities serving as main healthcare service points in Benghazi, Kufra, Sabratha, Sebha and Murzuq. These facilities are used for conducting COVID-19 tests and receiving sick patients. The project has also supported the municipalities with the delivery of critical medical equipment, such as 7 ambulances for Kufra, Murzuq, Hay Al Andalus and Ajdabiya, delivery of one generator to the main hospital in Murzuq; reparation of CT scan machine at Adjabiya Almgarife Central Hospital; as well as through ongoing provision of medical equipment to Sabratha hospital. Additionally, the project plans to purchase 5 new ambulances for Benghazi and Kufra in response to COVID-19. Moreover, in partnership with Peaceful Change Initiative (PCI), several healthcare facilities in Abu Salim were disinfected to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19, protection and sterilization materials were provided to Tripoli Centre that were used by Municipality staff and visitors, personal protective equipment were provided to medical personnel at Sebratha hospital and to Al-Hira medical centre in Esbaia, while thermometers were provided to Sebha municipality to enable temperature screening at the entrance of public buildings. Awareness raising campaigns on COVID-19 have been carried out in Brak Ashati and in Benghazi.

**WASH sector:** The SLCRR project is supporting selected municipalities to enhance their capacity to deliver water, sanitation and hygiene services through provision of generators, water pumps, sewage and garbage trucks to various municipalities enhancing their capacity in ensuring hygiene standards and serving as preventive measure to the outspread of diseases. For instance, the generators in Sebha and Kufra ensure that

power outages do not occur, and that clean water is always accessible. Supporting the water and sanitation sector has become more crucial than ever to improve hygiene standards in the municipalities, preventing and mitigating exposure to health risks and outspread of diseases such as COVID-19 pandemic.

**Local economic development:** The SLCRR interventions on local economic development, such as trainings on business and IT skills for youth, as well as mentorship sessions for start-ups, implemented in partnership with Tatweer Research, have been adapted to allow for the continuation of their programmes virtually through online applications. TEC was running online training programmes focused on digital website programming and business management respectively and events that feature inspirational talks on technology and entrepreneurship.

### III. PROJECT COORDINATION

During the implementation period, project results were regularly shared within the EUTF technical working groups, EUTF steering committee, local implementers forum, sub-sector coordination working group on local governance etc. Most of these were organized and chaired by the EU Delegation.

The UNDP SLCRR project, alongside SFL project, participated in the Technical meeting on the EU-UNDP cooperation in supporting Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience in Libya held in Brussels on 27 March 2019. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the EU-UNDP cooperation in supporting stabilization, recovery and resilience in Libya, and to highlight the impact of the joint work - its successes, challenges and lessons learnt. On this occasion an update on the results and the impact of the Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery Project (alongside SFL) have been presented and served as basis for discussion. The meeting brought together various perspectives of Libyan partners, UNDP as well as EU representatives.

In July 2019, the Ministry of Local Governance, the EU and UNDP convened the third Steering Committee Meeting of the project. The meeting was an opportunity to review the progress made and present the work plan for the second half of 2019. The steering committee held with the presence of Minister of Local Governance, Dr Milad Taher; the Ambassador of the European Union to Libya, Mr Alan Bugeja; UNDP Arab States Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Regional Director, Ms Sarah Poole; and UNDP Libya Resident Representative, Mr Gerardo Noto, also approved the launch of a series of capacity needs assessments in 11 of the targeted municipalities, and decided to bolster economic recovery and job creation activities in Tripoli and Sebha.

Activities under output 2 are closely coordinated with Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice, as well as the Joint Technical Working Group for Rule of Law and Security Sector, including EUBAM and UNSMIL, including through the joint UNDP/UNSMIL project in the sector.

In line with the approach of the Trust Fund, UNDP closely coordinates intervention holding regular meetings with IOM, GIZ and UNICEF. The project works closely with other UNDP projects, including Stabilization Facility for Libya, which aims for quick impact in stabilizing selected municipalities. The two projects share analytical material and field teams collaborate closely to ensure synergies and avoid overlaps. Project's results were also presented in the Subnational Working Group on Local Governance conducted in December 2018.

### IV. PROJECT MID-TERM EVALUATION

During the reporting period, the project mid-term evaluation was carried out by a team of two consultants. The evaluation was commissioned by UNDP Libya and aimed at 1) providing an objective assessment of the project performance; 2) evaluating the project using the following evaluation criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and, to the extent possible, sustainability, 3) appraising the relevance of the project design and identify if cross-cutting issues were incorporated in the project design; and 4) generate lessons learned to inform future programming and identify good practices.

The evaluation followed a standard project-evaluation methodology consisting of four phases: 1) desk review and analysis phase, 2) scoping mission to Tunis and key informant interviews with UNDP and primary stakeholders, 3) data field collection by the national evaluation expert in four sites: Misrata, Sebratah, Benghazi and Tripoli and 4) data analysis and discussions of the notes from phase 3 and preparation of the draft evaluation report.

Overall, the evaluation noted a satisfactory performance of the SLCRR project, particularly in terms of effectiveness and relevance, with good responsiveness capacity. As highlighted in the mid-term evaluation on the SLCRR project, the project comes as a welcomed support to fill the needs in terms of reconstruction of essential damaged infrastructure and facilitate essential service provision for recovery and stability. The provision of improved public services directly fills a gap in the current situation in many of the target municipalities, in particular for the vulnerable groups. The project filled many gaps in terms of reconstruction of essential infrastructure in a number of key service areas (notably health, education, water and sanitation) as well as in the development of an inclusive municipal platform that brought together the various groups living in the municipalities to develop a conflict sensitive mechanism to identify municipal priorities. Empowering the municipalities in the coordination and communication regarding the choice of the projects and activities to be undertaken lead to a good acceptance of UNDP as a major actor in Libya that is able to work in an impartial manner in both GNA and non-GNA municipalities. Similarly, the provision of support to develop employment and income-generating activities comes as a priority to contribute to the development of the resilience of the population and contributes to the restoration of a fragile stability in the country.

The report highlighted that UNDP has the potential to up-scale the good practices to create area-based programming around those municipalities covered with the SLCRR project in order to gradually expand into the regions by continuing working with a needs-based assessment approach, strengthening the programme design and the conflict sensitive approach, with an improved risk management system for the investments made.

## **V. CHALLENGES, CHANGES AND LESSONS LEARNT**

### **Challenges**

During the reporting period, the project encountered various challenges due to a tense political, security and environmental context.

Military developments and armed conflict continued to be the predominant challenge in 2019. In February, the LAAF swiftly took control of most of the Fezzan region including areas of active project's engagement. In April, during the visit of the UNSG in Tripoli, the LAAF launched an assault on the city which has led to persistent fighting in the southern municipalities where the project also works through the end of the reporting duration. This has led to significant displacement.

These moves by the LAAF sharpen the political divide, increasingly seen through the lens of pro- and anti-Haftar alignment. The conflict and polarisation have also contributed to the fragility and internal division of some of the communities with which the project has sought to work.

The military operation led by the Libyan National Army since April 2019 sparked escalation of conflict that has affected all of Libya. Consequently, the deteriorating security situation and the political fallout, including relocation of mayors and municipalities' staff out of the conflict areas in and around the Greater Tripoli area, resulted in protracted implementation of certain activities. This situation has affected the implementation of the Model Police Station in Hay Andalus (Output 2) and the vocational training in Misrata (Output 3)

The internal dispute and social tensions in some of the target municipalities affected the overall communication with counterparts, particularly in Sabha. This necessitated careful conflict sensitivity analyses and additional consultative processes with all relevant partners in the municipality to address implementation challenges and resulting in prolonged time for implementation of the Sabha sewer line and the Passport building (Output 1).

Moreover, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic resulted in closure of borders and curfew across Libya restricting movement of people and goods in some of the target municipalities and hence posing additional operational challenges on implementation.

### **Changes**

The above challenges affected the pace of implementation of civil works and delivery of equipment (Outputs 1 and 2) as well as implementation of the vocational training (Output 3). Hence, an 8 months no-cost extension was agreed with EC on June 2020, extending the implementation period to 5 February 2021.

As mentioned above, in 2020 the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic resulted in closure of borders and curfew across Libya restricting movement of people and goods in some of the target municipalities and hence posing additional operational challenges on implementation. While UNDP has rolled out its business continuity plan and ensures close monitoring of the situation on the ground, it is anticipated that this situation may further affect the pace of implementation of civil works and delivery of equipment. In addition, continuous and prolonged power outages in most parts of Libya coupled with fluctuating fuel cost has been creating additional challenges for the timely completion of some civil works. Any further no-cost extension requests to ensure completion of all activities and achievements of projects results would be discussed with the EU.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Over the reporting period, UNDP through its resilience and recovery initiatives has identified the following lessons:

- The public may develop high expectations of what project supported development/early recovery initiatives can achieve that cannot be achieved on the political track. While development may complement political negotiations, it cannot take the lead and communications with the public and project partners should ensure not to foster unrealistic expectations.
- Immediate recovery efforts may yet take years to materialize an impact. With respect to creating an enabling context for improvements to take hold, a longer-term approach is required with basic levels of security in place and a commitment to peace from key stakeholders. This would help to ensure that local truce and cease-fire agreements prove sufficiently durable.

- Regular field monitoring and progress review visits undertaken by UNDP’s technical teams are essential to detect challenges early and ensure that corrective measures are taken without negatively impacting project implementation. Regular follow-up visits with beneficiaries, implementing partners and contractors are also necessary to mitigate any harm to the beneficiaries and address any challenges that occur during activities. While security concerns or restrictions posed by COVID 19 have limited the access by UNDP staff to project sites, alternative methods to monitor progress have been adopted to ensure consistent oversight. Such alternative includes third party monitoring or using videoconferencing to connect with remotely located partners or contractors.

## **VI. COMMUNICATON AND VISIBILITY**

The project’s communication and visibility activities have been implemented in accordance with article 8 of the General Conditions and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field.

During the reporting period, the “Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery in Libya” project has been featured in 1299 articles published in national and international outlets, 94% of which from locally based news agencies, and the remaining 6% from international media outlets, mainly European.

UNDP Communications Unit posted regularly about the project in its social media platforms using the hashtags #Resilience4Libya and #EU #AfricanTrustFund. UNDP Libya published 55 times on Facebook, and on uploaded 11 videos on UNDP Libya’s YouTube Channel, the latter reaching 3,020 views.

The targeted municipalities also published several posts in their Facebook pages.

The communication and visibility report for the reporting period is annexed to this progress report.

## **VII. FUTURE PLANS**

The remaining period of the project implementation will be dedicated to finalizing the pending rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision of equipment under output 1.

Under output 2, work on construction of the model police station will continue while the job description of the Model Police Station will undergo a process of endorsement from MOI. This is based on discussions with the Head of the MOI Job Description Committee who attended the workshop held in Tunis in January 2020.

Under output 3, a programme to support start-up is planned as a way to promote local economic recovery through helping entrepreneurs rebuild their businesses that were affected by conflict and COVID-19. Selected entrepreneurs and small business owners in targeted locations will be technically and financially supported during the business development process, and they will benefit from a training and mentoring programme for three months.

The vocational training programme implemented in partnership with Toyota within the ‘Discover Your Talent’ will continue. Additional 20-40 young people are expected to be trained in the last quarter of 2020 on customare care skills using an online modality due to the prevailing security situation coupled with the restrictive measures in response to COVID-19. Efforts will be made to increase the number of female trainees to promote livelihoods opportunities for women.

**ANNEXES:**

**Annex 1: Financial Report**

**Annex 2: Communication and Visibility Report**

**Annex 3: Project Updates**

3.1 Resilience4Libya Update January 2019

3.2 Resilience4Libya Update June 2019

3.3. Resilience4Libya Update September 2019

3.4. Resilience4Libya Update March 2020

3.5. Resilience4Libya Update June 2020

**Annex 4: Work Plan for the next reporting period**