



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
11 July 2022

Original: English
Arabic, English, French and
Spanish only

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Second regular session 2022

6–9 September 2022

Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Libya

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Libya is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$2,652,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$62,700,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2023 to 2025.

* [E/ICEF/2022/22](#).



Programme rationale

1. Libya is an upper-middle-income country that has experienced a series of political and economic shocks since the revolution in 2011. Following a period of prolonged political fragmentation and almost two years of armed conflict, a ceasefire agreement was reached in October 2020, ushering in the Government of National Unity in March 2021. National elections planned for December 2021 were delayed. The combined impact of political instability, armed conflict, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the oil blockade resulted in economic deterioration; gross domestic product per capita declined from \$12,065 in 2010 to \$3,699 in 2020.¹ High unemployment rates, particularly for youth and women, and a heavy reliance on hydrocarbons for economic growth pose significant challenges.

2. Libya has not adopted a unified national budget since 2014, resulting in low public investment in essential services and delays in civil servant salary payments. A steady decline in the quality of and access to basic services compounds household vulnerability, resulting in an increased reliance on negative coping strategies.

3. The population of Libya is growing and was estimated in 2021 at almost 7 million people, of whom 52 per cent are under 25 years of age, 31 per cent are under 15 years of age, and 11 per cent are under 5 years of age.² In this arid country located in the Sahara desert, approximately 81 per cent of the population lived in urban environments in 2020.³ The most vulnerable include internally displaced persons (3 per cent),⁴ and migrants and asylum seekers (9 per cent).⁵ In 2019, the Gender Inequality Index was 0.252 as compared to the global average of 0.439, reflecting inequality in reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market.⁶

4. The Government submitted a national report of the universal periodic review in 2020; the third and fourth combined State Party report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2021 (pending review); and its first voluntary national review to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2020. A report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is overdue since 2014.

5. Despite some achievements, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the Convention on the Rights of the Child commitments has been affected by fragmentation and gaps in sectoral policies, the absence of a comprehensive national development plan and significant data gaps for the child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

6. Ongoing and interrelated economic shocks have severely affected households and are slowing progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 1. Available evidence points to a steady increase in multidimensional poverty, particularly for the most vulnerable, with 36.4 per cent of children poor in three or more dimensions in 2014.⁷ Children in rural areas had a 6.2 per cent higher rate of multidimensional

¹ Values obtained on the Macrotrends website, <www.macrotrends.net>, accessed 9 December 2021.

² Bureau of Statistics, *Population Estimation by Region for 2021*, 2021.

³ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas by region, 1950–2050.

⁴ International Organization for Migration, *DTM IDP and Returnee Report*, Round 38, July–September 2021, IOM, Geneva, 2021.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports, gender inequality index, <<https://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>>, accessed 25 May 2022.

⁷ United Nations Children's Fund, Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA), 2020.

poverty.⁸ The universal child benefit was suspended in 2014 and reactivated in 2021, but the roll-out has been slow and the coverage limited.

7. Libya has made limited progress on achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 3. Over the past decade, there has been a deterioration in the availability, accessibility and quality of primary health and nutrition services affecting the health of children, adolescents and women. Policy gaps and limited data availability and disease surveillance systems affect effective service delivery. Poor infrastructure, limited medicines and supplies and critical gaps in human resources are apparent across the system.⁹ In 2020, the under-5 mortality rate was estimated at 11.1 per 1,000 live births.¹⁰ The COVID-19 pandemic added further stress to the fragile health system. By March 2022, only 16 per cent of the population had received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.¹¹ Global estimates for 2020 indicate measles vaccination coverage at 72 per cent.¹² Recent nutrition estimates are concerning: for children under the age of 5 years, the rate of stunting is 44 per cent, wasting is 10 per cent, and overweight is 25 per cent.¹³

8. Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5 and 16 has stalled in recent years: the most vulnerable children are deprived of quality primary education; many adolescents and youth are deprived of learning and skills-building opportunities, and most children aged 3–5 years are deprived of early learning opportunities. National education statistics are not available owing to the absence of an Education Management Information System. Before 2011, Libya had a gross enrolment ratio of 110 for primary education and 93 for secondary education. In 2021, approximately 18 per cent of families had at least one child not enrolled in school,¹⁴ despite primary and lower secondary education being free and compulsory. Particularly vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities, internally displaced persons and non-nationals, report higher out-of-school rates, exacerbated by closures during the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁵ Even before 2011, Libya ranked low on quality education: 128 (primary) and 138 (secondary) out of 139 countries.¹⁶ The quality of education has further deteriorated owing to inadequate policies, low public investment and human resources capacity, and a lack of school infrastructure and supplies. The youth unemployment rate remains high (50.4 per cent for young people aged 15–24 years),¹⁷ partly due to a misalignment of the curriculum with labour market needs. Enrolment in the national technical and vocational education and training programme remains limited.

9. Progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 16 is limited, with many boys and girls deprived of protection against violence, abuse and exploitation, including gender-based violence, in schools, homes and communities.¹⁸ Children have limited access to the continuum of governmental child protection services. In 2018,

⁸ United Nations Children's Fund, *Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)*, 2020.

⁹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview*, OCHA, New York, 2021.

¹⁰ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2020.

¹¹ National Centre for Disease Control, 2021.

¹² WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2020.

¹³ UNICEF–WHO–WB Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (JME), 2021; United Nations Children's Fund, *Fed to Fail? The crisis of children's diets in early life*, UNICEF, New York, 2021.

¹⁴ REACH, *Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)*, 2021.

¹⁵ International Organization for Migration, *Libya Migrant Report*, Round 38, July–September 2021, IOM, Geneva, 2021.

¹⁶ World Economic Forum, *Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011*, WEF, Geneva, 2010.

¹⁷ International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT, 2022.

¹⁸ Approximately 271,000 children need humanitarian child protection. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Humanitarian Response Plan Libya 2021–2022*, OCHA, New York, 2021.

73.4 per cent of children interviewed (aged 11–17 years) reported having experienced physical violence in the year preceding the survey, with teachers identified as the most frequent perpetrators.¹⁹ Years of armed conflict, displacement and the COVID-19 pandemic have taken a psychological toll on children: 77.7 per cent of children reported experiences of emotional violence,²⁰ and boys were more likely to experience physical and psychological violence.²¹ An estimated 7.2 per cent of women have experienced physical intimate partner violence.²² As a result of armed conflict, Libya is considered a situation of concern by the United Nations Security Council for grave child rights violations perpetrated by parties to the conflict.

10. The right to water and sanitation is core to Sustainable Development Goal 6. Insufficient policies, budget allocation and capacity limit progress towards developing sustainable, equitable climate-resilient water and sanitation systems. Libya is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world. Water usage is unmonitored and free of charge, resulting in gross misuse. Climate change poses an additional significant risk, compounding water scarcity and affecting national development and sustainability. In 2020, 50 per cent of households relied on bottled water.²³ Weak water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems have hindered efforts to reduce COVID-19 transmission. Continued sabotage of the Man-Made River (a primary water source) by armed groups and power cuts are critical concerns. Poor management of solid and medical waste poses a health risk, as does the disposal of untreated wastewater into the sea.²⁴

11. Libya has long been a migratory route towards Europe. In 2021, there were an estimated 621,007 migrants, of whom 14 per cent were children and 6 per cent were unaccompanied.²⁵ Migrant and asylum-seeking children, especially unaccompanied and separated children, face exceptional protection risks,²⁶ including arbitrary detention, barriers to accessing basic services and high levels of violence, abuse and exploitation. In 2021, roughly 6,300 migrants and asylum seekers were being held in detention centres, of whom 25 per cent were children.²⁷ Women and children are disproportionately affected by abuse, exploitation and substandard living conditions in detention settings.²⁸

12. The country programme for the period 2023–2025 was developed in close cooperation with government counterparts and is informed by the 2020 United Nations Strategic Framework Evaluation; the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023–2025; the 2020 Country Programme Evaluation; the 2022 Situation Analysis for Children, Adolescents and Women in Libya; the 2021 United Nations Common Country Analysis; the 2021 Gender Programme Review; the 2021 report *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview*;

¹⁹ National Centre for Disease Control/UNICEF/Coram, *Study on Violence against Children in Libya*, 2018.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² The League of Arab States, *Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) Libya Report*, 2014

²³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview*, OCHA, New York, 2021.

²⁴ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2021.

²⁵ International Organization for Migration, *DTM Libya Migrant Report*, Round 39, October–November 2021.

²⁶ REACH, *Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)*, 2021.

²⁷ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview*, OCHA, New York, 2021.

²⁸ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Abuse Behind Bars: Arbitrary and unlawful detention in Libya*, OCHA, New York, 2018.

and the recommendations from the 2020 universal periodic review of Libya from the Human Rights Council.²⁹

13. Lessons learned from the previous country programme and the existing challenges faced by children and youth highlight the importance of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to ensure a conflict-sensitive response to the protracted crisis. Systems-strengthening efforts should be scaled up to improve risk-informed and inclusive basic service delivery and to support the development of a shock-responsive social protection system. Strengthening partnerships and synergies in programming is essential to reconstruction and social cohesion efforts. Data scarcity constrains progress towards evidence-based policy development, which is a priority. UNICEF recognizes climate resilience and the protection of water resources as critical to sustainable development in Libya.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The Government of Libya and UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2023–2025 builds on the achievements of the previous country programme and supports the country’s progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The programme directly aligns with and contributes to the UNSDCF for Libya 2023–2025, including through joint programmes such as the Blueprint Initiative with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the European Union-funded Justice for Children programme implemented with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the European Union-funded programmes supporting municipalities and vulnerable populations in the South.

15. Aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and the Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025, the overall country programme goal is to ensure that children and adolescents in Libya, especially those in the most vulnerable situations, have their rights progressively fulfilled in an inclusive and protective environment by 2025. UNICEF will contribute to building equitable and quality social services including: (a) health-care and nutrition services; (b) education and skills development; (c) protection from violence, abuse and exploitation; (d) sustainable and climate-resilient WASH services; (e) inclusive social policies.

16. The programme rationale and areas of focus were based on four principles: (a) consultation with national stakeholders and identification of common priorities; (b) support to Sustainable Development Goal realization and child rights obligations; (c) ensuring no one is left behind and reducing equity gaps, including regarding gender; and (d) building synergies and ensuring harmonized programming with other United Nations agencies.

17. The country programme is based on the following theory of change:

(a) If national capacities are strengthened to develop and implement high quality, gender-responsive, equitable, evidence-based and risk-informed child and adolescent-centred development programmes;

(b) If there is increased access, quality and equity of shock-resilient essential social services for children, adolescents, women and families, including in humanitarian contexts;

²⁹ Human Rights Council, Working Group on the universal periodic review, National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, 2020.

(c) If communities, parents/caregivers, children and adolescents practise healthy, protective, nurturing behaviours and seek basic social services;

(d) Then children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable including children on the move, will have their rights progressively fulfilled in an inclusive and protective environment and have increased resilience to shocks.

18. The underlying assumption is that the Government commitment to child rights will remain. Although Libya may continue to experience political and economic fragility, UNICEF assumes that the security situation will allow programme delivery across the country. The strategies for this programme were designed to reduce and mitigate risks, including the prolonged impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; political, security, economic and environmental dynamics; and harmful social and gender norms and practices.

19. Building on UNICEF unique position to enhance and leverage integrated, nexus programmes, the country programme uses seven change strategies: (a) systems-strengthening to build inclusive, shock-resilient and accountable basic social services and social protection through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to leave no child behind; (b) addressing structural barriers that contribute to gender inequality; (c) leveraging partnerships with international Governments and institutions, civil society, academia, youth, private sector, the media and United Nations agencies to support innovative solutions, achieve goals and advocacy; (d) building national evidence-generation capacity and evidence-based decision-making; (e) mainstreaming climate-resilient programming; (f) communicating with and engaging communities (including adolescents) to shape development and humanitarian actions; and (g) advancing evidence-based social and behavioural interventions to facilitate positive changes in social and gender norms and practices.

Health and nutrition

20. In line with UNSDCF outcome 3, UNICEF aims to ensure that girls and boys, adolescents and women have increased access and utilization of quality primary health and nutrition services and adopt healthy practices by 2025. This programme component will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health, the National Centre for Disease Control, the Primary Health Care Institute, the Ministry of Local Governance and United Nations partners, including the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Food Programme (WFP). UNICEF will support the Government in its implementation of the national Reproductive Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy 2019–2023 and the National Deployment and Vaccine Plan for COVID-19. This programme component will support the realization of articles 6 and 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3 and 5.

21. This programme component will contribute to improved health-system capacity at the national and provincial levels by (a) supporting the development, implementation and monitoring of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent gender-responsive health and nutrition policies, including the development of a national nutrition strategy for the first 1,000 days of a child's life; (b) enhancing human resource capacity and improving coordination and partnerships; and (c) advocating for improved financing, planning and delivery of inclusive health and nutrition services.

22. This programme component will contribute to strengthening health systems to ensure that children under 5 years of age and adolescent girls are vaccinated against preventable diseases and that the eligible population is vaccinated against COVID-19. Improved national data management will be a primary focus to facilitate evidence-

based equitable service provision and the identification of children left behind. UNICEF will build human and institutional capacity to support national immunization services and will continue to strengthen national capacity to promote vaccine acceptance and uptake.

23. This programme component will increase the primary health-care system capacity to provide accessible, quality and resilient health and nutrition services to children and pregnant and lactating women, with a focus on the most vulnerable, including in humanitarian settings. UNICEF will support the Government to expand its provision of the primary health and nutrition package, including (a) equipment, medicines and nutrition supplements; (b) facility-based data management through the District Health Information Management System; (c) promotion of optimal practices, especially during the first 1,000 days and second decade of life; and (d) mental and school health. UNICEF will work with national partners to ensure that primary health-care standards are implemented and that health-care workers have the knowledge and skills to provide standard quality care. UNICEF will undertake a national nutrition assessment. Social and behavioural change approaches and community engagement will be supported to create demand for health and nutrition services and promote positive norms and practices.

Education

24. In line with UNSDCF outcome 3, this programme component envisages that girls, boys and adolescents have increased access to uninterrupted quality, inclusive and safe learning opportunities by 2025. This programme component will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Youth, the civil society, the private sector, international stakeholders and United Nations partners, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, IOM and UNFPA. It contributes to the UNICEF regional Life Skills and Citizenship Education framework and the Learning to Earning accelerator and will assist the Government in fulfilling the Child articles 19, 28 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights and Sustainable Development Goal 4.

25. This programme component will increase the capacity of the education system to provide resilient, uninterrupted, equitable and quality learning opportunities for children. To facilitate evidence-based decision-making and budgeting, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education will work together to roll out an Education Management Information System and conduct a study on out-of-school children. UNICEF will support sector-wide policy development, including national distance education and safe schools. It will support and advocate for the development of a certified non-formal education curriculum and the roll-out of life-skills education within the national curriculum. UNICEF will contribute to increase the professional development of teachers and school personnel, including social workers in schools.

26. This programme component will increase capacity among education providers to provide children with resilient, inclusive and quality education and skills-building. UNICEF will improve the learning environment in targeted schools, including rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure to ensure accessible and gender-responsive WASH facilities, and will ensure that essential learning materials are available. UNICEF will provide vulnerable children with cash assistance and support school enrolment for out-of-school children, including children on the move. UNICEF will work with partner organizations to provide the most vulnerable children with certified non-formal education (with equivalence to the formal system), including in humanitarian situations. Vulnerable youth and adolescents will be supported to access gender-responsive vocational training and skills development programmes, aligned to the national labour market.

Child protection

27. In line with UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 3, this programme component envisages that, by 2025, girls, boys and adolescents will be better protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in homes, schools and communities, and will benefit from strengthened child protection systems and improved knowledge and skills. This programme component will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice and with other national and United Nations stakeholders, including the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP and UNFPA. This programme component will contribute to the UNICEF regional accelerator to end violence against children and will assist the Government in fulfilling its obligations under articles 2, 3, 5, 18, 19, 28, 34, 36, 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16.

28. UNICEF will support the Government to build inclusive and gender-responsive child protection services and human resource capacity (particularly the social service workforce); to develop a child protection case management system, continuing support to Family and Child Protection units; to establish release procedures for children in conflict with the law and promote alternatives to detention. To facilitate evidence-based decision-making, UNICEF will support the Government to operationalize policies and develop a child protection information management system. UNICEF and partners will continue monitoring and reporting on grave child rights violations.

29. This programme component will ensure that children, communities and decision makers have improved access to knowledge and skills to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and contribute to social norms and behavioural change. UNICEF and partners will ensure that children, adolescents and their parents recognize the signs of violence, know how to report cases and seek help and services. UNICEF will mobilize child protection service providers to better prevent and respond to violence and harmful practices.

30. UNICEF will build the capacity of key child protection actors and support inclusive, gender-responsive child protection services through community centres, case management and referrals to specialized child protection services and child-friendly justice services at the municipal level, including for the most vulnerable children, children on the move and in humanitarian situations, with alternatives to detention and support to service integration and improved access to basic social services.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

31. In line with UNSDCF outcome 4, this programme component envisages that girls, boys and adolescents have improved access to and use of equitable, sustainable, climate-resilient and gender-responsive WASH services and live in a safe and healthy environment by 2025. Partners include the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of the Environment, as well as key national and United Nations partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, the World Bank, UNDP and WFP. This programme component will contribute to UNICEF regional Climate Change accelerator and is aligned with UNICEF Strategy for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2016–2030. UNICEF will support the Government in fulfilling its obligations under articles 6 and 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Sustainable Development Goal 6.

32. This programme component will support the Government's sectoral partners to have increased capacity to legislate, finance, plan and coordinate climate-resilient

initiatives for equitable, safe and sustainable WASH services. UNICEF will support improved coordination between national and international partners to build a common approach and support financing of innovative WASH solutions. Awareness-generation and social and behavioural change on responsible water usage, climate change and hygiene, including mobilization of youth and communities, will be key strategies. UNICEF will provide WASH authorities with technical support to build capacity and awareness around climate change, water scarcity and issues related to environmental sustainability and resilience, and will support government counterparts to develop national, gender-responsive WASH strategy, standards and climate-related policies.

33. This programme component will support downstream WASH services, including improving capacity-building and coordination at the local level. To support access to essential life-saving WASH services, UNICEF will work with the Government and civil society to support critical and urgent climate-resilient, emergency repair of WASH infrastructure at the municipal level, including rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and health centres, and provide humanitarian assistance, as necessary.

Social policy

34. In line with UNSDCF outcome 3, this programme component envisages that more girls, boys and adolescents, including the most vulnerable, will have improved access to inclusive social protection services to reduce child deprivations by 2025. Partners include the Ministry of Planning, the Bureau of Statistics and the National Economic Development Board, UNDP and WFP. This component will contribute to UNICEF regional Social Protection accelerator and is aligned with UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Area 5 and the 2019 Social Protection Framework. UNICEF will support the Government to meet its obligations under articles 2, 6 and 26 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 17.

35. UNICEF aims to increase national capacity to generate, analyse and use child-related Sustainable Development Goal data and information regarding child poverty and deprivations to inform policy dialogue and budget decisions, including supporting implementation of the multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS). UNICEF will support government counterparts with capacity development and essential evidence generation to better understand gender disparities and children's vulnerabilities in Libya. UNICEF will conduct evidence-based advocacy to improve public finance for children towards essential social services and will work with national partners and civil society organizations to increase their capacity to plan and implement programmes that are equitable and decrease poverty and vulnerability to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal progress.

36. UNICEF aims to strengthen the development and implementation of a comprehensive social protection system that prevents and protects children from deprivations and vulnerabilities before, during and after shocks. UNICEF will support the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy Roadmap and the registration of vulnerable children in national programmes, including child grants programmes. UNICEF will provide humanitarian cash assistance and facilitate access to the national system, as necessary.

Programme effectiveness

37. This component will ensure that UNICEF has the appropriate human and financial resources to manage and monitor the country programme effectively in line with results-based management. Technical guidance and quality assurance will be provided on programme planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Cross-cutting priorities will be strengthened through enhanced and

expanded partnerships with United Nations agencies, the private sector and international institutions, including accountability to affected population, social and behavioural change, advocacy and communication and emergency preparedness and response. UNICEF will chair UNSDCF outcome 3.1 to ensure inter-agency coordination regarding support to basic service delivery.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health and nutrition	200	15 500	15 700
Education	200	15 500	15 700
Child protection	200	12 000	12 200
Water, sanitation and hygiene	150	7 500	7 650
Social policy	150	7 200	7 350
Programme effectiveness	1 752	5 000	6 752
Total	2 652	62 700	65 352

Programme and risk management

38. This document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and is the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in UNICEF programme and operations policies and procedures, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and environmental and social sustainability. Under the UNSCDF, the country programme will be coordinated with the Ministry of Planning and implemented in cooperation with relevant government entities.

39. UNICEF will continue to work with the Government and municipalities on sustainable funding for the social sectors. The country programme is risk-informed, with internal controls, governance and mitigation measures. Risks identified for this programme include the economic situation, the political and security environment, the deterioration of essential services, climate-related issues, public health issues (including COVID-19) and a significant increase in the number of children on the move. As data gaps affect gender-responsive programming and policy-making, UNICEF will prioritize gender in evidence generation, including through MICS and Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis, and will support a national information management system roll-out.

40. UNICEF will continue to maintain governance and management systems, including stewardship of financial resources and management of human resources, including through the field office. Cash transfers to civil society partners will be implemented according to the United Nations harmonized approach to cash transfers policy.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

41. The results and resources framework will form the basis for outcome and output monitoring and reporting. To strengthen and modernize national systems for data collection, analysis, dissemination, monitoring and evaluation, UNICEF will utilize evidence to improve the monitoring of the situation of children and the Sustainable Development Goals.

42. UNICEF will prepare joint workplans with members of the United Nations country team and participate in annual reviews with the Government. Partners and rights holders will contribute to output results monitoring and learning, informed through expanded field presence, and third-party monitoring in hard-to-reach areas, including measures to ensure feedback and input from vulnerable and at-risk groups. UNICEF will monitor outcome indicators through national surveys and administrative data, as available, and changes in the programme context and the situation of children, by collaborating with national systems to address data gaps and improve the generation and use of disaggregated data. In coordination with the Government and United Nations agencies, UNICEF will evaluate specific interventions and undertake targeted research in line with the costed evaluation plan and the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Libya – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2023–2025

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 3, 6, 18, 19, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 36, 37, 40

National priorities: Sustainable Development Goals 1–4, 6, 16

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:

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

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

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

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcome 3.1	By 2025, girls, boys, adolescent girls and women have increased access and utilization of quality primary health-care and nutrition services and adopt healthy practices.	Percentage of surviving infants who received (a) first dose and (b) three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine B: 93% (2021) T: 96%	Expanded Programme on Immunization annual coverage report	Improved health system capacity at the national and subnational levels for equitable and gender-responsive policies for health-care and nutrition services. Improved capacity of the health system to ensure that children under 5 years of age and adolescent girls are vaccinated against	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Primary Health Care Institute World Health Organization	200	15 500	15 700
		Reach 90% national coverage and 80% in every district or equivalent administrative	Expanded Programme on Immunization annual coverage					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		<p>unit with two doses of measles vaccines</p> <p>B: 96.2% national coverage (2018) and 89–98% (2018) coverage at the district level</p> <p>T: 98% national; 98% district</p>	report, joint reporting form	<p>preventable diseases and the eligible population is vaccinated against COVID-19.</p> <p>Increased capacity of the primary health-care system to provide access to quality and resilient services to children under 5 years of age, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women.</p>	International Organization for Migration			
		<p>Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted</p> <p>B: 44% (2021)</p> <p>T: 41%</p>	Ministry of Health reports, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey					
Outcome 3.1	By 2025, girls, boys and adolescents have increased access to inclusive, uninterrupted, quality, relevant and safe learning opportunities, including skills.	<p>Gross enrolment rate of primary and lower secondary education</p> <p>B: 98%^a (2021)</p> <p>T: 98%</p>	Education Management Information System, multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS)	<p>Increased education system capacity to ensure uninterrupted, gender-responsive, quality learning opportunities for girls and boys.</p> <p>Increased capacities of education providers to deliver inclusive, gender-responsive and quality education and skills development to children and young people.</p>	Ministry of Education	200	15 500	15 700
		<p>Extent to which the education system is inclusive and gender equitable for access to learning opportunities</p> <p>B: 1 (2021)</p> <p>T: 2</p>	End of year partner reports					
Outcomes 1.2 and 3.1	By 2025, boys, girls and adolescents are better protected from violence, abuse and	Percentage of mothers (or primary caregivers) who think that physical	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey	Improved Government's financial and institutional capacity to plan,	Ministry of Social Affairs	200	12 000	12 200

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	exploitation and benefit from strengthened child protection systems and improved practices.	<p>punishment is necessary to raise/educate children</p> <p>B: 75% (2021) T: 50%</p>		<p>coordinate and manage child protection systems.</p> <p>Targeted communities and service providers have improved knowledge and skills to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation.</p> <p>Child protection services have increased capacity to provide multisector and inclusive services for girls and boys that prevent, detect, refer and respond to violence.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Family and Child Protection Units</p> <p>Civil society organization partners</p>			
		<p>Level of development of the mechanism to track delivery and referral information related to mental health and psychosocial support services for children and adolescents</p> <p>B: Score: 13 + 2 = 15 (2021) T: 21 + 5 = 26</p>	<p>End of year review, quarterly reports from UNICEF partners</p>					
Outcome 4.1	By 2025, girls, boys and adolescents have improved access to and use of equitable, sustainable, climate-resilient, gender-responsive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services and live in a safe and healthy environment.	<p>Proportion of the population connected to public water network</p> <p>B: 65% (2021) T: 73%</p>	Government partners' report	<p>WASH systems have increased capacity to legislate, finance, plan, and coordinate climate-resilient initiatives for equitable, safe and sustainable WASH services.</p> <p>WASH services providers have increased capacity to provide equitable, gender-transformative and climate-resilient services in targeted areas to girls, boys and adolescents.</p>	<p>Ministry of Water Resources</p> <p>Man-Made River project</p> <p>General Company for Water and Wastewater</p> <p>National Centre for Disease Control</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p>	150	7 500	7 650
		<p>Proportion of the population that uses safely managed sanitation services</p> <p>B: 22% (2020) T: 40%</p>	MICS, joint monitoring programme					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcomes 1.2 and 3.1	By 2025, girls, boys and adolescents have improved access to inclusive social protection services to reduce child deprivations.	Number of children living in monetary or multidimensional poverty B: 36.4% (2021) T: 29% ^b	Multidimensional Poverty Analysis report	Increased national capacity to generate and use child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators and child deprivations to inform evidence-based policy dialogue and budget decisions. Increased capacity of national social protection systems to prevent and protect boys and girls from deprivations and vulnerabilities before, during and after shocks and stresses.	Bureau of Statistics – Ministry of Planning National Economic and Social Development Board Ministry of Social Affairs Social Solidarity Fund Cash and Markets Working Group	150	7 200	7 350
		National social protection system is ready to respond to a crisis B: N/A T: N/A	UNICEF Annual Report					
	Programme effectiveness	Percentage of key performance indicators meeting scorecard benchmarks B: 82% (2021) T: 100%		Programme coordination External relations Planning monitoring and evaluation and cross-cutting approaches		1 752	5 000	6 752
	Total resources					2 652	62 700	65 352

^a Government estimation to be revised in the country programme document as new data become available (such as MICS).

^b Target aligned to the Sustainable Development Goal target to reduce poverty by 50% by 2030. Target may be revised as new data become available.