



UNITED NATIONS
LIBYA



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

LIBYA
2023-2025

The cover photo is a panoramic view of the newly renovated Roman theatre in Sabratha, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Photo: @UNDP Libya



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

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Joint Statement of the United Nations and the Government of Libya

This United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework represents the overarching partnership framework for peacebuilding and development cooperation between the UN and the government of Libya for the period 2023—2025.

The Cooperation Framework ushers in a new phase of UN support for advancing Libya's development priorities and the 2030 Agenda by collectively addressing the key challenges facing the country. The UN, through the Cooperation Framework, in partnership with the government and stakeholders across the country, integrates a human rights-based approach across its interventions to ensure those most vulnerable and at risk of being left behind are at the center of Libya's peacebuilding and development agenda.

In advancing a humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding nexus approach, the UN and the government aim to work collaboratively with international and local partners to address the structural causes of fragility and remaining humanitarian needs to drive transformative change and transition to sustainable peace and development across the country.

In this effort, the UN and the government of Libya commit to working jointly, and in conjunction with partners and stakeholders, in support of the priorities of the Cooperation Framework, and in the spirit of partnership, mutual respect and collaboration towards the collective aim of accelerating the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals for the benefit of people in Libya.



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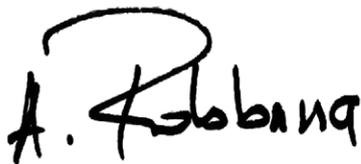
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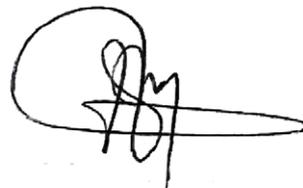
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Abbreviations

ASG-RC/HC	Assistant Secretary General - UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CCA	Common Country Analysis
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
HCDA	Higher Committee for Displaced Affairs
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDDS	Internal Displacement and Durable Solutions
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
OMT	Operations Management Team
PMT	Programme Management Team
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RPBA	Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UN Entities Operating in Libya

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Steeped in history and rich in culture, Libya is endowed with significant natural resources, a vibrant, young, educated, and ethnically diverse population and a strategic geographical location, providing the country with a solid basis for peaceful, inclusive, and sustainable development for all. Libya has made commendable, albeit intermittent, advances on development in recent years.

A decade of political crisis and conflict, institutional fragmentation, weak governance, economic decline, and increased poverty, inequality, and human rights violations have impeded the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

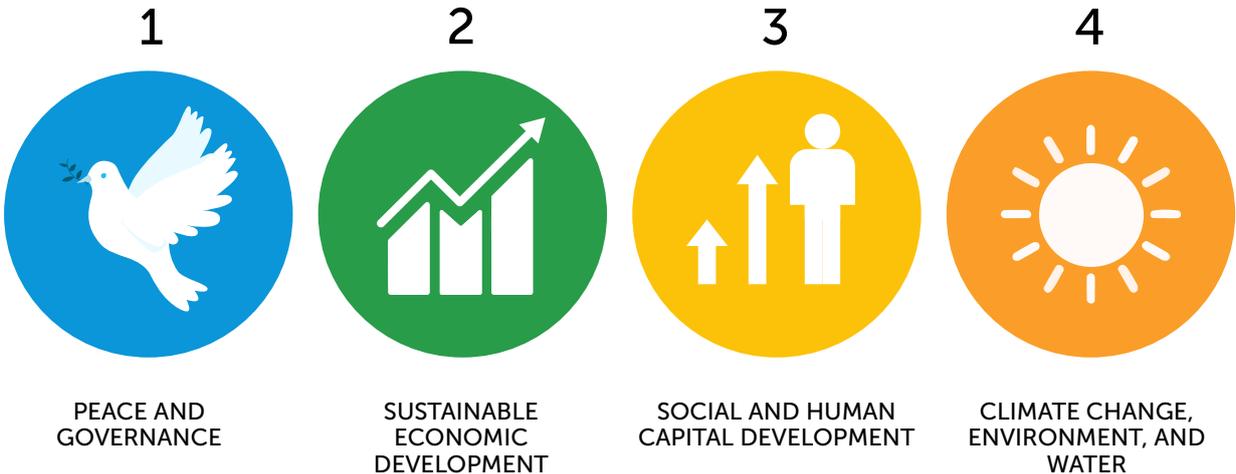
While significant challenges remain, the October 2020 ceasefire and formation of a unified government in March 2021 provided a new basis on which to take forward the necessary transformative change to put Libya back on track towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The establishment of a national Sustainable Development Committee in 2018 for localization of the SDGs and the submission of its first Voluntary National Review report in 2020, have demonstrated the government's commitment to the 2030 Agenda.

In the context of these developments, as well as the pending expiry of the United Nations Strategic Framework 2019—2022, the UN in Libya has formulated a United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework to guide its collective work in support of Libya's implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs for the years 2023 to 2025.

To ensure the Cooperation Framework is representative of the needs and views of a broad range of constituents throughout the country, the UN in Libya convened extensive consultations with key stakeholders, including government ministries and institutions, local authorities, representatives of vulnerable and marginalized groups, the private sector, civil society, donor partners, and international financial institutions, amongst others.

Based on a comprehensive and integrated analysis of the main impediments to inclusive and sustainable development, as well as the outcome of wide-ranging consultations, a set of four interrelated and mutually reinforcing strategic priorities were identified on which the Cooperation Framework is structured, specifically **1) Peace and Governance**; **2) Sustainable Economic Development**; **3) Social and Human Capital Development**; and **4) Climate Change, Environment, and Water**.

These strategic priorities and their associated outcomes and outputs aim to drive transformative change in Libya and advance the UN Secretary-General's prevention agenda by strengthening the UN's joint efforts to address the challenges Libya faces in near future. These include new priorities on water management and renewable energy, increased support to economic diversification, and technical assistance in the formulation of a new budgeted National Development Plan.





To support acceleration of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Libya, the UN aims to advance political stability and reconciliation, including through unification of more effective, democratic, inclusive, and representative national institutions. Work will be undertaken to support the unification and strengthening of security, justice, rule of law, and human rights institutions to enable them to better promote and protect human rights based on the principles of inclusivity, non-discrimination, and equality.

The UN aims to support Libya's economic recovery through the creation of an enabling environment which can stimulate private sector development and economic diversification and provides decent work opportunities for a skilled workforce with enhanced labour rights. Improving access to quality health and nutrition, education, protection, and social protection services, particularly for the most vulnerable people, is also a key priority. Technical support will also be provided to tackle water scarcity and provide improved access to sustainable and climate resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as strengthening national capacities to prevent, mitigate, adapt, and respond to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

The Cooperation Framework reflects a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to address the underlying causes of fragility and vulnerability of the most marginalized groups. In doing so, the Framework integrates two Collective Outcomes on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Migration Management to guide the collective work of the UN and its partners across mandates in these key areas, and to facilitate the transition from a humanitarian to development-focused response in the context of decreasing humanitarian needs. The Cooperation Framework also serves as an Integrated Strategic Framework, incorporating the political, peacebuilding, and human rights mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).

In accordance with the principle of leaving no one behind and other international frameworks and norms, the UN, through the Cooperation Framework, aims to ensure the needs of the most poor, vulnerable, and marginalized, including women and girls, youth, displacement affected populations and migrants, persons with disabilities, and minority ethnic groups are fully integrated and addressed.

The Cooperation Framework also aims to provide the central mechanism through which all UN entities operating in Libya, both resident and non-resident, can operationalize their mandates in a coordinated and coherent manner. To ensure that peacebuilding and development remain a Libyan owned and led process, the Cooperation Framework will be implemented in close partnership with the government of Libya, and other stakeholders, including through the Cooperation Framework governance arrangements and nationally-led coordination mechanisms. Accountability for delivery on Cooperation Framework commitments will be addressed through its results framework, new joint workplans, increased joint programming, annual monitoring, and publication of an annual UN Country Results Reports.

It is envisaged that through the collective delivery of programming under the Cooperation Framework, the UN, with its partners, can more effectively contribute to Libya's transition towards a peaceful, stable, prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable development trajectory for the benefit of people in the country.

Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

2.1 Country Context

While the 2011 popular uprising and overthrow of Muammar Gaddafi offered the prospect of transitioning towards a peaceful, democratic, and inclusive Libya, the subsequent absence of a centralized authority and national security apparatus fomented competition between factions for control over state institutions and resources in 2012—2013. This escalated into violent conflict in 2014 which culminated in the fragmentation of the country between eastern and western factions from 2016 and 2018, resulting in the establishment of parallel political, governance, economic, and security institutions. Further armed conflict, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in a humanitarian crisis in the country in 2019—2020.

The UN brokered Ceasefire Agreement between the government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army in October 2020 resulted in a significant decline in violent conflict and related humanitarian needs. Since then, implementation of a Road Map to national elections agreed at the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum in November 2020 has faced challenges. Although the government of National Unity was formed in March 2021 with a mandate to prepare for elections by the end of the year, presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 24 December 2021 were indefinitely postponed. In February 2022, the eastern-based House of Representatives' designation of a new Prime Minister led to a serious political impasse with impacts on the security, economic and human rights situation and increasing tensions between political actors.

A decade of political crisis and violent conflict has had a significant impact on Libya's development trajectory and its population while the more recent impacts of COVID-19 have further constrained progress across the SDGs (a comprehensive analysis of Libya's progress towards the SDGs can be found [here](#) in the UN Common Country Analysis for Libya 2021).

It is estimated that the proportion of Libyans living in multidimensional poverty increased from two per cent in 2014 to nine per cent in 2016,¹ while social protection systems remain inadequate to support those most in need (SDG1).² Food insecurity increased from 29 per cent in 2015 to 37.4 per cent in 2019,³ with more vulnerable households unable to meet their basic dietary and nutritional needs resulting in increased rates of child malnutrition, with the prevalence of stunting of children under-5 rising from 20.5 per cent in 2000 to an estimated 43.5 per cent in 2020 (SDG2).⁴

Libya's health (SDG3) and education (SDG4) systems have witnessed a significant deterioration in their capacities to provide accessible and quality services. The maternal mortality ratio increased from an estimated 52 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 72 per 100,000 live births in 2017. Conversely, Libya continued to make steady progress in reducing child death rates. Although Libya provides free and compulsory education, school attendance and enrolment rates in primary and lower secondary appears to have declined since 2011. (See information related to 'SDG 5: Gender Equality' in the next section on Marginalization and Exclusion).

¹ Due to the general challenge around availability of up-to-date information in Libya, some statistics rely on older sources of data and should therefore be interpreted as being indicative rather than fully reflective of the current situation in the country.

² Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, Global Multidimensional Poverty Index Country Briefing 2020: Libya, July 2020: https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_LBY_2020.pdf.

³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.MSFI.ZS?locations=LY>.

⁴ UNICEF, WHO, World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.STNT.ME.ZS?locations=LY>.

Data from modelled estimate of a 2014 estimate based on UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank harmonized dataset. A new SMART Nutrition survey will be undertaken in 2022 which should provide a more reliable nation-wide nutrition data.



Increasingly severe water scarcity and protracted conflict have led to a significant decline in water, sanitation, and hygiene services and facilities, with 65 per cent of households having access to the public water network, while 44.7 per cent are connected to the wastewater network⁵ (SDG 6). Despite its large hydrocarbon resources, access to electricity has reduced from 100 per cent in 2000 to 69 per cent in 2019, impacting domestic consumption and economic growth.⁶ Renewable energy generation remains negligible, accounting for only 0.03 per cent of total energy consumption in 2021, despite the country's abundant solar and wind potential (SDG 7).⁷

While considered an upper-middle income country, conflict and COVID-19 have had significant consequences on Libya's economy, resulting in negative growth of -31.3 per cent in 2020.⁸ A reliance on hydrocarbons for export revenues, a large proportion of workers employed in the public sector, and a lack of economic diversification further stifles the country's economic potential. Consequently, unemployment rates remain stubbornly high at over 20 per cent in 2020, particularly for women standing at 26 per cent and youth at 51.5 per cent (female 70.9 per cent, male 43.5 per cent). (SDGs 8 and 9).⁹

Despite Libya's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, there has been little progress towards the development and implementation of national disaster risk reduction or climate change adaptation strategies or plans (SDGs 11—15).

National capacities' response to the multitude of challenges faced by Libya has been severely constrained by conflict, political division, and widespread impunity, compounded by fragmentation of government and governance structures, a bloated and inefficient civil service, systemic corruption, and weak transparency and accountability, all fertile grounds for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. The provision of justice and rule of law services in line with international norms and standards is limited. Severe human rights violations remain pervasive, against both Libyans and non-Libyan populations, while threats to civic space stifles civil society engagement in political and social discourse (SDG 16).

Libya has not had a national development plan since 2011 which impedes coherent national planning and hampers the ability of international development partners to align their support to national priorities. However, it is envisaged that a new national development plan could be prepared in 2023 based on the outcomes of the UN, World Bank, and European Union supported Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) process which commenced in November 2021.

⁵ UNICEF, Assessment of national water systems, 2019:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1CwwVjbr_vyJSfi251MN7hOLiOcq7mNcs?usp=sharing.

⁶ World Bank Global Electrification Database

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=LY>.

⁷ IRENA, Renewable Energy Statistics 2021, August 2021:

https://irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2021/Aug/IRENA_Renewable_Energy_Statistics_2021.pdf.

⁸ World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files:

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDPMKTPCD?end=2020&locations=LY&most_recent_value_desc=true&start=2010.

⁹ International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database (modelled estimate).



2.2 Marginalization and Exclusion

The 2030 Agenda is underpinned by the central principle of leaving no one behind. Various marginalized groups in Libya face considerable challenges in the realization of their rights based on their multiple and often multifaceted vulnerabilities. These factors are not mutually exclusive but are often intersectional with individuals and groups holding multiple identities and vulnerabilities simultaneously which can compound their marginalization and exclusion and constrain efforts towards reducing inequalities (SDG10).

While gender equality (SDG5) is codified in many aspects of law, a deeply patriarchal social structure and related sociocultural norms and patterns mean that **women and girls** face significant challenges in accessing social services and economic opportunities, while addressing gender-based violence remains a significant challenge. Women also remain severely underrepresented in government and other decisionmaking institutions and processes.

A third of **children** were multidimensionally poor in 2014, which has likely since increased, and are disproportionately represented among at-risk populations. Essential parts of the legal system have not been harmonized with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, while child rights and protection legislation, policies, and capacities remain inadequate. Despite accounting for as many as two thirds of the population, **young people** are largely excluded from most decision-making processes and institutions, particularly young women. Social and economic marginalization also puts young people at risk of recruitment by armed and criminal groups.

Internally displaced persons, particularly those in protracted displacement, face challenges in returning to their homes due damaged infrastructure, a lack of basic services, limited security or social cohesion, and uninhabitable housing due to conflict-related damage. **Migrants and persons in need of international protection** remain highly vulnerable to protection risks, including, but not limited to, deprivation of liberty and arbitrary detention, restricted freedom of movement, forced labour, sexual violence, lack access to housing and essential services, and discrimination. In addition, many migrants and persons in need of international protection continue to risk their lives attempting to cross Mediterranean Sea to Europe.

Libya also continues to struggle with the legacy of long-term repressive regimes and their practice of exploiting ethnic, tribal, racial, and regional differences to retain power which manifests in discrimination against various **minority ethnic groups** resulting in a denial of their social, economic, and cultural rights.

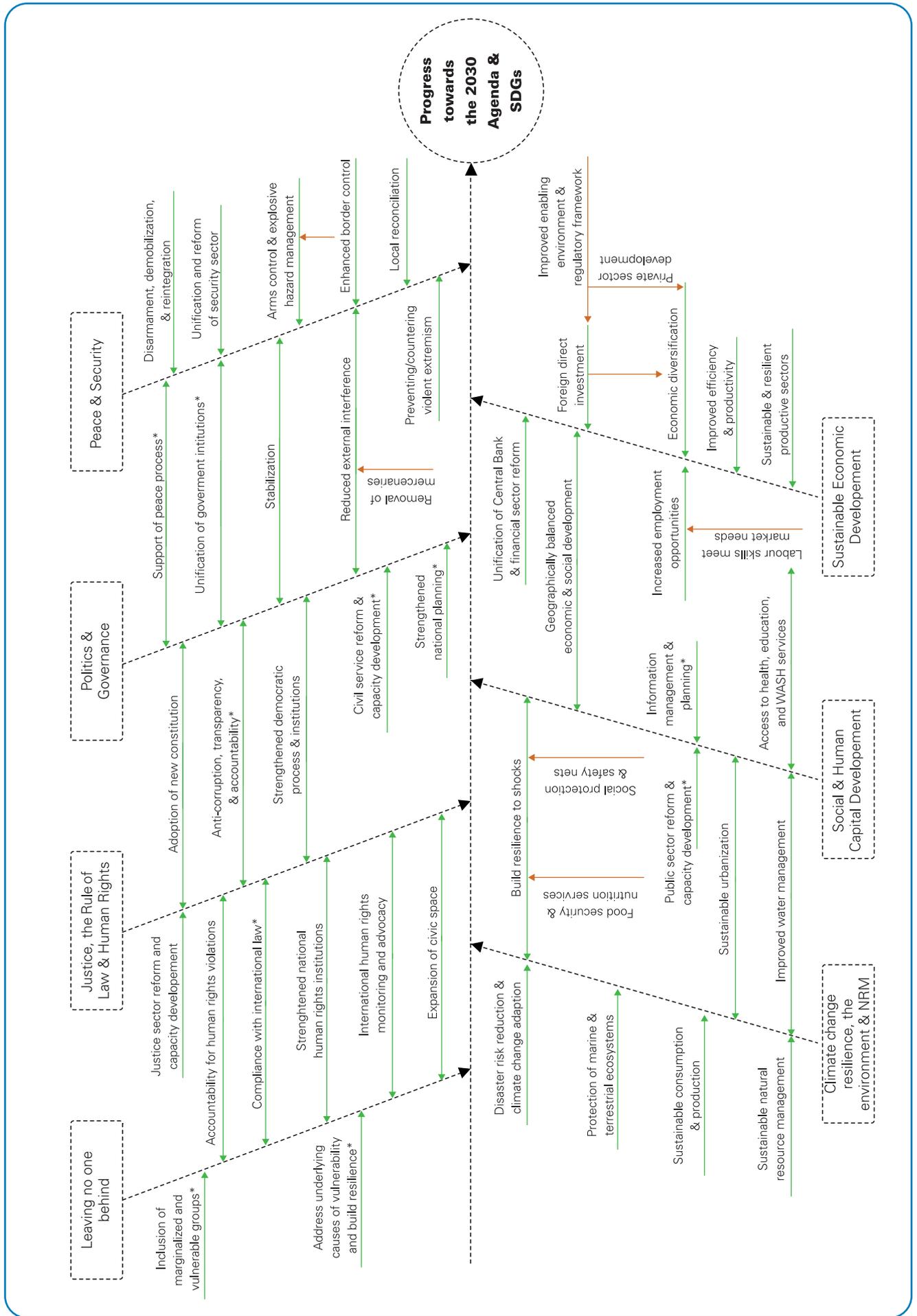
2.3 Opportunities for Achieving the 2030 Agenda

While complex and multifaceted in nature, many opportunities exist to tackle the various interconnected and multidimensional challenges through integrated and coordinated responses across the humanitarian development- peace nexus and anchored in the principle of leaving no one behind.

Based on the comprehensive analysis undertaken during the UN Common Country Analysis process preceding the development of this Cooperation Framework, the UN in Libya, in consultation with government and other partners, identified thematic opportunity areas for advancing the SDGs in the country, specifically: **a)** Peace and security; **b)** Politics and governance; **c)** Justice, the rule of law, and human rights; **d)** Sustainable economic development; **e)** Social and human capital development; **f)** Climate change, resilience and environment; and **g)** Leaving no one behind.

It was against these identified opportunity areas that the UN in Libya assessed potential entry points for its collective work over the next programming cycle that were refined into the four final strategic priorities and associated outcomes for this Cooperation Framework.

Figure 1: Opportunities and entry points for progressing on Agenda 2030 and SDGs



United Nations Support to the 2030 Agenda

3.1 From a Common Country Analysis to Cooperation Framework Priorities

Prior to the development of this Cooperation Framework, the UN in Libya, including resident and non-resident entities, undertook an in-depth multidimensional analysis of the country's situation through the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the lens of leaving no one behind. Through this exercise, the UN, in consultation with government and other stakeholders, identified several high-level thematic opportunity areas for progress on the SDGs.

Through a dedicated three-day workshop, the UN Country Team, with government participation, assessed these opportunity areas against the UN's collective mandates, comparative advantages, capacities and resources, potential transformative effect, and contribution to leaving no one behind. As the Cooperation Framework also serves as an Integrated Strategic Framework, the priorities also reflect the United Nations Security Council approved mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, most recently extended in April 2022 under Resolution 2629 (2022).

This process resulted in a set of four mutually reinforcing strategic priority areas against which to structure the Cooperation Framework, namely:

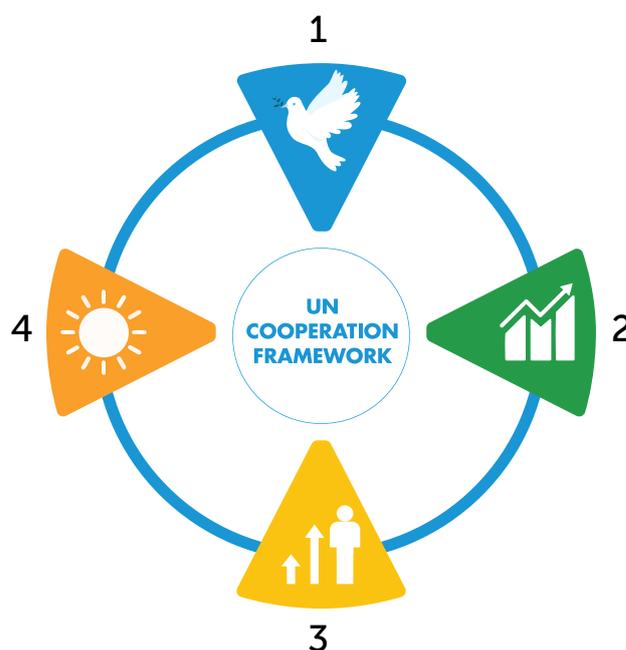
1. Peace and Governance.
2. Sustainable Economic Development.
3. Social and Human Capital Development.
4. Climate Change, Environment, and Water.

These were supplemented by a set of draft outcomes which were further refined through interagency technical working groups. An additional set of Collective Outcomes were formulated to address and reduce needs, risks, and vulnerabilities around which humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors can coalesce. These Collective Outcomes are framed around the issues of **1) Durable Solutions for IDPs**; and **2) Migration Management** and will facilitate support for residual humanitarian needs while transitioning to more developmental and peacebuilding-oriented interventions.

Additional dedicated consultations were held with various vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, children, youth, migrants, persons in need of international protection, IDPs, and human rights activists, to ensure their contributions and needs are adequately reflected and integrated in the Cooperation Framework.

In the absence of a formal national development planning framework against which to directly align the priorities and outcomes of the Cooperation Framework, an analysis of sectoral plans and consultations with government and other counterparts ensures that the Cooperation Framework will contribute to national objectives.

Figure 2: Strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework





3.2 Theory of Change for the Cooperation Framework Priorities

Progressing towards the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda will require the UN to leverage its collective mandates across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus with various interconnected and mutually reinforcing interventions in support of peaceful, inclusive, and sustainable development in Libya. This requires the identification and implementation of catalytic interventions that maximize impact across pillars of work for the benefit of people in Libya.

The UN's longstanding support to Libya across its broad range of mandates spanning the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, its normative underpinnings as a human-rights based and people centred organization, its wide-ranging partnerships, as well as its extensive global and domestic knowledge and technical expertise and analytical capacities, uniquely positions the organization to support Libya in advancing on the below mentioned priority areas towards the 2030 Agenda.

Peace and Governance: Political and security stability are preconditions for progress across all dimensions of sustainable development in Libya. In this regard, the holding of credible **elections** with the inclusion of women and youth is crucial to end the protracted transitional phase and to address the legitimacy and democratic deficit in the country. Completion and adoption of a national **constitution** based on global best practice will be necessary to codify agreed institutional and political arrangements, as well as international human rights and gender equality norms and standards. **Unification and reform of government institutions** is required for national institutions to become more streamlined, efficient, responsive, and cost-effective in the execution of their functions. The completion of a gender responsive **national development plan** will be key in this regard, as well as providing a framework against which the international community, including the UN, can align and coordinate their support.

National and sub-national level **reconciliation** initiatives, underpinned by transitional justice, and with the inclusion of women, youth, and minority ethnic groups, will contribute towards address long-standing grievances, mitigate future localized conflicts, prevent displacement, enable IDPs to return to their communities, and strengthen social cohesion. The protection of civil and political rights will allow for the meaningful **civic engagement** in all political processes, particularly of women, youth, and minority ethnic groups.

Security sector reform, including unification of security institutions operating under civilian oversight, will increase their capabilities to maintain peace and security and to restore and expand legitimate state authority. An integrated approach to **disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration** of members of armed groups will be key to improving security, while increasing national capacity in **explosive hazard management** should enable the removal of explosive remnants of war and facilitate the return of those displaced by the conflict. Strengthening the **justice and human rights** institutions, as well as **legislative reform**, will help to tackle inequalities, improve protection of the most vulnerable, particularly women and girls, and hold accountable perpetrators of human rights violations.

Sustainable Economic Development: Increased and equitable access to decent work and employment opportunities is essential for inclusive poverty reduction. **Economic diversification** and removal of impediments to sustainable **private sector development** will be necessary to transition the economy from its overreliance on the state-controlled hydrocarbon sector, which is a source of highly contentious competition over access amongst political groups, as well as to stimulate **rights-based employment** generation. Support to women and youth entrepreneurship and micro, small, and medium enterprises will be key in this regard.

The unification of the Central Bank of Libya, and **financial sector** reform more broadly, will be key for financial institutions to become enablers of private sector development. Reducing the dependency on the public sector as the main provider of employment will also decrease the financial burden on the state. Upskilling through the provision of **education and training** opportunities, particularly for women and youth, should help meet the needs of a diversified labour market.



Improved formal employment opportunities in historically marginalized areas, particularly in the south and other remote communities with ethnic minorities, should also reduce incentives for engaging in criminal or other harmful activities that may impact the country's security. Supporting greater labour market participation by women, particularly in emerging sectors, should further contribute to their empowerment and independence.

Social and Human Capital Development: Improving equitable access to quality and people-centred **social services** (including health and education), social protection mechanisms, and protection services is key to maximizing the opportunities for individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, to realize their fundamental rights, improve their well-being, reach their full potential as positive contributors to society, as well as increasing resilience to life-cycle risks and reducing intergenerational poverty. The availability of shock responsive **social protection** services will strengthen the capacities of the most vulnerable to cope with shocks while access to **protection** services will improve the physical and psychological safety of victims of abuse, neglect, and violence, particularly women and children. **Decentralization** of social services will also help to reach those on the periphery while improved **information management** with appropriate disaggregation will facilitate more effective sectoral and cross-sectoral planning.

Strengthened human capital will provide a solid foundation for generating a labour force with the necessary skills and competencies that meet emerging labour market needs and contribute to economic and social development and poverty reduction. Improved government-led service delivery will also help strengthen the social contract between the government and its people, thereby increasing its legitimacy and contributing to greater political stability and security.

Climate Change, Environment, and Water: Libya's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation necessitates proactive measures against their potential consequences. Tackling water scarcity as one of the greatest emerging threats facing Libya will require an integrated and holistic approach to **water management** to ensure sustainable, equitable, safe, and gender sensitive access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services, and for the productive sector. Addressing water scarcity can also mitigate migration from more water scarce regions of the country as well as reduce the likelihood of future tensions and conflict over dwindling water resources. Preventing, mitigating, adapting, and responding to the impacts of **climate change** and **environmental degradation** will help reduce Libya's environmental footprint and build the resilience of the population to climactic shocks. The UN will engage with government institutions and municipalities to support energy transition and build resilience for local populations - including the most vulnerable groups - in an inclusive and comprehensive manner.

Addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability of IDPs, including socioeconomic and protection factors, will contribute to the achievement of sustainable and **durable solutions** for displacement affected populations, while enabling effective and rights-based **migration management** can reduce protection threats to migrants and persons in need of international protection and positively contribute to Libya's economic development.

Strengthening national public institutional capacities, including through expansion of e-governance, is required for all levels of government to be more representative, responsive, and effective in the execution of their duties across sectors.

It should be noted that Libya's context makes it particularly vulnerable to multiple risks that can impede progress towards sustainable peace and development objectives, particularly political instability, insecurity, institutional fragmentation, weak governance capacity, geopolitical factors, weak economic performance, an overreliance on hydrocarbons, and climate change and environmental degradation. Special consideration will therefore be required to mitigate the potential impacts of these potential threats across all Cooperation Framework objectives (refer to the UN Common Country Analysis for more information).

Figure 3: Cooperation Framework Theory of Change for progress towards the SDGs



Cooperation Framework Cross-Cutting Principles

UN delivery in support of Cooperation Framework priorities and outcomes is underpinned by a number of cross-cutting principles that guide and inform all aspects of the UN's work in Libya.

Partnership:

In line with the principle that peaceful, inclusive, and sustainable development should be Libyan-owned and led, implementation of the Cooperation Framework will be undertaken in the spirit of partnership and cooperation with a broad range of stakeholders in the country towards collective achievement of transformational results. As co-signatory to this document, the government is the primary partner in the delivery of the Cooperation Framework to ensure the longer-term sustainability and continuity of interventions.

In addition, the UN will partner with Libyan civil society organizations, international and national non-governmental organizations, social partners, academia, private sector, the international donor community, and international financial institutions, amongst others. Specific partners are identified under each of the Cooperation Framework outcomes in the section 3.3.

Human Rights:

A central purpose of the Cooperation Framework is to enable all people in Libya to enjoy their fundamental rights as enshrined in various international human rights treaties and instruments. As a normative-based institution, the UN aims to ensure that a human rights-based approach is undertaken in all aspects of its work in support of the Cooperation Framework. The principle of "do no harm" will further inform the UN's work to ensure its actions do not negatively impact or put vulnerable individuals or groups at risk. In addition, any support provided to security sector actors by the UN will be delivered in accordance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

Leave no one behind:

In working towards the 2030 Agenda, the UN will ensure that the principle of 'leave no one behind' and reaching the furthest behind first is integrated throughout its work. The UN will prioritize the most vulnerable and marginalized, (*see section 2.2*) through its programming and activities. This will include advancing gender equality and women's empowerment and youth engagement and empowerment, including through support to the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) on 'Women, Peace and Security' and 2250 (2016) on 'Youth, Peace and Security'. Other at-risk groups will also be prioritized including children, IDPs, persons in need of international protection, migrants, and minority ethnic groups. Collection, analysis, and utilization of disaggregated data will be key in this regard.

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus:

In line with the 'New Way of Working', the UN in Libya will continue to operationalize the triple nexus approach to reduce humanitarian needs by addressing the root causes of vulnerability and fragility through developmental and peacebuilding interventions. The UN will continue to provide assistance for residual humanitarian needs through the appropriate humanitarian programming instruments and structures, coordinated by OCHA, while simultaneously designing and implementing activities that build the resilience of the most vulnerable populations to better withstand shocks, thereby reducing future humanitarian needs. Interventions in support of IDPs, migrants, and persons in need of international protection will be operationalized by the UN and its partners across various pillars of the nexus through the Collective Outcomes (*see section 3.3*).



3.3 Cooperation Framework Outcomes and Partnerships

Strategic Priority 1: Peace and Governance

Outcome 1.1: By 2025, Libyan citizens, particularly youth and women, are better able to exercise their rights and obligations in an inclusive, stable, democratic, and reconciled society, underpinned by responsive, transparent, accountable, and unified public institutions.

Theory of Change

IF a political agreement on elections is achieved, which results in the conduct of a credible, inclusive, and peaceful electoral process respected by Libya's citizens and elected representatives at local and national levels; and

IF a constitutional framework based on international standards is finalized and endorsed by referendum which codifies Libya's political and institutional arrangements and human rights commitments; and

IF all Libyan parties and international actors continue to engage in a victim-centred and rights-based national reconciliation process, based on the principles of transitional justice, with a view to ensuring a Libyan-led and owned inclusive political process and a lasting peace; and

IF all parties ensure the full, equal, effective, inclusive, and meaningful participation of civil society, social partners,¹⁰ and vulnerable populations in decision-making related to democratic processes, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding, centred on fundamental rights to take part in public affairs; and

IF fundamental civil and political rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression and association, are upheld and protected by all parties; and

IF the government has the capacity to undertake integrated, evidence-based, inclusive, coordinated, and equitably costed national development planning and policymaking within the framework of a new gender responsive National Development Plan and related policies:

THEN, the transition to a peaceful, stable, inclusive, citizen-oriented, and democratic system of governance that is codified in a constitutional and legal framework and underpinned by human rights and gender equality principles, including civil and political rights, will be advanced and Libyan citizens will be served by more effective, efficient, and representative public institutions at all levels guided by a commonly agreed national vision and priorities for advancing peace and prosperity.

SDGs supported by this outcome



Outputs

Output 1.1.1: Unified, elected, legitimate, and functional government institutions contribute to political stability and reconciliation.

Political stability, reconciliation, institutional unification, accountability, and inclusivity are key to building a peaceful and democratic society in Libya. To this end, the UN will continue to further victim-centred, rights-based, and gender-sensitive national reconciliation and inclusive political processes through the facilitation of a Libyan-led and owned political dialogue between parties to the conflict to overcome contentious issues, reach an agreement on an electoral timeline, and to ensure acceptance of elections results and a peaceful political transition to democratically elected representatives. Technical support will be provided to the preparation and conduct of elections, including at local level, further promoting decentralization and local governance. The UN will also advocate for and encourage full and meaningful participation of **women, youth, and minority ethnic groups** at decision-making levels, in all political processes, institutions, and mechanisms at national and local levels.

Output 1.1.2: Constitutional framework is developed in accordance with universally recognized principles of democratic legitimacy and human rights.

To strengthen good governance and accountability, specifically on the codification of institutional arrangements, including the separation of powers between the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary, the UN will support the development of a widely accepted and robust gender-sensitive constitutional framework that is in accordance with international standards and human rights principles. The UN will provide technical advice and expertise and leverage its convening power to facilitate dialogue on resolving outstanding constitutional issues. The approval of a constitution by referendum remains a key objective. Libya's core institutions, specifically the government and the House of Representatives, will be supported to review Libya's legal framework in line with a newly adopted constitutional document that removes legal obstacles for an efficient and effective governance framework and assists in the further adoption and integration of international legal obligations.

Output 1.1.3: Libyan citizens, particularly women and youth, benefit from equitable access to civic space with freedom to avail of opportunities for enhanced participation and representation in political and democratic processes under relevant laws and the constitution.

A fundamental requirement for a meaningful transition to a democratic, representative, and inclusive society is a vibrant civil society and the protection of the civil and political rights of all, including freedom of expression, association, assembly, and movement, and the sanctioning of all forms of violence, including hate speech. To this end, the UN will support government institutions to increase their knowledge and awareness of their obligations on the protection and promotion of civic engagement and on the application of best practices for guaranteeing the rights of citizens, civil society representatives, social partners, non-governmental organizations, media and social media, and other social and community groups to participate freely in all aspects of social and political life. Protection of vulnerable groups, particularly **women** and **youth**, will be prioritized in this regard. The UN will advocate for the codification of these rights in a new constitutional framework, through a review of the legal framework, and in the development of legislation and policies.

Output 1.1.4: The government's capacity for evidence-based planning and coordination is enhanced to develop, implement, and monitor an inclusive National Development Plan and policies in consultation with all key stakeholders.

To strengthen integrated evidence-based planning, including budget allocations, delivery of services, oversight, transparency, and accountability, the UN will support the government in the development of a right-based, gender-sensitive, citizen-oriented, and SDG aligned National Development Plan and associated sectoral policies and strategies against which government institutions and international partners can align their support. To ensure a new Plan is responsive to the needs of people in Libya, particularly the most vulnerable, the UN will support the inclusion of all national stakeholders during all stages of the formulation process. The UN will also provide technical expertise and capacity building for national planning authorities and other relevant institutions for the effective coordination and implementation of the National Development Plan across the government. This will include building national statistical capacities to generate, analyse, and disseminate high-quality disaggregated data to inform planning as well as policy and strategy formulation.

Outcome 1.2: By 2025, people in Libya participate in and benefit from a more peaceful, safe, and secure society, free from armed conflict and underpinned by unified and strengthened security, justice, rule of law, and human rights institutions that promote and protect human rights based on the principles of inclusivity, non-discrimination, and equality in accordance with international norms and standards.

Theory of Change

IF the government has the capacity to promulgate harmonized and enforceable people-centred, child friendly, and gender-sensitive legal and policy reforms based on the principles of equality, fairness, and non-discrimination; and

IF the legal protection of all people in Libya, particularly vulnerable groups, is ensured to end impunity, including by implementing international obligations, holding perpetrators accountable for violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights, and preventing and responding to gender-based violence and conflict-related violence; and

IF capacities of rule of law institutions are strengthened to adjudicate, investigate, and prosecute human rights violations and other serious crimes, including through independent reporting and monitoring of torture, sexual and gender-based violence, and abuses in prisons and detention centres; and

IF security institutions, including military forces, operating under civilian oversight, are unified, professionalized, adequately resourced, and capacitated to maintain peace and security, and are responsive to the needs of all people in Libya in accordance with international human rights obligations; and

IF nationally led peacebuilding processes and mechanisms facilitate the peaceful disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of members of non-state armed groups, including through inclusive, sustainable, effective, holistic, child-sensitive, and gender-responsive community reintegration programmes:

THEN, Libya will be more peaceful, safe, cohesive, and resilient, with reduced levels of violent conflict and criminality, and with accountability mechanisms, legal frameworks, and strengthened security and rule of law institutions under civilian oversight, ensuring improved access to justice and the creation of a protective environment which promotes and protects the rights of all people in Libya, particularly the most vulnerable.

SDGs supported by this outcome



Outputs

Output 1.2.1: Non-discriminatory, enforceable, harmonized, and monitorable legal and policy frameworks are developed by legitimate authorities to promote rule of law in Libya in line with international human rights norms and standards.

The UN will assist legislature and executive branches especially actors from the criminal justice system in reforming existing legal and policy frameworks that allow all people in Libya to enjoy their legal rights and full access to protection and justice services. Tailored technical support for legislative and policy reform will aim to bolster core judicial, investigation, and prosecutorial functions of rule of law institutions to address the human rights situation of **women, migrants, and persons in need of international protection**, and the precarious legal status of **migrants and persons in need of international protection** which often contributes to their susceptibility to gender-based violence and exploitation. The law reform process should be participatory, and evidence based. Partnerships with civil society and relevant institutions will be forged to promote legislative advocacy.

Output 1.2.2: Core functional capacities of rule of law institutions are strengthened to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and prevent abuse and violations of human rights, and drive a transitional justice process, while monitoring and reporting capacities of civil society organizations are enhanced to help hold perpetrators accountable under national and international law.

The UN will support rule of law institutions to strengthen their justice delivery capacities, including enforcement mechanisms for legal protection, security of entitlements, and legal identity. Legitimate stakeholders will be assisted to establish functioning, and citizen-centric institutional mechanisms capable of promoting gender equality and human dignity in a tolerant and safer environment. The UN will partner with civil society organizations and the National Council of Civil Liberties and Human Rights in strengthening independent monitoring systems to receive and investigate complaints of human rights violations, particularly against **children and women**. The UN will assist Libyan institutions in rolling out the transitional justice process in Libya, as well as support policy research, disaggregated data collection and analysis, and multi stakeholder dialogues on access to justice issues.

Output 1.2.3: Security sector institutions, operating under civilian oversight, are more unified, resourced, capable, and functional, including professional, unified, and accountable defence and security forces.

UN support to security sector reform will include the development of a security sector strategic framework and the professionalization and empowerment of unified state security institutions. Strengthening the rapprochement between the two military chiefs of staff will be prioritized. The UN will also support coordination of international assistance to the security sector. Implementation of the 23 October 2020 Ceasefire Agreement will be advanced by assisting the 5+5 Joint Military Commission to develop and operate a ceasefire monitoring mechanism to observe the implementation of specific provisions of the Agreement. Technical and operational assistance will also be provided to address the threat of uncontrolled arms and ammunition, weapons proliferation, explosive remnants of war contamination, mine action, and stockpile management of arms and ammunition.

Output 1.2.4: Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of non-state armed groups is established through effective and inclusive mechanisms by a national DDR Committee under the auspices of the government, including efforts on sustainable, effective, holistic, child-sensitive and gender-responsive reintegration programmes for communities.

The future peace and stability of Libya is predicated on the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of non-state armed groups and ensuring effective control over all integrated state forces. In line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2542 (2020), the UN will continue to provide strategic policy advice and support related to forward planning and positioning of DDR within the political process, including through the sensitization of national parties and institutional capacity development. Establishment of a national DDR body will be prioritized to ensure a whole-of-government process for the demobilization of non-state armed groups. The UN will also support the coordination of international donor assistance for DDR related activities.

UNCT Configuration:

The UN in Libya, including resident and non-resident entities, will leverage its collective mandates, capacities, expertise, assets, and convening role in the delivery of this Strategic Priority, namely: **UNSMIL (including OHCHR and UNMAS), UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UN-Habitat, and UN Women**

Partnerships and Sustainability:

The UN will pursue a whole-of-government and whole-of society approach to partner with traditional and non-traditional entities. The UN will continue to provide good offices and technical support to core governmental institutions for representation, promotion, protection and oversight of human rights, justice, peacebuilding and security, electoral management, and accountability. In this regard, key national partners will include the Presidential Council, House of Representatives, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of State for Women's Affairs, Ministry of State for Displaced Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, the 5+5 Joint Military Commission, and the National Council for Human Rights and Civil Liberties. Relationships will be further strengthened with civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, academics and researchers, human rights defenders and activists, media, non-profit associations, business associations, service providers, and the international donor community.

Sustainability of UN activities will be ensured through contributing to overall peace and security thereby creating a more conducive environment for sustainable development to take place. Building of government capacities towards good governance and stable institutions will further enhance institutional sustainability at national and sub-national levels. Strengthening the inclusion and participation of civil society, including the most vulnerable, in all aspects of Libya's peace- and state-building process is particularly important given the fluid nature of political and security context of Libya.

Assumptions:

Progress towards the realization of the outcomes under this Strategic Priority is predicated on the following major assumptions:

- Smooth and peaceful transfer of power and democratic transition following a legitimate election, and unification of government institutions, including security sector and justice institutions, which prioritize formulation and implementation of key policy and legal reforms.
- All legislative authorities and stakeholders reach consensus on constitutional reforms.
- Government institutions and other duty bearers are committed to upholding Libya's international human rights obligations.
- Availability of official development assistance for key peacebuilding interventions to address root causes of conflict and approved national budget with targeted allocations for institutional strengthening of the security and justice sector.



Strategic Priority 2: Sustainable Economic Development

Outcome 2.1: By 2025, people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from inclusive, transformative, and sustainable socio-economic opportunities, contributing to reduced poverty and inequalities.

Theory of Change

IF planning, economic, and financial governance institutions in Libya are unified and able to ensure macroeconomic and macro fiscal stability and increase resilience against external economic instability and shocks; and

IF planning, economic, and financial institutions are able to devise and implement evidence-based, inclusive, and transparent policies and strategies at the national and sectoral levels that are geared towards enhancing resilient, inclusive, and sustainable socio-economic recovery and private sector development; and

IF the private sector in Libya, including micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and women-led enterprises, have increased access to market information, green technologies, innovation trends, and finance, which are designed to enhance their global value chain integration; and

IF skills-building systems and institutions facilitate a smooth school-to-work transition based on public and private labour market needs, and provide people in Libya, particularly women and youth, with skills that enhance their employability, retention, and leadership; and

IF government, employer associations, and trade unions are able to promote, enforce, and monitor the adoption and implementation of international labour standards and workers' rights, including through increased formalization of the labour force:

THEN, Libya's economy will be more export-oriented, resilient, sustainable, and diversified with a vibrant and competitive private sector and more efficient public sector contributing to increased formal employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth, and served by a skilled labour force and underpinned by workers' rights, contributing to increased prosperity and poverty reduction.

SDGs supported by this outcome



Outputs

Output 2.1.1: Planning, economic, and financial governance institutions have increased capacity to provide macroeconomic stability and create an enabling policy and regulatory environment that stimulate private sector development and economic diversification.

The creation of an enabling environment contributing to a burgeoning private sector and economic diversification is essential for long-term sustainable development in Libya. In advancing this objective, the UN will continue to support the government in its efforts to diversify Libya's economy through evidence based and data driven economic policy reforms, subsidy reforms, industrialization, unification of the Central Bank, accelerated foreign and domestic private sector investment, and promotion of regional trade. The UN will provide technical expertise and support and facilitate south-south cooperation between Libya and regional countries with experience in accelerating economic diversification, particularly towards the service sector. In cooperation with international financial institutions and other development actors, the UN will assist the government in the formulation of SDG Investor Maps with public and private stakeholders. Further, the UN will provide policy support to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development, including through capacity building for the formulation of an evidence-based and gender responsive industrial policy and strategy.

Output 2.1.2: Government institutions and social partners have improved capacities to formulate, implement, and monitor inclusive and comprehensive national and sectoral policies and strategies for promoting decent work.

To contribute to the promotion of investment in inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work opportunities for all in Libya, the UN will support the government, in consultation with social partners, to improve the effectiveness of its labour market administration, information, policy frameworks, and inspection systems, as well as in modernizing public employment services to promote better school to work transition and job placement services, particularly for women, youth, and IDPs. Assistance will be provided for the development of a gender-sensitive legal framework for regular labour migration pathways to Libya. The capacity of trade unions and employers' organizations will be strengthened to allow their effective participation in the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies for decent work.

Output 2.1.3: The government, civil society organizations, and educational institutions have enhanced capacity to support entrepreneurship and skill development interventions, which prioritize women and youth, in line with labour market needs.

The UN will support institutionalizing skills training systems, strengthen coordination mechanisms between the private sector and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions, and promote investment in systems and institutions to enable the provision of transferable skills relevant for the future of work, including in emerging areas related to the green economy, digital transformation, and technological development. Investment in skills development to modernize the industrial and agricultural sectors and incentivize **youth, women, and IDPs** working in these sectors will also be prioritized. To this end, the UN will work with public, private, and social partners to conduct skill needs assessments and to put school-to-work transition mechanisms in place. UN support for the development of a national TVET policy will also be a key component of this output.

Output 2.1.4: Micro, small and medium enterprises, including women- and youth-led enterprises, have substantially improved access to business development services focusing on competitiveness and resilience.

To support the inclusion and advancement of entrepreneurs, including in the productive sectors, and to enhance their integration into global value chains, the UN with partners will assist MSMEs to access necessary market information, green technologies, innovation trends, and digital transformation. Development of microfinance strategies and capacity-building of financial and other relevant institutions will also be supported to increase access to finance for the private sector, particularly MSMEs. The UN will also work to strengthen environmentally friendly and resilient agricultural and fisheries sectors and livelihoods, including through the promotion of innovative, modern, and green agricultural practices, sustainable management of natural resources, and access to market information.

UNCT Configuration:

The UN in Libya, including resident and non-resident entities, will leverage its collective mandates, capacities, expertise, and assets in the delivery of this outcome, namely: **FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNSMIL, WFP, UNOPS, and UN Women.**

Partnerships and Sustainability:

The UN will continue to work closely with relevant government ministries and national institutions in the delivery of this outcome, including the Ministries of Finance; Rights of the Displaced and Human Rights; Economic Affairs; Economy and Trade; Industry and Minerals; Labour and Rehabilitation; Local government; Planning; Women Affairs; Youth; Agriculture and Livestock; Marine Resources; and Higher Education and Scientific Research, as well as the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture and the Central Bank of Libya. Partnerships will also be strengthened with the international donor community and international and regional financial institutions, particularly the World Bank. Municipalities, international and local non-governmental organizations, non-profit associations, private sector, business associations, academia, trade unions, multinational companies, MSMEs, TVET centres and educational institutions, will also be engaged. The UN will also partner with civil society organizations, including those representing **women, youth, persons in need of international protection, migrants, IDPs and returnees, and people with disabilities**, to ensure they participate in and benefit from economic development and rights-based employment opportunities.

Sustainability of UN interventions will be ensured through the provision of capacity development and technical expertise to national and subnational institutions and organizations described above. Transitioning from a largely state-led economic environment to one driven by a dynamic private sector will also help ensure a more sustainable economic development model, improve economic performance, and contribute to longer-term poverty reduction. In addition, it is envisaged that humanitarian needs will be reduced through the prioritization of vulnerable and marginalized groups under this outcome.

Assumptions:

Progress towards the realization of this outcome is predicated on the following major assumptions:

- The global and regional macroeconomic environment and supply chains remains relatively stable and COVID-19 related constraints to international commerce and trade progressively decline.
- Levels of security and political stability in the country are maintained at levels sufficient to support economic development, including fiscal and economic policymaking.
- There is government commitment to advancing unification of key financial institutes, including the Central Bank of Libya, as well as economic diversification and private sector development, including in terms of adequate allocation of national resources towards its advancement.



Strategic Priority 3: Social and Human Capital Development

Outcome 3.1: By 2025, people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from improved, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable social protection and basic social services.

Theory of Change

IF the capacities and resources of Libyan institutions at national and subnational level are increased to plan, manage, coordinate, implement, and deliver inclusive health, nutrition, education, protection, and social protection policies and services; and

IF health care delivery is strengthened to provide a standardized package of responsive and risk-informed health and nutrition services; and

IF institutional capacity and service delivery is enhanced for equitable access to quality education through multiple pathways for learning and skills development; and

IF the protection system is able to conduct monitoring, detection, reporting, referral, and management of cases in an enhanced and equitable manner of at-risk populations, including women and children, victims and survivors of violence and gender-based violence, and alternative care options are established; and

IF an equitable, integrated, and shock-responsive social protection system safeguards vulnerable groups from deprivations and shocks and promotes economic inclusion, human capital accumulation, and social cohesion; and

IF communities are engaged and equipped with knowledge and skills to demand and benefit from accessible, equitable and quality basic social services, and social protection and protection services,

THEN, people in Libya, including the most vulnerable, benefit from improved, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable social protection and basic social services.

Outputs

Output 3.1.1: The health system has strengthened capacity to deliver and create demand for equitable, accessible, and quality health and nutrition services, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Improved access to equitable and quality health and nutrition services in Libya will be supported through technical support for development of all-inclusive health policies. An essential package of health services will be implemented to address maternal, newborn and child health, communicable and non-communicable diseases, mental health, and nutrition. Health

SDGs supported by this outcome



systems will be strengthened to deliver people-centred universal health coverage that is gender- and mobility-sensitive, including for migrants, persons in need of international protection, IDPs, and other vulnerable populations. Health security will be prioritized through strengthened preparedness and response mechanisms, including through improved quality and coverage of the national immunisation programme. Health infrastructure will be rehabilitated with attention to accessibility, gender-appropriateness, and climate resilience, while capacities will be strengthened to deliver a national school feeding programme. Demand creation through Risk Communication and Community Engagement will be prioritized, with a focus on the hard-to-reach areas. Support for data and evidence generation will focus on strengthening of District Health Information Systems (DHIS2) and implementation of a SMART nutrition survey. Strengthening of coordination and information sharing with the Ministry of Health, health partners, and related stakeholders will also be prioritized.

Output 3.1.2: The education system has strengthened capacity to deliver and create demand for inclusive and quality formal and non-formal learning and skills development services for girls, boys, and adolescents, including the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

To enhance access to quality education for children and adolescents, the UN will provide technical support for the development of an education sector strategy and advocate for increased budget allocations to the sector. Continued support will be provided to further operationalize the Education Management Information System (EMIS) and further efforts to support coordination, and capacity development, including through sector-wide policy formulation, will be ensured. Technical assistance will be provided to enhance national curricula, including through the mainstreaming of life skills education. The UN will prioritize support for the professional development of teachers and school personnel as well as the rehabilitation of school infrastructure in the most deprived areas, with a focus on accessibility and gender appropriateness. Essential learning materials will be issued to children and school feeding will be ensured in the most vulnerable communities. Support will be provided to enhance the protective environment in schools, such as through provision of safe school protocols and mental health and psychosocial support. Non-formal education opportunities, with equivalence to the formal system, will be provided to the **most vulnerable girls and boys**. In parallel, outreach and awareness initiatives on learning pathways to communities will be implemented.

Output 3.1.3: Government, human rights actors, and civil society organizations have improved capacities to deliver, and create demand for quality and people-centred preventive, accessible and responsive protection services, including child protection and gender-based violence, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable.

Enhanced violence prevention and response services, with a focus on violence against **children and women**, will be supported by the UN, including through the adoption of a case management system based on cross-sectoral standard operating procedures. Development of release procedures for detained children and alternative care arrangements will be supported, including for family- and community-based care. Key government service providers will be equipped with improved knowledge, skills, and competencies to better prevent, detect, and respond to violence and ensure the appropriate referral of cases in formal and informal settings. Using evidence-based social behaviour change strategies, communities will be mobilized, trained, and supported to understand and report violence and abuse to trusted mechanisms, and promote positive norms and beliefs. For improved and evidence-based policies and programmes, the government will be supported to establish an information management system to systematically gather data on violence against children and women.

Output 3.1.4: The social protection system has strengthened capacity to deliver inclusive, comprehensive, equitable, effectively coordinated and shock-responsive schemes, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

In support of the realization of an equitable, integrated, and shock-responsive social protection system in Libya, the UN will assist in the development of a National Social Protection Policy. Technical assistance will be provided for registration, information management, and the development of legislative and administrative frameworks. Strengthening of national emergency preparedness and response mechanisms will be prioritized. The UN will work to enhance the capacities and analytical functions of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Security Fund, while support will be provided for livelihoods, economic empowerment of women, resilience, and social cohesion activities, including social assistance benefits and sectoral cash assistance to vulnerable populations. The UN will promote social cohesion activities, particularly in the south of the country. Research will also be conducted on socio-economic vulnerabilities, women's access to revenues from natural resources, and the particular needs of women and girls in accessing services.

UNCT Configuration:

The UN in Libya, including resident and non-resident entities, will leverage its collective mandates, capacities, expertise, assets, and convening role in the delivery of this outcome, namely: **ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, and WHO.**

Partnerships and Sustainability:

The UN will continue to work closely with relevant government ministries and national institutions in the delivery of this outcome, including the Ministries of Finance; Rights of the Displaced and Human Rights; Economic Affairs; Economy and Trade; Industry and Minerals; Labour and Rehabilitation; Local government; Planning; Women Affairs; Youth; Agriculture and Livestock; Marine Resources; and Higher Education and Scientific Research, as well as the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture and the Central Bank of Libya. Partnerships will also be strengthened with the international donor community and international and regional financial institutions, particularly the World Bank. Municipalities, international and local non-governmental organizations, non-profit associations, private sector, business associations, academia, trade unions, multinational companies, MSMEs, TVET centres and educational institutions, will also be engaged. The UN will also partner with civil society organizations, including those representing **women, youth, persons in need of international protection, migrants, IDPs and returnees**, and **people with disabilities**, to ensure they participate in and benefit from economic development and rights-based employment opportunities.

Assumptions:

Progress towards the realization of this outcome is predicated on the following major assumptions:

- Continued political stability and improved security situation to secure the UN entities and other implementing partners' access to service delivery locations.
- Increased government commitment for the appropriate allocation of resources, sharing of budget data, and sectoral and strategic level policy support.
- Investment and engagement in sector information and data management systems for better planning and development of evidence-based policies and programmes.
- Continued support from the international donor community and availability of financial resources for programmatic interventions.



Strategic Priority 4: Climate Change, Environment, and Water

Outcome 4.1: By 2025, people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity, and environmental degradation.

Theory of Change

IF there is increased institutional, technical, financial, and human capacity to prevent, mitigate, adapt, respond to, and recover from water scarcity and weak sanitation and to implement and expand sustainable waste management; and

IF the government is committed to achieving its obligations under international environmental and climate related agreements, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and capacitated to implement them effectively; and

IF there is government commitment and allocation of adequate financing to promote and expand the generation of clean energy, including through private sector incentives; and

IF the government develops and implements policies and strategies to prevent, mitigate, adapt, and respond to the impacts of environmental and climactic disasters, including the negative impact of climate, particularly on women and girls, and its potential linkages with conflict; and

IF people and institutions, including the private sector, have an increased knowledge and awareness of the causes and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change, and change their behaviours to tackle these challenges:

THEN, people in Libya, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, and government institutions and other stakeholders will better benefit from improved and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services and renewable energy, and will be better equipped to prepare for, mitigate, adapt to, and recover from natural and human induced shocks and disasters and their impacts to their lives and livelihoods.

Outputs

Output 4.1.1: government institutions and other stakeholders are better able to sustainably manage water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems, and provide equitable access to safe, climate resilient, sustainable WASH and waste management services, including for productive needs.

To tackle the growing challenge of water scarcity and sanitation, the UN will work with national, international, and private sector partners in advancing a comprehensive and integrated approach to sustainable, innovative, gender-sensitive, and climate resilient water resource management, and provision of WASH and waste management solutions for people in Libya. The UN will work with national and municipal authorities to improve coordination, increase technical expertise, and support

SDGs supported by this outcome



the development of inclusive and evidence-based and innovative strategies, technologies, standards, and action plans. The UN will support the identification and implementation of innovative, sustainable solutions to technical issues that impact access to WASH services, particularly for women and girls, and will advocate for adequate government financial resources to be allocated to the sector. Sustainable and efficient water use in the agricultural sector will also be promoted. Public awareness will be raised on issues related to climate change and responsible water usage, with a particular emphasis on youth, schoolchildren, and their communities. Technical advice and expertise will be provided to the government on the management of infrastructure works, including for the Great Man-Made River. The UN will also facilitate and advocate for the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technologies on desalination and wastewater recycling.

Output 4.1.2: government and stakeholders' capacities are strengthened to design and implement effective, inclusive, responsive, and rights-based policies, strategies, and legal frameworks to tackle, mitigate, adapt, and respond to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

In response to the growing threat of climate change and environmental degradation, as well as climate-related security risks, the UN will support the government and partners in the implementation of various international environmental and climate change agreements, including the UNFCCC. This will include providing support for the development and adoption of policy reforms and incentives to accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources and to promote greater energy efficiency. The UN will advocate for greater private sector investment in the renewable energy sector as well as supporting the necessary transfer of knowledge and technologies for its expansion. Support will also be provided for Libya to meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the phaseout of hydrochlorofluorocarbons.

To respond to the growing threat of environment and climate related disasters, and to mitigate future humanitarian crises and related displacement, and climate related conflict, the UN will strengthen the capacities of national and sub-national authorities and stakeholders to develop and implement responses on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in accordance with the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. In addition, the UN will work to capacitate local communities to prevent, prepare, and respond to environmental shocks and disasters which disproportionately impact women and girls.

UNCT Configuration:

The UN in Libya, including resident and non-resident entities, will leverage its collective mandates, capacities, expertise, assets, and convening role in the delivery of this outcome, namely: **FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNIDO, WFP, and WHO.**

Partnerships and Sustainability:

Recognising that a whole-of-society approach is a prerequisite for a sustainable, healthy environment and resilience building to disasters and climate change impacts in Libya, the UN will collaborate with a diverse range of partners, include at all levels of government, municipalities, international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, research institutions, private sector, General Electricity Company of Libya, Renewable Energy Authority of Libya, National Oil Corporation, National Meteorological Center, financial institutions, worker and employer organizations, educational institutions, women and youth-led movements, along with other bilateral and multilateral agencies and donors. At national level, partnerships will be strengthened with key ministries, including the Ministries of Planning; Local government; Environment; Youth; Women's Affairs; Water Resources (including relevant service providers such as the Great Man-Made River Project, the General Company for Water and WasteWater, and the Desalination Company), and Health, as well as and the National Centre for Disease Control. The UN will work to strengthen national and local capacities and institutional arrangements to ensure the sustainability of its interventions.

Assumptions:

Progress towards the realization of this outcome is predicated on the following major assumptions:

- Government is engaged, knowledgeable, and committed to addressing water scarcity, climate change, and environmental challenges, including through legislation and policy development.
- Individuals, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector continue to raise concerns about environmental issues and actively contribute to climate action.
- Linkages are made with regional and global efforts (including on the implementation of international climate change and environmental agreements).



Collective Outcome 1: Durable Solutions for IDPs

Outcome 1.1: By 2025, 80 per cent of IDPs and returnees will have achieved a durable solution in harmony and with full respect of the rights of communities hosting or receiving them.

Theory of Change

IF efforts to resolve internal displacement and the concerns of displacement affected populations adhere to human rights, protection, and conflict sensitivity standards, including enabling IDPs and returnees to have access to their personal and other documentation, as well as to effective mechanisms to resolve housing, land, and property, and to provide remedies and justice to facilitate the pursuance of durable solutions and enjoy their fundamental rights without discrimination; and

IF interrelated barriers to durable solutions, including access to basic services, are addressed and investments in non-contributory social protection to boost the capacities of IDPs and returnees, particularly women and girls, to cope with life-cycle shocks are increased; and

IF IDPs and returnees as well as other displacement affected communities, including women, who are likely to be more exposed to informal employment relations, have equitable access to livelihood opportunities and formal labour market; and

IF authorities in Libya have the capacity and the political will to exert leadership, support national reconciliation and peace, allocate resources and lead a coordinated, inclusive, multi-sectorial, and layered approach, with complimentary support from humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors, to support voluntary and dignified return, or relocation to another part of the country in line with the national durable solutions strategy:

THEN: the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and returnees, including women and girls, will be reduced, they will be more resilient and will be able to rebuild their lives in safety and dignity without dependency as well as in harmony with and full respect of the rights of communities hosting or receiving them.

SDGs supported by this outcome



Outputs

Output CO1.1.1: IDPs and returnees can freely and safely move and are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner, including voluntary return or integration in a new community, while measures are taken to restore and safeguard their legal rights.

While there is no formal legal or policy obstacles impeding IDPs in Libya, particularly those in protracted displacement, from returning to their areas of origin or settling in another part of the country, many have been unable to do so because of security considerations and tensions with communities hosting or receiving them. Among other protection issues, the lack of documentation for some IDPs and returnees, the uncertainty around housing, land, and property issues, as well as the inability to claim effective remedy for displacement-related violations, including compensations or reparations, have further impaired the possibility for IDPs and returnees to achieve a durable solution. In response, the UN and its partners will support initiatives aimed at ensuring IDPs and returnees, including women and girls, are able to pursue durable solutions in a safe and dignified manner, including through protection monitoring, building social cohesion, and improved access to legal assistance to protect the legal rights of displacement-affected communities.

Output CO1.1.2: Displacement-affected populations have access to adequate and decent housing as well as equal access to basic services, including health, education and WASH, protection, and social protection schemes.

The lack of adequate housing and public infrastructures due to destruction during the armed conflict is a major obstacle to the sustainable return of IDPs, as is the lack of access to basic social services. Impediments to access social protection schemes and the lack of shock responsive mechanisms reduce the array of instruments to pursue durable solutions. The UN will collaborate with line ministries and relevant national stakeholders to facilitate reconstruction and access to adequate housing for IDPs and returnees and ensure equal access to basic services in areas of origin or settlement, including through the removal of legal barriers, revision of targeting models, and extension of existing social protection schemes to reflect the needs of IDPs and returnees, including women and girls. Humanitarian partners will coordinate with development actors, authorities, and other relevant stakeholders to facilitate a transition from humanitarian service provision to longer-term development-oriented and state-provided solutions.

Output CO1.1.3: IDPs and returnees have improved access to sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities and have equal access to active labour market policies.

Lack of livelihood and economic opportunities is a key factor impeding the reestablishment of a dignified life in areas of return and settlement. The UN will ensure that IDPs and returnees, particularly women and youth, are integrated into economic and livelihood related policies and advocacy interventions on an equal basis with communities hosting or receiving them. The UN and partners will promote technical and vocational education and training, and support income generating activities in areas of returns and settlement. Support will be provided for the collection of disaggregated data and evidence, including labour market assessments, in those areas. UN-led initiatives will include advocacy and support to national authorities in expanding gender sensitive labour market policies in prioritized locations. Particular attention will be given to promoting decent work, labour market formalization, entrepreneurship opportunities, and financial inclusion, especially for women and youth IDPs.

Output CO1.1.4: Authorities at both the national and local levels have strengthened capacities to exert leadership and facilitate coordination to support durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.

The UN will provide technical support to national authorities in Libya to strengthen their capacities to provide leadership in the field of durable solutions for IDPs. Areas of support may include the conduct of assessments and surveys; the registration and profiling of IDPs; the collection of disaggregated data and information to inform gender sensitive programming; the organization of capacity-building activities; and the development of area-based action plans. Importantly, the UN will work alongside the authorities to ensure effective coordination on durable solutions at both the national and local levels, including participation of actors, including women, from across humanitarian, development, and peace mandates.

UNCT Configuration:

The UN in Libya, including resident and non-resident entities, will leverage its collective mandates, capacities, expertise, assets, and convening role in the delivery of this collective outcome, namely: **IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNSMIL (including OHCHR), WFP, FAO, and WHO.**

Partnerships and Sustainability:

In addition to the ministries outlined under relevant outcomes under the four Strategic Priorities, the Ministry of Internal Displacement and Human Rights will be a key partner in the delivery of this collective outcome. Cooperation will also be strengthened with the National Economic and Social Development Board, the High National Reconciliation Commission, the Social Solidarity Fund, the Higher Committee for Displaced Affairs and its subcommittees, and other government entities, including at the local level (municipalities) as relevant. A broad range of other stakeholders, including international non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations (including those representing IDPs and returnees), the international donor community, international financial institutions, and the private sector, amongst others, will also be engaged.

In line with the New Way of Working, durable solutions will be supported through a nexus approach including contributions from across the humanitarian, development, and peace pillars to ensure the sustainable (re-)integration of IDPs and returnees. This may include joined-up assessments and joint programming with international partners and the authorities to ensure a smooth transition from a humanitarian to a more long-term and development approach led by the government of Libya with the support of the international community. Sustainability will also be ensured with the adoption of a national Durable Solution Strategy and support to its implementation.

Assumptions:

Progress towards the realization of this outcome is predicated on the following major assumptions:

- Security conditions will remain stable with little new conflict related displacement occurring and enabling current IDPs returning to their homes. However, protracted displacement will remain a challenge.
- Transition from humanitarian assistance to longer-term development programming in support of durable solutions will continue, with an expected decline in availability of humanitarian donor funding.
- Durable solutions for IDPs and returnees continues to be a government priority, with adequate resources being made available in support of their realization.



Collective Outcome 2: Migration Management

Outcome 2.1: By 2025, 65 per cent migrants and persons in need of international protection have improved protection, safety, and living conditions.

Theory of Change

IF humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding partners, both within and outside of the UN system, are able to provide integrated, collective, and coherent support through dedicated coordination mechanisms to upholding the human rights, safety, and wellbeing of persons in need of international protection and migrants, including women and girls; and

IF migrants and persons in need of international protection can access basic social services, social protection mechanisms, and protection services with safety and dignity; and

IF the capacities of the government are strengthened to effectively manage migration flows, including through the development and implementation of a a gender-sensitive national migration and asylum strategy and the deployment of a national data and information management system on migration and persons in need of international protection; and

IF the government and Libyan people understand the benefits of well managed migration, including in supporting the country's economic growth and stability; and

IF the government upholds their responsibilities to protect the human rights of migrants and persons in need of international protection, including those of women and girls, in accordance with international commitments as ratified by the government of Libya.¹¹

THEN, the government will be better able to manage migration and asylum in a legal, safe, and orderly manner, where the basic needs of migrants and persons in need of international protection are met, and their rights upheld.

SDGs supported by this outcome



¹¹ A comprehensive analysis of human rights instruments ratified by Libya can be found [here](#) in the 'UN Common Country Analysis for Libya 2021' under Annex II: Select List on the Status of Commitments under International Treaties and Agreements.

Outputs

Output CO2.1.1: Migrants and persons in need of international protection benefit from improved access to social services, social protection, and protection services which enhance their safety and well-being.

The UN and its partners will continue to support the immediate humanitarian needs of those most in need, including women and girls, to improve their safety and well-being. This includes increasing access to education, WASH, health, nutrition, protection – including child protection – and improved living conditions, as well as continuous support for humanitarian evacuation. The UN with its partners will collectively advocate and provide technical support to government for the integration of the rights and needs of migrants and persons in need of international protection into gender responsive, social service and protection services related policies and strategies.

Output CO2.1.2: Comprehensive national migration management and asylum-seekers strategy is developed by relevant national authorities.

In partnership with the government and other partners, the UN will assist the development of an effective, inclusive, evidence-based, and comprehensive gender responsive national migration management and asylum strategy, in accordance with international commitments as ratified by the government of Libya. The UN, with its partners, will work with the government to improve border management and to tackle organized crime by strengthening national capacities for safe and orderly migration management. The UN will also support an assessment of governmental processes and mechanisms on migration management and will work with government to strengthen institutional coherence. Capacity building support and technical expertise will be provided to key government institutions, including on labour migration management. In addition, the UN will leverage its convening power to facilitate dialogue amongst all stakeholders to ensure effective coordination and inclusion on strategy development and implementation.

Output CO2.1.3: National data and information management systems established on migration and persons in need of international protection, compliant with international standards on human rights, data protection, and privacy in accordance with relevant due diligence processes, to promote evidence-based policies and strategies and strengthen national migration management capacities.

The UN and international community will continue to leverage their capacities to collect, analyse, and disseminate disaggregated data on migration in Libya to inform humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding programming. To enable the progressive transfer of these functions to national counterparts, the UN and its partners will provide the government with capacity building and technical assistance to build an integrated and gender responsive national data and information management system on migration and persons in need of international protection with a long-term aim of national management of data. in line with relevant international standards. The UN will also contribute to enhanced collaboration between national entities responsible for migration data and national statistical offices to produce migration related statistics and to ensure migration related issues are reflected within a future national census process. The UN will work with the government to develop a country-specific migration profile.

UNCT Configuration:

The UN in Libya, including resident and non-resident entities, will leverage its collective mandates, capacities, expertise, assets, and convening role in the delivery of this collective outcome, namely: **IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNSMIL (including OHCHR), UN WOMEN, WFP, and WHO.**

Partnerships and Sustainability:

A UN Network on Migration in Libya will be established to facilitate coherent and coordinated UN implementation of this collective outcome and allows a system wide approach to migration which facilitates a collective leveraging of partnerships with various stakeholders, including at various levels of government, private sector, academia, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, amongst others. Efforts of the UN Network will be complementary and closely coordinated with other ongoing efforts focusing on migrants and persons in need of international protection, including through the Protection Sector. In addition to the ministries outlined under relevant outcomes under the four Strategic Priorities, the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Social Affairs, and Labour and Rehabilitation will be key interlocutors for the UN.

Drawing on the expertise and comparative advantages of individual UN entities and other stakeholders, a capacity building strategy will be developed in partnership with the government to ensure sustainability of interventions. This collective outcome will also work towards reducing the humanitarian needs of migrants and persons in need of international protection through developmental and peacebuilding interventions.

Assumptions:

Progress towards the realization of this outcome is predicated on the following major assumptions:

- Libya continues to be a destination and transit point for migrants and persons in need of international protection.
- The security and political situation remains stable and allows longer term planning on migration management.
- Authorities across government are interested, willing, and able to engage on migration governance issues, including the legal framework, and facilitates coordination with the international community.
- Data on migration in Libya is regularly collected in line with international standards and available to promote evidence-based policies and strategies.
- Despite an expected reduction in humanitarian funding, donors continue to provide financial assistance to migration management support.
- Libyan government is open to discussing migration management to facilitate a common understanding and willing to advance the establishment of a migration management structure to address challenges posed by the existence of unofficial migrant detention centres.

4. Cooperation Framework Implementation Plan

4.1 Cooperation Framework Governance

The Cooperation Framework is underpinned by the principle of partnership and collaboration with the government of Libya and other stakeholders. As such, strategic oversight of Cooperation Framework implementation will be undertaken through regular coordination led by the Assistant Secretary General, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (ASG-RC/HC) on behalf of the UN in Libya and the Ministry of Planning representing the government of Libya. To avoid duplication and reduce transaction costs, to the extent possible, Cooperation Framework coordination meetings will be undertaken through the coordination mechanism to be established under the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) between the government of Libya and the UN, the World Bank, as well as the European Union.

The coordination meeting should be convened at least once per year, or more regularly as necessary, to assess progress on Cooperation Framework implementation based on Joint Workplans and annual reports and to determine any need for potential strategic realignment (*see section 5.3 for further information*).

Sectoral level coordination between the government of Libya and UN entities, as well as other stakeholders, will take place within subsidiary technical working groups. UN engagement within these groups will be coordinated within the framework of the Cooperation Framework Results Groups to ensure internal coherence, including within the overall nationally led aid coordination structure.

The Cooperation Framework will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Planning with guidance of the Office of the Prime Minister. government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex II. government ministries, non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, and UN system agencies will implement programme activities

4.2 Cooperation Framework Management Structure

To ensure the effective operationalization of the Cooperation Framework, the UN system will institute the necessary internal coordination and implementation mechanisms in accordance with Cooperation Framework strategic priorities and outcomes.

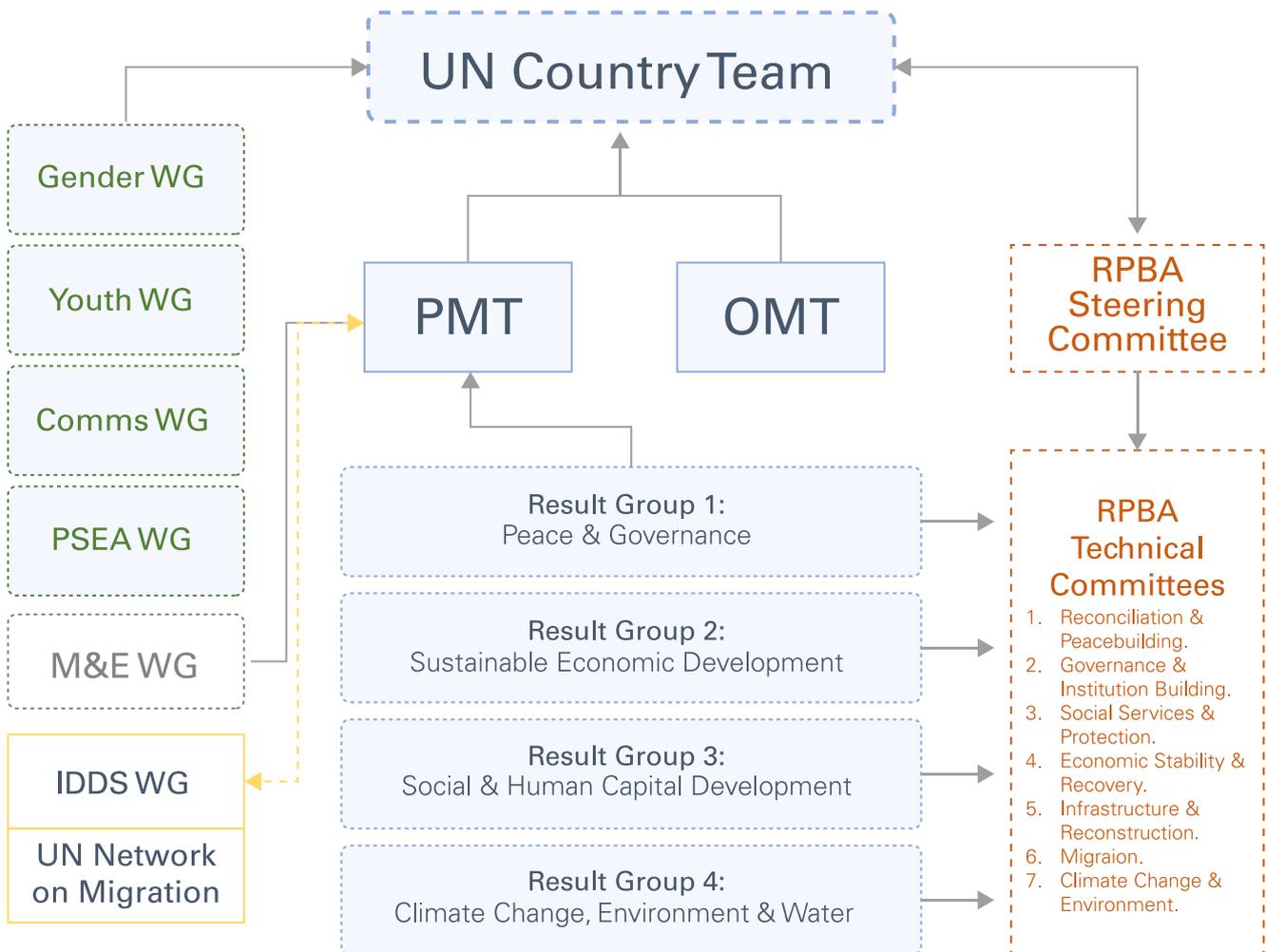
With representation at head of UN entity level and UNSMIL Chief of Staff, the **UN Country Team** (UNCT), under the leadership of the ASG-RC/HC, will provide strategic guidance for translating the priorities and outcomes of the Cooperation Framework into implementable programmes and actions. UN entities comprising the UNCT will be responsible for aligning their respective country-level planning and programming frameworks with the Cooperation Framework and reporting against their respective contributions to collective objectives.

The **Programme Management Team** (PMT), as a subsidiary organ of the UNCT, and comprised of deputy heads of entity or senior programme management staff, provides technical-level oversight of Cooperation Framework implementation. The PMT will keep the UNCT informed on the status of implementation and provide strategic advisory support and recommendations as necessary.

Structured against its Strategic Priorities, **Results Groups**, under the oversight of the PMT, will be responsible for the technical level operationalization of the Cooperation Framework. Results Groups will undertake sectoral level coordination in their respective focus areas, assess programmatic gaps, develop programmatic interventions based on jointly identified needs, formulate output-level joint workplans, and collectively report on progress through annual Results Reports (*see section 5.3 for further information*).

Sectors under the HCT/Inter-Sector Coordination Group will provide technical advisory support to relevant Results Groups, particularly for Results Group 3: Social and Human Capital Development.

Figure 4: UN Coordination Structure



The interagency **Internal Displacement and Durable Solutions Working Group (IDDS)** and **UN Network on Migration** under the oversight of the PMT, will be responsible for coordination in support of delivery against the Cooperation Framework’s two Collective Outcomes. In close collaboration with the Results Groups, these groups will ensure that durable solutions and migration management related issues are integrated into the UN’s joint workplans and reported against in the Cooperation Framework’s results framework. The **Nexus Working Group** will continue to provide a platform for UN engagement and coordination with external partners on the nexus related issues, including on delivery of the Collective Outcomes.

The **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Working Group** will provide technical advisory support to the PMT and Results Groups regarding data quality assurance, results planning, and ongoing monitoring and reporting of results against the Cooperation Framework and its joint workplans in accordance with its Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan. The M&E Working Group will also endeavour to coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities and initiatives across the UN system to reduce duplication and transaction costs (see chapter 5 for further information on the duties of the M&E Working Group).

While reporting to the UNCT, the **Youth** and **Gender** working groups will support the broader UN coordination architecture in strengthening and coordinating the UN’s collective efforts towards gender equality and women’s empowerment and youth engagement and empowerment through the Cooperation Framework. In coordination with the HCT, the **PSEA Working Group** will also ensure preventing sexual exploitation and abuse in delivering programmes and results towards target beneficiaries.

Under the authority of the UNCT, the **Operations Management Team (OMT)** will continue to improve operational coherence, efficiencies, and cost effectiveness of the UN’s delivery in support of the Cooperation Framework through its common Business Operation Strategy 2.0 (2020—2025) (see section 4.6 for further information on the Business Operations Strategy).

The **UN Communication Group** will coordinate joint strategic communications initiatives pertaining to the UN’s collective activities and achievements towards the realization of Cooperation Framework priorities, including through the websites of UNCT Libya and UNSMIL and related social media platforms, as well as through those of individual UN entities.

The **Office of the ASG-RC/HC** (through UNSMIL’s Chief of Staff Office to UNSMIL sections) will provide overall coordination support and guidance to all interagency mechanisms and will facilitate UN system engagement with external multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms. The Office will further enable non-resident UN entities to participate and engage in UN interagency coordination mechanisms and processes for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

4.3 Resourcing the Cooperation Framework

To effectively deliver on its collective commitments through the Cooperation Framework, the UN in Libya will need to assess the financial and other resources required to translate its ambitions into implementable activities and actions. Particularly, the UN in Libya will endeavour to increase joint resource mobilization, financing, and programming as part of its efforts to improve cost effectiveness.

Consequently, following the preparation of the Cooperation Framework, the UN in Libya will develop a Funding Framework which will assess the amount, type, source, duration, and sequence of financial resources that are required, available, and projected to be available, and those required to be mobilized by the UN to deliver on the outcomes and outputs of the Cooperation Framework. The Funding Framework will be a key instrument for the UN to inform its resource mobilization efforts with donor partners. The UN will also explore opportunities for mobilizing resources for innovative and catalytic programmatic interventions through global UN funds, including the UN Peacebuilding Fund, the Joint SDG Fund, and the Human Security Trust Fund. The UN, with other development partners, will also engage the government of Libya to help target and leverage its significant national resources towards achievement of the SDGs, including in support of the priorities of the Cooperation Framework.

To ensure effective coordination and collaboration, and to reduce competition over limited donor funding, the UN will develop a joint resource mobilization strategy for the Cooperation Framework. The ASG-RC/HC will support joint resource mobilization initiatives while UN entities will keep the ASG-RC/HC informed of their resource mobilization plans.

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds, and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the workplans and project documents. By mutual consent between the government and the UN entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

The government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Libya; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Libya to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

4.4 Derivation of UN Country Programming Instruments from the Cooperation Framework

In accordance with the requirements under the UN development system reform agenda, including under the Management and Accountability Framework of the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System, resident and non-resident UN entities implementing in Libya will derive their individual country level planning and programming instruments directly from the Cooperation Framework.

UN entities will integrate the Cooperation Framework outcomes verbatim into their country programming instruments which will directly contribute to those of the Cooperation Framework. Similarly, entity specific outputs will support the achievement of the high-level multi-year outputs of the Cooperation Framework. Notwithstanding pure humanitarian interventions covered within the Humanitarian Response Plan, all UN entities' activities will contribute to Cooperation Framework outcomes.

As the document will also serve as an Integrated Strategic Framework, UNSMIL will align its programme of work and results-based budgeting processes to the Strategic Priorities and outcomes of the Cooperation Framework.

The ASG-RC/HC will evaluate UN entity country programming instruments to confirm their alignment with the Cooperation Framework. UN entities required to submit their programming documents to their governing bodies will solicit ASG-RC/HC review prior to submission for approval by their respective governing entities.

To the extent possible, UN entities will also endeavour to align the timelines of their country programming instruments with that of the Cooperation Framework to ensure maximum coherence across the UN's planning and programming landscape in Libya.

4.5 Joint Workplans

The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of joint workplans,¹² which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN entities and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible, the UN entities and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint workplans, to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, *inter alia*, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint workplans¹³.

All UN resident and non-resident entities implementing in Libya will contribute to the development of multi-agency output-level joint workplans through the Results Groups and in consultation with relevant government and other stakeholders, including through nationally led sectoral coordination mechanisms. Joint workplans will be reviewed, maintained, and updated on a rolling basis, including through the annual performance review process with the Joint Steering Committee, to ensure they respond to the evolving country context. Joint workplans will be reflected within the UNINFO platform to facilitate increased transparency and accountability, as well as collective monitoring and reporting (*see chapter 5 for more information*).

4.6 Business Operations Strategy in support of the Cooperation Framework

The UN Libya's Business Operations Strategy 2020—2025 (BOS) provides the UNCT and OMT with an outline for strategic and cost-effective initiatives for linking business operations with programmatic needs and requirements under the Cooperation Framework and capitalizing on the collective resources, operational capacities, and experiences of all UN organizations while consolidating common service provision to improve effectiveness and cost-efficiency.

The key objectives of the Libya Business Operations Strategy are to:

- a. Strengthen the links between programme and business operations.
- b. Improve planning of support services and sound analysis of business solutions.
- c. Avoidance of operational costs by leveraging economies of scale and simplifying procedures and work processes.
- d. Improve the quality, flexibility, and timeliness of operational support to programmes through improved monitoring of implementation, a well-defined accountability framework, and target results.

It is estimated that implementation of the Business Operations Strategy will result in a total cost avoidance of over US\$ 40 million over its five-year lifecycle, assuming no significant changes to the current security environment. These savings will be achieved through use of common premises, warehousing, aviation, and information and communications technology.

¹² As per the UN Development Group Standard Operating Procedures for countries adopting the "Delivering as One" approach.

¹³ In the case of UNDP, the government Coordinating Authority will nominate the government Cooperating Agency directly responsible for the government's participation in each UNDP-assisted workplan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a workplan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the workplan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the workplan.

CCA Update and Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan

5.1 Updating the UN Common Country Analysis

Libya's ever-evolving context requires an agile UN system able to respond to changing needs informed by integrated and multidimensional analysis. As such, the CCA will be revised on an annual basis to update existing evidence and integrate new sources of data to reflect the changes in context and dynamics in the country to ensure that UN programmatic responses remain risk informed, appropriate, relevant, and effective. All resident and non-resident UN entities working in Libya will support CCA review processes.

As necessary, additional updates will be undertaken in the event of significant changes in the country context and operational environment that would require the UN system to make more significant adjustments to its priority areas of focus and programmatic interventions. The updated CCA will be utilized in the annual review process to inform any necessary revisions to the operative components of the Cooperation Framework (*see section 5.3*).

5.2 Monitoring Implementation of Joint Workplans

The costed, integrated, and adaptive multi-year Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) plan annexed to this Cooperation Framework (*see Annex IV*) outlines the joint research, monitoring, and evaluation activities planned by the UN to strengthen its results-based management through collective and coordinated monitoring of progress towards delivery of Cooperation Framework results and the SDGs. The plan includes strategies for innovative disaggregated data collection, joint monitoring visits, and annual reviews. Progress on Cooperation Framework implementation will be reviewed annually, including through joint periodic programme reviews, quality assurance activities, and reporting through the UN INFO platform. Particular attention will be paid to measuring the impact of interventions on vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women and girls in accordance with UNCT System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality, through disaggregated reporting against outcome and output indicators.

Poor national statistical capacities and the lack of fully functioning information management systems for routine and real-time monitoring has resulted in a dearth of quality, reliable, and up-to-date data which has posed significant challenges to evidence-based policy and programme development. In response, the MEL plan prioritizes support for the development and implementation of a national M&E policy and strategy to strengthen national data capacities to better monitor and report against the SDGs. Accordingly, the UN will adopt a system building approach to strengthening capacities and practices on data collection, analysis, and use by national authorities.

As identified in the CCA, Libya's fragile context makes it vulnerable to various multidimensional risk factors that threaten progress towards sustainable peace and development. These risks stem from political instability, insecurity, regional and global influences, economic fragility, and vulnerability to the impacts of climate change which may hinder achievement of the Cooperation Framework's desired results. The UN will continue to monitor these risks and their potential implications for UN programming, including through the CCA review process and the MEL. To mitigate the potential impact on delivery of the Cooperation Framework, the UN will integrate risk analysis and contingency planning into programme planning and implementation. The security risk management approach to programming will continue to be guided by periodic Programme Criticality processes to ensure the UN stays and delivers in a risk informed and safe manner.

5.3 Annual Performance Review and Country Results Reporting

Transparency and accountability for the UN system's delivery in support of the Cooperation Framework will be ensured through an annual performance review process in conjunction with the Joint Steering Committee.

Through the Office of the ASG-RC/HC, the UN in Libya will produce an annual UN Country Results Report, no later than three months following the end of the annual implementation period, which will report on progress against UN joint workplans and the Cooperation Framework results framework. The Results Report will highlight the impact of the UN's collective interventions, as well as achievements, risks and challenges, opportunities, lessons learned, best practices, and key focus areas for the subsequent year of implementation.

All resident and non-resident UN entities implementing in Libya will contribute to the completion of the Results Report. To reduce duplication and transaction costs, UN entities will endeavour to align their annual reporting cycles to that of the Cooperation Framework so agency specific reports can be utilized in the compilation of the Results Report. The Results Report will draw from reporting against output-level joint workplans in UNINFO. Where relevant and appropriate, the Results Report will utilize national sectoral reports and statistical data to help assess progress against thematic areas of UN programming over the reporting period.

The Results Report will be shared with and presented to national counterparts through the Joint Steering Committee as part of the annual review process. Based on an assessment of the findings captured within the Results Report and an updated analysis through the CCA, the Joint Steering Committee will determine whether amendments are required to the theories of change, priorities, outcomes, and outputs of the Cooperation Framework to ensure that it remains relevant to evolving the context and needs.

In addition to government partners, the Results Report will be disseminated to other relevant national and international partners and stakeholders and made publicly available online on the UNCT Libya website and through the UN's various social media platforms. The Results Report will also be utilized to inform joint fundraising initiatives.

5.4 Evaluation Plan

In accordance with requirements, the UN will commission an independent and impartial external evaluation of the Cooperation Framework in the penultimate year of implementation to systematically assess its relevance, impact, sustainability of results, and efficiency and effectiveness of implementation.

Under the oversight of the UNCT and PMT, the M&E Working Group will develop a terms of reference for the final evaluation specifying the scope of the evaluation and stipulations on the application of the UN Evaluation Group and other relevant norms and standards for such evaluation processes, including those pertaining to gender and human rights-based approaches. The M&E Working Group will review the outcome of the evaluation to ensure that it meets the necessary requirements and standards.

Where possible and appropriate, UN system entities will coordinate and sequence their respective programmatic framework evaluation activities to contribute to the Cooperation Framework evaluation process and reduce transaction costs in the process. To the extent possible, stakeholder consultations for Cooperation Framework and UN entity specific evaluations will be coordinated and, where appropriate, combined to mitigate duplication and consultation fatigue amongst partners.

The outcomes and the lessons learned from the final Cooperation Framework evaluation, as well as those of UN entity specific evaluations, will be key to informing the development of a subsequent Cooperation Framework upon the expiry of this document.

ANNEX I: Cooperation Framework Results Matrix

Strategic Priority 1: Peace and Governance

OUTCOME 1.1: By 2025, Libyan citizens, particularly youth and women, are better able to exercise their rights and obligations in an inclusive, stable, democratic, and reconciled society, underpinned by responsive, transparent, accountable, and unified public institutions.

UN Partners: UNSMIL, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, WHO

External Partners: Presidential Council, House of Representatives, candidates for presidential and parliamentary elections, High State Council, Supreme Judicial Council, High National Elections Commission, 5+5 Joint Military Commission, municipalities, international and local non-governmental organizations, international donor community, civil society organizations, non-profit associations, activists, women's groups, youth, academia, and media.

Related SDG Targets:

SDG 5: Gender Equality (5.5, 5.c); **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** (10.2); **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** (16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.10); **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals** (17.9, 17.14, 17.15, 17.18, 17.19).

Outcome Indicators

Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source

a. Head of state and parliament (with appointed government) elected through credible elections and based on agreed legislative and institutional framework.

(Non-SDG indicator)

Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSMIL

Baseline: 1 election (with 200 national parliamentary representatives and 0 head of state elected). Unstable institutional framework and no agreed legislative framework. (2014)

Target: 1 election (with 200 national parliamentary representatives and 1 head of state elected based on credible elections). Stable institutional framework and agreed legislative framework in place. (2025)

Data Source: High National Elections Commission
https://data.ipu.org/node/97/elections?chamber_id=13429
<https://freedomhouse.org/country/libya/freedom-world/2021>

b. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament; local governments.

(SDG indicator 5.5.1)

Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSMIL, UN Women

Baseline: Proportion of women in Parliament: 15.96% (30/188 seats); Women in ministerial positions: 5.6% (1/18 ministers). (2021)

Target: 30% (as per the 2020 Libyan Political Dialogue Forum and government of National Unity commitments). (2025)

Data Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union
https://data.ipu.org/node/97/elections?chamber_id=13429

<p>c. Participation rate in national and local elections (disaggregated by age and sex).</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: Voter turnout: 41.75% (2014)</p> <p>Target: 50% (at next national election)</p> <p>Data Source: High National Elections Commission https://data.ipu.org/node/97/elections?chamber_id=13429; https://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/123/</p>
<p>d. Completed and endorsed constitutional framework in effect.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, OHCHR, UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: No endorsed constitution in effect.</p> <p>Target: Draft Constitution approved by a popular referendum is endorsed by the House of Representatives. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN Reports, House of Representatives session and minutes.</p>
<p>e. National Statistical Performance and Capacity Scores.</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 17.18.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: (a) Statistical Performance Indicator (Overall Score): 21.4/100 (2019); and (b) Statistical Capacity Score (Overall Average): 25.56/100 (2020).</p> <p>Target: (a) 30/100; (b) 30/100. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank</p>
<p>f. Scores in the Reporters Without Borders' World Press Freedom Index and Freedom House's Freedom in World report.</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 16.10.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, OHCHR, UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: (a) World Press Freedom Index score: 55.73/100 (165 out of 180 countries); (b) Political Rights score: 1/40; and (c) Civil Liberties Score: 8/60. (2021)</p> <p>Target: (a) 55.00/100 (160 out of 180 countries); (b) Political rights score: 4/40; and (c) Civil Liberties score: 10/60. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Reporters Without Borders and Freedom House.</p>
<p>g. Number of (a) civil society actors and human rights defenders who are arbitrarily arrested/ detained/ enforced disappearance when peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and (b) number of those who fled from Libya due to fears of retaliation.</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 16.10.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: (a) 10 human rights defenders and civil society defenders (3 men, 2 women, 5 unknown) arbitrarily arrested/ detained/ enforced disappearance when peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, and (b) 20 (6 men, 4 women, and 10 unknown) who fled from Libya due to fears of retaliation. (2021)</p> <p>Target: Reduction to (a) 5 and (b) 10. (annually)</p> <p>Source: UNSMIL Human Rights Database.</p>

<p>h. Number of national and local reconciliation processes (including crisis management mechanisms and agreements signed).</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 14 local processes and 4 local reconciliation initiatives. (2011—2017)¹⁴</p> <p>Target: 1 local process and 1 national reconciliation initiative annually. (2025)</p> <p>Source: UN reports</p>
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Outputs

Output 1.1.1. Unified, elected, legitimate, and functional government institutions contribute to political stability and reconciliation.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of political dialogue initiatives/steps taken jointly by the House of Representatives and High Council of State to reach an agreement on a constitutional basis for elections.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>2 (2020) - <i>Libyan Political Dialogue Forum political road map and Intra-Libyan economic-financial, military-security and political dialogue tracks launched under the framework of the Berlin Process;</i></p> <p>1 (2021) - <i>Libyan Political Dialogue Forum resulting in the formation of a new temporary executive authority by the House of Representatives to govern Libya until the national elections set for 24 December 2021;</i></p> <p>1 (2022) - <i>Establishment of a roadmap to define the timetable and process for advancing the electoral process following postponed December 2021 elections).</i></p> <p>Target: 2 initiatives undertaken annually to achieve an inclusive and accepted agreement on a constitutional basis and roadmap for national elections. (2023)</p> <p>Source: UN reports</p>
<p>b. Electoral legal framework adopted including 2 written electoral laws (one for Presidential and one for parliamentary elections), including electoral system and candidate eligibility criteria.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 2 electoral laws passed in 2021.</p> <p>Target: 2 electoral laws for Parliamentary and Presidential Elections are passed in an inclusive and accepted manner in accordance with international standards. (2023)</p> <p>Source: UN reports</p>

¹⁴ **Local Processes:** The El-Obeidat tribe statement (2011); The NTC Agreement (2011); The Tebu and Tuareg agreement (2014); The Peacemakers Societal Dialogue Initiative (2015); The truce between Zintan and Misrata; The dialogue between Misrata and Warshafana (2015); The agreement between Al-Zawiya and Zintan (2015); The Tebu and Tuareg peace and reconciliation agreement covering Ubari and Sebha (2015); The peaceful coexistence agreement between Qadhafda and Awlad Suleiman tribes (2016); The Misrata-Tawergha Agreement (2016); and The Tebu and Awlad Suleiman Tribes Agreement (2017).

<p>c. Number of voters registered following a voter registration update conducted by the High National Elections Commission (disaggregated by gender).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 2.8 million - 43% women. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 million - at least 45% women. (2023)</p> <p>Source: UN reports/High National Elections Commission reports</p>
<p>d. Existence of an inclusive, participatory, and consultative national reconciliation initiative supported by all parties.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 national reconciliation initiative initiated with a strategy drafted but not supported by all parties. (2019)</p> <p>Target: 1 national reconciliation initiative supported by all parties by 2025.</p> <p>Source: UN reports</p>
<p>e. Number of civil society organizations, women representatives, youth representatives, tribal representatives, and other civil society representatives capacitated on reconciliation processes, social cohesion, and integration.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: UNSMIL HRS - 5 civil society organizations, 5 women representatives, 5 youth representatives, and 5 tribal representatives annually. (2025)</p> <p>Source: UN reports</p>
<p>f. Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent/mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption into the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at national, local, and sectoral levels.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: National: 0; Local: 0; Sectoral: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: National: 3; Local: 5; Sectoral: 3 (annually)</p> <p>Source: UNDP activity reports.</p>
<p>g. Extent to which State and non-State actors, by sex, with capacities to become agents of change in: (1) democratic governance, (2) accountability, (3) transparency, (4) human rights, (5) gender equality, and (6) transformational leadership.¹⁵</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: Rating of between 3—4 for all categories. (2025)</p> <p>Source: UNDP activity reports.</p>

¹⁵ Rating scale: 0= poor, 1= needs improvement, 2=satisfactory, 3=high, 4=excellent

National reconciliation initiatives: 2011 National Commission for Reconciliation Transitional Justice; Fact-Finding and Reconciliation Commission set up in 2012; National Dialogue Preparatory Commission established in August 2013; Libyan Political Agreement signed in December 2015; Co-existence Agreement in Confronting the State Division and Conflict in Libya agreed upon in June 2016.

Output 1.1.2. Constitutional framework is developed in accordance with universally recognized principles of democratic legitimacy and human rights.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Agreement on a draft constitutional text.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Constitution Drafting Assembly draft constitution. (2018)</p> <p>Target: 1 draft constitutional text agreed to put to referendum. (2023)</p> <p>Source: UN reports</p>
<p>b. One referendum law passed by the House of Representatives, either updating the Law No.6/2018 and its amendment or adopting a new law.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Law No.6/2018 and its amendment from January 2019.</p> <p>Target: One referendum law passed. (2023)</p> <p>Source: UN reports</p>
<p>c. Referendum conducted to adopt the draft constitution.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: No national referendum has been conducted in Libya to date.</p> <p>Target: Referendum effectively conducted between 2023 and 2025</p> <p>Source: UN reports, High National Elections Commission reports.</p>
<p>d. Referendum conducted to adopt the draft constitution.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: No national referendum has been conducted in Libya to date.</p> <p>Target: Referendum effectively conducted between 2023 and 2025</p> <p>Source: UN reports, High National Elections Commission reports.</p>

Output 1.1.3. Libyan citizens, particularly women and youth, benefit from equitable access to civic space with freedom to avail of opportunities for enhanced participation and representation in political and democratic processes under relevant laws and the constitution.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of (a) Civil Society-government dialogue mechanisms created; and (b) number of municipalities with operational social, democratic, and political dialogue mechanisms.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: (a) 0; (b) 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: (a) 10; (b) 10 (from about 100 elected municipalities) annually.</p> <p>Data Source: Official correspondence and government notifications.reports.</p>

<p>b. Representation of (a) women, (b) youth, and (c) members of minority ethnic groups in political decision-making positions, including in negotiations, national conferences, and dialogue processes and/or bodies.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, OHCHR, UN WOMEN, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>(a) 16 out of 75 delegates (21%) in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum in 2020 were women.¹⁶ 0 women appointed/elected as members of ceasefire monitoring commissions.</p> <p>(b) Youth representation in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum is very limited.</p> <p>(c) Poor ethnic minority representation at 2020 Libyan Political Dialogue Forum. Amazigh and Tuareg organizations denounced the exclusion of their communities. 2 minority ethnic groups were represented in the 2014 Constitutional Drafting Assembly (CDA).¹⁷</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>(a) Women represent at least 30% of participants in all political decision-making processes and positions.</p> <p>(b) Youth representation in the Political dialogue is increased.</p> <p>(c) Members of the three main minority ethnic groups are elected and represented in the House of Representatives. Minority ethnic groups are adequately represented in all decision-making platforms and processes. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Women's Affairs, Freedom House. https://freedomhouse.org/country/libya/freedom-world/2021</p>
<p>c. Proportion of women and young candidates running for elections having access to political participation.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNSMIL, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 8.9% of those who ran for elections in 2014 were women (indicating that the political and security environment and threat to political candidates hinder political participation to a certain extent). 14.1% ran for the planned 24 December 2021 House of Representatives elections, which was postponed. Only one young Libyan (aged 30) has submitted candidacy papers for the Presidential election in Libya (out of 98 as of 1 December 2021).</p> <p>Target: 30% of candidates in electoral processes are women. 3% of candidates in electoral processes are below the age of 30. (2023)</p> <p>Data Source: Freedom House https://freedomhouse.org/country/libya/freedom-world/2021 ISPI https://www.ispionline.it/en/pubblicazione/libyas-wild-card-youth-vote-32447</p>
<p>d. Number of dialogue initiatives including the House of Representatives and other political stakeholders launched for the participation of parties in the electoral process.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 Annually</p> <p>Source: UNDP Reports</p>

¹⁶ See outcome indicator (b.) on proportion of women in Parliament and ministerial positions.

¹⁷ The CDA featured two reserved seats each for three non-Arab ethnic minority groups (Amazigh, Tebu, and Tuareg). However, the Amazigh largely boycotted the CDA elections and had no representatives in the body, and the two Tebu members rejected the draft constitution adopted in 2017. The draft was approved by the CDA despite rules requiring support from at least one member from each of the three minority groups.

<p>e. Extent to which systems with strengthened capacities are in place to address discrimination and racism and to expand civic space.¹⁸</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3-4 for all components annually.</p> <p>Source: National People’s Assembly.</p>
<p>f. Number of political party members with enhanced leadership and mediation capacities and skills.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD (2021)</p> <p>Target: 160 (120 men, 40 women) annually.</p> <p>Source: UN Activity reports.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4. The government’s capacity for evidence-based planning and coordination is enhanced to develop, implement, and monitor an inclusive National Development Plan and policies in consultation with all key stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Existence of a national development planning framework.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> RCO, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: No national development planning framework in place since 2011. (2021)</p> <p>Target: National development plan completed, endorsed, budgeted, and under implementation. (2023)</p> <p>Source: UN agencies Reports, Official correspondence and government notifications.</p>
<p>b. Number of government officials (by ministries/ departments/ gender) with enhanced planning and policy-making capacities.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 160 government officials (2021)</p> <p>Target: Additional 100 government officials (260 by 2023) (25% women).</p> <p>Source: UNDP</p>
<p>c. Extent to which national and sectoral development plans are gender responsive, promote inclusive green growth, and integrate resilience and risk management (including the number of institutions/ organizations with strengthened capacities in planning, accountable management, and monitoring and evaluation).¹⁹</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 3-5 (2025)</p> <p>Source: United Nations and government reports/annual.</p>

¹⁸ Rating scale: 0=not-in-place, 1=work-started, 2=work in progress, 3=almost complete, 4=in-place

¹⁹ Rating scale: 0=poor, 1=needs improvement, 2=satisfactory, 3=high, 4=excellent

OUTCOME 1.2: By 2025, people in Libya participate in and benefit from a more peaceful, safe, and secure society, free from armed conflict and underpinned by unified and strengthened security, justice, rule of law, and human rights institutions that promote and protect human rights based on the principles of inclusivity, non-discrimination, and equality in accordance with international norms and standards.

UN Partners: UNSMIL, UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNICEF, WFP, UNODC, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, UN Habitat, IOM, ILO.

External Partners: 5+5 Joint Military Commission, Presidential Council, House of Representatives, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of State for Women's Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, National Council for Human Rights and Civil Liberties, academics and researchers, activists and the media, international donor community, international and local non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, non-profit associations, and business associations.

Related SDG Targets:

SDG 5: Gender Equality (5.2, 5.3); **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** (8.72); **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** (10.3, 10.4, 10.7); **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** (16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.10, 16.A, 16.B); **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals** (17.9, 17.14, 17.16, 17.18, 17.19).

Outcome Indicators

Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source

a. Number of enacted and revised legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination. (Proxy for SDG indicator 5.1.1)

Reporting focal point(s):
UN Women

Baseline: 1 Ending Violence Against Women and Girls 2020: Libyan constitution (Article 5) and Libyan constitutional declaration 2011 (Article 6), Law 10 of 1984, Law 16 of 1985, Law 12 of 2010). There are no institutions to monitor equality and non-discrimination.

Target: 3 additional legal frameworks (Cyber Crime Law, Code of Conduct for Election Candidates, and National Law on Reconciliation) (2025)

Data Source: UN Women reports, Official notifications.

b. Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

(SDG indicator 16.b.1)

Reporting focal point(s):
UNSMIL OHCHR, UNICEF

Baseline: No - National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights established in 2011 and accredited in 2014 by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions but ceased to operate in 2016. Libya's National Human Rights Institutions not fully compliant with the Paris Principles. (2021)

Target: Yes - National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights operational. (2025)

Data Source: UNICEF, OHCHR reports, official notification

c. Number of conflict-related civilian casualties (by gender, age, actor, and location). (Proxy for SDG indicator 16.1.2)

Reporting focal point(s): UNSMIL, UNICEF

Baseline: 689 casualties, including 668 state-based violence; 17 non-state violence; 4 one-sided violence. (2020-2021)

Target: 0 (2025)

Data Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program
<https://ucdp.uu.se/country/620>

<p>d. Number of armed conflict related clashes.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: 110 (2021))</p> <p>Target: 0 (annually 2023).</p> <p>Data Source: UNSMIL SIOC</p>
<p>e. Global Peace Index Score.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: Overall score: 3.17/5 (156 out of 163 countries). (2021)</p> <p>Target: 2.935/5 (153 out of 163 countries). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Institute for Economics and Peace</p>
<p>f. Number of documented violations against civilians, including children and women, during armed conflict committed by elements of armed groups and non-state armed groups</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: 120 cases. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 90 cases annually. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNSMIL Human Rights Database/OHCHR</p>
<p>g. Proportion of people, by sex, with access to law and justice services.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD (Assessment to be undertaken in 2023 to determine baseline).</p> <p>Target: 20% (10% women). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Electoral Process Support Office.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.1. Non-discriminatory, enforceable, harmonized, and monitorable legal and policy frameworks are developed by legitimate authorities to promote rule of law in Libya in line with international human rights norms and standards.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Number of legislative advocacy and policy dialogue initiatives developed and implemented to ensure inclusive approaches to law and policy making processes.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 15 legislative advocacy, policy dialogues and other normative support events. (2021) <i>(based on the estimated number of events supported by UN Women and UNSMIL in 2021)</i></p> <p>Target: 30 legislative and policy advocacy events. (2025) <i>(including Multi Stakeholder consultations and dialogues/ conferences/ seminars in support of International Human Rights Day/Women's Day/ 16 Days of Activism, Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, pre and post elections, etc.)</i></p> <p>Data Source: UN Women reports/ official notification and correspondence/meeting minutes and sign in sheets</p>

<p>b. Strategic plan for women caucus developed including a budgeted, implementable, and monitorable plan.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 Strategic Plan for Women Caucus along with budgeted implementation framework. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN Women reports/ official notification and correspondence/meeting minutes.</p>
<p>c. Existence of policy/legal framework for gender equality, and women empowerment and violence against women.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNFPA, UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 National Policy Framework for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and 1 law on violence against women (2025).</p> <p>DataSource: UN Women reports, UNFPA reports, Official notification, and Correspondence/Minutes of meetings.</p>
<p>d. Extent of development of specialized justice-for-children systems.²⁰</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 out of 6 criteria fulfilled. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 4 out of 6 (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: Annual reports of UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP</p>
<p>e. Legislative and policy frameworks exist to end the corporal punishment of children.²¹</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 out of 6 criteria fulfilled (in schools). (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 out of 6 (2025).</p> <p>Data Source: UNICEF Reports.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.2. Core functional capacities of rule of law institutions are strengthened to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and prevent abuse and violations of human rights, and drive a transitional justice process, while monitoring and reporting capacities of civil society organizations are enhanced to help hold perpetrators accountable under national and international law.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Number of implementation frameworks for capacity development of rule of law institutions developed and implemented.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 3 implementation frameworks for capacity development initiatives (training of women members of parliament, judges, and public prosecutors). (2021)</p> <p>Target: 6 capacity development initiatives implemented by 2025 (Investigation, Prosecution, Adjudication, Gender responsive budgeting, Gender mainstreaming in planning processes).</p> <p>Data Source: UN Women reports/official notification and correspondence/meeting minutes.</p>

²⁰ Baselines and targets have been set on the basis of a points system covering six criteria to assess the extent to which the justice for children system is in line with relevant international norms and standards (score out of 6): a) a minimum age of criminal responsibility set above 14 years, b) children have access to justice and legal aid, both by law and in practice, c) child-friendly investigation, prosecution, and adjudication (police, prosecutorial, and court procedures), d) child-specialized trained professionals, e) a multidisciplinary approach, and f) special measures for children victims and witnesses of crime.

²¹ Assessment based on extent to which laws prohibit corporal punishment in six settings (score out of 6): a) schools, b) home, c) alternative care, d) day care, e) penal institutions, f) sentence for crime.

<p>b. Number of institutions/ partners (representing executive, judicial and legislative branches of the government) that have increased capacities to implement gender responsive policy reforms for enhanced access to gender justice services in an equitable manner.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UN Women, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 10 government officials from 4 institutions/partners (House of Representatives, Local Governance Ministry, Judiciary and Prosecution). (2021)</p> <p>Target: 70 government officials from 7 institutions (disaggregated by gender, designation, and department) National Women’s Machinery, High National Election Commission, House of Representatives, Ministry of Local Governance, Planning and Finance, Judiciary and Prosecution. (2025)</p> <p>UNFPA: 100 government officials from the forensic department under the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Local Governance. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN Women and UNFPA reports/ official notification and correspondence/ meeting minutes.</p>
<p>c. Number of members of the judicial authority capacitated to deal with arbitrary detention.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNSMIL, OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: 30 (2021) (5 women, 25 men)</p> <p>Target: 70 annually (2025) (28 women, 42 men).</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Justice/annual; UNSMIL HRS/ OHCHR reports.</p>
<p>d. Number of awareness raising, and community engagement events planned and organized to promote youth empowerment and participation in peace and justice processes.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UN Women, IOM, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 15 (UN Women: 10, IOM: 5) (2021)</p> <p>Target: 40 (UN Women: 20, IOM: 10, UNFPA 10) (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN Women reports/official notification and correspondence/meeting minutes.</p>
<p>e. Existence of a functional system to (1) document, (2) analyse, and (3) use data about grave child-rights violations/ other serious rights violations for prevention and response.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: No (1 out of 3 criteria is fulfilled). (2021)</p> <p>Target: Yes (system in place with three criteria fulfilled). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNICEF reports.</p>
<p>f. Number of (formal/informal) transitional justice mechanisms strengthened in terms of fairness, effectiveness, accountability, and independence.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2022)</p> <p>Target: 2 transitional justice mechanisms working on addressing grave human rights violations supported annually. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: OHCHR reports.</p>

<p>g. Number of civil society organizations provided with training, advice, or resources on monitoring, reporting, and addressing human rights violations (disaggregated by civil society organizations and women's groups).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: 40 (2022)</p> <p>Target: 50 annually. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: OHCHR reports</p>
<p>h. Number of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence victims that have been supported with advice or referrals by UN mechanisms monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and are reflected in reporting.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: 46 victims supported by the UN (2021)</p> <p>Target: 50 victims supported by the UN annually (2025).</p> <p>DataSource: Human Rights Database, civil society actors, and secondary information/data from official stakeholders.</p>
<p>i. Number of operational and effective mechanisms within national human rights institutions supported for the effective protection and prevention of human rights violations, respecting international conventions, receiving and following up complaints.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2022)</p> <p>Target: 2 mechanisms in national human rights institutions supported annually. (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: Human Rights Database, civil society actors, and secondary information/data from official stakeholders.</p>
<p>j. Number of international monitoring or inspection visits in prisons and other places deprived of liberty.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, OHCHR</p>	<p>Baseline: 3 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 6 annually (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Monitoring visits, Human rights database, Official sources (Judicial Police/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Interior/Ministry of Defence).</p>

Output 1.2.3. Security sector institutions, operating under civilian oversight, are more unified, resourced, capable, and functional, including professional, unified, and accountable defence and security forces.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Existence of a national plan and associated delivery mechanisms for the unification of security sector institutions.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: No national plan and delivery mechanisms for unification of security sector institutions in place. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 50 annually. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNSMIL</p>
<p>b. Adoption of a strategic framework for governance and reforms of security sector institutions.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: No strategic framework for governance and reforms of security sector institutions in place. (2021)</p> <p>Target: Strategic framework for governance and reforms of security sector institutions agreed and being operationalized. (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: UNSMIL</p>
<p>c. Libyan entities equipped with capacities to effectively implement arms and ammunition management.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNMAS</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 4 national entities (Army, Navy, Air Defence, Air Force) are capacitated, through technical support on arms and ammunition management. (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: Reporting on development and adoption of national standards; assessment reports from service entities (Army, Navy, Air Defence, Air Force) on arms and ammunition management processes instituted at weapons storage areas; assessment report from UNMAS.</p>
<p>d. Establishment of coordination mechanisms (including an Inter-Ministerial Committee for Arms and Ammunition Management), a National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), and development of a national mine action strategy and plan.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNMAS</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (An NMAA does not exist. The Libyan Mine Action Centre is functioning as the de facto NMAA); Inter-Ministerial Committee does not exist; No strategy in place. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 strategy (including 1 concept document developed and provided to Libyan entities outlining the establishment of a national Arms and Ammunition Framework); and 1 plan developed and under implementation. Inter-Ministerial Committee and NMAA established and operational. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Joint reporting; Decree to establish the NMAA; Framework document for NMAA; National strategy and plan shared with stakeholders; Reports available for resources to implement the strategy and plan.</p>

Output 1.2.4. Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of non-state armed groups is established through effective and inclusive mechanisms by a national DDR Committee under the auspices of the government, including efforts on sustainable, effective, holistic, child-sensitive and gender-responsive reintegration programmes for communities.

Outcome Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Establishment of a national mechanism for the coordination of DDR related activities and a national DDR plan.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL, UNMAS, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: No national mechanism or national plan on DDR.</p> <p>Target: National DDR Committee established and operational and a national DDR plan developed (2025).</p> <p>Data Source: National DDR Committee database.</p>
<p>b. Existence of an effective Libyan Ceasefire Monitoring Mechanism (LCMM) with improved operational capacities to coordinate, monitor, and assess progress on the withdrawal of foreign fighters and foreign forces from Libya, including by reporting breaches in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (LCMM is not operational and is not currently monitoring withdrawals). (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 Joint Operations Room established and operational in 2023; 12 monitoring missions undertaken annually; 8 LCMM officers trained annually.</p> <p>DataSource: UNSMIL</p>

Strategic Priority 2: Sustainable Economic Development

OUTCOME 2.1: By 2025, people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from inclusive, transformative, and sustainable socio-economic opportunities, contributing to reduced poverty and inequalities.

UN Partners: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNSMIL, WFP, UNOPS, and UN Women.

External Partners: Ministry of Finance, State Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Industry and Minerals, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Local government, Ministry of Planning, State Ministry for Women's Affairs, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, State Ministry for the Rights of the Displaced and Human Rights, Ministry of Marine Resources, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and Central Bank of Libya. Civil society organizations, international and national non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia, trade unions, non-profit associations, business associations, international donor community, media, service providers, micro, small and medium enterprises, TVET centres, and financial institutions.

Related SDG Targets:

SDG 1: No Poverty (1.1, 1.4); **SDG 2: Zero Hunger** (2.c); **SDG 5: Gender Equality** (5.1, 5.4, 5.a); **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** (8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5, 8.8, 8.10, 8.a, 8.b); **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** (9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.a, 9.c); **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** (10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 10.7, 10.a); **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals** (17.1, 17.6, 17.8, 17.10, 17.11)

Outcome Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Real GDP Growth Rate, at constant factor prices (annual percentage change).</p> <p>(Non-SDG indicator)</p> <p>Reporting focal point: RCO</p>	<p>Baseline: -31.3% (2020), 99.3% estimated. (2021))</p> <p>Target: 2-5% annually (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank</p>
<p>b. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>(SDG indicator 8.1.1)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: -4.6% (2018)</p> <p>Target: +8.4% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank</p>
<p>c. Fiscal Balance (as proportion of GDP).</p> <p>(Non-SDG indicator)</p> <p>Reporting focal point: RCO</p>	<p>Baseline: -64.4% (2020), 10.6% estimated. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 15% annually (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank</p>

<p>d. Domestic credit to private sector by banks as a proportion of GDP.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 32.56% (2020)</p> <p>Target: 40% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FD.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS?locations=LY</p>
<p>e. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 8.5.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): ILO</i></p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Total: 20.07% (26.06% female, 16.73% male) (2020)</p> <p>Youth (15-24): 51.53% (70.86% female, 43.53% male) (2020)</p> <p>Target: 15.5% (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: ILO modelled estimate</p>
<p>f. Proportion of employees working in the private sector among total employment.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNIDO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 22% (2020)</p> <p>Target: 25% (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: IMF, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank</p>
<p>g. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 9.2.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNIDO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 27% (2021)</p> <p>Target: 25% annually (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: Central Bank of Libya</p>
<p>h. Development spending as a proportion of total government expenditure.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point: RCO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 3 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 6 annually (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Monitoring visits, Human rights database, Official sources (Judicial Police/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Interior/Ministry of Defence).</p>
<p>i. Share of subsidies as a proportion of GDP.</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNICEF, WFP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 13.5% (2020)</p> <p>Target: 12% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: IMF/World Bank reports.</p>
<p>j. Non-hydrocarbon sector gross value added growth rate (Manufacturing, Agriculture, Services).</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point: UNSMIL, UNIDO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: -12.8% (2020), 48.7% estimated (2021))</p> <p>Target: 2.5% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank</p>

Output 2.1.1. Planning, economic, and financial governance institutions have increased capacity to provide macroeconomic stability and create an enabling policy and regulatory environment that stimulate private sector development and economic diversification.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of Central Bank of Libya Board meetings aimed at exercising oversight and undertaking credible reforms, including on progressing in the 7 work streams of the implementation of the international audit recommendations.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 meeting (2021)</p> <p>Target: Quarterly meetings (annually)</p> <p>Data Source: Quarterly meetings (annually)</p>
<p>b. Adoption of a reform aimed at stabilizing and strengthening the value of the Libyan Dinar.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNSMIL</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Economy</p>
<p>c. . Number of capacity building training for staff to increase effectiveness of institutions.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNIDO</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNIDO, UNDP</p>
<p>d. Number of industrial policies and analytical reports developed.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNIDO</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNIDO</p>

Output 2.1.2. government institutions and social partners have improved capacities to formulate, implement, and monitor inclusive and comprehensive national and sectoral policies and strategies for promoting decent work.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of policies and legal frameworks developed and implemented for promoting decent work.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 1: IOM supported in facilitating and signing MoU between Libya and Niger. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: IOM, UNIDO, UNSMIL, World Bank reports.</p>

<p>b. Number of UN supported reforms the Ministry of Labour undertakes in its structures in light of its new mission for the stabilization and reconstruction of Libya.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> ILO</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 (Revised mission, organigramme, operating procedures). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: ILO, Ministry of Labour.</p>
<p>d. Number of labour market assessments conducted.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 2 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 2 new labour market assessments completed. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNDP, IOM</p>
<p>e. Number of new jobs created through UN-supported programmes.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 480 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 500 annually</p> <p>Data Source: FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP</p>
<p>f. Number of capacity building activities organized for workers' and employers' organizations.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> ILO</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 (at least 1 per social partner). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: ILO</p>
<p>Output 2.1.3. The government, civil society organizations, and educational institutions have enhanced capacity to support entrepreneurship and skill development interventions, which prioritize women and youth, in line with labour market needs.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Number of individuals (by age and gender) who have participated in UN-supported vocational training and technical skills development programmes.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 1,885 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 10,000 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP</p>
<p>b. Number of civil society organization and educational institutions supported by the UN in implementing vocational training and technical skills development programmes.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 3 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 5 annually (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNFPA</p>

<p>c. Number of TVET policies developed and implemented.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 national TVET policy developed and under implementation. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4. Micro, small and medium enterprises, including women- and youth-led enterprises, have substantially improved access to business development services focusing on competitiveness and resilience</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Number of new financing products and/or microloans created, including for women- and youth-led enterprises (disaggregated).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 3-5 annually</p> <p>Data Source: ILO, UNDP</p>
<p>b . Number of interventions promoting access to market information, technologies, innovation trends, including for women- and youth-led enterprises (disaggregated).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> FAO</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 3 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: FAO, UNDP, WFP</p>
<p>c. Number of value chains supported, and capacity building initiatives provided to support value chains, including for women- and youth-led enterprises (disaggregated).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNIDO</p>	<p>Baseline: (a) Number of value chains supported: 0 (2021) (b) Number of capacity development initiatives: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: (a) 2, (b) 5 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNIDO, UND, FAO</p>
<p>d. Number of new businesses established by youth and women.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 14 youth, 107 women. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 200 youth, 100 women. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNDP</p>

Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable Economic Development

OUTCOME 3.1: By 2025, people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from improved, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable social protection and basic social services.

UN Partners: ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, and WHO.

External Partners: Ministry of Health (including National Centre for Disease Control, Primary Health Care Institute, and other relevant institutes), Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of State for Women Affairs, Ministry of State for the Rights of the Displaced and Human Rights; Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth, Ministry for Housing and Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Local government, Social Security Fund, Libyan Centre for Actuarial Research and Studies, National Economic Development Board, civil society organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations, international donor community, World Bank, and the private sector.

Related SDG Targets:

SDG 1: No Poverty (1.1, 1.2, 1.3; 1.5); **SDG 2: Zero Hunger** (1.1, 1.2, 1.3; 1.5); **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4); **SDG 4: Quality Education** (4.1, 4.3, 4.4); **SDG 5: Gender Equality** (5.2); **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** (10.4); **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** (16.1, 16.2); **SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals** (17.14, 17.16, 17.18).

Outcome Indicators

Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source

a. Coverage of essential health services.

(SDG indicator 3.8.1)

Reporting focal point(s): WHO, IOM

Baseline: 64 (2017)

Target: 64 (2017)

Data Source: WHO

b. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age.

(SDG indicator 2.2.1)

Reporting focal point(s): UNICEF, WHO

Baseline: 43.5% (2020)

Target: 43.5% (2020)

Data Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

c. Maternal mortality ratio.

(SDG indicator 3.1.1)

Reporting focal point(s): WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA

Baseline: 11.6 deaths per 100,000 live births. (2017)

Target: Less than 11.6 deaths per 100,000 live births. (2025)

Data Source: Ministry of Health

<p>d. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 3.4.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WHO</p>	<p>Baseline: 54% (2016)</p> <p>Target: 44% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: WHO</p>
<p>e. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 3.b.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WHO, IOM, UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>(a) Measles for children-under-2: 97% (2018)</p> <p>(b) COVID-19 for all: 15% (2021)</p> <p>Target: (2025)</p> <p>(a) Measles for children-under-2: 100%</p> <p>(b) COVID-19 for all: 90%</p> <p>DataSource: Ministry of Health, National Centre for Disease Control</p>
<p>f. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 3.7.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WHO, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 24% (2014 PAPFAM)</p> <p>Target: 30% (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: Household health survey (PAPFAM, MICS, Demographic survey) - UNFPA</p>
<p>g. Primary education net enrolment rate.</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 4.1.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 97 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 98 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: EMIS/MICS</p> <p><i>(Baseline based on World Bank estimates from 2017. Progress will be monitored by EMIS and MICS. The difference in data collection methodology may impact the comparability of data).</i></p>
<p>h. Percentage/number of adults (or primary caregivers) who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children.</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 16.1.3)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD <i>(baseline to be derived from survey/MICS to be completed by end of 2022).</i></p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Data Source: KAP Survey</p>

<p>i. Proportion of ever-married women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 5.2.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNFPA, UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: Physical violence (8.2%), Sexual violence (2.6%), Verbal violence (79%). (2014)</p> <p>Target: Physical violence (7.2%), Sexual violence (2%), Verbal violence (70%). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: PAPFAM 2014 report - Demographic Survey - MICS - Population survey</p>
<p>j. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 1.2.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Total: 2% poor and 11.4% vulnerable. (2014)</p> <p>Female headed households: 17% of female-headed households identified as multidimensionally poor, compared to 8% of male-headed households. (2016)</p> <p>Children: 36.4% living in multidimensional poverty. (2014)</p> <p>Target: (2025)</p> <p>Total: 2%</p> <p>Female headed households: 15% female-headed households identified as multidimensionally poor by 2025</p> <p>Children: 36%</p> <p>DataSource: MODA and MPI 2021, based on 2014 PAPFAM and future Population surveys</p>
<p>k. Proportion of the population covered by at least one social protection benefit (excluding health).</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 1.3.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> ILO</p>	<p>Baseline: 46.2% (2020 or latest available year) <i>(Persons with severe disabilities: 74.4%; Older persons: 70.2%; Vulnerable persons covered by social assistance: 5.3%; Labour force covered by pension scheme (active contributors): 9.7%).</i></p> <p>Target: 50% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2020-2022</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1. The health system has strengthened capacity to deliver and create demand for equitable, accessible, and quality health and nutrition services, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Proportion of fully functional health facilities.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WHO, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 40% of all health facilities are fully functional. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 60% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: HeRAMS, SARA</p>

<p>b. Number of functional tuberculosis clinics providing screening and treatment services.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WHO, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 17 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 27 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: National Centre for Diseases Control reports, WHO/IOM</p>
<p>c. Number of primary healthcare centres providing (a) noncommunicable diseases services; (b) child health services; (c) mental health and psychosocial support services; and (d) maternal health services (ANC).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WHO, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: (a) 100; (b) 150; (c) 30 (2021); (d) 184. (2017)</p> <p>Target: (a) 200; (b) 250; and (c) 100; (d) 250. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN Reports, Health sector reports.</p>
<p>d. Number of municipalities with functional District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WHO, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 67 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 100 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN and health sector reports.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1. The education system has strengthened capacity to deliver and create demand for inclusive and quality formal and non-formal learning and skills development services for girls, boys, and adolescents, including the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Number of out-of-school children and adolescents who accessed education through UN supported programmes (<i>Disaggregated by sex, disability status, location, level of education, etc.</i>).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF, IOM, WFP</p>	<p>Baseline: 10,602 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 34,602 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN and Implementing Partner reports.</p>
<p>b. Evidence-based education sector strategy addressing inequities and mainstreaming SDG indicators in place.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF, IOM, WFP</p>	<p>Baseline: No (2021)</p> <p>Target: Yes (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Education</p>

Output 3.1.3. government, human rights actors, and civil society organizations have improved capacities to deliver, and create demand for quality and people-centred preventive, accessible and responsive protection services, including child protection and gender-based violence, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of women, men and children at risk or have experienced gender-based violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect supported by the UN to reach multi-sectoral (health, social work or justice/law enforcement and safety) services.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 50,697 (UNICEF: 5,701; UNFPA: 44,996). (2021)</p> <p>Target: 56,200 (UNICEF: 6,200; UNFPA: 50,000). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNICEF Libya Country Office Annual Reports, UNFPA reports.</p>
<p>b. Number of new strategies, plans, standard operating procedures, referral mechanisms, and frameworks developed and implemented in consultation with relevant institutions that create conducive environment to deliver people centred, child and gender-sensitive, non- discriminatory, rights-based protection services.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 13 (2025)</p> <p>(a) 4: <i>UN Women on violence against women (1 research study, 2 training plans, 1 awareness raising event);</i></p> <p>(b) 3: <i>UNICEF on child protection/violence against children (child protection case management standard operating procedure, National Plan of Action on violence against children, Social Behaviour Change strategy and operational plan on violence against children);</i></p> <p>(c) 2: <i>UNFPA on GBV (GBV standard operating procedure and GBV Strategy); 4: UNFPA referral mechanisms on GBV services</i></p> <p>Data Source: UNICEF Libya Country Office Annual Reports, UNFPA Libya Country Office Annual Reports, UN Women Libya Country Office Annual Reports.</p>
<p>c. Number of service providers, goverment and non-government institutions trained on various GBV issues in line with the international standards.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNFPA, WHO</p>	<p>Baseline: UNFPA: 450, WHO: 10 (2021)</p> <p>Target: UNFPA: 1,000, WHO: 50 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNFPA Libya Country Office Annual Reports.</p>
<p>d. Number of people reached through awareness raising, parenting programmes, community engagement, and campaigns events on gender-based violence prevention.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNFPA, UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: UNFPA: 22,452 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 155,000 (UNFPA: 100,000, UNICEF: 55,000). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNFPA Libya Country Office Annual Reports, UNICEF Libya Country Office Annual Reports.</p>

Output 3.1.4. The social protection system has strengthened capacity to deliver inclusive, comprehensive, equitable, effectively coordinated and shock-responsive schemes, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Existence of an inclusive and responsive national social protection policy/strategy.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF, WFP, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Roadmap for development of social protection policy/strategy validated in October 2021. (2022)</p> <p>Target: National social protection policy/strategy finalized and guiding policy decisions. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: National Economic and Social Development Board.</p>
<p>b. National social protection system includes elements to respond to both systemic shocks and ordinary lifecycle risks (i.e vertical and horizontal expansion and adjustment) in a timely manner.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WFP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: National social protection system does not allow for emergency scale-up through social assistance programmes. (2022)</p> <p>Target: Key elements of a national emergency preparation and response mechanism are in place, including: (1) National coordination mechanism, preparation and response plans, standard operating procedures, partner coordination agreements and procedures; (2) Beneficiary database/ social registry includes the most vulnerable to the impacts of a crisis; (3) Management information system can track and provide information on emergency cash payments, feedback received/addressed and where applicable, monitor access to services; (4) Grievance mechanism for national shock response is functional and accessible. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Solidarity Fund and Zakat Fund.</p>
<p>c. The national social protection system includes elements linking social assistance to active labour market and economic inclusion measures.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> WFP, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: National social assistance programmes do not link to active labour market and economic inclusion measures. (2022)</p> <p>Target: Key elements linking social assistance and economic inclusion activities, including: (1) National coordination mechanism, economic inclusion / graduation roadmap, standard operating procedures, partner coordination agreements and procedures; (2) Social assistance databases/social registry link to active labour market and economic inclusion programmes and beneficiary lists; (3) Management information system can track progress, provide feedback, monitor grievances, and support generation of evidence. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Solidarity Fund and Zakat Fund.</p>
<p>d. Existence of a capacity building plan for actuarial modelling, particularly with regards to the ILO/ Pension model.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> ILO</p>	<p>Baseline: No plan developed. (2022)</p> <p>Target: Capacity building plan formulated and being implemented for the use of the ILO/Pension model for the development of actuarial valuations required for the financial management of a pension scheme. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Libyan Social Security Fund and Libyan Centre for Actuarial Research and Studies</p>

Strategic Priority 4: Climate Change, Environment, and Water

OUTCOME 4.1: By 2025, people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity, and environmental degradation.

UN Partners: FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNIDO, WFP, and WHO.

External Partners: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Local government, Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Youth; Ministry of Women's Affairs; Ministry of Water Resources (including relevant service providers such as the Great Man-Made River Project, the General Company for Water and Wastewater, and the Desalination Company), and Ministry of Health, as well as and the National Centre for Disease Control, General Electricity Company of Libya, Renewable Energy Authority of Libya, National Oil Corporation, National Meteorological Center, international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, research institutions, private sector, financial institutions, worker and employer organizations, educational institutions, women and youth-led movements, and the international donor community.

Related SDG Targets:

SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 5: Gender Equality (5.1, 5.a); **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.A); **SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy** (7.1, 7.2, 7.3b); **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action** (13.1, 13.2, 13.3a); **SDG 14: Life Below Water; SDG 15: Life on Land** (15.1, 15.3).

Outcome Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Proportion of population using basic water services.</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 6.1.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 65% (2021)</p> <p>Target: 68% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Partner reports, programmatic visits, 3rd PM, reports from national WASH authorities</p>
<p>b. Water-use efficiency.</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 6.4.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> FAO</p>	<p>Baseline: 4.287 US\$/m³ (2018)</p> <p>Target: TBD with government (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: FAO AQUASTAT</p>
<p>c. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 6.4.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> FAO</p>	<p>Baseline: 817.1% (2018)</p> <p>Target: TBD with government (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: FAO AQUASTAT</p>

<p>d. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 7.2.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 0.03% (2021)</p> <p>Target: 0.5% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: IRENA</p>
<p>e. Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications.</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 13.2.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 strategy and/or adaptation plan developed. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Environment.</p>
<p>Output 4.1.1. Government institutions and other stakeholders are better able to sustainably manage water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems, and provide equitable access to safe, climate resilient, sustainable WASH and waste management services, including for productive needs</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Costed and inclusive, climate-resilient WASH financing strategy prepared and implemented.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNICEF</i></p>	<p>Baseline: No climate resilient WASH financing strategy existing. (2022)</p> <p>Target: Plan and/or strategy endorsed, and implementation initiated. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Progress reports, Minutes of coordination meetings, draft strategy.</p>
<p>b . Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanisms for climate resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNICEF</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Weak <i>(government-led coordination mechanism does not exist at national or subnational level and needs UN support to lead, co-lead or provide more than 50% resources for sector coordination). (2021)</i></p> <p>Target: Established <i>(Functioning government-led coordination mechanisms exist at national and/or subnational level and need advisory support for government to carry out sector coordination). (2025)</i></p> <p>Data Source: Progress reports, Standard operating procedures, Minutes of coordination meetings, partner reports.</p>

<p>c. Availability of water, sanitation, and hygiene sector plans integrating climate resilient development and/or risk management strategies.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: Weak <i>(climate resilience not integrated into national or subnational strategies and plans, and not being developed). (2022)</i></p> <p>Target: Established (2025) <i>(Climate resilience integrated in national and subnational strategies and plans and not regularly appraised).</i></p> <p>Data Source: Progress reports, Minutes of coordination meetings, Draft strategy.</p>
<p>d. Proportion of the cultivated area equipped for irrigation that is sustainable and climate resilient.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> FAO</p>	<p>Baseline: 20% (2018)</p> <p>Target: 20% (2018)</p> <p>Data Source: FAO AQUASTAT, National Statistics Office, and Ministry of Water Resources.</p>
<p>e. Number of capacity development programmes for water use in agricultural production implemented at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> FAO</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2022)</p> <p>Target: 3 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: FAO</p>
<p>Output 4.1.2. government and stakeholders’ capacities are strengthened to design and implement effective, inclusive, responsive, and rights-based policies, strategies, and legal frameworks to tackle, mitigate, adapt, and respond to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Number of sectoral climate change and disaster risk management policies, plans, and strategies developed.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 strategic documents developed and implemented (2: UNDP; 1: UNFPA). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UNDP, UNFPA</p>
<p>b. Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Weak existing climate change committee. (2021)</p> <p>Target: Functioning government-led coordination mechanisms established with UN support. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Progress reports, Standard operating procedures, Minutes of coordination meetings.</p>
<p>c. Intended nationally determined contributions for Libya are defined and strategy for achievement is developed.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution report and strategy developed and agreed with stakeholders. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Environment.</p>

<p>d. Number of technical assistance interventions provided to support compliance with Montreal Protocol.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNIDO</p>	<p>Baseline: 3 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 5 (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: UNIDO</p>
<p>e. Number of children, adolescents, and young people are engaged in action and advocacy to address climate change, unsustainable energy use and/or environmental degradation with UN support.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 66,125 (via social media) and 10,000 (via schools). (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: UNICEF reports</p>
<p>f. Existence of national plan for renewable energy.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: No (2021)</p> <p>Target: Yes (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: UNDP</p>
<p>g. Percentage of adoption and implementation of national and local environmental governance reforms.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 30% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN reports/national reports</p>
<p>h. Number of innovative incentive mechanisms promoting rational use of scarce natural resources put in place.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 1 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN/national reports</p>
<p>i. Number of new, funded partnership mechanisms for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and waste, at national and local level.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 5 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: UN/national reports</p>

Collective Outcome 1: Durable Solutions for IDPs

COLLECTIVE OUTCOME 1: By 2025, 80 per cent of IDPs and returnees will have achieved a durable solution in harmony and with full respect of the rights of communities hosting or receiving them.

UN Partners: IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNSMIL, WFP, FAO, and WHO.

External Partners: National Economic and Social Development Board, Social Solidarity Fund, Ministry of Social Affairs, Higher Committee for Displaced Affairs and its subcommittees, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, State Ministry for the Rights of the Displaced and Human Rights.

Related SDG Targets:

SDG 1: No Poverty (1.3, 1.4); **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** (3.8); **SDG 4: Quality Education** (4.1); **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** (6.1); **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** (8.5); **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** (16.1, 16.6, 16.7).

Outcome Indicators

Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source

a. Number of IDPs and returnees awaiting durable solutions through voluntary return or resettlement

Reporting focal point(s):
UNHCR, IOM

Baseline: 168,011 IDPs; 673,000 returnees (to be updated based on 2022 MSNA data). (2021)

Target: 80% reduction for IDPs and returnees. (2025)

Data Source: MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports.

b. Proportion of displacement affected population currently in possession of birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context.

Reporting focal point(s):
UNHCR, IOM

Baseline: 71.61% for IDPs; 71.88% for returnees (2021)

Target: 75% for IDPs and returnees (2025)

Data Source: MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports

c. Proportion of displacement affected population with improved perception of their security of tenure in their homes/land.

Reporting focal point(s): UNHCR, IOM

Baseline: 81.45% for IDPs; 87.28% for returnees. (2021)

Target: 85% for IDPs; 90% for returnees. (2025)

Data Source: MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics, DTM.

<p>d. Unemployment rate of displacement affected population.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 17% for IDPs; 22% for returnees. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 15.5% for IDPs; 17% for returnees. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics.</p>																																							
<p>e. Proportion of displacement affected population with access to functioning markets (ability to buy and sell needed goods).</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 74.65% for IDPs; 69.67% for returnees. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 80% for IDPs and returnees. (2025)</p> <p>DataSource: MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports</p>																																							
<p>f. Proportion of displacement affected population with improved access to basic services and adequate housing.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> Education: UNICEF Health: UNICEF/WHO Social Protection: UNICEF/UNHCR Child protection: UNICEF Protection: UNHCR/IOM UNICEF</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="625 701 1417 1064"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of Service</th> <th colspan="2">Baseline (2021)</th> <th colspan="2">Target (2025)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>IDPs</th> <th>Returnees</th> <th>IDPs</th> <th>Returnees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WASH</td> <td>53.20%</td> <td>50.56%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>85.37%</td> <td>85.61%</td> <td>90%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health & Nutrition</td> <td>53.86%</td> <td>40.13%</td> <td>57%</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social Protection</td> <td>14%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protection</td> <td>10%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adequate Housing</td> <td>92.58%</td> <td>94.77%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>DataSource: MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics.</p>	Type of Service	Baseline (2021)		Target (2025)		IDPs	Returnees	IDPs	Returnees	WASH	53.20%	50.56%	55%	53%	Education	85.37%	85.61%	90%	90%	Health & Nutrition	53.86%	40.13%	57%	45%	Social Protection	14%	22%	25%	25%	Protection	10%	1%	15%	2%	Adequate Housing	92.58%	94.77%	95%	97%
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<p>g. Proportion of displacement affected population who (a) believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive and who (b) actively participated in community, social, or political organizations.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: (a) TBC (b) TBC (2021)</p> <p>Target: (a) 50% (b) 50% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): Surveys and assessments issued, Agencies reports, national statistics.</p>																																							
<p>Output CO1.1.1: IDPs and returnees can freely and safely move and are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner, including voluntary return or integration in a new community, while measures are taken to restore and safeguard their legal rights.</p>																																								
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>																																								

<p>a. Number of activities/ services / policies /recommendations and advocacy actions developed to support the achievement of durable solutions for displacement affected communities including increased freedom of movement and better access to legal identity and civil documentation.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 70 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source: Agencies reports, projects implemented, services activated, policy papers produced, advocacy actions, instructions, decrees, laws drafted/adopted.</p>
<p>b. Number of displacement affected population supported to obtain civil documentation.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 4,000 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports</p>
<p>c. Number of displacement affected population experiencing or threatened with eviction assisted.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: TBC (2021)</p> <p>Target: TBC (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports</p>
<p>Output CO1.1.2: Displacement-affected populations have access to adequate and decent housing as well as equal access to basic services, including health, education and WASH, protection services and social protection schemes.</p>	
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>	
<p>a. Number of national policies/ strategies/ plans/ programmes developed that addresses the needs of displacement affected population.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNHCR, IOM, UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 10 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA, governmental reports, laws, policies, recommendations, programmes.</p>

<p>b. Proportion of displacement affected population with improved access to basic services and adequate housing.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> Education: UNICEF Health: UNICEF/WHO Social Protection: UNICEF/UNHCR Child protection: UNICEF Protection: UNHCR/IOM UNICEF</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Service</th> <th>Baseline (2021)</th> <th>Target (2025)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WASH²²</td> <td>76,000</td> <td>166,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education²³</td> <td>12,000</td> <td>24,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health & Nutrition²⁴</td> <td>150,475</td> <td>80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social Protection²⁵</td> <td>39,726</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protection²⁶</td> <td>21,000</td> <td>46,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GBVProtection²⁷</td> <td>34,000</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adequate Housing²⁸</td> <td>581</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Service	Baseline (2021)	Target (2025)	WASH ²²	76,000	166,000	Education ²³	12,000	24,800	Health & Nutrition ²⁴	150,475	80,000	Social Protection ²⁵	39,726	40,000	Protection ²⁶	21,000	46,000	GBVProtection ²⁷	34,000	50,000	Adequate Housing ²⁸	581	3,000
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<p>DataSource: MSNA, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, 4W data, national reports, and statistics</p>																									

Output CO1.1.3: IDPs and returnees have improved access to sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities and have equal access to active labour market policies.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of policies, recommendations to increase access to livelihood opportunities and active labour market policies to displacement affected population promoted.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 20</p> <p>Data Source(s): Agencies reports, policy papers produced, advocacy actions, instructions, decrees, laws adopted.</p>
<p>b. Number of jobs for displacement affected population created with UN support.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics.</p>
<p>c. Number of jobs for displacement affected population created with UN support.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics.</p>

²² Number of target population with daily access to basic drinking water services.

²³ Number of children of primary school age (grade 1-9) in the target population have access to basic education.

²⁴ Target vulnerable population, including women and children, who were able to access health care and nutrition services (including mental health care).

²⁵ Target population receiving Multi-purpose or Sectorial Cash Assistance or referred to Social Protection.

²⁶ Number of UN-targeted population receiving essential protection services.

²⁷ Number of UN -targeted women, men, girls, and boys in humanitarian contexts who have received individual case management, referral and multi-sectoral services.

²⁸ Target population receiving adequate housing assistance.

Output CO1.1.4: Authorities at both the national and local levels have strengthened capacities to exert leadership and facilitate coordination to support durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of national and localized durable solutions plans of action inputted/ facilitated/ developed.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 15 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): Agencies reports, policy papers produced, advocacy actions, instructions, decrees, and laws drafted/adopted, national and local development plans facilitated/approved.</p>
<p>b. Existence of functional coordination structures at national and sub-national levels that support durable solutions related issues with UN support and engagement.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: National durable solutions coordination structure established but non-operational. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 operational National durable solutions coordination structure and 3 operational sub-national durable solutions coordination structures in place.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Reports, Minutes of Meetings</p>
<p>c. Number of surveys and assessments (reports, datasets, dashboards) produced to support evidence-based analysis of the needs of displacement affected population.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 10 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 40 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports Surveys and assessments issued, agencies reports, policy papers, dissemination material produced.</p>
<p>d. Number of surveys and assessments (reports, datasets, dashboards) produced to support evidence-based analysis of the needs of displacement affected population.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> UNDP, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 10 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 40 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports Surveys and assessments issued, agencies reports, policy papers, dissemination material produced.</p>

Collective Outcome 2: Migration Management

COLLECTIVE OUTCOME 2.1: By 2025, 65 per cent migrants and persons in need of international protection have improved protection, safety, and living conditions.

UN Partners: IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNSMIL, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO.

External Partners: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Department for combatting Illegal Migration, National Centre for Disease Control, National Team for Border Security and Management (NTBSM), Libyan Airport Authority, Civilian Aviation Authority, LCG, GACS, Passport Directorate, Border Guards, General Administration for the Security of Border Crossing Points, Nationality and Foreigners Affairs Authority, Community Management Committees, Community-based local crisis committees, Local and international non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations.

Related SDG Targets:

SDG 2: Zero Hunger (2.1, 2.2); **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** (3.8); **SDG 4: Quality Education** (4.5); **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** (6.1,6.2); **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** (8.8); **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** (10.7); **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** (16.b).

Outcome Indicators

Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source

a. Proportion of migrants and persons in need of international protection with improved perception of protection, safety and living conditions.

Reporting focal point(s): IOM, UNHCR

Baseline: 52% of migrants and persons in need of international protection. (2021)

Target: 65% of migrants and persons in need of international protection. (2025)

Data Source: MSNA, living standard surveys, agencies reports and databases, national reports and statistics, IOM M&E Bulletins and Displacement Tracking Matrix reports.

b. Proportion of migrants and persons in need of international protection with improved access to basic services.

Reporting focal point(s): IOM, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF

Service	Baseline (2021)	Target (2025)
Health	22%	35%
WASH	80%	85%
Education	44%	55%
Nutrition/Food Security	75%	87.5%
Protection	25%	50%

Data Source(s): IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix and Libya Country Office Annual Report, UNICEF internal reports, UNHCR registration data and reports, MSNA.

<p>c. Proportion of migrants and persons in need of international protection with multisectoral needs.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 73% (2021)</p> <p>Target: 50% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): MSNA</p>																		
<p>d. Proportion of governmental officials working on migration who reported increased knowledge on migration management and protection principles.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 60% (2021)</p> <p>Target: 70% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): IOM Libya Country Office Annual Report and IOM M&E reports and bulletins.</p>																		
<p>e. Proportion of government officials working on migration reporting improved technical expertise to build governmental capacity on data systems.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 70% (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): IOM Libya Country Office Annual Report</p>																		
<p>Output CO2.1.1: Migrants and persons in need of international protection benefit from improved access to social services, social protection, and protection services which enhance their safety and well-being.</p>																			
<p>Output Indicators Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source</p>																			
<p>a. Number of programmes developed and implemented jointly by the international community designed to improve access to basic social services, social protection, and protection services for migrants and persons in need of international protection.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 5 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): UN Network on Migration</p>																		
<p>b. Number of migrants and persons in need of international protection supported by the UN with improved access to basic services.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="608 1731 1396 2007"> <thead> <tr> <th>Service</th> <th>Baseline (2021)</th> <th>Target (2025)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASH</td> <td>47,000</td> <td>30,837</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>5,785</td> <td>3,796</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nutrition/Food Security</td> <td>69,786</td> <td>45,787</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protection</td> <td>57,217</td> <td>37,540</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data Source(s): Humanitarian Needs Overview, UNHCR registration data and reports.</p>	Service	Baseline (2021)	Target (2025)	Health	30,000	50,000	WASH	47,000	30,837	Education	5,785	3,796	Nutrition/Food Security	69,786	45,787	Protection	57,217	37,540
Service	Baseline (2021)	Target (2025)																	
Health	30,000	50,000																	
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Education	5,785	3,796																	
Nutrition/Food Security	69,786	45,787																	
Protection	57,217	37,540																	

Output CO2.1.2: Comprehensive national migration management strategy is developed by relevant national authorities.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Existence of a national migration management strategy and number of recommendations and advocacy actions promoted by the UN Network on Migration and reflected in the strategy.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, RCO, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: No migration management strategy in place. (2021)</p> <p>Target: Migration management strategy developed with 10 recommendations of the UN Network on Migration reflected in the strategy. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): UN Network on Migration.</p>
<p>b. Number of policies, strategies, legal frameworks on migration management – informed by international obligations and standards – developed, endorsed, and effectively implemented by the government of Libya.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 2 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 4 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): IOM Libya Country Office Annual Report.</p>
<p>c. Existence of an operational and coherent national institutional framework on migration management and persons in need of international protection.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, RCO, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1: functional governmental committee established on migration management. (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): UN Network on Migration.</p>
<p>d. Number of whole-of-society migration management coordination fora established and operational.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 1 – UN Network on Migration (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): IOM Libya Country Office Annual Report and UNCT Annual Report.</p>
<p>e. Number of governmental officials working on migration whose knowledge have been enhanced on migration management and protection principles.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 - No government officials received training on migration management and protection principles. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 0 - No government officials received training on migration management and protection principles. (2021)</p> <p>Data Source(s): IOM Libya Country Office Annual Report and IOM M&E reports and bulletins. IOM M&E reports and bulletins.</p>

Output CO2.1.3: National data and information management systems established on migration and persons in need of international protection, compliant with international standards on human rights, data protection, and privacy in accordance with relevant due diligence processes, to promote evidence-based policies and strategies and strengthen national migration management capacities.

Output Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of national data and information management systems on migration and persons in need of international protection.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 - not operationalized (2021)</p> <p>Target: 2 (to operationalize the registration system and create a new one). (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, UNHCR registration data and reports</p>
<p>b. Number of government officials working on migration whose technical capacities have been built on data systems.</p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s):</i> IOM, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 - No government officials received training on data systems. (2021)</p> <p>Target: 50 (2025)</p> <p>Data Source(s): IOM Libya Country Office Annual Report and IOM M&E reports and bulletins.</p>

ANNEX II: Legal Clauses

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the government of Libya and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023—2025).

Whereas the government of Libya (hereinafter referred to as “the government”) has entered into the following relationships:

a) WHEREAS the government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 20 May 1976. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the government shall be made available to the government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the undg simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Cooperation Framework together with a work plan (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

b) With regard to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWomen) the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946 (the “General Convention”) shall be applied.

c) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the government and UNICEF on 15 April 2005.

d) With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government is applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA, and is reflected in the official exchange of letters between the UNFPA and the government of Libya (2018).

e) With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the government, signed on 20 May 1976 and entered into force on 28 July 1979, shall be applied, mutatis mutandis, to all UNIDO projects and programmes in Libya. e) With the World Health Organization (WHO) the “Basic Agreement between the World Health Organization and the government of Libya for the provision of technical advisory assistance”, signed in 1962.

f) With the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), including the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the “Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA)” between the Libyan State and the United Nations, signed on 12 January 2012.

g) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Agreement concluded through Exchange of Letters between FAO and the government for the establishment of an FAO Representation in the State of Libya and extending the provisions of the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies to the FAO Representative to Libya and FAO’s staff, funds, property and assets, and signed by the FAO Director-General on 3 October 2001, and by the government on 9 November 2001.

h) With the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the agreement on the establishment of a sub-regional programme office of the United National Office on Drugs and Crime in Tripoli signed by the government of Libya and UNODC on 11 November 2009.

i) With the World Bank the Libya Establishment Agreement signed between the World Bank and the government on 8 September 2010.

j) With other resident and non-resident UN system agencies, the signed agreements for establishment of their representation in Libya.

k) For all agencies: Assistance to the government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The Cooperation Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host government.

The government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the government.

(a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

ANNEX III: Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers

This section and applies only to those UN system agencies following Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) procedures, namely UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the workplans agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in workplans can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner within the number of days consistent with each UN agencies' guidelines.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within the number of days consistent with each UN agencies' guidelines.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

²⁹ Refers to results groups' or agency-specific annual, biannual, or multiyear workplans

³⁰ For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the international financial institutions.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the workplan, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the workplans only.

Cash received by the government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the workplans, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the workplans, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA, together with relevant documentation;
- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

Implementing partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, implementing partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies.
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of implementing partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

ANNEX IV: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan

Description of Activities	Objective	Frequency	Lead	Contributors /Support	2023	2024	2025
Data Collection and research							
Baseline data collection per Cooperation Framework outcome and output indicators	Ensure baseline data and target values are fully provided at the beginning of Cooperation Framework including all relevant disaggregation	Beginning of Cooperation Framework cycle	M&E Working Group	PMT, Results Groups Chairs/ Co-chairs, RCO, UN entities			
Update of the Common Country Analysis	Track situation development and inform the UNCT system work on continuous basis. Ensure continued alignment of the Cooperation Framework and UN programming with national needs. Inform the formulation for the next cycle of the Cooperation Framework.	Annually	RCO	PMT, Results Groups			
Support annual Voluntary National Review (VNR)	To support the establishment and strengthening of national information management system (e.g., DHIS, EMIS).	Ad hoc basis	Relevant UN agencies	PMT, Results Groups, M&E Working Group, RCO			
Conduct joint research, assessments, special studies, and diagnostics.	To strengthen evidence generation to inform the Cooperation Framework implementation (e.g., MCIS, Gender equality and violence against women assessments/ diagnostics. etc).	Ad hoc basis	Relevant UN agencies	PMT, Results Groups, M&E Working Group, RCO			
Regularly consolidate, update existing assessments and data with relevant counterparts.	Establish a holistic data repository to inform future development and peace-building planning and policy making across concerned UN-entities and government.	Biannually	RCO / M&E Working Group	PMT, Youth, Gender Working Groups,			

Planning & Monitoring						
Develop and monitor Joint Work Plans	To operationalize the Cooperation Framework, identify opportunities to enhancing multi-agency collaboration, e.g., through joint programmes.	On a rolling basis	PMT	Results Groups, M&E Working Group, RCO		
Convene Results Groups meetings	Discuss progress, challenges, opportunities, and new learning, as well as how to adapt implementation of joint workplans.	Bi-monthly	Results Groups Chairs/Co-chairs	Results Groups Members, PMT, RCO		
Collect, update, and reflect quality assured, agency-specific and/or joint agency progress Joint Work Plan data on UN-INFO.	Provide concrete data to monitor and report on the progress towards achieving the joint workplans sub-outputs, outputs, and outcomes. Improve UNCT coherence, transparency, and accountability.	Quarterly	M&E focal point(s) per Result Group, UN entities	Result Groups Chairs/Co-chairs, Result Groups Members, PMT, M&E Focal points, RCO		
Conduct joint field monitoring visits to supported joint programmes/interventions in a specific geographic area or a specific sector.	Monitor the progress of implementation, identify and document challenges on the ground, develop recommendations. Increase accountability of the UN before government/national stakeholders.	One visit per joint programme or as needed	M&E Working Group, UN entities	M&E Working Group members (depending on the programme/intervention to be monitored), RCO		
Coordinated implementation of gender mainstreaming work recommended by Thematic Working Groups	To support joined up approach to gender equality.	On a rolling basis	Thematic Working Group Chairs.	Thematic Working Groups, PMT, RCO		
Review and Reporting						
Develop a UN Annual Results Report	Report on the annual system-wide results achieved under the Cooperation Framework. Results Groups Chairs/Co-chairs to conduct an Annual Performance Review of the Cooperation Framework to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor progress, identify challenges, opportunities and lessons learnt in the year. - Revisit UNCT configuration to ensure regular update of capacities based on situation. 	Annually	PMT, Results Groups, RCO	Result Groups Chairs/Co-chairs and members, PMT, RCO		

Review, adjust and update Joint Workplans	Review the progress achieved under agency-specific and agency joint sub-outputs per outcome area. Identify the need for increased joint delivery through one or more joint programmes	Annually / as needed	Result Groups, PMT	M&E Working Group, RCO			
Conduct a Joint UN Steering Committee Performance Review of the UNSDCF (TBD)	Propose amendments to the UNSDCF and Joint Workplans to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness of support to Libya.						
Review and update MEL plan during implementation.	Ensure relevance and efficiency of selected indicators, and provide direction, overview, and diagnostics.	Annually	M&E Working Group Chair	M&E Working Group, RCO			
Conduct Evaluability Assessment of the UNSDCF.	Ensure measurement of progress towards Cooperation Framework's results ¹ is possible and robust evidence and learning that can feed into the next Cooperation Framework is generated.	One-off by the end of first year of implementation					
Independent evaluation of UN Joint Programmes	Track progress, assess effectiveness of intervention, generate lessons learnt and raise accountability to inform next joint programmes.	End term	Independent evaluation team	Implementing UN entities			
Evaluation of agencies Country Programming instruments	Ensure the accountability of each agency's contribution to Libya's development and peacebuilding, as well as their contributions to Cooperation Framework outcomes, and reflect lessons learned.	Penultimate year of agencies' programme cycles	Independent evaluation team	Respective UN entities, M&E Working Group, RCO			
Commission an independent evaluation of the Cooperation Framework.	Ensure accountability of the UN development system in Libya for its collective contribution to Libya's SDGs' achievement, as well as consolidate lessons learned for a next Cooperation Framework.	Penultimate year of the Cooperation Framework cycle	Independent evaluation team	RCO, PMT, Results Groups, M&E WG			
Learning							
Post Cooperation Framework Evaluation Management Response and Action Plan	To ensure implementation of evaluation's recommendations. Improve UNCT's efficiency and effectiveness	Penultimate year of the Cooperation Framework cycle	PMT	RC/HC, UNCT, UNSMIL, RCO, M&E Group			

Technical training for the M&E Working Group and Result Group chairs on UN-INFO	To ensure accurate understanding of reporting requirements and methodologies using UN-INFO	First year of implementation	M&E Working Group Chair, RCO	M&E Working Group members, Result Group Chairs, RCO			
Combined technical training for the M&E Working Group on guiding principles for monitoring techniques.	To ensure that data needed to report on Cooperation Framework indicators related to the guiding principles is gathered as planned and progress against indicators is accurately assessed.	Annually or at least once	M&E Working Group Chair	M&E Working Group, RCO			
Establish a learning mechanism to document, analyse and share emerging lessons learnt throughout the implementation cycle of the Cooperation Framework.	To improve performance by ensuring that lessons learnt and best practices are shared among agencies and key stakeholders and are incorporated into the programmes cycle	first year of implementation	M&E Working Group	PMT, Result Groups, RCO			
Establishment of a UN Data Strategy	To ensure coherent UN response towards data collection, analysis, and use of evidence to inform policy and programmes	First year of implementation	M&E Working Group	UNSMIL, M&E Working Group), RCO			



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