

VII. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: RESULTS TRACKING MATRIX

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, January – December 2012
Output #1: Capacities of Libyan civil society actors to nurture civic engagement in Libya are increased				
1.1 New NGO law informed by international best practices	Alignment of new NGO legislation in Libya with international best practices with regards to freedom of expression and association	Libyan NGO legislation does [<i>did?</i>] not protect freedom of expression and association	Inclusive debate on the new NGO legislation, integrating international standards to protect freedom of association	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provided expert advice to NGO law drafting committee through partnership with International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) 2. Recruited 1 legal international consultant to support the drafting of the NGO Law. In partnership with ICNL, provision of 3 sets of comments on the draft Law on Associations to the drafting committee. 3. Provided advocacy support to civil society around NGO law, notably through 2 consultation workshops which attracted over 400 participants (Tripoli, 13-14 February; Benghazi, 20-21 February) 4. SCELТ also supported support EU in a mapping exercise which was carried out on identification and verification of possible national and international actors (NGOs). 5. A one-day dialogue around the provisions set forth for international NGOs in the draft NGO law organized in Feb 12 (minutes sent separately). 6. Translation of technical guidelines for MoCCS regarding the activities of International Organizations to Support Civil Society in Libya, increased awareness with MoCCs on the role of International Organizations in Libya

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1.2. Capacity of MoCCS to register CSOs is strengthened	Access to timely, official registration for Libyan CSOs	Only ad hoc measures have been taken post-revolution to facilitate NGO registration	Improved and faster CSO registration process with MoCCS [Now MoC]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The recruitment of a consultant to assist MoC/CSSC in the review and development of its organizational structure and capacity development needs was completed and the mission began. 2. The recruitment of a consultant to develop a CSO database & web portal for MoC/CSSC also began. This assessed needs and prepared a strategy and IT specifications for the CSO database and proposed a model for establishing a public interface for the CSO database.
1.3. Support planning of civic education campaigns by national actors through studies and coordination	<p>Availability of up-to-date statistical data on Libyans' civic information needs</p> <p>Level of coordination between civic education actors</p>	<p>Absence of evidence-based knowledge of civic education needs</p> <p>No coordination and information-sharing platform for stakeholders working in reinforcing civic engagement</p>	<p>Data on people's civic attitudes, knowledge and practices is available to all actors and serves for planning civic education strategies</p> <p>A national strategic planning conference intended to enable CSOs to coordinate and exchange knowledge within their areas of activity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project team engaged Altai Consulting/BRCC for the design of a KAP survey. There were significant logistical and cultural challenges in conducting the survey which delayed implementation. The report from the survey will be completed and disseminated in January 2013. 2. Guidelines on networking and coalition building were translated and disseminated to international and national organizations. 3. Following consultations with CSOs a revised Draft concept note developed, to be implemented in Q1 2013 which aimed to enhance civic understanding of media NGOs and raise understanding of mission and strategies building for NGOs working on public awareness. It also aimed to increase organizations' capacity of NGOs to produce printed materials. 4. 34 coordinators from different NGOs (Misrata, Zawia, Azizia, Tripoli) attended the 2 day events on civic education and voter registration. The coordinators carried out voter awareness and registration activities to disseminate awareness to the public on "How & importance of registration".
1.4. Set up a civil society capacity development facility to support CSO access to knowledge and funding	<p>Number of CSOs assisted to access funding</p> <p>Availability of a civil society web portal</p>	<p>Poor capacity of Libyan CSOs impedes access to available grant fund schemes <i>such as</i> Government institutions willing to engage in civic education but lack of technical capacity</p>	<p>At least 30 CSOs accessing funding.</p> <p>A web portal for civil society providing access to essential information for program design and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RFP was published for Civic Engagement Grant Fund was developed and advertised, seeking proposals [minimum of 20 sub-grants (\$10 - 45,000 each) to local CSOs through Grant Facility. Deadline for Proposals 24th January 2013. <p>Implementation of sub-grant projects is expected from March 2013</p> <p>See 1.2 above: The recruitment of a consultant to develop a CSO database & web portal for MoC/CSSC also began. This assessed needs and prepared a strategy and IT specifications for the CSO database and</p>

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			resource mobilization is up	proposed a model for establishing a public interface for the CSO database. Recruit senior civil society advisor to oversee Civic Education Strategy
1.5. Enable religious leaders to disseminate a culture of democracy and reconciliation	Role of religious leaders in spreading civic information			Preliminary meetings were held with Ministry of Al Awqaf [Religious Affairs] to discuss the methodology of civic engagement training for religious leaders which resulted in the development of a draft concept note. Progress was slow on this result as it is a very sensitive area. By 4 Qtr MoA in Benghazi met with project in order to discuss a pilot TOT workshop for Imams on Civic Education with a target of 150 participants. To be designed, agreed and delivered in quarter 1 and 2 2103
Unplanned – Responsive to request for support to national election process from NTC/HNEC				108 workshops were conducted in the 13 districts of Libya as part of the CE campaign “ Voter Education Training in The 13 districts ” from June 17 th to the 5 th of July. In each district a number of workshops were conducted by 11 National BRIDGE facilitators trained during the first quarter of the project, The total number who benefited from the Voter Education training was 16,539 [F: 7,078 M:9,461] In addition to the training, the participants received voter outreach materials for their Voter Awareness Campaigns.
Output #2: Youth Civic Engagement Facilitated				
2.1. Certification of 120 graduates, CSO representatives, Imams, etc. as professional civic education instructors	Number of students benefiting directly from civic education classes and/or model democratic processes	Knowledge of democracy and good governance among the youth in Libya is limited, but desire to engage actively in the transition is very high	Monitoring of the transition by students on-going	Results 2.1 - 2.3: Combined Progress 1. The BRIDGE curriculum was adapted to Libyan needs through the completion of a baseline survey during Phase 1 BRIDGE training which identified target groups needs, a training plan, and potential partners and local civil society groups. The BRIDGE training of instructors TCEI1 was implemented in March 2012 (28 Libyans, including 51% women). 23 Libyan BRIDGE trainers were certified in civic awareness and delivered workshops.

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2.2 Production of reference and dissemination material	Number of reference materials produced for teachers and students	Lack of reference materials products on civic education adapted to youth	1 civic education textbook and 1 workbook produced	<p>2. 28 participants completed TCEI 2 in late 2012 where 6 application workshops around the country were provided for 125 CSOs.</p> <p>3. The total of 51 Civic Education Instructors have also developed their own support network, Facebook page etc delivered a range of civic education initiatives at local level across Libya. SCFLT expects to further support their development as a Network in 2013</p>
2.3. Involve students in civic education activities	Number of students participating in civic education classes	No civic education conducted; civic education and civic education activities neither part of the official curriculum nor accepted as extra-curricular activities	300 Students and Youth Civil Society groups Participating in model democratic processes	<p>4. Reference textbooks and workbooks for teachers and students and printed educational and motivational materials for dissemination to youth were provided at all workshops.</p> <p>5. 12 workshops on Civic Education and Democracy around the country by the initial group of 26 Libyan BRIDGE trainers</p> <p>6. Training of 150 Students as civic education trainers in 10 university with a focus on the Electoral and the democratic process. These trainers then provide Civic education 5000 students in 10 universities through Face to Face meeting during the University Open day.</p> <p>7. A Terms of Reference and a consultant were identified for model youth parliaments, constituent assemblies & drafting committees, to be launched after the election of the National Congress. However limited Ministry of Higher Education capacity [virtually no staff] and challenges in relationship and communication between MOHE and Universities meant that delivery was not achieved in 2012. However a concept note and memorandum of understanding between UNDP and MoHE has been drafted, discussed, translated and presented to the ministry for final approval,</p> <p>8. 60 Libyans scouts members trained as senior civic educators in 24 cities. Up to 3000 Libyan scouts' members were then trained as civic educators. Up to half a million of Libyan youth were then reached through civic education activities. A further 100 leaders scout and youth were also trained and involved in civic engagement in their communities.</p>

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Output #3 : Increased Women's Participation in the Democratic Transition Process				
3.1. Support Libyan government to develop a national action plan to implement UNSCR 1325	Government policy to enhance women's role in transition	No government strategy to improve the role of women in building peace and democracy in Libya	National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325 issued	In the absence of ministers and resourced ministries [including a Ministry of Women's affairs for example] this target was not achievable. The project team conducted consultations with the CSOs and focus groups on the National Strategy and Action plan implemented under UNSCR 1325 S (Q3 & 4) and concluded that alternative measures would be needed to address this target in 2013. However in Q4, in order to make some progress on UNSCR 1325, the project supported the "16 days campaign to stop all kind of violence against women under title (Who protects me...?) SCELТ worked with a number of women CSOs and provided all the publicity materials needed for this campaign
3.2. Support civil society to organize national consultations on the role of women in the transition process	Advocacy by civil society on enhancing the role of women in peace-building and transition	Nascent women's rights movement in Libya. Women are traditionally kept out of the political sphere	Minimum 1 CSO-umbrella group organized consultations in 3 main cities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three Introductory training workshops were held for women CSOs on women's political participation. 150 women CSO leaders participated 2. Two training workshops for women candidates on election campaign management, media and public speaking. 120 women candidates trained. [Note: 8 women who completed the training were elected – out of a total of 16 elecetd] 3. A nationwide campaign for supporting women participation on the National General congress election 282 women candidates attended. 4. consultative workshop in Tripoli about women rights & constitution for 50 participants from various areas who developed Action Plans and Tools to increase women's participation in constitution-making process 5. A 3-day Lessons Learned Workshop on the Participation of Women in the Political Process – The GNC Elections was organised by UNDP in conjunction with NDI. Reprt to be published in February 2013. As a result, a new structure: The Coordinating Committee on Women's Participation in the Political Processes was formed by which will be further supported in 2013.

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Output #4: National Capacity Established to Undertake Public Consultations and Dialogue				
4.1. Assist NTC in conducting a national consultation on the draft Elections Law and national constitution	National consultation on electoral law and constitutional development Strengthened knowledge on the part of CSOs on constitutional development processes.	No consultations scheduled No knowledge-strengthening events envisaged.	Consultations on electoral law and constitutional development conducted 3 workshops conducted on constitutional development processes	<p>1. In March 2012, UNDP fielded a mission of two world-renowned constitution experts to support civil society organizations in preparing for the constitutional development process. Three workshops were conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs (40 participants), 26 March - Women's CSOs (25 participants), 28th March - Academia and Youth CSOs (30 participants), 28th March <p>2. In September 2012 a Consultative workshop on women's participation in the constitution making process was held which produced a roster list of women nominees to the constitutional assembly. A recommendations made by them on a quota of 35% on the committee was made which has since become a key advocacy position for most Women's CSOs in Libya working on the constitution.</p> <p>3. The NTC had originally requested support from SCLET to design a consultation process on the GNC elections law back in January 2012 but the NTC then decided not to conduct it at the last minute due to lack of time so this output was not fully completed.</p>
4.2. National Centre for Democratic Dialogue (NCDD) launched	Number of professional Libyan facilitators Availability of a resource centre to support dialogue around constitution-building al issues	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.	30 dialogue facilitators trained	<p>Given that dialogue and civic engagement are completely new concepts to most Libyans this was always going to be a challenging result to achieve. Although some progress was made towards this result, with 17 Dialogue Facilitators trained, a decision was taken not to establish a National Centre for Democratic Dialogue [which would have been unsustainable and driven by UNDP rather than Libyan's if it had been established] but to instead focus on endogenous base-level capacities for dialogue among existing CS institutions. in order to achieve this</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Capacity assessment was conducted of a national NGO, The Forum for Democratic Libya [FDL] in order to train national dialogue facilitators - A Project proposal was developed by FDL and a Micro-Capital Grant

				<p>Agreement was signed between UNDP & FDL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A Curriculum was developed for a Training of Trainers for a group of 17 'Ruwad' (Dialogue Facilitators) and a TOT was delivered with a focus on equipping Facilitators with dialogue facilitation skills to deliver workshops with a Constitution focus in 11 locations nationally between December 2012 and April 2013 [targeting approx 1500 local government officials, CSO leaders, politicians, militia leaders, supporters of the previous regime and academics around Libya.- Following this they will produce a Synthesis Report & facilitate a meeting with Constitutional Committee to allow participants to present results in April 2013.
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