

STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIBYA

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN LIBYA



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Resilient nations.*



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STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIBYA

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

MESSAGE FROM
**UNDP RESIDENT
REPRESENTATIVE
FOR LIBYA**

Maria do Valle Ribeiro



2017 was another turbulent year for Libya, and stability remains elusive throughout the country. Nevertheless, the Stabilization Facility for Libya (SFL) has delivered results in all regions of the country, allowing the Government of National Accord to reach out to citizens across the whole of Libya.

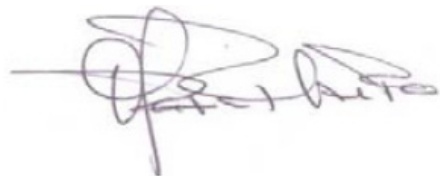
UNDP has broadened its range of support to Libya, to its Government and to its citizens. Our aim of empowered lives and a resilient nation leads us to address Libya's needs at national, local and community level. In all this, the SFL is perhaps our flagship in delivering that support.

The Facility connects the Government with Municipalities, and both national and Municipal Government with citizens. It delivers equipment and refurbishes buildings that allow key services to resume. It also helps communities to create local peace structures which, working with the Municipality, develop the capacity to spot the warning signs of conflict and act to prevent it escalating.

Implementation of the Facility in 2017 has been challenging. Some cities where we work have experienced renewed violent conflict. In others, road access for goods has frequently been interrupted.

But despite these, the Facility has completed 24 refurbishments as well as delivered 16 sets of equipment ranging from 500 Kva generators to school computers and from pesticide sprayers to refuse compressor trucks.

I am grateful to all those who have contributed to making this work, across Libya and from Tunis, and even more so to the donors, whose generosity has provided the resources to make it possible. The Facility has given a mechanism for the international community to work together to support transition in Libya, and we are glad to have been able to make possible that close collaboration through our implementation of the SFL. The task is far from complete, but 2017 has shown that this is an important instrument to help Libya to move in the right direction.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Maria do Valle Ribeiro', with a stylized flourish at the end.

MARIA DO VALLE RIBEIRO

UNSMIL Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UN Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
for Libya

STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIBYA AT A GLANCE

From Year 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stabilization Facility for Libya (SFL) was launched in April 2016, and has attracted financial contributions from individual international donors to the tune of US\$44.029 million as of end-December 2017. Commitments from the Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA), \$5 million, and an additional commitment from the European Union (EU) of Euro 7 million will be processed in early 2018, which will bring total financial contributions to just over \$57 million. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Libya are grateful to Canada, Denmark, the EU, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States for their contributions. The Facility aims to support the GNA to build legitimacy among the Libyan population by providing quick rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, boosting the capacity of Municipalities and the engagement between the central Government and Municipalities, and supporting local authorities to take a more active role in peace-building. It focuses on connecting the GNA to Municipalities, connecting Municipalities with local social partners, and connecting authorities with engaged citizens. It works across the whole of Libya, helping the Government to demonstrate a balance in its delivery of citizens' requirements.

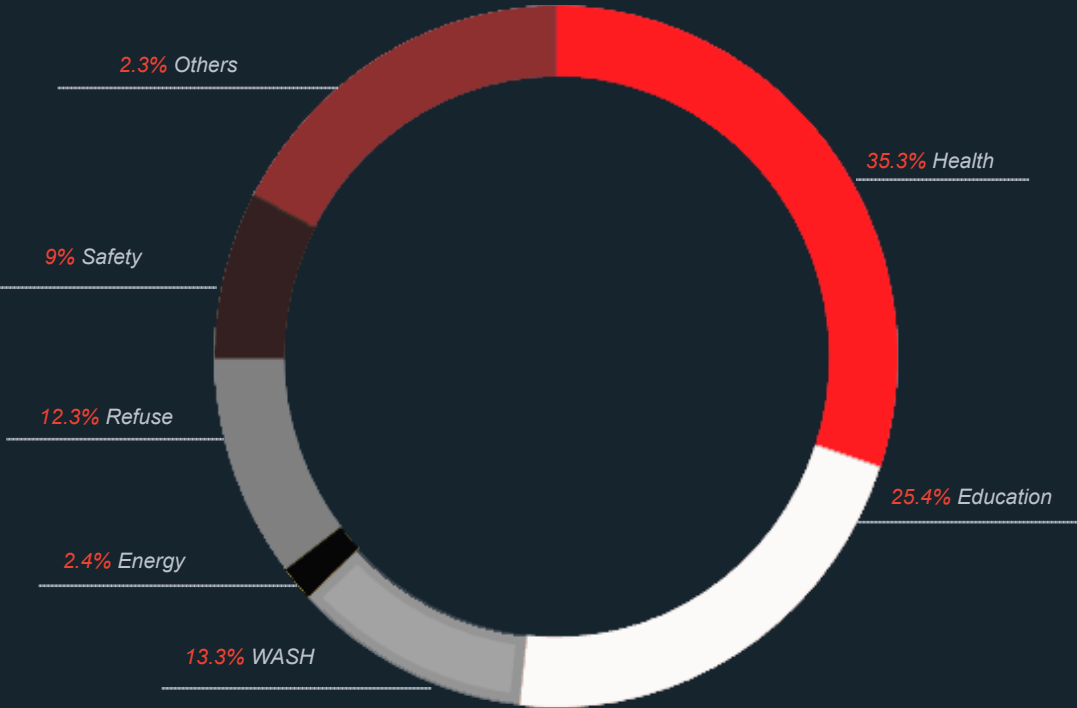
The SFL has nearly completed delivery of the approved packages of assistance for the three first-round locations: Benghazi, Kikla and Ubari. It has begun delivery in the second-round locations of Sebha and Sirt. In the third-round locations of Bani Walid and Tripoli, it has conducted conflict and needs assessments, and has been authorized to begin delivery of the package identified for Bani Walid during the resulting consultations. In Tripoli, the consultation process has been extended, with a concluding meeting for the Mayors of Greater Tripoli to endorse a package expected in early 2018. To support extended stabilization beyond Phase I, the Facility will likely need a longer-term planning horizon; experience suggests this could take up to five years. UNDP has decided to launch a Stock-take and a Strategic Review, the findings of which will inform the way forward for the Facility.

The replacement of elected Municipal Councils and Mayors by military-appointed Governors / "Mayors" in the East of Libya has undermined the SFL's scope to promote the legitimacy of the GNA there. The SFL has no dealings with the military governors; the Board agreed on continued delivery of assistance in these areas, recognizing that the political impact of refusing to support the citizens of these areas would be damaging. This confirms one of the main benefits of the SFL, as it serves all Libya with interventions in the West, East and South of the country.

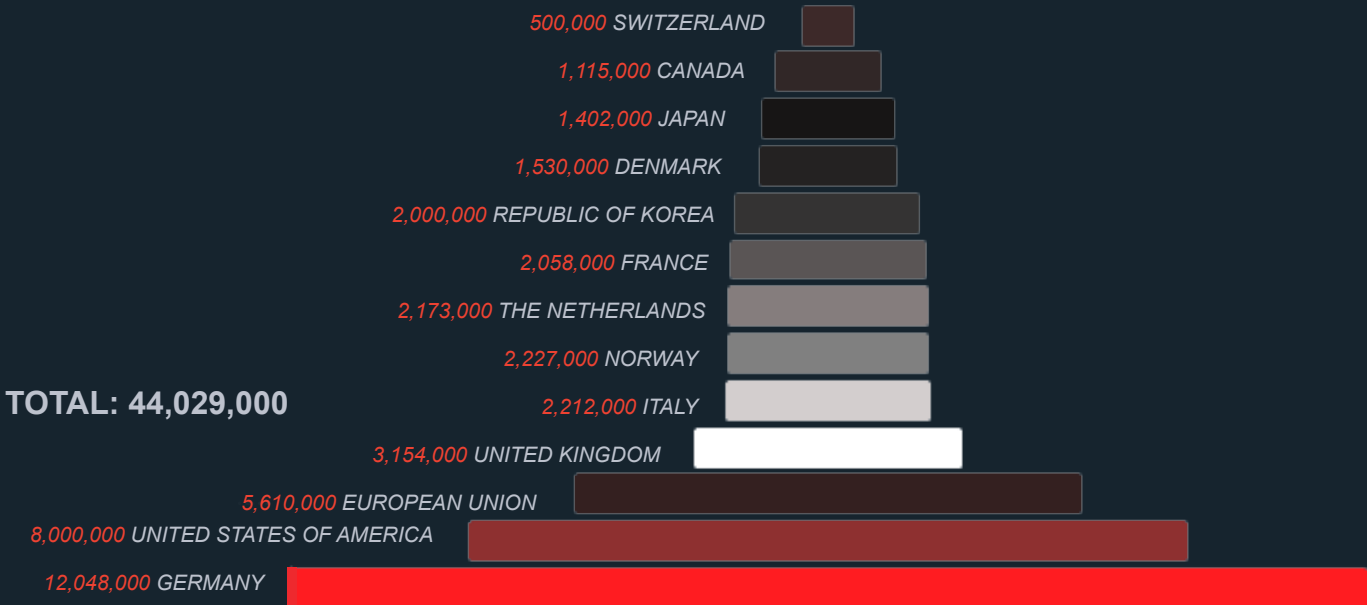
Local peace structures have started to operate in all the first and second-round locations except Sebha. In the West and South, they have brought marginalized groups into municipal processes and enhanced local conflict management capacity. In Benghazi, however, it has become impossible for the SFL-supported peace structure, the Social Peace Partnership (SPP), to operate publicly; its members have had to act as individuals only.

The SFL has generated considerable comments on social media sites, and received many mentions in broadcast and print media. The first round of perception survey results, from July 2017, were obtained before the full delivery of projects were complete in any location. It revealed that trust in, and perceived performance of, the GNA had improved in the West and South, but no corresponding improvement was visible in perceptions of GNA legitimacy yet. Statistically, there was no observable effect of the SFL on perceptions of the GNA in any region – changes in SFL target locations was largely indistinguishable from those in control locations, except for perceived GNA performance in Benghazi and Ubari.

OUTPUT 1 PROGRESS OVERVIEW

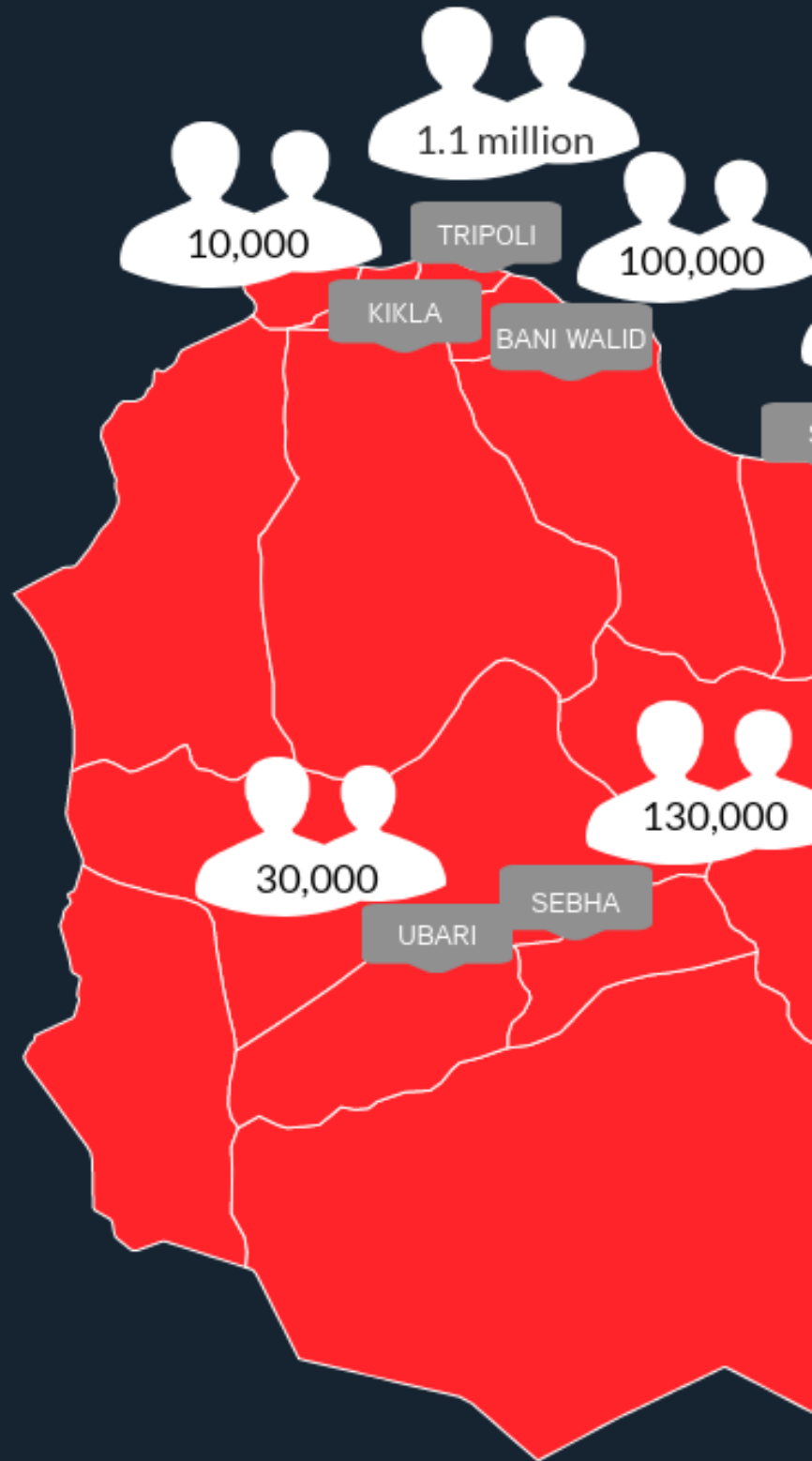


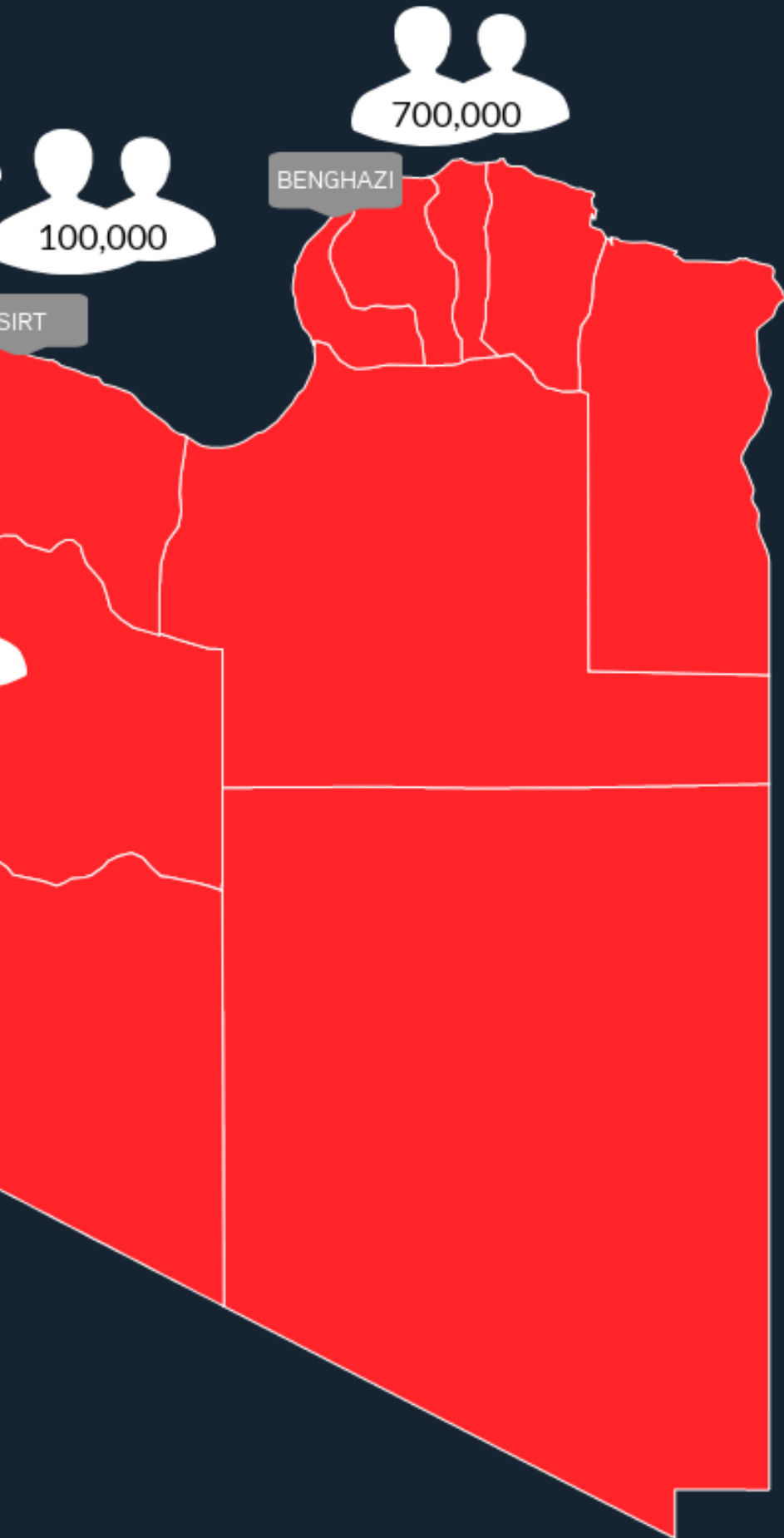
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



*Donor contributions as of 31 December 2017. Additional contributions from the Government of Libya (\$5 million) and the European Union (Euro 7 million) will be processed in early 2018.

BENEFICIARIES





OUTPUT 1

REHABILITATION OF LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE

TABLE 1: Progress Overview by Municipality (31 December 2017) (US\$)

| MUNICIPALITY | BOARD APPROVED BUDGET | SPENT TO DATE | MUNICIPALITY | BOARD APPROVED BUDGET | SPENT TO DATE |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Goods and Equipment Procurement | | | Civil Works | | |
| Benghazi | 4,575,000 | 3,859,000 | Benghazi | 2,085,000 | 1,026,000 |
| Kikla | 1,250,000 | 1,144,000 | Kikla | 750,000 | 797,000 |
| Ubari | 670,000 | 468,000 | Ubari | 3,230,000 | 2,839,000 |
| Sebha | 1,665,000 | 72,000 | Sebha | 335,000 | 244,000 |
| Sirt | 3,130,000 | 366,000 | Sirt | 4,510,000 | 680,000 |
| Bani Walid | 1,416,000 | 501,000 | Bani Walid | 584,000 | 0 |
| Total | 12,706,000 | 6,410,000 | Total | 11,494,000 | 5,586,000 |

PROGRESS OVERVIEW

By the end of 2017, the Facility was engaged in or completed 94 civil works and equipment projects. In the first round of locations, Benghazi, Kikla and Ubari, the SFL finalized all Board-approved projects, except for medical equipment, water and sewage pumps, and some civil works in Ubari, which were delayed because of the conflict with the Tebu “Youth Coalition” (see the section on Output 3 below). It has completed one school in Sirt and started work on three others, and has delivered the five ambulances, which are all that the Sirt emergency services can use at this stage.

Table 1 above provides an overview of progress on the procurement of equipment and civil works for all municipalities, including Bani Walid, for which the Board approved delivery of prepositioned equipment from UNDP’s storage facilities in Tripoli.

In June 2017, contingent upon available resources and restored security, UNDP was authorized to extend the Facility’s work to four further locations—Tripoli, Bani Walid, Kufra and Derna. The Board gave priority to Tripoli and Bani Walid.

UNDP contracted Aktis Strategy through an accelerated restricted tender process to conduct the conflict and needs assessments in Tripoli and Bani Walid. Aktis completed the process in Bani Walid with a workshop in September 2017 that led to a prioritized list of \$2 million of investments in health (including the main hospital), public health, education, and water and sanitation).

The Minister of Planning, the SFL Co-Chair, suggested broad guidelines for investment in Tripoli, stating that target facilities should address the needs of all of Libya or all of Greater Tripoli, and should be of sufficient scale to make an impact.

Aktis proceeded with the needs assessment on this basis. Such facilities are the responsibility of national Ministries rather than Municipalities; nevertheless, the SFL has sought to include the 13 Mayors of Greater Tripoli, as well as the relevant line Ministries, in the prioritization process.

TABLE 2: Expenditure by Municipality (31 December 2017)

| Location | Board approved budget (US \$) | Spent to date | Balance | % |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Benghazi | 6,660,000 | 4,886,000 | 1,774,000 | 73% |
| Kikla | 2,000,000 | 1,941,000 | 59,000 | 97% |
| Ubari | 3,900,000 | 3,307,000 | 593,000 | 85% |
| Sebha | 2,000,000 | 315,000 | 1,685,000 | 16% |
| Sirt | 7,640,000 | 1,046,000 | 6,594,000 | 14% |
| Bani Walid | 2,000,000 | 501,000 | 1,499,000 | 25% |
| Totals | 24,200,000 | 11,996,000 | 12,204,000 | 50% |

Photo:

Students in their classroom at Althanwia School in Ubari after SFL's rehabilitation. Photo: ©UNDP/Ali Alshareef.

Photo bottom:

A baby receives treatment at the prefab Medical Care Center provided by the Stabilization Facility for Libya to Kikla Main Hospital. Photo: ©UNDP/ Malek Elmaghrebi.



They were separated by violent conflict in their country three years ago. But today, hundreds of students are happy to be back at their school in southern Libya and to reconnect with their former mates.

Schools reopened their doors in Ubari, after being closed for more than a year. The war forced many families to move to other cities like Sebha, Tripoli, Murzuq and Ghat, searching for centers where their children could continue their learning. Now the classrooms in Alqurania, Almarkazia and Althanwia schools are full of life.

"I didn't expect to return to my original school in Ubari. Last year, I attended school in Twitta, a small village in the east of Ubari. I am glad to see the classrooms and the courtyard in great shape after the renovation," said Amina Zintani (age 12), a student at Alqurania school.

"I brought my children to the school today," said Mr. Yousef Abdel Rahman, a Ubari resident. "It's a good learning environment after the rehabilitation. I encourage all the people who are still displaced to return to Ubari. Things are getting better here."



OUTPUT 1 BENHAZI

Rehabilitation of Light Infrastructure

A total of 27 projects have been completed or are underway in Benghazi to help restore government services. All of the tier one infrastructure rehabilitation and equipment projects identified by the Libyan Government in Benghazi have been completed, except for the Airport Road solar light project, which is underway and expected to be completed by 2018. Three of the six second and third tier projects have been completed. The table in the next page summarizes the status of procurement (equipment and civil works) for Benghazi.

The replacement of elected Municipal Councils and Mayors by military-appointed Governors / “Mayors” in the East of Libya has undermined the SFL’s scope to promote the legitimacy of the GNA there. The SFL has no dealings with the military Governors; the Facility partnered with the Benghazi authorities at the technical level to implement all of the above projects, dealing with the Municipal Director of Projects (identified as point of contact by the municipal civil servant who heads the Office of the Mayor).

In Benghazi, UNDP hired a Programme Coordinator and an Engineer for project implementation, and the SFL engaged Tatweer Research (a Benghazi-based subsidiary of Libya Local Investment and Development Fund) to provide support to this technical municipality office. The Benghazi Programme Coordinator is in regular contact with UNDP in Tunis to ensure the safety of SFL contractors and the effectiveness of the interventions. Careful liaison between the UNDP Communications Unit and the Benghazi Municipal Media Office has ensured that all municipality communications have followed an agreed formulation.

The SFL Board also recommended a number of “soft” interventions such as improving relationships between IDPs inside and outside Benghazi, and boosting the credibility of the Municipality to successfully guide returns.



Laithi Electrical Substation rehabilitated by SFL. Photo: ©UNDP



Photo top: Students playing football in Aljeel School in Benghazi after its rehabilitation by the Stabilization Facility for Libya. Photo: ©UNDP. *Photo left:* Dr. Awad Alkatib at the Radiotherapy Center rehabilitated by SFL. Photo: ©UNDP. *Photo right:* Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of United Nations Support Mission in Libya, Dr. Ghassan Salame, visits Benghazi Kidney Center rehabilitated by the Facility. Photo: ©UNSMIL/Abel Kavanagh.

TABLE 3: Benghazi Procurement Status (31 December 2017)

| | Value US\$ | Tendered | Contract Issued | Received/ Started | Transferred/ Completed |
|---|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| First tier priorities | | | | | |
| Benghazi Al-Kwefia Hospital (replaced Psychiatric Hospital) | 650,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 1 ambulance + 1 generator (300 Kva) | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Solar panels | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Benghazi Kidney Centre | 560,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 1 ambulance | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Medical equipment | | √ | √ | | |
| Al Gwarsha Clinic (replaced Al-Jala Trauma Hospital) | 900,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 2 ambulances (ICU) | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Solar panels | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Garbage collection, trucks & bins | 620,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| East Benghazi Court House | 110,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Benghazi Civil Defense Department – civil works + equipment | 600,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Ambulance & generator (300 Kva) | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Rescue vehicle | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Boat | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Repairs of Alaroba Street raiiling | 580,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Airport Street solar lighting | 670,000 | √ | √ | √ | 5% |
| Benghazi Radiotherapy Centre - civil works + equipment | 320,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Radiotherapy equipment | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Sub-total, 1st Tier | 5,010,000 | | | | |
| Second tier priorities | | | | | |
| Aljeel Al Waed School (Replaces Almajed School) | 270,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Sidi Mansour water pumps | 180,000 | √ | √ | | |
| Benghazi Dermatology Hospital - medical equipment | 90,000 | √ | | | |
| Medical Centre solar panels | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Pediatic Hospital solar panels | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Benghazi Sewage Network | 700,000 | √ | √ | | |
| Sub-total, 2nd Tier | 1,240,000 | | | | |
| Third tier priorities | | | | | |
| Laithi Electrical Substation | 90,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Abu Atni Electrical Substation | 320,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Sub-total, 3rd Tier | 410,000 | | | | |
| Grand Total | 6,660,000 | | | | |

OUTPUT 1

KIKLA

Rehabilitation of Light Infrastructure

The SFL Board approved a final package of investments in Kikla on 9 December 2016. A total of 18 projects have been completed or were underway by the end of 2017. All the civil works projects in Kikla have been completed, and all equipment has been delivered, except for the specialized medical equipment for the Main Kikla Hospital. The specifications for this equipment are being agreed and approved between supplier and end-user. The Facility has contracted sports equipment, which will be delivered in February 2018, while school laboratory equipment is expected in June 2018. H.E. Dr Taher Al-Jehaimi, Minister of Planning and co-chair of the SFL Board, visited Kikla in May with other officials from the GNA to preside over the formal handover of two sites rehabilitated through the Facility—Kikla University and the Kikla Sports Centre. The table in the next page summarizes the status of procurement (equipment and civil works) for Kikla.



Photo top:

Students attend a lecture at Kikla University using computers provided by the Stabilization Facility for Libya. Photo: ©UNDP.



Photo bottom:

A child being treated at a prefab medical center provided by the Stabilization Facility for Libya to Kikla Main Hospital. Photo: ©UNDP.

Table 4: Kikla Procurement Status (31 December 2017)

| Equipment | Value US\$ | Tendered | Contract Issued | Received/ Started | Transferred/ Completed |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 ambulances | 130,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 1 fire engine | 100,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| V sat connection for Municipality | 50,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 2 generators (250 Kva) | 100,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Solar Power System (5 Kva) for Municipality Internet | 50,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Main Hospital minor medical equipment | 50,000 | √ | √ | | |
| Main Hospital major medical equipment | 260,000 | √ | √ | | |
| Furniture for five schools | 200,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 2 video projectors and 6 printers for Martyrs & Khalifa Ahmed Schools | 40,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 60 desktop computers | 60,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Laboratories for two schools | 100,000 | √ | √ | | |
| University furniture | 50,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Sport Center equipment | 50,000 | √ | √ | √ | |
| Civil Works | Value US\$ | Tendered | Contract Issued | Received/ Started | Transferred/ Completed |
| Main Hospital building rehabilitation | 350,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Prefab Medical Care Center for Main Hospital | 150,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| University building rehabilitation | 150,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Sports Center building rehabilitation | 100,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 4 air conditioners (18,000 BTU) for two school computer labs | 10,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Total | 2,000,000 | | | | |

Explosive Remnants of War in Kikla

In consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC), UNDP established a small grant agreement with Handicap International (HI) to address the risk from Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in Kikla. The work was successful due to the active collaboration between Kikla municipal officials and the demining experts of LibMAC. Out of a total of 98,895 m² surveyed, 50,400 m² have been identified as Suspected Hazard Area (SHA) or Confirmed Hazard Area (CHA) and adequately marked. 40 buildings have been surveyed by the survey team (including government buildings, schools and clinics) and were found free of ERW contamination. During the Non-Technical Survey (NTS) phase, three cluster areas were reported, which were confirmed and marked by an HI partner, Arab Mine Action Consultancy Company (AMACC). One mine field was identified and marked in the outskirts of Kikla, and an area affected by Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) was identified and

quickly removed by local engineers while the Non-Technical Survey was ongoing. The Mayor of Kikla facilitated the identification of community focal points that participated in Training of Trainers for Mine Risk Education (MRE). 17 community focal points were trained and they have conducted MRE reaching 1,360 people in Kikla schools (560 women, 800 men). Information, Education & Communication material (IEC) was prepared and validated by LibMAC, distributed to the community focal points and shared with the community. 300 leaflets and 1,200 posters were distributed in all 14 neighborhoods of Kikla and visibly fixed in community buildings (schools, government premises, clinics, sports centers and other facilities). LibMAC conducted two Quality Assurance (QA) monitoring visits with the team in Kikla, one for the NTS and the second for Risk Education, both with successful results gaining the endorsement of LibMAC.

OUTPUT 1

UBARI

Rehabilitation of Light Infrastructure

In August 2016, SFL Board approved the first tier of priorities for assistance to Ubari. This included three schools (plus prefabricated classrooms in one school), the main hospital, a women's center, and assistance with refuse collection, amongst other interventions. From these priorities, the Facility has implemented 11 projects, seven of which were completed by the end of 2017.

As with Benghazi and Kikla, equipment supply has been largely completed except for specialized medical equipment. Civil works were interrupted for a period in the autumn because of opposition from the "Youth Coalition," but most are complete and the remaining site, the General Market, will be completed in 2018.

Explosive Remnants of War in Ubari

In consultation with UNMAS and LibMAC, UNDP established a small grant agreement with Danish Demining Group (DDG) to address the risk from ERW in Ubari. DDG conducted an NTS at all seven SFL locations (three schools, a hospital, a bank, a market and a women's center) and delivered Mine Risk Education to 5,046 students in Ubari (3,106 girls and 1,940 boys). A total of 106,785 m² were surveyed, of which 10,795 m² were considered dangerous. Once hazards were identified, removal activities were initiated and risk education was then carried out as a follow-up. All three Ubari schools being rehabilitated by the SFL have been cleared of ERW, as has the public market.

Photos in the next page:

Photo right page:

Children in their rehabilitated classroom at Al Qurania School in Ubari.
Photo: ©UNDP/Ali Alshareef.

Photo bottom left:

Children are happy to be back at their rehabilitated classroom at Al Qurania School in Ubari.
Photo: ©UNDP/Ali Alshareef.

Photo bottom center:

Ambulance provided by SFL being used in Ubari.
Photo: ©UNDP/Ali Alshareef.

Photo bottom right:

A worker prepares the installations for a prefab classroom for Al Qurania School in Ubari.
Photo: ©UNDP.

Table 5: Ubari Procurement Status (31 December 2017)

| | Value US\$ | Tendered | Contract Issued | Received/ Started | Transferred/ Completed |
|--|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Prefabricated school (on grounds of Al Qurania School) | 600,000 | √ | √ | √ | 90% |
| Al Qurania School | 500,000 | √ | √ | √ | 99% |
| Almarkazia School | 400,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Althanwia School | 450,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| General Hospital & staff accommodation | 1,000,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Medical equipment | | √ | √ | | |
| 2 ambulances & 2 generators (300 Kva) | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 1 large garbage truck | 100,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Women's Centre rehabilitation | 150,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Public Market rehabilitation | 650,000 | √ | √ | √ | 50% |
| Pesticide cars | 50,000 | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Sub-total | 3,900,000 | | | | |



OUTPUT 1

SIRT

Rehabilitation of Light Infrastructure

The SFL Board approved in June an outline package of investments in Sirt totaling \$7.64 million, subject to further consultations to allow the elected Mayor to provide a political view of the priorities. The Mayor has provided a different list of priorities, and the Ministry of Planning intends to convoke a meeting with the Mayor and the Councilors to reconcile the two lists. Meanwhile, UNDP has begun delivery of those items which feature on both lists. This includes 22 projects that were completed or were underway by the end of December 2017.

The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) for Libya, Ms Maria do Valle Ribeiro, handed over 10 ambulances to Prime Minister Fayez Serraj on 10 April 2017, and five of these have been delivered to Sirt's ambulance service. The remaining five will be delivered as soon as they can be usefully deployed.

As mentioned in the introduction, SFL is delivering items that feature on both lists, which includes the rehabilitation of eight schools. Of these, one (Alfteh School) has been completed, while work has begun on another four. In the other three cases, contractual or property disputes have yet to be resolved, making it inappropriate for the SFL to intervene. The Municipality has therefore promised to offer alternative schools to allow work to continue.

The SFL has also pressed ahead with contracting for the rehabilitation of the Polyclinic, where work has begun. On 14 December, a garbage truck was delivered to Sirt, since that featured on both lists; this has been done in close liaison with USAID, who are generously providing further garbage trucks and bins to the same end-user. The table on the following page provides a summary of the status of equipment procurement and delivery and civil works for Sirt at the end of December 2017.

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in Sirt

Explosive Remnants of War pose a significant threat in Sirt. The scale of ERW clearance in Sirt far exceeds the resources of the Facility, and management of the ERW (especially improvised explosive devices) risk in Sirt requires significant technical expertise. UNMAS is coordinating international efforts in support of the demining required, including the support from a number of donors for commercial demining operators to move in swiftly, until local capacities can be developed and deployed. The SFL project manager has participated in the coordination process and explained where the Facility expects to work, sharing coordinates with UNMAS and LibMAC. The SFL coordinator in Sirt meets regularly with the LibMAC representative, the municipality and end users (e.g. the Education Department) to ensure that schools to be rehabilitated are free of threats. This coordination has been successful so far, and will continue until delivery is complete.



Photo:

Students celebrating the reopening of Alfteh School in Sirt after SFL rehabilitation. Photo: ©UNDP.

Table 6: Sirt Procurement Status (31 December 2017)

| First tier priorities | Value US\$ | Tendered | Contract Issued | Received/ Started | Transferred/ Completed |
|---|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Environment Commission (Public Health) | 300,000 | | | | |
| 2 mobile decontamination systems | | | | | |
| 1 garbage truck | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 200 garbage bins (1,100 liters) | | | | | |
| Water and Sanitation – pumps & minor rehabilitation | 700,000 | | | | |
| 7 surface water pumps | | | | | |
| 12 submersible sewage pumps | | | | | |
| Minor infrastructure rehabilitation | | | | | |
| Health Services | 1,500,000 | | | | |
| Polyclinic rehabilitation | | √ | √ | √ | |
| Ambulances (10 regular & 2 ICU) | | √ | √ | √ | 3 regular |
| 10 refrigeration for vaccines, cold chain | | | | | |
| Ibn Sina Hospital | 2,000,000 | | | | |
| 2 ambulances (ICU) | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Medical equipment (diverse) | | | | | |
| 1 medical waste incinerator | | √ | √ | | |
| Education - rehabilitation of eight schools | 1,640,000 | | | | |
| Alkoloud School | | √ | √ | √ | 80% |
| Alfteh School | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Khawla Bent Alazwar School | | √ | √ | √ | 40% |
| Oqba Ben Nafea School | | √ | √ | √ | 60% |
| Alittihad School | | √ | √ | √ | |
| Sana Yossuf School | | √ | | | |
| Almarkazyia School | | √ | | | |
| Taqrift Martyrs School | | √ | | | |
| University | 1,500,000 | | | | |
| Rehabilitation of Faculties of Agriculture, Science & Dentistry | | | | | |
| Equipment (computers, printers, copiers, data-show, air conditioning) | | | | | |
| Total | 7,640,000 | | | | |

OUTPUT 1

SEBHA

Rehabilitation of Light Infrastructure

In February 2017, SFL held consultations in Tunis for Sebha Output 1 interventions with voices from all major communities (including Gadhafda and Awlad Suleiman as well as Tebu and Tuareg) and representation from the Municipality, key services, and civil society. The resulting package of priority investments was approved by the Board in June. In the sectors of water, sewage, health and education (including higher education), 16 projects were underway in Sebha as of December 2017. Work is progressing well on the Sebha University lecture hall, and has begun on the male dormitories at Sebha University and at Sebha Medical Centre. The end-user has agreed specifications for critical water pumps in Sebha, and these have been sent to the supplier. SFL has identified a supplier through a tender process for the installation of a mortuary freezer, which is crucial for the health sector, and specifications are being finalized with the end-user. The table below reflects progress on procurement of equipment and delivery of civil works in Sebha at the end of 2017.

Table 7: Sebha Procurement Status (31 December 2017)

| | Value US\$ | Tendered | Contract Issued | Received/ Started | Transferred/ Completed |
|---|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Water Sector | 830,000 | | | | |
| 20 submersible pumps (35 HP) | | √ | | | |
| 15 submersible pumps (40 HP) | | √ | | | |
| 30 generators (60 Kva) | | | | | |
| Sewage Sector | 480,000 | | | | |
| 6 submersible pumps (22 Kw) | | √ | | | |
| 2 submersible pumps (45 Kw) | | √ | | | |
| 2 submersible pumps (70 Kw) | | √ | | | |
| 2 surface pumps (160 Kw) | | √ | | | |
| Secondary Education | 270,000 | | | | |
| 10 portable classrooms | | | | | |
| 20 sunshades (400 m2) | | | | | |
| 13 water tanks (30000 m3) | | √ | | | |
| Higher Education | 150,000 | | | | |
| Student dormitory rehabilitation at Sebha University | | √ | √ | | 7% |
| 2 English language labs rehabilitation at Sebha University Lecture Hall | | √ | √ | | 98% |
| Audio-visual equipment for two English language labs | | √ | | | |
| Health | 270,000 | | | | |
| 2 procurement & installation of mortuary freezer | | √ | | | |
| Sebha Medical Center rehabilitation | | √ | √ | | 42% |
| Procurement & installation of Eco-friendly medical waste incinerator | | | | | |
| Total | 2,000,000 | | | | |



Photo top:
Male student dormitory ongoing rehabilitation at Sebha University. Photo: ©UNDP.

Photo right:
Rehabilitation of Sterilization Department at Sebha Medical Center. Photo: ©UNDP.



OUTPUT 1 BANI WALID

Rehabilitation of Light Infrastructure

The 2017 June SFL Board meeting approved expansion to Bani Walid, Tripoli, Kufra and Derna. A consultation on Bani Walid priorities was held in Tripoli in September, drawing on a conflict and needs assessment by Aktis Strategy. The consultation workshop included voices from all major components of Bani Walid. Board members gave approval for the Facility to begin delivery of in-stock equipment, to begin in 2018. The complete package will be considered by the first Board meeting of 2018.

Photo top:

Participants of a training on conflict sensitivity held in Kikla by Peaceful Change Initiative (PCi). Photo: ©UNDP.

Photo bottom:

Participants from Ubari attend an event carried out by PCi. Photo: ©UNDP.



STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIBYA

OUTPUT 2 CAPACITY BOOST

The SFL aims to boost government capacities to aid recovery and help connect the GNA with Municipalities, and both the GNA and Municipalities with citizens. To this end, the Facility recruited a Municipal Liaison Advisor to help the Ministry of Planning to manage its relationships with Municipalities more pro-actively. The Facility also sought to recruit an advisor to help the Presidential Council (PC) with its communications. Since international donors are separately supporting the PC's media efforts, the SFL tried to recruit support for communications through non-media outreach. However, no credible candidates applied, and those approached directly were unwilling to take on the task.

At the municipal level, Sebha and Sirt have both welcomed the suggestion of capacity support for inclusive planning and coordination of investment (including coordination of donor support). Advertisements for both posts closed in mid-December and potential candidates will be evaluated in 2018.

In addition, the SFL has continued to provide training and mentoring for municipal communications departments. Following the first training course in January 2017, a further training course was delivered in June 2017, and mentoring support for municipal communications teams has become part of the role of the UNDP Country Office communications team.



OUTPUT 3

LOCAL PEACE STRUCTURES AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

In Benghazi, Kikla and Ubari, UNDP's responsible partner PCi have continued to build upon the foundations laid in 2016. However, in Benghazi, as the public space has contracted, the Social Peace Partnership (SPP) has become unable to function as a public collective entity. One member of the SPP was killed in a bomb attack; while it was probably not because of his membership in the SPP, concerns inevitably remain. While members remain in touch with one another, and several members took part in the focus group discussions underpinning an update on the Benghazi conflict assessment in November, the SPP has not met openly for the past six months.

In Kikla, the SPP has met regularly and sustained community conversations. It is preparing a mechanism for social accountability in the town, developing a forum through which the community can assess progress with development projects (including the SFL's investments) and give feedback to the Municipality and the providers. PCi have developed a curriculum for training the Partnership members who will be involved in the mechanism. Despite the efforts, it has been proved impossible to have effective female participation in the SPP. Therefore, PCi has established a women-only forum through which to feed women's perceptions and concerns into the Partnership's workings. This remains at an early stage, and PCi are monitoring its effectiveness. PCi are also exploring the scope for the Partnership to reach out to Zintan.

In Ubari the SPP has been heavily engaged in mitigating the conflict risks associated with continuing tensions in the city. Several potential trigger points have been successfully navigated, sustaining social peace. For example, when a delivery of fuel arrived, the (Arab) manager of the fuel station said he would serve customers the next day. A (Tuareg) customer protested, and in the altercation shot and wounded the manager. Members of the rapid response mechanism set up by the Social Councils moved swiftly to address the situation, speaking with both families involved. They were able to ensure that this was treated as a personal, not a community, event, and hence to prevent escalation. By way of example, this was in contrast with an episode in nearby Sebha where a pet monkey was reported to have snatched off the veil of a girl, precipitating several days of violent fighting costing a dozen lives. Community tensions also arose with groups outside the main social mechanism, the Social Councils (Tebu, Tuareg and Aheli). A band of marginalized young Tebu ex-fighters, who lived on the edge of the city and did not feel fully represented, resented the fact that they saw the SFL's contracts as going to Tuareg contractors. This group, calling itself the "Youth Coalition", attacked the SFL Coordinator in Ubari. They also attacked some of the building sites where work was taking place, and ordered it to stop. The SPP reached out to all parties concerned, and over some weeks brought the "Youth Coalition" into the process. The "Youth Coalition" signed a letter with each contractor agreeing that work should resume, and has been included in the Municipal conversation.

In Sirt, PCi have supported the creation of a "SPP-lite". This has a lower profile and less extensive membership than the SPP in places like Ubari. Nevertheless, it has begun to develop its own conflict risk mapping and conflict management plans.

The United States Institute for Peace (USIP) has agreed with UNDP that they will support a local partner in Sebha, the Fezzan Libya Organization (FLO), in developing conflict monitoring and management plans. Two meetings were held in Tunis bringing together USIP, FLO and SFL coordinator in Sebha; the latter of which focused on mapping of social actors and conflict dynamics.

COMMUNICATION & VISIBILITY PLAN

MEDIA ANALYSIS (January 2017 - December 2017)

UNDP developed an outline draft communications plan for the Facility, identifying its “big five” messages, and the audiences and delivery leads. These were checked with the PC/GNA communications strategy, and fit well with the top three messages in that strategy.



“Missiles had fallen on the building, destroying many offices and treatment areas. The electrical system was damaged, and the furniture was ruined. A lot of equipment was stolen. We were devastated,” said Dr. Hussein Alfaituri, a medical physicist at the Benghazi Radiotherapy Centre.

UNDP Global published a story on its Medium web-page about the rehabilitation conducted by SFL in the Radiotherapy Center in Benghazi reaching international audience. The story can be found in this link:

<http://bit.ly/SFLhealthBenghazi>

| Message | Primary audience | Secondary audience | Deliverer |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| The Presidency Council serves all Libyans alike | House of Representatives (HoR), Tribal Elders, Commanders | General public | Presidential Council (PC) members, Prime Minister (PM), Local Leaders |
| The Presidency Council reflects the values of the 17 February Revolution | Commanders, Misrata Council, High State Council (HSC) | <i>Thuwwar</i> , general public | PC member, PM, Katiba commander |
| The Presidency Council works with Municipalities to deliver services | Municipal Councils | HoR, HSC | Minister, Municipal Councils, PC members, local leaders |
| The Presidency Council respects local leadership | Municipal Councils, tribal elders | Commanders, general public | PC members, local leaders |
| The Presidency Council is delivering services to the people | Municipal Councils, tribal elders, general public. | HoR, HSC, donors | PC members |

The communications departments in Kikla, Ubari and Sebha agreed with these messages in principle. However, some cautioned that the messages could be too aspirational (e.g. one message was flagged to possibly not fully reflect the reality of limited GNA control in the East of Libya). These messages are being further developed into a joint communications strategy between municipalities and GNA communications teams following the SFL training event in late December 2016 and early January 2017.

UNDP recruited a Communication Specialist in July 2017. Since then, as delivery has accelerated, the SFL has generated press releases, tweets and website stories which have resulted in extensive coverage. In August 2017, the Facility delivered a four-day communication training for targeted municipality communication focal points. The UNDP Libya Communications Unit has been sharing information with them daily through Viber and Facebook, and collaborating to prepare joint communication products such as press releases. From September 2017, the Communication Specialist set up a systematic press tracking system and made an attempt at analyzing press hits from 2017. Specifically missing within this data are numerous local print hits. While not all-encompassing, the monitoring still offers a substantive overview of how the SFL fared in international and local media.

The following analysis is based on 50 tracked articles that contain mentions of the SFL in the monitoring period, spanning 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017. Of the articles about the SFL, 81% were published in local media and 19% in international press. From these, 55% were in Arabic and 45% were in English, including local media with an English edition (e.g. Libya Herald). A total of 79% of the articles mentioned the GNA as the Facility leader.

When tracking press coverage by sentiment, 43% of hits were neutral (often copy/ paste UNDP press releases with little to no editorial changes), 57% were positive (not copy/paste, and genuinely adding something positive or specifically picking up on a positive message we wanted to achieve from activities such as delivery of ambulances or building hand-overs). In 2017, the SFL did not receive negative press. Most of the articles published were news-based. The most broadly covered story about the SFL in 2017 was the handover of schools in Ubari.

1,936 people visited the SFL web-page on the UNDP Libya website in 2017. UNDP Libya published 32 SFL stories on its website, including 16 press releases and 16 human interest stories. The most visited post, with 208 views, was the press release about France increasing its contribution to the SFL with Euro 900,000. A success story titled “Boosting Benghazi Health Sector: Solar Energy for Al- Kwefia Hospital”, earned 203 views. UNDP Libya posted about the SFL on Facebook 74 times from July to December 2017 (out of a total of 172 posts), with a fairly even distribution of different types of post. The performance of posts followed the usual pattern for Facebook, with Arabic content receiving more likes and shares than content in English. By far, the most popular Facebook post was about France’s new contribution to the Facility, which contained a link to the press release published in UNDP Libya website on 19 October. The post reached 40,139 people and earned 85 likes. UNDP Libya Facebook posts about the SFL reached an average of 1,557 people per post. The average amount of likes for SFL posts during the monitored period was 25. Concerning sentiment, 62% of the comments received were neutral, 26% were positive and only 12% were negative.

Targeted Municipalities have widely covered SFL activities publishing several posts with photos in their Facebook pages.



Photo left:

In September 2017, Benghazi Municipality posted on Facebook about the rehabilitation of Al Gwarsha Clinic and got 300 likes.

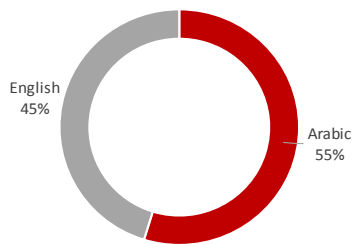
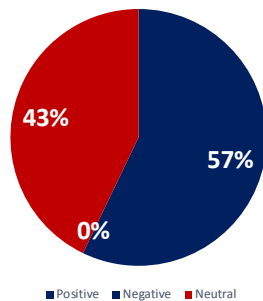
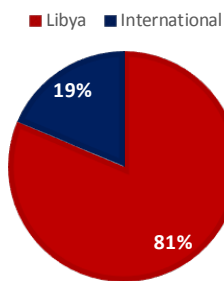
Photo right:

In July, Ubari Municipality shared pictures of the Women's Center rehabilitation in a post on Facebook and obtained 326 likes.

The Libya Al Ahrar TV gave visibility to the Stabilization Facility for Libya communicating about how the international community is supporting Libya. The television reported about the achievements of the project and each country contribution. This coverage has reached a wider audience in the country. This is the link to the feature: <https://youtu.be/UukiYGHp4vU>



بن ليبيا
 هي صندوق تحقيق الإستقرار في ليبيا أشغال تهيئة ثلاث مدارس في مدينة اوباري وسَمَّها إلى البلدية في حفل مدرسة اوباري الثانوية حيث تعرضت كل من مدرسة اوباري الثانوية و المدرسة القرآنية ومدرسة اوباري المركزية



Languages of published SFL media articles in 2017

GNA mentions in published SFL media articles in 2017

PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT

Perception Survey

As of December 2017, the Facility has had the potential to benefit slightly more than 2 million people, including the residents of the target locations and those displaced into them. However, it is too soon to say how many will actually use the facilities made available (as opposed to having access to them if the need arises).

Perception survey

In order to monitor the central intended impact of the SFL, i.e. reinforcing the legitimacy of GNA, the SFL has been conducting semi-annual perception surveys to assess trends in popular opinion. The baseline was a measure of the situation before SFL delivery was visible. The SFL contracted Voluntas/Diwan to conduct a survey of perceptions of service delivery and Government legitimacy in the three first-round locations (Benghazi, Kikla and Ubari) and three control locations (Bayda, Gharyan and Sebha). The survey was designed to have a 95% confidence interval of 5% for any single indicator. Face-to-face interviews took place in November / December 2016 for the baseline, and in July and November / December 2017 for the first two rounds of follow-up surveys.

The survey asks the views of respondents about services in their area, and their perceptions of the basis for appointment of the GNA and the two other “governments” (the “Interim National Government” in Bayda and the “Government of National Salvation” based, like the GNA, in Tripoli). It gathers demographic and educational information, and asks respondents how they get their news and which sources of news they trust. Because of “social desirability bias”, respondents tend to say what they think the interviewer wishes to hear, and due to security bias, respondents may also say what they think is the safest answer. Therefore, it is difficult to make judgments about the absolute levels of perception. However, since these biases are typically relatively stable, trends in stated perception are more reliable as measures of effect. This is the norm in perception surveys, especially in conflict and post-conflict societies (see, for example, the Helmand Monitoring and Evaluation Project for comparable concerns).

A first follow-up round was conducted after Ramadan 2017 and the results were available in October. These showed that there have been statistically significant increases in the reported perceptions of GNA performance, and in trust in the GNA, in the West of Libya. However, neither trust nor performance seems initially more positive in locations where the SFL works than in control locations where it does not. However, on more careful analysis, the survey shows that there are statistically significant positive effects on perceptions of GNA performance in Benghazi and Ubari, while the change in Kikla is not significantly different from that in Gharyan (the control location in the West, which experienced a startlingly high improvement in perceptions of GNA performance, thanks perhaps to a substantial transfer of funds to the municipality).

These improvements in perceptions of GNA performance, and in trust in the GNA, have not yet translated into improvements in the perceived legitimacy of the GNA. The GNA is significantly more highly regarded as representing the needs and interests of citizens, though the estimated effect of “treatment” (being served by the SFL) is not significant. However, only in Gharyan is the change in perceived legitimacy of the GNA statistically significant. This suggests that the SFL Theory of Change, if valid, is correctly sequenced—first Libyans see improvements in services, then they trust the Government and feel it represents their needs. Therefore, eventually they should come to see it as legitimate, but that step is not yet visible.

It is important to underscore that the survey was conducted when delivery was far from complete. Indeed, there was a possibility that higher expectations, raised by the start of works which had not yet been completed, might have led to lower perceptions of performance. That was not visible in the July 2017 data, but may become a factor in the next round; preliminary analysis of the November–December round of data should be available in early 2018.



Photo:

Workers repair the walls of the Sterilization Department at Sebha Medical Center. Photo: ©UNDP.

PROGRESS WITH OUTPUT INDICATORS

OUTPUT 1 LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE DESTROYED BY CONFLICT REHABILITATED AND RECOVERY OF CRITICAL BUSINESSES SUPPORTED

| INDICATOR | ANNUAL TARGET | PROGRESS | STATUS |
|--|---|---|---|
| Number of municipal needs assessments conducted. | Rapid needs assessment carried out in all Municipalities where the project will be implemented. | Needs assessments were completed in all five first- and second-round sites before the Board approved investment packages. The assessment for Bani Walid was also completed, and that for Tripoli was in hand at end-2017. | Fully Achieved. |
| Number of light infrastructure rehabilitated. | 100% of agreed light infrastructure works completed in the selected municipalities. | 54 civil works in all locations with 24 completed (44.4%). | Mostly on-track. |
| Number of critical businesses rehabilitated. | 100% of agreed MSMEs rehabilitated. | n/a (no MSMEs identified). | Business rehabilitation not identified as priority. |
| Number of equipment provided. | 100% of the agreed equipment provided. | 60 equipment lots planned and 16 delivered (26.7%). | Mostly on-track. |

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT

Overall progress on Output 1 is mixed. For the first-round locations it is largely complete though somewhat beyond the twelve-month deadline. For other locations progress is continuing though with some delays.

OUTPUT 2 IMMEDIATE CAPACITY BOOST TO MUNICIPALITIES PROVIDED

| INDICATOR | ANNUAL TARGET | PROGRESS | STATUS |
|--|--|--|---------------------|
| Number of capacity assessments. | Capacity gaps assessed in all municipalities where the programme is being implemented. | No Municipality identified capacity boost needs in assessment consultations for first and second round. Only in Bani Walid was interest expressed during September 2017 consultations. | On-track. |
| Number of technical experts deployed. | Based on the agreed requirements, technical experts deployed in selected municipalities to build capacity. | Municipal Liaison Officer deployed to Ministry of Planning. Coordination experts being recruited for Sirt and Sebha. | Partially achieved. |
| Number of local authorities with increased capacity. | Municipal strategic plans developed in all agreed locations. | Communications Department staff from all locations except Benghazi participated in communications training. | Partially achieved. |

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT

During the needs assessments and prioritization exercise, boosts to municipal technical capacity were not identified as a priority need, except for communications. Ministry of Planning liaison with Municipalities was a higher priority, both for the Ministry and Municipalities.

OUTPUT 3 LOCAL CONFLICT ANALYSIS, FACILITATION AND MEDIATION CAPACITY STRENGTHENED

| INDICATOR | ANNUAL TARGET | PROGRESS | STATUS |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| Number of local assessments conducted. | Localized conflict analysis completed in areas identified by the board. | Agreements established to conduct needs assessment (one NGO Responsible Party Agreement, one contract). | On-track. |
| | | Conflict analysis completed in all Municipalities approved by the Board. | Fully Achieved. |
| Number of civic engagement campaigns. | At least two civic engagement campaigns led by youth organizations. | Through Responsibility Party Agreement youth involved in local peace structures in Ubari brought into civic conversations. | Partially Achieved. |
| Number of youth and women engaged. | Strategic partnerships with four NGOs working in Libya initiated. | Women's groups and youth have been involved in all stages of Output 3 delivery. In Kikla a separate women-only process was judged necessary. | On-track. |
| Number of municipalities trained and engaged in conflict resolution efforts. | Capacity of municipal and local leaders on conflict resolution enhanced. | Implementing partner, PCi, has begun capacity building activities with Municipalities and social groups in Kikla, Sirt and Ubari. In Benghazi security conditions, and the militarization of Municipality leadership, have made this inappropriate. In Sebha USIP have identified a local partner and will begin conflict analysis and capacity building of municipality and social groups in 2018. | Partially achieved. |

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT

In Kikla and Ubari, PCi has established effective local peace structures, and in Sirt, they are nurturing one. In Sebha, the process is delayed. In Benghazi, the combination of intrusive security surveillance and militarization has prevented progress.

Photo:

Kikla Prefab Medical Center rehabilitated by SFL.
Photo: ©UNDP/Malek Elmaghrebi.



CHALLENGES & RESPONSES

The largest challenges of 2016 persisted in 2017. The appointment of military Governors/ “Mayors” in the East of Libya has made it difficult to engage at the subnational level. Meanwhile, the deepening rejection of the GNA by authorities in the East resulted in SFL implementation in the East without a public connection to the GNA. More broadly, the refusal of the House of Representatives (HoR) to approve the GNA has meant that the institution whose legitimacy the SFL aims to enhance has remained unable to secure formal ratification.

Political context

In Benghazi, the SFL has delivered assistance in sufficiently secure areas. No additional ERW clearance was required. However, fighting continued in other areas of Benghazi, and only late in 2017 were the Eastern authorities ready to state that the city was entirely under their control. That said, SFL investments have reached citizens from all parts of Benghazi, including those previously outside the control of the Libyan National Army (LNA).

The SFL began work in Sirt through consultations with technical experts and civil society. However, the planned engagement with the Municipality at the political level was disrupted when the Mayor was kidnapped. This made it difficult to judge how the conclusions of a technical consultation would fit with the views of the elected Council.

Once the Mayor was free, he provided an alternative list of priorities. It has so far proved impossible to contrive a meeting at which the Mayor, the Council, and the sector experts can review the different lists and agree on a common prioritization. However, the Ministry of Planning has agreed to send a team to Sirt to meet all parties and reach a conclusion. Meanwhile, the SFL has – with agreement of Board members – begun delivering those items which are in common between the two lists. Hence, for example, a number of schools have been handed over to contractors for repair, and one has been completed and returned to service.

Presidency Council / GNA challenges

Unfortunately, the PC has not been able to reach agreement with the HoR on the formation of a GNA. Delays in GNA formation may have contributed to the difficulties in funding the municipalities to enable them to deliver their revised responsibilities under Law 59.

The SFL has responded to this challenge by trying to ensure that its investments require minimal continuing funding beyond salaries. It has also worked to build capacity in municipal communications departments to identify approaches that fit within their budgets. This has included “town hall” meetings and other local mechanisms to tell stories that will convey identified key messages.

In the East, the effective authorities rejected any role for the PC / GNA as presently constituted. However, the decision in 2016 by SFL Co-Chair, the Minister of Planning, Dr. Taher E A Jehaimi, to deliver benefits in the East even if the PC / GNA could not claim political credit, has helped the Facility connect the Government with citizens whom they are otherwise divided. In this way, the SFL provides a unique function as a bridge between increasingly divided regions of the country. Nonetheless, the rejection of the GNA by Eastern authorities has handicapped both the SFL’s political effectiveness and its operations; for example, staff in Benghazi have felt it unwise to travel to Tripoli for SFL meetings.

During 2017, the Minister of Planning opened two SFL facilities in Kikla, and the Prime Minister and other ministers visited SFL projects in Ubari. This, together with municipal communications departments’ use of social media, have helped to raise the profile of the GNA through the SFL. However, the extent of ministerial engagement with the SFL has remained relatively limited, with most events involving officials from Ministry of Planning instead.

Preparing for a second phase

The first phase of the SFL, providing \$40 million in two years, has been largely fulfilled. Delivery in second-round locations has begun, and assessments in third-round locations are well advanced. Continued contributions have allowed preparations for a full-scale package in Tripoli in one phase, rather than spreading the intervention over two phases, as would have been required at the time of the Board meeting.

The effect of uncertainty about the timing of resources has been to delay implementation of new locations until work could begin without the risk of raising damagingly unrealistic expectations. For Phase II, the SFL Board will wish to judge how, in the light of the emerging picture of financial resources, to balance the positive momentum created by announcements of expansion with the risk of unrealistic expectations.

Delays and uncertainty over the GNA's approval and the amendment of the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) have called into question the political objective of Phase II of the SFL. The Board may also wish to consider whether such direct support for one form of political arrangement is truly the best form of support for stabilization in the volatile political context of Libya.

The choice of SFL locations has been guided by the criteria established in the project document (p.12, Section IV). For Phase II, the Board will need to consider whether to continue to broaden the scope of the SFL to reach fresh populations, or to deepen efforts in existing locations, particularly in locations where continued fighting has created further damage but where security now permits additional access. UNDP has decided to launch a Stock-take and a Strategic Review, the findings of which will inform the way forward for the Facility.

Delivery difficulties and solutions

The liquidity crisis in Libya has made it difficult for UNDP to provide dinars for implementing partners to meet costs in Libya. However, the widening parallel market premium has made it inappropriate for UNDP simply to provide US dollars. UNDP has therefore agreed with partners that costs incurred in US dollars will be met in dollars in Tunis and local costs will also be paid in US dollars in Tunis on the basis of the official exchange rate, provided that the organization produces commercial bank evidence of transfer of funds at that rate.

As stated above, in Ubari, civil works were delayed for several weeks when a group of marginalized young Tebu ex-fighters attacked SFL sites, objecting to perceived dominance of the benefits by Tuareg contractors. The SFL was able to tackle the

problem through its Output 3 partner, PCi, and the Social Peace Partnership they support, which was able over a period of weeks to bring the parties concerned (including the contractors) to agreement on work resuming.

Specialized medical equipment made up a large part of the requests from the health sector in the first-round locations. However, reaching agreement between local health authorities (e.g. Hospital Directors) and the Tripoli Ministry of Health on specifications proved extremely slow. The SFL has been able to move a little quicker on this since the Municipal Liaison Advisor to the Ministry of Planning began to build relationships with the Ministry of Health; any future medical equipment will only be prioritized if the municipal and national level authorities agree on the priority and on the specifications for what is required.

SFL Conflict and Needs Assessments (CNAs) require a combination of local understanding, political economy analysis, engineering capacity, and analytical skills. The Facility's existing NGO partners providing CNAs risked being over-stretched as work broadened to new locations in 2017. Since there were few other candidates for similar partnerships, all of which were also heavily committed, the SFL opted for a commercial procurement of a corporate contractor for the Bani Walid and Tripoli CNAs. However, as UNDP's work through other projects with similar requirements expands, they too are being stretched to the limit.

Sustainability

The SFL is constructed as an intermediate Stabilization Facility, bridging the gap between short-term humanitarian aid and longer-term (and larger) reconstruction programmes. It has a duration in any location of six to twelve months; Output 2, for example, provides a capacity boost rather than capacity building. During the prioritization process, however, the SFL has sought to confirm that facilities, once renovated, can be operated effectively, that staff are available, maintenance capacity is in place where relevant, and there is a reasonable prospect of recurrent budgets.

Moreover, the SFL's approach seeks, wherever possible, to support political sustainability of the governance linkages it supports (e.g. between Government and Municipalities) and social sustainability of the other connections it builds (e.g. between citizens and municipal and national authorities). The return of vital services, boosted municipal capacities and local peace structures from Phase I are a strong beginning, but stability in Libya will require a sustained effort from the SFL and its partners. To support extended stabilization, the Facility will likely need a longer-term planning horizon; experience suggests this could take up to five years.

CONTRIBUTION TO LONGER-TERM RESULTS



The SFL's theory of change includes the judgments that:

A. If the Government assumes leadership when it comes to defining the concept of stabilization, its approach, focus and operating structures; then, Stabilization will truly be Libyan-led and the process will be legitimate and sustainable.

B. If citizens (1) develop capacities to analyze situations and formulate solutions which engage with Government and are supported by the Government; and (2) increasingly feel that the Government is providing them with physical, institutional and livelihood security in an open, transparent, equitable, and non-discriminatory manner; then they will progressively feel empowered to become agents of peaceful change and will start longer-term planning and investments in peace and livelihoods.

C. If (1) communities and the Government are connected, and on this basis, establish mutual responsibilities; and (2) state institutions are enabled to deliver the services demanded by the communities in an open, transparent, equitable, and non-discriminatory manner; then a critical mass of engaged citizens will be formed, trust will progressively emerge and the population will be less reliant on armed groups for protection, thus diminishing the mobilizing power of armed groups.

D. If (1) greater connection allows a relationship of trust to emerge between the Government, municipalities and citizens; and (2) capacities to manage conflict peacefully are built, then Libyan stakeholders will be empowered to take the lead in stabilization, and longer-term peace-building and development.

At the strategic level:

E. If (1) the Government and local authorities have the capacity to provide more and more relevant services through increased presence in stabilization zones; (2) the Government and the local authorities are both increasingly recognized as the main service providers; and (3) Government and municipalities are increasingly able to connect with engaged citizens; then the Government and the local authorities will be increasingly perceived as an enabling presence, the institutional insecurity endured by the population will decrease, and they will not need to resort to parallel strategies for their protection and the pursuit of their interests.

It is too soon to assess the accuracy of these judgments, but the actions of the SFL to date aim to support (B), (C), (D) and (E) directly, and through its working methods to support (A). The perception surveys conducted during the SFL's operations measure variables which should allow a test of the validity of these judgments.

Although it is not explicit in the theory of change, an implicit element of the SFL's intention is that the Government should gain legitimacy throughout Libya. This underlies, for example, the requirement that locations demonstrate a balance between West, East and South. Indeed, the SFL is now the only substantial instrument through which the PC delivers benefits for the whole country, including citizens in the East. While the authorities in the East reject the PC /GNA, the Co-Chair, Dr. Al-Jehaimi, decided that the SFL should deliver there even if the PC /GNA get no credit for it. This has meant that the PC /GNA still connect with citizens in the East, whatever the public presentation.



Photo previous page:

Members of the Taekwondo Club at Kikla Sport Center after SFL's rehabilitation.
Photo: ©UNDP/Malek Elmaghrebi.

Photo:

Handover ceremony of Alkouloud School in Sirt after SFL's rehabilitation.
Photo: ©UNDP.

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CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Gender mainstreaming

Both the consultation processes and the perception monitoring have specific provisions for including the views of women. Consultations involving the Municipal Councils, the female Council members have been included throughout, including up until the final prioritization phase. Perhaps as a result, in one location the priority interventions included refurbishment of a women's center. Additionally, a focus on employment for young men also was a result of women's perceptions of the risk that unemployed young men present to women.

In Kikla, it became clear that open meetings would not allow for adequate participation by women. PCi, the Output 3 partner, have therefore instituted women-only meetings to ensure female participation in the local peace processes.

In Ubari the local peace structure, the Social Peace Partnership, has identified as its priority a facility within the Women's Center to provide a training and dialogue space for women. This, which will be an explicitly inclusive space, will provide a female equivalent to the Forgiveness Center established for men in Ubari earlier. All facilities are chosen with inclusion in mind. This includes ethnic, age, and gender inclusivity – though of course not all facilities are equally relevant to all groups, with a sports facility in Kikla, for example, being more relevant to young people than to elders.

Partnerships

The structure of the SFL, with almost all of Libya's major donors coming together regularly in the Board with the Government as Co-Chair, has enabled effective partnership and coordination. Board meetings have demonstrated the scope for political and policy partnership, for example in confronting the challenge of military replacement of elected Councils and Mayors in the East. Programmatic coordination has also been made easier, for example in Sirt, where the SFL and contributing donors have held regular discussions to ensure that key topics are covered and duplication is avoided.

The SFL has launched responsible party partnerships with PCi on conflict and needs assessments, and partnered with DDG and HI on mine risk reduction.

It works closely with the UNDP project on Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery (SLC2R), which has a slightly longer time-frame and aims to support jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities, and community security and the rule of law, as well as access to basic services at municipal level.

The SFL and SLC2R share analytical material and field teams collaborate closely. The SFL also connects with the UNDP Dialogue project on aspects of connecting Government to citizens, and draws on other UNDP projects on local governance assessments. Close liaison with UNICEF, WHO and other UN agencies, funds and programmes has been helpful in ensuring complementarity in activities such as selection of schools for refurbishment, identification of medical equipment needs etc. UNDP works closely with UNSMIL, whose Political Affairs Department attends Board meetings, to ensure that the wider political goals of the SFL mesh smoothly with UNSMIL's other political endeavors; the SFL's political goal, after all, reflects UNSMIL's efforts in securing agreement on the LPA and the GNA which flows from it.

LESSONS
IDENTIFIED

Photo:

Kikla Sport Center being used after equipment delivery by SFL. Photo: ©UNDP/ Malek Elmaghrebi.



Explicit political-level agreement is essential for priorities to persist

The key lessons from 2016 remain valid. Stabilization requires more than service delivery. So, the SFL will only be fully effective in the context of an inclusive political arrangement, basic security, and macro-economic stability. Effective connection between local and national Government is essential for stabilization and development. The SFL remains the only way in which the GNA can reach out to the East of Libya and deliver services to citizens there—a connection between the regions of Libya that will be essential for stability in the future.

The SFL consultations in Sirt had to proceed without the Mayor because he had been kidnapped shortly before the event. This gave momentum to a set of priorities which he had not seen, and it was impossible to confirm an accord between the Mayor and the Council on the priorities. Without that, SFL engagement risked being destabilizing. The SFL has therefore insisted, in all subsequent consultations, on full inclusion of the political level of local decision-making before priorities are finalized, and on signature of the agreed list by all participants.

Balance depth of conflict analysis with urgency of meeting expectations

To proceed without adequate conflict analysis in Libya is to increase sharply the likelihood of doing harm, not good. The SFL, therefore, invests time in careful conflict and needs assessments. However, long delays in delivery after a Board announcement of plans to serve a location are also potentially destabilizing. Hence a trade-off is needed, involving the depth of conflict analysis, the extent of consultation on priorities, and the communication of the messages around SFL plans. This balance will be specific to each time and place.

KEY RISKS

| Description | Type | Initial risk |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. LPA bodies unwilling or unable to take political advantage of SFL opportunities. | Strategic | I=5, P=4 |
| 2. GNA is not endorsed by the HoR and is unable to establish itself. | Strategic | I = 4, P=4 |
| 3. Failure to deliver project activities undermines position of UNSMIL and UNDP within Libya. | Strategic | I = 4, P = 3 |
| 4. Adverse public reaction to international support to GNA. | Political | I = 2, P = 2 |
| 5. Deterioration in security situation negatively affects project delivery. | Security | I = 3, P = 3 |
| 6. Safety and security threats to technical advisors. | Operational | I = 3, P = 3 |
| 7. Resource mobilization does not succeed in fully funding all project activities. | Financial | I = 3, P = 2 |
| 8. Third party contractors are unable to identify personnel for Libya. | Organizational | I = 4, P = 2 |
| 9. Recruitment and deployment of qualified project staff takes longer than expected. | Organizational | I = 3, P = 3 |

Countermeasures / Management response

Residual risk

Status

Close liaison with senior advisors to PC to help PC to reap potential benefits.
Active communication of PC and GNA leadership role.

I = 4,
P = 4

Slightly better

The project can work with the Presidency Council in place given the Security Council Resolution 2259 (2015). The project has been launched with PC support (DSRSG handed over SFL ambulances to PM Serraj in April).

I=3,
P=4

Prob higher

UNDP and UNSMIL to ensure project actions promised to GNA are realistic and delivered; project team to manage expectations.

I=3,
P=2

No change

UNDP and relevant representative of the GNA working on visibility and communications strategy; all activities will be properly communicated; UNDP implementing media response based on emerging needs; media response to SFL provision increasingly features GNA role positively.

I=1,
P=1

Slightly better

Project team continually assesses situation and makes recommendations to project board on appropriate adjustments to project activities. Support for Derna delayed by security challenges.

I=2,
P=3

Worse

UNDP continually assess security situation within supported institutions and adapt project activities accordingly.

I=2,
P=3

Prob higher

Activities proceed in locations for first four rounds whilst the team and UNDP management will continue to raise additional funds.

I=2,
P=1

Prob lower

Company has proved good capacity so far in identifying qualified candidates. UNDP can utilize HQ rosters to provide additional candidates as necessary. Project team includes strong monitoring arrangements within contract. Alternative partnerships explored to mitigate impact.

I=2,
P=2

No change

UNDP utilizes fast-track recruitment processes in line with UNDP rules and regulations. Restructuring brought project functions into CO; stop-gap HR analyst in place to expedite recruitment.

I=2,
P=3

Prob higher

FINANCIAL REPORT BREAKDOWN

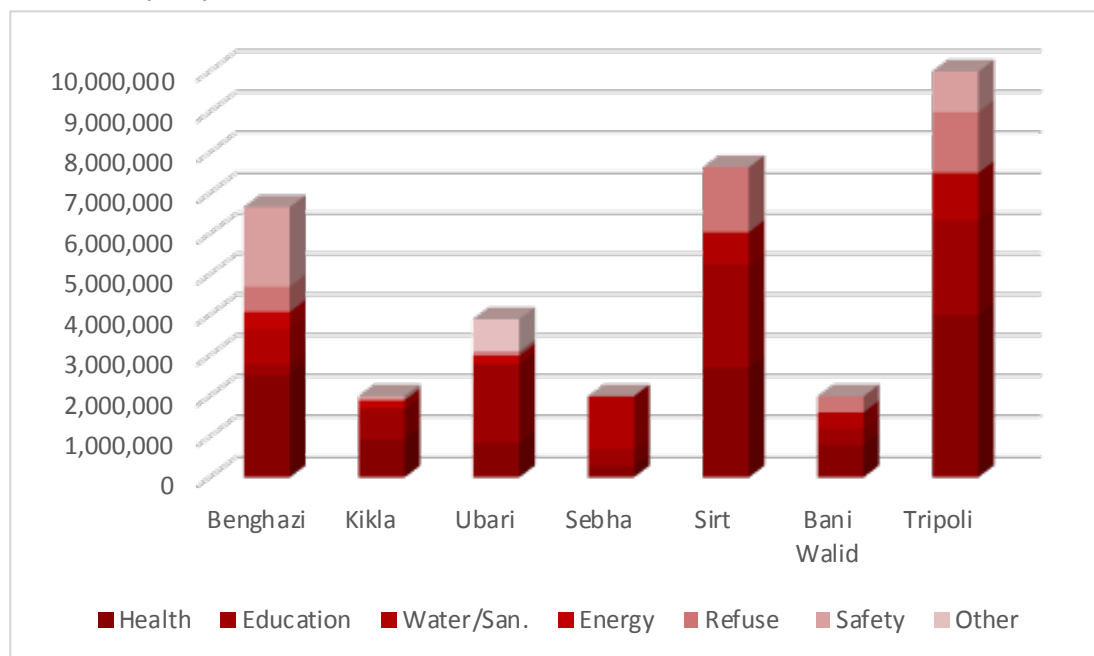
Annual Accounts

SUMMARY EXPENDITURE BY OUTPUT (US\$)

| Outputs | Approved Budget | Utilization 2017 | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | AWP 2016-2017 | Expenditure | Commitments | Balance |
| Output 1 | 8,808,504 | 7,181,749 | 3,392,061 | 1,626,755 |
| Output 2 | 1,813,000 | 1,085,695 | 521,645 | 205,660 |
| Output 3 | 3,267,385 | 1,707,739 | | 1,559,646 |
| TOTAL | 13,888,889 | 9,975,183 | 3,913,706 | 3,392,061 |
| GMS | 1,111,111 | 798,015 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 15,000,000 | 10,773,198 | | 313,096 |

BUDGET TOTALS BY SECTORS (US\$)

TOTAL: 34,200,000



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (31 DECEMBER 2017) (US\$)

| Donor Country | Contribution to date | Contracts being prepared |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| CANADA | 1,115,000 | |
| DENMARK | 1,530,000 | |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 5,610,000 | 8,000,000 |
| FRANCE | 2,058,000 | |
| GERMANY | 12,048,000 | |
| ITALY | 2,212,000 | |
| THE NETHERLANDS | 2,173,000 | |
| NORWAY | 2,227,000 | |
| JAPAN | 1,402,000 | 2,700,000 |
| REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 2,000,000 | |
| SWITZERLAND | 500,000 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 3,154,000 | |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 8,000,000 | |
| TOTAL | 44,029,000 | 10,700,000 |
| Overall Total | 54,729,000 | |

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Budget Description | 2017 Approved Budget | 2017 Budget Utilized |
|---|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Output 1: Light infrastructure destroyed by conflict rehabilitated and recovery of critical businesses supported. | 1.1. Support rehabilitation of light infrastructure in conflict affected Municipalities. | International Staff (61300) | 470,000 | 453,677 |
| | | International Consultants (71200) | 207,871 | 120,864 |
| | 1.1.1. Conduct needs assessments in selected municipalities to identify needs for rehabilitation. | Service contracts – local staff (71400) | 50,000 | 32,166 |
| | 1.1.2. Agree with municipalities on priority infrastructure in need of rehabilitation based on the quick needs assessment. | Travel (71600) | 237,300 | 104,465 |
| | 1.1.3. Undertake light repairs of key public infrastructure based on critical needs, such as clinics, police stations, water facilities, power grids, government buildings and access roads. | Contracts for construction & provision of equipment (72100) | 6,883,333 | 5,836,962 |
| | 1.2 Support the recovery of critical businesses for revival of local economy. | Project Direct Costing (64300 / 74598): Direct Procurement/Finance/Administrative management and program finance costs of UNDP Libya CO i.e. non-project staff. | 400,000 | 252,744 |
| | 1.2.1. Based on needs identified by the rapid assessment, rehabilitate businesses that were destroyed by the conflict and are critical to community interests and provide them with the related assets/equipment needed. | Workshops for project initiation & prioritization of needs (75700) | 60,000 | 39,287 |
| | 1.2.2. Provide critical and damaged equipment/asset replacement support to key businesses, such as stoves, ovens, generators or solar panels, ICT equipment etc. | Project Operational Costs; rent, utilities, IT, etc. (73100) | 500,000 | 341,584 |
| Sub-total, Output 1 | | | 8,808,504 | 7,181,749 |
| Output 2 Immediate capacity boost to municipalities provided. | 2.1. Enhance municipality capacity through deployment of technical experts. | International Staff (61300) | 233,000 | 205,000 |
| | 2.1.1. Finalize the municipal capacity building plan in dialogue with GNA and Municipalities. | Travel (71600) | 109,000 | 90,000 |
| | 2.1.2. Recruit and contract technical experts in the areas of inclusive and participatory coordination, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and coordination, as well as other areas requested by municipal authorities, and deploy them to work within the municipalities. | Contracts (72100) | 980,000 | 473,997 |
| | 2.1.3. Facilitate dialogue between the local authorities and the GNA. | Workshops (75700) | 250,000 | 126,198 |
| | | Project Direct Costing (64300 / 74598): Direct Procurement/Finance/Administrative management and program finance costs of UNDP Libya CO i.e. non-project staff. | 121,000 | 110,000 |
| | | Project Operational Costs; rent, utilities, IT, etc. (73100) | 120,000 | 80,500 |
| Sub-total, Output 2 | | | 1,813,000 | 1,085,695 |
| Output 3 Local conflict analysis, facilitation and mediation capacity strengthened. | 3.1. Monitor conflict dynamics and support local conflict resolution efforts. | International Staff (61300) | 469,250 | 150,000 |
| | | Contracts for 3rd Party Monitoring (72100) | 500,000 | 100,000 |
| | 3.1.1. Provide a grant to an NGO to work with local stakeholders to undertake local conflict analysis, training and monitoring of conflict dynamics. | Agreement with PCi (71000) | 1,828,135 | 1,301,984 |
| | 3.1.2. Develop indicators for monitoring and undertake monitoring of impact of the project on perceptions of population. | Project Direct Costing (64300 / 74598): Direct Procurement/Finance/Administrative management and program finance costs of UNDP Libya CO i.e. non-project staff. | 300,000 | 100,755 |
| | 3.1.3. Hire a third party company to undertake programme monitoring both at the perception level as well as the activity level 3.1.4. Support locally led conflict resolution initiatives led by civil society organizations 3.2 Develop municipal and community capacities and systems to manage local conflicts and promote peace 3.2.1. Build local pools of expertise in dialogue facilitation and mediation 3.2.2. Provide facilitation and mediation training to municipalities and other relevant local stakeholders 3.2.3. Support the establishment of inclusive local peace structures in pilot municipalities (to include municipalities, elders, tribal leaders, CSOs, local media, women & youth groups and other relevant groups) 3.2.4. Assist key local stakeholders to design and implement conflict reduction plans to address main local conflict drivers in pilot municipalities 3.2.5. Provide specific capacity development support to selected women members of local peace and security committees 3.2.6. Ensure youth full engagement and suitable representation in all conflict resolution and community security committees and activities. | Project Operational Costs; rent, utilities, IT, etc. (73100) | 170,000 | 55,000 |
| | Sub-total, Output 3 | | | 3,267,385 |
| PROGRAM TOTAL | | | 13,888,889 | 9,975,183 |
| General Management Support (8%) | | | 1,111,111 | 798,015 |
| TOTAL BUDGET 2016-2017 | | | 15,000,000 | 10,773,198 |

THE STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIBYA IS FUNDED BY:



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