LDTF
LIBYA DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND
الصندوق الاستئماني للتنمية ليبيا

WORLD BANK GROUP

LIBYA DEVELOPMENTTRUST FUND (LDTF)

Multi Donor UmbrellaTrust Fund

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

20
24

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2024

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HIGHLIGHTS OF LIBYA DEVELOPMENTTRUST FUND: 2024-2025

- **Partnership Council approved first Annual Work Plan**
- **First nine LDTF funded activities commenced**
- **Increased client demand for WB Support based on LDTF enabled activities**
- **WB - GNU agreement on opening WB Office in Tripoli**

CONTEXT: WORLD BANK ENGAGEMENT IN LIBYA

Libya has been a member of the World Bank Group (WBG) since 1958. There have been no International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans to Libya. IBRD became active in Libya in 2003 for several years through analytical and advisory services delivered mostly through Reimbursable Technical Assistance (RAS). Following the establishment of the first interim government in November 2011, the WBG engaged with the Libyan authorities and established a presence and advisory program in Tripoli. Since then, the relationship has evolved throughout the country's transition period.

The Libya Country Engagement Strategy (CEN) for FY23-24 lays out areas for WBG engagement in support of Libya's challenging transition process towards a sustainable future. The CEN is articulated around two pillars: (1) Setting the Foundation for Reform and Evidence-Based Policy Decision, and (2) Strengthening the Social Contract Through Equitable and Accountable Local Service Delivery. The CEN builds on a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA), ongoing work on a Reconstruction and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA), as well as a review of lessons learned from the WBG's engagement in Libya over the last ten years. 11. A new CEN, expected in Q3 of 2025, will build on the experience of the implementation process.

Leveraging the World Bank's engagement to inform public policymaking and spending is at the heart of our support. While a high middle-income country, Libya faces a host of development challenges amidst a difficult transition process. Data development, capacity building, knowledge generation, and inclusive policy dialog, are aimed to help improve the allocation, delivery, and monitoring of government resources, notably in terms of service delivery. It is in this leveraging process that even limited donor financing can yield significant impact.

The Libya Umbrella Multi-Donor Development Trust Fund (LDTF) is a vital instrument for the World Bank's program. The objective of the LDTF is to support inclusive dialogue, institutional reform readiness, and equitable local service delivery towards Libya's sustainable development. The LDTF received a total of 2.5 million from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States (the US suspended its membership in Feb '25).

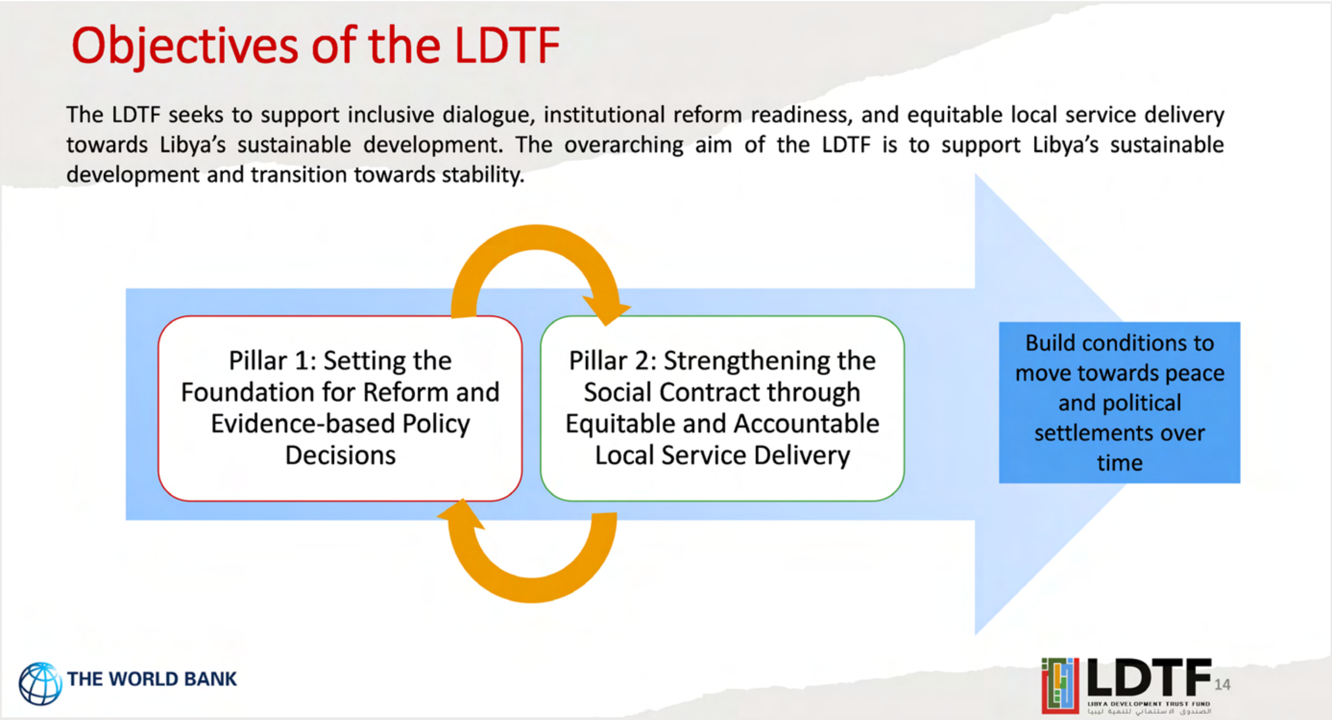
Global and regional trust funds provide additional resources. Germany contributed US$ 0.9 million for Libya to the MENA Regional Trust Fund thereby financing three activities for Climate Change, Social Protection and Health. The Global Blue Trust Fund provided funding of US$100k for water activities, while the global Financial Management Umbrella Program funded $200,000 for PFM activities in Libya. The State and Peace Building Fund provided $400,000 to support the Rapid Damage Needs Assessment (RDNA) following the floods in Derna. All trust-funded activities are Bank Executed and aligned with the World Bank budget towards a 'one program' approach.

During the visit of the World Bank's Regional Vice President for North Africa and the Middle East in February 2025, the World Bank agreed with the Government of National Unity (GNU) to re-open an office in Tripoli. Our presence on the ground will be an important step towards deeper engagement and impact. This deepening of the engagement will have a positive impact on the implementation and results of LDTF financed activities. All analytical activities contribute to the deepening of the development dialog and provide the foundation for further work and potential WB programs.

LDTF- OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The objectives of the Libya Development Trust Fund (LDTF) are embedded in the World Bank Group's Country Engagement Note (Jan'23 - Dec'24). As a contribution to larger international efforts across the nexus between politics and economics, activities aim to help build the conditions to move towards peace and political settlements over time and to contribute to the transition out of fragility. The LDTF's activities are built on two interrelated pillars: (1) Setting the Foundation for Reform and Evidence-Based Policy Decision, and (2) Strengthening the Social Contract Through Equitable and Accountable Local Service Delivery. Fostering dialog about challenges and choices while supporting some of the necessary conditions for reform readiness (data, institutional capacity, cooperation between local and national authorities, international coordination, etc.) is at the heart of the Bank's engagement strategy and mirrored by the LDTF.

The overarching aim of the LDTF is to provide a framework for strategic partnership with the WBG's development partners. The LDTF Umbrella program builds on the World Bank's experience as a longstanding development partner and seeks to leverage its knowledge of the country's past and current economic, sectoral, and contextual challenges. Given the country's multifold challenges and limited capacity base, such external support is essential to support a path towards sustainable development.



The LDTF has prioritized selectivity in its scope of activities, with particular emphasis on creating synergies among activities. The initial focus has been on diagnostics and developing partnerships with national counterparts and development partners in select areas. The aim is to expand on these activities as additional resources become available and to integrate new priorities as needed.

In consultation with donors, nine criteria were applied in the selection of activities:

1. Does the activity relate to the drivers of conflict and sources of resilience?
2. Does the activity build on past engagement experiences (good and bad)?
3. Does the activity allow engagement with stakeholder groups in addition to the government counterpart (e.g.: academics, CSOs, women and youth)?
4. Does the activity deliver results that can orient action or directly contribute to concrete deliverables (tangibility)?
5. Does the activity leverage partnerships?
6. Can the activity be realistically implemented given the WBG's limited presence on the ground?
7. Could the activity pose a risk for the existing or future Bank engagement or for the relationship with the counterparts?
8. If the WBG doesn't do it, will someone else with adequate capacity step in?
9. Does it benefit women?

LDTF PROGRAM STRUCTURE

Pillar 1: Setting the foundation and readiness for institutional reform and inclusive dialogue for policy making

This pillar seeks to strengthen the reform readiness of state institutions and support evidence-based policy formulation and inclusive dialog about medium to long-term development challenges. The component comprises interrelated activities that seek to foster data production, sector-support, and system-building. Activities support each other, combining public financial data, statistical data on poverty with sector analysis. These activities inform the ongoing dialogue with Libyan counterparts on development challenges and start to address the existing data gaps needed for setting policies.

Activities under Pillar 1 include diagnostics including statistics, technical assistance and capacity building, and dialogue with counterparts in government, academia, and civil society. Activities under Pillar 1 have been focused on the following areas of engagement:

- **Strengthened core government functions and statistical data.** Building on preceding work, this outcome area includes activities such as capacity-building in public financial management and taxation, support to statistical capacity development, and country specific macro-economic modeling, data development and analysis.
- **Strengthened capacity for economic development and policy making.** Anchored on the development of the Jobs and Growth Report as a key analytical piece in economic and social policy, the LDTF will deepen support to macro-economic analysis, increase dialogue and support evidence-based policy making.
- **Strengthened financial and private sector.** This includes areas such as, (a) financial sector diagnostics; (b) labor market analytics; (c) analytics and TA that address challenges and opportunities for financial and private sector engagement.
- **Youth Economic Research Platform:** This activity aims to build the capacity and engagement of the next generation of Libyans in the dialogue around the state and the future of the economy.

Pillar 2: Strengthening equitable and accountable service delivery.

Increased institutional capacity for basic service provision. Building on ongoing engagements, this pillar aims to increase institutional capacity for basic service provision. This includes technical assistance to address service delivery challenges in water and health, and increase resilience to climate shocks, support to social protection strategies, and other service delivery areas in support human development.

Activities under Pillar 2 seek to contribute to more accountable resource allocation and distribution leading to improved services at the local level. Improving equitable and accountable local service delivery can be an important contribution to trust and citizen-state relations, a crucial step towards rebuilding the social contract. Activities under Pillar 2 in the health sector, the water sector, and in dams' safety are grouped in three outcome areas.

Cross Cutting Considerations. Dialog, Data, partnerships, gender, capacity-building and conflict sensitivity are cross-cutting considerations of all activities.

Enhancing Libya's Statistical Capacity for Evidence-Based Decision-Making

From January 6 to 9, 2025, the World Bank and the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) held a workshop aimed at strengthening statistical capacity, with a focus on poverty measurement, labor market analysis, and data collection methodologies. The event allowed BSC officials and World Bank experts to discuss approaches for constructing a national poverty line, analyzing labor force data, and planning upcoming data collection initiatives.

The workshop provided a platform to exchange insights, refine methodologies, and enhance the use of statistical data in policy development. Discussions covered poverty measurement techniques based on the Income and Expenditure Survey, as well as an in-depth review of Libya's labor market trends, including youth participation (ages 15–24) and the role of women in the workforce, drawing from the 2013 and 2022 Employment and Unemployment Surveys.

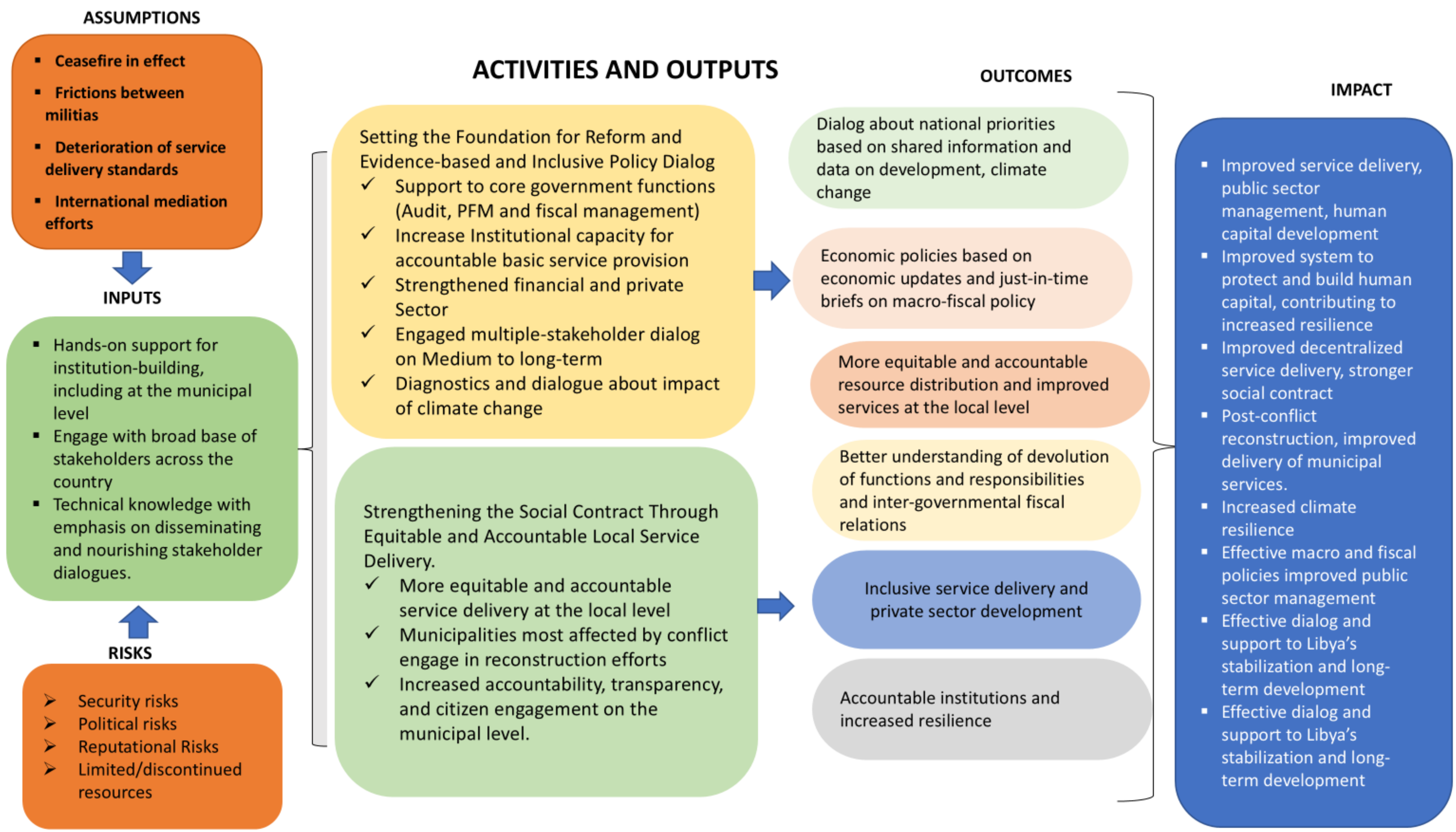
Participants highlighted the importance of leveraging data to support informed decision-making and improve monitoring of household consumption patterns, with the goal of establishing a more accurate estimate of poverty levels while preparing for future survey efforts.

By enhancing the statistical capacity of the BSC, this initiative reinforces evidence-based policymaking and strengthens analytical tools for tracking socio-economic trends and future planning efforts.

THEORY OF CHANGE AND INDICATIVE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The Theory of Change of the LDTF is represented in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Theory of Change



ACTIVITIES

Introduction

This report reports on LDTF activities undertaken from February 2024 to January 2025. The activities were selected through a call for proposals to World Bank teams working on Libya. Initial proposals were presented to the Partnership Council in February 2024, for consistency with the strategic directions of the Trust Fund. Subsequently, detailed proposals were submitted to World Bank country management to review alignment with the CEN and ensure coordination with ongoing programs in the MENA region.

Following this process, task teams initiated activities aligned with the pillars and consistent with the Theory of Change. Initial priorities were strengthening dialogue with Libyan counterparts and taking administrative steps to establish grants following institutional fiduciary procedures.

Pillar 1

Activities under pillar 1 are focused on core institutions and processes of government. In line with the World Bank's FCV strategy, strengthening institutions is essential support in fragile countries that are taking steps to transition towards stability and development.

During this first year of implementation, the LDTF has been building on prior sector engagements by the World Bank. This includes activities undertaken through global programs in areas such as financial management and taxation, that are complementary to the LDTF. The ongoing LDTF activities under Pillar 1 include the following:

- **Foundations of Public Financial Management (PFM) dialogue and capacity strengthening,** which aims to support institutional reforms in build capacity in the areas of public financial management and taxation.

- **Statistical capacity building** is aligned with a regional programmatic engagement to improve evidence-based policy by building statistical capacity in local National Statistical Offices to improve processes of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis and to produce analysis on poverty and equity related themes, including welfare analysis, labor markets, migration, whenever possible in collaboration with local institutions.

- **Strengthening financial and private sector and the Libya Country Economic Memorandum (now Jobs and Growth Report - JGR)** are two grants that are contributing to a significant analytical engagement, which has as its primary goal to help address drivers of fragility and lay the foundations for more inclusive, resilient and sustainable growth and jobs. The JGR will provide an integrated economic analysis and a platform for policy dialog with a representative group of government, non-government, regional and global stakeholders.

- **The Youth Economic Research Platform** is complementary to the JGR and aims to establish a forum for dialogue about the economic status and future among Libyan youth.

- **Assessing the impact of climate change for the future of Libya.** This Country Climate Diagnostic provides knowledge and technical advice to inform climate action.

All activities under Pillar 1 are under implementation. Details of progress for each of the grants are provided in Annex 1. During the reporting period, activities under this pillar focused on assessments of core institutions and processes for economic development and management of public resources, developing policy advice and initiating capacity development activities. For all activities, this involved building stronger relationships with Libyan authorities and counterparts and expanding the scope of collaboration.

Strengthening Tax Audit Capabilities in Libya

A capacity-building workshop on tax auditing brought together officials from the Libyan Tax Authority and World Bank in January 2025. Choosing Tunisia as a location, the reverse mission approach allowed for easier logistics (visas!) and cost effectiveness. The aim was to build capacity in the Revenue Authority to upskills auditors, including many of the more than four hundred tax officials hired last year.

The workshop resulted in an agreement to pilot risk-based auditing with a strong emphasis on collaboration among the Tripoli Office, Inspection Department, Technical Department and Training Department. This "audit project" will initially center on cash-intensive businesses such as restaurants. The project is expected to improve the targeting of the audits, focusing only on those taxpayers most likely to not pay their taxes as well as the newly registered taxpayers in need of education (through so-called "service audits"). The audit project will upon completion also distill lessons to help strengthen tax administration procedures and policies.

The World Bank's role was to help evolve the Revenue Authority's audit methodology, bringing experiences from peers and best-in-class tax administrations. This dialogue was supported by an extensive set of case-based training materials for the Revenue Authority to use in its general training efforts as well as to train those auditors taking part in the audit project. In addition, the Bank provided checklists to be used by the auditors in preparing for the audits and educational materials for sharing with taxpayers in connection with the service audits.

Pillar 2

Improvements in service delivery to citizens, especially at the local level, are another essential component for countries transitioning out of conflict. This is of relevance in middle income countries like Libya. The health sector is an area of social services where the World Bank has been engaged previously, and the LDTF builds on this. The

Activities under this pillar include:

- **Support to Telemedicine Pilot,** which aims to develop and trial the use of remote delivery of primary health care to citizens in the south, an area less served by health care providers.
- **Safety of dams and downstream communities,** which is aligned with a regional program to support countries in the Maghreb to build resilience by (a) exploring options to improving the management of water resources and services; and (b) building the capacity of key stakeholders. In Libya this activity has initially focused on the assessment of the underlying causes of the dam disaster in Derna, to be followed by a diagnostic to assess the risk of failures of other dams in the country.

Cross Cutting Considerations. Dialog, data, partnerships, capacity-building, gender and conflict sensitivity are cross-cutting considerations across all activities under Pillar 1 and 2.

Program Management and Administration (PM&A)

The program is operating in a challenging operational environment which leads to delays in country visits by staff, constraints in engagement with Libyan counterparts, and limited availability of data. These factors put additional financial demands on the PM&A budget.

One of the core tasks of PM&A is visibility and communications. The PM&A grant has provided funding to contribute to changing the narrative of Libya through the production of the photobook: ***Shades of Libya: Contrasts, Hope and Resilience***. With the international media narrowly focused on crisis and conflict, the stereotype of Libya tends to be a negative one. The book offers a nuanced narrative that highlights the potential and hope that lies within the country. Each chapter focuses on key socio-economic areas that will shape Libya's future, from cultural diversity and women's empowerment to youth and education, and to the critical sectors like water, health and energy to the private sector. It is through these stories that the book aims to break negative stereotypes and showcase the country's rich social, cultural, and geographic diversity. The images and stories offer a glimpse into life and diversity across the country. In a process that unfolded over two years – combining Bank budget and LDTF resources - the World Bank partnered with a Libyan production company, that was able to deploy a large team of young Libyan photographers captured most of the pictures. Recognizing that Libya's youth will be central to its development trajectory, it is largely through their eyes that we see the Libya of today presented in the photobook. The pictures used throughout this report are drawn from the book. The World Bank's Regional Vice President, the Minister of Finance, alongside a wide range of representatives from international partners, government counterparts, academia and civil society attended the book launch in the Old city of Tripoli on February 20, 2025. The link to the photo book can be found here .

Outputs/Outcomes and lessons learned

FINANCIAL STATUS OFTHE LDTF AND GRANT DETAILS

Table 1: LDTF Financial status and implementation of grants

CONTRIBUTION DETAILS	AMOUNT
Total Contributions	$2,469,774
Unpaid Contributions	$0
FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
(+) Total Contribution Paid-in	$2,469,774
(+) Investments Income	$122,058
(-) Admin Fee	$96,559
(-) Disbursement	$804,662
Fund Balance	$1,690,611
Outstanding Commitments	$416,212
Trustee/Main Fund Balance	$675,273
Funds Available for New Grants (CASH)	$486,432[1]

Table 2: Status of grants under the LDTF[2]

Pillar	Grant name	Grant Amount (in US$)	Allocation (%)	Disbursements and commitments (% of grant amount)
Pillar 1	Foundations PFM dialogue and capacity strengthening	$200,000	10%	81%
	Poverty – Statistical capacity	$100,000	5%	52%
	Strengthening financial and private sector	$150,000	8%	47%
	Libya Country Economic Memorandum	$300,000	16%	45%
Pillar 2	Telemedicine	$200,000	10%	84%
	Safety of dams and downstream communities in Libya	$300,000	16%	29%
Cross cutting issues	Youth Economic Research Forum	$220,000	11%	100%
	Libya Country Climate Diagnostic	$150,000	8%	37%
PM&A	Program Management & Administration	$300,000	16%	91%
TOTAL		**$1,920,000.00**	**100%**	**64%**

[1] After provision for withdrawal of USAID
[2] As on February 24, 2025

OUTPUTS/OUTCOMES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Specific outputs and outcomes of each grant are described in Annex 1. The main conclusions from implementation of the LDTF in 2024 are:

- **Significant progress has been made across various LDTF grant projects despite challenges.** While many projects experienced delays due to factors like securing government approvals, data availability, and visa issues, substantial work was completed in 2024, including through the help of reverse missions to Tunisia, use of remote/big data and virtual exchanges These include training programs and assessments of core institutions and processes (Telemedicine, tax audits, dam safety), completion of analytical reports (climate risk profile, dam safety), and database development (private sector).
- **Capacity building and government ownership are central themes.** All activities prioritize building capacity through training, self-assessment methodologies and collaborative data collection, where possible. The success of these efforts, hinges on the commitment and proactive engagement of the authorities. Experience to date shows that this level of collaboration can be achieved with significant inputs from World Bank staff, including learning from previous experience and adapting approaches to actual country conditions. This has delivered some encouraging results, such as in the case of training for tax audits.
- **Data availability and access remain a hurdle.** Several activities highlight difficulty in obtaining reliable and comprehensive data which impacts the depth and scope of analysis. This necessitates in-person missions and close collaboration with counterparts to determine a roadmap for supporting data access and establishing the institutional anchoring of the Statistics Bureau for sustainable results.
- **Coordination across government ministries and international partners is complex.** The fragmented nature of ongoing efforts to strengthen institutions, sometimes with engagement by several international partners requires extensive consultations and consensus-building to ensure alignment and avoid duplication of efforts.
- **Project timelines often need adjustment.** Delays in government approvals and data collection frequently necessitate extensions to activity completion dates.
- **Focusing on practical, immediately applicable solutions is crucial.** The training for the Tax Authority highlighted the importance of addressing immediate challenges rather than focusing solely on large-scale reforms. This approach helps build trust and ensures greater impact and utilization of provided support.
- **Climate change awareness.** Libyan authorities are cognizant of the significant impacts of climate change. However, climate action efforts remain fragmented across various institutions, complicating policy formulation and consensus-building. Ongoing analytical work aims to address this challenge.
- **Implementation in conflict and fragile contexts is complex.** Implementation often takes longer than anticipated, exacerbated by long delays in visa issuance. Security requirements add costs. Flexibility and adaptability are essential, especially when programs face data unavailability and low quality.
- **Understanding Political-Economy Sector Dynamics is critical.** Understanding sector challenges, including complex political economy dynamics, requires sustained effort. The JGR put in place a dedicated advisory board of international and

national substance matter experts to ensure the context fit of recommendations. This is a novel way to ensure the JGR is of relevance in the country context.

These lessons emphasize the importance of hands-on support, government ownership, and active engagement, strategic advice, and addressing logistical and commitment challenges in complex environments.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2025

Implementation of activities will continue in 2025; most of the analytical activities will reach completion in the months ahead. Planned activities for 2025 would include:

Economic Policy Dialogues

- Assistance in implementing financial instruments to improve financial inclusion and access to finance.
- Finalizing thematic modules by June 2025. These modules include: (i) Growth Diagnostics, (ii) Spillover Impacts of Peace in Libya, (iii) Oil Wealth Sharing, (iv) Private and Financial Sector Development, (v) Options for UBI and Subsidy Reform, (vi) Female and Youth Economic Inclusion, (vii) Human Capital.
- Finalizing the synthesis JGR report by December 2025.

Telemedicine Pilot

- Launch of the telemedicine pilot.
- Implementation support, including the establishment of the M&E framework and capacity building efforts.
- Assessment of the EMSC's capabilities to implement the telemedicine pilot.

Safety of Dams and Downstream Communities in Libya

- Assessing risks across the national portfolio of dams using physical site visits and remote sensing.
- Organizing workshops to provide policy recommendations to the Department of Dams.
- Organizing knowledge exchanges to improve the capacity of officials responsible for dam safety.

Libya Climate Risk Profile

- Publishing the Libya Climate Risk Profile.
- Presenting the profile to teams working on various national strategies (e.g., National Climate Adaptation Plan, NDC, Climate Strategy, Water Security Strategy, Food Security Strategy, National Drought Management Strategy).
- Establishing cooperation arrangements with the GNU and identifying working focal points.
- WB team visits Libya to present the profile and receive feedback.
- IEC completes predictive modeling of critical sectors and integrates results into the CCD Concept Note.

PFM Capacity Strengthening

- Supporting the Libyan Tax Authority in designing thematic audits.
- Providing technical support for the finalization of the PEFA report.
- Supporting the government in updating their PFM strategy based on the report.
- Providing support in areas such as Treasury Single Account and Budget execution reports.

Private and financial sector

- Joint labor market analysis on jobs for women and youth for the Libya Growth and Jobs report.
- Joint household data collection with the BSC and UNICEF.
- Policy notes based on recommendations from the assessment report.
- Workshops and knowledge exchange on financial literacy.

Youth Economic Research Forum

- Continue Training Workshops in Arabic.
- Policy Focus Groups where participants present and discuss their topics followed by online sessions with academics and practitioners.
- Report Finalization: Luiss Mediterranean Platform will lead finalization of the report using the main findings of the policy dialogue discussions.
- Report Publication and Dissemination of the final report to a larger audience in both English and Arabic. Dissemination will be coordinated both at the Libyan and European levels.

Photobook

- Strategic dissemination, incl. possible Libya-themed events in Rome and Berlin.

New activities will be explored as demands evolve, and additional financing becomes available.

Progress Report of LDTF Grants

ANNEX 1 PROGRESS OF LDTF GRANTS

PILLAR 1

- **Name of Grant:** Foundations PFM dialogue and capacity strengthening
- **TF number** TF0C4857
- **Grant amount** $200,000
- **Start date of activities** 05/17/2024
- **End date of activities** 09/30/2025

The main activities undertaken during the reporting period cover public financial management (PFM) capacity strengthening and progress towards a PFM assessment.

PFM Capacity Strengthening

The main activities include **a training for the Tax Authority.** In continuation of the World Bank's support for the capacity development of the Libyan administration and in response to the request by the Minister of Finance for training of officials of the Tax Authority, the World Bank has been in dialogue with the Authority to explore how it can best lend its support to this effort. Two virtual workshops have been held in November and December 2024 to discuss the specifics of the engagement. It was agreed that the World Bank will support the Authority in developing a training course for its staff on tax auditing, emphasizing cash-intensive businesses. A follow-up workshop took place 27-31 January in Tunisia, to further develop this training course. Participants considered it highly useful to help advance the effectiveness of audits and introduce into the working methodology "audit projects" that centers around risk-based selection of a group of audit cases involving multiple auditors in order to ensure auditor specialization, economies of scope, and the gathering of more statistically representative data about a high-risk taxpayer segment.

PFM assessment

In response to a request received on December 8, 2024 from the Ministry of Finance for support in undertaking **a PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) assessment,** the World Bank has been discussing with the Ministry the specifics of the engagement during several technical meetings held on December 18, 2024 and January 9 and 20, 2025. Discussions covered the tailored methodology to be applied, particularly detailed data to be collected and the need to have the main PFM stakeholders (mainly MoF; Ministry of Planning; Libyan Audit Bureau; and Central Bank of Libya) collaborate. The World Bank paid specific attention to design a methodology based on a self-assessment led by the government to foster ownership and capacity building. The self-assessment also allows the government to show that data exists and provide such evidence for the assessment, without sharing the documents outside the meetings held during the assessment. In addition to the World Bank technical support for their PEFA assessment, MoF asked USAID to support them with data collection. This anticipated cooperation might not be feasible any longer. The World Bank will continue providing technical assistance to MoF and the technical PEFA core team from GNU in using the data collected to apply the PEFA methodology, score the indicators, and draft the report.

Outputs delivered

Training of Trainers for Tax Authority

A full set of training materials has been prepared as requested by the tax Authority. The training of trainers was delivered on 27-31 January 2025. The extensive training materials include dozens of examples and cases; practical approaches / tools; and an evaluation component.

While discussions are currently ongoing, there are several indications that the Libyan Tax Authority is supporting the proposal for stronger risk-based case selection and performance management. Specially, the Head of the Audit Department has agreed to: (i) focusing audits on taxpayer segments with high risk of non-compliance through thematic audits (currently, it is being discussed whether these should focus on restaurants, hospitals, the more than 3 million foreign workers most of whom are not paying taxes, etc.): (ii) centralize some of the selection of taxpayers subject to audit rather than solely relying on the local tax offices; (iii) integrate the training of auditors into thematic audits to ensure greater participation by the auditors and greater likelihood of the approaches highlighted in the training actually being applied; and (iv) strengthen the follow-up on audits, e.g., by raising with the MoF any vulnerabilities identified in the tax code and proposing solutions, and organize follow-up audits of some the same taxpayers to measure the impact of the initial audit on their voluntary compliance.

PEFA assessment

The World Bank has prepared and shared:

i. a methodological note that served as the basis for discussions and has been updated since its inception on December 31, 2024.

ii. a booklet to be used during the assessment. The booklet was prepared and shared early so that MoF could get an idea on the efforts needed on their end for the assessment and ask for support accordingly.

iii. a full list of documents and information to be collected for the PEFA assessment.

Since the request submitted on December 8, 2024, MoF has been very proactive. They asked and attended three technical meetings to follow up on their request. They prepared a technical note they shared with the World Bank for feedback, which included a preparation phase they called "PEFA readiness", the time for them to assess the availability and quality of data. They had asked USAID to help them collect the data needed, which might not be feasible any longer.[3]

The PEFA assessment provides a unique opportunity to build capacity as the methodology measures performance against a set of indicators, covering the full budget cycle and key PFM institutions, systems, and processes, drawing on international standards and good PFM practices.

Planned or proposed activities

PFM Capacity Strengthening

The Bank has discussed with the Libyan Tax Authority areas of support. The Authority has requested the Bank's support to help design the thematic audits noted above, which would allow for measuring the revenue collection impact of the training and more risk-based audit approaches. This support would include drafting the roadmap for 1-2 thematic audits, including case selection, organization of the audit team, sequencing of audit activities, communications, and so forth.

PFM assessment

The World Bank will continue providing technical support until the finalization of the PEFA report. In addition, the Bank aims to undertake the following activities:

[3] The impact of USAID withdrawal on the ongoing PFM support program will be discussed with Libyan counterparts.

i. Provide support to the government in using the report to update their PFM strategy based on government's priorities.

i. Depending on the update and priorities, provide support to the government on the following areas: Treasury Single Account and Budget execution reports, where some work has already been undertaken by the government with the World Bank.

Lessons from the implementation of this grant

For the training of trainers for Tax Authority, the key lesson is to focus on helping the tax authority solve day-to-day challenges, such as the auditing of cash-intensive industries, rather than instituting larger reforms. Significant efforts need to be undertaken to deliver support that can be directly and very easily used by the tax authority rather than reports and other deliverables that require work that may outside the scope of officials' daily activities and comfort zone or requires significant work.

Regarding the PEFA assessment, the key lesson is to leave the government at the steering wheel. The PFM Reform Committee sent the request as they need to update their existing PFM strategy. Our counterparts mentioned they would like to use the PEFA assessment as a starting point for the update. They shared their challenges, particularly regarding data collection, and we helped them design a methodology that could help accommodate some of these challenges. The willingness and commitment from our counterparts from MoF to undertake a PEFA assessment is very encouraging. However, such assessment requires a lot of work from other PFM stakeholders from MoF and outside MoF.

Name of Grant / Project	**Poverty – Statistical capacity**
TF number	**TF0C4762**
Grant amount	**$100,000**
Start date of activities	**04/29/2024**
End date of activities	**06/30/2025**

Activities undertaken during include the following:

- Poverty measurement training for members of the Libya Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) in Kuwait (May 2024)
- Virtual training on using Stata, a statistical software, for junior and intermediate BSC staff (December 2024)
- Workshop with the BSC on constructing a national poverty line, collaboration on labor market analysis for the Libya Growth and Jobs report, discussion of joint data collection exercise (January 2025)
- Initial meeting with the Ministry of Finance on the impact of fuel subsidy reform on household welfare, and poverty and inequality indicators.

Key outputs delivered during the reporting period

- Participation of BSC staff in trainings - the training on statistical software for junior/intermediate staff catered to an audience, of which ~60% were female
- Draft Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank
- Blog: https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/opendata/accelerated-data-workshop--insights-from-training-31-statisticia

Intermediate outcomes achieved during the reporting period include the following

The project team worked hands-on with the Libya BSC to construct a poverty line for Libya. For this purpose, draft statistical programs using household survey data were generated and shared. However, the formal adoption of a poverty line by the government and broader consensus about the application of this instrument in government policies and programs is a lengthy, ongoing process.

Planned or proposed activities

- Joint labor market analysis on jobs for women and youth for the Libya Growth and Jobs report
- Joint household data collection with the BSC and UNICEF

Lessons to share

The BSC are eager counterparts and have expressed a stronger demand for technical assistance as well as collaboration on analytical products than previously thought. Data access continues to be a challenge and while the team's efforts have been appreciated by BSC counterparts, not all outputs are tangible and publicly announced. The trainings and hands-on analysis the team provide are used by BSC staff and they refer to them in depth, but not all reports, data, or analyses that ensue are released. The World Bank is discussing with the counterparts a possible signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which could facilitate our data sharing and technical engagement.

- **Name of Grant / Project** **Strengthening financial and private sector**
- **TF number** **TF0C4960**
- **Grant amount** **$150,000**
- **Start date of activities** **05/15/2024**
- **End date of activities** **06/30/2025**

The following activities for financial inclusion and for private sector development have started in 2024:

For Financial inclusion:

- Scoping of mission, identification and hiring of consultants and interviews with country experts
- Data collection, financial landscape analysis and review and analysis of regulatory and institutional framework
- Financial product and market dynamics assessment
- Identification and analysis of structural, socioeconomic, regulatory, and technological barriers to financial inclusion
- Financial literacy and awareness analysis
- Gender and social inclusion analysis.

For the Private Sector Development activity:

- Identification and hiring of technical experts and local consultants
- Compilation of the Business of State database, following the methodology developed by the World Bank. The database will be built on the baseline of proprietary firm-level data and expanded through a global data collection effort to cover key information on the following three components: (1) Characteristics of the entity (economic activity, location, age, status of incorporation); (2) Performance variables (revenues, employment, profit/loss); (3) Corporate Governance (Government share, oversight, audited financials). For all entities with 10% of more direct or indirect shareholdings by the central or sub-national government entities.
- Data analysis, review and analysis of regulatory and institutional framework.
- Identification and analysis of structural, socioeconomic, regulatory, and technological barriers faced by private businesses in entering and competing within key sectors dominated by SOEs.
- Private Sector Development Forum organized in collaboration with Ministry of Finance, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the World Bank's Regional VP. The Forum was a way to foster dialogue between the GNU and the private sector, signaling to the Private Sector the GNU's openness for business, building partnerships, and raising awareness on needed actionable reforms.
- Forum took place in February 2025. The data analysis undertaken so far was presented during the Forum.

First outputs are the Private Sector Development Forum (February 2025) and the Assessment Reports for both private and financial sector (due in March 2025). The Assessment Reports will include assessments and recommendations, stakeholders' consultations and economic policy dialogues.

Other activities planned

- Policy notes based on recommendations from the assessment report
- Workshops and knowledge exchange notably on financial literacy
- Economic Policy Dialogues
- Assistance in implementation of financial instruments to improve financial inclusion and access to finance

Lessons to share about the implementation of this grant

- The identification of focal points is challenging.
- Time lag between on high-level requests and on the ground follow up.
- Lack of available data which is challenging to complete a comprehensive analysis. The mitigation that the team is following is to maintain an active engagement with GNU's counterparts and schedule an in-person mission to Tripoli to collect missing data.

Name of Grant / Project	**Libya CEM Engagement**
TF number	**TF0C5590**
Grant amount	**$300,000**
Start date of activities	**07/31/2024**
End date of activities	**06/30/2025**

Progress during reporting period

This activity is fully under implementation. Activities included engagement with Libyan authorities and with other development partners. These include:

- Consultations and agreement with Libyan Officials on the scope of the CEM report and on the deep dives (modules) to be included: (i) Growth Diagnostics, (ii) Spillover Impacts of Peace in Libya, (iii) Oil Wealth Sharing, (iv) Private and Financial Sector Development, (v) Options for UBI and Subsidy Reform, (vi) Female and Youth Economic Inclusion, (vii) Human Capital
- World Bank Management approval of CEM concept and overall direction and guidance
- WB teams identified and kick-started the work on deep dives (modules). In Dec 2024, presented to MoF and stakeholders progress-to-date.
- Initiate the establishment of an Advisory Board (technical experts with extensive experience in Libya)
- Work with MoF to create an intergovernmental technical committee (MoF, CBL, BSC, NESDB, MoP, etc) to strengthen policy discussions, build capacities, and enhance ownership and buy in.

Outputs delivered

The following products have been prepared during the reporting period.

- As part of Growth Diagnostics analyses, the team included initial findings in the Libya Economic Monitoring (Fall 2024) Special Focus section: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/12/17/libya-s-economic-outlook-pathways-to-sustainable-growth-and-increased-productivity
- Presentation delivered to MoF and stakeholders (BSC, MoP, CBL, NESDB) on CEM progress in Dec 2024.

Planned activities

- By June 2025, finalize all deep dives (modules) cleared by Program Managers
- By Dec 2025, finalize the synthesis CEM report cleared by Country Management.

Lessons gained during and challenges encountered during implementation

- Implementation in conflict and fragile context takes more time than originally expected.
- Data availability and quality is a serious challenge for all modules
- Understanding the real sectoral challenges in Libya is complex. The Advisory Board should reduce this difficulty through continuous strategic advice to WB teams.

Name of Grant / Project	**Youth Economic Research Platform**
TF number	**TF0C4919**
Grant amount	**$220,000**
Start date of activities	**05/09/2024**
End date of activities	**06/30/2025**

This project is under implementation as a World Bank project implemented by the Luiss Mediterranean Platform, in partnership with the Mediterranean Universities Union (UNIMED).

One of the initial activities has been to establish the project's Steering Committee including members from the World Bank, Mediterranean Platform, UNIMED, UN ESCWA and Expertise France.

The project is divided into 5 phases:

- Candidates Selection **(completed)**: 20 participants were originally selected (12 male and 8 female) covering different regions of Libya. Due to lack of commitment to attend training sessions and/or submit assignments, total number of candidates dropped to 13 participants (7 male and 6 female) as of Jan 2025.
- Training Workshops **(ongoing)**: Participants are attending several training workshops in Arabic. By the end of this phase, participants will finalize their selection of one topic related to the future of Libya's economy and collect information on it.
- Policy Focus Groups **(starts mid-Feb 2025)**: Coach participants on presenting and discussing their topics followed by online sessions with academics and practitioners.
- Report Finalization: Luiss Mediterranean Platform will lead finalization of the report using the main findings of the policy dialogue discussions.
- Report Publication and Dissemination: Partners will disseminate and present the final report to a larger audience in both English and Arabic. Dissemination will be coordinated both at the Libyan and European levels.

Outputs

Selection of candidates has been completed with a gender balanced group of participants who have attended several training sessions, resulting in steady progress with the individual research notes. Accordingly, research clusters for the Youth Economic Forum were formed, and topics were solidified.

Cluster 1: Human Capital and Social Inclusion. Topics covered:

- Digitizing Higher Education in Libya: What Challenges and Opportunities?
- Integrating Immigrants in Libya with the Job Market
- Integrating Libya's Citizens with Disabilities in the Job Market
- Aligning Economics University Majors Output with the Requirements of the Libyan Job Market

Cluster 2: Sustainability and Green Economy

- Prospects of Renewables in Libya: The Case of Solar Energy in Southern Libya
- Fuel Subsidies' Reform in Libya: What Challenges and Lessons?

- The Case for an Intergenerational Approach to Libya's Investment Strategy

Cluster 3: Governance, Public Policy, and Economic Diplomacy

- Improving Waste Management in Janzour
- Using Economic Diplomacy as a Tool for Reconstruction in Libya
- Introducing Participatory Budgeting in Localities to Increase Youth Participation
- Urban Planning in Libya: The Case of Tripoli

Cluster 4: Private Sector, Technology, and Investment

- Entrepreneurship in Libya from a Legal and Societal Perspective
- FinTech in Libya: Challenges and the Way Ahead

Planned activities

Continue Phases 2-5: training sessions, policy discussions, finalization of the report and dissemination.

Lessons to share

Low commitment by participants to training sessions and discussions is to be expected, given circumstance. As a result, it is advisable to start with a larger group of participants.

Name of Grant / Project	Libya Country Climate Diagnostic
TF number	TF0C5072
Grant amount	$150,000
Start date of activities	05/29/2024
End date of activities	06/30/2025

Activities have started in 2024 with the preparation of a draft Libya Climate Risk Profile.

This Risk Profile is built on the global climate change models and the report was developed with the WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Virtual meetings have been held with the Climate Change Department and Technical Cooperation Office of the Libyan National Meteorological Center (LNMC) to exchange information and to present the draft LCR profile to receive feedback and validation. Databases generated by the WB were shared with the LNMC for their use. After inputs and review by the WB Country Office and other sector experts to receive their feedback, the profile is now finalized and expected to be published by February end 2025.

Building on the profile, a concept note for the Country Diagnostic Report (CCD) is being drafted. In preparation for the next phase and to develop the CCD, consultations and information exchanges were held with GIZ team supporting the climate resilience project in Libya. Additional consultations with partners are planned.

Terms of Reference were developed to conduct modeling for climate impact channels on critical sectors and internal consultations with the WB Macro-economic team, WB Water and energy teams were held. For next steps on developing a country climate diagnostic, a cooperation letter is being sent to GNU to establish partnership arrangements.

Outputs in reporting period

The key output prepared during the reporting period is the draft Libya Climate Risk Profile report along with a presentation for stakeholder consultations. The impact of the report has been a consensus between the WB and LNMC on climate impacts. The data provided to LNMC have supported the building of capacity for predicting climate trends and impacts.

Planned Activities

i. Publish the Libya Climate Risk Profile

ii. Present the Libya Climate Risk Profile to teams working on the National Climate Adaptation Plan (GIZ + MoE); NDC (UNDP + NCCC); Climate Strategy (NESDB); Water Security Strategy (UNDP + NWSSC); Food Security Strategy (WFP); National Drought Management Strategy (UNDP + NCCD) so that all reports and strategies can work from a common climate trend and impact analysis.

iii. Cooperation arrangement established with the GNU and working focal points identified.

iv. WB team visits Libya to present Libya Climate Risk Profile and receive feedback on the outline of the CCD

v. IEC completes its predictive modeling of critical sectors

vi. IEC predictive modeling results are integrated in the CCD Concept Note and integrated into analysis

vii. Consultations held within WB sector teams to receive feedback

viii. In cooperation with Libyan focal points, WB team visits Libya to present the draft CCD both to integrate findings into the development of national climate change related plans and to receive feedback

ix. Comments integrated into CCD, finalized and published.

Lessons to share

Climate action is being considered in several different institutions/ministries across the GNU and supported by various international partners, making is challenging to bring efforts together in central units for policy making. It is therefore important to hold consultations with stakeholders for policy formulation. At the same time, building consensus will be challenging.

PILLAR 2

Name of Grant / Project	Telemedicine
TF number	TF0C4761
Grant amount	$200,000
Start date of activities	05/17/2024
End date of activities	08/31/2025

The LDTF support for the Telemedicine pilot includes the following activities: (i) Assessing the feasibility of delivering services using telemedicine in the southern region; (ii) Designing and developing the Terms of Reference for procuring telemedicine services; (iii) Enhancing the monitoring and evaluation of telemedicine services; and (iv) Providing capacity building and implementation support for the pilot program.

Status of activities

Main activities undertaken include the following:

- Activity (i): The assessment for delivering the services using tele-medicine. The assessment included a basic diagnosis of available resources at health facilities, Identification of service package needs for the pilot, which is expected to cover tele-consultation, tele-pathology, tele-radiology, tele-oncology, tele-mental health, and a health hotline, and evaluation of stakeholders› capacity of health facilities for implementing the telemedicine pilot. This assessment was conducted in health facilities in the southern region.
- Activity (ii): The team developed comprehensive Terms of Reference (ToRs) for selecting a service provider for the telemedicine pilot. These ToRs were developed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and were reviewed and validated by the Ministry. The MoH is expected to use them as a reference document for contracting the service provider.
- Activities (iii) and (iv): required contracting a firm through the ASA to (a) develop a M&E framework for the tele-medicine pilot; and (ii) build the MoH's capacity to engage in telemedicine support and provide day to day technical guidance for the pilot's implementation. The World Bank team hired the firm, and its work is expected to begin once the pilot is launched. The firm was introduced to the relevant stakeholders from the government.

Challenges and next steps:

- A firm has been contracted to support Activities (iii) and (iv); however, the firm has not yet commenced work since the telemedicine pilot has not been launched. The Ministry of Health has designated the Emergency and Medical Support Center (EMSC) as the service provider for the pilot.
- As a next step, the Ministry of Health will conduct a capabilities assessment of the EMSC. This assessment will help identify any gaps or areas where the hired firm can provide support. Additionally, it will determine whether the EMSC needs to contract external resources to successfully implement the telemedicine pilot.
- Until the end of the reporting period, the hired firm

has been unable to conduct the field assessment, as a formal authorization letter or note from the Ministry of Health is required. The World Bank team is actively following up with the Ministry to obtain this authorization. The firm is prepared to proceed with the assessment as soon as approval is granted by both the Ministry of Health and the World Bank.

- Due to delays in launching the pilot, the team will need to extend the completion timeline for this ASA. To ensure sufficient time to complete the activities, we request an extension of the closing date by 9 months.

Outputs achieved during reporting period

These include the following:

Activity (i): Report on the assessment of health facilities for delivering the health services using tele-medicine.

Activity (ii): Terms of Reference for selecting a service provider for the telemedicine pilot.

Activities (iii) and (iv): The procurement for the firm to implement these two activities was completed.

The pilot has not yet started, therefore there are no intermediate outcomes or results at this stage.

Activities planned for the upcoming year

Activities on (iii) Enhancing the monitoring and evaluation of telemedicine services; and (iv) Providing capacity building and implementation support for the pilot program will start only after the government launches the pilot. The following activities are expected to be completed in 2025:

- Assessment of the EMSC's capabilities to implement the telemedicine pilot.
- Launch of the telemedicine pilot.
- Implementation support from the hired firm, including the establishment of the M&E framework and capacity building efforts.

Lessons to be shared

Delays in the implementation of the Telemedicine activity are primarily due to challenges in securing government approvals and commitments. Despite persistent efforts and follow-ups, progress has been hindered by difficulties in aligning the government with the project timeline. Additionally, the need for higher management approvals at each stage of implementation has further contributed to delays.

Name of Grant / Project	Safety of dams and downstream communities in Libya
TF number	TF0C4763
Grant amount	$300,000
Start date of activities	04/29/2024
End date of activities	11/30/2025

Initial activities have started in 2024 when the task team finalized the assessment of the probable failure modes of the Wadi Derna and Abu Mansour Dams, including a series of consultations with Libyan officials, academics and stakeholders in the west and the east. This was done in collaboration with The Netherlands, UNESCO and the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) and included a special session at the ICOLD Congress in Delhi. Through these consultations the team has discussed the next steps in supporting dam safety in Libya, gathered information and consulted with Libyan stakeholders to define the scope of work for the continuation of the assessment and support in 2025. Officials from the Libyan Reconstruction and Development Fund have reached out to the team to explore the potential of a visit to Benghazi and Derna, which is tentatively planned for April, 2025.

Key outputs delivered

The joint report "Breaking Point: An Assessment of the Failure of the Wadi Derna Dams and Lessons for Enhancing Dam Safety" has been completed and widely consulted with public disclosure expected in early 2025. Presentations were made to officials in Tripoli and Benghazi, as well as to international partners at the ICOLD Congress in Delhi.

The report has raised much interest among Libyan counterparts, however intermediate outcomes such as policy decisions have not yet developed.

Planned activities

The proposed activities for the upcoming year on the "Safety of Dams and Downstream Communities in Libya" project will include the following:

1. Assessing risks across the national portfolio of dams in Libya using a combination of physical site visits and remote sensing to advise on development of a risk indexing tool;
2. Organizing a series of workshops to providing policy recommendations to the Department of Dams within the Ministry of Water Resources aimed at improving the safety of dams and downstream communities; and,
3. Organizing knowledge exchanges to improve the capacity of officials responsible for ensuring the safety of dams.

Challenges during implementation

The biggest challenge is carrying out a mission in Libya, as visas take a very long time to be issued, which affects the implementation and the ability to fulfill the mission as planned. Some delays are related to the possibility of gathering the required information and conducting field visits in western and eastern Libya.

ANNEX 2

Results Framework of the LDTF

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya's sustainable development and transition towards stability							
Indicators		Baseline (.....)	Intermediate Targets				End Target 2028
			2024	2025	2026	2027	
			Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
PILLAR 1 – SETTING THE FOUNDATION FOR REFORM AND EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY DECISIONS							
OUTCOME 1 -- STRENGTHENED FOUNDATIONS FOR PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND EVIDENCE BASED POLICY MAKING							
Objective 1.1: Strengthen systems and capacity for effective monitoring and management of macro/fiscal economy and poverty	Indicator 1: Results of PFM Assessments Indicator 2: Scope and timeliness of poverty and economic diagnostics produced by Libyan institutions						
Objective 1.3: Develop effective policies in key sectors, including Social Protection, climate change and infrastructure.	Indicator: SP, climate change and infrastructure policies prepared by Libyan institutions						
OUTCOME 2 – ENHANCED DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE AMONG KEY STAKEHOLDERS							
Objective 2.1: Conduct Dialogue events	Indicator: Number of dialogue events held	0	1	4			
Objective 2.2: Establish Knowledge exchanges / Youth economic research platform	Indicator 1: Number of youth candidates selected Indicator 2: Research clusters and training workshops identified Indicator 3: Finalizing of report and dissemination	0 No No	20 Yes No	Yes			

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya's sustainable development and transition towards stability							
Indicators		Baseline (…..)	Intermediate Targets				End Target 2028
			2024	2025	2026	2027	
			Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
PILLAR 2 – EQUITABLE PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION EXPANDED AT LOCAL LEVEL							
OUTCOME 3 -- EQUITABLE PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES EXPANDED AT LOCAL LEVEL							
Objective 3.1: Develop Health service telemedicine pilot	Indicator: Number of people who benefited from telemedicine services in the pilot areas	0	0				
Objective 3.2: I							
OUTCOME 4: NATIONAL AND LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES AND RESILIENCE PLANS ADOPTED							
Objective 4.1: Improve dam's safety	Indicator: policy recommendations developed to enhance the safety of dams and downstream communities	No	No	No			
Objective 4.2: Improve wastewater management and reduce environmental risk.	Wastewater Policy Note approved and adopted by the MoWR and GCWW.	No	No	No	No	Yes	

Intermediate Outcomes						
PILLAR 1: STRENGTHENED FOUNDATIONS PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND EVIDENCE BASED POLICY MAKING						
Intermediate Outcomes PFM and statistics	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Platform established for central-local dialogue on inter-governmental fiscal relationship	0	0	0	1		

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya's sustainable development and transition towards stability							
Indicators		Baseline (.....)	Intermediate Targets				End Target 2028
			2024	2025	2026	2027	
			Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
PFM Training Program designed for delivery at the Accounting and Financial Training Institute (AFTI) with Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) participation	0						
Libyan Tax Authority has piloted a risk-based thematic audit	0		0	1			
Outputs PFM and statistics	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
• **Dialogue platform for strengthening inter-governmental fiscal relationships.** • Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) report. • Public Financial Management (PFM) reform action plan. • Report for digitalization of financial management and tax collection systems.	0	1	1				
PFM capacity strengthening. • Targeted capacity-building activities (i.e., trainings and workshops). • Training of Trainers (ToT) for Tax Authority • Statistical training and CEM background notes developed and delivered	0	2 1					
Household budget survey conducted and updated poverty estimates issued							
Outcomes Poverty – Statistical capacity	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
Statistical training of Bureau of Statistics and Census staff on household survey data and poverty measurement • Intermediate target (2025): Workshops with the BSC to plan construction of a national poverty line • Final target (2026): National poverty line adopted for Libya	0	2	1				
Technical training of Bureau of Statistics and Census staff on software tools such a Stata and R		0	1				
• Dialogue on welfare impacts of fiscal policies		0	3				

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya's sustainable development and transition towards stability						
Indicators	**Baseline (.....)**	**Intermediate Targets**				**End Target 2028**
		2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	
		Planned	**Planned**	**Planned**	**Planned**	
• Background note for the CEM on economic opportunities for women and youth • Background note for the CEM on regional wealth and inequality						
Intermediate Outcomes Social Protection	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Evidence-based social sector recommendations for improved policies and programs						
Strengthened capacity of government stakeholders to implement social sector programs.						
Outputs for Social Protection	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
SP Policy • Updated social assistance assessment report • Operational assessment of the Basic Income Program • Policy note on pensions reform scenarios • Technical note on labor market programs • Assessment of local service delivery modality						
SP capacity development: Workshops and learning visits						
Intermediate Outcomes Development Dialogue	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Dissemination events and stakeholder engagement conducted						
Outputs for Outcome Development Dialogue	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Photobook published and disseminated						
Intermediate Outcomes Macro-Fiscal Policy	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Policy dialogue with relevant Libyan institutions on economic topics including: growth diagnostics, oil wealth sharing, fiscal decentralization, universalizing Basic Income, Safety Nets, Human Capital, Private Sector Development and Competitiveness, Women and Youth Economic Inclusion	0	1	0			

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya’s sustainable development and transition towards stability							
Indicators		**Baseline (.....)**	**Intermediate Targets**				**End Target 2028**
			2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	
			Planned	**Planned**	**Planned**	**Planned**	
Policy dialogue with relevant Libyan institutions on economic topics including: growth diagnostics, oil wealth sharing, fiscal decentralization, universalizing Basic Income, Safety Nets, Human Capital, Private Sector Development and Competitiveness, Women and Youth Economic Inclusion							
Policy recommendations prepared for country strategies,		0	1	Yes			
Outputs Macro-Fiscal Policy	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
Studies and assessments delivered, dialogue workshops conducted	0						
Intermediate Outcomes for Area 5 (Private and Financial Sector)	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
Impact and inclusion of assessments in policy notes, stakeholder consultations and workshops (attendance disaggregated by gender)	0	2	1				
WB operations/projects informed by the Financial & Private Sector Assessments and Policy Notes	0			1			
Outputs private and financial sector	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
Assessments and recommendations in reports, publications, policy notes, stakeholder consultation, capacity building events, workshop, knowledge exchange, economic policy dialogues		0	3 (two reports, one workshop/ forum)				
Intermediate Outcomes for Area 6 (Youth Platform)	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
Well attended trainings and public policy workshops with significant participation by youth and engagement by youth in relevant policy dialogues with Libyan institutions.	0	30	0				
Outputs Youth Platform	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
online training workshops	0	4					

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya’s sustainable development and transition towards stability						
Indicators	Baseline (…..)	Intermediate Targets				End Target 2028
		2024	2025	2026	2027	
		Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
online policy focus group sessions	0	4				
in-person policy focus group sessions and reports	0	1				
final policy research report	0	1				
public policy workshop in Tunis (cost effective)	0	1				
Pillar 2: Strengthening the Social Contract through Equitable and Accountable Local Service Delivery						
Intermediate Outcomes Health	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Telemedicine pilot implemented and number of staff trained in management, monitoring and implementation of telemedicine program	0	0	1			
Outputs for Health	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Assessment report on Telemedicine opportunities	0	1				
Final design and TOR for Telemedicine Pilot	0	1				
Monitoring Framework established	0	0	1			
Capacity building assessment and report	0	0	1			
Intermediate Outcomes Water / Energy	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Outputs for Water / Energy	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Intermediate Outcomes Wastewater	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya’s sustainable development and transition towards stability							
Indicators		**Baseline (…..)**	**Intermediate Targets**				**End Target 2028**
			2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	
			Planned	**Planned**	**Planned**	**Planned**	
Equitable and accountable service delivery at the local level							
Outputs Wastewater	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
Approved report about wastewater assessment in Libya by the MoWR and GCWW	No	No	No	No	Yes		
Training Workshop in wastewater management conducted	No	No	No	No	Yes		
Intermediate Outcomes Dams Infrastructure	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
National Report with inventory and safety recommendations of dams delivered to Department of Dams at MoWR	0	0	1				
Policy Note on dam safety endorsed by the MoWR and Department of Dams	0	0	0	1			
Outputs for Dams infrastructure	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
1. National Dam Safety Assessment Report	0	0	1				
2. National Inventory and Database of Dams in Libya	0	0	1				
3. Policy Note on the Safety of Dams and Downstream Communities	0	0	1				
4. Knolwedge Exchanges	0	1	2				
Intermediate Outcomes for Climate Change	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	
Climate risk and vulnerability reports published and stakeholder dialogue conducted	0	2					
Outputs Climate Change	**Baseline**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	

LDTF Umbrella Program Development Objective: To support Libya’s sustainable development and transition towards stability							
Indicators		Baseline (.....)	Intermediate Targets				End Target 2028
			2024	2025	2026	2027	
			Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
Country Climate Risk Profile - Report							
Country Climate Vulnerability Diagnostic - Report							
Stakeholder Engagement/Knowledge and Capacity Building - Workshops							

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