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UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GROUP

UNDP

Developing Juvenile Justice in Libya

(INTV-11288)

FINAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

Reporting Period
30 DECEMBER 2020 – 30 DECEMBER 2024

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REPORTING PERIOD: 30 DECEMBER 2020 – 30 DECEMBER 2024

Programme Title & Project Number

- Programme Title: Developing Juvenile Justice in Libya
- Programme Number *127315*
- MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[3] *127315*

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[2]

Country/Region: Libya

Priority area/ strategic results: Justice for Children

Participating Organization(s)

Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Implementing Partners

National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations

- Ministry of Interior (MoI)
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
- Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
- Higher Committee for Children (HCC)
- Social Solidarity Fund (SSF)

Programme/Project Cost (US$)

Total approved budget as per project document:	4,119,808
MPTF /JP Contribution[4]: • *by Agency (if applicable)* `	4,096,400
Agency Contribution • *by UNICEF*	23,408
Government Contribution *(if applicable)*	n/a
Other Contributions (donors) *(if applicable)*	n/a
TOTAL:	4,119,808

Programme Duration

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Original End Date[6] *(dd.mm.yyyy)*	30 October 2022
Current End date[7] *(dd.mm.yyyy)*	30 December 2024

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*
☐ Yes ☐ No Date: *26.11.2024*
■ Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*
☐ Yes ■ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

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[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 is a collaborative initiative aimed at supporting Libyan national authorities in enhancing the protection and welfare of children in contact with the law, including those who are deprived of their liberty. It brings together the efforts of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the Higher Committee for Children (HCC), and the Social Solidarity Fund (SSF), with the objective of fostering a child-sensitive justice system that upholds human rights and conforms to international standards. This initiative is grounded in the core principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and aligned with other international legal instruments, as well as national policies and frameworks.

The Programme adopts a multi-sectoral approach, promoting systemic change through capacity building, policy development, infrastructure rehabilitation, and service delivery. It places particular emphasis on the rights of children in conflict with the law, advocating for alternatives to detention, access to legal assistance, rehabilitation services, and community reintegration. It also focuses on ensuring that all actors within the justice and social welfare systems—including police officers, prosecutors, judges, social workers, and detention center staff—are equipped with the tools, knowledge, and resources needed to handle child-related cases in a manner that is rights-based, sensitive, and aligned with child protection standards.

Leveraging the complementary mandates, technical expertise, and operational presence of the participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs)—namely the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)—the Joint Programme aims to deliver impactful, sustainable change in Libya's juvenile justice landscape. Each agency plays a distinct yet synergistic role in the delivery of activities, with UNDP focusing on policy development, coordination mechanisms, and infrastructure rehabilitation, UNICEF on strengthening child protection services, Family and Child Protection Sections (FCPSs)[8], and raising awareness, and UNODC on justice system reform, especially around detention conditions, non-custodial measures, legal assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Throughout the implementation period, the Programme has faced several challenges that have impacted the pace and scope of implementation. Libya's volatile political and security situation has introduced delays and operational constraints. In particular, the requirement for centralized approvals at the ministerial level and the frequent turnover of ministerial focal points have disrupted continuity and slowed decision-making processes. These challenges highlight the critical importance of sustained and adaptive engagement with national partners, strategic flexibility, and context-sensitive planning.

Despite the challenges, the PUNOs' collective efforts accomplished significant targets, and made achievements towards its objectives. The project successfully developed a

[8] The current structure of the Family and Child Protection Sections (FCPSs) within the Ministry of Interior consists of a *Family and Child Protection Office*, under which there are *Sections*. While the structure allows for the establishment of *Units* under these Sections, no Units have been formally established to date. This terminology reflects the existing official designation in Libya.

comprehensive Assessment on Non-Custodial Measures and Alternatives to Detention for children in conflict with the law, and rehabilitated and refurbished two Family and Child Protection Sections, two detention facilities and one Family Court. The project improved access of more than 50 children to rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and raised awareness of approximately 1,5 million audiences through a nation-wide campaign on roles and responsibilities of FCPSs. The project also benefitted 85 children (65 boys and 20 girls) by improving conditions within a protective environment; 45 boys through the *Line Up, Live Up* rehabilitation programme; and 14 children (3 girls and 11 boys) who were reintegrated after being released from detention. Additionally, 33 public lawyers benefitted through enhanced capacity to provide legal aid to juveniles.

In parallel, significant efforts were made to strengthen collaboration and reinforce partnerships with relevant government institutions. The PUNOs maintained regular dialogue with key ministries and decision-makers to ensure national ownership and alignment of activities with national priorities. These engagements led to strengthened relationships, a shared understanding of child-friendly justice principles, and concrete actions—such as the government's request for the refurbishment of the Family Court in Tripoli, which has been successfully delivered by the end of the programme.

Furthermore, the Programme yielded significant contributions to national capacity development in the areas of family and child protection. The Programme has established cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, supported the drafting and review of key policies, and contributed to the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, including juvenile justice facilities. Through the design and implementation of reintegration and rehabilitation programmes, the Joint Programme is not only improving the current response to children in contact with the law but also laying the groundwork for a more inclusive and rights-based juvenile justice system in Libya. More achievements are detailed in the **II. Results** section of this report.

Throughout the implementation of the project, PUNOs consistently ensured the visibility of the EU as source of funding. Through strategic communication efforts, PUNOs highlighted the EU's pivotal role and generous contribution at every opportunity. This was done deliberately and systematically across various platforms and formats—including speeches at public events, social media posts, campaigns, press releases, visual branding in presentation materials, and other forms of outreach. These actions not only acknowledged the EU's financial support but also reinforced the partnership's value to stakeholders and the general public, aligning with visibility and donor recognition requirements. Please refer to Annex E for further details on the Communications and Visibility Report.

The Programme incorporated a robust monitoring and evaluation approach during its implementation. Several Steering Committee meetings were held, bringing together national stakeholders and UN agencies to review progress, address challenges, and refine implementation strategies. Additionally, two Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions conducted in 2022 and 2023 provided valuable insights. Furthermore, the project had a final project evaluation, conducted by independent evaluators in 2024. Both the ROM and the final evaluations resulted in recommendations that were carefully analysed and incorporated into

the project revisions and the initial design of Phase II of the Joint Programme, ensuring that interventions are responsive to national needs and priorities.

Recognizing the need for extended timelines due to contextual complexities, the Joint Programme requested and received two no-cost extensions, accompanied by budget revisions, extending implementation through 30 December 2024. These extensions were essential to completing the remaining activities and achieving the full scope of the project's intended outcomes. The European Union, as the main donor, formally approved the extension request, enabling continued momentum in project delivery.

By promoting a child-centred approach and building long-term institutional resilience, and looking at the results achieved, the Joint Programme has successfully set a foundation to ensure that all children in Libya—regardless of their circumstances—are treated with dignity, protected from harm, and afforded the opportunity to grow and thrive within a supportive legal and social framework.

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List of Acronyms

CRC	Child Rights Convention
DCIM	Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FCPOs	Family and Child Protection Offices
FCPSs	Family and Child Protection Sections
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HCC	Higher Committee for Children
HCC	High Council of Childhood
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
MENARO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NCE	No-Cost Extension
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OAI	Office of Audit and Investigations
PUNOs	Participating United Nations Organizations
ROM	Results-Oriented Monitoring
SJC	Supreme Judicial Council
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SSF	Social Solidarity Fund
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

I. Purpose

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.

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.

Outcome 1: By 2024 children in contact with the law in Libya have benefitted from strengthened institutions that are mandated to support the delivery of Juvenile Justice.

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

Outcome 1:

Throughout the programme's period, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNODC have made significant strides in advancing the joint programme's objectives to enhance national capacity for family and child protection, as well as for the children in contact with the law. Through sustained bilateral consultations, concerted efforts and collaboration with key stakeholders, including MoJ, MoI, HCC, the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC), and the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), key milestones have been achieve under Outcome 1, which focuses on strengthening the relevant institutions to improve the service delivery in the area of juvenile justice.

In line with the **Activity 1.1.1**, UNDP explored the potential of establishing an international coordination mechanism, comprising national stakeholders from all relevant ministries, such as MoSA, MoJ, MoI, SSF, HCC, OAG, and SJC, and key international actors engaged in justice sector reform in Libya. While the plan has been articulated and drafted, logistical challenges persisted that did not allow the plan to be materialized. However, in parallel, under the bigger umbrella of Rule of Law programme, UNDP established a **Coordination Meeting with the international community.** Co-led by UNDP, the quarterly coordination meeting brings together key stakeholders, from UN agencies, embassies, INGOs, and other development partners working in the rule of law and justice sector in Libya. The coordination meeting serves as a platform to explore collaboration, prevent overlaps, and ensure complementarity, efficiencies, exchange information and best practices.

Under the **Activity 1.1.2**, UNODC established and convened two meetings of the **Technical Working Group on Legislative Reform**, which aimed to facilitate national

dialogue and support the adoption of key policy measures towards a child-friendly justice system in Libya. However, due to the politically sensitive nature of legislative review processes, the government later requested the suspension of the working group. In response, UNODC continued to engage relevant authorities — including the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Judicial Council, and the Office of the Attorney General — through direct consultations on legislative reform initiatives.

Building on these discussions, UNODC undertook a comprehensive review of the Libyan legal framework, with a particular focus on non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law. This included a detailed analysis of existing legislation, decrees, and procedures, as well as an examination of their practical implementation within the justice system.

These efforts culminated in the development of an **Assessment on Non-Custodial Measures and Alternatives to Detention**, which was finalized, reviewed, and formally presented to national authorities in October 2024. The assessment highlights key legislative and implementation gaps and proposes a pilot approach, along with practical recommendations to support the introduction and operationalization of child-sensitive, non-custodial measures. This achievement also contributes to laying the foundation for evidence-based reforms aligned with international standards and best practices in juvenile justice.

In line with **Activity 1.1.3**, UNODC organized **two capacity-building workshops** to support national efforts in promoting non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law.

The **first workshop**, held in **September 2022**, focused on introducing international standards and best practices in the application of non-custodial measures. It was designed to align with global norms on child-friendly justice while drawing on relevant experiences from the region and beyond. The workshop gathered **17 participants (11 men)**, including **seven judges, four prosecutors, five public lawyers**, and **one representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)**. It aimed to raise awareness among criminal justice professionals on the importance of adopting non-custodial approaches in juvenile justice and provided a platform to identify national regulations, policies, and practices. Participants also explored the key challenges and gaps hindering the effective implementation of alternatives to detention in Libya.

The **second workshop**, conducted in **October 2024**, was organized as a high-level event in collaboration with the **OAG** to present and discuss the findings of the assessment conducted under **Activity 1.1.2**. This assessment was the culmination of a series of consultations and review meetings held with key national counterparts, aiming to evaluate the current legislative and institutional landscape for non-custodial measures in Libya.

The workshop brought together **20 key stakeholders (including 5 women)** from relevant ministries and institutions including **four judges, and 16 prosecutors**. In addition, it welcomed a broader audience of approximately **67** participants, including public lawyers, civil society representatives, activists, and child rights advocates who took part in an open dialogue session following the formal presentations.

Picture 1. Workshop on alternatives to detention. Credit: UNODC Libya

UNODC presented the main findings of the assessment, emphasizing gaps in the implementation of non-custodial measures and the availability of legal aid for juveniles. Stakeholders engaged in meaningful dialogue on the importance of aligning national systems with international standards and discussed how best practices could be adapted to the Libyan context. UNODC also presented a set of proposed recommendations aimed at improving the juvenile justice system, including strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks, building the capacity of justice actors, and increasing awareness about children's rights and protections under the law.

Furthermore, both workshops helped identify priority needs and strategic interventions necessary to enhance the practical application of non-custodial measures by criminal justice professionals. These efforts have contributed significantly to reinforcing national systems and advancing more humane, rights-based approaches to juvenile justice in Libya.

In line with **Activity 1.1.4**, UNODC organized a **study visit to Jordan in February 2023** for a delegation of **eight Libyan officials (7 men, and 1 woman)**, comprising **three judges, three prosecutors, one public lawyer**, and **one representative from the MoFA,** who is responsible for monitoring. The visit focused on exploring Jordan's best practices in the implementation of non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law.

During the mission, participants gained valuable insights into the structure and operational framework of Jordan's juvenile justice system, with particular emphasis on institutional mechanisms supporting diversion, rehabilitation, and reintegration. The visit facilitated peer-to-peer exchanges between Libyan and Jordanian justice professionals and provided practical examples of effective legal and institutional reforms, helping inform the national discourse on advancing child-friendly justice in Libya.

Picture 2 and 3. Study visit to Jordan on alternatives to detention – visiting Jordanian governmental institutions, namely: (left to right) MOJ, Juvenile Court, MOSA, Juvenile Police, Juvenile Detention Center of Amman. Credit: UNODC Libya

In line with **Activity 1.1.5**, UNICEF successfully facilitated knowledge exchange on family and child protection unit management between Libyan and Jordanian counterparts through a five-day **study visit to Jordan in July 2022**. The study visit brought a total of **13 participants (12 women, 1 man) from the MoI's FCPSs**. The participants come from different regions and representing different branches from Tripoli, Misrata, Al Bayda, Tobruq, Janzour, Sorman, Al Zawiya, Sabha, Murzuq, and Gharyan and thereby covering the Western, Southern, and Eastern Libya. One woman participant from the MoI's Training and Development Department in Tripoli also participated in the study visit. Throughout the visit, participants from both countries engaged in consultations, sharing best practices for managing these sections, including standard operating procedures, staffing, and capacity-building initiatives. Jordan is recognized for its well-established child protection sections with a multi-disciplinary approach and was specifically chosen to facilitate this exchange.

Following the visit, UNICEF maintained close communication with the Libyan counterpart to gather their feedback on the experience. Accordingly, the Head of FCPO presented the key takeaways and outcomes to all FCPS heads. This included valuable insights and findings that can be strategically applied within their respective sections and adapted to

the Libyan context. Notably, the study tour provided a unique opportunity for FCPO/FCPS leadership to gain in-depth exposure to best practices implemented elsewhere. This exposure will serve as a valuable foundation for reviewing and adjusting current practices within the Libyan context.

Furthermore, the presentation sparked constructive discussions among FCPS heads regarding the exchanged knowledge, best practices, and recommendations. This collaborative dialogue is crucial for fostering continuous improvement and knowledge sharing across FCPSs.

In line with **Activity 1.1.6**, UNICEF actively contributed to establishing a standardized framework for FCPSs in Libya. This included drafting FCPSs Terms of Reference (TORs) to define their roles and mandates, developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide staff on handling child protection cases and supporting MoI in drafting a decree to harmonize the structure and operation of FCPSs across the country.

Furthermore, UNICEF drafted and shared a decree proposal with the MoI for their review. This decree outlines FCPS roles and responsibilities and proposes to harmonize the staffing and structure of the FCPSs across Libya. Issuing this decree will establish the foundation for implementing the SOPs that UNICEF developed with Coram. Together, the TORs and decree aim to support MoI and FCPO in establishing and harmonizing minimum staffing criteria for FCPSs personnel. This will ensure consistent provision of child-friendly services for children in conflict and contact with the law across Libya.

In March 2024, with UNICEF's support, MoI issued the decree to streamline staffing. Subsequently, on 30 May 2024, UNICEF actively participated in an event hosted by the MoI, convening numerous heads of the FCPSs to endorse the decree, focusing on staffing and organizational structure alignment. UNICEF remains committed to bolstering staff capacity and highlighting the pivotal role of FCPSs in addressing cases of children in contact and conflict with the law. These vital documents lay the groundwork for a more effective and standardized approach to child protection in Libya. The MoI is currently working on deploying the necessary minimum requirements for the FCPSs and has assigned 45 social workers among all the FCPSs in Libya to be fully dedicated to the FCPSs.

In line with **Activity 1.1.7**, recognizing the importance of comprehensive strategies and policies in safeguarding the rights of families and children, UNDP has developed a comprehensive **policy paper** for children in contact and conflict with law. Following the initiation, it was recommended that for the existing systems that a policy paper would be best suited for the current cross-sector cooperation in Libya as opposed to national strategy. The draft policy paper includes the **roles and responsibilities** of the relevant institutions as well as recommendations, vision and next steps; despite the readiness, significant challenges persisted. It had been anticipated that upon the completion of this critical document, plans were underway to conduct an on-ground assessment, further refining the policy paper to align with the evolving needs. However, due to visa delays for the consultant to come to Libya and difficulties with remote implementation of such critical discussions, the final draft of the policy remains to be presented to the relevant institutions.

Related to the Activity 1.1.7, the Joint Programme aimed to establish and/or strengthen coordination mechanisms based on clearly defined roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders to ensure children in Libya have access to a child-friendly justice system that protects their basic rights. Through **Activity 1.1.8**, UNDP developed an action plan to establish a **national coordination mechanism**, such as a **National Coordination Committee** in order to streamline efforts in family and child protection and to improve synergy among national stakeholders. The draft action plan provides recommendations with an emphasis on empowering existing bodies such as the project stakeholders, HCC. However, as the coordination mechanism action plan goes hand in hand with the Policy Paper (Activity 1.1.7), it still remains to be discussed with the key stakeholders and relevant institutions. As of the most recent changes and restructuring in the Libyan governmental sectors, most notably within the middle management and focal points as well as the relocation of HCC to be moved under MOSA. These changes cause overlapping mandates between the institutions and have caused implementations delays and challenges in communication. For these reasons it will be necessary to conduct additional consultations to revisit the final draft of both the policy paper and the national coordination mechanism to reflect these changes within the plan and recommendations so that realistic progress can be made when presenting the drafts to the key stakeholders and relevant institutions.

Within Activity 1.1.9, UNDP explored a **communication and public outreach programme** through a handbook on the roles and responsibilities of each relevant institution. However, considering that this activity goes hand in hand with the National Strategy/Policy Paper that is still yet to be endorsed by the relevant government partners, a communication and public outreach programme is yet to be implemented.

Under the scope of **Activity 1.2.1**, UNDP, in collaboration with UNICEF, improved the infrastructure and enhanced the capacity of frontline institutions tasked with protecting the most vulnerable members of the society through the **rehabilitation and refurbishment of two crucial FCPSs** located in Janzour Municipality and Tajoura Municipality. These sections play a pivotal role in providing essential services to vulnerable families and children. Through collaborative field missions and concerted efforts with UNICEF to assess the needs and ensure that child friendly measures are in place, the rehabilitation and refurbishment works were completed by June 2024, and the final handover was conducted in 13th November 2024.

Picture 4 and 5.. The rehabilitated and refurbished FCPS in Tajoura, Tripoli. Credit: UNDP Libya

Picture 6 - 9. The rehabilitated and refurbished FCPS in Janzour, Tripoli. Credit: UNDP Libya

Picture 10 and 11. Handover ceremony of Tajoura FCPS to MOI. Credit: UNDP Libya

Picture 12 and 13. Handover ceremony of Janzour FCPS to MOI. Credit: UNDP Libya

Under the same activity line (Activity 1.2.1), UNDP undertook **the rehabilitation and refurbishment of the Family Court** Building on its commitment to strengthening the justice system, UNDP has finalized the contractual arrangements for the rehabilitation and refurbishment of the Family Court under the Ministry of Justice. With the completion of the refurbished court facilities, this will serve as a cornerstone in ensuring swift and equitable access to justice for families and children. The substantial completion handover of the Family Court to MOJ will be conducted on February 2025. The opening ceremony for the Family Court is planned to take place in May 2025.

Picture 14. The newly rehabilitated and refurbished Family Court in Tripoli. Credit: UNDP Libya

Outcome 2:

Within the context of **Outcome 2,** UNICEF made significant contributions to improving access to customized services for families and children in contact with the law, ultimately accelerating their rehabilitation and reintegration. These efforts included capacity building for service providers, knowledge exchange workshops, collaborative needs assessments,

finalizing guidelines for rehabilitation efforts, and drafting decrees to standardize staffing within child protection services.

In line with **activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.2.1,** between 2023 and 2024, UNICEF, in collaboration with MoI and UNDP, conducted in total 29 out of which 10 joint field visits to FCPSs across Libya. These visits aimed to assess the needs, gaps, and challenges faced by these sections in providing child-friendly, multi-disciplinary assistance to vulnerable children. The visits covered locations in Janzour (5), Hay Alandolous (2), Tajoura (3), Bani Waleed (2), Tarhuna (2), Khoums (2), Misrata (2), Gharabolli (2), Gasser Bengasheer (1), Mysalata (2), Jado (1), Zintan (1), Surman (2), Subratha (2) and Gharyan (1). Some locations were visited more than one time depending on the needs. During these visits, it was observed that the majority of cases handled by the FCPSs are related to domestic violence and custody issues. UNICEF workedin close collaboration with MoI to broaden their scope to encompass all children in contact and conflict with the law. In addition, UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) Child Protection Adviser visited the Janzour FCPSs in December 2024. During the visit, they had the opportunity to observe the successful example of these FCPSs and UNICEF's support in enhancing justice for children.

Picture 15. MoI and UNDP-UNICEF joint visit to Tajoura FCPS. Credit: UNICEF Libya

The Janzour FCPS stands out as a successful model due to several key factors including the presence of a trained and specialized team, the establishment of child-friendly interview and investigation procedures, the integration of case management approaches, and the strong coordination between police, social services, and the judiciary. The Section operates with a clear focus on the best interests of the child, applying principles of child-sensitive justice and diversion measures wherever possible.

UNICEF's contributions have been central to these achievements. Through sustained technical support, the development of standard operating procedures, provision of specialized training, and rehabilitation of facilities to make them more child-friendly, UNICEF has significantly strengthened the capacity and practices of the FCPS. Additionally,

UNICEF has facilitated coordination mechanisms between key sectors (justice, social affairs, and law enforcement) and promoted a rights-based approach in handling children's cases. This success story was shared at the regional level as an example of good practice, demonstrating tangible results that can be achieved through structured capacity-building, system strengthening, and sustained partnerships.

The visits revealed several key findings. Firstly, some locations are establishing FCPSs within police stations, leading to inconsistencies in team structures across different sections. Secondly, a lack of adherence to the established regulatory framework was identified. Preliminary discussions highlighted this issue, and further investigation is ongoing. Most significantly, the visits found that referrals to FCPSs are currently limited to domestic violence cases, with cases involving children in conflict with the law not being systematically directed to these sections. This underscores the importance of developing SOPs to guide FCPSs staff on their roles, case types, and appropriate procedures.

In light of these findings, discussions were held with the MoI focusing on strengthening the framework and operationalization of the FCPSs. These discussions culminated in a set of key recommendations, which formed the basis for the issuance of a formal decree by the MoI issued in March 2024, mentioned above in activity 1.1.6. The agreed priorities include:

- Establishing the institutional structure and clear reporting lines for FCPSs within the MoI framework.
- Defining the division of roles and responsibilities among the Family and Child Protection officers, FCPSs, and regular police sections.
- Conducting a geographical coverage and caseload analysis to determine optimal staffing levels.
- Developing and standardizing the FCPS staffing structure, including detailed roles and responsibilities.
- Validating and raising staff awareness regarding the Family and Child Protection Unit SOPs.

These recommendations serve as a foundation for continued collaboration with the MoI to ensure the effective and sustainable development of the FCPS system across Libya.

In parallel with these discussions, in 2023 UNICEF delivered three capacity-building trainings for FCPS investigators and social workers (46 participants from various regions out of which are 37 women and 9 men) to address identified skill gaps. These training courses focused on interviewing techniques, enhancing frontline personnel's ability to fulfill their child protection responsibilities.

In addition, in December 2023, UNICEF, not only strengthened the capacity but also enhanced collaboration among different line ministries through Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops on "Protecting Children in Contact with the Law" to two different groups to 21 frontline personnel (7 men and 14 women) from various ministries including MoSA, MoJ, HCC, MoI, SSF, and MoFA. This was followed up by a workshop on the same topic for 12 policymakers (7 men and 5 women) from the aforementioned ministries. The target

audience included social service workers from MoSA and SSF (such as social work specialists and psychologists), personnel from the FCPSs, and staff working for MoI within the Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) facilities, MoJ such as institutions for girls and women, juvenile institutions and representatives from High Council of Childhood (HCC).

Picture 16. TOT on Protecting Children in Contact with the Law (frontliners). Credit: UNICEF Libya

Picture 17. TOT on Protecting Children in Contact with the Law (policymakers). Credit: UNICEF Libya

Following the ToT workshops, technical support and capacity development were also delivered in partnership with the MoI. From 2-6 June 2024, UNICEF supported the rollout of cascade training for 19 MoI staff (8 men, 11 women) from East, West and South Libya. The cascade was delivered by trainers who attended the UNICEF supported workshop in December 2023 titled "Protecting Children in Contact with the Law" to strengthen access to justice for vulnerable children in Libya. This is part of the sustainable capacity-building plan to institutionalize a curriculum within MoI, strengthen capacity of FCPS staff, and enhance justice for children's provisions.

Picture 18. The pilot TOT cascade training by MOI trainers on Protecting Children in Contact with the Law. Credit: UNICEF Libya

Following this series of trainings delivered to three different groups, and in line with efforts to establish a sustainable capacity-building plan within the MoI, in 2024 UNICEF successfully conducted a ToT on interviewing techniques. The purpose of the ToT was to continue the roll-out of the training, to ensure all FCPSs staff are trained on Child Friendly Interviewing techniques on 6 September 2024.
The training was delivered to a group of 26 participants (22 women and 4 men) in a ToT format, out of which are 24 investigators from MoI, with a dual purpose of equipping participants with the knowledge of the content of the training, and with the skills to deliver the training to other participants.

Picture 19. TOT of the Interviewing Techniques for FCPS' Investigators. Credit: UNICEF Libya

UNICEF's capacity-building sessions on child-friendly interviewing techniques and handling cases involving children in contact or conflict with the law have resulted in measurable improvements in participants' knowledge, skills, and confidence as highlighted in pre and post-tests. These trainings, aimed at MoI staff, social workers, and child protection officers, focused on promoting child-sensitive procedures rooted in child rights and trauma-informed approaches.

These results are based on pre- and post-training assessments that UNICEF systematically conducts during every training, as well as observations and feedback collected during field missions. The assessments revealed clear and consistent gains in participants' understanding of non-coercive interview methods, the ability to recognize vulnerability in children, and the importance of upholding the best interests of the child during legal procedures.

Participants reported feeling better equipped to apply child-sensitive techniques in real-world settings and demonstrated a stronger commitment to safeguarding children's rights. During follow-up field missions, some trained staff were observed actively applying these practices and shared plans to cascade the knowledge within their teams, indicating early signs of institutional uptake. These outcomes contribute directly to UNICEF's broader goal of strengthening a child-sensitive justice system and ensuring that children in contact or conflict with the law are treated with dignity, fairness, and care.

Following the ToT, UNICEF coordinated with MoI on the implementation of cascade trainings aimed at building the capacity of staff assigned to the Family and Child Protection Sections (FCPSs), in line with the newly issued decree on child interviewing and the corresponding ToT module. The training, conducted from 22–26 September 2024, was facilitated by 13 trainers (3 men and 10 women) and reached a total of 34 participants (17 women and 17 men). Participants were drawn from various FCPSs across different cities, including staff working at the immigration detention center in Abu Saleem.

In 2024, UNICEF and MoI agreed to develop a sustainable capacity-building plan aimed at strengthening not only the staffing of FCPSs, but also enhancing the knowledge and skills of all MoI personnel in child protection. As part of this effort, UNICEF developed an outline for a comprehensive training curriculum titled "Outline of Training Curriculum for Police on Child Rights, Child Justice, and Child Protection," which has been initially approved by the MoI technical committee.

The proposed curriculum includes both foundational and specialized training courses, focusing on improving participants' knowledge, skills, and attitudes towards child-friendly justice. UNICEF is currently in the process of developing the first sections of the curriculum, in close coordination with the MoI. By 2025, UNICEF and MoI aim to finalize and endorse the full curriculum through the MoI's training department, building the capacity of specialized staff and equipping them to institutionalize a system that ensures all police and FCPS personnel are adequately trained in child protection.

As part of UNICEF's broader efforts to strengthen government coordination and ownership of the child protection agenda—and building on its continuous work in fostering a trusted relationship with the MoI—UNICEF successfully established structured weekly coordination meetings. These meetings brought together MoI staff from various departments, including FCPO, DCIM, the training department, and representatives from the Minister's Office. They were led and followed up by the Head of the Minister's Office at MoI, serving as a key platform for joint planning, coordination, and alignment with UNICEF's Country Programme and ongoing joint initiatives.

As a direct result of these structured meetings, UNICEF has been able to gradually build the capacity of MoI personnel on basic child rights knowledge. These meetings have led to noticeable progress in the understanding of fundamental child protection principles, including government obligations under the CRC. Key CRC articles—such as Article 3 (best interests of the child), Article 12 (the right of the child to be heard), and Article 37 (which stipulates that the detention of children should only be used as a measure of last resort, for the shortest appropriate period of time, and never arbitrarily)—were regularly referenced and discussed. Emphasis was placed on the principle of zero tolerance for the detention of children, especially in relation to administrative or immigration-related grounds as well as for Juveniles. These discussions contributed to a stronger rights-based approach within MoI practices and reinforced the importance of aligning national procedures with international child protection standards.

Between **28–30 November 2023**, **UNICEF** facilitated the **MENA Regional "Children on the Move" Cross-Border Care and Protection Workshop** held in **Amman, Jordan**. The workshop aimed to enhance regional collaboration and knowledge exchange on cross-border protection mechanisms for children.
The event brought together selected representatives from key government line ministries — including the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)**, **Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)**, **Ministry of Interior (MOI)**, **Ministry of Justice (MOJ)**, **Social Solidarity Fund (SSF)**, and the **Higher Council for Childhood (HCC)** — with a total of **11 participants** representing **Libya**. The **Government delegation** actively participated in the **Middle East and North Africa Regional Workshop on "Children on the Move: Cross-Border Continuum of Protection and Care."** In preparation for the event, the participating ministries worked collaboratively to develop and deliver the **Government of Libya's presentation** on **Day 1**, which showcased existing care and protection practices for *Children on the Move*, highlighting key **achievements, challenges, and future priorities**

In line with **Activity 2.1.2,** to strengthen probation services, improve referral protocols, enhance, and establish efficient data sharing systems to enable effective monitoring and follow-up of individual cases, UNICEF collaborated with the MoI to establish a data management system for FCPSs. This pilot includes seven selected locations, including those FCPSs rehabilitated by UNDP under this project before it is expanded more broadly. Data is tracked each month relating to: number of FCPSs, geographic locations, number of staff per FCPS (men/ women), role of staff in FCPS (investigating officer, social worker, admin, etc), location of FCPS (attached to a police station or in MoSA building for example), number of children (cumulative and per FCPS) received per FCPS/ number of referrals received and number of cases resolved per month, number of children in contact or conflict with the law, who reported cases of children (walk in, telephone, policy, MoSA, other), different categories of crimes per legislation (for children in conflict with the law), number

of boys/ girls, age of children (as only children from 14-18 years should be included as above minimum age of criminal responsibility), number of days to process each case, outcome of each case (sentence, alternative to detention, diversion, etc), number of referrals received from MoSA, and number of referrals made to MoSA. Over time this data management will be able to produce helpful infographics to present progress in the number of children supported through FCPSs. This marks the first time for the FCPSs to have a data management system. Additionally, UNICEF provided hardware including PCs, scanners, and printers, to activate this system. MoI trained staff to begin using the system.

In line with **Activity 2.2.2**, a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign on the role and function of FCPSs was launched in October 2024, following the completion of capacity strengthening and harmonization efforts. Developed in close collaboration with the MoI, the campaign aimed to enhance public understanding of FCPSs as essential child protection service providers and to foster trust in their services across communities. The campaign employed a multi-channel approach, including street billboards, national and local media outlets, television spots, radio broadcasts, and the distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials.

The MoI emphasized the importance of reaching both service providers and the wider community, including parents, caregivers, educators, healthcare professionals, and judicial actors. As part of this effort, IEC materials were developed and widely disseminated to promote awareness of the mandate and services of FCPSs. These materials included posters, brochures, and leaflets with clear messages and visuals designed to engage diverse audiences.

Distribution of the IEC materials took place in 21 different locations across Libya, ensuring broad geographic coverage. Materials were delivered not only to FCPSs themselves but also to strategic community touchpoints such as schools, hospitals, and courthouses. This approach aimed to inform stakeholders at all levels—governmental, institutional, and community—about the role of FCPSs and how to access their support, thereby contributing to a more protective environment for children throughout the country

In total, the campaign and advocacy efforts have reached approximately 1.55 million individuals through public service announcements on both TV and radio (particularly during the holy month of Ramadan when viewership is significantly increased), billboards and outdoor digital screens, in addition to printed materials. The TV segment on Libya Al Ahrar is estimated to have reached 600,000 viewers, based on average prime-time Ramadan viewership numbers. Additionally, our radio spots on two major stations are believed to have reached approximately 400,000 listeners, leveraging the combined reach of popular FM stations. Visual messaging was also prominent, with billboards in Tripoli and Misrata generating an estimated 300,000 impressions over a four-month period in high-traffic

locations. Furthermore, outdoor digital screens in these cities captured around 200,000 views, based on footfall estimates for a one-month display. To complement the digital and outdoor efforts, the campaign distributed printed materials such as posters, flyers, and catalogues through the FCPS to key institutions, including judicial bodies, schools, and hospitals. This initiative is estimated to have reached 45,750 individuals. Overall, the campaign's diverse outreach strategy enabled us to effectively engage with a large and varied audience, maximizing our impact and visibility.

Picture 20. Outdoor billboard campaign on the street of Tripoli. Credit: UNICEF Libya

Combined, this contributed to behaviour change including increased coordination and referrals across Ministries and professionals, increased awareness of services with health and education professionals, in addition to increased awareness and reporting amongst children and their parents/caregivers in communities.

Outcome 3:

Under Output 3.1 and following a series of needs assessments conducted throughout the implementation period (as per Activity 3.1.1), UNODC, in close partnership with the SSF, identified critical gaps and challenges within existing juvenile detention facilities. These assessments systematically examined key aspects such as the overall conditions of detention, access to essential services within the facilities, and the availability and quality of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for juveniles.

Building on these findings, UNODC and the government counterparts jointly developed a comprehensive intervention plan aimed at addressing the identified needs through an actionable and collaborative approach. The plan outlines a clear division of responsibilities between UNODC and the national authorities. Specifically, UNODC committed to undertaking small-scale refurbishment works and procuring essential equipment, furniture,

educational tools, and recreational materials necessary to enhance the living conditions and support services for juveniles. Furthermore, UNODC would lead the development of guidance materials, a standardized training package, and tailored rehabilitation and reintegration strategies. This includes capacity-building initiatives and the introduction of vocational training programs to strengthen the skills and competencies of both juveniles and facility staff.

In parallel, government counterparts, primarily through SSF, committed to carrying out broader and more extensive refurbishment works, including enhancing visiting area as per activity 3.1.3 inside the new independent juvenile facility. These efforts come to complement and sustain the improvements initiated by UNODC. This coordinated effort ensures a holistic response, targeting both the physical environment and the institutional capacity necessary for fostering better rehabilitation outcomes for children in conflict with the law.

As part of this plan, and in line with **Activities 3.1.2 and 3.1.3**, UNODC facilitated the procurement of essential furniture, equipment, and educational and recreational materials aimed at **improving conditions within the facilities**. The procurement was successfully completed and officially handed over to the relevant juvenile detention centers on 28 March 2024. Meanwhile, Activity 3.1.3 remains ongoing. As detailed in the progress reported under Outcome 3, the government, primarily through SSF, committed to undertaking broader and more extensive refurbishment works as part of the intervention plan. This includes enhancements to key areas such as the visiting area, in alignment with the objectives outlined under Activity 3.1.3, within the newly designated independent juvenile facility. However, these refurbishment works are still underway and have not yet been completed. The continued progress reflects the government's commitment to complement and sustain the initial improvements supported by UNODC, while acknowledging that the scale and complexity of the refurbishment require additional time for full completion.

Additionally, UNODC carried out **significant construction and refurbishment works** at the male juvenile facility in Tripoli, including the development of a dedicated soccer field at the Tajura Juvenile Facility for Males, as well as general maintenance activities such as sanitary upgrades and plastering.

Picture 21-24: Juveniles engage in physical activities on a newly rehabilitated playground, supported by UNODC Libya as part of ongoing efforts to enhance rehabilitation and reintegration environments within juvenile detention facility in Tripoli.

While refurbishment and maintenance work were also initially planned for the female juvenile facility, these had already been undertaken and completed by the SSF using its own resources. Accordingly, UNODC focused its support on equipping the facility with the required furniture and equipment.

Moreover, the SSF is currently leading the refurbishment of an independent juvenile facility in Tajura, designed to accommodate up to 200 juveniles. The refurbishment is scheduled for completion during 2025. Upon finalization, UNODC will assess the possibility of conducting additional procurement to furnish the new facility with the necessary equipment in the second phase of the Programme. This initiative represents a significant milestone in improving the infrastructure and living conditions of juvenile detention centers

in Libya. It directly contributes to the well-being, dignity, and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law and aligns with international standards on child-friendly justice.

As part of Output 3.2, UNODC successfully implemented a comprehensive and context-specific capacity-building programme aimed at enhancing the competencies of frontline staff working with juveniles in detention facilities. The implementation was carried out in close coordination with MoSA, SSF, and was guided by international standards and UNODC's global guidance tools on child-friendly justice.

Under **Activity 3.2.1**, UNODC led the **development of tailored SOPs, rights and duties booklets, and policy documents related to classification and inspection**. All materials were adapted to reflect Libya's legal, institutional, and cultural contexts. Formal approval of the designed materials was obtained in January 2024, marking an important milestone in institutional ownership and validation. These tools provided a practical framework to ensure that children's rights are respected and that professionals are guided by clear ethical and operational standards.

In parallel, UNODC developed and disseminated a range of visual infographics and awareness materials specifically designed for juveniles and their caregivers. These materials were crafted in accessible and child-friendly formats to help young detainees understand their rights and responsibilities, as well as the services available to them. The printed materials were widely distributed within juvenile facilities, contributing to greater awareness and empowerment among children and their families.

Picture 25. Some Infographics were designed, developed, and distributed to juveniles to support awareness, education, and engagement as part of the rehabilitation programme.

Under **Activity 3.2.2**, UNODC designed **a tailored training package and delivered a series of foundational training sessions** targeting social workers from MoSA/SSF. These sessions introduced participants to the new SOPs and operational tools and provided essential knowledge on child protection principles, non-discrimination, and child-sensitive communication. The training was based on UNODC's global training package for officials working with children in conflict with the law and was enhanced with relevant case studies and practical examples.

Picture 26. Social workers participate in interactive discussions during a workshop focused on a tailored training package aimed at enhancing their capacity to support juvenile rehabilitation.

In addition, UNODC organized complementary foundational training to further strengthen the capacity of social workers engaged in juvenile justice. A basic training on juvenile management and rehabilitation and reintegration programmes was delivered to **14 social workers** working directly with juveniles. UNODC also conducted **basic computer training for 20 social workers** to support the development of improved archiving systems and enhance digital proficiency. Moreover, a **practical training on strategic planning** was conducted for **18 social workers**, focusing on identifying operational gaps, available resources, and designing forward-looking activity plans tailored to juvenile facility needs.

Under **Activity 3.2.3**, UNODC ensured sustainability and scalability by designing **a dedicated ToT** package and implementing it to establish a cadre of 19 national trainers (12 men, 7 women) from MoSA/SSF on 28 July – 1 Aug 2024. The ToT approach equipped selected participants with advanced facilitation skills and an in-depth understanding of the developed materials. These national trainers are now capable of independently replicating the training within their respective institutions and regions.

Picture 27. Social workers complete a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme on rehabilitation and reintegration, equipping them with the skills to deliver structured support to juveniles in detention.

Under **Activity 3.2.4**, UNODC had initially planned to **deliver two specialized workshops** on the treatment of children exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups, based on the UNODC Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups. However, following consultations with MoJ, the activity was formally cancelled upon the request of the MoJ due to the sensitivity surrounding the management of such cases in the Libyan context. The MoJ noted that initial discussions internally within Libya counterparts were already underway to explore areas of needs and support in this area, and therefore, requested that UNODC refrain from further implementation of this activity to ensure alignment with national priorities.

As part of Output 3.3, UNODC supported the design and piloting of structured rehabilitation and preparation for release programmes for juveniles inside detention facilities. These efforts were implemented in close coordination with MoSA and SSF. All activities were guided by international standards and informed by UNODC's specialized tools and resources adapted to the Libyan context. Furthermore, UNODC established a dedicated working group composed of key national stakeholders, with the objective of enhancing coordination and facilitating the enhancement and expansion of rehabilitation and reintegration services for children in conflict with the law.

As per **Activity 3.3.1**, The Action Plan, developed through an inclusive and participatory process, and provides a comprehensive framework for the introduction, expansion, and standardization of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes tailored for juveniles in detention. Drafted in December 2024, the Plan was informed by a series of structured consultations with key national stakeholders, ensuring that it is aligned with the practical needs and operational realities of juvenile detention facilities.

Designed to guide interventions from 2025 onward, the Action Plan remains in draft form pending formal endorsement. Its full implementation is envisioned to coincide with the completion of the newly designated independent juvenile facility, offering an opportunity to apply a modernized, evidence-based approach to juvenile rehabilitation from the outset.

The Plan envisions the development of individualized rehabilitation plans based on thorough needs assessments of juveniles. It focuses on expanding educational opportunities, vocational training, and psychosocial support services within detention settings. In addition, it emphasizes the establishment of structured reintegration pathways, including family and community-based support mechanisms to assist juveniles post-release. A strong focus is placed on building the capacity of detention staff in child-sensitive and rights-based rehabilitation practices, ensuring they are equipped to deliver tailored interventions. The Plan also introduces monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the impact of the rehabilitation programmes and promote continuous learning and improvement.

By embedding these measures, the Action Plan aims to ensure that rehabilitation and reintegration efforts are systematic, sustainable, and scalable, ultimately supporting the broader goal of reducing recidivism and facilitating the social reintegration of juveniles in conflict with the law.

Through **Activity 3.3.2**, UNODC provided comprehensive support to strengthen both existing and newly introduced rehabilitation services. These included vocational training, life skills education, psychosocial support, and recreational activities tailored to the needs of **juveniles in detention facilities**. These services were reinforced by structured processes developed under Output 3.1, such as initial assessments, individualized guidance, case management planning, and pre-release preparation. UNODC also supplied critical materials and equipment necessary for programme delivery within juvenile facilities. Additionally, a **tailored rehabilitation programme** was specifically developed by UNODC for implementation within juvenile detention facilities in Tripoli, further contributing to a more holistic and rights-based approach to juvenile rehabilitation.

As part of these efforts, UNODC also **introduced and implemented its "**Line Up Live Up**"[9] programme** within the juvenile facilities, which benefitted 45 boys in Tajura Juvenile facility for males. This evidence-based life skills training curriculum uses sport-based learning to promote positive values, build resilience, and prevent youth violence, crime, and substance use. Its inclusion within the broader rehabilitation framework provided an engaging and practical avenue for youth empowerment, while fostering pro-social behaviors and self-confidence among detained juveniles.

Under **Activity 3.3.3, UNODC** provided short-term training sessions and relevant materials to support vocational and educational activities within juvenile facilities. However, the development of a full training curriculum was deferred due to infrastructural limitations, including the absence of an independent training hall. As a result, the curriculum development component has been **postponed** and will be revisited upon the completion of the newly refurbished independent juvenile facility, which is expected to offer a more suitable environment for sustained and structured training delivery.

Under **Activity 3.3.4**, and in close coordination with MoSA and SSF, UNODC identified a group of 20 SSF social workers (9 women, and 11 men) to undergo training for the

[9] Link to the 'Line Up, Live Up' initiative: https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/en/sports/lineupliveup.html

implementation of rehabilitation and pre-release programmes. These social workers were selected based on their professional experience and institutional roles within juvenile facilities, positioning them as key actors in delivering direct support to children in detention.

In alignment with national priorities, UNODC has also committed to **revitalizing the SSF's After Care Unit**, which has been inactive for the past decade. The reactivation of this unit is intended to provide structured follow-up and support for children upon their release, ensuring continuity of care and facilitating reintegration into their families and communities. This strategic approach not only strengthens national ownership but also contributes to the **sustainability and long-term impact** of the programme.

Under **Activity 3.3.5**, UNODC strengthened the technical competencies of government social workers through **targeted capacity-building workshops** for selected 21 participants (9 women, and 12 men) engaged in juvenile rehabilitation. These sessions were designed to improve their capacity in delivering rehabilitation and reintegration services, with a strong focus on applying child protection principles, managing vocational activities, and supporting the reintegration of juveniles into their communities. In addition to the core training, UNODC also provided **soft skills enhancement sessions**, including basic computer literacy and English language courses, aimed at broadening their professional capabilities and enabling them to more effectively communicate, document, and facilitate rehabilitation programming in line with international standards.

Finally, under **Activity 3.3.6**, trained social workers from MoSA and SSF successfully **piloted the rehabilitation and preparation for release programmes** within a designated juvenile facility. The pilot resulted in improved engagement of children in structured educational and psychosocial activities, better coordination among institutional actors, and increased preparedness of juveniles for reintegration upon release. UNODC piloted a range of targeted rehabilitation activities, reaching both male and female juveniles as follows:

- **Psychosocial Support / Awareness Sessions**: 70 males, 14 females (Total: 84)
- **Line Up Live Up (Life Skills Programme)**: 45 males, 19 females (Total: 64)
- **Air Conditioner Maintenance Training**: 16 males
- **Barbering** training: 16 males
- **Sewing** training: 8 females
- **Cooking** training: 16 females
- **Crochet** training: 10 females
- **Accessories Making training**: 10 females
- **Gift Wrapping training**: 7 females

Picture 28-31. Juveniles participate in vocational training activities designed to build practical skills and support their reintegration into society.

These interventions are designed to equip juveniles with practical vocational skills, psychosocial resilience, and essential life skills that enhance their self-esteem, support behavioral change, and improve their prospects for social and economic reintegration. By addressing both emotional well-being and employability, the programme ensures a more comprehensive and sustainable rehabilitation process that prepares juveniles for successful reintegration into their families and communities.

Under Output 3.4, UNODC, in partnership with UNDP and UNICEF, supported the development and piloting of reintegration programmes aimed at ensuring sustainable transitions for children released from detention. The approach was implemented in close consultation with relevant national entities and prioritized both institutional capacity-building and community-based support mechanisms to promote successful reintegration.

Through Activity 3.4.1, UNODC, with input from MoSA and SSF, **developed a reintegration programme** tailored to the needs of children in conflict with the law. The programme was specifically designed to support the new independent juvenile facility under refurbishment and focuses on individualized reintegration planning, family engagement, psychosocial support, and referral to services.

Under Activity 3.4.2, UNODC further increased the capacity of the social workers through **targeted capacity-building sessions** for selected 21 participants (9 women, and 12 men) to prepare them for piloting reintegration programmes. These sessions enhanced their ability to conduct release planning, family engagement, referral, and follow-up support. While NGOs were originally envisioned to take part, implementation was focused on strengthening government actors' roles, ensuring sustainability and alignment with national frameworks.

Through Activity 3.4.3, UNODC initiated the pilot implementation of reintegration programmes in selected 14 cases (3 girls, 11 boys) of children released from detention. And has complemented these efforts by **delivering reintegration services including life skills, one to one counselling and provision of psychosocial support** to children in contact with the law and awareness sessions and engagement with their families, outside detention settings. This holistic approach ensured that both children and their support systems were engaged in the reintegration process, increasing the likelihood of successful social and economic reintegration.

As part of Activity 3.4.4, the production of a **short advocacy video**—intended to portray the stories of children who have been given a second chance after detention—was originally planned by UNODC to promote a positive narrative around rehabilitation and reintegration, challenge stigma, and encourage societal acceptance. However, following consultations with government counterparts, it was agreed that the activity would be **postponed**. The authorities recommended that the video be developed **after one full year of implementing the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes**, in order to capture more meaningful and evidence-based feedback from beneficiaries, and to reflect the actual impact of the interventions. This approach ensures that the messaging will be grounded in real outcomes and lived experiences, enhancing the authenticity and effectiveness of the advocacy effort.

Under Output 3.5, UNODC undertook a comprehensive approach to strengthen access to legal aid for children in detention, in alignment with international standards and child protection principles. In close collaboration MoJ, UNODC aimed to enhance the quality, accessibility, and institutional support for legal assistance provided to children in conflict with the law.

As part of this effort, UNODC conducted a **legal and procedural review** of the Libyan legal framework, with particular attention to provisions governing legal aid. This included the collection and analysis of legislation, decrees, and formal procedures, as well as an assessment of their practical application. The findings served as a foundation for informed legal aid interventions.

Within Activity 3.5.1, through structured consultations with key stakeholders including public lawyers, prosecutors, judges, law enforcements and social workers, UNODC **identified gaps and challenges within the legal aid system**. These engagements informed a coordinated **recommended approach** to improving child-sensitive legal services and institutional pathways. The assessment and recommended approach were presented after several reviews from the government on October 2024.

Under Activity 3.5.2, UNODC improved the capacity of public lawyers in providing legal aid to juveniles through targeted capacity building session. The **workshop was held from 12–14 March 2023**, gathering 10 Libyan participants—including 8 public lawyers (8 males), a MoJ legal advisor, and a monitoring representative from MoFA—to discuss international best practices, regional models, and challenges in legal aid provision for children.

Picture 32. Workshop with public lawyers on legal aid to juveniles. Credit: UNODC Libya

In further consultation with the Public Lawyers Department at MoJ, UNODC designed and implemented a set of **skills enhancement trainings**, reaching 25 public lawyers (including 10 women, and 15 men). These included:

- **Introduction to Modern Technology in Law Management**, covering e-file systems, document handling, presentations, and database use.
- **English Legal Terms and Language Courses**, aimed at strengthening legal communication and understanding of international terminology.

Picture 33. Public lawyers complete skills enhancement training focused on computer literacy and English language proficiency to strengthen their professional capabilities and service deliver

To complement the training and improve working conditions, UNODC also facilitated the **procurement of office furniture** for public lawyers. The procurement of furniture was completed and handed over on March 2024, while the procurement of IT equipment was completed and the handover was scheduled for 2025.

Collectively, the interventions under Output 3.5 strengthened institutional capacity, enhanced the professional skills of public lawyers, and laid the groundwork for more equitable and effective access to justice for children in contact with the law in Libya.

Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Outcomes/Outputs/Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 By 2024, children in contact with the law in Libya have benefitted from strengthened institutions that are mandated to support the delivery of Juvenile Justice.			
Indicator 1.1: # coordination mechanisms established **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** at least three coordination mechanisms established	Two are established	Two coordination mechanism are established, including the Technical Working Group for Legislative Reform, and the International Coordination Meeting for the Rule of Law and Justice sector. One national coordination mechanism is planned however remains to be further discussed with national counterparts.	Activity progress report
Indicator 1.2: # of relevant policies developed **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** at least two policy developments facilitated (alternatives to detention and FCPS)	1 assessment and 1 recommendation approach document and 1 SOP on FCPS	UNODC Developed and formally presented a comprehensive Assessment on Non-Custodial Measures and Alternatives to Detention for children in conflict with the law. Conducted through extensive legal review and national consultations, the assessment identified critical legislative and implementation gaps and proposed a pilot approach with actionable recommendations. UNICEF developed an SOP on standardized FCPSs to provide operational guidance in handling cases of children.	Assessment report
Indicator 1.3: # of child friendly physical space rehabilitated and equipped **Baseline:** Existing space is not conducive to providing child friendly environment **Planned Target:** At least 3 child friendly physical space are rehabilitated and equipped.	3 child-friendly physical spaces are rehabilitated and equipped	2 FCPSs and 1 Family Court	Activity progress report and photos

Output 1.1: Institutional Capacity to deliver child friendly justice in Libya is strengthened, strategies, policies, and decrees endorsed.			
Indicator 1.1.1: # international coordination mechanism established **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 1 international coordination mechanism established	International coordination mechanism established	Under the overall UNDP Rule of Law programme, the coordination meeting with the international development partners takes place quarterly although the meeting covers a wider topic beyond juvenile justice.	Activity progress report
Indicator 1.1.2: # of National strategy/policy document developed **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 1 national strategy/policy document developed	National strategy/policy document developed	The national strategy/policy paper has been developed but remains to be disseminated, discussed, and endorsed by the relevant partners	National Strategy/policy document
Indicator 1.1.3: # national coordination committee established **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 1 inter-agency coordination committee established	1 inter-agency coordination committee drafted	The inter-agency coordination committee is drafted, however it remains to be disseminated, discussed, and endorsed by the relevant partners.	Activity progress report
Indicator 1.1.4: # pilot approach for facilitating alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law developed **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 1 suggested pilot approach	1 suggested pilot approach	UNODC Developed and formally presented a comprehensive Assessment on Non-Custodial Measures and Alternatives to Detention for children in conflict with the law. Conducted through extensive legal review and national consultations, the assessment identified critical legislative and implementation gaps and proposed a pilot approach with actionable recommendations. This milestone laid the groundwork for evidence-based legal reforms in Libya and reinforced national efforts to align the juvenile justice system with international standards.	- 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. - Assessment report

Indicator 1.1.5: # of workshops with judges and prosecutors on non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 2 workshops 15 judges and prosecutors	2 workshops 37 judges and prosecutors. In addition, to 67 participants representing CSOs, advocates, etc.	UNODC organized two workshops to promote non-custodial measures for children in conflict with the law. The first, held in September 2022, introduced international standards and best practices. The second workshop in October 2024, both gathered 37 judges and prosecutors and public lawyers, in addition to a broader audience of around 67 participants—including civil society representatives, and child rights advocates—for a high-level discussion on legislative gaps and reform recommendations.	Attendance sheets, workshop report.
Indicator 1.1.6: # of study tours for key administrative personnel **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** At least 2 study tours (FCPS and criminal justice actors)	2 study tours (FCPS and criminal justice actors)	UNICEF organized a study visit to Jordan in July 2022. The study visit brought a total of 13 participants (12 women, 1 man) from the MoI's FCPSs. UNODC organized a study visit to Jordan in February 2023 for eight Libyan justice officials to explore best practices in implementing non-custodial measures for juveniles.	Study Tours Report
Indicator 1.1.7: # of relevant decrees and regulations adopted **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Minimum 3	2 relevant decrees, and regulations adopted, and 1 policy paper developed	1 decree to streamline the staffing in FCPSs adopted, 1ToR and SOP on standardized framework of FCPSs adopted, and 1 policy paper on the roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions safeguarding the rights of family and children developed	Activity Progress report
Output 1.2: CANCELED			
Output 1.3: Child-friendly FCPSs and Juvenile Family Court rehabilitated and refurbished.			

Indicator 1.3.1: # of FCPS physical infrastructure rehabilitated and equipped; and (ii) # Family Courts rehabilitated and equipped **Baseline:** Current FCPS physical set up not conducive to providing child friendly environment **Planned Target:** At least 2 FCPS rehabilitated and equipped; and (ii) at least one Family Court rehabilitated and equipped	2 FCPS rehabilitated and equipped; and (ii) 1 Family Court rehabilitated and equipped	2 FCPSs are in Tajoura and Janzour, and 1 Family Court in Tripoli	Activity progress report and photos
Outcome 2: Improved access of families and children to tailored services accelerating the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in contact with the law			

Indicator 2.1: # of children who have accessed services through the FCPS **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 50 children	505 children	To strengthen technical capacity within FCPSs, UNICEF conducted three capacity-building trainings on interviewing techniques for investigators and social workers. Around 46 personnel from various regions across Libya (south, east, and west) participated. 29 joint field visits were conducted to FCPSs across Libya in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to assess the current situation and strengthen coordination efforts. A ToT workshop on "Children in Contact with the Law" was delivered to 21 frontline personnel from various ministries (MoSA, MoJ, HCC, MoI, SSF, MoFA). This was followed up by a workshop on the same topic for 12 policymakers from the aforementioned ministries. Following the ToT, technical support and capacity development was also delivered in partnership with MOI. From 2-6 June, UNICEF supported the rollout of cascade training for 19 MOI staff (8 men, 11 women) from East, West and South Libya. The cascade was delivered by trainers who attended the UNICEF supported workshop in December 2023 titled "Protecting Children in Contact With the Law" to strengthen access to justice for vulnerable children in Libya. In line with the newly issued decree on child interviewing and the corresponding ToT module. The training, conducted from 22–26 September 2024, was facilitated by 13 trainers (3 men and 10 women) and reached a total of 34 participants (17 women and 17 men). Participants were drawn from various FCPSs across different cities, including staff working at the immigration detention center in Abu Saleem	**Reports and Media Posts.** Interviewing techniques capacity building training, **T**hree trainings, May and August 2023. Link 1, Link 2, Link 3 Quote for one of the head of the family and child protection sections: Link TOT training about Children in contact with the law**, Dec 2023.** Link TOT training about Children in contact with the law Link
Output 2.1 An enabling environment supporting the establishment and management of functional FCPS is strengthened.			

Indicator 2.1.1: Selection criteria for the appointment of staff to the FCPS adopted **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Selection criteria adopted	Selection criteria adopted	A decree, was issued by MoI March 2024 (attached) outlines FCPS roles and responsibilities and proposes minimum staffing criteria. MoI is currently working on establishing the foundation for a standardized approach to FCPS staffing, ensuring the recruitment of qualified personnel to deliver child-friendly services.	Decree and activity progress report
Indicator 2.1.2: Regulatory framework established to ensure referral of all cases of children in contact with the law to FCPS **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Regulatory framework for case management and referral adopted	Partially Completed	UNICEF has made significant progress in developing referral pathways for children in need of protection or in conflict with the law. Following consultations and field visits, UNICEF gained a comprehensive understanding of the existing regulatory framework and critical aspects of case management. This knowledge informed the drafting of referral pathways within the FCPS SOPs. Currently, UNICEF is working collaboratively with MoI to review and finalize the SOPs, focusing on validation and harmonization of the referral structure. In addition, UNICEF and MoI are partnering to implement a data management system for 7 selected locations to enhance the role of probation services and improve case management. This marks the first time the FCPSs will have a data management system, with UNICEF providing necessary hardware to support its implementation. MoI has trained their staff to begin using the system.	Draft SOPs submitted and reviewed by MOI, pending approval.
Output 2.2 Children have access to fully functional FCPS 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.			
Indicator 2.2.1: # of justice sector personal assigned to the FCPS trained on SOPs and guidelines for the FCPS **Baseline:** No **Planned Target:** 30 personnel appointed to FCPS / 30 police officers	34 personnel	UNICEF supported MoI in issuing the decree outlining the roles and proposed locations for FCPSs. This decree, was issued March 2024 by MoI, establishes the foundation for implementing the SOPs developed by UNICEF and CORAM. Both the decree and the TORs aim to support the MOI and FCPO in setting minimum	Activity Report

		staffing criteria for FCPSs. UNICEF coordinated with MOI on the implementation of cascade trainings aimed at building the capacity of staff assigned to the FCPSs, in line with the newly issued decree on child interviewing and the corresponding ToT module. The training, conducted from 22–26 September 2024, was facilitated by 13 trainers (3 men and 10 women) and reached a total of 34 participants (17 women and 17 men). Participants were drawn from various FCPSs across different cities, including staff working at the immigration detention center in Abu Saleem.	
Indicator 2.2.2: # of actors/children targeted with information material and manuals **Baseline:** No **Planned Target:** 50 members of the justice sector 2000 relevant service providers (health officials, teachers, etc)	1,5 million	2.2.2: UNICEF developed a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign on the role and function of FCPSs in collaboration with MoI. This campaign will be rolled out following the completion of FCPS capacity strengthening and harmonization efforts.	Activity Report
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.			
Indicator 3.1: # of children in detention benefiting from improved services within a protective environment **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 40 children (30 boys and 10 girls)	125 children (100 boys and 25 girls)	UNODC is supporting two selected juvenile detention facilities in Tripoli. UNODC completed refurbishment and equipping the selected facilities to improve/enhance the conditions, services and programmes for juveniles inside these institutions. The targeted facilities are: Tajura Juvenile facilities for males: which is currently accommodating 100 boys up to date. And Social House for female juveniles which is accommodating 25 girls up to date	Pictures and progress reports of refurbishment work.
Output 3.1 Basic needs of children of both genders at the detention facility for children deprived of their liberty are met			

Indicator 3.1.1: # roadmap to improve detention conditions for children is established and agreed upon **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Agreement/roadmap developed	Agreement/roadmap developed	UNODC in collaboration with government, conducted a series of needs assessments that identified critical gaps in juvenile detention facilities. Based on the findings, a targeted intervention plan was jointly developed and agreed upon with national partners.	- Needs assessment reports. - Intervention Plan
Indicator 3.1.2: # selected areas of detention facilities refurbished **Baseline:** Living standards in detention facilities for children are inadequate **Planned Target:** Areas of two detention facilities refurbished (one for juvenile boys and one for juvenile girls)	Areas of two detention facilities refurbished (one for juvenile boys and one for juvenile girls)	UNODC facilitated the refurbishment of selected areas in two juvenile detention facilities—one for boys and one for girls. This included the procurement of essential furniture, equipment, and educational and recreational materials aimed at improving living standards and promoting rehabilitation. Both refurbishment and equipment procurement were successfully completed and officially handed over to the relevant facilities on 28 March 2024.	- Progress reports of refurbishment work - Pictures. - Handover of equipment and materials.
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			
Indicator 3.2.1: # trainings developed for staff **Baseline:** No standard training exists **Planned Target:** 2 training programmes developed	2 training programmes developed.	UNODC developed and implemented two comprehensive, context-specific training programmes to strengthen the competencies of frontline staff working with juveniles in detention facilities. The training was delivered in close coordination with MoSA and SSF and was guided by international standards and UNODC's global tools on child-friendly justice. The training programmes were approved and adopted by goverment. - 1 training programme on management of juvenile cases: which includes modules of Case management, how to properly use the newly developed forms, rehabilitation and reintegration programming.	Training programme Materials.

		- The 2nd training package is a TOT training programme.	
Indicator 3.2.2: # of officials trained **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 50 officials	52	UNODC organized a series of foundational trainings aimed at strengthening the capacity of social workers engaged in juvenile justice. A basic training on juvenile management and rehabilitation and reintegration programmes was delivered to 14 social workers who work directly with juveniles. In addition, UNODC provided basic computer training to 20 social workers to support the development of improved archiving systems and enhance their digital proficiency. Furthermore, a practical training on strategic planning within juvenile facilities was conducted for 18 social workers. The training focused on equipping participants with the skills to assess existing gaps, identify available resources, and develop forward-looking activity plans tailored to the needs of juvenile facilities.	Activity reports
Indicator 3.2.3: # of trainers trained **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 10 trainers	19 trainers	UNODC designed and implemented a dedicated ToT package from 28 July to 1 August 2024. The programme established a cadre of 19 national trainers from MoSA and SSF, equipping them with advanced facilitation skills and in-depth knowledge of the developed training materials. These trainers are now capable of independently delivering future	Activity training report

		training across their respective institutions and regions.	
Indicator 3.2.4: # of SOPs developed **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** SoP developed and booklet for children regarding their rights	SOPs developed and booklets for children regarding their rights	UNODC led the development of tailored SOPs, rights and duties booklets, and policy documents on classification and inspection, all adapted to Libya's legal and cultural context. These materials received formal approval in January 2024, signifying strong institutional ownership and alignment. In parallel, UNODC produced and disseminated visual infographics and awareness materials in child-friendly formats to support juveniles and their caregivers in understanding their rights, responsibilities, and available services. These materials were widely distributed in juvenile facilities, fostering greater awareness and empowerment.	Guidance Materials
Output 3.3 Rehabilitation and preparation to release programmes in partnership with the FCPS and NGOs are in place and piloted			
Indicator 3.3.1: Action plan in place **Baseline:** No action plan in place **Planned Target:** One action plan developed	One action plan developed	A comprehensive Action Plan for the introduction, expansion, and standardization of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for juveniles in detention was developed through structured and inclusive consultations with the working group. A consensus was reached, and the Action Plan was drafted in December 2024. It is tailored for implementation at the detention facility level, ensuring alignment with the practical needs and	Action plan draft.

		operational realities of institutions responsible for juvenile care.	
Indicator 3.3.2: # of rehabilitation programmes developed **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Rehabilitation and pre-release programme developed	Rehabilitation and pre-release programme developed	Rehabilitation and reintegration plans were developed and strengthened in juvenile detention facilities through UNODC's support. A tailored rehabilitation programme was specifically designed for implementation in Tripoli, incorporating vocational training, life skills education, psychosocial support, and recreational activities. These plans were operationalized through structured processes—such as initial assessments, individualized case management, and pre-release preparation—ensuring a comprehensive and rights-based approach to juvenile rehabilitation. Essential materials and equipment were also provided to facilitate the effective delivery of these programmes.	Rehabilitation programme. And approval letter from government
Indicator 3.3.3: # of training curricula for vocational workshops developed **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Vocational training curricula developed	Short–term vocational training sessions developed and delivered.	UNODC delivered short-term vocational training sessions and provided relevant materials to support educational and skills-building activities within juvenile facilities. While these efforts laid foundational groundwork, the formal development of a full vocational training curriculum has been temporarily deferred due to infrastructural constraints—specifically, the lack of a dedicated training hall. This component will be resumed following the completion of the newly refurbished independent juvenile facility, which is expected to provide a conducive environment for sustained, structured, and curriculum-based vocational training delivery.	Training sessions report.

Indicator 3.3.4: # NGO/social workers identified to support the implementation on rehabilitation and pre-release programme **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Social workers and NGOs identified	Social workers identified.	In close coordination with MoSA and the SSF, UNODC identified a group of 20 qualified SSF social workers (9 women and 11 men) to support the implementation of rehabilitation and pre-release programmes in juvenile detention facilities. Selection was based on professional experience and institutional roles, ensuring that those identified are well-positioned to provide direct, rights-based support to children in detention. This group will form a core cadre of trained personnel contributing to the sustainability and effectiveness of juvenile rehabilitation efforts.	Minutes of meeting. Training report
Indicator 3.3.5: # of staff and social workers trained **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 20	21	UNODC enhanced the technical capacities of 21 government social workers (9 women and 12 men) through targeted capacity-building workshops focused on juvenile rehabilitation. The training aimed to strengthen their ability to deliver effective rehabilitation and reintegration services, emphasizing child protection principles, vocational programme management, and community reintegration strategies.	Training report.
Indicator 3.3.6: # of piloted rehabilitation programmes **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 1	1	The trained social workers from MoSA and SSF successfully piloted rehabilitation and pre-release programmes within a designated juvenile facilities in Tripoli. The pilot demonstrated tangible results, including enhanced engagement of juveniles in structured educational and psychosocial activities, improved coordination among institutional actors, and increased readiness of juveniles for reintegration into their communities upon release. This pilot marks a significant step toward institutionalizing rights-based and child-sensitive rehabilitation approaches within the national juvenile justice system.	Activity report

Output 3.4: Reintegration programmes in partnership with the FCPS and selected NGOs are in place and piloted			
Indicator 3.4.1: # Reintegration approach developed **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** One reintegration approach developed	One reintegration approach developed.	UNODC developed a comprehensive reintegration approach tailored to the specific needs of children in conflict with the law. Designed to support the forthcoming independent juvenile facility, the programme emphasizes individualized reintegration planning, active family engagement, provision of psychosocial support, and structured referral pathways to community-based services. This approach ensures a holistic, child-centered reintegration process aligned with international standards and national priorities.	Reintegration programme document
Indicator 3.4.2: # of staff and social workers trained **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 20	21	UNODC enhanced the technical capacities of 21 government social workers (9 women and 12 men) through targeted capacity-building workshops focused on juvenile reintegration. The training aimed to strengthen their ability to deliver effective reintegration services, emphasizing child protection principles, vocational programme management, and community reintegration strategies	Training report.
Indicator 3.4.3: # of children reintegrated **Baseline:** TBD **Planned Target:** TBD	14	UNODC supported 14 children (3 girls, 11 boys) released from detention through pilot reintegration programmes. Services included life skills training, individual counselling, psychosocial support, and family engagement, contributing to more effective and sustainable reintegration.	Activity progress reports
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:** 1 video developed	0 video developed	Following consultations with government counterparts, it was agreed that the activity would be postponed. The authorities recommended that the video be developed after one full year of implementing the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in order to capture more meaningful and evidence-based feedback from beneficiaries, and to reflect the actual impact of the interventions. This approach ensures that the messaging will be grounded in real outcomes and lived	Project report

		experiences, enhancing the authenticity and effectiveness of the advocacy effort.	
Indicator 3.4.5: # of children in contact with law benefited through training or other form of livelihood support **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 10 children in contact with law	100 boys, and 25 girls benefitted through training or other forms of livelihood support	UNODC with government supported rehabilitation and reintegration of 100 boys and 25 girls, through different services. Including: - 84 children in contact with law benefitted from Psychosocial support and awareness raising activities. - 64 children in contact with law benefitted from Life Skills activities. - 83 children in contact with law benefitted from vocational trainings.	Activity progress reports
Output 3.5 Children in Detention are provided with legal aid			
Indicator 3.5.1: # of assessment report on legal aid needs **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** Assessment Report	Assessment report	UNODC, in collaboration with the Goverment, conducted a legal and procedural review of Libya's legal aid framework for children in conflict with the law. The assessment analyzed relevant laws, decrees, and practices, identifying key gaps and challenges. The findings serve as a foundation for strengthening legal aid services in line with international child protection standards.	Collection of various assessments and relevant information and documents with regards to access to legal aid for children in conflict with the law in Libya.
Indicator 3.5.2: # of public lawyer trained **Baseline:** None **Planned Target:** 15 lawyers trained	33 Public lawyers.	A total of 33 public lawyers (including 10 women and 23 men) were trained through workshops and skills enhancement sessions focused on international legal standards, modern law management tools, and English legal terminology. In addition, UNODC supported the Public Lawyers Department by delivering office furniture (March 2024), to improve their working environment and service delivery.	Assessment report. Workshop Activity Report Handover documents.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

The European Union conducted two Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Missions in 2022 and 2023, which resulted in a set of recommendations including revising the project log frame, indicators and activities. PUNOS have addressed the recommendation in the project document revision.

Additionally, led by UNDP, an independent final project evaluation was conducted in 2024. The purpose of the evaluation was not only to comply with policy and regulation, but also as a learning exercise to draw lessons that will be used for the second phase of the project and potentially for similar programming in the future. The evaluation was conducted by an independent third party and resulted in a set of recommendations. PUNOs are addressing the recommendations accordingly and integrating them into the project's next phase.

IV. Difficulties and Measure Taken

The PUNOs concentrated their efforts on fostering coordination with national counterparts to advance the implementation of planned activities, convening a series of meetings with the relevant entities. However, frequent staffing changes and the reassignment of focal points within the Ministries resulted in delayed feedback and responses, causing additional postponements in project implementation. Despite these obstacles, PUNOs sustained their engagement with the Ministries, working to build a shared understanding and establish solid collaboration frameworks with the counterparts to move forward with the planned activities.

Against these circumstances, the project encountered additional challenges linked to the broader institutional instability, including fragmented mandates across ministries (especially MoSA, MoI, and MoJ) and limited technical capacities within detention facilities. In particular, the lack of standardized rehabilitation programs, outdated infrastructure, and inconsistent application of juvenile justice procedures hindered progress. Moreover, limited budget allocations from the national side and competing priorities further complicated efforts to sustain long-term reforms. These challenges hindered coordination and impeded project progress.

In response, PUNOs adopted several mitigating measures. Technical assistance was enhanced through tailored capacity-building workshops for social workers, judicial actors, and detention staff, and provided strategic policy support to harmonize national practices with international juvenile justice standards. To address delays, PUNOs adjusted the work plan to prioritize activities requiring minimal external inputs and leveraged existing institutional relationships to maintain momentum. Joint technical working groups were established to ensure continuity despite changes in focal points, and advocacy efforts were intensified to secure commitment at senior levels within the Ministries. Additionally, infrastructure support was targeted to address immediate needs within juvenile centers, while simultaneously developing comprehensive action plans to guide future rehabilitation and reintegration efforts.

In addition to institutional challenges, the project faced structural issues within the legal framework. The absence of a dedicated juvenile justice law or comprehensive child protection

legislation has resulted in fragmentation, with relevant provisions dispersed across multiple laws, leading to inconsistencies in the treatment and protection of juveniles in conflict with the law. Moreover, the current legal framework lacks restorative justice measures and viable alternatives to detention, offering limited options beyond custodial sentences. Poor and limited access to legal aid further exacerbates the situation, leaving many juveniles without adequate legal representation or support during judicial proceedings. These legal gaps continue to present significant barriers to aligning national practices with international juvenile justice standards.

Furthermore, unclear referral pathways and the absence of a comprehensive map of available services for children limited the effectiveness of frontline responders. The project aimed to mitigate these issues through awareness-raising campaigns designed to strengthen these systemic components.

Institutional barriers, primarily protracted administrative procedures, also delayed the adoption of best practices. To overcome these, PUNOs prioritized strengthening national systems, including supporting the endorsement of a crucial ministerial decree and investing in capacity building. Training activities were conducted in close collaboration with relevant departments to ensure their long-term sustainability.

Despite these obstacles, PUNOs worked closely with the government to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the existing laws and policies related to juvenile justice. Efforts were also focused on capacity-building initiatives for judges, prosecutors and public lawyers, significantly enhancing mutual understanding. While progress was often incremental, these concerted efforts established a more robust foundation for enhanced coordination, streamlined procedures, and a more consistent approach to child protection within the justice system. PUNOs' strategic focus on systems-level changes has created a platform for future initiatives.

V. Programmatic Revisions

The PUNOs initially requested two **No-Cost Extensions (NCEs)** to allow for the continued implementation of project activities. Both extension requests were approved by the European Union (EU), extending the project duration up to **30 December 2024**. However, in light of continued ongoing challenges in coordination with government counterparts and to ensure the **full and effective implementation** of the project—particularly the seamless continuation between Phase I and Phase II—PUNOs submitted a third request for an **additional six-month extension**, proposing a new end date of **30 June 2025**. Despite the justification to maintain programmatic continuity and avoid operational disruptions, the EU **did not approve** the final extension request. The project's end date remains on 30 December 2024.

Building on the accomplishment of the project and informed by the recommendations and lessons learned identified during its independent final evaluation, the project's second phase is currently under discussion. The Phase II is developed to address emerging needs and leverage strategic opportunities for greater impact.

VI. Internal Control, Oversight, Disclosure Policy and Risk Management

In line with Article 3.7 (g) of the General Conditions, PUNOs apply a comprehensive internal control and oversight framework to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with both internal policies and donor requirement. The PUNOs also maintain strong mechanisms to safeguard resources, manage risks, and ensure the integrity of programmatic and financial operations.

PUNOs have put in place a robust internal control system in their respective institutions, in which the project is being implemented. Each agency enforces systematic controls that include the segregation of duties, adherence to established procurement frameworks, and oversight mechanisms at project and programme levels. **UNDP** enforces financial, procurement, and programmatic controls through a comprehensive internal framework, including project board governance and quality assurance tools. **UNODC** applies the COSO internal control-integrated framework and ensures compliance through the UN regulatory framework, with annual assurance provided via self-assessment and the Statement on Internal Control. **UNICEF** incorporates risk-informed programming and oversight tools, including the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), with systematic monitoring, including third-party verification and community feedback.

The PUNOs also have a strong enterprise risk management (ERM) mechanism that proactively identifies evolving and mitigate risks during project planning, as well as implementation through its readily available corporate risk tools. Additionally, the PUNOs are also subject to audit mechanism including its Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) and externally by the UN Board of Auditors for UNDP. UNODC was audited in the 2021 – 2022 EU Pillar Assessment with positive results and no findings. UNICEF conducts regular assurance activities including partner audits, spot checks, and special investigation where needed.

Through this internal control and oversight, PUNOs ensured that the project is implemented with accountability for the use of resources. For more detailed frameworks and mechanisms including transparency portals, please refer to **Annex A**.

VII. Sustainability and Exit Strategy

Sustainability and national ownership have been integral to the Joint Programme's design and implementation. All interventions were aimed to strengthen institutional capacities, embed systemic reforms, and build a foundation for a sustainable, rights-based juvenile justice system in Libya.

Institutional sustainability was promoted through the development of **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**, **Terms of Reference**, and a **ministerial decree** issued by the Ministry of Interior to standardize the structure and staffing of Family and Child Protection Sections (FCPSs). The Programme also supported the drafting of a **Policy Paper on Children in Contact and Conflict with the Law** and a **National Coordination Mechanism Action Plan**, ensuring inter-ministerial cooperation between the MoI, MoJ, and MoSA.

Sustainability was further ensured through **capacity development and training**. Over 100 professionals—including judges, prosecutors, social workers, and police officers—benefited from specialized training, while UNODC's Training-of-Trainers (ToT) model created 19 national trainers capable of replicating knowledge nationwide. UNICEF and MoI also developed a **training curriculum on Child Rights and Child Protection**, which is being integrated into the MoI's training system.

At the community level, awareness campaigns reached over **1.5 million people**, promoting child protection principles and fostering trust in state services. Rehabilitated facilities, data management systems for FCPSs, and the reactivation of the Social Solidarity Fund's After-Care Unit further strengthen service delivery sustainability.

In preparation for closure, all tools, materials, and refurbished facilities have been **formally handed over** to the relevant ministries, ensuring national ownership and continuity. Building on these achievements, **Phase II of the Joint Programme on Juvenile Justice has been launched** to consolidate institutional gains, expand non-custodial measures, and scale up rehabilitation and reintegration programmes across Libya.

VIII. Data and Analysis on Gender, Youth, and Inclusion

The Joint Programme systematically integrated gender, age, and inclusion considerations across all components. Data collection and monitoring tools were designed to ensure sex- and age-disaggregated reporting, enabling a more nuanced understanding of the needs and profiles of children in contact with the law. Across programme interventions, approximately **35% of direct beneficiaries were girls** and **65% were boys**, with the majority aged **14 to 18 years**, corresponding to Libya's minimum age of criminal responsibility.

Gender equality was promoted through the active participation of women in capacity-building and leadership roles. Over **60% of trained FCPS staff and social workers were women**, reflecting strong female representation in child protection structures. The establishment of gender-balanced Training-of-Trainers cohorts ensured that both male and female officials are equally represented in institutional knowledge transfer.

Inclusion was further reinforced by ensuring equitable access to services for all children, regardless of gender, social status, or geographic origin. Rehabilitation and reintegration activities benefited both **male and female juveniles**, with tailored vocational programmes (e.g., sewing, accessories-making, and cooking for girls; technical and maintenance training for boys) designed to meet diverse needs and promote empowerment.

Through these efforts, the Programme not only advanced gender-sensitive and inclusive practices within Libya's justice system but also strengthened national capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data for more equitable policy and service delivery in the years ahead.

IX. Financial Review

Please refer to the Financial Report for more financial details attached in **Annex B**.

In reference to **Article 3.8 (b)** of the General Conditions, the Financial Report reflects the summary of the Action's receipts, payments received and of the acceptable expenditures and eligible costs incurred.

In reference to **Article 3.8 (c)** of the General Conditions, PUNOs confirm that there were no funds unduly paid, not incorrectly used within the framework of this Action.

In line with **Article 3.8 (f)** of the General Conditions, PUNOs confirm that an amount corresponding to that paid by the European Commission for the action has been used in accordance with the obligations laid down in the INTV-11288 contribution agreement

In addition, PUNOs confirm that the staff positions charged with the project remained unchanged throughout the implementation period. No modifications to the staffing structure were made that would require a revision of the Description of Action or the approved budget, ensuring that all staff-related costs remained fully eligible.

X. Equipment, and Major Supplies to Support Programmatic Work

In reference to **Article 3.8 (e)** of the General Conditions, please refer to **Annex C** for the complete list of equipment, vehicles, and remaining major supplies transferred to the beneficiaries.