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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2015 and Annual Action Programme 2016 part 1 in favour of Libya to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

Action Document

Pilot project: Towards resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people in

Libya

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Pilot project : Towards resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people in Libya CRIS number: ENI/2015/366-454 Financed under European Neighbourhood Instrument.
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Libya
3. Programming document	Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for Libya and the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the period 2014-2015 ¹
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sector 2 -Youth: active citizenship and socioeconomic integration
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 3,300,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 3,000,000 Budget line: 21.03.01.02 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: UNICEF ² for an amount of 300,000.
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality: Indirect Management with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
7. DAC code(s)	11230 Basic life skills for youth and adults Formal and non-formal

¹ C (2014) 5699 of 12.8.2014.

² United Nations Children's Fund.

	education for basic life skills for young people and adults (adults education); literacy and numeracy training.			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×
	Aid to environment	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	NA			

SUMMARY

The aim of the proposed action is to contribute to the resilience and social inclusion of Libyan adolescents and youth by focusing on the following specific objectives: 1) to expand the active role in the society of Libyan adolescents and youth; and 2) to increase their resilience and social inclusion. In order to achieve the action' objectives, it is proposed to increase the access and participation of youth and adolescents to programmes of non-formal education and to livelihoods and recreational and cultural programmes and also to increase their access and participation in peace-building dialogues across the country. Moreover in particular, the action intends to build the capacity of individual and communities to prevent, dis-engage and resolve conflicts. Although the main target group of the project are adolescents and youths other relevant actors will be involved in the realisation of the activities such as e.g. parents, families, teachers, youth organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, local government bodies and possibly community leaders such e.g. elders and religious leaders. Following the hostilities in the summer 2014 and the co-existence of two competing government in Libya, the EU decided to suspend all projects dealing with national authorities and government bodies. In case a peace agreement would be reached and a Government of National Accord would take office during the implementation period, the action should take into consideration and appropriately include, if and where appropriate, the new relevant institutions. The action has total budget of EUR 3.3 million for a period of 3 years. The action will be implemented by UNICEF in indirect management since it is planned that most of the project activities will be realised by municipalities and civil

society organisations which will imply the delegation of budget implementation tasks.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector context

More than three years after the revolution, the country's situation is still extremely volatile. The internal political struggles and the continuously deteriorating security context as well as the dramatic reduction in oil production and export, negatively affected the economic performance and political stability of Libya. The transitional government's activities, its local and international credibility, and its relationship with the international community have also been affected during that period.

Parliamentary elections took place in June 2014 and were immediately followed by an escalation of conflicts, exacerbating an already precarious situation. The internal rivalry turned increasingly violent and led to the ousting of the internationally recognised government from the capital by an alliance of militias called "Libya Dawn" in July 2014. The interim government had to relocate to Tobruk and with little or no influence on the Administration that staid in Tripoli. This resulted in two rival governments competing for power over the remaining independent institutions. The continued indiscriminate firing of heavy weaponry by all sides in densely populated areas, particularly in and around Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna and now Sirt, have resulted in significant civilian casualties, destruction of public infrastructure, disruption of basic services and systems, and in an unprecedented movement of population fleeing the fighting, leading to the emergence of yet another humanitarian crisis. While United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) continues to facilitate talks aimed at ending Libya's deepening political and security crisis, clashes continue around the country. Recently, the increased presence and activity of Islamic State militants mark another milestone in the country's deteriorating security situation.

The humanitarian community now estimates that over 420,000 people have been internally displaced so far, half of them being children. Due to the widespread nature of the fighting, children have witnessed extreme violence, they experienced the loss of relatives, they have been forcibly displaced and/or had their homes damaged. Young Libyans have been exposed to grave violations of their rights, ranging from killing and maiming, also as a result of the widespread danger posed by landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXO), to detention. Schools and hospitals were and are also being target of attacks and access to these infrastructures has become increasingly more difficult. Because of the emergency context and political instability, children and adolescents in Libya are at risk of increasingly missing out on key education and life milestones.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Youth is a key priority for a peaceful and prosperous future of the country. Although a comprehensive youth policy or strategy has not been developed yet, young people are perceived to be potential actors for the stabilisation process and key players in the democratic transition in Libya. The 2011 Draft Constitutional Charter issued by the National Transitional Council was only mentioning youth in its article 5: "The State shall take care of children, youth and the handicapped". Current policy efforts now concentrate on education and employment.

Therefore, this EU-funded action will play an important role in guiding the development of future youth policies, by addressing the current lack of baseline data, as well as generating evidence for the design and provision of programmes and services dedicated to young people at national level.

The proposed Action suggests working with adolescents and young people, as well as their families and communities, in order to empower them, build their resilience and provide them with positive opportunities and attractive alternatives to cope with conflicts. It also seeks to address the lack of available data on key indicators related to the situation of adolescents and young people which are of fundamental importance to inform the design and the implementation of public policies, programmes and services.

The action is in line with the EU Youth Strategy and it will encourage and support adolescents and young people in society with a particular attention to the following areas: education and training; employment and entrepreneurship; participation; and social inclusion.

UNICEF will conceive and implement this action in close cooperation with the relevant national institutions and civil society organisations with also the aim to strengthen their capacity in working and in continuing to work on the resilience and social inclusion of the target group.

The action has been prepared in line with the following policy documents:

- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child³;
- UN Secretary General's Annual Report(s) on Children and Armed Conflicts⁴;
- Reports from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child⁵.

EU Policy Framework:

Youth, namely active citizenship and socio-economic inclusion is along democratic governance and health one of the sector of intervention for the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme Libya 2014-2015.

The action takes into consideration the following EU policy documents:

- EU Strategy for Youth - Investing and Empowering 2010 - 2018⁶;
- Council Resolution on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the Youth field 2010 - 2018⁷;
- Resolution on a European Union Work Plan for Youth 2014 - 2015⁸;
- EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflicts;
- EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child⁹;

³ <http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>.

⁴ <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/children-and-armed-conflict/>.

⁵ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx>.

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/youth/policy/youth_strategy/index_en.htm.

⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009G1219%2801%29>.

⁸ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2014.183.01.0005.01.ENG.

⁹ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsupload/16031.07.pdf>.

- Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 5 February 2008 - A special place for children in EU external action;
- Study on "Social inclusion and youth in EC External Cooperation, including the case of ENP Countries"¹⁰;
- Communication of the Commission COM(2013) 941 final of 15 January 2014¹¹ "Preventing radicalisation to terrorism and violent extremism: strengthening the EU' response".

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The main beneficiaries of this programme will be adolescents and young people, aged from 10 to 24 years old, who live in the areas and municipalities that will be selected during the inception phase and who will directly benefit from the establishment of dedicated pilot programmes (vocational training and civic engagement programmes). The expected number of direct beneficiaries will be determined during the inception phase after the selection of the project areas, which will be in the West, East and in the South of the country (depending on the security conditions). Attention will be paid to gender equality and at least 50% of the adolescents and youth benefiting from the activities under results 2 and 3 will be women and girls.

The action will be inclusive and will therefore ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalised amongst this primary target group will have access to and benefit from the planned activities, including for instance inactive youth, former members of militias, conflict affected youth, victims of violence and/or gender-based violence, young people with disabilities, or former drug users.

Young people aged 10 to 24 years old approximately constitute 30% of the general population figures. Out of an estimated 6,475,000 inhabitants, there are around 1,620,000 youth and adolescents in Libya. A significant part of them will benefit, at least indirectly, from the rolling out of youth programming models, the establishment and strengthening of community based child protection mechanisms, and directly from social mobilisation interventions that will be implemented nation-wide.

In addition, the programme will target and positively impact parents and community members (such as teachers, community leaders, social workers, cultural actors) and will be instrumental in building and strengthening their capacity and this of local organisations and authorities working for and with young people (community-based organisations, civil society, local authorities).

The action will be mainly implemented through partnerships with municipalities and local and international NGOs, while working in close cooperation with other UN agencies and the local communities with particular attention to young people organisations. With this action, UNICEF will provide technical support to strengthen

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/children_2008_Special_Place_en.pdf.

¹¹http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/crisis-and-terrorism/radicalisation/docs/communication_on_preventing_radicalisation_and_violence_promoting_extremism_201301_en.pdf.

surveillance and community follow-up to municipal services' systems through the use of some modern innovations such as the U-Report¹².

The 2011 Revolution prompted the proliferation of civil society organisations, which are willing to coordinate and support the active role of young people in society but very often lack the required capacity to do so. In this context, UNICEF will continue to play a key role in strengthening the capacity of CSO/NGO by offering its technical expertise and playing a convening.

The partnership with the private sector will be also nurtured with special attention to the employment and entrepreneurship initiatives planned within the action with the aim to support also the socio-economic inclusion of the target group.

Young people are themselves eager to be part of the country's development and of the transition process. During the Tunisian-Libyan Youth Forum Workshop organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the EU sponsored "Civil Initiatives Libya" programme in Tunis in December 2014, participants highlighted questions related to youth participation in decision-making and in the peace process. One of the identified priorities for the Libyan participants was to play an active role in the construction of a new state and a new political environment. UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and Democracy Reporting International (DRI) are working together to support and facilitate youth participation. 30 young people representing Youth civil society organisations (CSOs) have been supported to attend a workshop in Tunis where they worked with experts on planning an advocacy campaign and developing substance content.

During the action's inception phase, the stakeholders' analysis will be refined, as well the involvement of some of the target groups; UNICEF is for instance currently exploring the option of an increased role for respected elders, who would help promote positive lifestyles.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

With 53% of the population having not more than 24 years of age, Libya has a young and vibrant population. If given the right opportunities and support, young Libyans have the potential to play a key positive role in the current transition and also in the medium and long term stability and economic growth of their country. However, the current situation in Libya prevents many adolescent and young people to positively participate in this transition process. Therefore, part of this project will focus on ensuring a number of innovative ways to engage young people, to sustain their active citizenship and to support their socio-economic inclusion.

In addition, some of the persisting issues related to the rights of the child (e.g. child abuse; child labor and exploitation; low birth registration rates; justice for children and migrant children) in Libya has recently become more difficult and challenging to address given the current absence of governance. To tackle this specific issue, UNICEF will also focus part of its activities on building and strengthening the capacity of grassroots organisations in playing a critical role on working on these existing issues.

¹² <https://www.ureport.in/>.

Youth militarisation in Libya and the proliferation of weapons are also issues of great concern. It is estimated that around 20,000 Libyans (mostly young people) directly participated in the 2011 Revolution, and that the current government had over 250,000 militia members, whose many were youngsters, in 2014 on its monthly payroll. These militias are consistently gaining strength, and they have grown accustomed to receive regular financial compensation for their “participation in the conflict”. In addition, the proliferation of weapons in Libyan society since 2011 is estimated to be ten times more than in Iraq, Somalia and even Afghanistan. Weapons are distributed across all levels of society and the lack of both formal weapons training and awareness of safe practices can result in reckless use, accidents, and overall in an increased tendency for armed violence.

It should also be noted that adolescents and young people are becoming increasingly disillusioned with the national institutions and are struggling to find ways to make their voices heard. After the 2011 Revolution the population's expectations has not been answered, on the contrary public services has been finally negatively affected impairing their capacity in offering access to services. Frustration is a good terrain for radicalisation leading to violent extremism to grow.

Young people in Libya are faced with limited socio-economic options and opportunities which would allow them to successfully make the transition to adulthood. As noted in a study from the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) from 2013, there is a wide spread belief that finding an appropriate job even after graduating is very difficult: “Perceived barriers for employment include higher education, access to connections, limited chances and difficult to access/find jobs”.

Despite government's investments in education prior to the Revolution, the Libyan education system and training institutions have not been able to develop the skills needed by the private and public sectors. This serious shortcoming has significantly impacted the current generation of young people, who have not been adequately prepared for the demands of the changing labour market. Currently, there are limited, to non-existent, linkages between education systems and the labour market, with very few opportunities for adolescents and young people to develop entrepreneurial competencies.

The lack of opportunities both in terms of education and employment - the youth unemployment rate is around 30% - combined with the ongoing violent conflicts in the country provide a very fragile environment for adolescents and young people.

Investing in adolescents and young people in Libya, empowering them to fully participate in the country's transition and development, and equipping them with fundamental social and livelihood skills, are fundamental steps to drive future social and economic development. At the same time, local capacities, at community and institutional levels, and structural mechanisms need to be either set up or strengthened to allow the development of youth policies and ensure that programmes are sustainable, thus allowing the upcoming generations to develop their full potential.

Following the hostilities in the summer 2014 and the co-existence of two competing governments in Libya, the EU decided to suspend all projects dealing with national authorities and government bodies. In case a peace agreement would be reached and a Government of National Accord would take office during the implementation

period, the action should take into consideration and appropriately include, if and where appropriate, the new relevant institutions.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The current Libyan context is highly volatile and undergoing dramatic changes. The action will therefore be designed with adequate flexibility to be sustainable in such a context. Due to the ongoing crisis and insecurity in Libya, several elements may affect the implementation of the action, like for instance the deterioration of the security situation. Therefore, a continuous dialogue between the implementing partner and the EU Delegation is needed to adapt expected results and activities to the changing reality on the ground. The action includes an inception phase of six months which will enable UNICEF and the partners to refine the strategies and planned activities based on informed decision and on solid partnership established with various national actors.

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Weak capacities of the civil society to coordinate and monitor child rights, and to deliver protection and social inclusion services for youth.	M	<p>UNICEF has already strengthened and diversified its strategic partnership with civil society organisations/NGOs with active presence at national and sub-national level. UNICEF will continue to strengthen them by providing them the skills to implement and manage projects aimed at promoting and protecting children's rights and creating a critical mass of child rights advocates in Libya through a range of capacity building activities (workshops, support to networking);</p> <p>UNICEF will apply its internal procedures, which has been positively assessed (Pillar Assessment) by the EU Commission, when selecting the partner NGOs, in order to reduce risks, and monitor them closely during the implementation.</p>
Persistent high turnover at the governmental, legislative, and institutional decision making levels and eroding institutional memory are impeding advocacy efforts	M	So far key technical partners remained in function at different institutional levels. UNICEF will keep investing time in trust and partnership building to ensure sustainability of the intervention at

and limiting space for policy dialogue.		institutional levels both at local and, if applicable, at central level; Innovatively for the Libya context will be to work with municipalities or local government which is continuing interrupted until now.
Deterioration of security conditions could affect programme implementation and beneficiaries' access as well the project's monitoring.	M	Since its temporary relocation to Tunis, UNICEF operates through remote programming and monitoring modalities which have so far been satisfactory under the specific circumstance. In case the relocation is maintained when the programme starts, the same systems will remain in place and be further strengthened to ensure quality assurance and adequate monitoring: this includes four UNICEF staff members and national consultants who will continue monitoring visits on a regular basis, and the signature of an agreement with an international NGO and three Libyan NGOs to conduct specific monitoring on behalf of UNICEF.
Assumptions		
The absorption capacity of sub-national authorities (municipalities) is not seriously affected by the current political and security context.		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Across the region, the same factors influence young people's participation in risky behaviour (for instance, social, political or community exclusion, legacy of past violence, violent extremism, its propaganda and possible financial incentives (exacerbated by the vacuum left by political instability), lack of safety, lack of positive or employment opportunities, boredom), as much as some other factors protect and motivate them to engage in society and adopt more positive behaviours. Those are guiding principles and promoted in UNICEF's youth programmatic interventions. They include: a sense of agency and purpose, access to skills development, civic engagement, inter-cultural awareness, livelihood and volunteer opportunities, access to recreational opportunities for adolescent boys and girls, connectedness at the family and community level including a supportive psycho-social environment.

Young people's skills, both cognitive and non-cognitive, have a significant effect on how well they are able to navigate the transition from childhood to adulthood. A

large body of evidence has shown that non-cognitive skills (or 21st century skills) such as communication, critical thinking, self-esteem, and collaborative problem solving, are strongly predictive of positive life outcomes, from higher wages to a decreased probability of engaging in high-risk behaviour. The development of 21st century skills has not only an economic but also a civic rationale. Adolescents and youth empowered with these skills learn how to be engaged citizens who can analyse, understand and express opinions about governance issues, and who can think creatively and propose solutions to their local social challenges¹³.

UNICEF has supported several skills development programmes in the region. An impact evaluation¹⁴ of an existing skills development and civic engagement programme targeting Palestinian adolescents, implemented by UNICEF and partners with communities and in youth centres (2011-14), has shown that 90% of the adolescents that participated in the programme reported positive changes. The impact evaluation found evidence that the programme had directly contributed to the adolescents' increased capacity and skills towards finding non-violent solutions to conflict, and a reduction in violence and bullying among peers, within the family, and at school. Expanding opportunities for the adolescents to practice these skills in their communities, and through adolescent-led community initiatives, had a very positive effect by empowering adolescents to be responsible and agents of social change within their communities. When adolescents and youth are empowered to play meaningful roles in their communities, given a sense of purpose and the chance to have their voices heard, evidence shows that they make more positive choices and transcend violence and discrimination. The impact evaluation highlighted that even a relatively small investment in adolescent skills development and access to experiential learning/meaningful participation, can make a significant difference in the lives of marginalised adolescents.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

UNICEF Libya is an active member of the UN Country Team and the UN Humanitarian Country Team, and is the co-chair with UNESCO of the Inter-UN Task Team on Young People, which ensures efficient communication, coordination and complementarity of interventions amongst all actors working on youth issues or planning to implement youth programmes in Libya (UN, international NGO, donors, private development companies).

The proposed action will build up and complement the past and ongoing capacity development and youth interventions by NGO partners within Libya. This action should be particularly linked to the existing EU sponsored Programme "Civil initiatives Libya" implemented by the French Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) focussing on building capacity of youth civil society organisations in governance and political participation and with actions of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) who already have a network with local community radios in Libya. It will also benefit from the ongoing UN supported active citizenship and social entrepreneurship programmes in Morocco, Palestine,

¹³ Opfer V.D. & Saavedra A.R. (2012) Teaching and Learning 21st Century Skills: Lessons from the Learning Sciences.

¹⁴ Final Report –Evaluation of Phases III & IV of the programme Palestinian Adolescents: Agents of Positive Change – towards an environment promoting peace and reconciliation, 2014.

Egypt and Jordan, thereby creating opportunities for youth networking and technical exchanges between the countries.

Furthermore, links and synergies should be established with other EU' funded projects. The European Neighbourhood Instrument has provided 5 million euro to counter violent extremism in the Sahel and Maghreb.

The proposed Action will also benefit from the outputs from another EU-financed project "Programme de Prévention Régionale de l'Extrémisme Violent de l'Union Européenne" (PPREV-UE) which also operates in Sahel, Maghreb (including Libya) and is financed through the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).

It will also benefit from another IcSP' funded action, called "STRIVE Global" (Strengthening Resilience to Violence and Extremism), which is aiming at working globally with local state and non-state partners to develop and implement interventions that have a demonstrable impact on the threat posed by radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism. The STRIVE Global project is world-wide one and it will contribute to support the International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism (the Hedayah Centre) and the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF).

Libyan students, youth organisations and young people can also benefit from the EU-supported Erasmus+ programme (scholarships to study in Europe, youth exchanges, European Voluntary Service and youth workers training). It supposes however that agreements are signed with partner organisations in Europe and that the actual mobility of individuals is safe and possible (visa issue).

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Good governance; gender; equal opportunities/ non-discrimination are all issues that will be taken in consideration.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to the resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people in Libya. More in particular, it aims at reaching the following two specific objectives/components:

- **Specific objective/component 1:** to expand adolescents' and young people's active role in society through access to non-formal education; livelihoods programmes; and recreational and cultural services in selected areas across Libya;
- **Specific objective/component 2:** to increase the resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people through peacebuilding dialogue in selected areas across Libya.

4.2 Main activities/results

The detailed list of activities that will be implemented in order to achieve the expected results will be further defined during the inception phase of the project.

Component 1

Result 1: Capacities of local service providers and youth organisations to deliver programmes and services for adolescents and young people are expanded in selected areas.

Activity 1.1 Carry out a needs assessment, situation analysis and mapping of the service providers for youth;

Activity 1.2 Develop and put in place a strategy to create/strengthen the capacities for the service providers and youth groups;

Activity 1.3 Develop, test and put in place a capacity building programme for the staff of the service providers.

Result 2: Non-formal civic and citizenship education and livelihood programmes and psycho-social support (PSS) are established and provided to adolescents through adolescent-friendly spaces in selected areas.

Activity 2.1 Develop, test and put in place non-formal civic and citizenship education programmes;

Activity 2.2 Develop, test and put in place livelihood programmes and recreational and cultural services;

Activity 2.3 Develop, test and put in place PSS;

Activity 2.4 Design, implement and monitor an awareness raising campaign to mobilise adolescents and young people to attend and participate in activities in adolescent-friendly spaces;

Activity 2.5 Support the youth volunteer network to facilitate exchanges and dialogue.

Component 2

Result 3: Capacities of communities and families to prevent and protect youth from gross violations and to cope with conflict and to promote peace are strengthened in selected areas of Libya.

Activity 3.1 Develop, test and implement a comprehensive and gender sensitive parenting education programme for parents, families and communities;

Activity 3.2 Develop, implement and monitor a social mobilisation campaign targeting parents, families and communities and other relevant actors.

Result 4: Capacities and mechanism for civil society, youth volunteers and relevant municipal staff to monitor and report about child rights violations are developed within selected municipalities.

Activity 4.1 Conduct capacity building processes of civil society, youth volunteers and relevant municipal staff.

Result 5: Evidence based data and knowledge is available for identification, development and implementation of policies and programme on adolescents and young people.

Activity 5.1 Conduct KAP¹⁵ baseline and end line surveys (adolescents, parents, etc.);

¹⁵ Knowledge Attitude and Practice Survey (KAP).

Activity 5.2 Promote and support the use of new technologies to gather data and knowledge (U-Report, etc.).

4.3 Intervention logic

A six month inception phase will be dedicated to data collection and to fine tune the activities to be finally proposed depending on the specific situation for each of the municipalities and partners identified. A conflict and a risk analysis will be conducted as well as baseline surveys on adolescents and parents and other relevant groups (e.g. KAP - Knowledge, Attitude and Practice). Identifying partners (municipalities, NGOs, community level organisations and other actors) and initial activities to start building their capacity will also be done during the inception phase. Given the volatile context in Libya, UNICEF will further refine the stakeholder and vulnerability analyses during the proposed inception phase, in agreement with the EU Delegation. At the end of the inception phase a detailed implementation plan will be available, based on best practices and lessons learnt in the region, and the programming will be adjusted to the specificities of each region and all targeted groups. The following two and a half years will be dedicated to implementation, monitoring of the activities and reporting on the results achieved. Annual and mid-term reviews of the project will also be conducted. At the end of the project, an end-line survey on adolescent and parents and other groups involved in the implementation of the action will be also done.

The proposed action is designed around the fundamental role of the national partners, sub-national authorities (municipalities through Memoranda of Understanding) and national CSOs and community based organisations (through partnership agreements). This will ensure the sustainability of the investment made in the design and implementation of mechanisms and programmes that will encourage the resilience and enhance the inclusion of youth and adolescents. While the action will not support new infrastructures, it will focus on the strengthening and development of dedicated spaces offering adapted services to promote civic engagement, access to non-formal education, livelihood and life/social skills programmes.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in Section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 54 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with UNICEF in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails to contribute to the resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people in Libya, while it aims at reaching the following results: the active role of adolescents' and young people in society is expanded through access to non-formal education and livelihoods programmes and recreational services in selected areas across Libya; and the resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people is increased through peacebuilding dialogue across Libya.

The implementation method of indirect management with UNICEF is justified because of the following reasons:

- UNICEF is the leading humanitarian and development agency working globally for the rights of every child. It has been created in 1949 to provide help to children in countries affected by WWII and since then it is providing its services worldwide through a network of more than 200 offices. Child protection and social inclusion are among the core responsibilities of the Organisations and this is where the Organisation has built its strongest capacity. UNICEF is the most appropriate UN Agency to be responsible for the implementation of this action given its mandate, its high degree of specialisation and also its administrative capacity. It should also be noted that UNICEF is currently also the co-chair of the Inter-UN Task Team on Young People;
- With particular reference to the administrative capacity, UNICEF is still present and successfully operating in Libya where it is actively cooperating with municipalities and civil society organisations to provide humanitarian and development support to Libyan' children with particular attention to IDPs and the most vulnerable ones. During 2015, UNICEF has signed 15 Memoranda of Understanding and it is negotiating 8 more with Municipalities from across Libya. UNICEF is currently also working with Libyan civil society organisations;
- Taking into account UNICEFs privileged relations with municipalities and civil society organisations obtained through previous actions in the country, this implementation method will ensure ownership of the Libyan people over the process and will contribute to the sustainability of both activities and results. In case a Government of National Accord will take office during the implementation period, UNICEF will duly take into consideration and appropriately include, if and where appropriate, the new relevant institutions in the programme. UNICEF is currently well placed and equipped to facilitate and support the dialogue and cooperation with all the Libyan counterparts.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: UNICEF will be responsible for the overall implementation of the action, including coordination and monitoring of activities, procurement and grant award, concluding contracts, making payments and reporting. Potential beneficiaries of such contracts could be Libyan municipalities, civil society organisations and national central institutions in the case of a Government of National Accord.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provision.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.5 Indicative budget

Pilot project: Towards Resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people in Libya	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
Indirect management with UNICEF. This budget includes an indicative amount of EUR 250,000 for communication and visibility actions.	3,000,000	300,000
Totals	3,000,000	300,000

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

UNICEF staff will provide oversight to programming, technical support, liaison with the partners, and monitoring. At UNICEF level, a project manager, a youth specialist, a youth officer and a monitoring & evaluation officer will be dedicated to this programme, working in close collaboration with the Education and Child Protection specialists, under the leadership of UNICEF's management, and with the support of UNICEF's staff based in Libya.

In order to ensure transparency, accountability and provide strategic guidance on the programme implementation, the establishment and preparation of terms of reference for a steering committee will be discussed with all stakeholders during the programme's inception phase. The steering committee would meet regularly to review the progress of the action against the planned achievements, review and endorse when necessary changes to the work plan, facilitate the involvement of other stakeholders and discuss any issues. A representative from the EU Delegation will be member of the steering committee whose final composition will be decided during the inception phase.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log-frame matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the

action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

A six month inception phase will be dedicated to data collection and to fine tune the activities to be finally proposed depending on the specific situation for each of the municipalities and partners identified.

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

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance and the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components contracted by the Commission. A mid-term evaluation of the functioning of the supply management chain will be done too.

In case a final or ex-post evaluation is foreseen: it will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels, including for policy revision, taking into account in particular the fact that the implementing partner will probably have to implement this action in a challenging context given the current security situation and also given the recent institutional setting.

Where an evaluation is foreseen and is to be contracted by the Commission: the Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least three months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of the beneficiary, and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the action.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures that shall be based on a specific and detailed Communication and Visibility Plan of the action, to be elaborated before the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

The Communication and Visibility Plan of the action shall be budgeted and it should also come with an indicative schedule. The Communication and Visibility Plan of action shall be part of the inception report.

All necessary measures will be taken to publicise the fact that the action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions¹⁶. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission will have to be followed.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives. Actions shall be aimed at strengthening general public awareness and support of interventions financed and the objectives pursued. The actions shall aim at highlighting to the relevant target audiences the added value and impact of the EU's interventions and will promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds. It is the responsibility of the beneficiary to keep the EU Delegation and the Commission fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.

Contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements. The contribution of the EU shall be duly reflected in the communication and visibility measures of the action. The beneficiary shall report on its visibility and communication actions in the report submitted to the ENI monitoring committee.

¹⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/visibility/index_en.htm.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	<p>The broader, long-term change which will stem from a number of interventions by the partner government and development partners, which the EU funded action will (indirectly) influence.</p> <p>Contribute towards the resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people in Libya.</p>	<p>Measures the long-term change at country or sector level. For example, literacy rate disaggregated by sex. However, it is normally not appropriate for the project itself to try and collect this information.</p> <p>% decrease of vulnerable/marginalised adolescents and youth.</p> <p>% increase number of adolescents and youth having access and participating to the socio-economic life;</p> <p>% of adolescents and youth taking part in the community and peace-promoting activities.</p>	Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy	Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy	<p>To be drawn from the partner's strategy.</p> <p>National statistic; partners' reports; and project evaluation report.</p> <p>National statistic; partners' reports; and project evaluation report.</p>	<p>The Libyan political and security context will allow for youth to actively contribute.</p>
Specific objective(s)	The medium-term effects of the action which tend to focus on the changes in behaviour resulting from project/ programme outputs. The EU	Measures the change in factors determining the outcome. For example, number of children enrolled/completing school	The starting point or current value of the indicator.	The intended value of the indicator.	Sources of information and methods used to collect and report (including who and when/how frequently).	Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the

	<p>funded action will contribute to these changes.</p> <p>1) Expand adolescents' and young people' active role in society through access to non-formal education and livelihoods programmes and recreational and cultural services across Libya.</p> <p>2) Increase the resilience and social inclusion of adolescents and young people through peacebuilding dialogue across Libya.</p>	<p>disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>(1.1)# of adolescents' and youths reached by non-formal education and recreational and cultural services in the project areas;</p> <p>(1.2)# of youth provided by Livelihood opportunity in the project areas.</p> <p>(2.1)# of youth CSOs leaders/members participated in events on resilience and social inclusion and grass-root peacebuilding in the project areas.</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>TBDⁱ</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>300</p>	<p>Project statistic; monthly reports provided with IP; monthly reports provided with third party monitor; and annual project reviews.</p> <p>Project statistic; monthly reports provided with IP; monthly reports provided with third party monitor; and annual project reviews.</p>	<p>outcome-impact linkage.</p> <p>Female participation on the programme not hindered by the social norms.</p> <p>Security remains stable enough in areas and does not negatively affect participation.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>The direct/tangible outputs (infrastructure, goods and services) delivered by the action. These can be controlled directly and as such can be linked to the donor funded assistance.</p> <p>1) Capacities of local service providers and youth leaders to deliver programmes and services are expanded in selected areas.</p>	<p>Measures the degree of delivery of the outputs. For example, number of schools built and teachers trained disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>(1.) # of the youth CSOs members provided with programme development and management skills.</p>	<p>Idem as above for the corresponding indicator.</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Idem as above for the corresponding indicator.</p> <p>300</p>	<p>Idem as above for the corresponding indicator.</p> <p>Project statistic; monthly reports provided with IP; monthly report provided with third party monitor; and annual project reviews.</p>	<p>Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage.</p> <p>Female participation on the programme might be hindered by the social norms.</p> <p>Security in some</p>

<p>2) Non-formal civic and citizenship education and livelihood programmes and psycho-social support (PSS) are established and provided to adolescents through adolescent-friendly spaces in selected areas.</p>	<p>(2.1) # of adolescents and Youth successfully participated in civic and citizenship education programme in the project areas.</p> <p>(2.2) # of civic engagement policies/plans signed by Municipalities</p> <p>(2.3) # of Youth successfully participated in the psychosocial support services in the project areas.</p>	0	TBD	<p>Project statistic; monthly reports provided with IP; monthly reports provided with third party monitor; and annual project reviews.</p> <p>Project statistic; monthly reports provided with IP; monthly reports provided with third party monitor; and annual project reviews.</p>	<p>areas might affect access and participation of adolescents and youths from some locations.</p>
<p>3) Capacities of communities and families to prevent and protect youth from gross violations, cope with conflict and promote peace are strengthened in selected areas of Libya</p>	<p>(3.1) Strategy and Action plan for the reintegration of the ex-youth fighters developed and agreed upon.</p> <p>(3.2) # of ex-youth fighters and GBV victims benefited from the community reintegration programme and livelihood alternatives.</p> <p>(3.3) # of members from the CSOs trained in human rights monitoring and reporting.</p>	0	1	<p>Project statistic; monthly reports provided with IP; monthly reports provided with third party monitor; and annual project reviews.</p>	
<p>4) Capacities and mechanisms for civil society and youth volunteers to monitor and report child rights violations are developed within selected</p>	<p>(4.1) # of sub-regional monitoring and reporting structure/mechanisms established</p>	0	3	<p>Project statistic; monthly reports provided with IP; monthly reports provided with third party monitor; and annual project reviews.</p>	
		0			

	municipalities	(4.2) % of awareness on grave child rights violation in the population in the project areas		TBD		
	5) Evidence based data and knowledge are available for policies, programmes and services on adolescents and young people.	KAP study successfully conducted in the project area	0	1 study	KAP study	

ⁱ Please note that given the lack of base line data and therefore lack of targets, these will be adjusted accordingly in the inception phase of the project.