



This project is funded
by the European Union



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery

Implementation timeframe: 6 June 2017 – 5 June 2020

Progress report: 06 June 2018 – 31 December 2018

Delegation Agreement number: T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03 (T05.149)

Implementing agency: UNDP Libya



Table of Contents

I. SUMMARY	3
II. RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	5
2.1. OUTPUT 1: ENSURE BETTER PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES AT LOCAL LEVEL AND INCREASE ACCESS FOR MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS FROM HOST COMMUNITIES - INCLUDING INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS (IDPs) AND RETURNEES - AS WELL AS MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES.....	6
1.1. Support municipalities in identifying, planning, leading and coordinating efforts to achieve resilience in local service delivery and socio-economic recovery.....	9
1.2. Improve access and quality service delivery lines for socio-economic resilience & recovery.....	14
3.2. OUTPUT 2: SUPPORT LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND ADMINISTRATIONS IN FULFILLING THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH A FOCUS ON ENFORCING LOCAL STABILITY AND COMMUNITY SECURITY <i>OBJECTIVE: MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES HAVE ENHANCED LOCAL STABILITY AND COMMUNITY SECURITY</i>	29
2.1. Provide technical support to the rule of law institutions.....	29
2.2 Establish 'model police stations'	33
3.3 OUTPUT 3: SUPPORT LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY /DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING JOB CREATION AND LIVELIHOODS:....	33
3.1 Support the creation of new MSMEs including businesses with a social impact in sectors with high LER/LED potential.....	33
3.2 Enhance self-reliance and livelihoods stabilization for vulnerable and marginalized groups	42
III. PROJECT COORDINATION.....	43
IV. CHANGES, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT.....	45
V. COMMUNICATON AND VISIBILITY	46
VI. FUTURE PLANS	47
ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL REPORT.....	47
ANNEX 2: COMMUNICATION VISIBILITY REPORT	47
ANNEX 3: PROJECT UPDATES	47
ANNEX 4: WORK PLAN AND FORECAST BUDGET FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD	47

I. SUMMARY

Implementation period	36 months from 06/06/2017 to 05/06/2020
EU contribution	19,607,400 USD (equivalent of 18 million EUR) 1st instalment – 6,586,185.13 USD 2nd instalment – 6,399,364.06 USD
Other contributions	Korea -500,000 USD UNDP contribution – 300,000 USD
Total expenses incurred & legally committed	11,991,083.6 USD
Brief description	<p>UNDP's project 'Strengthening Local capacities for Resilience and Recovery' is a three-year initiative aiming at supporting local authorities in Libya to respond to the many conflict and human mobility induced challenges - by strengthening the local resilience and recovery mechanisms - that impact negatively people access to essential services, sources of jobs and livelihoods, the social cohesion and security of communities.</p> <p>The project is built around 3 outputs:</p> <p>(1) Better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for most vulnerable groups from host communities - including Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and returnees - as well as migrants and refugees is ensured;</p> <p>(2) Local authorities and administrations are supported in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security;</p> <p>(3) Local economic recovery/development, including job creation and livelihoods are supported. Implemented in partnership with Tatweer Research.</p> <p>It is implemented directly by UNDP with focus on the following targeted municipalities: Murzuq, Sabha, Al Kufrah, Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabratha, among others.</p>
Key results to date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict sensitivity assessments were conducted for Benghazi, Kufra, Murzuq, Sabha and Sabratha. 326 people, including 19,6% women, engaged in town hall consultations across the five areas: Sabratha, Sebha, Murzuq, Benghazi and Kufra. The social peace and local development partnerships were further strengthened with two-day training sessions run by Peaceful Change Initiative (PCi) where 124 people (including 32% women) enhanced their skills in conflict management and dialogues. Other 152 people (42% women) were engaged in local social accountability mechanisms enhancing the understanding on project interventions on the ground and establishing a direct dialogue between key community stake-holders, authorities, local peace partnership and UNDP local coordinators. In total, over 600 people were involved in conflict-sensitivity discussions, including 30% women. - All partnerships in the 5 areas have developed Social Peace and Local Development plans and a small grants programme was run by PCi for

	<p>key ‘social peace’ interventions, up to 30,000 Libyan dinars (the equivalent of 22,000 USD/UN rate). Activities were successfully finalized in Sabratha, Benghazi and Kufra, the local peace grant in Murzuq was still ongoing at the end of the current reporting period, while the one for Sebha had to be further reconsidered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2018, the project rehabilitated 11 social infrastructure facilities (valued over 1.1M USD) and delivered 20 sets of equipment (valued over 1.1M USD) in Sabratha, Murzuq, Sebha, Kufra, Ajdabiya and Benghazi. 1.7 million people have direct access to better services. - One of them is the full renovation of Atia Kaseh General Hospital in AlKufra, the largest and oldest medical center in the South-East region. It serves more than 80,000 people in alKufra and neighboring cities such as Tazirbu and Rabiana – very remote area (2000km from Tripoli and about 990km from Benghazi). The medical center was damaged by the various conflicts that the city witnessed in the recent years. From now on approximately 500 people will have daily access to pediatric, gynecological, surgical and emergency services in the rehabilitated hospital. The center counts now also with two operation rooms and one Intensive Care Unit (ICU). - Rule of Law (RoL) assessment was conducted with relevant Justice and Policing institutions from Tripoli and Sabha. It is a process-oriented analysis of the local justice systems, including their interactions with irregular migration. Draft reports and recommendations have been submitted. The field mission in Benghazi faced some delays, due to sensitivities in liaising the parallel institutions. However, a solution was found and the mission is planned for February 2019. - Design works have been finalized for the building of the police station in Hai Andalus, Tripoli. The company for the construction of the new ‘model’ police station was signed in December 2018. - Tatweer Research TEC (Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus) community grew to 480 entrepreneurs who received training and over 240 start-up ideas that applied to either TEC incubator or the Impact Fund. Out of 109 applications to the Impact Fund, six start-ups were selected and received grants from the newly established Impact Fund. From 2,100 applications, about 483 people were selected for TEC programs and events, that provided 1,354 hours of training, workshops and mentoring from the start of the implementation period to December 2018. 13 start-ups hosted by the TEC incubator, accessing a place to work (safe co-working space, meeting room access, high speed internet, small refreshment); access to business and technical training programs; access to tailor-made business coaching and mentoring. - New partnership initiated with Toyota for the expansion of the vocational training program. 20 young people from 8 cities (Tripoli, Misrata, Sabratha, Azzawia, Sokna, Murzuq, Benghazi, Obari and Derna), including five or 25% IDPs, were selected competitively for 3 months mechanical engineering course.
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

II. RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The project continued accelerated implementation, focused in particular on Output 1: *Enhancing the quality of the services for women and men in the target localities by rehabilitating critical infrastructure and delivering equipment*. Good progress was also achieved for Outputs 2 and 3, working on Rule of law and Security; as well as Economic Empowerment; although they were more affected by the instability in Tripoli, during end of August – September 2018 and November – December 2018.

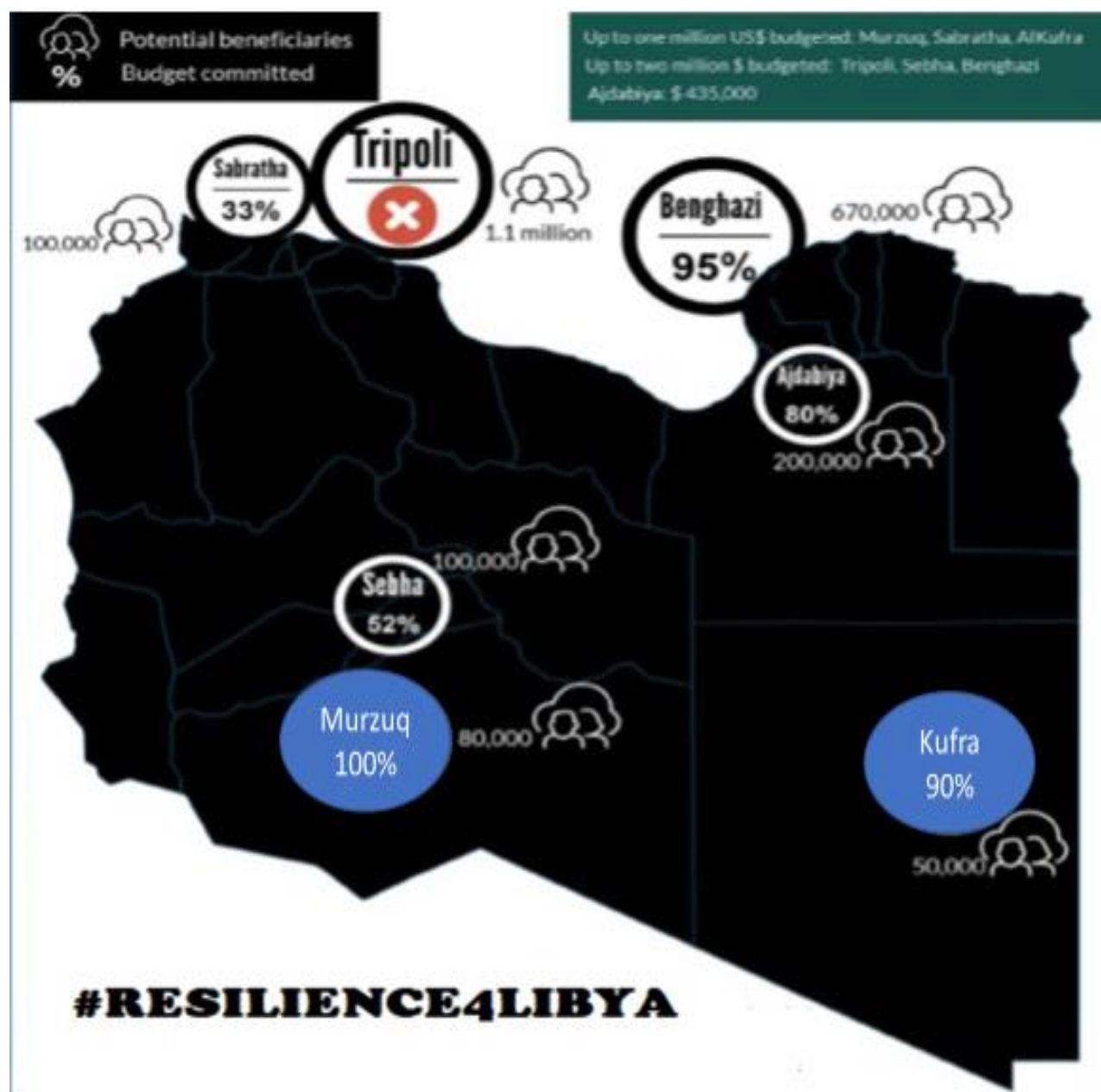


Figure 1: Percentage of Infrastructure Works Completed per City (Compared with Budget Assigned for Works)

For Output 1, due to security challenges in Tripoli area, the project focussed on advancing delivery in all the other 5 municipalities, finalizing interventions in Murzuq and with an advance completion percentage for Benghazi, Kufra and Ajdabiya (Figure 1 above). The rate of programmatic delivery is above the plan, while the quality of the deliverables was consistently maintained. Most of the targets for the whole programme are achieved or very well on track for the first 18 months of the project's implementation period. Details for each output, are provided in the updated Results and Resource framework.

As of 31 December 2018, 92% of the advanced resources have been incurred and legally committed, hence the early submission of the progress report. As it is detailed in the attached financial report (Annex 1), overall delivery stands at **\$11,991,084** with \$6,048,854 already disbursed and \$5,942,229 legally committed.

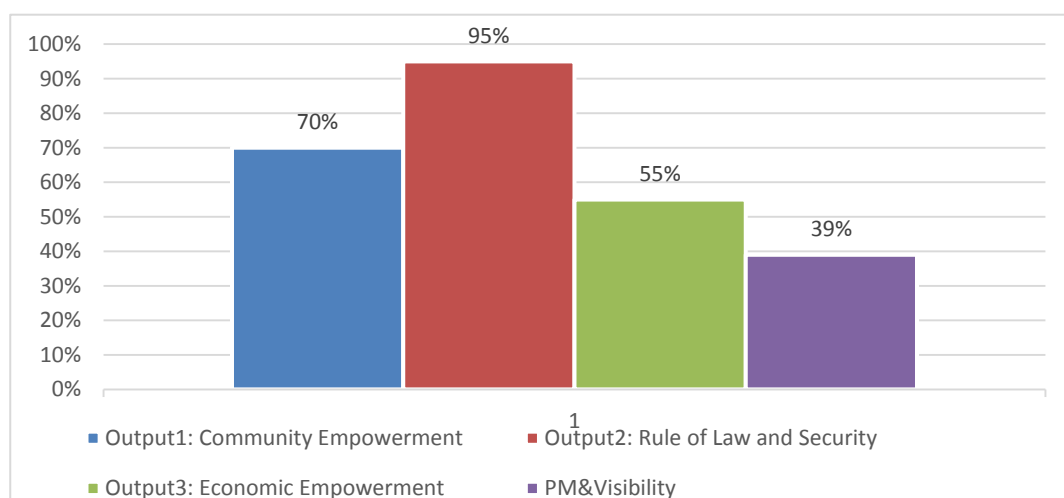


Figure 2: Expenditures (including commitments) per Outputs, as of 31 December 2018 /Percentage based on the available resources

Further key developments per Output will be presented:

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

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

Results	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Progress to date
Output 1: Ensure better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for most vulnerable groups from host communities, including internally displaced and returnees, as well as migrant and refugees through: 1.1. Support municipalities to identify, plan, lead and coordinate efforts to achieve resilience in local service delivery and socioeconomic recovery. 1.2. Improve access and quality service delivery	1. # of coordination mechanism in place to facilitate needs analysis, coordination and implementation of recovery activities. (MOV: project reporting and third-party monitoring)	1. 0 – no coordination mechanisms in place in any of the municipalities.	2017: At least 4 coordination mechanisms in place (out of which Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabha). 2018: 6 coordination mechanisms in place.	1. Five coordination mechanisms in place at the municipality level in Benghazi, Kufra, Murzuq, Sebha, Sabrata, responsible for liaising with the municipality and municipal council members with the community; facilitating needs analysis and coordination of projects.
	2. % of Tier 1 and Tier 2 priorities (as per needs assessment) infrastructure rehabilitation activities (civil works and/or equipment delivery) completed in each municipality. (MOV: project reporting and third-party monitoring).	2. 0. No rehabilitation activities have started (2017).	2017: 50% of Tier 1 priority rehabilitation activities started in each of six locations. 2018: 100% of Tier 1 activities completed. 25% of Tier 2 rehabilitation activities started. 2019: 100% of Tier 1 and 2 activities	2. 100% of most immediate Tier 1 priorities finalized in Benghazi and Murzuq, work tendered for all Tier 1 priorities in Kufra, Sabratha and Ajdabiya; work on the bill of quantities for the more complex work in Sebha, while prioritization for pre-selected six municipalities in Tripoli pending (needs collected from municipality representatives).
	3. % of municipal staff			3. n/a

lines for socio-economic resilience & recovery.	reporting an increase in skills and competences to plan, coordinate and implement resilience and recovery measures (introduced in February 2019, EUTF 1.1.1.)	3. 0	completed. 2017: n/a 2018: n/a 2019: +30% 2020: +45%	Work on capacity development for local municipalities contracted in December 2018. Training and institutional development activities for all target municipalities to unfold in 2019.
Newly introduced in February 2019	3.1. EUTF 1.1.2. Macro 2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic services. 3.2. EUTF Macro 2.1- /1.1.2.1 Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	3.1. 0	3.1. 2017 n/a 2018: n/a 2019: 1.9 mln 2020: 2.2mln 3.2. 2017: n/a 2018: n/a 2019: 20 2020: 25	3.1 Over 1.7 mln people have improved access to basic services in 6 municipalities 3.2 11 social infrastructure sites rehabilitated as of 2018

Correlation with EUTF Indicator Framework endorsed in February 2019

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

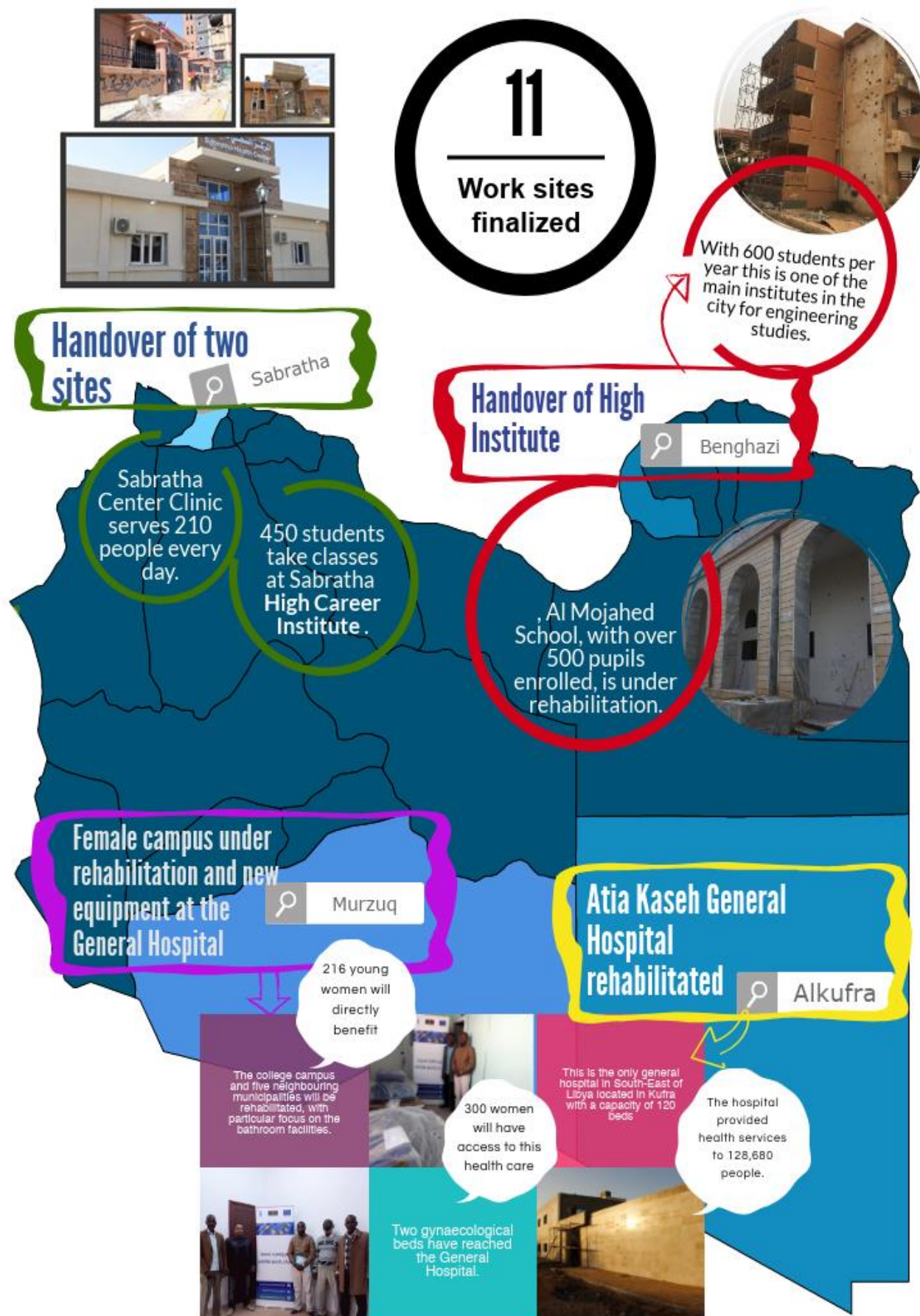


Figure 3: Extract from #Resilience4Libya – December update

1.1. Support municipalities in identifying, planning, leading and coordinating efforts to achieve resilience in local service delivery and socio-economic recovery

The partnership with Peaceful Change Initiative (PCi) for the support provide to municipalities for community mobilization and conflict sensitivity at the local level continued. The project is utilising existing social peace structures (Social Peace and Local Development [SPLD] Partnerships¹ established as part of PCi's programming) in 4 areas: Benghazi, Sebratha, Murzuq, and Kufra. The latter is a 'self-generated' Partnership, i.e. initiated independently and subsequently supported by PCi. The Sabha Partnership was established as part of the current project. Mentoring and tailored support are being regularly provided by PCi's cadre of Trainer Mentors, a team of Libyan professional developed by PCi and qualified in the Social Peace and Local Development methodology and advanced peacebuilding skills (details on the trainings conducted presetned in the 1st Progress Report). No existing social peace structures were identified, or new ones established in Tripoli during the reporting period. A coordination meeting between UNDP, the Ministry of Local Government, Municipal authorities in Tripoli, and PCi was scheduled in late August 2018; however, due to the sudden outbreak of clashes in Tripoli, all activities were suspended until further notice.

➤ Social Accountability Mechanism (SAM).

Starting with July 2018, PCi initiated the process of establishing a light-touch social accountability mechanism within each SPLD Partnerships, with a view to ensuring that the discussion of project-related activities and any sensitivities from the community are integrated into the agenda of the regular SPLD Partnerships meetings, and that any issues or concerns be promptly communicated to UNDP and addressed by the Partnerships. A document outlining a 6-step process for establishing the SAM was endorsed by the project team.

Area	Date	Days	Participants	Male	Female	Youth
Benghazi	7-Jul-18	1	52	28	24	39
Kufra (Arabs)	17-Jul-18	1	34	22	12	22
Kufra (Tebu)	18-Jul-18	1	20	14	6	20
Murzuq	12-Jul-18	1	17	11	6	8
Sabha	19-Jul-18	1	12	8	4	1
Sebratha	28-Jul-18	1	17	16	1	1

Figure 4: Participation in Conflict Sensitivity Trainings and Social Accountability Inception Meetings

An inception workshop was conducted in each of the 5 target areas (Benghazi, Kufra, Murzuq, Sabha, and Sebratha). The workshop included a training in Conflict Sensitivity for Partnership members, who then proceeded to identify a Social Accountability Group tasked with monitoring and reporting on rehabilitation activities. Figure 4 presents details on participation in the workshops. Individual reports of the Conflict Sensitivity trainings and Social Accountability inception meetings summarising results, attendance and participants' feedback have been submitted to UNDP.



¹ The Partnerships bring together representatives of municipal councils, traditional authorities (tribal leaders, religious leaders), the police, civil society organisations, the private sector, and other relevant groups in the community. The aim of the Partnerships is to strengthen relationships horizontally (between different groups), as well as vertically (between local authorities and the community) to increase trust and reduce community tensions.

Main results: Participants learned about: • The UNDP Resilience and Recovery project and EU financial support • The Social Accountability Mechanism, and its objectives and monitoring activities • Conflict sensitivity and its relationship with peacebuilding.

Participants were trained in: • The Do No Harm framework • Tools and steps for applying conflict sensitivity • The Connectors and Dividers tool through a practical group exercise.

Participants established a light-touch Social Accountability Mechanism: • Selected the Social Accountability Group members • Discussed and agreed key tasks of the Social Accountability Group • Launched the Social Accountability Mechanism.

➤ **Grants program supporting the Social Peace and Local Development Plans (more details in *Appendix A: Report on Grants and Beneficiaries*):**

All partnerships in the five areas have developed **Social Peace and Local Development plans** and a small grants programme was run by PCi for key 'social peace' interventions, up to 30,000 Libyan dinars (the equivalent of 22,000 USD/UN rate). One of the main objectives of this small grants is to gather the members of the SPLDs Partnerships around a common activity that will improve the quality of life of the members of the community while strengthening the relations of the different groups. At least 50% of the value of the overall cost of the initiative needs to be co-funded, by gathering donations (money or materials) or by attracting volunteers to work on the project. Below there is a brief overview of the action per municipality:

○ **Murzuq: renovating toilet facilities in local schools**

The lack of functioning bathroom facilities in many schools in Murzuq meant that pupils and teachers could not access toilets during school hours or had to use toilets that were out of order due to technical failure, with potential hygiene and health risks. This issue was mainly due to lack of funding for renovation and maintenance of old facilities, but also to a threefold increase in the number of school pupils as a result of new families moving to the town, which put pressure on existing facilities (estimated increase from 13,000 to 40,000), and created additional tensions in the community. Moreover, the trust between the parents and local authorities (Ministry of Education) had been vanishing as the parents felt that the Ministry did not provide necessary efforts to ensure the wellbeing of the children by failing to maintain key facilities that should have been functional in the schools.



The action provided **new equipment to renovate bathroom facilities in 19 schools** (primary, secondary and high schools) in Murzuq.



Beneficiaries: total number of students in the different schools targeted within this project:

- Schools completed (4): 1,975 pupils of mixed genders between the ages of 6 – 18.
- Schools in progress (5): 3,023 pupils of mixed genders between the ages of 6 – 18.

- Schools not started (10): 3,500 pupils of mixed genders between the ages of 6 – 18.

The action in Murzuq required more time to be finalized, as monitoring visits identified the following two issues:

- Some schools had complex technical requirements for installation due to the old age of the buildings, which required specialised labour (e.g. the Boys High School);
- Some schools did not install the equipment, planning to conduct raising awareness activities on the proper use of facilities. It also appears that some schools are operating over capacity, and teachers and staff have limited resources to monitor pupils at all times, which would cause an improper use of the new equipment and its degradation.

It was agreed with the Social Peace Partnership and the schools in which the installation of new equipment is still pending that plumbers and other specialised labourers will be provided in order to accelerate installation and complete the work as soon as possible. UNDP team in Murzuq will join the detailed monitoring of the action, liaising as well with UNICEF, who will be working in the Murzuq schools, both on soft educational activities, and light rehabilitation where needed.

Impact: Once completed, the action is expected to significantly improve hygiene and health conditions in the 19 schools in which bathroom facilities are being renovated. In addition, the action is expected to positive influence citizen's trust in local authorities as a result of improved service delivery, particularly among the families of pupils attending the target schools (both Tebu and Arab families).

- **Benghazi: establishing an AC repair center to employ former combatants**

In Benghazi, former combatants gained new skills in repairing, refurbishing and installing air conditioners, which are sought-after skills in Libya, due to the widespread use of a/c across the country. After the training, a 'call center' was established for the trained technicians to receive requests for interventions from residents. The 29 men aged between 20 and 30 years gained better employment opportunities, as well as work skills as a deterrent from joining armed fighting. In doing so, the action focused on reducing intra-community tensions and mitigating against the recurrence of armed fighting. Implemented between March-July 2018.

Renovation works



Vocational training



One of the trainees said:

"I am grateful for this opportunity. This type of skill is needed in Benghazi, especially due to the fact that we no longer have a high number of foreign workers taking these jobs in the city. Not many institutions provide such trainings, so it was a very important opportunity. Once you have learned the skills, not only can you find a job and make a living out of it, but you can also train others." Khaled Al-Mogharbi, former combatant.

In a second phase of the project, another training centre will be established, with the help of the trainees from the first round, near a camp hosting internally displaced persons from Tawergha in Benghazi, with the objective to train a group of unemployed young men from this community. The venue for the second training centre will be provided by a civil society organisation from Benghazi.

○ Kufra: improving students' transportation to and from the Kufra university



The action will enable students living in different areas around the city to attend the university, providing a bus pick-up service from their areas to the University and back home. It focused specifically on Al-Tullab area, located at 43km away from the university and Hawari, at 23km. Due to distance (after being the place of escalations during the conflict, the University was relocated outside the city) and security concerns (for students from different community groups to be crossing what is perceived to be the other group's territory), many students have difficulties reaching the university, as not all their families were

able to drive students every day. This has resulted in high dropout rates among the students. The Municipality owned some buses that were previously used for student transportation, but these were in poor conditions due to the lack of regular maintenance.

This action successfully refurbished and repaired two second-hand buses used to take student living in the outskirts of the city to schools and universities in Kufra. It benefited directly 68 students (34 from Al-Tullab and 34 From Hawari), of whom about half or 31 are women (16 from Al-Tullab and 15 from Hawari). With a safe and regular transportation service, attendance rates have improved as a result, with positive repercussions on performance (20 and 10 percentual points for the two districts).

The Municipal Council worked to deliver the bus service in close collaboration with the Social Peace Partnership, supporting the initiative through a contribution of 3,000 dinars and committing to providing petrol for the buses and periodic



maintenance. This has been published on several news agencies and on the Facebook page of the Municipal Council of Kufra and in news [here](#).



○ **Sabratha: enhancing human security through instalment of street lights (within official city boundaries)**

The action addressed the issue of damaged street lights and detectors, caused by the September 2017 fighting. The lack of proper lighting was identified by the community to be contributing to a higher occurrence of crimes and to a generalized feeling of unsafety among citizens. This caused limitations to the residents' ability to access shops, restaurants, clinics, pharmacies and other services after dark, with women being particularly affected. It also affected the Municipality's ability to effectively carry out services such as waste collection or police patrols in the evenings and at night, causing residents' dissatisfaction towards local authorities. The Public Electricity Company did not have the capacity to provide the replacement bulbs and maintenance required due to a lack of funds.

Delivery of the materials



The action provided the bulbs and other materials to renovate street lighting in the Sabratha city centre, which were installed by the **Public Electricity Company**. Based on the area covered by the lighting renovation, the action is estimated to benefit 75% of the total city population of 103,000 citizens.

Impact

Members of the Local Peace Partnership have reported that, as a result of the renovation of street lighting, local shops have extended their working hours and citizens can be seen again shopping and out in the streets in the evenings, including residents of neighbouring towns Surman, Aujilat and Regdaline. This increases the community perception of normalcy in their daily life. As an indicator of increased social cohesion in the community it is noteworthy to mention the participatory approach of the action achieved by the cooperation provided by the municipal administration, the General Electricity Company's (GECOL) office in the municipality, the maintenance group and Traffic police officers, who ensured the safety of the maintenance workers during the activity. An evaluation survey conducted with 61 local residents (80% women, 20% men) found that 80% of

surveyed citizens noticed the renovated street lights and 92% believe that the improved street lighting will contribute to making residents feel safer.

- **Sebha: Upgrading a first aid clinic to meet increased demand for medical services**

During the project period, the grant application and selection process in Sebha suffered significant delays due to recurrent violent clashes between armed groups in the city. A grant was finally ready to be disbursed in July 2018, as the Social Peace Partnership had presented a viable project idea to renovate a first aid clinic in the city. However, after PCi's Grants Team repeatedly solicited the submission of a full proposal to finalise the contract and start the procurement process, PCi was informed by the Partnership that this project was no longer viable, and a different project idea would be submitted. UNDP will work together with the PCi team to successfully finalize this action and support the strengthening of the peace partnership in Sebha.

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

The project team made further efforts to accelerate implementation of the infrastructure upgrade for better living conditions of women and men in the selected cities. In 2018, it rehabilitated 11 social infrastructure facilities, with a value of over 1.1M USD, delivering 20 sets of equipment over 1.1M USD, located in Sabratha, Murzuq, Sebha, Kufra, Ajdabiya and Benghazi. Around **709,400 people** are directly benefiting from the rehabilitated infrastructure and have access to better health care, education, water and sanitation or electricity; while over 1.7 million people are indirect beneficiaries. Figure5, shows progress per municipality, while Table 1 summarizes data on direct beneficiaries.

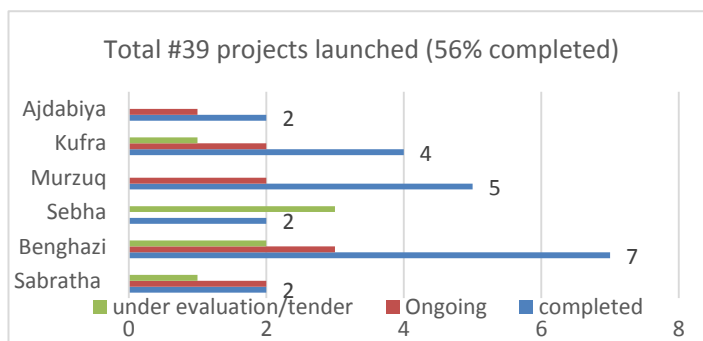
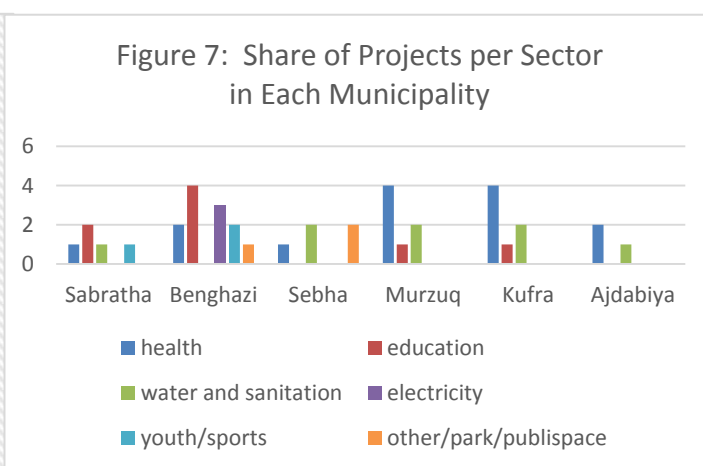
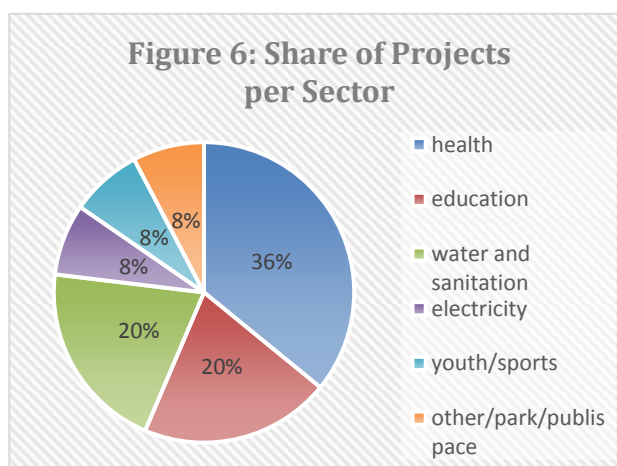


Figure 5: Number of Projects and Their Status per Municipality

Table 1: Direct beneficiaries per municipality and sector

City Sector	Health/# direct beneficiaries per year	Education / # direct beneficiaries	Wash & Sanitation/#direct beneficiaries	Energy/#direct beneficiaries	Positive Impact
Sabratha	150,000	500 college students / year	-	-	Access to Education / Enhanced health care services
Benghazi	180,000	1,000 students	-	15,000 Returned IDPs	Improved health care services / Access to Education & Electricity
Sebha	96,000	-	-	-	Access to Health
Murzuq	14,400 5,000 IDPs	-	65,000 people	-	Access to Health / Enhanced draining services
Kufra	182,500	-	-	-	Improved Health care services
Total # of beneficiaries	627,900	1500	65000	15000	709,400



A detailed overview of progress made per municipality is provided below. It includes pictures illustrating the sites before and after the completion of infrastructure works, but also progress and launching ceremonies.

I. SABRATHA

Completed works:

1. Sabratha Health Clinic /inaugurated on 3 December 2018

The health center was severely damaged during the conflict that the city experienced in 2017. With the rehabilitation, laboratory, paediatric and pharmacy services will be available for around 400 people daily at Sabratha Health Center. The project will also deliver **4 obstetrics beds and 25 sets of various medical supplies**, making thus the health center fully operational. Press release

<http://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/05/EU-UNDP-rehabilitate-Health-Center-and-the-High-Institute-for-Science-and-Technology-in-Sabratha.html>



2. The High Institute for Science and Technology in Sabratha /finalized in November 2018



The institute known previously as the High Institute of Comprehensive Careers was heavily damaged in 2017 clashes. With damaged walls and crashed labs, 80% of its classes were not suitable for learning. Completely

renovated by December 2018, over 500 young people are now enrolled in its five departments, covering Electrical and Electronic technology, Computer, Administration and Finance, Chemical technology and Medical professions.

Ongoing works:

3. Rehabilitation of Emergency Department in Sabratha Teaching Hospital

The building of the Department of Ambulance and Emergency was damaged during the 2017 escalations. The hospital consists of 360 beds, with 1,295 doctors, nurses and other staff. According to the hospital records, last years about 16,000 persons were served per year, as it covers about 9 municipalities or 500,000 people, from Zawia to Ras Jedir.



4. Rehabilitation and supply of basketball and tennis courts

Tennis and basketball are some of the oldest and most popular sports in Sabratha. The basketball court was founded in 1970 as a result of the presence of European medical teams, which led to the spread of the games. Twenty tennis players, including five women graduated from Sabratha Tennis School, which was established in 2007. The activity will provide healthy opportunities for young people in Sabratha.



Tendered/under evaluation:

5. Rehabilitation of two water lifting pressure stations Main and Wadi / under evaluation

The team has reconfirmed as urgent the need to rehabilitate water lifting pressure stations. Sabratha has a big problem with the sewage/sanitary system. The pipeline is very old and there are damages in lifting pressure

stations, treatment units are very costly. The main station in Sabratha Municipality is designed for 4 rotating pumps.

Two main pumps were recently damaged (obsolete) resulting in flooding of the city's sewage especially in the low-level areas (in particular Kabout and Wadi areas). The Environmental Sanitation Office in Sabratha recorded a spread of disease and infection after this flooding. With the repair of these two plants, the city will solve a large part of the flooding issue and the environment and health negative impact will be reduced.

II. BENGHAZI

Completed works:

1. Garyounis Clinic /April 2018

Garyounis is a 15,000-people residential area in the southern Benghazi. Its clinic, next to the well-known Garyounis/Benghazi University, attended about 120,000 people in 2014, from general care, laboratories, radiology, to mother and child health services, according to the hospital manager. During the recent fighting, the clinic was severely damaged. Substantial and full rehabilitation of the building was done, including concrete works for reinforcement of walls, roof repair, installation of doors and windows, full internal and external painting, rehabilitation of the garden and yard.



2. Three electrical substations in Lebanon, Ganfouda and Alzarouq District Electrical Substations /May 2018

The project enabled access to electricity for the then-newly liberated areas in Benghazi. Over 15,000 of displaced people, had started to return to the city and basic services were in critical demand. The project has thus contributed to an immediate tangible improvement in the quality of life for these 15,000 people, through the complete rehabilitation of the totally destroyed electrical sub-stations; thus, providing access to electricity and enabling safe returns of IDPs. It has also directly contributed to solving significant tensions, as the IDPs were protesting daily in front of the municipality.



← **Before**



← **Before**

After →



After →



3. Ganfouda School/May 2018

Located in Eastern Benghazi in an area with around 15,000 people. This is the only public school in the area. It's a primary and secondary school with 400 students.



4. Baghdadi Clinic/ September 2018

Baghdadi Medical Center is a public clinic which serves all of Benghazi city citizens and clinics, being specialized in vaccinations for children from 0 month to the age of 15. The clinic is located in the old city center, thus particularly affected by the conflict, that severely damaged the building and its facilities. It was not functioning since late 2014. Full rehabilitation of the clinic was conducted, including internal and external painting, changing all doors and windows, roof water proof, as well as toilets repair.



← Before



After →



Ongoing works:

1. Engineer Professions Institute /to be finalized in February 2019

Founded in 1996 in Benghazi, the Institute's vision was to create a new generation of engineers and architects. The institute had won the title of the best institute of high technical education in Libya, and due to the quality of teaching, students' numbers increased from 300 in the first year, to over 1,000 in 2018 (with no fixed location for teaching due to the destroyed building). As the Engineering Professions Institute is located in Alkwarsha area, which was one of the hottest conflict zones and like all the other buildings in that area, most of the institute buildings (over 10) have been either totally destroyed, by air-strikes, or heavily affected by medium to heavy bullets. The architectural department building has the least damages and is being maintained to accommodate students of all specialities. Since some of the walls have been either destroyed or heavily cracked, the rehabilitation involved concrete repair works, and re-building works associated with plastering. Total internal and external painting was needed, as well as replacing doors and windows. Water and sewage, as well as lighting and air-conditioning system had to be also replaced.



2. Rehabilitation of Almojahed School, Benghazi, Libya – expected to finalize in March 2019

It is a primary school located in an area severely affected by clashes, that impacted the building, being closed in 2014 (after a comprehensive rehabilitation in 2013). The school was built in 1913, its architectural design

representing the time. It consists of 18 classrooms, computer and science labs, over a total area of 2,000m² on two floors. They were over 500 pupils enrolled. The school was built in 1913, and last maintained and rehabilitated comprehensively in 2013. Full rehabilitation of the building, including internal and external works, sewage, lightening and air-conditioning repair are conducted.



3. Rehabilitation of Rugby Field in Garyounis, Benghazi, Libya (within sport complex of Benghazi University) /expected to finalize in April 2019

The Rugby Project wants to use the power of sport to reach young people and children of all ages 8 – 19. It will create spaces enabling artistic and sport events that will engage youth in broader civic education activities, enhancing their belonging within the community, and promoting social peace and distance from extremism. The full rehabilitation of the sports field is being conducted.



4. Benghazi Corniche / expected to finalize in May 2019

Works started in January. Highly visible project, rehabilitating the city sea frontline – to be finalized before Ramadan/mid-May 2019. Along the sea front of the old city the Corniche is one of the most popular attractions of the city. A thorough process for developing the bill of quantities and scope of work was initiated, engaging the Benghazi Branch of the Libyan Historical Cities Committee and Benghazi Architectural Department.

Field visit – February 2019



Works tendered or under evaluation:

5. Benghazi University Sports Complex

In addition to the education and administrative buildings, the university accommodates sports complex with a change room, a football pitch and an under-construction Rugby field, also rehabilitated within the Resilience Project. The sports complex consists of five courts, two tennis courts, two volleyball courts and one basketball court. There are two changing rooms targeted in this project, one is next to the sports complex and the other is below the stands overlooking the rugby field and the football pitch. The complex is used mainly by the students of faculty of education and other athletic students in the university. Estimated direct beneficiaries are 6,000 students. The courts' complex is also used to host events of championships between Benghazi University and other educational institutions in Benghazi and nearby cities, the next one being planned for May 2019.



6. Benghazi University Veterinary college

The Faculty of Medicine complex, where the Veterinary college is located, was founded in 1984 in Benghazi and operated by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The Animal House is part of the complex and has been in operation till 2014 without any major rehabilitation. The building is currently not in use, due to significant damages in the conflict. The animal house building is as a large incubator for animals. The importance of the building comes from the fact that surgery department students need to apply their studies on practical experiments. Over 8,000 students will have access to improved educational services directly benefiting from the rehabilitated space.

III. SEBHA

Completed infrastructures works:

1. Al-Ghurda/ Golden Clinic/ handed over October 2018

The Golden Clinic, known previously as AlGurda Polyclinic, is considered the second biggest health facility in Sebha, which used to attend 8,000 patients per month. The building was severely damaged during the conflict in 2014. Heavy artillery destroyed the facility and reduced to the minimum its capacity to provide healthcare to Sebha citizens. The clinic was only working half day per week until 2017, when it started opening every morning, but only one floor. With this rehabilitation, the clinic will attend patients also in the second floor dedicated to obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, and blood laboratory among other specialties. The clinic will serve 96,000 people per year. UNDP issued a press release to mark the event

<http://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/EU-and-UNDP-rehabilitate-Golden-Clinic-in-Sebha.html>, communication was also issued by the clinic on their Facebook [page](#).

Pictures from before and after the rehabilitation works and the event are [here](#)



2. Three generators delivered to the sewage company

On 20 February 2019, three 300 Kwa generators were delivered to Sebha Water Company. They will supply enough power to the main sewage lifting station and sewage treatment plant which suffered from power cuts, leading to flooding of sewage water in the city. UNDP issued a Press Release on the handover ceremony

<http://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/Sebha-receives-three-generators-to-boost-the-operational-capacity-of-the-sewage-treatment-system.html>



Under evaluation/to be tendered:

3. Support for the Water and Sanitation Company:

The project will provide support for the replacement of **the discharge pipeline which connects the main lifting and treatment station (2 km). This will provide critical support to respond to the flooding issue, occurring continuously in the city, solving one of the most stringent problems in the municipality, affecting over 233,000 people.** The company engaged for design works submitted its initial reports and the team is working on the launch of this sophisticated tender.

4. Rehabilitation of the municipality Park (over 1000m2)

All parks in Sebha municipality are out of service, thus the project will improve living conditions for the 18,000 families leaving in Sebha, providing recreational opportunities and a public space to gather. The work was under finalization of the evaluation process, being tendered in November 2018.

5. Support for the National Safety Authority to repair firefighting trucks

Six vehicles out of seven need repairs and are not in working condition, resulting in only 10% response rate to fire and rescue emergencies. Spare parts are expected to be delivered in March 2019.

IV. MURZUQ

Completed works:

1. Rehabilitation of two surgery rooms in Murzuq hospital / finalized October 2018

The project repaired floors, ceilings, electrical connections, lighting, doors, and windows of the two operation rooms that have been out of service since 2016; thus, enhancing both the quality of the medical services, but also increased access to surgeries to be operated in Murzuq for women and men from neighbouring cities (e.g. Taragen, Quatrun, Um Alaraneb, and Obari). Immediately after finalization of works and confirmation of health administration, the surgery rooms were in high demand, with over 100 cases being operated monthly.



2. Three sets of equipment for the General Hospital in Murzuq – two ICU ambulances, one 300Kwa generator and two gynecological beds

Two intensive care unit ambulances were provided to the General Hospital on 18 December 2018. The medical centre did not have any ambulance since August 2011, when the old one stopped working. At the beginning of 2014, only an average of 25 patients per day needed ambulance transportation, but after October the same year, this number increased to 40 patients per day. Murzuq is hosting over 5,000 internal displaced persons (IDPs) from AlKufrah, Ubari and Sebha.



A 300 Kwa generator was delivered to Murzuq municipality on 11 June for the use of the General Hospital Compound. Serving the drug conservation department, it ensures preservation of drugs and vaccinations, delivered from central government and WHO. Over 18,000 people to benefit directly from the conservation of these medicines and vaccines.

On 10 December 2018, two obstetrics beds have reached the General Hospital, thus finalizing the support provided by the project to the health sector. The General Hospital in the city receives 250 births cases per month from various Murzuq municipalities and other cities (Ghat, Obari and Qatroun). However, due to the deterioration of the Gynaecology Obstetrics operating table, the hospital could only take 150-180 cases per month, thus women had to travel for medical care to Sabha Medical Center, which sometimes was difficult to access due to security conditions, plus travel conditions were further increasing the risk for the mother and baby. The new equipment will double the access of women to health care services (300 per month) and improve its quality.



3. Equipment for the Water and Sewage Company – 7 water pumps and 2 sewage suction trucks
Seven submersible water pumps were delivered to the General Water company on 5 September 2018. The pumps increased access to quality water, improving lives for over 42,000 people suffering from lack of access to water and being forced to get water from the neighbouring villages.



The Water and Sewage company has also received one of the two **sewage suction trucks**; enabling draining services to 65,000 people in Murzuq municipality. The lack of this service forced citizens to use obsolete drainage methods; representing also an environmental and health risk concern. The second truck will be delivered as soon as security situation will allow.

4. Rehabilitation of the Women Campus / ongoing

On 13 December, the Murzuq Women Campus was handed over for rehabilitation. This is the last contracted activity for Murzuq municipality, reaching the allocated budget for 1 mln USD. The college campus, serving Murzuq and five neighbouring municipalities, will be rehabilitated, with particular focus on the bathroom facilities. 216 young women will directly benefit from improved educational facilities.



V. KUFRA

Completed works

1. Atia Kaseh General Hospital – expected to finalize in January 2019

It is the largest and oldest medical center in the South-East region, with a capacity of 120 beds, serving over 80,000 people in al Kufra and neighbouring cities of Tazirbu and Rabiana. The medical center was badly damaged by the various conflicts in the city. Once finalized the hospital will provide better services to about 500 people daily, who will have access to paediatric, gynaecological, surgical and emergency services in the rehabilitated hospital. The center counts also on the two operation rooms and one Intensive Care Unit that were rehabilitated.





2. Delivery of two intensive care unit ambulances – January 2018

On 7 January 2018, the project provided to the hospital two intensive care unit ambulances. The cars are already transporting 20 patients every month.



3. Rehabilitation of Muhtar Clinic – finalized in October 2018

The clinic is located in Tebu area, serving around 5,000 people. Further to the rehabilitation, access to health care services improved both in quality and accessibility.



4. Provision of Three Generators to the Water and Sewage Company

The generators will serve the water company and will provide critical support for the functioning of the water pumps in a remote area in the city. It had



directly contributed to solving the major issue faced by the water company, which was the lack of electricity.

Ongoing works:

5. Kufra University hand over – 31 December 2018

The university is located in a rather unfit building; therefore, some minor adjustments were needed to enhance the quality of learning, these include work on shading and air conditioning rehabilitation. As a branch of Benghazi University, there are over 6,000 students currently in the university. The handover occurred with some delays due to intense negotiations with the Tebu minority that started in July 2018. Finally, a compromise was reached, including with the engagement of the Local Social Peace Partnership, municipal council and Benghazi University dean. Works are ongoing.



6. Libya Clinic

The clinic is located in the Tebu area, contributing to enhanced health care services for the about 5,000 people living in the area. Since the Kufra municipality is rather wide, distance to healthcare facilities was rather big, and travel not always secure.



Tendered:

7. Water tank rehabilitation in Kufra /

The water reservoir is part of the water supply system for about 60% of Al Kufra city population. It is located in Aljawf area of Alhamia Mountains, at about 422m above sea level.

VI. AJDABIYA

Completed works:

1. Rehabilitation of the sewage pipelines on two road segments – Al Net Road and Tripoli-Benghazi Road /finalized in September 2018

The sewage system in Ajdabiya, a town in and capital of Al Wahat District, has been suffering from chronic problems and required immediate aid. In this vein, an assessment was conducted, and the project identified the urgent need to replace two sewage pipe lines on Al Net Road and Tripoli-Benghazi Road.



2. Delivery of two intensive care unit ambulances to Ajdabiya/delivered on 25 February 2018



Ongoing works: 3. Repair of Computer Tomography machine at Almgarife Central Hospital / ongoing

This is the only general hospital in Ajdabiya with a capacity of 350 beds serving a population of 150,000 people. The hospital has 15 beds in the ICU unit. In 2016 according to the hospital management, 47,000 accessed the hospital, due to the conflict around Sirte and Benghazi. Number of cases for CT was 45 per day, which have been out of service during the last two years.

3.2. Output 2: Support local authorities and administrations in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security *Objective: Municipalities and local communities have enhanced local stability and community security*

Results	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Progress to date
Output 2: Support local authorities and administrations in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security: 2.1. Provide technical support to the rule of law institutions. 2.2 Establish 'model police stations'.	4. # of RoL staff who successfully completed trainings. (MOV: project reporting, end of workshop reports, third party monitoring). 5. % of RoL institutions identified during the needs' assessment supported with equipment and other technical assistance. (MOV: Project reporting, third party monitoring) 6. # of 'model police stations' established and fully operational. (MOV: Project reporting, third party monitoring)	4. 0 (2017) 5. 0 (2017) 6. 0 (2017)	4. 2017: n/a. 2018: 30p. 2019: 50p 2020: 60p. 5. 2017: n/a; 2018: 30% of identified institutions; 2019: 100% of identified institutions. 6. 2017: n/a; 2018: work started in Tripoli MPS; 2019: training, and finalization of the MPS in Tripoli	4. 75 RoL staff involved in consultative workshops conducted by the Aktis Strategy for Tripoli and Sabha. Detailed training program to be put in place further to the finalization of the assessment (delayed for 2019). 5. Assessment to finalize in February 2019. 6. Work started on the Model Police Station in Tripoli.

Correlation with EUTF Indicator Framework endorsed in February 2019

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

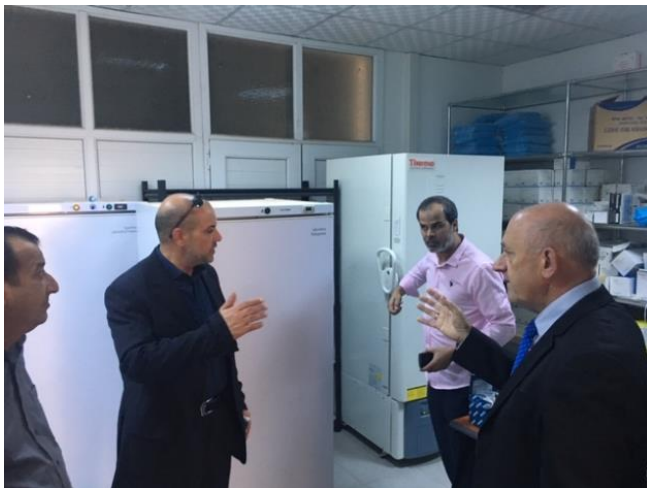
2.1. Provide technical support to the rule of law institutions.

Component 2 is implemented in close cooperation with UNDP/UNSMIL joint project on Policing and Security. This includes provision of substantive oversight and engagement with the Ministry of Interior and Justice. The implementation of this component was affected by Tripoli clashes in second half of 2018, suffering a number of delays. The security concerns led to the inability of the international community to travel to Tripoli, while

local staff had to work remotely. Before escalations, about 50 people were engaged in key informative interviews, including 20 women, while about 25 participants were involved in focus group discussions, including 10 women. Thus, Aktis engaged in total 75 participants (40% women).

The missions led by Aktis Strategy team were deblocked second half of October and by December initial assessments for Tripoli and Sebha were shared. Draft recommendations were developed consequently.

As parts of the ongoing assessment looking at all institutions in the criminal justice process, on the 25th of November Aktis Strategy team has visited the criminal investigation directorate (CID) and its labs, engaging in group discussions and finalizing interviews.



Topics discussed:

- Role and composition of the national CID.
- Forensic Labs, asking for support in a complete management restructuring – particularly technical and administrative.
- National Crime Strategy
- Organisational Structure, resourcing, selection and Training.
- Focus group discussions conducted at around 12 forensic Laboratories.
- Briefs on the Labs and current functioning state.
- Roles, responsibilities and evidential chain.

The team then advanced to visit on 26 November 2018, two police stations (Bab Ben Ghasir and Al-Hadba), where a number of interviews and group discussions were conducted. These police stations are under the authority of the Tripoli security directorate.

The following was discussed:

- Introduction by Directors of the police stations, including structures, resources available, staff, operations and challenges.
- Engagement with the other institutions the criminal justice chain including official documents, documentary process, corporation and communications.
- Investigation process, including assessing the process (walked in on an interview with a suspect).
- Crime recording and registration, personal case files, statistics and records.
- Detention facilities and general Condition of Police Station and Facilities.
- Community relations.



of

The proposed draft recommendations for Tripoli and Sebha (Figure 8) were framed by Libya's theoretical **criminal justice process**, guided by the thesis that for rule of law to be upheld, every link in the process must work in harmony with the other links: there can be no broken links in the chain, and weak links must be strengthened for strong links to have value. In this sense, the **recommendations are holistic**, and move beyond recommending to simply build the capacity of institutions in isolation of other criminal justice actors.

Generally, the reaction of senior Libyan stakeholders to the research in late 2018 and early 2019 has been positive, particularly at the more operational levels. The fact that the senior Libyan stakeholders have expressed interest in engaging with international actors in this difficult and politically-charged sector in Libya. This is an important first step in **generating local ownership** over any future recommendations. The recommendations were all grounded in **extensive primary research** that took place in Tripoli and Sabha in late 2018, including numerous key informant interviews with senior officials, site visits, and discussion groups. The report aims to provide a clear link between the recommendations proposed and the capacity needs identified on the ground.

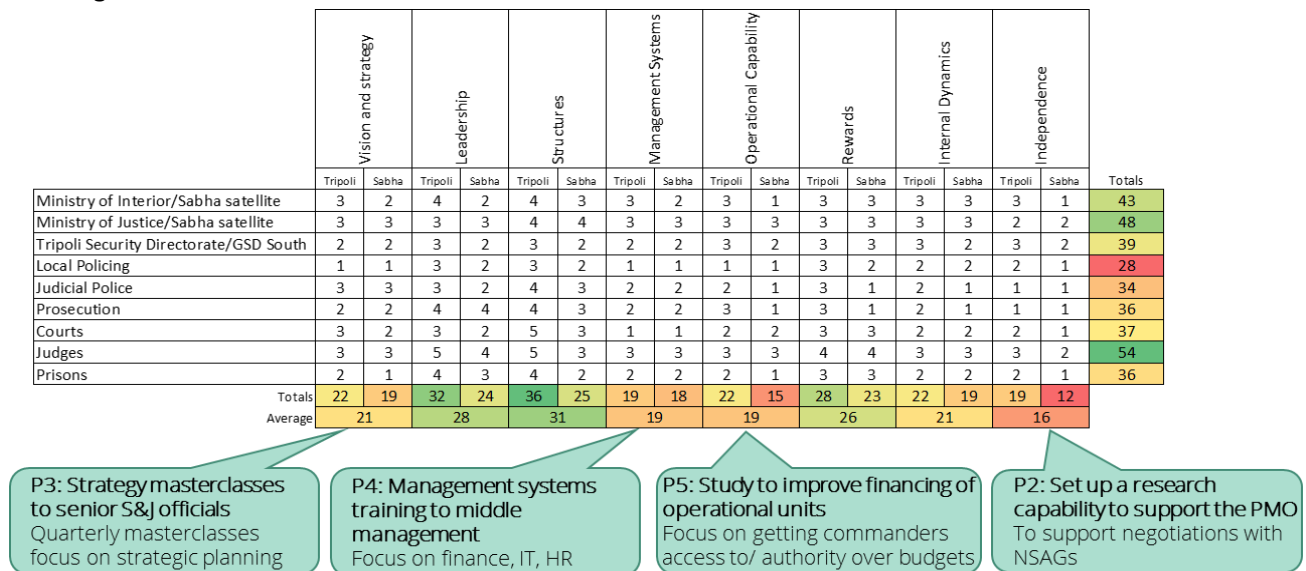


Figure 8: Schematic presentation of the institutionally-focused programme recommendations in Tripoli and Sabha

Structure of the recommendations

There are eight **programme-level recommendations** that cut-across all the geographic areas and actors, which are important for the effective and holistic functioning of a rule of law programme, supported by **eight general recommendations** and a handful of **area-based recommendations**. Ultimately, most recommendations could be applied everywhere, although the key difference between Tripoli and Sabha is that in Sabha the criminal justice process is almost entirely dysfunctional, so the prioritisation and sequencing of recommendations is different. The scheme above shows the **institutional assessment** for Tripoli and Sabha. Red areas show where the institutions have the greatest capability needs, green shows where capability is relatively well developed. This has helped to formulate some of the programme-level recommendations that address capability gaps in, for example, strategy, management systems and independence that affect many of the institutions. It also shows how local policing and the Judicial Police are the weakest institutions, which is reflected in the focus of the recommendations. For the full details of the institutional assessment, see the Tripoli and Sabha capacity needs assessment reports: **Appendix 4 and 5**.

The scheme provided below (Figure 9) shows the **criminal justice processes** in Tripoli and Sabha, depicted as a series of links in a chain. The colour scheme is as follows: green links are functional, whereas a yellow links are possible weaknesses, red dotted links are clear weaknesses, while red broken links show where the criminal justice process is not functional at all. For the full details of this criminal justice process assessment, see the Tripoli and Sabha capacity needs assessment reports. Overlaid on the chain are the general and area-based recommendations; the blue shading indicates recommendations that are likely to be already covered by existing UNDP programmes such as the Joint Rule of Law and Security Project.

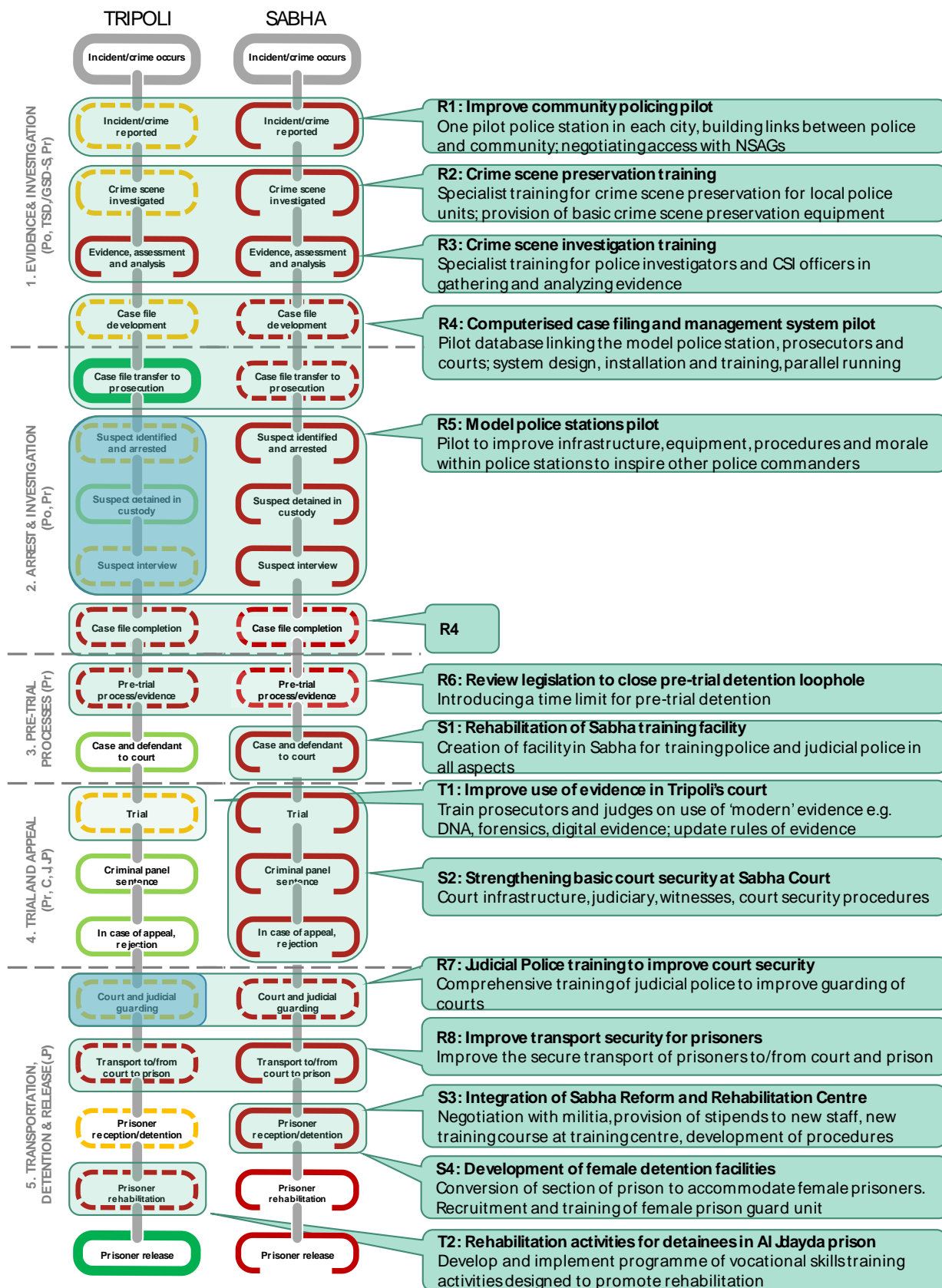


Figure 9: Schematic showing general and area-based recommendations along the criminal justice chains in Tripoli and Sabha. Blue shading indicates areas where programmes are already operating

2.2 Establish 'model police stations'

During the reporting period, the tendering process for the identification of the company to build the new police station was conducted. Due to its complexity, it was a long and laborious process, resulting in the endorsement from the UNDP regional procurement committee of the 1.1 million USD construction contract that was issued in December 2018.

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

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

Results	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Progress to date
Output 3: Support local economic recovery /development, including job creation and livelihoods: 3.1 Support the creation of new MSMEs including businesses with a social impact in sectors with high LER/LED potential 3.2 Enhance self-reliance and livelihoods stabilization for vulnerable and marginalized groups	7. # of persons who successfully complete an apprenticeship programme (disaggregated by sex, age, and legal status?). (MOV: project reporting, third party monitoring).	7. 0 (2017)	7. 2017: n/a; 2018: 20 pax; 2019: 40; 2020: 60pax (of which: at least 20% women, at least 30% youth, at least 10% IDPs/ migrants/ refugees /returnees).	7. 20 trainees engaged in the Toyota Discover your talent programme, including 5 IDPs. 17 graduated the 3-months training program
	8. # of local business incubators/economic literacy centers are established and fully functional. (MOV: project reporting, third party monitoring).	8. 0 (2017)	8. 2017: n/a; 2018: 1 (Benghazi); 2019: 2 (Benghazi and Tripoli); 2020: 3 (Benghazi, Tripoli, Sebha).	8. one functional business incubator - Local business incubator /co-working space launched in Benghazi on 24 March 2018
	9. # of vulnerable individuals earning income from temporary jobs (disaggregated by sex and age). ,.	9. 0 (2017)	9. TBD	9. TBD Livelihoods program to be fully launched in 2019

Correlation with EUTF Indicator Framework endorsed in February 2019

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

3.1 Support the creation of new MSMEs including businesses with a social impact in sectors with high LER/LED potential

The project further engaged with Tatweer Research through the Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus (TEC) program. During the reporting period, TEC continued to solidify the entrepreneurship culture in Libya, growing

the TEC community to over 480 entrepreneurs who received training and over 240 start-up ideas that applied to either TEC incubator or the Impact Fund. 1354 hours of training, workshops and mentoring were provided during September 2017- December 2018, involving 483 people. Over 2,100 people applied to TEC programs and events, while 241 projects were submitted to join the **TEC Incubator and/or the Impact Fund**.

1.1.1. TEC Incubator

The **TEC Incubator in Benghazi, Libya** continued its activities, supporting businesses with innovative solutions helping the start-ups to turn their business ideas into reality. **Specifically, it provides: a place to work, access to business and technical training programs, and access to business coaching and mentoring.**

Currently, it hosts 13 start-ups, that were selected competitively out of 30 applications. The applicants had to present their start-up idea and were interviewed by a committee, the selection criteria included considerations of how innovative, scalable and sustainable the business idea was.

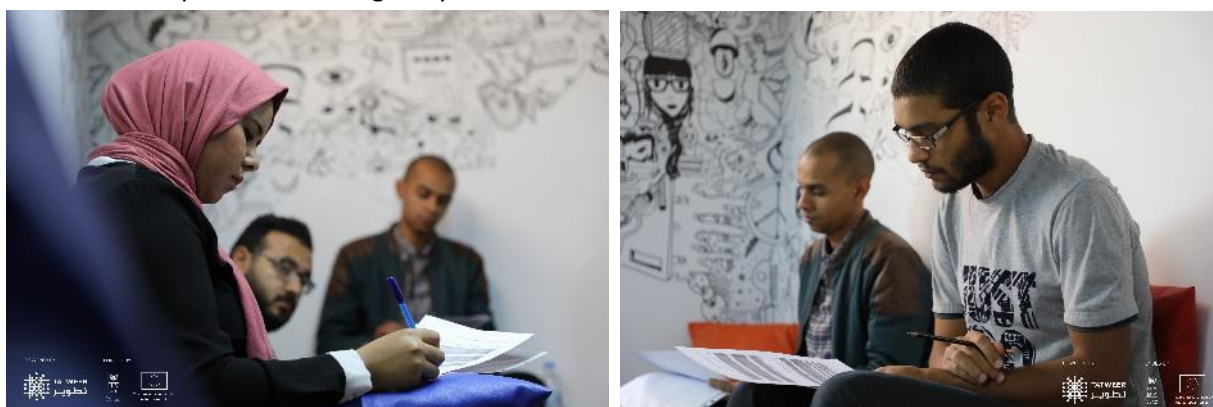


The following start-ups were selected:

- **Vitreen** – a platform connecting Libyan freelancers with potential clients;
- **School Connect** – a communication platform, connecting parents and school administration, allowing parents to track, monitor and follow-up on their children's progress in terms of behaviour and academic performance;
- **We Advertise** – a digital marketing agency offering social media management, graphic and brand design;
- **Amaken** – a real estate application listing properties for sale and rent in Libya;
- **Artopia** - a website showcasing & displaying art pieces by local artists;
- **Wajabat Online** – food delivery platform (web and mobile app);
- **Ween App** – an application marketing local products and shops; thus, helping users find their locations;
- **Donut Home** – the first store selling donuts in Benghazi;
- **Keep Healthy** – producing and delivering healthy meals;
- **Slinger** – social platform for online gamers;
- **Marasim** – events management/planning services;

- **Libster** – social network and community marketplace or books sharing based on locations;
- **Miss Cordelia** – design and manufacturing of women fashion based on Libyan taste and culture.

Once embarked they received a 3-months business training course (both instructor-led and online), concluding on 26 December and covering: business plan, strategy, business model, finance, marketing, management, operations management, soft skills and Libyan commercial law. The incubates received 64 hours of instructor-led training and access to over 1600 hours of online training. They also had access to 21 hours of business, legal and financial mentoring. Should be noted that with the arrival of the new Incubator manager, in second half of 2018, a more systematic process of incubatees' evaluation was launched. The manager follows up with the start-ups on a regular basis to track their progress and provide feedback to those who do not meet their milestones. This eventually leads to their drop out when milestones are not achieved, and therefore new recruitment processes managed by the TEC team.



1.1.2. The Impact Fund

A leading provider of grant funding to Libya's start-up business community, actively promoting the development of Libya's private sector and a catalyst for innovation, growth and business development. While the Incubator, is providing access to working space, and mentoring support for the start-ups, the Impact Fund is a **funding instrument**. The six start-ups, identified competitively from 109 applications, were officially announced in an event hold at Cogite Coworking Space in Tunis, were they received grants worth over 400,000 Libyan Dinars (LYD) in total.



A brief description of each grantee is provided below.

Two Impact Fund Workshops were held in Benghazi on 9 October and Tripoli on 11 October 2018 to raise awareness on the Impact Fund and explain the application process. The Impact Fund second round of

NOVEMBER 2018

Grantees

DONUT HOME

Saad Nuri Awad (29 years old)
wants to grow his business and



This project is funded
by the European Union

Empowering
Ambitious Nations



SCHOOL CONNECT

Aziza Amqawi (24 years old) and
Tufahah Saheem (28 years old)
have developed a communication
platform that connects parents
and school administration.

IMP



WAJABAT ONLINE

Abdullateif Ahfeeth (29 years
old), Akram Mussa (30 years old),
and Saad Saeed Al-jelali (29 years
old) have created an App that
makes easy for customers to
search and order food to be
delivered to their doorstep.



WE ADVERTISE

Ahmed Faraj Elarbi (22 years old),
Safwan Reda Hafez (24 years old),
and Abdullah Alzilitini (21 years
old) will use the grant to develop
a digital marketing agency that
offers social media management,
graphic design, animation and
motion graphics.



application run from 23 September to 18 October 2018, with 83 applications from start-ups.

Number of Applicants	83
Geographical Distribution	39 East – 31 West – 13 South
Men – Women Ratio	29 Women – 54 Men

32 made it to the interview phase, and 14 projects were shortlisted (7 from Benghazi, 5 from Tripoli, 1 from Tragen and 1 from Zawia).

For the two rounds 197 applications were received (31% from women led start-ups), 48% were from Benghazi, 26% from Tripoli, 7% from Sabha and the rest from other cities.



3.2.3 Entrepreneurs of Libya

The Entrepreneurs of Libya (eol.ly) platform was officially launched on 2 December in Benghazi and on 17 December 2018 in Tripoli. The EoL is an online platform that maps the entire Libyan entrepreneurial ecosystem to identify all the actors in the Libyan ecosystem including entrepreneurs, start-ups, financial institutions and support NGOs. Below are pictures from the launch event.



1.1.3. Community Programmes:

Engaging wider community is an integral part of TEC; these community programs are designed to engage the community of tech-savvy young Libyan entrepreneurs, who have a business idea. During the reporting period, TEC community programmes included: TEC Camp, TEC Talks, TEC Seda, TEC Crash Business Course, Artopia Launch; Tech Makers, Renewable Energy Course.

➤ **TEC Camp**

During the reporting period, another TEC Camp – 6-week coding boot camp was launched; 230 people applied, out of which 26 were selected after passing the entrance exam and interview phase. The boot-camp lasted from 18 September to 8 November, with the closing ceremony being hold 19 November, where participants presented the projects they had been developing throughout the training programs.



➤ TEC Talks

There were two TEC Talks session in Benghazi on 27 November (covering successful habits) and for the first time in Derna on 5 December 2018 (on software testing).



➤ TEC Business Crash

T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03 (T05.149) Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery – 2nd Progress Report (6 June 2018- 31 December 2018) – submitted by UNDP Libya

A two-week/40hrs intensive business course was provided for entrepreneurs in TEC Space and for the projects that were not accepted to join the incubator. Delivered during 16-31 December 2018, it provided business training on finance, business model, strategy, management, personal communication, branding, marketing, sales and commercial law.



➤ TEC Seda

A regular networking community event for entrepreneurs in TEC Space and Incubator, as well as broader Start-up Community. Two sessions were held during the reporting period, on 1 and 17 October 2018. The first raised awareness about the incubator and services provided, while for the second was on the importance of start-up managements, delivered by Tatweer CEO.



➤ Tech Makers

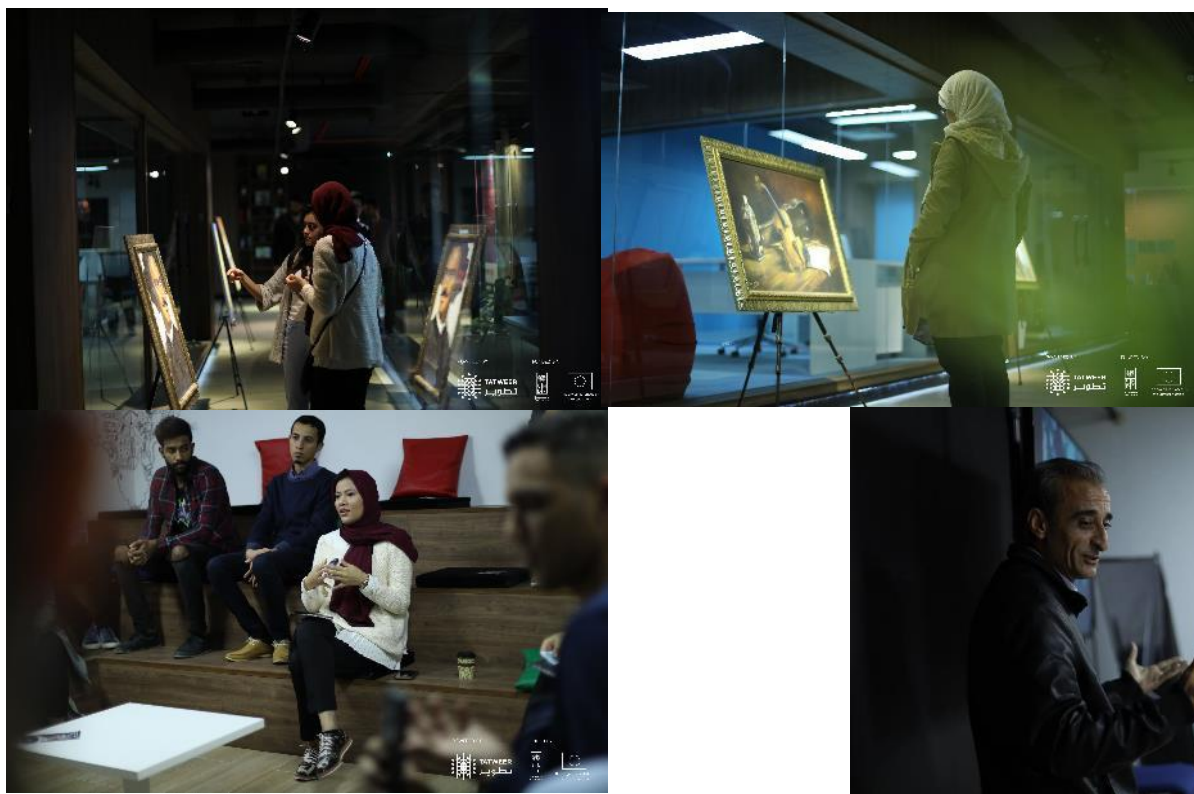
A two-day intensive training held in Tripoli and sponsored by TEC, UNDP and EU in addition to the U.S Department of State, Youth Exchange and Study (YES), and in partnership with Global Shapers Tripoli and Tripoli Municipality. Targeting six public middle schools in Tripoli it lasted from 12 November to 13 December 2018, introducing **72 middle schoolers** (12-15 years old, 50% girls) to principles of programming, mechanics and problem solving. Students managed to develop their STEM skills by engaging in teams in a competitive environment to build robots using interactive tools. By the end of the training all teams succeed on combining those skills together and built smart robots that are able to avoid obstacles and follow a certain path. Below are pictures from the training program.





➤ Artopia (artopia.ly) Official Launch

Artopia is one of the start-ups in TEC Incubator that launched its services officially in all over Libya. The launch took place on 29 November 2018 at TEC Space and included a mini gallery that showcased selected art pieces by Libyan artists and a seminar on what is art. Artopia is a platform that gives a new perspective on art in Libya and makes it accessible to all, with a mission to inspire and motivate artists and give the art lovers a chance to own their own art collection and be a part of this world, that will give Artopia the chance to change the public taste and break the traditional image of art and artists in Libya. Below are pictures from the event.



➤ Renewable Energy Course

A five-week training programme aimed at electrical and mechanical engineering final year and graduates. 27 people were selected from 187 applicants for a training from 9 September -15 October 2018. Trainees learned how to design and install solar energy systems and were encouraged to think on start-up development in renewable energy installation and design. The closing ceremony was held on 25 October 2018. Below are some pictures from the training.



➤ TEC Space - Events

TEC Space in Benghazi continues to be the hub where Libyan entrepreneurs meet and work, and where most of TEC activities take place. The space brings together young entrepreneurs from different backgrounds and interest to inspire and empower them to work on their business idea. On 19 September 2018 Tatweer hosted a mission from UN Country Team, witnessing directly program's activities and beneficiaries in the TEC space.



The outlier program is an entrepreneurship awareness program that targets university students to introduce them to entrepreneurship. The outlier program is designed to train 60 students on the basics of entrepreneurship. The training will be carried out in three phases, with 20 students per phase.

The training is one week long (25 hours) and it covers introduction to entrepreneurship, lean startup model, business model, business plan, team management skills, communication skills, and design thinking and ideation. There was an introductory session on the program held at the University of Benghazi on July 4th, 2018 and the first phase of the outlier program took place during 8-12 July 2018.

Lessons learnt: The fluctuating security situation in Tripoli has been challenging and it delayed moving TEC activities in the capital. However, the team continues to work on the most relevant engagements for the opening of TEC incubator and TEC space in Tripoli.

Visibility: Tatweer Research had a continued increase in social media engagement, with an average of 7,800 daily users on Facebook page (45% women). Below are data for 2018 year.

	Impressions	Engagements	Clicks
Twitter	554,300	45,000	2,953
Facebook	4 M	79,500	6,947

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

Discover Your Talent

The project signed an agreement with Toyota Libya to provide young Libyan people with three-month vocational training on car maintenance and repairing, computer skills and English among other disciplines. The partnership aims to help the country to cope with the rising unemployment among recent graduates and promote decent jobs. The initiative is framed within Discover Your Talent, a programme that Toyota Libya has been implementing since 2012 as part of its corporate social responsibility component for Libya.

On 20 September, Toyota Libya hold the graduation of the 13th "Discover your Talent" Training Course, the first in partnership with UNDP and within the EU-funded project.

17 trainees received their certificate in a ceremony that took place at Toyota Libya headquarter in Misrata and in the presence of their families. One of the graduates, an IDP from Derna who joined the program thanks to a UNDP Facebook post calling for applications, gave a speech and thanked the European Union and UNDP their support.



"The skills, experience and knowledge that I gained here will definitely help me to find a job and have a better future. I thank the European Union, Toyota Libya and UNDP for this precious opportunity".

T raining period:
From July 1 to
Sep 20, 2018

Graduates:
17 (four IDPs)

Cities: eight
(Azzawia,
Benghazi, Derna,
Misrata, Murzuq,
Ubari, Sabratha,
Sokna, and
Tripoli).



III. PROJECT COORDINATION

During the implementation period, project results were presented consistently and continuously within various settings: EUTF technical working groups, EUTF steering committee, local implementers forum, sub-sector coordination working group on local governance etc. Most of these were organized and chaired by the EU Delegation. In August 2018, the second Steering Committee Meeting of the project took place, being organized at technical level, chaired by Mr. Abdulmajid Abugrara, Advisor of/ the Minister of Local Government, Mr. Piergiorgio Graziotti, EU Programme Manager and Mr. Janis Aizsalnieks, Deputy Head of Operations for the EU Delegation, and Mr. Mohammed Salih, Programme Coordinator for UNDP Libya.



Activities under output 2 are closely coordinated with Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice, as well as the Joint Technical Working Group for Rule of Law and Security Sector, including EUBAM and UNSMIL, including through the joint UNDP/UNSMIL project in the sector. The expanded team of regional coordinators, engineers and reporters ensured close coordination at field level, with local municipalities, and relevant service-provision

departments, continuously monitoring program implementation and capturing most of the pictures used in this report.



UNDP Libya team and Ministry of Local Governance representative review the achievement of the project on resilience and recovery that they are implementing in partnership. Photo: © UNDP Libya

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

During the reporting period, the EUTF had commissioned a Results Oriented Monitoring mission -22-29 November 2018, with field mission in Tunisia and Libya. The agenda of the mission is included in Appendix B. Below are some pictures capturing the field visit to Sabratha municipality and the rehabilitated infrastructure projects.



The draft report was shared with UNDP for comments in January 2019, an extract is presented below. While the overall report is positive, the recommendations that are feasible to implement, in particular R1 and R4, are being addressed by the UNDP and the EU Delegation, while the rest will be further explored.

N°	Conclusion
C1	The project responds to needs of the end beneficiaries and addresses the right stakeholders. Municipalities and local actors, although fragile and not legally recognized, appear to be best suited entry points to achieve the expected outcomes.
C2	The logframe and overall the intervention logic including the indicators are broadly in line with the state-of-the-art but do not easily link with the EUTF indicators. EUTF NOA results framework is not mentioned. Indicators are well designed but sources of information are for the time being limited to project reports.
C3	The conflict has led to the re-localisation of Mayors of some municipalities (e.g. Murzuk) to Tripoli. Being absent from their constituency, they are no longer able to play their role in raising the local visibility of the project.
C4	The communication strategy of the action, although part of the agreement between the EU and UNDP, pertains more to general visibility than to a real strategic approach integrated in the intervention, with key messages to deliver, adjusted to specific targets. Moreover, the communication targets almost exclusively Libya audiences. EU member states and EUTF contributing states are not communication targets.
C5	The implementation mechanism is efficient and the management structure is adapted to the situation although it is characterised by an overly dominant verticalism according to which potential connections between the three outputs have not been fully exploited.
C6	The circumstances in which the action is implemented, combining the remote management with a highly volatile context, increases the need for management and coordination.
C7	Monitoring capacity is adequate but third party monitoring is yet to be put in place and the survey needed to assess the value of the unique qualitative indicator is yet to take place.
C8	While it remains the case that their role in implementation will almost always be articulated through other partners, the European Commission's specific contribution can equally go beyond financing and be articulated through broader strategic engagement and dialogue, alongside other development partners it supports.

Recommendations	
N°	Recommendation
R1	Ref C2[UNDP and EUTF] The extent to which indicators in the intervention logic of the action and EUTF/EUTF North of Africa indicators match should be assessed and possible adjustments in the Intervention Logic undertaken. Missing sources of information should be identified and tracked.
R2	Ref C3 [UNDP] Visibility efforts should be undertaken, possibly with the support of the regional coordinators, in those municipalities whose mayors are currently based in Tripoli.
R3	Ref C4 [UNDP and EUTF] A joint review of communication objectives and target groups should be undertaken with a view to identify a suitable communication approach within the EU and among main contributors of the EUTF.
R4	Ref C5 [UNDP] Possible synergies between Outputs should be explored, such as usage of the results of surveys carried out for Output 3 in order to minimize the updates needed for Output 2.
R5	Ref C7 [EUD] Monitoring on the ground needs to be reinforced and third party monitoring should urgently be put in place.

The EUTF exercise, led by ICMPD, on adjusting the indicators and overall logframe to the EUTF North of Africa indicators was finalized in February 2019 (Appendix C). With regards to visibility there are multiple examples from all target locations, including Murzuq (where the mayor is in Tripoli). This was possible due to continuous engagement of all actors, in addition to the mayor, key members of the municipal council, deconcentrated units for health, water, education etc. A more strategic engagement on communication will be held by UNDP and the EU, also in line with the agreed Visibility and Communication plan. The Workshop on Stabilization and

EU-UNDP cooperation in crisis countries, including Libya, to take place in Brussels on 26 March, as well as the dedicated side events – info point, and photo exhibition will be specifically addressing this recommendation, targeting specifically EU Member States.

The project will continue to assess the need for additional studies and/or reviews. The example for Tripoli conflict sensitivity review, where it built on the work done by the Stabilization Facility is case in point. However, output 3 relates to economic recovery and job creation, while output 2 is a pilot in the area of rule of law and security. Therefore, while related from the perspective of the community stabilization, substantively, these are two rather distinct sectors, each very specific in its own way. More natural integration is however foreseen between output 1 and 3 and the work directly targeting municipality level. This comment was also shared with the EU Delegation, for consideration in the ROM report.

IV. CHANGES, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

The most significant challenge and change faced during the reporting period relates to military escalations in Tripoli. Following a major outbreak of fighting between armed groups in the Libyan capital in September 2018, all staff based in Tripoli have been advised to work remotely (from home or from Tunis). The project team and UNDP operations continued, although with significant challenges. Team in Tripoli faced frequent and recurrent power cuts and limitations to movement in and around Tripoli, as well as difficulties in travelling outside of Libya due to airport closures. These challenges have affected the activity of project implementing partners – Peaceful Change Initiative, Aktis Strategy, Tatweer Research – leading to more time required for the achievement of the agreed milestones, and therefore extensions in contract implementation. Nevertheless, the project has focussed on delivering outside Tripoli, thus the implementation rate as a whole was not affected.

In June 2018, UNDP and PCi received reports that a group of Tebu students had issued an official letter and organised a demonstration against UNDP's project to renovate parts of the Kufra university, which they perceive to disproportionately benefit the Arab community. PCi immediately mobilised the Project Officer responsible for the area, who met with the UNDP regional coordinator and Tebu and Arab representatives from the Partnership to better understand the issue and de-escalate the tensions. It was agreed that a joint meeting between Partnership members, representatives of the Tebu group protesting against the project, UNDP, and the University Dean would be facilitated by PCi as soon as possible to find a solution. The meeting was held on 21 July; however, it was not attended by the Tebu representatives. The university management has now committed to opening a branch of the university near the Tebu neighbourhood. University Professors will have the option of teaching in this branch if they want to. Both PCi team and UNDP regional coordinator had continued to engage with all parties, leading to hand-over of the Kufra university for rehabilitation in December 2018, although with a delay. The project team and local peace partnerships will continue to follow up and monitor the situation closely until the finalization of works and six months after that.

The publication, in early September 2018, of an UNSMIL report on corruption in Libya mentioning one of the armed groups in Kufra, Sabeel Al Salaam, caused a backlash from local media outlets targeting international agencies and NGOs in general, and UNDP specifically. The Social Peace Partnerships intervened and worked on countering this narrative by appearing on several radio programmes to explain the role of UNDP in Kufra and highlighting that UNDP had no involvement in the drafting of the UNSMIL's report.

Another challenge related to the continuous volatility. At the time of writing there are still military tensions in the South of Libya, particularly around Murzuq, one of the target municipalities for the project, which led to

one rehabilitation contract (the last activity for the city) to be put on hold. Continuous adaptation and flexibility are needed at all levels to ensure agile management and advancement of project activities.

Financial/budgeting challenges- due to considerations highlighted above, especially with regards to security, the costs for implementing activities in Libya are high. UNDP will explore further modalities to engage national partners, including using national facilities for training space, to ensure a more efficient use of resources, but also sustainability of the interventions.

Lessons Learnt:

The lesson learnt thus far from UNDP stabilization, resilience and recovery efforts is that local level service delivery sets the conditions for national stability but can only be fully effective in the context of an inclusive political reconciliation, with basic security and macro-economic stability (including, for Libya, national payments of salaries and stipends, national investment funding, and national action on banking sector liquidity).

While improvements in service delivery and local level reconciliation are meaningful contributions to building trust and government credibility, stability will be sustained only with an overall political settlement.

Expectation management is also key. Light rehabilitation stabilization projects improve the lives for many, but these efforts are not sufficient to address the overwhelming reconstruction needs throughout Libya. Stabilization efforts must be complimented by longer-term development programming to help restore the rule of law; support security sector reform and economic revitalization; promote transitional justice, human rights and gender quality; implement constitutional reforms and promote free and fair elections; all of which UNDP Libya is supporting through other programming initiatives. For local recovery efforts it is critical to maintain the nexus between short-term results (rehabilitation of public facilities) and long-term perspectives (quality of service delivery in the rehabilitated facilities), which the project is aiming to integrate gradually.

V. COMMUNICATON AND VISIBILITY

As a result of UNDP Communication Unit's efforts to engage with media and journalists, and sending press releases, news-based stories dominate the content features. As the project progresses more articles are published in the media and a couple of human-interest stories were produced, showing the impact of project activities on improving people's lives

During June-December 2018, the Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery in Libya project has been featured in **49 articles** published in national and international outlets, out of 341 articles mentioning UNDP Libya. The UNDP Communications Unit posted regularly about the project in its social media platforms.

On Facebook, out of 87 posts, UNDP Libya published 13 times about the project during the reporting period.

The post that reached the greatest number of people was published in November 2018.



Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery – 2nd (per 2018) – submitted by UNDP Libya

The [Resilience4Libya Update webpage](#), where visitors can download the reports on the project progress earned 251 pageviews.

A call for applications for the “Discover Your Talent Programme” launched in partnership with Toyota earned 4,525 pageviews. It is the third more visited page after UNDP Libya homepage, and UNDP Libya Procurement page. A detailed update on the communication and visibility activities is presented in Annex 2.

Other:

The project partnered with the EU Delegation and the French Embassy in supporting the organization of the International Conference “Libya Today: Society, Politics and Space”, which took place on 12-13 July 2018 in the National Library of Tunis.



VI. FUTURE PLANS

The remaining period of the project implementation the planned results are expected to be achieved. While expected to operate from Tripoli, the team also hopes to expand in numbers. A project board is planned at a more strategic level with the UNDP leadership in March/April 2019. A key area of priority will be to finalize Tripoli prioritization process and proceed to start the infrastructure rehabilitation; as well as finalizing the rehabilitation of infrastructure for the other sites. The Capacity Development programme was contracted in December 2018, and it will roll out in all target municipalities during 2019. The Minister of Local Government and other relevant partners will be closely involved in the design of the training program, ensuring they are fully aligned with national standards and priorities.

Discussions of the Rule of Law assessment and draft recommendation will be organized in March 2019, both with Libyan counterparts and with the international community. Work on construction of the model police station will continue.

Partnership will continue with the Tatweer Research led consortium, with a specific focus on expansion in Tripoli and Sebha. Given the positive feedback, the engagement with Toyota Libya will continue, aiming to have at least 50% IDPs. A call for proposals for the vocational training program will be conducted in April 2019.

Appendixes:

- Appendix A: Report on Grants and Beneficiaries
- Appendix B: Agenda of the ROM mission
- Appendix C: Revised logframe, aligned with the EUTF Matrix of Indicators
- Appendix D: Tripoli Capacity Needs Assessment Report
- Appendix E: Sebha Capacity Capacity Needs Assessment Report

ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Financial Report

Annex 2: Communication Visibility Report

Annex 3: Project Updates

3.1. Resilience4Libya Update September 2018

3.2. Resilience4Libya Update January 2019

Annex 4: Work Plan and Forecast budget for the next reporting period