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SUPPORT TO CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN LIBYA'S TRANSITION [SCELT]

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

March 2013

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title:	Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition (SCELT)
Award ID and project number:	00080491
Project duration:	1 January 2012 – 31 December 2012
Extension(s) (if applicable):	1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013
Executive agency:	UNDP
Implementing partner(s):	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Culture and Civil Society, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Al Awqaf, Universities and National CSOs

Total budget:	\$ 3,212,831.21
Contribution from donor:	\$339,000
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Related CPR outcome(s):	
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

During the period covered by this report Libya underwent its first democratic election since 1964 and in the twelve months since the establishment of UNDP's SCLT project, much was achieved by Libyans, which permits continued optimism over the direction the country is headed. The electoral process for a National General Congress [GNC], which replaced the NTC in July of 2012, and which will oversee the election of a Constitutional Assembly and the development of a new constitution also provided encouraging signs, driven by the willingness of Libyans to engage with the political forces shaping their country. Voter registration in May 2012 saw 2.8 million voters registered and candidate nomination, which ran in parallel, resulted in 2,051 candidates [84 of whom were women] in the majoritarian race and 1,207 candidates in the proportional representation election process of which 545 were women (45%). Overall, 33 women (16.5%) were elected to the 200 seat General National Congress (GNC). In October 2012, some eleven months after the formation of the transitional government, Prime Minister Ali Zaidan presented a 27-member cabinet list to the GNC for approval. This government is a coalition, which includes the two largest political parties in Libya, The National Forces Alliance, led by Mahmoud Jibril, and the Justice and Construction Party, launched by Libya's Muslim Brotherhood. As late as the end of December 2012 therefore, as new ministers began to take up their posts, in many cases the necessary budgets, structures, staffing, and capacities were not yet in place to allow many of these ministries to function optimally, and it will take some time before the capacity exists to address key challenges.

However, deeply ingrained attitudes and practices built up over forty-two years do not change with the violent overthrow of a regime, the holding of an election and the adoption of a new constitutional framework. Libya had no experience of organizing and participating in electoral and constitution-making processes, which makes its achievements to date even more impressive. Citizens had not participated in any similar events since 1964 and had little knowledge and understanding of such processes. There is as yet no constitutional committee formed, few established political parties, an embryonic civil society and independent media and no previous experience of freedom of expression or access to information based on professional or international standards.

The current roadmap for the political transition in Libya includes the drafting of a new constitution by a Constitution Commission [the 'committee of 60'], which in all likelihood will be elected by the people. The new constitutional draft developed by this committee will also have to be approved by popular referendum. Then, another round of general elections and also local elections will take place afterwards before a fully fledged and constitutionally-based government can be established. In parallel with this the new Ministry of Culture & Civil Society [later to become Ministry of Culture] established in November 2011 has initiated a process for the development of an NGO law in response to spontaneous emergence of many fledgling CSOs, not allowed under the previous regime. The MoCCS [recently renamed the Ministry of Culture although retaining its Civil Society mandate] also established by decree, Civil Society Support Centres in Benghazi, Tripoli and Misrata for the registration, regulation and support of CSOs in Libya. The extent to which this support would be technical and/or financial is still under consideration and has become something of a contentious issue among CSOs, some of whom want funding from the MoC and others which worry it will compromise their independence. The MoC for its part is at the moment not making a clear statement on the matter. Since their establishment, over 2,500 CSOs have been registered with a further 1500 supplying partial data for registration. It is estimated that there are in the region of 4,500 CSOs in Libya as of end of 2012.

To contribute to the transforming of the political culture in Libya, UNDP developed the "Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition" (SCELT) project which began implementation in early 2012. Working in coordination with its partner ministries [Planning, Culture & Civil Society, Higher Education and Al Awqaf] the project aims to facilitate and support Libyan citizens, and in particular youth, women and marginalized groups to engage actively in the transition to democracy and its key outputs are:

1. Strengthening the capacity of civil society for civic education: Civil society organisations have a central role to play in facilitating civic engagement and voice, engaging state institutions in responding to this voice, preparing citizens for transitional constitution building processes and developing ownership of the new Libyan social contract.

2. Enabling youth participation in the transformation of Libya: Many young people have idealistic expectations of rapid transformation of the country and expect marked and immediate improvements in political and economic inclusion. Their participation and innovation is vital to the transition process and on their other hand their marginalization in the transitional process may threaten the legitimacy of the process itself.

3. Advocating for women's equal participation in the transition: It is essential to build on the active role women played as activists in the revolution, and now as peace-builders, politicians and activists, as women of all ages have been an integral part of both the uprising and the transition to democracy.

4. Developing a stronger culture of dialogue: Dialogue helps reinforce the legitimacy of state institutions by building social consensus around them. Developing and modelling dialogue processes which include all stakeholders are considered vital in helping to broker inclusive agreements which reflect the aspirations of all sections of Libyan society.

The 12 month period which this report covers was therefore characterised for the SCELT project by an emphasis on providing proactive and responsive support to the electoral process [electoral support, voter education, political participation of women and youth etc] in the first half of the year followed by an emphasis on broader mechanisms and processes underpinning

the development of democratic institutions [civic voice, inclusive dialogue, women's empowerment and CSO development] in the second six months.

PROJECT RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Summary of Key Project Achievements

The project contributed to strengthening the capacity of civil society for civic education through supporting the regulatory framework for civil society through providing sets of comments on three successive drafts of the 'Law on Associations'[CSO Law], responding to the Drafting Committee's questions and facilitating consultative workshops for 400 CSO representatives. The project also developed capacities of the GoL's Civil Society Support Centers to support CSOs to develop and implement civic awareness and engagement and foster CS coordination and also developed a Grant Fund model to support CSOs civic education activities. The project has also developed a partnership with a national CSO to facilitate a nation-wide consultation processes by a group of 15 trained facilitators providing Civic Education & Dialogue workshops in 12 cities across Libya targeting previously excluded groups, moreover, the project has delivered a total of 110 workshops targeting CSOs, with the purpose of enabling them to conduct voter education and voter information, as more than 400 CSOs participated in the training and carried out public outreach during the General National Congress.

In order to enable youth participation in the transformation of Libya, the project trained and accredited a group of 51 young Libyans of which 23 are Bridge accredited facilitators, as Civic Education Instructors, who went on to deliver 22 civic education workshops across the country and played a central role in the voter education campaign before the election and in subsequent civic education programmes for youth across Libya. A further 163 Students in 10 universities throughout Libya participated in a training of trainers [using 13 previously trained and accredited BRIDGE trainers] on National Elections and Voter Participation. More than 500 students in each university were reached. The project also partnered with the Scouts of Libya to conduct a national voter education and civic education campaign [with specific focus on youth], training 500 scouts leaders throughout all 13 districts in the country reaching 48,000 people. Almost 3000 Libyan scouts' members then trained as civic educators and reportedly went on to reach an estimated half a million Libyan youth through Face-to-Face civic education activities.

The projects supported women's participation in the transition through capacity development for women on their participation in political processes, targeting women activists and candidates, through, for example, four workshops in which 270 women were trained on women's participation, communications and public speaking and also on Election Campaign Strategies & Management. Its interesting to note that 8 out of a total of the 33 women candidates eventually elected to GNC took part in this training. The project also organized a national campaign for supporting women candidates under "My Voice for her" as a national slogan in which a total of 283 women candidates participated and more than 10 local and regional TV channels and 5 daily newspapers covered the event. Election campaign materials were also disseminated, having been developed in coordination with two Women's NGOs. SCELTA also supported the design and production of leaflets to enhance the participation of women as a voters, The project also supported women's capacity development through Women Rights & Constitution workshops and, following the election, facilitated a lessons learning process for women on their participation in political process, producing a set of

recommendations and the formation of a Working Group on Women's Participation in the Political Process, which continues to meet and is now proposing an ongoing structure of dialogue with the Women's Caucus of the GNC . The project also facilitated a consultative workshop on Constitution making for 50 women's CSOs in order to engage women CSOs in civic education, and supported national CSOs in developing the Libyan campaign on 16 Days of Activism on Violence Against Women and Girls in late 2012.

In terms of achieving its outcome, while the project clearly substantially contributed to an election process which was considered overall to be free and fair and to have produced a result which was considered largely legitimate by most citizens, the contribution of the project to the constitution-building process is less straightforward. This is largely due to the fact that the constitution-building process, at least formally, has been significantly delayed, given that the decision as to whether the body responsible would be a constitutional committee of 60 as per the original constitutional declaration or an elected Constitutional Assembly [as now looks likely] took much longer than expected. In that sense the formal constitutional dialogue and building process has not yet begun. Having said that the project can claim to have contributed to increased confidence and trust among the population in the transition process and also had a catalytic effect on the transition process. In particular SCELТ played a key role in strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations which have a central role to play in facilitating civic engagement and voice, engaging state institutions in responding to this voice, preparing citizens for transitional constitution building processes and developing ownership of the new Libyan social contract.

Given that many young people have idealistic expectations of rapid transformation of the country and expect marked and immediate improvements in political and economic inclusion, their participation and innovation is both vital to the transition process and on their other hand their marginalization in the transitional process would threaten the legitimacy of the process itself. The project's engagement of these youth as both providers and beneficiaries of civic education, was a unique opportunity for them to engage in democratic development for the first time and offer them a stake in their countries future, which is often a key aspect of preventing a return to conflict. Advocating for women's equal participation in the transition has also been essential to build on the active role women played as activists in the revolution, and now as peace-builders, politicians and activists, as women of all ages have been an integral part of both the uprising and the transition to democracy. And finally the projects contribution to developing a stronger culture of dialogue, and an understanding of the social contract helps to reinforce the legitimacy of state institutions by building social consensus around them. Developing and modelling dialogue processes which include all stakeholders are considered vital in helping to broker inclusive agreements which reflect the aspirations of all sections of Libyan society.

At the end of the first year therefore, the SCELТ project the focus is now on consolidation of these achievements and the need for further development to build on these achievements. This will now need to include a shift in from a focus on individual training capacity development to have a greater focus on institutional capacity for civic engagement.

Such a focus and shift was inevitable, given that many institutions were only emerging in 2012, and the Ministries of both Awqaf and Higher Education for example, were not actually functional, which meant that planned activities were not implemented.

It was also particularly challenging to establish a stable and productive relationship with MoCCS which prevented the delivery of some key project activities during the year. The challenges here were that

- The Ministry itself was politically and institutionally weak given that it was split between Tripoli & Benghazi.
- The authority of Tripoli-based senior ministry staff were not recognized by Benghazi team.
- The project team were therefore unsure if agreements reached in Tripoli would be recognized as valid in Benghazi and vice-versa.
- The minister at the time was rarely in Tripoli to ensure a common approach across the ministry in both locations.

This institutional confusion lessened the Project's capacity to provide consistent institutional development support during the first year. As will be explained later when looking forward this continues to be a challenge for the Project going into 2013.

At the same time, it's also important to note that many of those who received individual training and support have since gone on to either be elected to public office or to form/join state and non-state institutions so there is an expectation that the impact of this civic education will begin to be felt at ministry level and within CSOs over the next few years.. In 2013 this institutional development focus will include a civil society organisation Grant Fund and capacity development facility, the development of high school and university-level civic education capacity and curricula, the organisational development of the Civil Society Support Centres in Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi, the development of a structured state and non-state dialogue process on the Law on Associations, civic education capacity development for Imams with the Ministry of Awqaf (MOA), the development of Women CSOs and the inclusion of women in structured national dialogue processes, particularly around the constitution.

SCELT will therefore be emphasising consolidating the individual capacities built over 2012 while at the same time placing a renewed emphasis in 2013 on institutional capacities which facilitate learning and dialogue among all Libyans, and with their elected representatives, through CSOs and Academia. We believe that this groundwork will provide the essential foundation for vibrant and effective citizenship in a peaceful Libya.

OUTPUT 1: Strengthened Civil Society Capacities to Undertake Civic Education

Indicators	Targets
Alignment of new NGO legislation in Libya with international best practices with regards to freedom of expression and association	1. Inclusive debate on new NGO legislation, integrating international standards to protect freedom of association
Access to timely, official registration for Libyan CSOs	2. Improved and faster CSO registration process with MoCCS
Availability of up-to-date statistical data	3. Data on people's civic attitudes, knowledge

on Libyans' civic information needs	& practices available to all actors and services for planning civic education strategies
Level of coordination between civic education actors	4. At least 100 CSOs accessing capacity development support through Support Centers
Number of CSOs assisted to access funding	5. Web portal for civil society providing access to essential information for program design & resource mobilization is up and running.
Availability of a civil society web portal	6. 1 song with video, 1 mini-series and 1 on-line game produced for civic education
Role of religious leaders in spreading civic information	

As will be seen below, progress on all of the targets above was achieved with the exception of target 6 above, mainly due to the unforeseen need to focus on more direct and immediate voter and civic education strategies in advance of the national election. The twin challenge of low CSO capacity to develop such tools and UNDP challenges in procuring such services due to limited capacity at country office meant this target was not achieved by end of 2012. As will be seen below, the Project Document was very ambitious in its 12 month targets 2, 4 and 5 considering the starting points for the country and the MoCCS. Progress has been made a can be seen below, however it will be end of 2013 at te earliest before these targets are fully met.

The development of a legal electoral framework in the first quarter and the scheduling of the National General Congress election just after the close of the second quarter meant that the majority of activities in the first two quarters were necessarily conducted with the goal of enabling civil society groups to build awareness of the electoral process, provide civic education amongst their constituents and promote dialogue on critical issues that came to the fore during the build up to the election. This focus shifted after the election to a renewed focus on developing the capacity of civil society both as an end in itself and as means to develop longer term and more strategic approaches to undertake civic education and promote engagement.

Regulatory Framework for Civil Society

As mentioned earlier, civil society is nascent although also emerging at a rapid rate in this transition period and the weak capacity of the transitional government has also provided space for CSOs to take on roles and initiate activities which, in a traditional development environment, might not be possible. However, to develop an enabling environment for such civil society groups to operate it is also necessary as a first step to fill the legal and regulatory vacuum that existed following the overthrow of the previous regime.

A new legal framework for associations [The Law on Associations] will offer a regulatory framework within which civil society can operate, protect the fundamental rights to freedom of expression and association and also prevent a return to arbitrary rule and control of the State on collective citizen action. The SCLT project therefore partnered with the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law [ICNL] to ensure that the proposed draft Law on Associations followed international best practices in this regard and responded to the actual needs of

Libya's emerging civil society. An international legal consultant was provided to support the drafting of the NGO Law, in partnership with ICNL, providing three sets of comments on the draft law as well as responses to some of the Drafting Committee's¹ initial questions about international best practices. The SCELТ project also organized and facilitated consultative workshops for CSOs on the new legal framework in order to establish dialogue between civil society representatives, the interim government, and the drafting committee members, and to reinforce the need for an enabling legal environment for associations. The workshops, held in Tripoli (13-14 February) and Benghazi (20-21 February), attracted nearly 400 representatives from Libyan associations, government officials, legal experts, academics and the drafting committee to discuss various aspects of the draft law and make suggestions for improvement. The main themes tackled were:

- i. The formation and internal governance of associations;
- ii. The funding of associations;
- iii. Government supervision over associations and applicable sanctions.

Through dialogue, participants developed a list of recommendations subsequently presented to the Ministry of Culture and Civil Society, which was established by the transition authorities as part of the interim government apparatus. These recommendations were provided by ICNL and UNDP on two occasions and have now lead to the production of a third draft which is considered to be a significant improvement over earlier drafts, but several provisions will still require revision if the law is to be fully enabling of civil society. This third and latest draft of the *Law on Associations is considered by ICNL to have* made progress towards easing the restrictions imposed on civil society by the existing Law 19 of 2001 and significant steps forward in terms of international law and best practices. It now allows for a much easier establishment and registration process for example. However there still remain key outstanding issues to be resolved including, allowing funding from international agencies, excessive discretion to government officials to determine what constitutes prohibited behavior by CSOs, and sanction terms which are broad and imprecise and leave excessive discretion to government officials to decide which organizations will be allowed to form.

This enabled the further development of the Draft Law on Associations which is now in its third draft and with the Prime Minister's Office, for eventual submission to the GNC. Prior to this submission, SCELТ will work with ICNL and the Network of Democrats in the Arab World [NDAW] in the first quarter of 2013 to provide civil society with another opportunity to shape the draft law. SCELТ will also work with the GNC, the MoC and the Prime Minister's office to develop a clear, consultative transparent process and pathway for the law, which incorporates as many CSO recommendations as possible.

UNDP also supported dialogue between government and international NGOs in Libya (as they will be under the same Law on Associations) in order that their interests and potential for participating in Libya's development was also acknowledged and allowed for in the law. There are proponents in Libya's interim government, as with many countries in the region, for tougher regulations on international NGOs than on national NGOs. SCELТ/UNDP provided technical advice papers to the Ministry & the Libyan CSO Law Committee, held a closed-door

¹ Headed by prominent Lawyers Ms. Azza Almaghur and Mr. Salah Margani, the current Minister of Justice

dialogue session on this and shared information with other international NGOs who had not been consulted previously.

Civil Society Support Centres

The Ministry's mandate is, broadly, to facilitate the building of a constructive relationship between government and civil society and to ensure that civil society's contribution to Libya's reconstruction and transition is maximized. To achieve this goal, the Ministry has taken the lead in setting up a Civil Society Support Centre (CSSC) headquartered in Benghazi, with branches in Tripoli and Misrata (with plans for further local branches). The CSSC has now been officially appointed by Cabinet decree. It has a board of 9 members, independent from the Ministry of Culture. The CSSC developed a draft strategic plan (mission, vision, strategy) in August 2012 and the executive team of the CSSC in Benghazi and Tripoli, have already been in place for several months.

At this early stage of its development the initially envisaged role of the CSSCs [described in the decree] in providing for the registration, regulation, funding and capacity development of civil society has proved to be a significant challenge, not least because of CSOs understandable wariness of any form of regulation or control, because of concerns that funding opportunities may become [unintentionally or otherwise] a means of coercion on the behalf of the state and because of the absence to date, of any overall national representative and coordinating body acting on behalf of CSOs. There are also currently a plethora of CSO unions, associations and committees in Libya, with overlapping membership and claims and counter-claims to legitimacy and credibility. Although this is understandable at this early stage in CSO development in Libya and evidence of the huge surge in civic engagement around the country, it presents significant challenges for GNC in designing an effective pathway towards a nationally owned constitutional development process and for government ministries in developing coherent and consensual development strategies. Furthermore, in order to support networking and coalition-building among CSOs, guidelines on networking and coalition building were translated and disseminated by the project to a wide range of international and national organizations.

Against this background, under Output 1, the SCLT project is assisting in building capacities of the Civil Society Support Centers so that Libyan CSOs can access more easily knowledge, skills and materials they need to develop and implement civic awareness and engagement projects and can help foster CS coordination and coherence. Based on a request from MoC & the CSSC, UNDP provided an international expert who is assisting the CSSC in developing further its organizational structure, work plan, external relations strategy and capacity-building plan of the CSSC. Following the identification of the level of effort and technical assistance from both international and national consultants in Capacity Development and the development of a first draft of a strategic plan to support the CSSC, two key priorities have been identified:

- i. Organizational assessment and development including analysis of the mandate, role, governance structures, policies, processes and work plans of the Centres as well as an external relations strategy and a capacity development plan.

- ii. Support to the establishment of a CSO database [a reported 4,000 CSOs have provided some level of detail needed for registration with the Centres – although others are vociferously resisting due to confusion about mandate of the CSSC] and develop a plan to establish a public interface and web portal for the CSO database, accessible to all.

An international expert [for priority 1] and international firm [for priority 2] were recruited and are currently undertaking missions, with final reports due in the first quarter of 2013.

Government & Civil Society Grant Funds

The Government of Libya initially set aside \$20 million to finance NGO activities in support of recovery and transition through a grant funding mechanism. The Ministry of Culture & Civil Society (MoCCS) is responsible for registering CSOs, managing grants from this fund, and strengthening the capacity of civil society members that are working for civic engagement during the transition period, a daunting task for a ministry that is itself only newly established and in a country where civil society was actively dissuaded over the course of a generation. To support their efforts SCELTE developed a concept note which was presented as a model, which would deliver both capacity strengthening and funding support to Libyan CSOs but would disaggregate the two. To date the Ministry has not yet moved forward with grants for civil society. The project will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Culture and Civil Society to ensure that its ability to manage grants is strengthened.

As well as working with national authorities, UNDP is also itself supporting CSOs directly through the establishment of an advisory and funding facility that would support CSOs in capacity development and facilitate CSOs in accessing knowledge and funding to develop and implement civic awareness and engagement projects.

An initial assessment of grant fund options was conducted by the project and 3 initial options were discussed with the MoC in order to inform their own deliberations on appropriate funding mechanisms for GoL funding to civil society.

- i. Working through an international organization;
- ii. Sub granting directly through a national NGO (although there were risks to be considered with regard to management capacity and transparency)
- iii. Fund directly through the Civil Society Support Centres which would recruit a grant Fund manager.

After careful consideration, SCELTE decided to develop a hybrid model wherein it would contract a service provider to set up a Civil Society Grant Fund Facility, in which the CSSC would participate [as observers] and where their capacity would be developed to develop a model suitable for GoL funding to civil society. A Request for proposals [RFP] was published in the 4th quarter 2012 for a contractor to manage a CS Grant Fund with a minimum of 20 sub-grants (\$10,000 - \$45,000, with a total value including management and capacity development of \$700,000] to local CSOs for civic education, engagement and constitutional dialogue activities. The implementation of these sub-grant projects is expected from first quarter 2013.

Baseline Civic Knowledge

In October 2012, the project commissioned Altai Consulting to conduct a rapid and qualitative

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study of the Libyan population. The main objective of the KAP study was to enable the design of a strategy for an Information, Communication and Education (IEC) campaign to support civic education around the constitutional dialogue process. The research was empirical by nature, and the report derived its main findings from around 20 structured focus group discussions (FGDs) involving around 100 people, conducted in 10 cities across Libya in October and November 2012.

While media and NGOs have succeeded in creating a familiarity with democratic terms, the FGDs showed a lack of deeper understanding of what these terms actually mean in practice. Attitudes towards the constitution-building process were generally positive; although there were often young males who did not want participate. The discussion groups also highlighted a general lack of confidence in the government's intent to consult the population regarding the constitution and its ability to keep the population informed. In terms of practices for absorbing information, television, leafleting and lectures were seen to be the most influential outlets for educating the population. This research highlighted population segments that will be harder to target than others, in particular females and older males, who will require targeting through radio and newspapers.

In terms of an IEC campaign around the constitution which is now a key focus for SCLET's civic education work, it is recommended to structure the population's informational needs into three phases. The first phase is a generic awareness phase, in which Public Service Announcements (PSAs) need to be produced on six key awareness topics. The second phase is a process information phase that should answer the 'who, what, where and when' questions of the constitution-building process. Clearly, this can only be done satisfactorily when the Constitutional Assembly has confidence itself about the process and schedule. The final phase is the content messaging phase, a two-way process that furnishes the population with the draft constitution and a guide to aid understanding, while allowing the government to obtain feedback from the population.

A multi-vector IEC campaign will be needed to reach as many segments of the population as possible. It was found that Government television channel *Libya Al Wataniyah* should be the primary vector to broadcast PSAs relating to all three phases on prime-time evening slots. Leaflets will be the second vector, with the aim that every family in Libya receives awareness, process and content messaging leaflets, distributed by Community Mobilisers, NGOs, schools, and scout movements. Other vectors will include community presentations, radio PSAs, newspapers and a Facebook page and website. To receive the population's feedback on the articles, a national consultative structure will need to be created. At the lowest level, this will mean employing many hundreds of Community Mobilisers to conduct community presentations and feedback sessions across the country, as part of a 'Month of National Consultation' when the first draft of the constitution is ready for public digest.

Libya has an urgent need for an IEC campaign that both informs and educates the population and also informs the GNC of the population's sentiments. Without such a campaign, Libya may well suffer from the same problems as Egypt recently has i.e poor constitutional referendum turnout, outbreaks of violence, and increasing disenchantment with the political process. Libya has a great opportunity to set its political process on the right path with a well-planned, widespread and inclusive civic education, IEC and public consultation campaign. For SCLET it is expected that Constitution project will lead on this, with SCLET providing technical support and input.

Civic & Voter Education



The development of a legal electoral framework in the first quarter and the scheduling of the National General Congress election just after the close of the second quarter meant that the majority of activities in the first two quarters were conducted with the goal of enabling civil society groups to build awareness of the electoral process amongst their constituents and promote dialogue on critical issues that came to the fore during this national political undertaking. The dearth of knowledge on electoral processes - electoral laws, voter registration, candidate nomination, campaigns, polling, results - was a recurrent concern over the first two quarters of 2012 as preparations for the National General Congress were ongoing. Although a KAP study is required to more closely align civic engagement programming to needs, the urgent and overwhelming need for civic and voter education was identified by interlocutors at all levels. SCLT helped fill this gap through designing and implementing voter engagement activities targeting Civil society organizations' around the country, youth groups and women candidates.

District	No. Of CSOs
1	39
2	36
3	25
4	9
5	15
6	68
7	28
8	24
9	10
10	15
11	20
12	14
13	97
Total	400

Two workshops on Voter registration Training for CSOs were held in Tripoli to assist the HNEC to distribute voter registration materials. (2&3/05/2012). 34 coordinators from different NGOs (Misurata, Zawia, Azizia, and Tripoli) attended the 2-day events on voter registration. The coordinators carried out voter registration activities to raise the level awareness to public at large on "How & importance of registration"

108 Voter Education training workshops were also held in all 13 districts from June 17th to the 5th of July. In each district, a number of workshops were conducted by 11 National BRIDGE facilitators trained during the first quarter of the SCLT. The workshops targeted Libyan Civil Society organizations trainers. The total number whom benefited from the Voter Education training included 400 Organizations based in the 13 districts and 16,539 participants [7,078 Female 9,461 male]. In addition to the training, the participants received voter outreach materials for their use and further distribution as part of a Voter Awareness Campaign.

Religious Leaders & Civic Education

As part of the Project strategy aimed at enabling religious leaders to "disseminate a culture of democracy and reconciliation", a draft concept note on a Program to enable religious leaders to carry out civic education was developed, and the Ministry of Awqaf [MoA] was in principle positive about the need to develop this. However the activity was delayed by the absence of staff and a Minister within the ministry and also by the support the project provided to the election process and its aftermath. Of course this is also a sensitive area for religious leaders and Imams, particularly around the idea of importing perceived 'western' models of thought, morality or democracy into the Libyan context. Considerable and lengthy consultation and a second draft of the concept note enabled a further meeting with Al Awqaf in Benghazi in the 4th Quarter of 2012 and has resulted in a new concept note for a TOT for Imams which we hope will be agreed with MoA for implementation between in April/May 2013. This model will seek to build on a model developed in Yemen which proved to be successful and which can be used as a bridge towards the development of Libyan model. Al Awqaf in Benghazi would like to target 150 Imams as initial civic educators [with more to follow] if funding allows, although the Support of AlAwqaf in Tripoli will be essential for this and is by no means guaranteed.

OUTPUT 2: Youth Civic Engagement Facilitated

Indicators	Targets
Nb of students benefiting directly from civic education classes and/or model democratic processes	1. 10,000 students taking civic education classes
- Nb of reference materials produced for teachers and students	2. 1,000 students participating in model democratic processes
- Nb of edutainment products	3. One civic education textbook and 1 workbook produced
- Nb of monitoring initiatives led by youth	4. 3 community radios established
- Nb of monitoring reports on youth issues & transition disseminated to decision-makers	5. At least 5 monitoring projects led by youth organizations
Nb of students benefiting directly from civic education classes and/or model democratic processes	6. 3 quarterly reports on youth & transition produced and disseminated

As will be seen below, a focus on youth targets, particularly those involving students was always going to be high risk, given that many students were boycotting their own classes and professors in the aftermath of the revolution and that according to a number of academics there was a chaotic and subversive atmosphere which persisted in many of the universities during most of 2012. Similarly, the project faced difficulties engaging with Libyan universities because students and teachers were also at odds with the transitional government over the nomination of university presidents. This coupled with a Ministry of Higher Education which was reporting even in early 2013 that its Department Of International Cooperation had virtually no staff, no equipment, no functioning email system and no budgets meant that rather than focus exclusively on these particular targets, the project instead chose to focus on achievable activities which would be able to meet the output and satisfy the indicators of achievement above. Having said that a wide range of activities focusing on youth were initiated and Targets, 1 and 3 were met.

Youth have made a contribution to Libya's political transformation and are today intensely interested in seizing the opportunities presented by the start of a new political era in Libya. Youth activism can be a positive or negative force in the establishment of the new Libya and youth groups can help ensure transparency and accountability on the part of new authorities.

There is a huge demand among young people for the freedoms and rights that come with a democratic political system. Youth activism – both civil and military – has been at the heart of the revolution and many young people now have idealistic expectations of a rapid transformation of the country and expect marked and immediate improvements in political and economic inclusion. For example, thousands of young men have been on the front-line in the fighting and are experienced fighters and providers of security. If they were now to be marginalized in the transition process this could lead to some becoming spoilers and threaten the legitimacy of the process itself.

Misinterpretation and misunderstandings among youth about rights and responsibilities, expectations and entitlements, and freedoms and limitations also has the potential to generate tension, confrontation and conflict at a critical time in a sensitive transition process. Such conflict can and should be mitigated by a common understanding among youth of the

basic principles of democratic governance and the opportunity to be heard as part of the different national dialogue processes that make up a transition to democracy. It was therefore essential during 2012, to provide civic knowledge and opportunities for civic engagement to the Libyan youth population and nurture the role of youth as change agents in their communities.

There exist several base capacities in the youth sector, which the project could draw on in designing and implementing activities under this output. Youth in Libya have, generally speaking, been able to attend school and receive an education. Some 375,000 students are registered at Libya's network of thirteen universities and a further 180,000 are enrolled in vocational training courses in eleven national institutes. Although the education system was previously not allowed to develop the skills required by young people to help build and participate in modern democratic societies, a post-revolutionary sense of solidarity and newfound openness meant that youth groups are now extremely open and enthusiastic about engaging in civil discourse, however much they lack knowledge and know-how. SCALT in 2012 therefore focussed on facilitating the constructive participation of youth groups in the political transition and in 2012 implemented the following activities

Training of Civic Education Instructors [TCEI] 1 & 2

To contribute to capacitating a new generation of engaged youth, UNDP invested its efforts, from January to May 2012, in training and accrediting a group of 23 young Libyans, men and women, as Civic Education Instructors, using the BRIDGE [Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections] methodology and accreditation program.

This was achieved through a program of face-to-face training & home assignment and conducting civic awareness workshops attended by Libyan citizens, jointly facilitated by fellow Libyans with international mentoring and coaching by two international BRIDGE facilitators who mentored and assessed the trainees throughout their training period. Since they have been certified, several civic education instructors have been involved in national & local education initiatives as facilitators, consolidating their skills and contributing directly to developing a civic culture in Libya.

TCEI includes a 2-week training of trainers [TTF] workshop. Specific workshops focused on democracy and electoral cycles and systems, after which participants are assessed on their facilitation of workshops 7-8 workshops in small teams. The training programme also included a baseline survey to identify target groups needs as well as a mapping exercise to identify potential partners and local civil society groups. Trainers proceeded to use their knowledge to conduct trainings and awareness campaigns concerning the democratic transition, either with the High National Electoral Commission (HNEC) as master trainers, within their respective organizations, or conducting civic education classes for Tripoli university students.

Given the success of TCEI-1 and the huge need and demand for trained Libyan facilitators and instructors in civic education, and professionals capable of planning and implementing civic education programs, UNDP began to conduct in October 2012, the second round of TCEI for another 28 young Libyans. This new TCEI (TCEI-2) took three months and incorporated key lessons learned during the TCEI-1. It was also designed to further develop the skills of the first cohort of civic education instructors from TCEI-1 as several of them were contracted as co-facilitators for the workshops conducted under TCEI-2. A key objective of the capacity

development approach adopted by SCELТ in TCEI is that facilitators will over time be able to manage and facilitate future civic education and TCEI events with minimal involvement from international experts. In TCEI-2 therefore a second cohort (50% women) of participants also underwent an intensive training and mentoring process consisting of:

1. Three BRIDGE workshops (Introduction to Democracy & Governance, Civic Education & Train-the-Facilitator) followed by
2. A mentored practice period where they facilitate workshops for a total of approx 75 local CSOs in the locations listed below, under the supervision of senior BRIDGE facilitators.

	Workshop	Dates	Location
1	Introduction to DG workshop	22 - 27 Sep 2012	Tripoli
2	BRIDGE TtF workshop	14 - 25 Oct 2012	Tripoli
3	Civic Ed / Voter Ed Workshop	18 - 21 Nov 2012	Tripoli
4	Application Workshop 1	25 - 29 Nov 2012	Zawiya
5	Application Workshop 2	25 - 29 Nov 2012	Tripoli
6	Application Workshop 3	2 - 6 Dec 2012	Baida
7	Application Workshop 4	8 - 12 Dec 2012	Tripoli
8	Application Workshop 5	8 - 12 Dec 2012	Tripoli
9	Application Workshop 6	8 - 12 Dec 2012	Ubari
10	Application Workshop 7	14-19 Dec 2012	Sabha

A notable aspect of both TCEI 1&2 is that the national facilitators, as well as designing the curriculum [Now available in three Training Manuals] and facilitating the workshops at local level, also arranged for some level of matched funding from local CSOs for the initiative. For many it was their first attempt at preparing a Workshop Plan and budget and writing a formal report on the workshop.

Snapshot

A year ago, Khadija Baba would not have considered engaging in any independent civil society or political activities in her home town of Tripoli. Not only was such activity forbidden under the former regime in Libya, but it would have likely landed the university student in prison. Now, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Baba has completed her training to become a Civic Education Instructor for her peers in Libyan universities and has since gone on to become a key civic education facilitator for UNDP and is currently training further trainers



and national CSOs across Libya. "Youth were at the heart of the revolution in Libya," Baba said. "We young people have to play a role in the transition of this country to a sustainable democracy." Baba was among 28 women and 22 men selected to attend a comprehensive civic education training programme, employing the Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) approach. The training of civic education facilitators and trainers is a key part of UNDP's US\$4.37 million "Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition" [SCELT] project, which began in January 2012. It focuses on strengthening youth and women's engagement in Libya's political transition and was developed in close partnership with the Ministries of Planning, Culture and Civil Society and Higher Education. "Deepening people's understanding of democratic principles and processes, and their application in elections and constitution making processes is a priority today in Libya," said UNDP Programme Analyst Amal El-Mograbi. "This course integrates people and indirectly helps with promoting reconciliation— some participants, who come from all over Libya are actual Thuwar (Arabic for 17th February revolutionaries)." Following the training programme, trained instructors were then engaged in the provision of 3- day civic education courses for up to 10,000 students through a network of training centres in 10 universities across Libya prior to the mid-2012 election. Some also went on to work with the High National Elections Commission, as volunteer trainers in voter education campaigns. By the end of 2012 certified instructors such as Khadija are working as Civic education trainers across Libya and in the Arab Region. Khadija and her fellow trainees have also created a BRIDGE Libya Facebook page and with support from UNDP, from early 2013 began developing their own Community of Practice for the 50 graduates of the training programme.

Results:

Firstly its important to note that we consider democratic learning and education to be valuable ends in themselves. However additional potential effects of TCEI can also be seen. In early 2012 the level of capacity of CSOs on civic education for youth was very limited indeed and the project struggled to identify CSOs which would have the capacity to respond to its civic education for youth initiative. It was the opinion of the project that significant time would be needed to develop capacity both prior to and during delivery of youth initiatives which of course would affect the reach and effectiveness of youth civic education initiatives. However by early 2013, following the activities described above, SCELT was able to identify at least 12 Libyan CSOs [through a workshop desifned specifically to engage them in CE Planning] which had a significant youth and youth civic education component and anticipates developing a joint strategy with them over the coming months

As a result of the above activities the Ministries of Education and the Ministries of Higher Education have asked that SCELT would support them in the development of national curricula in Civic Education for all schools using the methodology, facilitators, content and lessons learned from the BRIDGE civic education training in 2012. Both Ministries will entirely fund this initiative.

By the end of 2012 BRIDGE facilitators and UNDP Civic Education Instructors in every city around Libya were engaged in the delivery of civic engagement and education initiatives and have now formed themselves into a Community of Practice which will now support the Ministries of Education and the Ministries of Higher Education in the development of national curricula in Civic education as outlined above.

<https://www.facebook.com/BridgeLibya>

Civic Education Academy in 10 Universities

This activity was implemented in the second quarter 2012 in partnership with Ministry of Higher Education targeting students in 10 universities around the country. The activity included training for 163 [approx. 15 per University] selected students by 13 BRIDGE trainers on the National Elections and Voter Participation. The training utilized the materials developed by HNEC. Following this the 163 participants in turn conducted educational session during Open Day meetings with students to educate them on the electoral process. Posters, flyers and banners were distributed from temporary booths explaining the details of how, when and where to vote. More than 500 students in each university were reached.



Scouts of Libya – Voter Education & Civic Participation Campaign

SCELT partnered with the Scouts of Libya to conduct a national voter education and civic participation campaign. The scouts implemented face-to-face education sessions to raise the level of awareness among youth groups and local communities regarding the National Elections. The activity involved training 500 scouts leaders trainers in 24 Scouts Commissions throughout all 13 districts in the country on the electoral process and voter education. The Commissions developed action plans at the district level to cover the two weeks prior to election day. The Scouts were able to reach 48,000 people around the country with voter education activities and distribute over 30,000 items on the print materials produced by the HNEC. The last activity conducted between the 10th and 16th July 2012 was in partnership with the Scouts Tripoli Commission and involved the design and implementation of two training workshops on civic education during the Scouts camp "Scouting for Brotherhood and Peace" Up to 60 Libyans scouts members trained as Senior Civic Educators. Through a cascade training mechanisms, another 2000 Libyan scouts' members were prepared to be civic educators and reached out to 80,000 of Libyan youth through face-to-face activities.

Students for Democracy Program

In response to the need for equipping youth with impartial and actionable civic knowledge to sustain their civic engagement, the Project Document envisaged that UNDP and the Ministry of Higher Education, would run an educational program targeting university students [*Students for Democracy Program*] in late 2012. This program was to consist of curricular and extra-curricular activities taking place on all University campuses aimed at increasing the knowledge and understanding of Libyan students in the fields of civic culture, democracy and human rights in line with the values and principles governing the political and social project of the new Libya as well as in giving them opportunities to engage in debates and practical activities during which they will be able to develop their civic skills. This activity had been agreed with the MoHE, but was on hold at its request, while a Minister for Higher Education was appointed,

however the MOHE have now advised that based on its severe lack of operational capacity it would prefer to focus on youth Engagement in Democracy Assessment and Modeling [below] and developing a strategy for capacity development support to Third-Level Institutions in civic education curricula and Training of Trainers for their lecturers in 2013 and therefore wishes to postpone the SDP activity indefinitely

Youth Engagement In Democracy Assessment, Observation, Modeling

There is a currently no independent monitoring of governance processes in Libya, and capacities for governance assessments and evidence-based planning in governance and democracy-building need to be developed. This initiative aimed to develop youth-led initiatives advocating on youth rights & needs, developing an agreed national framework for independent assessment of the political transition process, and the development evidence-based planning in governance and policy-making. This activity did not take place in 2012, due to changes of project staff and limited country office capacity which meant that by end of year UNDP was still awaiting confirmation of Democratic Governance Thematic Trust fund [DGTTF] funding. However, the MOHE approached SCELТ in early February 2013 in order to pursue this initiative again and it has now been confirmed that this initiative will be funded under the DGTTF and delivered through SCELТ in 2013

OUTPUT 3: Increased Women's Participation in the Democratic Transition Process

Indicators:	Targets
- Government policy to enhance women’s role in transition	1. National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325 issued
- Advocacy by civil society on enhancing the role of women in peace-building & transition	2. At least one CSO-umbrella group organized consultations in 3 main cities.

As can be seen below, Target 2 was met and exceeded in many ways through a wide range of events and the October Workshop on Women’s Political Participation in particular brought together women from all over the country to document their experiences of political participation and to set up their own Women’s Political Participation Working Group. Target 1 on the other hand was not achieved and in retrospect was unrealistic considering the stage Libya was at in January 2012 and even today. There was no institutional architecture, which could devise, never mind sustain, a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. There is no Ministry for Women’s Affairs or any great appreciation for the importance of the role of women in public life. A much more modest target should have been and it will be clear from what follows that in fact a number of important outputs have been contributed to by SCELТ in terms of women’s political participation, not least the fact that from the two training workshops for women candidates on election campaign management, media and public speaking at which 120 women candidates were trained a total of 8 women who completed the training were elected. This is out of a total of 33 [16%] elected to the GNC]

The participation of women in the election of mid-2012 was viewed by many as a key indicator of the degree to which Libya had been transformed by a revolution, which began in February of 2011. From the outset in 2011, women emerged as instrumental in shaping and supporting the protests that sparked national defiance of an authoritarian regime and later joined efforts to provide humanitarian relief, re-supply the revolutionaries, and supported local communities in crisis. In the National Election, voter turnout was at 62% [with 2.85m registered to vote] with a 55% -45% male-female ratio. Such a high turnout by women is particularly impressive taking into consideration that this was the first election in which women could either stand or vote in Libya, and the dearth of civic knowledge provided over the preceding 40 years.

Having participated as individual and party list candidates, women experienced the challenges and opportunities faced by their colleagues around the world. A total of 3,708 candidates stood for the first democratic elections in Libya, 629 were women (almost 17%). By in far the highest number of women candidates competed in proportional representation (PR) party list seats (80 seats in total). The total number of candidates in the PR constituencies was 1,207 and 545 were women (45%). Whereas in the 120 seat majoritarian constituencies, 2,501 candidates participated, and only 84 were women (almost 3.5%)².

The much higher proportion of women on the PR lists can no doubt be attributed to the requirement for political parties and groups to include women on their PR lists. In fact in the end, 40% of the party entity seats went to elected women (32 seats /80 seats total), which is in sharp contrast to the 1 elected in the 120 seats under the majoritarian individual candidate system. Overall, 33 women (16.5%) were elected to the 200 seat General National Congress (GNC). Although these figures for women candidates is relatively modest, it should be recognized that, considering its starting point and that this was the first election in which women could stand as candidates and indeed vote, it is something of a milestone and a significant achievement. Of 13 countries in the MENA region, only Iraq [25%] Tunisia and UAE [both 23%] have a higher percentage of women in parliament.

Lessons from other transitional countries shows us that while women can be a catalyst for change, changing the nature of women's participation is also a gradual process. The revolution in Libya presented an opportunity for women to occupy newly-created political space and the enduring image of strength carved out during the revolution gives them additional credibility.

Yet women had a representation of less than six percent in Libya's first post-revolution government and very few individual women – only 3% - chose to run as individual candidates in the election. The work of the SCEL project encourages women to participate fully in the electoral and constitution-making processes by promoting the role of women in the transition, strengthening the capacity of women's CSOs to conduct civic education, organizing national consultations on the role of women in the transition process, and creating an on-line training course on women and civic participation. The project also deployed a Gender Specialist who provided technical assistance to the government and civil society as part of a wider awareness-building initiative to ensure women participate fully in the transition.

² Source HNEC, Libya

Women's CSO Training & Networking

As part of UNDP's commitment to provide training for women's NGOs in key aspects of the political transition process, the SCLT project organized, during the period from 10th to 12th to 17th of May, 2012, three introductory workshops on women participation in politics were organized in Benghazi, Sebha and Tripoli. A total of 150 women were trained on Libyan electoral system and introduction to women's participation in election as candidates, the women participants also exchanged and shared experience and knowledge with women candidates from Tunisia. Two Workshops on Campaign Strategies, Communications and Public Speaking were held in Benghazi and Tripoli in June 2012 and two further training workshops on Election Campaign Management and Media and Public Speaking were also organized. A total of 120 women candidates from Tripoli, Misrata, Alzawia, Gerian, Al Zantan, Benghazi, Drna, Agdabia, Tubrug, Al bayda received training on key aspects of election campaign management. As a result of this activity, women were empowered to take informed decisions' about their candidacy and the election process and women candidates provided with educative materials on how to campaign.



'My Voice for Her' Campaign

With the official launch of the awareness support Campaign (My voice for her) on the 25th of June, 2012, SCLT in collaboration with its national Libyan CSO partners The Women's Union and "Maaa Nabneeha" Movements organized a national campaign for supporting women candidates who were running for the Libyan National General Congress. The campaign was organized under "My Voice for her "as a national slogan.

The campaign provided an opportunity for the women candidates' public and media exposure. As a result of the campaign, women candidates were supported and encouraged to take a lead role on the National General Congress election. Women also received necessary technical materials which assisted them in their electoral campaigns. A total of 283 women candidates participated. The various workshops culminated in the nation-wide campaign to empower

women candidates, with the main aim to offer support and awareness for these women candidates and their importance in active participation in the social and political scene. Around 500 people attended the launch of the "my voice for her" awareness campaign and more than 10 local and regional TV channels and 5 daily newspapers covered the event, in addition to most of the popular Libyan websites. The launch was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Libya, the Chairman of the High National Elections Commission and the Vice President of the National Transitional Council, as well as the Special Representative of the United Nations in Libya. 20,000 awareness leaflets were printed and distributed to increase women voter



participation and each of the candidates received a handbag of awareness materials and modules to support them in the electoral process.

During the launch event, a short film on Libyan women's roles throughout Libya's history was showcased, which was a source of inspiration to all attending. The film was met by thunderous applause by the women candidates and was awarded a standing ovation.

One of the woman participants commented:

"Thanks to UNDP we feel empowered as women candidates, with practical skills training and so much attention. We also feel encouraged by today's event with so much media coverage. It is a good opportunity to test the skills we learned in the workshop".

SCELT's efforts to empower women to participate in civil and political life continued, with a Women Rights & Constitution Workshop in partnership with the Libyan Women Union and the Maán Nabniha Movement held in Tripoli in September for 50 participants from various areas who went on to develop action plans and tools to increase women's participation in constitution-making process.

Participation of Women in the Political Process

During October 2012, UNDP in collaboration with the National Democratic Institute NDI organized a Lessons Learned Workshop on the Participation of Women in the Political Process – The GNC Elections. The main issues discussed in the workshop included:

- i. The electoral legal framework and its implications for women's participation;
- ii. The electoral campaign environment;
- iii. The role played by civil society and the international community, including UN's role in supporting women's participation.

The workshop was attended by 50 women participants who represented women members to the GNC, women candidates in the General National Congress elections and women from civil society organizations and academia. After intensive three-day discussions the participants arrived at a set of conclusions, recommendations and actions which will be included in a forthcoming joint UNDP/NDI report on the Workshops proceedings. The also formed a Working Group on Women's Participation in the Political Process which will receive on going support from UNDP and NDI.

Support to UNSCR 1325

As part of it is continuing support for the empowerment of women in Libya and particularly its awareness raising around United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, [2000] which calls for a gender perspective that includes the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction, SCELT supported a Libyan women NGO (Libyan International Women's Organization) to carry events as part of the International "16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence".



This consisted of an awareness campaign [‘Who protects me...?’] to publicize the dangers and consequences of violence against women. Libyan women and civil society organizations took part in the campaign which was launched from Martyrs Square, where related documentaries and video message were also displayed on a screen, leaflets, publications and hats were distributed and Interviews, radio and television covered the event during the three-days from 25 – 27th of November, followed by a series of lectures and further publicity events from 26th – 28th. The project funded all the publicity materials needed for this campaign.

OUTPUT 4: National Capacity Established to Undertake Public Consultations and Dialogue

Indicators
- National consultation on key legislations
- Number of professional Libyan facilitators
- Availability of a resource centre to support dialogue around constitution-building issues

The transitional process in Libya is based on the premise that Libyans will be at liberty to choose their political system and the process for this will lay the political and economic foundation of the future Libya. However to be secure, this foundation must be closely aligned with the rights, wishes and aspirations of the Libyan people. Libyan authorities, therefore, engaged the wider public in a consultation on the electoral system and the first major milestone came with the election of the National General Congress and the appointment of the ministers of an interim government. The Libyan people are now impatient to move forward to the next major step: developing a national constitution. This Constitution will be the legal foundation that reflects the social contract agreed upon by Libyan citizens and organizes their social relations, political life and model of governance.

However, as stated earlier, for most Libyans, a social contract based on the rights of all citizens and which places a wide range of obligations on ‘duty bearers’ to ensure that contract is honoured and their rights protected and upheld, is a new concept which they have little if any first-hand experience of. A widely recognized precursor of any social contract and indeed of the development of social capital itself, is public consultation and dialogue, among citizens and between citizens and the state. Such dialogue is now recognized as being essential to the development of a robust democracy, which requires not just the consent but the participation of citizens to be considered both legitimate and credible. Democratic dialogue is also being increasingly viewed as essential to effective civic education for democracy, with a growing recognition that people learn far more effectively *about* democracy if they learn *through* democracy. Consultation and dialogue therefore are also therefore increasingly considered to be core to any effective civic education strategy.

In order to support Libya's transition towards democracy therefore, SCELТ aims to support the engagement of citizens in public consultation and dialogue and in particular to develop the capacity of Libyans and Libyan CSOs to facilitate inclusive dialogue and consultation among the many stakeholders in the transition process. In the period following the election the focus for Libyans of such dialogue and consultation has inevitably been on the impending drafting process for the Libyan constitution, although it is also true that the capacities, experiences and learning which emerge from this period can serve to enhance democratic development in Libya for many years to come.

Having said that its also important to recognise that there has been some disquiet and a growing frustration among CSOs with the time it is taking for the GNC to establish the 'committee of 60' and initiate a public consultation and constitution drafting process. In part this frustration is a reflection of the energy and optimism generated by the revolutionary spirit and the relative speed and success of the national election which followed. Since July 2012 however, the GNC has also had to face the many challenges and complexities of a transition process, which, due in no small part to the range of stakeholders and interests involved, has at times, required a patient and consultative approach.

However, there is now a danger that in the absence of clear evidence of progress towards a constitution in addition to a 'peace dividend' of increased security, economic development and better services at local level, ordinary citizens are becoming frustrated at a perceived lack of progress and that armed factions and other political entities will take advantage of such frustrations. A clear roadmap for the development of the new constitution is therefore now essential and it is hoped that this will be unveiled shortly.

Public Consultation & Dialogue Capacities

In preparation for this roadmap and in order to help develop capacities for public consultations and dialogue, SCELТ's initial steps were to work with civil society organizations to identify the broad contours of such processes and better understand their role. In March 2012, UNDP fielded a mission of two world-renowned constitution experts, Professors Yash Ghai and Jill Cottrel, to appraise civil society partners on lessons learned from constitutional drafting processes and to support them in preparing for the Libyan process. Three workshops were organized for CSOs (26th March with 40 participants), women's CSOs (28th March with 25 participants), and academia and youth CSOs (28th March with 30 participants), which aimed to increase knowledge and understanding of the drafting and public consultations necessary in democratic constitution making.



As a follow on from this, UNDP organized on the 3rd of July 2012 a consultative workshop on women participation in the constitution making process. The participants at the workshop were from different parts of Libya and the outcomes were that the emerging women's movement and groups would be capable of identifying priority areas, developing action plan and using tools for addressing participation in the constitution making process. 50 women representing 50 different women's groups and CSOs participated.

The Lessons learned workshop on Women's Participation in the Political process [covered under Output 3 above], while looking back at the electoral process also looked forward to the coming consultative process around the constitution and facilitated participants in making recommendations on what such a process should include and how women could be empowered to be part of that. This has been true of many other SCELТ activities given that in many ways the consultative process around the constitution is a cross-cutting priority for those promoting civic education, women's empowerment and civil society development.

A planned activity on development of a resource centre to support dialogue around constitution-building issues was dropped, given existing challenges to institutional development in Libya, and in favour of supporting a peacebuilding strategy which would target key individual 'Ruwad' [champions] of dialogue in all cities and areas within Libya. In late 2012 therefore SCELТ also developed a partnership with The Forum for Democratic Libya [FDL] a national NGO working to promote transparency, civic engagement, and accountability in order to facilitate a nation-wide consultation process on the development of the new constitution. The aim of this learning and dialogue process is to increase the participation of citizens in the constitutional development process, providing a platform for dialogue and encouraging interface between citizens and the Committee of 60.

Citizens, policy makers, civil society and political activists are being facilitated in joining an open nation-wide dialogue process to ensure that Libya's New Constitution provides for inclusion, freedom, and a united Libyan identity. This initiative builds on SCELТ civic education initiatives in earlier 2012, particularly in the development of national capacities to develop civic and democratic knowledge at local level and among civil society. It also builds on previous work by the Forum for Democratic Libya in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misurata, Beyda, and Darnah with over 700 civil society and political activists, intellectuals, and lawyers who have participated in workshops and dialogue sessions since June 2011.

This initiative which runs from December 2012 to April 2013 will set the stage for arriving at recommendations and policy briefs which are inclusive of citizens' voices and addressing decision-makers in the GNC and the proposed Committee of 60. It has the following key outputs:

i. Increased capacities to facilitate and opportunities for dialogue among citizens on constitutional issues

The locations for the Dialogues are as follows:

Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region
Tripoli	Benghazi	Sabha

Misrata
Sirte
Bani Walid
Jado

Darna
Toubrek
Kufrah

Merzoq
Ubari

ii. Interface between citizens and civil society actors and constitutional committee facilitated

- Following the documentation of dialogue proceedings and outcomes, the FDL team with the assistance of UNDP will develop three policy briefs on the three topics of dialogue. These briefs will be concise and addressed to the committee of 60, GNC and decision-makers in Libya enabling them to understand the options, expectations, and concerns expressed by citizens.

SCELT PROJECT STRATEGY & IMPACT

This project aimed to launch targeted civic awareness and engagement activities with key national stakeholders (Ministries, Universities, Civil Society organizations), in anticipation of a significant expansion in these activities once government functions were restored and key institutions fully engaged. Working in close coordination with the Ministries of Planning, of Culture & Civil Society, Higher Education and Religious Affairs, academia and emerging civil society organizations, a comprehensive civic engagement strategy was developed based on extensive experience in this field and recent experience in the region, deploying technical expertise to rapidly begin working with national stakeholders to implement the strategy, and helping fill a short term gap while government capacities were being mobilized in the new Libya. The specific objective outlined in the project document was to assist the Libyan authorities' and civil society efforts to hold peaceful, free and fair elections in which an informed electorate is empowered through knowledge and understanding to exercise their democratic rights and responsibilities fully, and to use the electoral process to choose representatives who will work on their behalf to peacefully resolve differences of opinion over the resources, systems and structures of the future state. Of course civic education covers a much wider range of initiatives underpinning a democratic society, than the holding of periodic and competitive elections and the project aims to impact directly on increasing citizen's knowledge [with a particular focus on women and youth] which will in turn affect the level of their democratic and civic engagement.

The strategy developed for SCELT was therefore to partner with key national actors or networks who have (a) an established organizational capacity for outreach; (b) an existing or developing organizational culture of implementation, and (c) access to key constituencies among youth, women, or marginalized groups (either geographical, social or ethnic). The project rationale was that Libyan civil society capacity would be developed to conduct civic education for core constituencies including youth and women, in order to develop awareness and promote understanding of the core democratic concepts and processes so that Libyan people could engage meaningfully in the transition process. After 10 months of implementation and given the absence of initial baselines for civic knowledge and a monitoring and evaluation plan it is difficult to make credible claims for project impact at this early stage.

There are proxy indicators however which do provide some indication of the general effect of projects such as SCELТ and the efforts of the international community to foster civic engagement in the transition. These range the number of women candidates standing and elected in the national poll to the significant rise in the number of Women's CSOs and their development into local, regional and national Women CSO Unions, although this is anecdotal evidence based on observations made by the project team – there are no official figures available on the number of women's CSOs. The sheer scale and reach of the civic education initiatives undertaken by BRIDGE facilitators and the Scouts could also be claimed as significant contributory factor to a voter turn out above 60%, the general acceptance of the result afterwards and the peacefulness of the February 2013 celebrations of the 2011 revolution around the country. The number of CSOs [for which data was available] in November 2012 was approx 900, [although it should be noted that many of these consisted of 2-3 people coordinating local relief efforts around the country]. By mid-2012 the number of CSOs registering their information with the CSSC was approximately 1800 [although there was an irregular and informal registration process] and by early 2013, this number has risen to more than 3000 registered and anecdotally a further 1000 CSOs not yet registered. While the project did not set this as an indicator, nor should CSO existence be necessarily conflated with civic engagement, there has been a very significant rise in the number of citizens with an active stake in the transition process and that augurs well for the future, despite the challenges outlined below.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND NO-COST EXTENSION REQUEST

The following challenges are considered to have significantly impacted on implementation

- Although a number of temporary arrangements were made, there were delays in finalising project management staff until the last quarter of 2013, with four different individuals leading project management over the 12 month period, and there were also significant challenges in recruiting national project staff, given that previous experience in key project areas was extremely limited. This also meant that many of these areas were completely new for project staff, so that even when appointed, significant mentoring and capacity development was necessary.
- Appointments of new ministers or ministry staff were significantly delayed and then contested which undermined partnerships and capacity and prevented implementation of activities in some cases.
- Decisions taken on the mandate, role and ministerial location of the Civil Society Support Centres by the MoCCS meant that there was conflict between the centres and between key government figures on their role. This significantly reduced the legitimacy, credibility and effectiveness of the CSSC and were exacerbated by the Tripoli- Benghazi division, which continues to prevail.
- Although optimism was strong, the halo-effect from the revolution began to fade in the latter part of 2012, and with it much of the goodwill and patience of the early days of the NTC. Discontent amongst youth has already brewing in some areas, which negatively affected their willingness or ability to engage in the KAP survey for example;

- There was a consistently shifting landscape on civic education, as a result of the failure of the GNC to make a clear decision to elect the Constitutional Assembly [Committee of 60] until February 2013, despite government ministries and others expecting the decision imminently and unwilling to move forward with Civic Education initiatives [in some cases] until this decision was clear. There was a sense that a need for immediate support to civic and voter education surrounding the election of the constitutional committee would affect delivery of planned activities – although in the end this need did not transpire and the election now looks likely to take place in late 2013.
- Security/transportation restrictions meant that mobility was limited, affecting project activities both outside of Tripoli and at district level in 2012.
- Difficulty to strike firm agreements with ministerial partners (in particular MoHE & MoA) resulting in lengthy negotiation processes and sometimes inconclusive discussions.
- The leadership crisis in Libyan universities which forced the project to revise its engagement strategy with the academic institutions
- Limited operational capacity of CO due to sudden expansion of program post-revolution (this was particularly true in first half of 2012).
- Limited donor coordination on civic education / civil society activities. There was a coordination platform running until Mar 2012 then it stopped (partly because UNDP didn't have the personnel to continue chairing it).

Lessons Learned

- There is significant regional, as well as urban-rural divergence within Libya in terms of both civil society and citizen perspectives on the transition. This also reflects a wide range of actual and perceived differences in ownership of the transition process between different cities, areas and groups. A 'one size fits all' approach will therefore not deliver the necessary social consensus and tailored contextualised approaches are therefore necessary within each region as well as specific targeted interventions to address the previous exclusion of specific groups. The political context remains fragile, especially in the East.
- The level of capacity of CSOs varies widely and significant time is needed to develop capacity both prior to and during delivery. This affects the reach and effectiveness of broader civic education initiatives.
- The need for the development of context-specific materials and learning resources [and their translation into Arabic] required significantly more project capacity and resources than anticipated in 2012, distracting from the project goals and slowing implementation. This will now be built into activity planning for 2013
- While a small section of educated women have entered the political mainstream, the level of political knowledge amongst a majority of women is still very limited and there is little evidence of concrete commitment among policy makers to change the status quo dramatically;
- There is a significant need to establish a national [or regional] Women's Coalition for supporting women's political participation;
- There is a significant need for an effective representative organisation for CSOs and efforts should be mobilised to help CSOs develop mechanisms and structures which would enhance their own networking, which would enhance advocacy, and dialogue processes with government and GNC. Currently there are a wide range of CS unions

and associations occasionally competing with each other and sometimes not accepting of the others legitimacy. This makes CS advocacy and policy development work extremely challenging and means that ministries and the GNC with limited resources and capacity are often unable to cope with the wide range of groups, which demand their attention and response. Public service resources and capacity would help address this, as would effective inter-CSO representation and coordination.

- There is still very limited understanding of the role of civil society among CSOs, and CSO organisational governance and management need a huge investment in the coming 3-5 years. Having said that, CSO absorptive capacity also remains very limited and donors and Development Partners need to be careful of over-investment and over-expectation and focus on the long-term development of organisational capacities in addition to short term results. Given the limited capacity of Ministries, there is a significant danger of DPs adopting a *hydroponic*³ rather than *organic* approach to civil society development which results in a mutated civil society environment, dominated by donor-lead activities developed by organisations which are not emerging from and based within the spontaneous civic life of local people. Such activities and organisations are at best unsustainable and at worst in danger of undermining the very grass roots civic engagement they propose to foster
- More work will be needed on the participation of women in political parties, political party capacity development and party finance monitoring
- Activities should continue to focus on major urban centres, given that 80% of the population is based in large towns and cities but more emphasis must be placed on areas outside the major urban centres;
- Government ministries are often preoccupied and limited by timelines/leadership /administration/funding, and therefore often have limited capacity to devote resources to areas outlined in the SCELТ project document;
- The first and second cohort of BRIDGE [TCEI 1 & 2] trainees was a great success, and BRIDGE-trained people provided great support for the election commission and in subsequent civic education activities. However there is a need to focus on CSO [rather than individual] capacities, moving forward;

Justification for No-Cost Extension to December 2013

Given the challenges and the lessons learned above, the project is now in a position where it can begin to fulfill its potential and promise and a no cost extension of the project is requested to December 2013. The following are key developments which will result in improved implementation in 2013:

- New ministers and deputy ministers are finally in place [Al Awqaf Ministry for example finally received an approved new Minister in mid-March 2013]. This should also impact significantly on delivery.
- The project now has a national staff team of four [two appointed in mid-2012 and two further staff in December 2012] and its international project manager is now abreast of the programme context and challenges. A new Women's Empowerment Specialist is set to begin work in March 2013
- Relationships with a number of CSO partners have now been developed and the project's close cooperation with UNDPs Constitution Project means that there are

³ Hydroponics: Accelerated growth through hyper-fertilization in a soil-less environment

significant synergies and strategic advantages to be gained in 2013 especially in terms of civic education around constitutional development

- The development of the Civil Society Grant Fund will mean that 20 CSOs will be taking on key civic education and engagement challenges in 2013 in all 13 districts of Libya. The project will therefore be less dependent on time-consuming direct implementation of activities and better able to focus on overall quality control and effectiveness.
- It is expected that the role, mandate and structure of the CSSC will be clarified by MoCCS in early 2013. This will greatly assist the project implementation strategy.
- The BRIDGE and Civic Education Community of Practice [and the availability of a small group of these UNDP-trained civic educators as a newly formed Training Institute] means that the reach of the project is significantly greater than even 6 months ago. The impact of security restrictions regarding local workshops and travel will therefore be minimised.

PROPOSED WAY FORWARD AND NEXT STEPS

The project continues to be impressed by the motivation and commitment of civil society to building an inclusive, pluralistic discourse that includes groups from all regions of the country as well as vulnerable segments of society. Meetings with civil society have continued to make clear their determination to engage closely with the process of drawing up a new constitution, and in efforts to promote women's empowerment, civic awareness and engagement. The logic model developed for the year 1 will continue to apply in year 2, although with some activities completed and new activities developed SCELТ intends to pursue a work plan attached in Annex 1.

At the end of the first year of the SCELТ Project the focus is on consolidation and further development. The development of the CS Grant Fund Facility will be vital, but challenging considering current CSO capacity levels. The development of high school and university level civic education curriculum, the support of the Civil Society Support Centres in Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi and the development of the Law on Associations are all considered essential to the development of an enabling environment for civic engagement in Libya. Working with the Ministry of Awqaf (MOA) in particular has the potential to be a highly innovative activity with potential for wider regional learning. Developing partnerships with Women's CSOs for the inclusion of women in dialogue processes and ensuring that gender is mainstreamed across all activities is considered paramount and developing national level capacity for facilitating dialogue and consultation will be essential for the wide range of consensus seeking and multi-stakeholder dialogue processes which will be required over the next few years in order to build a lasting peace in Libya..

At the same time, discussions are on going between the MOCCS, Ministry of Planning, MOA and UNDP SCELТ leadership to ensure that support efforts continue to be aligned with the needs of the Ministries and the Civil Society sector during the transitional phase and are consistent with the existing mandate of the UNDP in Libya.

At the core of a peace-building, conflict sensitive approach to democratic governance capacity in Libya lies a strategic approach to civic education for effective dialogue and engagement, which moves social partners away from the all too familiar territory of violence, 'zero sum' or 'winner takes all' approaches to resolving social and political tensions in Libya. Capacities for structuring and facilitating *inclusive* multi-stakeholder dialogue around each of the key transitional challenges must be therefore the key focus of the project at this critical time. As emphasized throughout this document therefore, SCELТ is emphasising consolidating the individual capacities built over 2012 while at the same time placing a renewed emphasis in 2013 on institutional capacities which facilitate learning and dialogue among all Libyans, and with their elected representatives, through CSOs and Academia.

A particular priority moving forward through 2013 and into 2014 will be in focussing project supported civic engagement effort on the development of democratic governance at local level and connecting this with critical issues such as service delivery, local government accountability, resource transparency and budget tracking all of which can be addressed through civic education, engagement and CSO capacity development of Social Accountability. In order to develop a conflict sensitive social accountability model at local level, SCELТ will develop through DG Dialogue at local level, a pilot S.Ac initiative that will seek to develop the capacity of CSOs and local government to interact around these issues. We believe that this groundwork will contribute to providing the essential foundation for vibrant and effective citizenship in a peaceful Libya.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Note: CDR report also attached

Activity	Description	Amount
ACTIVITY 1	Civic Education	13,512
	Electoral education	6,376
	Sub-Total	19,888
ACTIVITY2	Youth group	6,360
	Youth monitoring	
	Sub-Total	6,360
ACTIVITY3	Women participation	57,560
ACTIVITY4	National Public Dialogue	5,685
ACTIVITY5	Project Management	
GMS 7%		
TOTAL		89,493

APPENDIX 1

UNDP SCFLT ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2013
As AGREED AT PROJECT BOARD MEETING 7TH FEBRUARY 2013



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1. Capacities of Libyan civil society actors to nurture civic engagement in Libya are increased Baseline: - Libyan NGO legislation does not protect freedom of expression and association ; only adhoc measures have been taken post-	1.1- Libyan NGOs & GNC jointly develop an NGO Law which is based on international best practices - Consultation with GNC CSO subcommittee, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Culture - Consultation with CSSC and CSO Networks - Workshop for CSO's to discuss and propose final NGO law draft in various locations	X	X	X		UNDP Ministry of Culture GNC ICNL	BCPR	Service Contract	15,000
									Workshop

<p><i>revolution to facilitate NGO registration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of evidence-based knowledge of civic education needs - No coordination and information-sharing platform for stakeholders working in reinforcing civic engagement - Poor capacity of Libyan CSOs impedes access to available grant fund schemes. 	<p>1.2 Capacity Development Support to the CSSC helps clarify and support its mandate, function, role and strategy to support Civil Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping of CSO's in Libya - Meeting with GNC, MOC, CSSC & UNDP on future role of CSSC - Preparation of a Capacity Development plan (CDP) for CSSC - External Relations Workshop for CSSC 	X	X			UNDP Ministry of Culture CSSC	BCPR	Individual Consultant	25,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government institutions willing to engage in civic education but lack of technical capacity <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alignment of new NGO legislation in Libya with international best practices 	<p>1.3 The structure of the CSSC NGO data-base and a Publicly accessible web-portal is developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree on database purpose, concept & hardware required - Set up of database & web portal 	X				UNDP Ministry of Culture CSSC	BCPR	Service Contract	32,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to registration for Libyan CSOs - Availability of up-to-date statistical data on Libyan's civic information needs - Level of coordination between civic 	<p>1.4 CSOs receive capacity development and grant funding in order to facilitate Civic Education and Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of NGO after RFP - Call for expression of interest from CSO's - Capacity development of CSO's - Grant Funding (implementation) 		X	X	X	UNDP Ministry of Culture Grant Management Contractor	PBF	Service Contract	500,000

<p><i>education stakeholders</i> - Nb of CSOs receiving capacity development support through support centers - Availability of civil society web portal - Nb of media products for civic education - Role of religious leaders in spreading civic information</p>	<p>1.5 CSO National Civic education Planning capacity is increased - Workshop on civic education planning and Curriculum development for select CE CSO's. - Implementation of CE program by selected CSO's [Zintan, Ghadames, Sirte, Sabha, Torbruk] Through Grant fund</p>			X	X	UNDP Ministry Of Culture 10 Bridge Facilitators from Various Locations	BCPR	Workshop	10,000
<p>Targets - Inclusive debate on new NGO legislation, integrating international standards to protect</p>	<p>1.6 National capacity for civic education Media Production is increased - Capacity development of media CSO's on Civic engagement and media Production. <i>[subject to funding]</i></p>			X		UNDP Ministry Of Culture INGO	TBC	Micro-Capital Grant Agreement Workshop	10,000 15,000

<p><i>freedom of association</i> - Improved and faster CSO registration process with MoCCS - Data on people's civic attitudes, knowledge & practices available to all actors and services for planning civic education strategies - At least 100 CSOs accessing capacity development support through Support Centers - Web portal for civil society providing access to essential information for program design & resource mobilization is up and running. - 1 song with video, 1 mini-series and 1 on-line game produced for civic education</p>	<p>1.7 Religious leaders have increased capacity to provide civic education - Preparation of plan in consultation with MoA. - Training Of Trainers (TOT) for Imams & religious Leaders - Training Of Imams.</p>		X	X		UNDP Ministry of Al Awqaf 5 Bridge Facilitators	BCPR	Individual Consultant TOT Workshop	20,000 40,000
SUB-TOTAL 1								697,000	

Output 2: Youth Civic Engagement Facilitated Baseline: <i>- Knowledge of democracy & good governance among the youth in Libya is limited, but desire to engage actively in the transition is very high</i> <i>- Total student population is 250,000.</i> <i>- Lack of reference materials, curricula, trained teachers/lecturers and outreach products on civic education adapted to youth</i> <i>- No independent monitoring of the transition done according to credible indicator framework</i>	2.1 The Development of a DG Dialogue Strategy and Capacity development Strategy which results in trained Libyan facilitators <i>- Development of a DG BRIDGE Showcase event on Democratic Governance Dialogue</i> <i>- Identification of Local Partners / Implementers & International Partners</i> <i>- Design, Contextualize and Deliver a DG BRIDGE Dialogue Workshop</i> <i>- Embedding FDL activities results, outputs and findings into curriculum</i> <i>- Conducting a Training of Facilitators Workshop for 24 Senior National Facilitators from three Regions</i> <i>- Development of DG BRIDGE [DG Dialogue] Strategy (involving Local Partners)</i>		X	X	X	UNDP	PBF	Individual Consultant	35,000
								DG BRIDGE [DG Dialogue] Workshop	40,000
								Training of Trainers Workshop	35,000
								Training of Trainers Workshop	10,000
								Training Materials	120,000
TOTAL									

<p>- Youth issues not sufficiently mainstreaming into public policies</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nb of students benefiting directly from civic education classes and/or model democratic processes - Nb of reference materials produced for teachers and students - Nb of edutainment products 	<p>2.2 Students Unions are supported to develop an organisational model based on regional best practice [Provisional – subject to Funding from MoHE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree on overall strategy with MoHE and sign MoU with MOHE - Individual Contractor to consult with MOHE, student groups and universities to develop a framework and model for Students Union in Libya] 	X	X	X	X	UNDP MOHE Students Unions Libyan Universities	TBC	Individual Contractor	70,000
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nb of monitoring initiatives led by youth - Nb of monitoring reports on youth issues & transition disseminated to decision-makers <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,000 students taking civic education classes - 1,000 students participating in model democratic processes - One civic education textbook and 1 workbook produced - 3 community radios established - At least 5 monitoring projects led by youth organizations - 3 quarterly reports on youth & transition produced and disseminated 	<p>2.3 Civic Education Material is Produced and disseminated and civic teachers and lecturers capacity to deliver the curriculum is increased.</p> <p>[Provisional – subject to funding from MoE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource Mobilisation & Consultation with MoE and MOHE - Civic Ed Curricula & Textbook Review and Editing [A.Primary, B.Secondary & C. Third levels] - Democratic Dialogue Curricula & D.Textbook Review and Editing - Civic Ed and Democratic Dialogue Textbooks Layout design and Printing & Dissemination - E. TCEI Training Manuals Review and Design - TCEI Training Manuals Printing - TOT for Civic Education Providers - TOT For Dialogue Facilitators 	X	X	X	X	UNDP MOHE Ministry of Education Libyan Schools & Universities Teacher Training College	TBC	Individual Consultant	90,000
		2 x TOT Workshop s & Meetings	100,000						
		Service Provider Design & Printing of 5 Manuals [100 pages per manual A. to E.]	420,000						
		TOTAL	610,000						

	<p>2.4 National Organisations have increased capacity to plan and implement civic education activities At The Local Level</p> <p>[Provisional – Subject to funding from MoE]</p> <p><i>- Design a civic education outreach plan with national partners & Regional Civic Ed. Teams</i></p> <p><i>- Conduct Civic Ed TOT for local level practitioners using alumni from 2012 TCEI as trainers</i></p>		X	X	X	<p>UNDP MOHE Ministry Of Education Libyan Universities & Schools</p> <p>UNDP BRIDGE & Civic Education Instructors</p>	TBC	<p>Individual Consultant</p> <p>TCEI/BRIDGE Individual consultants</p> <p>2 x Workshops</p> <p>TOTAL</p>	<p>30,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>120,000</p> <p>200,000</p>
	<p>2.5 Improved civic education provision through the development of Community Of Practice & Regional Dialogue & Civic Education Teams</p> <p><i>- Lessons learned workshop for TCEI 2012 (50 participants)</i></p> <p><i>- Launch of the Democratic Dialogue & Civic Education Community of Practice</i></p>	X				<p>UNDP⁴ BRIDGE & Civic Education Instructors Libyan Civic Education Expert</p>		<p>International Consultant</p> <p>Workshop</p> <p>CoP Meetings</p>	<p>10,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>5,000</p>

	<p>2.6 Youth are engaged in the democratic transition through Democracy Assessment, Observation, Modelling and reporting on youth issues in the transition</p> <p><i>- Development of Youth Dem. Monitoring/ assessment initiative using "V 4 Democracy" methodology</i></p> <p><i><u>This activity is subject to confirmation of DGTTF funds</u></i></p>		X	X	X	UNDP Student Union - Tripoli University Libyan Youth Union	TBC [DGGTF]	Micro Grants Agreements Workshops Assessment Dissemination of Results TOTAL	100,000 100,000 50,000 50,000 300,000
SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 2									1,325,000
<p>Output 3: Strengthen women's participation in the democratic transition</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p><i>- No government strategy to improve the role of women in building peace and democracy in Libya.</i></p> <p><i>- Nascent women's rights movement in Libya.</i></p> <p><i>- Women are traditionally kept out of the political sphere.</i></p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>- Government policy to enhance women's role in transition</i></p> <p><i>- Advocacy by civil society on enhancing</i></p>	<p>3.1 Support implementation of UNSCR 1325 through increased Women CSOs knowledge and capacity</p> <p><i>National Learning Workshop on:</i></p> <p><i>- The implications of UNCR 1325 for the role of women in Libya's Transition and Political Processes for Women CSOs.</i></p> <p><i>- Understanding the Constitutional Committee election process and the substantial constitutional issues</i></p> <p><i>- Understanding inclusive Multi-stakeholder Dialogue & Developing Dialogue facilitation skills</i></p> <p><i>- 1/2 day roundtable discussion/plenary with women CSOs leaders and women caucus in GNC.</i></p>	X	X			UNDP Libyan Women CSOs	PBF	Individual Consultant Workshop	20,000 30,000

<p><i>the role of women in peace-building & transition</i></p> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325 issued - At least one CSO-umbrella group organized consultations in 3 main cities. 	<p>3.2 Female Leadership is developed among leaders of Women’s CSOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three local workshops in Dialogue advocacy & campaigning for women CS organisations (Tripoli/Al Zawia,, Benghazi and Sabha) followed by national launch to present campaign results (Tripoli) 	X	X	X		UNDP Libyan Women CSOs	PBF	Individual Consultant	30,000
									Workshops
	<p>3.3 Women Leaders Learning On Democracy And Politics is promoted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping/feasibility study of organizations/models/ training & mentoring programs to promote women’s learning on democracy and politics and leadership for women CSO Leaders - Design & Pilot Learning initiative using selected model - Ongoing Mentoring/ community of Practice & south to south exchange visit [Dependent on further funding] 			X	X	UNDP Libyan Women CSOs	BCPR PBF	Individual Consultant	30,000
								Learning Initiative	20,000

	<p>3.4 Womens inclusion in the Transition Process is enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development & Dissemination of technical papers on the position of Libyan women and gender equality in the transition process and Libyan society in general [in all regions of Libya] - Consultative meetings on Technical Papers between women led CSOs and gender equality advocates 		X	X		UNDP Libyan Women CSOs & Universities	PBF BCPR	Individual Consultant Technical Papers	40,000 10,000
SUB-TOTAL 3									200,000
<p>Output 4: National Capacities established to undertake Public Consultations & Dialogue</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of qualified dialogue facilitators in Libya and limited training opportunities - No framework for national dialogue and lack of dialogue culture - Certain population groups with little access to dialogue opportunities. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National consultation 	<p>4. 1 National Civil Society Capacities to Structure and Facilitate Dialogue Processes around key national and local issues, is increased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Civil Society & GNC Dialogue Committee Workshop - Supporting Multi-stakeholder Dialogue in Libya's Transition - Models & Approaches [Preparation/Delivery/Report] - Development & Publication of Democratic Dialogue Toolkit & Manual for CSOs & GNC Dialogue committee - Workshops on Best Practices in Dialogue & Civic Engagement in Constitution through 1.2 Grant Fund 		X	X	X	UNDP Libyan CSO Grant Fund Management Contractor	BCPR	N/A	80,000

<p>on key legislations - Nb of professional Libyan facilitators - Availability of a resource centre to support dialogue around constitution-building al issues</p> <p>Targets - Consultations on key legislations conducted in all areas - 30 dialogue facilitators trained - NCDD launched</p>	<p>4.2 Libyan-Lead Dialogue Processes are supported - Develop curricula and TOT for DG BRIDGE [DG Dialogue] - Ref. Activities 2.1 & 2.3 - Support Further Dialogue Initiatives using Ruwad and DG BRIDGE Facilitators under 1.2 Grant fund Initiative</p>	X	X			UNDP CSO	TBC	N/A	
SUB-TOTAL 4									80,000
Output 5: Project Mgt							PBF 11888	FTAs Contracts Other Costs	257,209 87,294 12,450
SUB-TOTAL 5									356,503
TOTAL WP 2013									2,658,943
Project Award Total									4,700,915
Expenditure 2012									1,912,720
Total Remaining [Jan `13]									2,788,195
Available Funds									1,327,428
Unfunded									1,331,525