

## ACTION DOCUMENT

### THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	<b>Reference: T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13</b> <b>Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)</b>			
Zone benefitting from the Action/ Localisation	Municipalities in the South of Libya: - Al-Kufrah, Brak al Shati, Ghat, Murzuk, Quatrum, Sebha, Tahala (already covered by RSSD 1) - plus a minimum of five new southern municipalities including Ubari <sup>1</sup>			
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 25 000 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 25 000 000			
Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Indirect management with consortium members of RSSD 1: Member States Agency – AICS: EUR 16 000 000 International Organization – UNDP: EUR 5 000 000 International Organization – UNICEF: EUR 4 000 000			
DAC codes	15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution 16020 Employment creation 16050 Multisector aid for basic social services			
Main delivery channels	UNDP- 41114 UNICEF – 41122 AICS – 13000			
Markers	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participatory development / good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> Selection of new municipalities will be coordinated with the Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG) during the contracting or latest inception phase, based on the following tentative criteria: (i) municipalities largely excluded from donor funding, (ii) municipalities with newly elected municipal councils, (iii) locations presenting a higher economic development potential, (iv) security and accessibility, (v) presence of migrant and IDP communities. Fall-back option could be certain Western municipalities.

	Nutrition	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disability	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Rio Markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Migration marker</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	<b>COVID-19 marker</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Digitalisation marker</b>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SDG	<p>This Action will directly contribute to the below SDGs and indirectly to all:</p> <p>SDG 1 – No Poverty</p> <p>SDG 4 – Quality education</p> <p>SDG 5 – Gender equality</p> <p>SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation</p> <p>SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth</p> <p>SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities</p> <p>SDG 13 – Climate action</p>			
Valetta Action Plan Domains	1. Development benefits of migration and root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement			
Strategic objectives of the Trust Fund	<p><b>EUTF Objective 3:</b> Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination</p> <p><b>EUTF North of Africa (NOA) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Strategic Objective 4:</b> To foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region</p> <p><b>EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.VI.</b> Factors affecting social exclusion, social marginalization, gender-inequality and discrimination are prevented and mitigated (Component 1)</p> <p><b>EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.IV.</b> Economic and equal opportunities are enhanced, in particular for vulnerable groups (Component 2)</p> <p><b>EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.VII.</b> Stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations on the move and returnees, is progressively enhanced, most notably in conflict or post-conflict areas (Component 3)</p>			

Beneficiaries of the Action	<p><u>Target groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, migrants and refugees, including the most vulnerable groups, as well as women and youth (boys and girls) according to their socio-economic status</li> <li>- Representatives from the communities, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Community-based organizations (CBOs) including women CBOs, community and tribal leaders</li> <li>- Representatives from the target municipalities, including mayors, municipal councils' personnel, technical teams</li> <li>- Decentralised Offices of education, water and sanitation, and energy among others</li> <li>- Representatives of the Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG), Ministry of Planning (MoP) and relevant line ministries (Education, Authority of Water and Wastewater, and Labour, among others)</li> <li>- Economic actors including micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), business associations, young entrepreneurs, chambers of commerce, trade unions</li> </ul> <p><u>Final beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>The Action will benefit all inhabitants from the selected municipalities and communities, Libyans and non-Libyans who will enjoy improved access to services, enhanced livelihoods opportunities and a more peaceful and safer environment. Needs of the most vulnerable groups will be specifically addressed.</p>
Derogations, authorised exceptions, prior approvals	N/A

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the Action and objectives**

The Action falls under the North of Africa Window of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF – NOA). It builds on the ongoing programme “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya” (RSSD) phase 1 (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05).

In order to generate more complete and coherent stabilization impacts, the proposed RSSD 2 programme will go beyond the prevailing service delivery scope of RSSD 1. The emphasis will lie on economic development at the local level (decent job creation, sustainability) while fostering social cohesion and community security.

In comparison with the first phase, the sectors of education and WASH will be maintained while sustainable energy, agriculture and other income generating sectors shall be added. Finally the Action will also touch upon the security sector at community level.<sup>2</sup>

Another distinguished feature of RSSD 2 will be its focus on municipalities in the South of Libya given the region's particularly vast challenges and in line with the focus set in the Berlin Declarations on Libya. Different locations will be targeted, with special attention to those with a high concentration of migrants (settled or in transit) and IDPs, as well as local communities where critical social infrastructure has been severely affected by the conflict or have benefited less from government and donor support.

The Action will be implemented over a period of 36 months by the same implementing partners as for RSSD 1, i.e. AICS, UNDP and UNICEF.

The **overall objective** is to contribute to improving the living conditions and resilience of migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and local population, with a focus on the most vulnerable, in targeted municipalities of Southern Libya.

This will be achieved by implementing three interlinked **components** that aim to:

- Contribute to improving basic services delivery (notably education, WASH, sustainable energy, as well as in support to conflict prevention/mitigation and community security).
- Contribute to creating alternative livelihoods opportunities for local communities, including for migrants.
- Contribute to prevention/mitigation of conflicts, encourage reconciliation and strengthen community security and social cohesion.

## 2.2. Context

### 2.2.1. National context

The South of Libya region is home to approximately 500,000 people, less than 10% of Libya's population. It is composed of six mantikas (areas), sixteen baladiyas (municipalities) and eighty-five muhallas (localities): (1) Al-Jufra, formed by Al-Jufra municipality; (2) Ghat comprising Al-Owaynat and Ghat municipalities; (3) Murzuq, divided in As-Sharquiya, Qatrun, Murzuq and Taraghin municipalities; (4) Sebha, with al-Bawanees and Sebha municipalities; (5) Wadi Hayaat, formed by Al-Ghareefa, Bent Beya, Ubari and Wadi Utba municipalities; and finally (6) Wadi Ashshati region, entailing Algurdha Ashshati, Brak and Edri municipalities. The municipality of Al-Kufrah in the South-East of Libya that shall be included in this Action faces similar challenges related to geographical, social and economic marginalization as described hereunder.

The political and security vacuum that has characterized the post-Revolution period in Libya's South is marked by a diverse and conflicted tribal spectrum and illicit economic competition in smuggling of all types. This has led to continuous local power struggles, often evolving into

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<sup>2</sup> In respect to the security sector, activities will focus on the concept of community security and will therefore be fully complementary with activities implemented by IOM under the Integrated Border Management Programme.

bloody conflicts. Political dynamics in the South of Libya are often driven by tribal alliances pursuing changing affiliations with national actors.

Current drivers of conflict include the persisting communal tensions mainly due to competition for territory, resources and access to income-generating activities, the exploitation of tribal conflicts by East-West parties in the South, the absence of effective law enforcement by formal security structures in most areas, and a perceived discrimination by national authorities towards non-Arab ethnic tribes (portrayed as foreigners due to their cross-border ties), which includes migrants and refugees. Among the main challenges are daily power shortages, lack of liquidity, shortage of functioning health facilities with proper equipment, staff and medicine, the price increase of food and fuel, the undetermined legal status of approximately 50,000 inhabitants<sup>3</sup>, the internal displacements, the increasing influence of extremist groups and militias, and the generalized environment of insecurity that increases the incidence of crime and perpetuates the occurrence of revenge, combined with a limited effectiveness of law enforcement, especially in certain areas with specific tribal affiliations and presence of armed groups. Limited accountability and transparency of the authorities, as well as insufficient space for citizens' engagement also prevail in the South, thus making it more difficult to properly address the challenges through better governance.

In light of the internationally internally recognized Government of National Accord's (GNA) limited presence in southern Libya and following the Libyan Arab Armed Forces' (LAAF) mid-January 2019 takeover of the South, General Khalifa Haftar has been positioned as the territorially dominant force across this Southern region. The operation, framed as a move aiming to secure the region and to free it from terrorist and criminal groups, has impacted the political, societal, and economic dynamics of the region. Violence that erupted against the Tebu tribe in January 2019 and the subsequent conflict with the Ahali tribe in August 2019 in Murzuq have demonstrated that the LAAF's territorial gains in the South have added fuel to pre-existing tensions and jeopardized fragile reconciliation agreements. Violence has also caused displacement, e.g. Murzuq hosts the fourth largest population of IDPs in Libya. When General Haftar's forces turned their attention to a sustained assault on the capital in April 2019, the war on Tripoli impacted the transportation of goods, people, food, fuel and cash in the country. Not only were roads to the South blocked, also checkpoints were set up that imposed fees on travellers and any commercial transport. Since the South remains primarily dependent on shipments from Tripoli, this caused the aforementioned increase in price of food and fuel.

### **2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges**

Despite the oil wealth originating in Libya's South, the region has historically been marginalized in terms of economic and infrastructural development. The lack of a transparent, unified and functioning government has resulted in the South remaining left behind. Limited job creation combined with a reliance on the State as the key provider of jobs, has been

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<sup>3</sup> These persons lack full documentation and therefore cannot access government employment or public services such as education, health care, or subsidised food, water, and electricity. They are unable to legally own property and lack the right to vote. Families and households with this ambiguous legal status are more vulnerable to the humanitarian impacts of conflict and are more likely to resort to informal or illegal economic activities.

compounded by issues such as limited freedom of movement due to the security situation and tribal division.

Southern Libya faces intense economic challenges including a pervasive illicit economy, a weak private sector, an inflation and liquidity crisis, a limited access to finance and lack of skilled labour. The COVID-19 worldwide pandemic has had an additional negative economic impact on the South, with increasing pressure placed on households due to the spike in food prices, and shortages of basic food items. The recent outbreak in Sebha (so far 17 cases confirmed) and the lockdown coming with it, is likely to aggravate this.

While the region is rich in natural resources (from oil and gas to fresh water and gold), chronic political instability and insecurity, a fall in investments from central authorities, and weak rule of law have strongly contributed to disrupting the regular economy (whether formal or informal), which is mainly based on (irrigated) agriculture and oil production. At the same time, the illicit economy has succeeded in flourishing in the South where, due to limited income alternatives and geography conducive to subversive movements, the black market and smuggling (of people, oil, weapons, drugs, gold, and subsidized goods such as fuel) became essential in terms of providing livelihood opportunities at a local level, notably in the hub cities of al-Kufrah, Ghat, Ubari, and Sabha. These negative features are of particular concern considering the population growth dynamics.

Libya's South has extensive agricultural lands, with agriculture being concentrated in two areas: the Jufrah Oasis (around the city of Houn), and the Murzuq Basin (around the cities of Brak, Ubari, Sabha and Murzuq). Employing approximately 20% of the population, the South is more engaged in agricultural and livestock activities than the national average. Due to the effort of the former regime to establish large scale agricultural projects in the 1980s, the South was considered the 'food basket' of Libya but the potential of its agricultural production is currently not fully exploited and has been declining since 2011 due to different factors ranging from the drop of investment and subsidies from central authorities to irregular electricity supply and vandalism. Livestock producers commonly face problems related to access to safe pastureland, water, and quality fodder as well as the lack of veterinary services, medicine, and high animal mortality rates due to diseases.

The source of water for Libya's agricultural projects, which currently consumes approximately 85% of Libya's freshwater use, comes nearly exclusively from deep fossil aquifers namely the Murzuq Aquifer in the South-West and the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System in the South-East. Both of these systems are considered highly water stressed as extraction rates are up to ten times higher than what is sustainable. While the Nubian system is estimated to have between 200 to 300 years of water left, depending on extraction rates, including that of the riparian states of Egypt and Sudan; the Murzuq Aquifer may be exhausted by as early as the 2030s. The depletion of these aquifers would have an acute impact on the ecosystem. As sea water has penetrated ground water 25 km from the coast and desalination plants operate at 24% capacity, these two aquifers are the primary source of fresh water for Libya's entire population. Although fossil water depletion is primarily caused by humans, it should be noted that Libya's geographical position and geography make it less resilient to climate change and the 1 degree temperature rise globally has already resulted in a 2 degree rise locally. This, in addition, to population growth will increase future water demand.

Despite the finite water supply, agriculture and livestock nonetheless remain one of the most relevant sectors for each southern municipality and it can support their resilience in terms of both employment and food security. While there are no indications of serious generalized food insecurity so far, the situation is fragile with no current prospects of significant improvement. Among reported challenges are increased insecurity, the inability to access or afford input (such as seeds or machines), and inadequate facilities to process or store agricultural products. Moreover, as water pumps require electricity to irrigate fields, frequent electricity shortages cause damage to the irrigation network. Nearly half of the South's households spend up to 75% of their income on food. Southern cities along the main strategic node, such as Brak al Shatti and Sabha, have basic foodstuffs at prices generally higher than in the North, but much cheaper than the more isolated areas as Ghat and al-Kufrah, where food prices are the most expensive of the country.

The type of agriculture production varies according to the municipality yet wheat and vegetable/leguminous products remain the main crops, followed by fruit trees (dates, citrus, olives, figs, and grapes) and others such as alfalfa and clover, melons, and aromatic plants. The main kinds of livestock are sheep, goats, and poultry, followed by camels, rabbits, and cows. Some examples of southern municipalities' strong involvement in agriculture/livestock include: Al-Jufra, which hosts a large number of organic farms and is renowned for the production of dates and olives; Wadi Al-Bawanis that has a large number of companies involved in farming activities, the only olive press in the region, and hosts the national agriculture exhibition; in Al-Sharaqiya 93% of the activities available for the municipality's residents are related to agriculture; Edri al-Shatti has a strong livestock sector. Thus, in these municipalities, agriculture, livestock (sheep, goats, camels, cows and chicken), and food/animal products processing sectors are those with the greatest potential to generate agro-economic activity.

Overall, in the South of Libya, employment in industry, trade, construction, and manufacturing is below the national average. There is nonetheless potential for growth, especially in some municipalities like al-Jufra and Edri al-Shatti where raw materials such as iron, sand and gravel are available. However, there is a need to repair some infrastructure damaged by the conflict. Also, industry and agriculture are interlinked as the expansion in agriculture depends on the supply of industrial inputs and the expansion in industry is tied up with the development of the agricultural activity that provides raw materials to the industrial sector.

Generally, the private sector and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are less developed in the South of Libya. Key bottlenecks continue to inhibit private sector development, including unfair competition with public sector enterprises and informal businesses, skills mismatch of workers with the economy's requirements, a poor regulatory environment, corruption, erratic energy supplies, and lack of available markets resulting in a poor entrepreneurship ecosystem. While the majority of households' income depends on government salaries, this share differs at the municipality level and only includes Libyan citizens, not ethnic minorities with unresolved issues regarding their citizenship status.

The ongoing conflict has also obstructed the provision of basic services (education, water, waste management and energy) to the local population as well as migrants and IDPs. Severe shortages of skilled staff, supplies and equipment are compounded by years of under-investment and lack

of maintenance, fighting or vandalism, ethnic discrimination and insecurity further limit access to these services.

Education in the South faces obstacles ranging from damaged physical infrastructure to unavailability of educational materials, as well as varying accessibility for school-age children depending on their situation and location. While the majority of schools are still operational, their capacity is often limited by structural damage, thus not meeting minimum health and safety requirements. This difficulty is compounded by the lack of educational materials and long distances between schools and children's homes. Due to these and other factors, 59% of refugee and migrant children in the South do not have access to education.

As for water supplies and sanitation equipment, the network covers only a limited part of the municipalities. Additional issues include poor quality of water and lack of treatment plants. Southern Libya is not connected to the Libya's central water system but runs its own pumps and distribution networks. As such Southern Libya's access to water is less problematic than in the North, but households still report a lack of sufficient access to water, mainly due to the irregular supply of electric power used by water pumps, which causes all-day water cuts and damage to the water network.

Conflict and insecurity have further deteriorated already limited solid waste collection. Southern municipalities are largely unorganized in terms of garbage collection, removal, and treatment. Sewage represents another priority area of intervention for the South, where there is a general lack of treatment plants and a dysfunctional system with extremely limited coverage.

Despite the South of Libya's richness in natural resources, the local population gains few benefits in terms of employment opportunities or direct revenues from the oil and gas sector. Libya has a completely state-owned electricity sector, with generation, transmission and distribution under the auspices of the General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL). Before the civil war, in 2010, generation capacity was of 6,196MW, enough for Libya to export electricity to Egypt. However, after the revolution tariff collection on electricity decreased resulting in almost the doubling of electricity usage in Libya by 2013. Libya is one of the few countries in Africa which is 100% electrified with one centralised grid extending throughout the country. As a fully integrated monopoly which receives three different subsidy streams regardless of performance, GECOL capacity to provide reliable electricity has gradually declined. Currently, GECOL only recuperates less than 10% of its operational cost. Since April 2019, the armed conflict in the western and southern region has also disrupted power plants and grid operation exacerbating power cuts. As energy infrastructure is damaged or has broken down, there is a lack of capacity to undertake the required maintenance and complete suspended projects. As a result, GECOL is forced to load shed causing blackouts. Increasingly, particularly in the south where transmission losses can exceed 25%, grid stability is becoming increasingly problematic due to the inability of GECOL to regulate power frequency. Power cuts have a huge impact on the delivery of basic services – disrupting operation of health, education, and water and sewage treatment facilities

Electricity in South-western Libya is currently provided by the national grid, with two key energy sources. At the one hand there is the gas fired power station in Khoms district near the Libyan coast. That electricity is transmitted 500km south via two transmission lines to substations in the southern desert and then onwards to regional consumers. At the other hand

there is the power station in Ubari connected to the regional network. Due to it being on the national grid, the station has also not substantially improved electricity quality in the south which is often subjected to 15 hour a day blackouts. The units are designed for optimal use with natural gas. However, gas is yet to be supplied to the plant so two turbine units have been converted to be fuelled with crude oil since July 2019. The oil is supplied by road tanker from an oilfield over 100km distant and a limited capacity 50km pipeline to a nearby oilfield. Private diesel powered generators complement unstable grid supply to some extent, but are expensive to purchase and operate, vulnerable to looting, and environmentally unsustainable.

While the South of Libya is one of the world's best-suited regions for solar energy, grid instability and the lack of a regulatory framework that allows for and incentivizes the renewable energy sector causes it to remain underexploited. Libya has many villages and remote areas situated far away from the nationwide network that would greatly benefit from access to renewable energy. Solar energy development is feasible and also aligned with Libyan development priorities: The Libyan Ministry of Labour and Capacity Building has identified renewable energies as a priority sector for both creation of employment opportunities and to complement energy needs, and the Renewable Energy Authority of Libya (REAOL) has established a target of 22% renewables by 2030. There is no solar energy currently on the national grid and even off grid solar energy infrastructure in Southern Libya is very limited and has often fallen out of use due to the lack spare parts.

In the security sector, the challenges in Southern Libya remain significant. As in many places in Libya security actors are primarily local and the biggest fear of citizens are collective reprisal linked to the national and local conflict dynamics. To prevent such violence, communities need become more resilient in terms of community security. In contrast, formal justice actors remain centralized but lack resources and enforcement capacity on a local level. Policing functions are often performed by local militias, which in some cases prove to retain some neutrality. Mediation efforts are being implemented but would need to be better coordinated to achieve more sustainable results. Most urgently all these actors (justice, police and mediation) need be gathered around the same table to ensure that there is a common buy-in into the community security aspects of the Community Development Plans (where existing).

### **2.2.3. Justification for use of EUTF funds for this Action**

The proposed Action will contribute to **strategic objective 3** of the EUTF, namely “Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”.

The Action is a scaling up of the ongoing EUTF-funded RSSD 1 programme (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05) in terms of scope (basic services delivery, but now also including livelihoods and community cohesion) and will focus specifically on the South (rather than covering all three regions) in view of the enormous needs described above and the importance to stabilize that vast region bordering several sub-Saharan countries. Building on the well-established partnership with MoLG, the Action will engage with municipalities in selected locations to improve socio-economic opportunities for migrants, refugees, IDPs and local communities in an inclusive and comprehensive manner. The consortium partners’ extensive experience in implementing complex projects in the humanitarian-peace-development triple nexus, coupled

with the strong operational capacity and mutual complementarity built under the ongoing RSSD 1 programme, should bring efficiency and effectiveness gains.

In continuity with RSSD 1, this Action builds on the approach adopted through the Communication COM(2016)234 “Lives in dignity: from aid-dependency to self-reliance” as regards supporting the most vulnerable, including local communities, forcibly displaced persons, returnees, migrants and refugees in terms of access to basic and social services and income generation. The programme targets different locations with high concentrations of IDPs, migrants, settled or in transit, as well as communities where basic and social services have been affected severely by the conflict.

The Action is also in line with the Communication JOIN(2017)4 "Migration on the Central Mediterranean Route: Managing flows, saving lives" that stresses the importance of socio-economic development and access to basic services (including for migrants), not only to improve opportunities for local integration of migrants and reduce push factors for further migration northwards, but also for reinforcing the role and thereby the control of the public administration vis-à-vis local illicit economies and activities, notably smuggling and trafficking.

Finally, the Action is designed to allow for interventions that help to implement the Communication JOIN(2020)11 “Global EU response to COVID-19”. This communication highlights that addressing economic and social consequences is one of the priorities of Team Europe. It points out that this unprecedented health crisis will most likely bring adverse economic and social effects: these have to be tackled as a matter of urgency to prevent destabilisation. This requires actions on several fronts including a protective framework for the work force and households with no income.

### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

The present Action builds on experience gained by the EU and its implementing partners in Libya over the last years. RSSD 2 shall build notably on the results achieved in the ongoing RSSD 1 programme implemented by AICS, UNDP and UNICEF with a total budget of EUR 50 million whose implementation started on 1 October 2018 for a 36-months duration. The governing bodies vetted over 100 interventions with the respective implementation responsibilities designated among the three partners that have invested substantive efforts into establishing the overall Action governance 3-tier architecture (i.e. Steering Committee, Technical Committee and Technical Secretariat), as well as a solid inter-agency collaboration platform. Both have proven resilient to external shocks caused by instability in Libya – also thanks to the AICS Programme Management Unit’s (PMU) pro-active leadership role. The Action has furthermore capitalised on the strong standing of the Italian Embassy in Tripoli – the only European Member State with a fully operational embassy in the country – and trust built with Libyan institutional partners through numerous pre-existing initiatives.

Cooperation with the Libyan authorities at both the central level – namely MoLG as the key national counterpart, and the Presidential Council – was crucial for the successful work-plan accomplishments. On the local level a successful close collaboration was established with municipality-level counterparts, namely mayors, councillors, technical officials and staff and CSOs. The three implementing partners have set up an operational framework for

implementation, including for the communications component of the programme. Activities and results achieved to date include:

- **Establishment and consolidation of programme governing bodies:** AICS provided coordination, technical and operational support to the establishment of the overall Action governance structure and an effective workflow between the governing bodies. The Steering Committee, the Technical Committee and the Technical Secretariat were established according to Terms of Reference approved during the first Steering Committee in November 2018. Thus far, three Steering Committee meetings, eight Technical Committee meetings, and multiple Technical Secretariat meetings have taken place.
- **Completion of detailed programming for the 36-month Action cycle:** A complete intervention list covering all 24 municipalities was prepared by the Technical Secretariat, based on in-depth needs assessments, field reconnaissance visits and extensive consultations with central and local authorities conducted by the 3 implementing partners. The priority intervention list was reviewed and endorsed by the Technical Committee and finally approved by the Steering Committee. The 3 implementing partners were assigned specific basic service facilities, namely in the areas of public health, education, WASH, youth empowerment and child protection. All those interventions are complemented by capacity building activities, including training provision, across all municipalities, as well as the promotion of inclusive access to basic services at the community level while linking the services up to the government institutions at the national level for coordination, quality assurance, and technical support.
- **Trust-building and collaboration with Libyan authorities at both the central and local level:** At the central level, the partners organised numerous meetings with the Libyan principals and staff assigned to the Action by the MoLG and the Presidential Council. Partners also engaged with the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the concerned line ministries (Health and Education) as well as the National Water Authority. Several consultations took place in Tripoli and with local municipalities to present the scope of the Action and build consensus over priority interventions. The first year of the programme benefited from close collaboration with the MoLG and the Presidential Council. Institutional turn-over however required additional efforts to ensure the incoming Minister of Local Governance and Project Coordinator at the Presidential Council were familiar with the Action and in support of its institutional visibility. The same was true at the local level where, despite local elections and splitting municipal councils in some of the target municipalities, partners managed to synergise cooperation with local representatives and technical officers. Preparatory capacity building activities included a strategic communications workshop in Tunis with focal points from most of the target municipalities and representatives from the MoLG, the Presidential Council and the MoP in view of developing a joint communication and visibility initiative.
- **Partner coordination mechanism established and functional:** Throughout the inception and implementation phases, the three partners have worked in close

cooperation with the EU Delegation towards coordinated programming, strategy alignment and consensus building.

EUTF-funded activities in the South to date have been aiming primarily at enhancing the quality and coverage of services at the municipal level, especially in the health, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors. In terms of activity types, procurement of goods and rehabilitation of infrastructure make up 71% of all activities in the region. A more general analysis of various donors' programmes in Libya's South – and that is also a lesson learnt from RSSD 1 – leads to conclude that individual activities aimed at supporting the region often address more of the symptoms than the underlying cause. RSSD 2 will therefore aim at supporting activities that can respond to immediate needs at the local level, while also laying the groundwork for longer-term, more sustainable programmes in line with Community Development Plans (where existing) of each municipality. By building on the municipality-level work already underway, and expanding to activities that provide sustainable and enabling circumstances for further actions, the consortium is well placed to create a self-reinforcing impact between basic services support, economic recovery, and community security.

#### **2.4. Complementary actions and synergies**

RSSD 2 will notably build on the lessons learned during the ongoing RSSD 1 (as described under 2.3.) and the individual experiences of AICS, UNDP and UNICEF in the implementation of their respective Libya programmes:

➤ **AICS:**

The present Action will further complement and expand Italy's interventions in the selected municipalities. The Italian Government recently completed an EUR 18 million bilateral programme in 20 municipalities addressing the most crucial and urgent needs, mainly through the supply of medicines, medical equipment, water and sanitation equipment s. In addition, under the emergency funding window of the **Italian Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS)**, a EUR 10 million package is being finalized to support WFP, WHO and IOM ongoing programmes as well as INGO activities in the health sector in municipalities in the South.

In the stabilization pillar, the Italian Cooperation is implementing a EUR 3,527,000 programme financed by the Italian Directorate General for Political Affairs (DGAP) named “Capacity Development of Libyan central and local authorities for improved service delivery” and designed to improve access to essential services for local communities in Libya (land registry, civil registry and budgeting) by strengthening the technical, managerial and organizational capacities of the municipalities and by fostering a culture of inclusive policy-making and service delivery at local level.

Moreover, Italy is launching a EUR 3.5 million new bilateral support to the agricultural sector in the southern region, i.e. “Project for food security and resilience of rural communities in Libya”, implemented by CIHEAM Bari (Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes) in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and MoLG. It aims at strengthening livelihood resilience and employment opportunities among the Fezzan communities (Sebah, Murzuq and Awabari

municipalities) by supporting the local crops and livestock production/value chains. The intervention strategy is based on a participative and inclusive approach involving rural communities, local economic actors and concerned Libyan institutions, and will pilot private sector initiatives, including credit schemes. This Action will fully complement this intervention.

➤ **UNDP:**

Special complementarity will be sought with the ongoing UNDP-implemented “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (SLCRR) projects phases I and II funded through the EUTF to ensure coherent support in strengthening local institutions in delivering essential public services to crisis-affected populations, and in particular in supporting resilience and recovery efforts to create livelihood opportunities, social cohesion, and security of communities and the most vulnerable.

Further complementarity will be ensured with the UNDP-implemented “Stabilization Facility for Libya” (SFL), which is a multi-donor programme, also supported by AICS, dedicated to promote the role and capacity of the government through rehabilitation and re-equipping public services; provision of surge capacity support for municipalities and other state institutions; and supporting local peace structures to manage and mitigate local conflict.

Moreover, synergies will be ensured with UNDP-implemented “Stabilization to Recovery Transition” (START) in Libya project, initiated in 2020 and funded by Japan, which aims to support local economic recovery/development through income generation, such as increased employability and provision of livelihoods resources for IDPs, migrants and the local conflict-affected population, women and youth.

Synergies will be also sought with UNDP and UNSMIL-implemented project “Towards National Reconciliation in Libya” that aims to empower various stakeholders to conceptualize and implement a comprehensive national reconciliation strategy building from the bottom up.

➤ **UNICEF:**

UNICEF’s intervention is based on its Country Programme for 2019-2020 (being extended to 2021), and the Humanitarian Action for Children. In addition to ongoing EUTF-funded Actions (under protection and stabilization pillars), the present Action will complement and build on UNICEF’s ongoing activities in the South, including the project “Protection of Vulnerable Children in Libya, including Host Communities, Migrant and Refugee Children”, funded by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Through this project, UNICEF is establishing Child and Family Support Hubs in the municipalities of Qatrun, Sebha, Barak El Shataq, Ghat, Ghadames, and Bani Waleed, supporting the direct provision of services for the most vulnerable children and their families.

The EUTF currently has eight contracts with six different implementing partners (IPs) operating in the South, covering all six Fezzan districts and al-Kufrah. As for their geographical distribution among districts, Sabha and al-Kufrah have the highest presence with five IPs, while Wadi al-Hayaat and Jufra have only one IP. Through these IPs the EUTF is funding activities

in 11 out of 17 municipalities, namely Wadi Al-Bawanees, Sabha, Al-Sharaqiya, Brak al-Shatti, Edri al-Shati, Al-Jufra, Ghat, Qatrun, Murzuq, Ubari and al-Kufrah. Out of the six remaining, Al-Gordha Shatti and Wadi Utba have presence of other EU-funded activities (ENI and FPI) different than EUTF. Thus, throughout the South the EU is only absent in four municipalities, namely al-Ghareefa, Bent Beya, Al-Owayneya, and Taraghen. Finally, there are also actions in the South by other international donors and IPs that are not implemented through any EU instrument. Synergies and complementarities will be sought with:

- **Ongoing and upcoming EU-funded interventions** with activities in the South, in particular the EUTF-funded 'Local governance and socio-economic development pillar' of the programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development". It includes actions implemented by UNDP (“Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery”), GIZ (“Municipal development in the context of mixed migration”)<sup>4</sup>, IOM (“Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya” “Support to integrated Border and migration management in Libya - second phase”), and UNICEF (“Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children”).
- **Other cooperation programmes at municipal level**, both funded by the EU (through instruments other than the EUTF, in particular ongoing projects implemented by VNG and the upcoming Tamsall project in the framework of the Nicosia Initiative) and by other donors such as USAID and the US State Department, Germany, the World Bank Group, Japan, Italy, France, Finland, UK, and Switzerland.

Finally, various pertinent reports (e.g. Altai Third Party Monitoring (TPM) report on southern Libya) and assessments (e.g. by UNDP on labour market and by WFP on Fezzan’s agriculture and livelihood needs) will be duly exploited.

## 2.5. Donor coordination

Limited **coordination and availability of detailed information** on ongoing and future programming across the humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding sectors are a challenge for operations in the South of Libya. While donors are active in all southern districts, activities at municipal level are predominantly focused on Sebha that is relatively easy to access and, to a lesser extent, al-Kufrah, Qatrun and Murzuq. 2019 has witnessed an increase in attention paid by the international community to the historically marginalized southern region, stimulated in part by the intercommunal conflict between the Ahali and Tebu in August 2019 and the resulting population displacement. Programming implemented in the South tends to focus on the sectors of humanitarian and emergency response, stabilization and governance, economic development, and security, justice and reconciliation.

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<sup>4</sup> E.g. UNDP has aimed to establish Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Incubators and has organized with Tatweer Research an apprenticeship programme in partnership with private sector companies with a focus on Oil sector, Renewable energies, Energy efficiency, and IT. GIZ has organized trainings on renewable energy – with focus on photovoltaics and solar pumping – for Libyan youth as part of the “Promotion of Employment and Economic Development” programme.

Tunis-based fora, pertinent for this Action, focus on certain topics rather than regions, e.g. the UNDP-led Livelihoods Working Group and the Joint Technical Coordination Committee (JTCC) and more specifically the Local Governance sub-Working Group chaired by the MoLG (co-chaired by the German Embassy). These fora provide an opportunity for exchange of knowledge among different implementing partners, funded by a range of donors, as well as to create synergies and harmonization among the different interventions.

The Implementers' Forum for EU-funded interventions at municipal level, and the Technical Working Group gathering all EUTF implementing partners, both regularly convened by the EU Delegation, provide an opportunity for exchange on the current projects implementation status, future actions and potential synergies. It will be envisaged to develop a dedicated, effective, transparent coordination mechanism for EU IPs in form of a "South configuration" within these two existing mechanisms in order to ensure synergies and complementarities with the goal of completing Community Development Plans (where existing).

The search for complementarity of actions will be furthermore based on the information provided by IPs through a web-platform developed by VNG with EU funding that contains updated data about planned and ongoing EU-funded activities in Libyan municipalities.

Finally, Steering Committees for EUTF projects provide an opportunity for the EU, IPs and Libyan counterparts to discuss implementation status and future activities. The governance structure set up under RSSD 1 shall be maintained for RSSD 2 and will consist of a Steering Committee, a Technical Committees (one for RSS 1 and one for RSS 2) and a Technical Secretariat. To ensure national ownership, the MoLG – in coordination with the MoP – will continue to be the main counterpart for the Action, while maintaining close engagement with the Presidential Council.

### **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1. Objectives and expected outputs**

The **overall objective** (expected impact) of this Action is:

Contribute to improving the living conditions and resilience of migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and local population, with a focus on the most vulnerable, in targeted municipalities of southern Libya.

(in line with Priority Action IV and Strategic Objective IV of the EUTF – NOA: *To foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region*)

The **specific objectives** (SOs) (expected outcomes) are the following:

**SO1:** Contribute to improving basic services delivery (notably education, WASH, sustainable energy, as well as conflict prevention/mitigation and community security – *link to SO3*).

(aligned with EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.VI. *Factors affecting social exclusion, social marginalization, gender-inequality and discrimination are prevented and mitigated*)

**SO2:** Contribute to creating alternative livelihoods opportunities for local communities and migrants.

(aligned with EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.IV. *Economic and equal opportunities are enhanced, in particular for vulnerable groups*)

**SO3:** Contribute to prevention/mitigation of conflicts, encourage reconciliation and strengthen community security and social cohesion.

(aligned with EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.VII. *Stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations on the move and returnees, is progressively enhanced, most notably in conflict or post-conflict areas*)

The **outputs** (expected results) related to each specific objective are the following:

**Output 1:** Basic service delivery enhanced – incl. infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed, equipment delivered, and related technical capacity built.

**Output 2:** Local economic development promoted, and individuals supported to develop income generating activities.

**Output 3:** Conflicts at local level mitigated, social cohesion improved, and community members benefit from a safer environment.

An indicative logical framework reflecting objectives and results is annexed to this Action Document.

### **3.2. Main activities**

The EU (i.e. ongoing community stabilization projects including EUTF-RSSD 1) and other donors are already active in supporting the enormous needs in the sectors of education, WASH and health and to a lesser extent in agriculture and sustainable energy in southern Libya – sectors that shall therefore be included in the activities of this new Action. While education and WASH will be maintained and further expanded by RSSD 2, health will no longer remain a focus since other EU projects in the pipeline are expected to cover the sector extensively.

In order to generate more complete and coherent stabilization impacts, RSSD 2 will go beyond the prevailing service delivery scope of RSSD 1 that shall be complemented by an emphasis on the local economic development perspective (decent job creation, sustainable economic development) while fostering social cohesion and human security at communal level. Another distinguishing feature of RSSD 2 will be its focus on the South given cited particularly vast challenges, whereas RSSD 1 has been covering all three regions of Libya (notwithstanding that in case of a lack of access to the South, support could be reverted to other regions).

The proposed activities thus seek to tackle, in an integrated and mutually reinforcing fashion, various above-cited issues:

- the need to address inadequate access to basic services and infrastructure, notably in the areas of education, WASH, and sustainable energy;
- the need for the creation of decent job opportunities, notably in agriculture/livestock, construction and industry (e.g. food, animal products and raw material processing), so as to prevent the young generation from engaging in illegal alternatives (such as smuggling and trafficking) while at the same time strengthening household resilience and food security;

- the need to strengthen social cohesion and prevent/mitigate conflicts at communal level so as to create a sustainable environment for development.

In close consultation with the local authorities, all activities should be tailored to an overarching strategy per municipality such as Community Development Plans (where existing) or similar existing strategies; stand-alone interventions are to be avoided. If for example schools are renovated, vocational trainings organized or sewage trucks delivered, then they need to link up to these strategies. This should comprise an improved perception of safety and accountability by inhabitants of the concerned municipalities, including an increased ownership through the concept of community security and strengthened public sector capacities for coordination, monitoring and service management, including outsourcing and private-public partnership solutions.

Based on the ongoing RSSD 1 partnership, IPs will pro-actively seek synergies among the three specific objectives and related activities in order to optimize the use of resources and maximize the Action's impact. The Action will furthermore strive to promote increased municipality level coordination across different agencies (not only within this Action, but also with other projects funded by various donors at the same geographic location) according to Community Development Plans (where existing), ideally chaired by the municipal council.

### **3.2.1.** *Activities associated with each result*

**Output 1:** Basic infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed, and equipment delivered.

*Possible activities:*

- Provision of educational materials, rehabilitation of schools;
- Rehabilitation/construction of water, sanitation, sewage and waste management facilities;
- Refurbishment of shared spaces such as markets, storage and processing facilities that are linked to livelihoods activities – *link to SO2*;
- Refurbishment of recreation centres, libraries, public parks, youth and cultural centres which can be utilized for social initiatives that improve intercommunal and local authority-community relations – *link to SO3*;
- Production of electricity through renewable/solar energy, notably the installation of photovoltaic electricity generation units<sup>5</sup> to stabilize and where needed increase power supply. Activities in this respect will be complementary to existing sources, in an attempt to create excess electricity allowing for increased private sector use.

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<sup>5</sup> Given the limited funding, only small-scale plants can be considered. Based on technical assessment, interventions may comprise solar collectors for lighting of streets, schools, WASH and social facilities – *link to SO3*; renewable energy systems to support small businesses including in agricultural sector (e.g. solar powered generators and water pumps to support various socio-economic activities like post-harvest processing, communal irrigation or potable water distribution in resettlement sites) and for vulnerable households (e.g. renewable energy stoves, solar water heaters) – *link to SO2*.

**Output 2:** Local economic development promoted, and individuals supported to develop income generating activities.

*Possible activities:*

- Support to the role of municipalities as activators of local economic development, e.g. organization of platforms of exchanges<sup>6</sup>, partnership facilitation with MSMEs and private sector and public authorities, joint analysis and planning between local economic stakeholders, design of local economic development plans (as part of Community Development Plans) where not existing already<sup>7</sup> to better plan, monitor and coordinate conflict- and gender-sensitive resilience and recovery priorities – *link to SO1 and SO3*;
- Needs and gaps assessments: niche market assessments, area-based livelihoods assessments, gender-sensitive livelihoods approach development, livelihoods assessment linked to prevention of extremism and peace deals;
- Alternative innovative livelihoods training opportunities, such as the provision of on-the-job training for young women and men, installation/maintenance of service infrastructure, incl. renewable energy<sup>8</sup> – *link to SO1*, and training related to strengthening capacities of start-ups and MSMEs;
- Strengthening the livelihoods capacity of CSOs, strengthening capacities through trainings and mentorships of CSOs in implementing livelihoods activities in collaboration with the Livelihoods Working Group led by UNDP, hackathon and small grants schemes for CSOs to find innovative solutions to livelihoods;
- Creation of livelihoods assets and opportunities, through key community social services/market rehabilitation (including through labour intensive Cash for Work activities where possible) – *link to SO1*, and the provision of small grants/asset tool kits to small businesses to support asset recovery and creation of new businesses, mostly related to green economy start-up assistance to local small scale enterprise in solar, wind and other renewable energy sources; start-up kits and grants to local communities, CBOs/NGOs in green and sustainable job creation;
- Income generation activities in various fields such as agro-industry, services, and energy sector as well as other areas that will be highlighted by the market assessments to be undertaken;
- Alternative livelihood training opportunities for young women and men (multi-sector vocational training such as innovative agro-industry techniques, installation/maintenance of solar panels, masonry, solid waste management – *link to SO1*, business development/social entrepreneurship/incubators, and linkages to apprenticeships/internships);

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<sup>6</sup> E.g. to showcase priority interventions on conflict-sensitive livelihoods, solar and other support interventions with all key stakeholders

<sup>7</sup> E.g. GIZ (under EUTF funds) has developed local economic development (LED) strategies based on agriculture for some southern municipalities (Al-Jufra, Wadi Al-Bawanis, Al-Sharaqiya, and Edri al-Shatti).

<sup>8</sup> E.g. Training on solar energy application uses, specifications design, installation and maintenance and business best practices, through microbusiness associations and private sector etc.

- Training courses and equipment (possibly via small grants or micro credits) to local economic initiatives for young people (including agro-industry and social enterprises) for enhanced productivity, local value chain development and improved access to Libyan or regional markets;
- Employment-intensive work schemes, possibly linked up with private sector initiatives, notably re-forestation, water and soil conservation and other green economy activities.

**Output 3:** Conflicts at local level mitigated, social cohesion improved, and community members benefit from a safer environment.

*Possible activities:*

- Contributing to the local (community/municipality level) conflict analysis<sup>9</sup> – including mapping of key stakeholders and local influencers in relation to the Action’s activities, to ensure conflict-sensitive implementation and further programming accordingly;
- Contributing to the establishment of planning and management platforms for local initiatives, notably with focus on leveraging the provision of basic services as well as a greater investments in/links to community-based economic initiatives – *link to SO1 and SO2* – involving representation from all stakeholders;
- Engagement with local actors and NGOs/CSOs, including through small grants, to facilitate the implementation of local initiatives to foster social cohesion and peacebuilding involving youth, women and marginalized groups, possibly coupled with community-based economic initiatives to boost livelihoods and economic opportunities especially for at-risk youth and those most affected by conflict and by migration patterns – *link to SO2*;
- As integrated in other activities (not as stand-alone): Training courses and awareness raising (through the strengthening or creation local radio stations and social media) for communities, including through small grants for local CSOs, on technical and analytical skills related to communication, conflict management, negotiation, anti-corruption, transparency, accountability, civic education, respect for rule of law and human rights including child rights, social cohesion and inclusivity, youth’s and women’s effective participation in local conflict mitigation and their transformative role in peacebuilding activities etc.;
- Awareness raising about legal framework for and role of CSOs/NGOs as actors in areas of common concerns across tribal affiliations, e.g. the promotion of alternative livelihoods or the improvement of certain basic services;
- Provision of safe spaces for young people and women;

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<sup>9</sup> UNDP will notably seek synergies with the National Reconciliation Project and the Stabilization Facility for Libya. Jointly implemented local dialogues/consultations could greatly improve the overall impact of both the service delivery improvements and the local/regional peacebuilding initiatives. The efforts of resilience implementing partners (through this and previous resilience projects) and the National Reconciliation Network of Local Mediators could complement each other to contribute to reduced conflict across the country.

- Support to youth/vulnerable family centres and child hubs where youth, women, and children can access training and development opportunities – *link to SO2*, leadership, life skills, and conflict management training, vital services, recreational activities, counselling, community-based child protection activities;
- Coordinated mediation<sup>10</sup> in intercommunal conflicts, taking into account also pre-existing mediation efforts and local security actors – *link to SO1 and SO2*;
- Support to survivors of gender-based violence and other types of violence (case management, psychosocial, medical, legal, economic reintegration);
- Establishment of local authority-community relations mechanisms, e.g. grievances redress as regards basic service delivery so as to strengthen accountability – *link to SO1*;
- Trust-building measures targeting police and justice actors: Community dialogue and outreach to increase support for actors of the formal security sector (workshops to ensure inclusion of community security aspects into the Community Development Plans (where existing)).

### **3.2.2. Target groups and final beneficiaries**

#### ***Target groups:***

- Most vulnerable groups, including IDPs, returnees, migrants and refugees, as well as women and youth (boys and girls) according to their socio-economic status;
- Representatives from the communities, NGOs, CBOs including women CBOs, community and tribal leaders;
- Representatives from the target municipalities, including mayors, municipal councils' personnel, technical teams;
- Representatives of local Chambers of Commerce;
- Deconcentrated Offices of education, water and sanitation, and energy among others;
- Representatives of the MoLG, MoP and relevant line ministries (Education, Authority of Water and Wastewater, and Labour, among others) and the Renewable Energy Authority of Libya (REAOL);
- Economic actors including MSMEs, business associations, young entrepreneurs.

#### ***Final beneficiaries:***

The Action will benefit all inhabitants from the selected municipalities, who will enjoy improved access to services, enhanced livelihoods opportunities and a more peaceful and safer environment. Needs of the most vulnerable groups will be specifically addressed.

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<sup>10</sup> E.g. with Promediation and Ara Pacis

### 3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level of risk (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Any actor's limited implementation capacity in Libya's South.	High	The Action will invest time to gain permissions and build the necessary relationships that are vital for organisations to work in this region.
Risk of escalated political instability in the region and possible changes of governments.	Medium to High	The political situation is continuously monitored. The programme activities have been identified taking into account the current political situation and anticipated developments. Mitigation measures have been designed to apply if the security situation deteriorates. Democratic structures and principles are firmly supported in the framework of the EU's political dialogue with partner countries.
Changes in numbers of migrants and priorities of local communities and relevant authorities.	Medium	The Action will be flexible and adaptable to any changed context or to better suit the unique needs of those affected; this includes ensuring flexibility in implementation of activities for other priority areas.  Past programming from implementing partners will be evaluated and best practices utilised where possible. Any changes will be discussed and agreed upon with EU locally before being implemented.
Access issues related to security and infrastructure, including deteriorating security situation on roads, leading to some populations being cut-off; related inability to identify locations deemed 'appropriate' for intervention.  Suspensions in implementing activities in the event that access is not possible.	Medium to High	The Action continues to coordinate with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), partners and authorities regarding security and implementing partners' presence to ensure a trustful relationship between stakeholders. Implementing partners utilise third-party contracting where possible and appropriate.  If implementation in southern municipalities were to turn out too risky or impossible, certain western municipalities will be considered instead.  Activities delayed until the security situation in the target area is sound and there is no potential for harm to beneficiaries or project staff; training sites may be moved pending security assessments.
Beneficiaries cannot engage due to fear, insecurity, inability or lack of access; unhappiness based on misconceptions about services or assistance not being equally provided.	Low	Messages to the project beneficiaries will be communicated through government authorities or local/community leaders to effectively reach the target beneficiaries.  Consistent, open and honest partner communication and engagement continues to be based on mutual trust and respect for beneficiaries.
Loss of resources (funds, goods, assets) due to looting, vandalism and fraud.	High	Putting in place security measures and effective internal control to mitigate potential loss of resources; reinforcing third party monitoring.  Continuing to build the capacity of local partners with ability to operate in Libya. Implementing partners will closely liaise

		<p>with relevant actors to ensure expectations are clear and response is based on needs; activities will all be implemented within the parameters of civil-military guidelines.</p> <p>Regular monitoring and evaluation exercises in order to assess the implementation of the Action and allow for the suspension of activities, should the conditions on the ground not allow for their proper implementation.</p>
Impact of the declining economic environment on the cost of operations and related capacity of local partners.	Medium	Continuing regular coordination meetings in Tunisia, allowing implementing partners to verify information, triangulated through feedback received from other partners active inside Libya.
The threat of economic collapse will negatively impact financial liquidity.	Medium	Continuously monitor developments with regards the changing financial liquidity and availability of cash. Encourage subcontracting implementing partners to establish bank accounts in Tunisia or other countries to facilitate transfer of funds to support interventions.
Change of interlocutors at the local level after local elections.	Medium	Continuous monitoring of the development and political evolution. Prioritization to be conducted in consultations with wider and representative groups from the community – to ensure that the infrastructure to be supported is identified inclusively and supported by the communities.
Human rights violations in the areas related to the Action's field of intervention increase.	Medium	The Action will be subjected to regular human rights monitoring under a parallel EUTF action. Trainings to programme stakeholders will include components to raise awareness on human rights. The programme will be subjected to due diligence processes to ensure stakeholders are not on any sanctions' list. The action is designed from a rights-based perspective and seeks to ensure social cohesion in the target communities through integration of marginalized groups and conflict mitigation schemes.

The **assumptions** for the success of the Action and its implementation include:

- By the Action's implementation start, the spread of COVID-19 will have to some extent been contained in (southern) Libya and especially the measures to contain the pandemic will have a limited impact on the socio-economic environment.
- Local authorities/governments maintain at least the same current level of authority, and environments are safe enough to implement planned activities.
- There will be a manageable level of new displacements (primary, secondary and tertiary) and new, emerging caseload of those whose vulnerabilities have increased as a result of the conflict and its secondary effects.
- Access to locations is not hindered by security actors, local authorities and leaders.
- The security and political environment allow for access and response to the needs of migrants and will not further deteriorate to a level preventing project implementation.
- Target beneficiaries are willing to participate/cooperate.

- The operating environment will remain similarly restrictive - but not more - due to the stalled political process, with minimum operating space for implementation and monitoring.
- Local implementing partners are willing and able to participate/cooperate.
- Implementing partners have access for banking institutions in Tunisia or other countries.
- There is a continuity of dialogue with key partners from local municipalities.
- The Libyan overall political and security situation does not further deteriorate.

### **3.4. Mainstreaming**

The Action will continuously mainstream a **conflict-sensitive** approach (including the Do No Harm principles) during its implementation. It will prioritize activities and investments at local level that can reduce conflict-induced and migration related vulnerabilities for local communities, IDPs and returnees as well as migrants and refugees in southern Libya.

Other key principles for programming include **ownership, transparency, continuity, flexibility, responsiveness and a win-win approach**. Projects will have the buy-in of key actors from the earliest stages (ownership and transparency). They will build on the momentum and entry points created during the RSSD 1 programme so as to ensure continuity. The Action will strengthen national ownership to take over newly created services, building in a gradual exit strategy from the onset of the interventions. In addition to sustainable capacity at institutional level, investments will be made in human capacity. Participation of local experts and specialists of local branches of relevant governmental agencies in regular consultations, meetings and implementation of concrete activities, in addition to monitoring, will ensure proper accountability for results to be achieved.

The action is designed from a **rights-based perspective**. All activities will take into due consideration the needs, rights and requirements of rights holders and strengthen their ability to demand and defend their rights. All training activities will include sessions that outline the importance of respect for human rights and promote gender equality. Similarly, activities will raise awareness among duty bearers about the rights of vulnerable target groups and offer sustainable solutions to ensure integration of vulnerable groups into community-level activities. Throughout the action, implementing partners will assess the (positive and negative) impact of activities on vulnerable groups, as well as on women and youth, and stage activities in a manner that fosters social cohesion, empowerment of vulnerable groups and communities and respects the rights of all stakeholders. Consultation processes will include representatives of vulnerable groups, women and youth to ensure that voices of these groups in particular are reflected in the prioritisation and design of activities. Moreover, the implementing partners will ensure gender- and age-disaggregated data collection throughout the implementation period to verify impact of the action on the different groups within the target communities.

**Gender mainstreaming** will be embedded in the consultation processes, with specific provisions for including the views of women. During prioritisation consultations involving the Municipal Council, the female Council members will be included to the extent possible in the

final prioritisation phase. It is expected that priority interventions reflecting needs of women are supported by the Action. There will be a need for continuous, gender-responsive data and evidence generation on the impact of the Action on population groups, including men, women, boys and girls that are part of communities that are made up of migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees. Such data and evidence generation will ensure that the response is tailored to the unique needs of each one.

Southern Libya suffers from challenges linked to water and soil pollution, as well as land degradation and desertification. Although Libya is signatory to several environmental conventions, challenges exist to successfully enforcing environmental legislation, including a poor **environmental awareness** and environmental behaviour. Cognizant of the need for building a culture of environmentalism, the Action will respond with environmental conservation initiatives and involve environmental protection units at the municipal level. All infrastructure rehabilitation programmes will require an environmental assessment prior to implementation.

In order to coordinate collective efforts and common objectives and to increase the impact and sustainability of interventions, **linkages** between different sectors such as education, WASH, energy, livelihoods, conflict prevention/mitigation, and any other potential sectors of intervention will be maximized.

### **3.5. Stakeholder analysis**

For all activities, efforts will be coordinated with both local and national actors to receive authorization and secure access to areas and facilities, understand needs, ensure coherence of interventions and avoid duplication of efforts and exercises.

In continuation of the RSSD 1 programme, the Action will work with the MoLG as the key national counterpart responsible for local authorities (as per Law 59, it is tasked with “setting plans and programmes to implement the State’s policy in local governance, including local public services and urban planning and development”). The MoP is another important player and will represent, together with the MoLG, the Libyan central authorities at the Action’s Steering Committee. Policymakers and managerial staff in central institutions directly supporting local governance processes – including the Presidential Council - will also be involved, benefiting from policy advice, capacity development and increased interaction with local actors. For a comprehensive and systematic approach, the Action will require close collaboration between line ministries, including the Ministries of Education and Labour, and other pertinent bodies such as the Renewable Energy Authority of Libya (REAOL).

At local/municipal<sup>11</sup> level, representatives of the deconcentrated Executive Offices of line ministries and state agencies, in particular those from Education, Water, Sewage and Sanitation, Electricity, and Youth and Sports Affairs, will be closely involved in the programme’s implementation. Furthermore, mayors, municipal councillors, and municipality staff (at

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<sup>11</sup> Municipalities have a Municipal Council, as the main governance structure responsible for providing municipal services to the population. It includes urban planning and management, establishment and regulation of local facilities delivering public social and administrative services, business and other local licenses issuing, civil registration, municipal guards, local economic development, public health and environment monitoring.

managerial and technical level) will be crucial partners throughout the programme cycle, starting from the initial selection of priority interventions – as is a good practice in RSSD 1. The selected municipalities will be part of the conception and benefit from the implementation. In the context of high volatility at national political level and severe security threats, engaging locally may be the most sensible way to provide meaningful support for vulnerable people in selected communities.

The Action will build on implementing partners' engagement with local and international CSOs. Traditional actors play a significant role in guaranteeing the provision of basic services where municipalities have been hampered to deliver. (In)formal structures such as NGOs and CBOs, elders' councils, tribal councils, low-profile churches, mosques, sport and scouts clubs have exerted peace-making and peacebuilding initiatives and have addressed the most urgent needs of the population.

Finally, the Action will include activities which comprise interactions with police and justice actors in those municipalities where these actors are perceived as credible and sufficiently neutral. This should allow Community Development Plans (where existing) to reflect the community security element.

#### **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

##### **4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant**

In order to implement this action, it is **not** foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

##### **4.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will be **48 months** from the date of adoption of this Financing Decision. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision.

##### **4.3. Implementation modalities**

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>12</sup>

The Action will be implemented through indirect management with International Organisations and Member States Agencies. AICS, UNDP and UNICEF will implement their respective activities according to their own rules and regulations, as per pillar assessment, through a combination of procurement contracts for services, goods and works, and grant awards or other possible partnership agreement with relevant specialised institutions.

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<sup>12</sup>[www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu) Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

The detailed list of activities and locations will be fine-tuned during the contractual negotiation phase with each implementing agency and confirmed in a consultation process with pertinent national and local authorities during the inception phase (or earlier if possible, notably for those southern municipalities where the consortium is already now active under RSSD 1). Each partner will be in charge of specific activities. Their respective implication in the three outputs will be as follows:

- AICS will implement activities under outputs 1 and 2;
- UNDP will implement activities under outputs 1, 2, and 3;
- UNICEF will implement activities under outputs 2 and 3.

The strategic communication and visibility initiative reaching out at both national and international levels, jointly implemented by AICS, UNDP and UNICEF under RSSD 1 and implying a shared activity plan, budget, implementation responsibility and ownership over the final products, will remain a pillar in RSSD 2. In particular, the implementing partners will leverage the activities under the “Baladiyati” (“My municipality”) branding to engage audiences in the broader set of RSSD 2 objectives.

Selection of the implementing partners for this Action is based on their smooth ongoing implementation of RSSD 1, for which they were chosen thanks to their presence on the ground, operational capacity, and degree of expertise and exclusive mandate:

**AICS** will be involved in SO1 and SO2 of the proposed Action, in the latter amongst other as a complement to the incoming bilateral support to the agricultural sector in the southern region, i.e. the “Project for food security and resilience of rural communities in Libya”. AICS has developed an in-depth knowledge of international stakeholders involved in the response to current challenges in Libya and a strong partnership with a good number of them - that may be leveraged for the RSSD 2 implementation, e.g. CIHEAM through a possible partnership agreement. AICS will continue to select INGOs and/or INGO consortia, possibly partnering with local CSOs, through the launching of Calls for Proposals. The expanding presence and experience of INGOs inside Libya is progressively contributing to broaden their spectrum of interventions towards linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) activities, including economic and social recovery, as well as capacity and institution building, training activities and community participation projects. AICS will continue providing technical assistance to the Libyan authorities and specific training courses to technicians and decision-makers from the municipalities.

**UNDP** is present in Libya since the 1970s and has been implementing interventions at local level since 2012. UNDP will be responsible for interventions requiring rehabilitation works along with equipment provision with focus on renewable energy (SO1), local economic development including decent job creation (SO2) as well as local mediation and social cohesion (SO3). UNDP has established its value-added role in Libya through its ability to coordinate and manage the implementation of large, complex initiatives for infrastructure improvements in difficult-to-access areas, including via partnerships with third-party implementing partners. Similarly, UNDP’s convening power ensured that rehabilitation of public services is accompanied by community outreach and conflict-sensitive approaches, which increases local buy-in and prospects for sustainability. As outlined in the positive EU’s ROM report from

January 2019, UNDP’s added value vests in its solid experience in the Libyan context, relevant programmatic approach with a well-adapted delivery mechanism based on conflict-sensitive methods and the right mix of highly visible outputs and longer-term capacity building and dialogue building soft activities. UNDP’s added value also includes effective and efficient results delivery, expertise and operational capacity, presence on the ground and relevant mandate. UNDP will build on its comparative advantage and accelerated results in the ongoing interventions to provide effective and efficient support for the target population. It will rely on its team of coordinators, engineers and reporters, located in all regions of Libya. UNDP Libya has a strong presence on the ground and is able to ensure high quality and impact and value for money, ensuring accountability for the use of funds.

**UNICEF** has maintained a very active presence inside Libya. Despite the challenging context, UNICEF is delivering multi-sectoral emergency response programmes and continues to work towards sustainable solutions to provide basic services to children and protect their rights. UNICEF delivers its programmes in Libya in partnership with line ministries, municipalities, national, local and international NGOs. Given its international expertise and its solid experience in Libya, UNICEF proposes to address needs identified primarily in education and child protection, and water and sanitation. It is worth mentioning that UNICEF has signed a seven-year agreement with the MoLG which enables the agency to work with all the municipalities from all around Libya. In addition, UNICEF signed 28 Memorandums of Cooperation (MoC) with different municipalities<sup>13</sup>. The focus of the MoCs included prevention of children dropouts, integration of psychosocial support into schools, and promotion of child rights. The UNICEF Country Office has increased its ability to partner effectively and efficiently to enhance results for children, based on its comparative advantage. In 2017, UNICEF established 17 partnerships with CSOs and NGOs, which were crucial in the delivery of humanitarian and developmental assistance to the children and their families in Libya. In the context of this Action, UNICEF will mainly focus on developing social entrepreneurship training and opportunities for youth under SO2, and on the creation of safe spaces for youth, children, and women through youth centres and/or family and child hubs under SO3. Such spaces should allow for a got-to location for matters of conflict resolution among youth. UNICEF will be implementing its project through its local and international partners as well as private sector providers.

**4.4. Indicative budget**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Amount EUR<sup>14</sup></b>
AICS	16 000 000
UNDP	5 000 000
UNICEF	4 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>

<sup>13</sup> Al Bayda, Sabratha, Sebha, Mashashiya, Sidi Assayeh, Espeaa, Tripoli, Zwara, Benghazi, Janzour, Shoura, Souk Khamis, Azzintan, Tawarghaa, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, Abusliem, Gharb Azzawya, Hai Alandalus, Swani Adam, Ghat, Ghiryan, Al Ghawalish, Mazdah, Shahhat, Ashshawayrif, Taraghin, Aujala, Bani Waleed.

<sup>14</sup> Amounts per agency include their own communication and visibility as well as monitoring, evaluation and audit.

#### **4.5. Monitoring and reporting**

The implementing partners must establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the Action and prepare regular progress reports and final reports.

In the initial phase, the indicative logical framework agreed in the contract and/or the agreement signed with the implementing partners must be complemented with baselines, milestones and targets for each indicator. Progress reports provided by the implementing partners should contain the most recent version of the logical framework agreed by the parties and showing the current values for each indicator. The final report should complete the logical framework with initial and final values for each indicator. The final report, financial and descriptive, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the Action.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

The implementing partners will report on a number of common EUTF indicators of the selected results for this Action (see list in English/French published on the EUTF website<sup>15</sup>). As relevant, other indicators can be selected and reported on from the lists of sector indicators defined with thematic units.<sup>16</sup>

Project implementing partners will be required to provide regular data, including the evolution of the actual values of the indicators (at least every three months) to the contracting authority, in a format which is to be indicated during the contract negotiation phase. The evolution of the indicators will be accessible to the public through the EUTF website (<https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/>) and the Akvo RSR platform (<https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/projects/>).

#### **4.6. Evaluation and audit**

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in EUR. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

#### **4.7. Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This Action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based

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<sup>15</sup> EN: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf\\_results\\_indicators\\_41.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41.pdf)

FR: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf\\_results\\_indicators\\_41\\_fr.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41_fr.pdf) FR: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf\\_results\\_indicators\\_41\\_fr.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41_fr.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <http://indicators.developmentresults.eu> User name/password: results

on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, which will be developed early in the implementation. As already mentioned, the implementing partners will leverage the activities under the “Baladiyati” (“My municipality”) branding to engage audiences in the broader set of RSSD 2 objectives. The measures are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, the contractors, the beneficiaries and/or the entities responsible in terms of legal obligations regarding communication and visibility. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in the financing agreement, purchase and grant agreements and delegation as well as contribution agreements.

Communication and visibility requirements for the European Union are used to establish the communication and visibility plan for the Action and the relevant contractual obligations.

## **List of acronyms**

AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CBO	Community-based Organization
COVID	Coronavirus disease
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EUTF - NoA	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa – North of Africa Window
GECOL	General Electricity Company of Libya
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – German Development Cooperation
GNA	Government of National Accord
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
(I)NGO	(International) Non-governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing partner
JTCC	Joint Technical Coordination Committee
LAAF	Libyan Arab Armed Forces
LED	Local economic development
LRRD	Linking relief, rehabilitation and development
MoC	Memorandum of Cooperation
MoLG	Libyan Ministry of Local Governance
MoP	Libyan Ministry of Planning
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise
PMU	Programme Management Unit
REAOL	Renewable Energy Authority of Libya
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
RSSD	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development (Programme)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFL	Stabilization Facility for Libya

SLCRR	Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Annex: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Impact (Overall objective)</b>	<p><b>Contribute to improving the living conditions and resilience of vulnerable populations (including migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and local population) in targeted municipalities of southern Libya.</b></p> <p>(in line with Priority Action IV and Strategic Objective IV of the EUTF – NOA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessibility of basic services in target communities</li> <li>- Availability of business support environment</li> <li>- Extent of social cohesion in selected localities</li> </ul>	Independent data collection	N/A
<b>Outcome(s) (Specific objective(s))</b>	<p><b>SO1: Contribute to improving basic services delivery (notably education, WASH, sustainable energy, as well as conflict prevention/mitigation and community security).</b></p> <p>(aligned with EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.VI. <i>Factors affecting social exclusion, social marginalization, gender-inequality and discrimination are prevented and mitigated</i>)</p> <p><b>SO2: Contribute to creating alternative livelihoods opportunities for local communities and migrants.</b></p> <p>(aligned with EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.IV. <i>Economic and equal opportunities are enhanced, in particular for vulnerable groups</i>)</p> <p><b>SO3: Contribute to prevention/mitigation of conflicts, encourage reconciliation and strengthen community security and social cohesion.</b></p> <p>(aligned with EUTF NOA Specific Objective 4.VII. <i>Stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations on the move and returnees, is progressively enhanced, most notably in conflict or post-conflict areas</i>)</p>	<p>1.1. % of capacity increase for the selected local authorities in delivering essential public services</p> <p>1.2. % of municipal staff reporting an increase in skills and competences to plan, coordinate and implement resilience and recovery measures</p> <p>1.3. % increase of access to energy through solar panels</p> <p>2.1. % increase in economic opportunities (e.g. job training participants) for youth and women in selected locations</p> <p>2.2. % increase in women who are beneficiaries from economic recovery component</p> <p>2.3. % in decent job opportunities in the agricultural sector</p> <p>3.1. % increase in municipalities with active local dialogue groups</p> <p>3.2. % increase in local mediation initiatives</p> <p>3.3. % increase of community security concerns reflected in Community Development Plans (where existing)</p>	Independent data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selected municipalities will not be substantially affected by escalations of violence</li> <li>- Development interventions will have reasonable access to the selected municipalities</li> <li>- Open engagement from national and local level authorities</li> </ul>

<p><b>Outputs</b></p>	<p><b>Output 1: Basic infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed, and equipment delivered.</b></p> <p><b>Output 2: Local economic development promoted, and individuals supported to develop income generating activities</b></p> <p><b>Output 3: Conflicts at local level mitigated, social cohesion improved, and community members benefit from a safer environment.</b></p>	<p>1.1. Number of people (including percentage of women, IDPs, refugees and migrants disaggregated by sex and age) with improved access to basic services and energy</p> <p>1.2. Number of socio-economic and infrastructure projects per type (education, water, electricity) and financial volume</p> <p>2.1. Number of people assisted to develop economic income generating activities (including access to funding), business development services and/or entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes in crisis/post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>2.2. Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>2.3. Number of local economic support infrastructure (including local business incubators or other economic support centres)</p> <p>3.1. Number of people (including percentage of women, IDPs, migrants and refugees, where feasible disaggregated by sex and age) with enhanced knowledge and skills on social cohesion, conflict prevention and local peace building</p> <p>3.2. Number of municipalities with increase in mediation activities</p> <p>3.3. Number of municipalities in which community security considerations are fully reflected in the Community Development Plans (where existing)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Third-party monitoring data</li> <li>- Field surveys</li> <li>- Municipality records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited contractors/lack of applications to the calls for bids</li> <li>- Difficulty to access remote municipalities</li> </ul>
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