

# FAST FACTS

United Nations  
Development Programme



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Resilient nations.

## Transition and Crisis in Libya

Since the fall of Gaddafi in 2011, Libya is in a phase of transition marked by political fragmentation. The open armed confrontation in July 2014 led to a peace deal brokered by the UN in December 2015.

A unity government was created to govern during a transition period of two years. However, the old rival parliaments view the new government of National Accord with suspicion. Libya now has three governments, each backed by different militias and tribes.

The conflict left 434,000 people displaced, critical infrastructure and basic social services destroyed, with women and children, being among the most vulnerable. Policy-making and public finance management in Tripoli is paralyzed. The newly-elected municipalities are trying to address people's humanitarian and development needs, but with the lack of resources, recognition and guidance, they can hardly manage the ongoing crisis.

## MATTERS OF FACT IN LIBYA...

- **434,000** people have been displaced.
- **1.3 million** are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.
- Inflation averaged **9.2 percent** in 2015, mainly driven by a **13.7 percent** rise in food prices.



*Women carrying a bag in her head in Tripoli.*

## Our Approach

To respond to the many challenges people in Libya are facing, our approach will be putting the country on a more robust development path by helping the local authorities to restore security, essential services delivery and livelihoods opportunities.

With fund from the European Union, UNDP has started the project ***“Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery.”*** A three-years initiative that will be implemented in close cooperation with national and international partners.

## In Action

‘The European Union and UNDP will work together to support local authorities in Tripoli, Sabratha, Sabha, Murzuq, Benghazi and Al Kufra with the aim of strengthen their capacities to serve the people through:

### **Providing Basic Services with Access for Vulnerable Groups**

The project will support local institutions to improve

sustainable access to health, education, water, electricity, sanitation – and socio-economic recovery for the whole population, with special attention to vulnerable groups.

**Enforcing Local Stability and Community Security:**

Libyan’s formal justice system has been damaged over the past years, with more and more people relying on informal justice and security arrangements. However, studies indicate that Libyans crave the restoration of state in an independent judiciary.

The project will work with rule of law institutions, including the police, to manage the impact of irregular migration, protect the rights of migrants, and introduce deterrents to abuses of rights.

**Recovering Local Economy, Including Job Creation and Livelihoods:**

The project will identify areas of potential economic growth and support economic recovery strategies which will help to stabilize income generation, emergency employment, and the reintegration of migrants, IDPs, and returnees; as well as create sustainable and decent jobs.

**This project is funded by the European Union**



**This project is implemented by UNDP**





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<b>Total resources required:</b>	<b>\$ 23,897,606.38</b>	
<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	<b>EU</b>	\$19,607,400.00
	<b>UN</b>	\$1,000,000
<b>Unfunded</b> (Resource mobilization is ongoing):	\$3,290,206.38	

**For more information contact:**

United Nations Development Programme Libya  
 Immeuble Le Prestige Business Center  
 Tour E et D, 2ème étage, Rue du Lac Windermere  
 Les Berges du Lac  
 1053 Tunis  
[media.ly@undp.org](mailto:media.ly@undp.org)  
[www.ly.undp.org](http://www.ly.undp.org)

 @undply  
 @UNDPLibya