



Leaving No Children Behind in Libya (INTV-11288)
ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2021

Programme Title & Project Number	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Leaving No Children Behind in Libya • Programme Number <i>127315</i> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ <i>127315</i> 	
Participating Organization(s)	
Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) • United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) • United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 	
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	
Total approved budget as per project document:	4,119,808
Contribution from EU	4,096,400
MPTF /JP Contribution ⁴ :	2,697,322
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> ⁵	
Agency Contribution	23,408
• <i>UNICEF</i>	
Government Contribution (if applicable)	Nil
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	Nil
TOTAL:	4,119,808
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²	
<i>Country/Region:</i> Libya	
<i>Priority area/ strategic results:</i> Justice for Children	
Implementing Partners	
National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Interior (MoI) • Ministry of Justice (MoJ) • Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) • Higher Committee for Children (HCC) • Social Solidarity Fund (SSF) 	
Programme Duration	
Overall Duration (<i>months</i>):	22
Start Date ⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	30 December 2020
Original End Date ⁶ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	30 September 2022
Current End date ⁷ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	
Report Submitted By	
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¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.
² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;
³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)
⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)
⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)
⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.
⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Joint Programme aims to support Libyan national authorities, including the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Higher Committee for Children (HCC), and Social Solidarity Fund, to ensure child-friendly treatment for children in contact with the law, including those deprived of their liberty, within the framework of the UN Child Rights Convention (CRC) and other relevant international and national legal instruments. The Joint Programme combines the strengths of the participating UN organizations (PUNOs), namely the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to ensure that children in contact with the law in Libya benefit from a child-friendly justice system.

The programme commenced on the 1st of January 2021 with an implementation period of 22 months. As outlined in the project document, it was agreed that the project implementation would be initiated by an inception phase of six to eight months, during which all necessary assessments and consultation with the relevant counterparts would be undertaken. The inception phase aimed to develop and agree on a more detailed workplan with the government counterparts.

During the reporting period, the UN agencies engaged in various consultations with all relevant counterparts to develop a more detailed workplan for the implementation of activities as envisioned during the inception phase. As a result of these multiple consultations and assessments conducted with the national counterparts, the UN agencies presented a joint draft Workplan in October 2021 to all involved national counterparts for their endorsement during a preparatory meeting for the anticipated first steering committee meeting. During this meeting, the national counterparts raised further issues regarding the draft project Workplan requesting further joint consultations before endorsing the joint project workplan. To resolve this and move forward with the project implementation, the UN agencies conducted further consultations bilaterally. During the period December 2021 to January 2022, further weekly consultations with all national counterparts took place, which resulted in a final agreed version of the project workplan. The national counterparts also confirmed that they were now ready to endorse the project and allow for the implementation of project activities to begin. The UN agencies submitted the project workplan to all relevant counterparts for signature on 7 February 2022.

The joint programme received the first tranche of project funds in April 2021 from the EU. The UN agencies experienced further significant challenges during the reporting period, which led to delays in implementing the joint programme. The main challenge was the national counterparts' disagreement regarding the joint project workplan. It was also made clear from the side of the national counterparts that the project workplan needed to be agreed on and approved by all involved counterparts before project implementation could start. The political instability and fragmentation among the Libyan institutions were further exacerbated during the inception phase by a change of the Libyan government in March 2021. Continued security instability and the COVID19 pandemic further limited UN agencies' capacity to conduct in-person consultations with national counterparts with the frequency needed resulting in further delays in finding common ground and mutual agreement on the project workplan among the national counterparts.

The challenges faced during the reporting period highlight the importance of continued engagement with national counterparts at all stages of the project and anticipating delays due to the continuing political and security instability in Libya.

I. Purpose

Overall Objective: All children in Libya have access to a child-friendly justice system that protects their basic rights according to UN Child Rights Convention (CRC) and relevant international legal instruments.

Specific Objective: Children in contact with the law in greater Tripoli and other targeted locations, including those in detention, benefit from a child-friendly justice system.

Outcome 1: To strengthen the enabling environment towards the development of a child-friendly justice system for all children in contact with the law, including policy development and improved coordination at the national level.

Outcome 2: Improved access of families and children to tailored services accelerating the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in contact with the law.

Outcome 3: Detained children benefit from improved detention conditions and have access to rehabilitation, pre-release planning, and assistance programmes, as well as reintegration services after release.

II. Results

In line with Outcome 1, UNODC conducted consultations with the Ministry of Justice and the High Council of Childhood to facilitate the adoption of the relevant policy by national stakeholders related to the establishment of child-friendly justice for children, including assessing alternatives to detention and access to legal aid for children in conflict with the law and to develop a pilot approach to facilitate the use of alternatives to detention and strengthen access to legal aid. During the consultations, the national counterparts agreed that these were important areas to address while also stressing that it should build on previous assessments conducted in this area. Accordingly, UNODC also initiated the data collection of previous assessments of the Libyan legal framework regarding the use of non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention for the review and development of a pilot approach. National counterparts referred to a comprehensive study on juvenile justice conducted in 2008 with the support of UNODC and the draft law on juvenile justice which was developed as a result. Furthermore, there was also a study developed with the support of UNICEF in 2013 focusing on Children's rights in Libya, including juvenile justice. It was agreed with the Ministry of Justice and High Council for Childhood that a technical working group would be established under this project to lead the process of reviewing relevant laws and policies about children in contact with the law, in particular children in detention and to ensure that laws and policies were recommended to facilitate the use of alternatives to detention and non-custodial measures as well as other relevant laws, policies, and regulations to ensure child-friendly justice for children in contact with the law.

In line with Outcome 1, UNICEF initiated consultations with the MoI in March 2021. The consultations confirmed the common priorities and obtained the MoI's buy-in and commitment to this Joint Programme. During the consultations, a mutual agreement was reached on strengthening MoI's capacity to deliver specialized child-friendly and gender-sensitive justice services through the Family and Child Protection Units. Furthermore, through the consultations, UNICEF further understood the current management structure of the FCPUs and the growing numbers of the FCPUs being established incrementally by the MoI. As a result, UNICEF will currently need to update and

revise the draft Mapping and assessment report of the FCPUs, which UNICEF prepared before the start of this joint project but in November 2019.

At the time of the completion of the draft mapping and assessment report, there existed only the Family Child Protection Office of the MoI, which at that time, was managing FCPUs located in Al Zawayah, Sirte, Misrata, Tajoura, Tripoli, and the Western Mountains regions. The updated structure is that in between the Family Child Protection Office and the FCPUs exists the Family Child Protection Section (located at the Directorate level). Given this, UNICEF and MOI agreed on the need to re-visit the 2019 mapping and assessment of the Family Child Protection Units.

The consultations for the mapping and assessment will be conducted through an expanded technical working group established under this Joint Programme. They will aim to finalize the mapping and assessment exercise of the FCPUs. The main audience would be the FCPUs, and FCPSs but with other relevant actors such as MOSA, MOJ, and HCC. The workshop is planned for May 2022. The exercise has the following objectives:

- Map the structure, mandate, and responsibilities of the FCPUs concerning children in conflict and in contact with the law;
- Map the existing capacity and operational functionality of the FCPUs;
- Identify gaps and challenges in the capacity and functionality of the FCPUs, and provide recommendations for strengthening the FCPUs.

The outcomes of the workshop mentioned above will be articulated through an action-oriented document that will also guide the work of the technical working group through the development of an action plan for the strengthening of the FCPUs, a proposed framework for the FCPUs, a case management system for the FCPUs and capacity building for FCPU staff.

The consultations were also transformed into monthly coordination meetings between UNICEF and MoI's Central Committee (headed by the MoI's International Cooperation focal point). This reinforced the mutual trust between UNICEF and MoI and thereby facilitated regular communications, which helped plan for the key activities under this Joint Programme.

In future meetings, UNICEF will ensure that MoI will appoint a dedicated focal point for the Technical Working Group on FCPUs as it's the crucial coordination platform for strengthening the FCPUs. **The** Technical Working Group will also be discussing and planning to strengthen the FCPUs through the rehabilitation of the FCPU buildings and planning for the study tour in another country for FCPU staff to observe functional FCPUs that apply specialized justice services that are child and gender-sensitive

In line with Outcome 2, and through the regular consultations conducted in this reporting period, UNICEF and MoI agreed that the core areas to be addressed for the strengthening of the FCPUs would start with the strengthening of its operational framework through the finalization of standard operating procedures (SOPs) of FCPUs in handling cases of children in conflict with the law and child victims and witnesses. Furthermore, UNICEF and MoI agreed on the need to enhance the Family Child Protection Section (Directorate level), the Family Child Protection Office, and police officers.

As mentioned above, the enhancement of UNICEF and MoI's communication and coordination will allow future discussions to be conducted in a participatory and consultative manner, leading to tabling a draft FCPUs SOPs for discussion, revision, and finalization. Moreover, discussions will be conducted on the proposed revised structure of the FCPUs, including its staffing structure. Following

the finalization of the FCPU SOPs, an orientation on the SOPs will be the foundation for a future training programme for the FCPU staff.

In line with outcome 3, UNODC conducted various consultations with representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Social Solidarity to assess the situation with regard to the establishment of an independent facility for juveniles administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs. This assessment aimed to agree with the relevant national counterparts on which facility UNODC should focus its activities to strengthen Libya's capacity to provide child-friendly treatment for juveniles in detention as outlined in the project. The national counterparts agreed that the independent facility should be established in the Tajura area outside Tripoli to accommodate the approximately 30 juveniles currently held in Tajura prison. UNODC was further informed that a facility had been identified, and renovations were ongoing. As a result, UNODC conducted an assessment mission to Tajura prison to consult with the staff currently in charge of juveniles held in Tajura prison. It was agreed that UNODC activities would support the establishment of the independent facility to be established in Tajura. Although the facility was still undergoing renovation, UNODC managed to visit the site and get a first impression of what support in terms of refurbishment could be provided under the project. It was further agreed that activities with regards to building staff capacity should target and include the current staff working with the juveniles in Tajura prison as it was anticipated that the staff would move with the children to the new facility. Regarding UNODC activities to strengthen and pilot rehabilitation and reintegration programmes as outlined in the project, it was further included that activities would focus on the juveniles held in Tajura prison, the current staff, and management of the juveniles in partnership with local NGOs. UNODC agreed that a second mission would be conducted to the Tajura prison and the new facility once the renovations were finalized to complete the assessment.

UNODC was informed by national counterparts in December 2021 that due to the continued political and security instability in the Tajura area, there was uncertainty regarding whether the previously identified facility would be used for the juveniles. National counterparts also informed UNODC that they did not need PPE to be provided to juveniles and staff working with them and asked UNODC to remove this activity from the project workplan. As a result of the changed circumstances and needs expressed by the national counterparts, it was agreed that UNODC would continue its activities about the juveniles and staff in the Tajura prison while it would continue consultations with its counterparts regarding the facility.

As the Convening Agency for this joint programme, UNDP organized the Preparatory Steering Committee Meeting on October 13, 2021, with the aim of discussing and agreeing on the project workplan.

ii) Indicator-Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, a clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

Objectives	Outcomes	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Overall objective: All children in Libya have access to a child-friendly justice system that protects their basic rights, in accordance with UN Child Rights Convention (CRC) and relevant international legal instruments.</p> <p>Specific objective: Children in contact with the law in greater Tripoli and other targeted locations, including those in detention, are benefiting from a child-friendly justice system.</p>			<p>The project has experienced significant delays in implementing project activities due to challenges among the involved national counterparts to agree on a joint workplan and provide the formal endorsement for the project to start as initially planned. The project workplan and the endorsement of the project were agreed upon on 4 January 2022. The delays have further been exacerbated by continued insecurity and political instability in Libya during the reporting period.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 1⁸ To strengthen the enabling environment towards the development of a child-friendly justice system for all children in contact with the law, including policy development and improved coordination at the national level.</p> <p>Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:</p>	None		

⁸ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

	<p>Output 1.1: To facilitate the adoption of relevant policy by national stakeholders related to the establishment of child-friendly justice for children.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: # of meetings by the National Coordination Committee Baseline: Inadequate national coordination mechanism Planned Target: Establishment of national coordination committee</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 : #of existing assessments, reports and recommendations with regards to the legislative framework on non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention and recommend a pilot approach reviewed</p>	<p>1.1.2: UNODC initiated the collection and review of existing assessments, reports and recommendations with regards to the legislative framework on non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention.</p>	<p>1.1.2: The review of existing assessment reports and recommendations are yet to be completed. Once completed the review will serve as a basis for the recommended pilot approach which will be developed together with the counterparts through an established working group. The establishment of the working group was conditioned upon the national counterparts agreeing on a common workplan and endorsement of the project to start. As such, the review process and the development of the pilot approach could not be completed during the reporting period as initially planned.</p>	<p>Collection of various assessments and relevant legislation with regards to non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law in Libya.</p>
	<p>Baseline: the use of non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law is inadequate</p> <p>Planned Target: 1 suggested pilot approach</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 : # of workshops with judges and prosecutors on non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention Baseline: None Planned Target: 3 workshops 45 judges and prosecutors</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4: #of study tours for key administrative personnel Baseline: None Planned Target: At least 2 study tours</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5: #of relevant decrees and regulations formally adopted</p>	<p>1.1.3: UNODC initiated the recruitment of one international expert and one Libya national consultant to conduct the workshop with judges and prosecutors on non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law. The basis of the workshop will be anchored in the findings of the review of the assessments and legislative framework in Libya as outlined</p>	<p>1.1.3: The implementation of the workshops have been conditioned upon the national counterparts agreeing on a common workplan and endorsement of the project to start. As such, the workshops could not be implemented during the reporting period as initially planned.</p> <p>1.1.4 The study tour could not be completed during the reporting period due to delays in the national counterparts to agree on the project workplan and endorse the project.</p> <p>UNDP has developed draft ToR in consultation with PUNOs to engage consultant for implementation of 1.1.1, 1.1.7 and 1.1.8.</p> <p>UNDP is required to develop Call for Proposal for engaging CSO for implementation of 1.1.9</p> <p>All above are awaited for endorsement of revised project document by the national counterparts formation of concerned technical working groups. This TWGs will then</p>	

	<p>Baseline: None Planned Target: Minimum 3</p>	<p>in activity 1.1.2. The first workshop is planned for 15 judges and prosecutors and will take place in May 2022.</p> <p>1.1.4: UNODC initiated planning for a study tour for judges and prosecutors on non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention. Both Egypt and Algeria have been identified as potential destinations due to their best-practices in this area. UNODC will also be able to make use of its established relations and collaboration with the prison administration in respective countries. The study tour is planned to take place in June 2022.</p> <p>1.1.5 Plans are in place for the</p>	<p>approve the draft ToR and Call for Proposal to initiate further processes.</p>	
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		<p>establishment of a Technical Working Group which would be determining operational decrees and regulations that needs to be drafted for endorsement. HCC has been identified as the lead government agency while from the PUNOs, it is lead by UNODC with the participation of UNICEF and UNDP.</p>		
	<p>Output 1.2 To develop an Information Management software to facilitate the establishment of a case management system across the justice sector for children in contact with the law</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Development of an Information Management software Baseline: Outdated modes and routines of managing cases of children in contact with the law Planned Target: Software developed and put in place</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: # of people trained to use the Information Management software (per ministry) Baseline: 0 people trained on use of information management software</p>		<p>The juvenile module would be part of the Integrated Case Management and Tracking System, which was supposed to be developed under the UNDP Policing and Security Joint Programme (PSJP). However, due to inadequate funding this activity was not completed and is proposed to be part of the next phase of the PSJP. Thus, activity 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 will be removed from this project.</p>	

	Planned Target: 20 people trained on information management software			
	<p>Output 1.3 To rehabilitate the physical infrastructure of the FCPU facility in Tripoli, including to ensure that it is child-friendly</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: # of FCPU physical infrastructure rehabilitated and equipped</p> <p>Baseline: Current FCPU physical set up not conducive to providing child friendly environment</p> <p>Planned Target: 1 FCPU unit in Tripoli</p>	<p>1.3 The need to update and finalize the mapping and assessment of the FCPUs and the draft regulatory frameworks (SOP of children in conflict with the law and child victims and witnesses) of the FCPUs through the Technical Working Groups (which is yet to be established) had delayed in identifying localities/FCPUs which require physical rehabilitation.</p>	<p>The project workplan and approval were agreed upon with the national counterparts on 4 January 2022 after extensive consultations during 2021 (see above).</p> <p>It was designed that UNICEF would conduct assessment of FCPU. Based on recommendations of the assessment, UNDP in consultation with government partners and PUNOs will prioritize the FCPU for rehabilitation. Since UNICEF assessment is yet to be conducted, UNDP could not continue with this activity.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 2: Improved access of families and children to tailored services accelerating the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in contact with the law</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target:</p>			

<p>Output 2.1 An enabling environment supporting the establishment and management of functional FCPU is strengthened.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: # of children who have accessed services through the FCPU Baseline: No Planned Target: 300 children</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Selection criteria for the appointment of staff to the FCPU adopted Baseline: No Planned Target: Selection criteria adopted</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Regulatory framework established to ensure referral of all cases of children in contact with the law to FCPU Baseline: No Planned Target: Regulatory framework for case management and referral adopted</p>	<p>2.1. Preparatory work enabled UNICEF to have a draft Mapping and assessment of the FCPUs; a draft paper with the proposed revised structure of the FCPUs including the staffing; a proposed case management system for FCPUs in Libya and a discussion paper; draft regulatory framework for FCPUs in handling with children in conflict with the law; and child victims and witnesses. Following consultations with MOI, it was agreed to update all of the above documents and framework through the Technical Working Group of FCPU which is to be established by April 2022 in</p>	<p>The project workplan and approval were agreed upon with the national counterparts on 4 January 2022 after extensive consultations during 2021 (see above).</p>	
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		light of the finalization of the project work plan by the national counterparts.		
	<p>Output 2.2 Children have access to fully functional FCPU in Tripoli and other targeted locations that are providing child-friendly services for child witnesses, victims of violence and (alleged) child-offenders (including alternatives to the deprivation of liberty through probation services.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: # of justice sector personal assigned to the FCPU trained on SOPs and guidelines for the FCPU Baseline: No Planned Target: 50 personnel appointed to FCPU 75 police officers</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: # and categories of actors/children targeted with information material and manuals Baseline: No Planned Target: 100 members of the justice sector 2000 relevant service providers (health officials, teachers, etc.)</p>	<p>2.2 Considerable amount of time was spent in re-engaging with MOI. Hence plans to conduct trainings to the FCPU, FCPSs to strengthen their capacity was stalled. However this is an area that requires increased attention if we are to ensure the functionality of the FCPUs as well as its accessibility in providing child friendly justice services.</p>		
	<p>Outcome 3: Detained children benefit from improved detention conditions and have access to rehabilitation, pre-release planning and assistance programmes, as well as reintegration services after release.</p> <p>Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:</p>			

	<p>Output 3.1 Basic needs of children of both genders at the detention facility for children deprived of their liberty are met</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: # of the children in detention benefitting from adequate services with protective environment Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: 10 Children</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: # of consultations and needs identified Baseline: No assessment Report Planned Target: Assessment Report</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Refurbishment of selected areas of detention facility Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: Refurbished areas in juvenile detention facility</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4: # of hygiene kits distributed Baseline: None Planned Target: 100 children receive hygiene kits</p>	<p>3.1.1 UNODC conducted consultations with Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Social Solidarity and agreed to target its activities ensuring that adequate services with a protective environment is established for the approximately 30 children detained in Tajura prison. UNODC conducted a visit in 2021 to Tajura prison to verify and identify the needs and the status of the detained children.</p>	<p>3.1.1 The project workplan and the endorsement of the project were agreed upon on 4 January 2022 (see above).</p>	
		<p>3.2.1 UNODC conducted various consultations virtually and in person with Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Social Solidarity to assess and</p>	<p>3.1.2. The project workplan and the endorsement of the project were agreed upon on 4 January 2022 (see above). Furthermore, UNODC was informed by the national counterparts that the facility previously identified to be refurbished for the juveniles might not longer be available and that another facility had been identified. UNODC therefore needs to conduct another visit to the new facility in order to finalize the assessment.</p>	<p>Draft assessment report based on consultations with national counterparts and visit to Tajura prison.</p>

		<p>identify the needs. It was agreed to target UNODC activities ensuring that adequate services with a protective environment is established for the approximately 30 children detained in Tajura prison. UNODC further conducted a visit in 2021 to Tajura prison to assess and identify the needs with regards to the establishment of a new facility for the juveniles administered by Minsitry of Social Affairs.</p>		
		<p>3.1.4 UNODC conducted consultations with Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Social Solidarity in order to initiate the procurement and distribution of PPE to children in detention.</p>	<p>3.1.4. During the consultations with regards to the project workplan, the national counterparts requested that the activity regarding provision of PPE to children in detention be removed from the project as it did not reflect the current priorities and needs on the ground.</p>	

		<p>UNODC was informed by the counterparts that due to changed situation on the ground with regards to the COVID-19 pandemic there was no need for PPE under the project and requested the activity to be removed from the project.</p>		
	<p>Output 3.2 Staff in contact with children in detention are trained and enabled to cater for special needs of children deprived of their liberty</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: # and type of trainings developed Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: Training material</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: # of officials trained Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: # of officials trained Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: 10</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.4: # of SOPs, codes of conduct, rights and duties booklets, classification and inspection policies, including training on developed material and ToTs</p>	<p>3.2 UNODC conducted consultations with the Tajura prison staff during a visit in July 2021 to understand the capacity building needs for staff in contact with children in detention. It was agreed that the trainings for staff under this project would target primarily staff in Tajura prison due to the existence of the 30 juveniles in a separate wing in the prison and the plan to move</p>	<p>3.2 The project workplan and approval were agreed upon with the national counterparts on 4 January 2022 after extensive consultations during 2021 (see above).</p>	

	<p>Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: Documents developed</p>	<p>this children together with the staff to an independent facility administered by Ministry of Social Affairs.</p> <p>UNODC further initiated the recruitment of a national consultant with expertise in management of juveniles in detention who will support with regards to developing and conducting of training of staff but also relevant operational material for staff.</p>		
	<p>Output 3.3 Rehabilitation and preparation to release programmes in partnership with the FCPU and NGOs are in place and piloted</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Action plan in place Baseline: No action plan in place Planned Target: One</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: # of rehabilitation programmes supported Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: Increased to the baseline</p>	<p>3.3 UNODC conducted consultations with national counterparts with regards to rehabilitation and preparation to release programmes. It was concluded that no comprehensive approach exists with regards to</p>	<p>3.2 The project workplan and approval were agreed upon with the national counterparts on 4 January 2022 after extensive consultations during 2021 (see above).</p>	

	<p>Indicator 3.3.3: # of training curricula for vocational workshops developed Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: 11. Increased to the baseline</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.4: Name of selected and contracted NGO Baseline: None selected Planned Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.5: 13. # of NGO staff and social workers trained Baseline: TBD Planned Target: Increased to the baseline</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.6: # of piloted rehabilitation programmes Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p>	<p>this and the this is currently implemented on an adhoc bases depending on the prison/detention facility in question. During the visit to Tajura prison in July 2022 it was agreed to focus these activities on the staff and children in Tajura prison. This would include developing and implementing a pilot programme in collaboration and with support of an identified NGO.</p> <p>UNODC further conducted consultations with local NGOs to identify potential partner NGOs to support the pilot in the Tajura area. The NGOs will be presented and selected together with the national counterparts</p>		
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<p>Output 3.4: Reintegration programs in partnership with relevant entities are in place and piloted, with the support of the selected NGOs.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1: Reintegration approach developed Baseline: TBD after assessment Planned Target: One reintegration approach developed</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2: # of NGO staff and social workers trained Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.3: # of children reintegrated Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.4: Develop a video on children having a fresh start that will be used to convey the message that children in detention deserve another chance and if accepted by the society they will become agents of change. Baseline: None Planned Target: One</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.5: # of children in contact with law benefitted through training or other form of livelihood support Baseline: None Planned Target: 10 children in contact with law</p>	<p>3.4 UNODC conducted consultations with national counterparts with regards to reintegration programmes for children in detention upon release. It was concluded that no comprehensive approach exists and that any reintegration efforts depends on the community in question. During the visit to Tajura prison in July 2022 the prison administration expressed willingness to partner with a local NGO to pilot a reintegration programme in Tajura.</p> <p>UNODC further conducted consultations with local NGOs to identify a partner NGO to support the pilot reintegration</p>	<p>3.4 The project workplan and approval were agreed upon with the national counterparts on 4 January 2022 after extensive consultations during 2021 (see above).</p>	
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		programme in the Tajura area.		
	<p>Output 3.5 Children in Detention are provided with legal aid</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.1: # of assessment report on legal aid needs Baseline: None Planned Target: Assessment Report</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.2: # of public lawyer trained Baseline: TBD Planned Target: 10 lawyers trained</p>	<p>3.5.1: UNODC initiated the desk review with regards to legal aid needs which will be further supported by a national legal consultant</p> <p>3.5.2: none</p>	<p>3.5 The project workplan and approval were agreed upon with the national counterparts on 4 January 2022 after extensive consultations during 2021 (see above). As such, the assessment on legal aid needs is yet to be completed. Furthermore, due to the lack of approval to go ahead with the project implementation, no trainings of public lawyers could be conducted during the reporting period.</p>	

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

Add the agreed workplan and requested programmatic revisions by the national counterparts

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

During the reporting period, various consultations between the UN agencies and their national counterparts were conducted to agree on a project workplan and receive formal approval from the national counterparts to start the project. The final agreed project workplan with the national counterparts included some changes to the project activities, which will require the following programmatic revisions:

- UNDP Activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2 under Output 1.2 regarding the development of an Information Management software to facilitate establishing a case management system across the justice sector for children in contact with the law will be removed. These activities were conditioned upon developing an Integrated Case Management and Tracking system designed and developed for the entire criminal justice chain under UNDP's Policing and Security Joint Programme (PSJP). However, due to inadequate funding, the development of the Integrated Case Management was not finalized and is planned to be part of an upcoming second phase of the PSJP planned to launch in 2023. UNDP will, therefore, instead focus more efforts on Output 1.3 and the rehabilitation of identified FCPUs in coordination with UNICEF.

The project title should be changed to 'Developing Juvenile Justice in Libya' upon request by the national counterparts.

- Activity 3.1.4 "UNODC in coordination with GNA and the official Authorities will provide detained children (boys and girls) with necessary sensitization materials hygiene kits upon admission and during their stay as required, including PPE items to mitigate the COVID-19 spread." This activity should be removed as it does not correspond with the needs on the ground as per request by the national counterparts.
- Activity 3.2.4: "UNODC to deliver two workshops on the treatment of children exploited by violent extremist groups based on the UNODC Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups." This activity should be added upon request by the national counterparts. This was initially included in the project but was removed due to budget constraints.

V. Resources (Optional)

During the reporting period, UNODC conducted several activities to build the operational capacity of the UNODC office in Libya and facilitate the implementation of the project. This included finalizing the recruitment of a Head of the UNODC office in Libya who started his assignment in September 2021. UNODC further recruited a national project officer and national project assistant to support the project implementation. UNODC also initiated the recruitment of a national legal consultant and an international expert to support the activities regarding alternatives to detention and legal aid for children in contact and conflict with the law. The recruitment of an expert on the treatment of juveniles in custody was also finalized to support the upcoming training of staff working with juveniles and the development of operational guidance materials. As a result of these actions, UNODC has increased its

functional capacity, facilitating and expediting the implementation of project activities moving forward.

Due to the significant delays and challenges in the project implementation during the reporting period, the UN agencies are planning a no-cost extension until 31 July 2023. This will also include a request for necessary revisions to the program and possibly a budget to accommodate the developments during the reporting period and facilitate the full implementation of the joint programme for the rest of the project duration.