



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
END OF PROJECT REPORT
COUNTRY: LIBYA
REPORTING PERIOD:**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <p>Programme Title: Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition Programme Number (if applicable) PBF/IRF-47 Libya MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00081770</p>
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<p align="center">Recipient UN Organizations</p> <p>List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UNDP Libya</p>

<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Culture & Civil Society, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Al Awqaf</p>
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<p align="center">Programme/Project Budget (US\$)</p> <p>PBF contribution (by RUNO) \$1,923,860</p> <p>Government Contribution (if applicable)</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable) SIDA:\$1,193,674 UNDP[11888] \$100,000 UNDP [BCPR] \$339,500</p> <p>TOTAL: \$3,557,034</p>

<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (months) 12 months Start Date² (dd.mm.yyyy) February 2012 Original End Date³ (dd.mm.yyyy) 31 Dec 2012 Final End date⁴(dd.mm.yyyy) 31 Dec 2013</p>

<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p>

<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p>
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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

Mid-Term Evaluation / Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date:

End of project Evaluation- *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date:

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Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP

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PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project has contributed:

<i>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project has contributed.</i>
<i>Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project has contributed.</i>

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project’s overall achievement of results to date: on track

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

Outcome Statement 1: Libyans participate meaningfully in electoral and constitution-building processes with evidence of increased trust in the transition towards democracy

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: Non-relapse into Conflict: # of violent incident decreasing a) before start vs. after electoral process. b) acceptance of outcomes of elections without outbreak of violence.</p>	<p>Baseline: No baseline available as no previous experience in Libya with democratic elections Target: No target set Progress: See Output Indicator Targets Summary Attached</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Public confidence and trust: Evidence of positive change of public confidence and trust in transitional state authorities in their commitments to democratic governance</p>	<p>Baseline: No baseline available as no previous experience in Libya with democratic elections Target: No target set Progress: See Output Indicator Targets Summary Attached</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Catalytic leverage: Evidence of catalytic leverage in terms of overall peace building relevant processes and institutional reforms.</p>	<p>Baseline: No baseline available as no previous experience in Libya with democratic elections Target: No target set Progress: See Output Indicator Targets Summary Attached</p>

Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Output 1.1 Civil Society Organizations Are Able To Mobilize Citizens In Participating Actively In The New Democratic Processes

Output 1.2 Youth Is Fully Engaged Through A Peaceful Participation In The Transition Process

Output 1.3 Increased women’s participation in the political transition process

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

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 peacebuilding and transition process. In particular SCFLT 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.

At the core of a peace-building, conflict sensitive approach to democratic governance capacity in Libya lies a strategic and institutional approach to civic education for effective dialogue and engagement. This is the project rationale and how it should assess its progress towards the project outcome. The project sought to help all social partners to move away from the all too familiar territory of violence, ‘zero sum’ or ‘winner takes all’ approaches to resolving social and political tensions in Libya towards inclusive and equitable human development. Such a zero-sum approach has again been increasingly evident in 2013, with militias occupying several ministries and laying siege to the GNC which has resulted in the likely adoption of the aforementioned Isolation Law. Capacities for structuring and facilitating inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue around each of the key transitional challenges must be therefore a key transversal focus at this critical time.

The constitutional development process in 2013 offered a key opportunity to build on the gains made in the electoral process of 2012, which saw few outbreaks of violence and [based on analysis from a KAP and other surveys] some evidence of increased public trust in government, at least at national level in Libya. However, an account of progress towards SCFLT outcomes in 2013 in Libya is also essentially a ‘tale of two cities’, with progress in some areas offset by challenges in other areas as outlined below. The decision by the GNC to reject the proposal of a number of Women’s CSO and coalitions, with whom the project has been working, and opt for a quota of just 10% of women for the CDA, was particularly disappointing, although at the same time it galvanized many women’s CSOs and activists for their engagement with the constitutional development process. The project therefore, through its Civic Engagement Grant fund, with a key focus on civic education around the constitutional development process, and its work on women’s political participation, with particular emphasis on engaging a much wider group of women across the country in civic education and dialogue around their role in the transition, sought to have a catalytic effect on the transition process.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 2:

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender at the end of the project

<p><u>Evidence base</u>: What was the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report (1000 character limit)?</p>	<p>The project conducted a KAP survey in 2013 looking at key aspects of the transition after which the results were presented to international agencies, Libyan and International CSOs. The project also conducted three project Board meetings within the project time frame attended by several Libyan Government ministries and representatives of the Civil Society commission, where project results were discussed and validated. All workshops conducted during the project timeframe used pre and post tests in order to compile evidence of results.</p>
<p><u>Funding gaps</u>: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>In 2012 in particular the project provided much needed funding to a range of nascent CSOs emerging in the country and also to some International NGOs seeking to support peacebuilding within Libya. The availability of funds and the mechanisms for disbursing funds were extremely limited and unwieldy and the need for trustbuilding and civic awareness was acute, so the funding provided by the project was critical to supporting the Libyan democratic transition process.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects</u>: Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>A key value of the SCFLT project lies in its effectiveness in stimulating political discourse at the level of emerging civil society organizations while simultaneously working with transitional and government institutions to encourage engagement. This was particularly important in ensuring that a climate of trust and transparency in Libya is promoted and strengthened so that a stable peace can be maintained. This project aimed to achieve this through increased civic knowledge and awareness and the engagement of citizens and CSOs with other key state and non-state stakeholders. Working in close coordination with the various Ministries, academia and emerging civil society organizations, a comprehensive civic dialogue, civic education and constructive engagement strategy was developed. The original objectives outlined in the project document were designed to assist the Libyan authorities' and civil society efforts to hold peaceful, free, informed and fair elections. They were also premised on the existence of functioning governance structures which by late 2012, were not yet in place. The deteriorating security context, the very limited capacity of government ministries and the continued very low capacities of CSOs meant that during 2013, this initial project strategy needed considerable adjustment in order to partner with key national actors and networks to facilitate dialogue and peacebuilding</p>
<p><u>Risk taking/ innovation</u>: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>26 Libyan nationals [mostly women] were trained in Dialogue facilitation and introduced to CE curriculum and methodology on electoral systems, temporary special measures for women, and substantive elements of constitution and constitution-making. As a result a large cohort of women became engaged in advocating for a quota for women in the proposed Constitutional Development Assembly. This was considered a risky activity to</p>

	<p>be engaged in both for the women concerned and for UNDP, which received strong criticism and protests from some religious leaders. The project also supported the capacity development of female parliamentary candidates for the 2012 national election which was also vigorously opposed in some quarters and was considered to be a risky activity, not least for the women themselves. In the end 8 of the 16 women who were elected in 2012 were graduates of the UNDP capacity development programmes.</p>
<p><u>Gender marker:</u> How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>As can be seen from the text above on risk-taking, the project prioritised women's political participation from the outset and in particular supporting UN SCR 1325 and enhancing the role of women in the national dialogue and in the reconciliation process as critical areas of focus during the transitional process in Libya as well as to support women's key role as actors and participants in all areas that build peace. The project therefore, through its Civic Engagement Grant fund for example adopted a key focus on civic education for women around the constitutional development process, and from mid-2012 began ramping up its work on women's political participation, with particular emphasis on engaging a much wider group of women across the country in civic education and dialogue around their role in the transition, sought to have a catalytic effect on the transition process. Given the national context the project therefore mainstreamed gender to the extent possible.</p>
<p><u>Other issues:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The deteriorating and vacillating security context has overshadowed and limited some otherwise notable achievements by the project during the reporting period. For example, there have been periods when staff are not allowed to come to the office and where travel even within Tripoli is not permitted. UN approved meeting rooms for workshops are also in short supply and are frequently booked up months in advance, so the decision to hold a workshop or arrange a meeting outside of the UNDP compound is not straightforward and subject to cancellation at very short notice. Various security alerts and actions by militias continued to challenge the newly elected government [GNC] which has been occupied on a number of occasions and at one point members of parliament were held hostage] and government ministries and therefore maintaining focus on project activities was understandably very challenging. Various concept notes and TORs have been developed during 2013, and presented to the various relevant ministries [including Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Culture, and Ministry of Religious Affairs] for feedback and approval. However this approval has often been delayed, not because of a lack of support, but often because of the security concerns or political challenges or because Government are often unclear exactly what the process should be and what the protocols are for agreement. This also had significant impact on project delivery</p>

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1 (1000 character limit)	Although the project identified a number of outputs and targets and set these as the markers by which the project effectiveness should be measured, there is a need to look at the context in Libya more carefully before coming to a conclusion on its effectiveness. Libya emerged from 40 years of autocratic isolation in 2012 and the new government ministers and emerging SCO leaders had never held such positions previously. There was very little civic awareness or understanding of how government ministries should or could function. Therefore, although not specified in the initial Prodoc, it can now legitimately be claimed that the impact of SCELТ has been at least as effective in developing the capacity of government and civil society partners to understand their roles, to interact constructively and engage in policy dialogue together, through their partnership with UNDP, as it has been in the delivery of the specific project activities themselves
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	Dialogue Facilitation: The Project Team considers that many of the participants in the Dialogue Facilitation Training programme (on both Women Political Participation & Constitution and the NGO Law Dialogues) will not have yet reached sufficient capacity to lead the local dialogue sessions proposed and that the development of a Community of Practice on Civic education was in fact a more sustainable mechanism for developing capacity than simply delivery ToT workshops. A CoP with 50 members was established and is being provided with ongoing support. This CoP is also proving a trusted source of civic education trainers and dialogue facilitators to the international community and CSOs in Libya.
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	Women Peace & Security: 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. More work is also needed on the participation of women in political parties, political party capacity development and party finance monitoring.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	There is significant regional and 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 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

	level of capacity of CSOs also varies widely and significant time is needed to develop capacity both prior to and during activity delivery. This affects the reach and effectiveness of civic education initiatives. Given also that the development of context-specific materials and learning resources [as well as their translation into Arabic] for for Libya required significantly more project capacity and resources than anticipated.
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	A significant challenge and lesson learned by the project in its focus on women’s empowerment, was that the project had to grapple with the decision by GNC not to accept a proposal by women’s CSOs and even the Women’s Caucus of the GNC, that the quota for woman on the planned Constitutional Assembly should be 33%, and instead propose a paltry 6 seats on the 60 members of CDA which will develop and propose a constitution for approval by the Libyan people. This decision, besides being extremely disappointing, has also meant that many Women CSOs were both angry and also preoccupied with getting the decision reversed. Again this has meant that many women’s CSOs were understandably not prioritising previously planned SCELТ activities and were instead demanding a response from both GNC and UN agencies and missions to protect their rights which this has inevitably hampered pre-planned activity .

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

Under output area 3 “Enhancing the role of women in bringing about peaceful transition”, the UNDP SCELТ project held a capacity building workshop for women candidates running for election to the Constitution Drafting Assembly (CDA) which took place on 20 February 2014. 26 out of the total 65 women candidates who stood for election attended the workshop during the last week of December 2013

Ranya Al-Seed from Sabha, who was motivated and supported by a family that has been active in Libyan politics since the 1950s, when her grandfather served as a member of the Libyan National Assembly which drafted the first constitution after the declaration of Libya’s independence in 1951, applied to be one of the participants at the workshop. “As the new generation in Libya after the revolution, we owe it to our country to be part of this process as part of the social contract for all Libyans, in particular as Libyan women.” She opted to attend the workshop in order to gain knowledge and skills that would allow her to represent young Libyan women in the process and expressed her appreciation to UNDP for offering her this opportunity. “I learned a lot of new things about campaigning, debating and influencing voters which will help me be a stronger candidate during the CDA election. We learned how to deal with the media, enhanced our interview skills, developed slogans for our campaigns and met with many other campaigners to exchange experiences and lessons.”

Having completed the workshop Ranya Al-Seed then succeeded in the CDA elections and was selected as the youngest female member of the Assembly, representing the southern district of Sabha.

In her capacity as CDA member, she travelled to a UNDP Regional Consultation in Amman, where she presented on women's participation in political processes and decision making in Libya. Moreover, she, along with other female CDA members, will now be actively involved in the consultative process to draft and develop Libyan women's demands in the constitution, a process UNDP in coordination with UNSMIL is facilitating in the course of 2014.

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures were on track, slightly delayed, or off track: *on track*

If expenditure was delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

Project financial expenditures in 2012 were slightly delayed due to the shifting political and security context outlined above and also because a number of other donors wished to provide funds to the project in 2012 which contributed to an unanticipated underspend. For this reason a no-cost extension to end of 2013 was requested to PBSO and agreed.

Please provide an overview of project expensed budget by outcome and output as per the table below.⁵

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1: Libyans participate meaningfully in electoral and constitution-building processes with evidence of increased trust in the transition towards democracy					
Output 1.1	Civil Society Organizations Are Able To Mobilize Citizens In Participating Actively In The New Democratic Processes	PBF	639,616.2	483,946.2	
Output 1.2	Youth Is Fully Engaged Through A Peaceful Participation In The Transition Process	PBF	590,295.9	741,428.9	
Output 1.3		PBF	693,948	698,484.9	

⁵ Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

Outcome 2:					
Output 2.1					
Output 2.2					
Output 2.3					
Outcome 3:					
Output 3.1					
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Outcome 4:					
Output 4.1					
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total			1,923,860	1,923,860	

3.2 Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when) (2000 character maximum):

Project implementation capacity has been enhanced in the SCFLT team in 2012 and 2013 and the arrival in early 2013 of a Project Specialist [P3] and then in late 2013, of a Project Management Specialist [P3]. However, the departure of the Project Manger and CTA [P-5], at the end of the 2nd quarter 2013 was a significant challenge as, despite an extensive recruitment process, a replacement had not yet been found by the end of 2013. From July onwards therefore, the project aimed to ensure that project delivery and overall management activities were not unduly compromised and various alternative operational modalities to deliver on its Annual Work Plan were explored.

In other circumstances a partnership approach to delivery [with government counterparts] would have addressed such challenges, but given the previously mentioned limited government capacity, security challenges and very limited and emerging CO capacity to implement, this has not proved to be a readily available solution. Considering the foregoing, delivery in the latter half of 2013 in particular, was relatively impressive although it consumed much project time and effort and these challenges continue to significantly affect project delivery rate. This will be addressed with the recruitment of both a part-time CTA and also a Gender Specialist to the project in early 2014.

Project implementation was significantly enhanced by a key partnership with another project: The Asssitance to Building the Constitution Project [ABC] from November 2012 onwards in particular on key areas such as the Civic Engagment Grant Fund, civic eduaction on the cosntitution and the engagment of women in campaigning for a quota on the Constitutional Assembly. This partnership was instrumental in ensuring a much wider project reach as well as effective technical cooperation and knowledeg sharing.

Annex 1: 2012 2103 Indicator - Target Summary

Output 1.1 Civil Society Organizations Are Able To Mobilize Citizens In Participating Actively In The New Democratic Processes

Output 1.2 Youth Is Fully Engaged Through A Peaceful Participation In The Transition Process

Output 1.3 Increased women's participation in the political transition process

Indicator	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 1.1 Civil Society Organizations Are Able To Mobilize Citizens In Participating Actively In The New Democratic Processes			
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 No. of civic awareness and election related campaigns/events/trainings undertaken by CSOs</p> <p>Baseline: There is no national baseline available on CSO activities. The total number of CSOs itself is estimated at 2,500 by the Ministry of Culture & Civil Society. It is not clear how many of these are civic education CSOs.</p> <p>Planned Target: 1. A legal framework for NGO's is established to support and regulate civil society.</p> <p>2. Governmental agencies in charge of civil society are capable of foster and organize</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SCELТ worked with Altai Consulting and The Benghazi Research and Consultation Centre /BRCC in conducting a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) study. The KAP study was completed in February 2013. It was disseminated and used to support Libyan efforts to develop civic education curricula, civic engagement and awareness strategies and efforts to promote widespread participation in the forthcoming constitution development process. 2. UNDP, ICNL, and the Network of Democrats in the Arab World (NDAW) have conducted a 5-day Training of Facilitators Workshop for 24 Libyan facilitators in Tripoli from 19th-23rd June 2013 to facilitate the planned local dialogue workshops on the draft NGO Law in the second half of 2013. 3. Capacity and Organisational Assessment of the CS Commission leading to a set of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. During mid-late 2013 a fifth draft of the Law was produced by the Chair of the Civil Society Commission [at the Ministry of Culture] which it appeared was much less progressive and enabling than previous versions, including <i>inter alia</i>, onerous reporting regulations, unreasonable donor financing restrictions, prohibitions on membership and eligibility and opaque terminology around 'public order and morality, which are not in accord with international law, best practice and the ICCPR. SCELТ/UNDP is now intending 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KAP Survey Report 2. Workshop Report 3. Report to CSSC

<p>CSOs.</p>	<p>recommendations on its governance and strategic direction. A report was developed by an international firm contracted by SCELТ to assess the institutional and IT needs of the CSSC, the report included specific recommendations to develop the information management and IT capacity of CSSC, the report was sent to MoCCS and CSSC.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 450 CSOs engaged in dialogue and learning on CSO law leading to comments on successive drafts of the draft Libyan CSO Law. 5. Development of model for CSO publicly accessible database and web Portal for Ministry of Culture & The CS Commission 	<p>therefore to provide further technical advice to the Ministry & the GNC CSO and Legal Committees, hold a closed-door dialogue sessions on this and share information and work closely with international and national NGOs around the draft law in 1st quarter 2014 in order to help develop a clear, consultative transparent process and pathway for the draft law, which incorporates as many UNDP and CSO recommendations as possible.</p>	
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 Outreach to citizens through civic education Baseline: The total voting population in Libya is 2.8 m. Planned Target: Raise the capacity of CSO to carry out civic and voter education initiatives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The SCELТ project organized and facilitated consultative workshops for CSOs in 2012 and 2013 on the new legal framework of associations 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. 2. The project initiated a comprehensive CSOs Scoping & Assessment process in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. All CSO mapping reports for the cities targeted are now completed with 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshop report and Analysis Documents of drafts of CSO Law 2. Four CSO mapping

	<p>mid-2013 in partnership with UNICEF that covered cities of Tripoli, Benghazi, Misurata, Zawia and Zwara.</p> <p>3. SCELТ in partnership with the UNDP ABC project, contracted a service provider to set up a Civil Society Grant Fund Facility, a Request for proposals [RFP] was published 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. Contracts were signed and implementation began in 3rd quarter 2013 and the disbursement of funds for sub-grant projects is expected from first quarter 2014.</p> <p>4. Establishment of a UNDP 52 member Civic Education Facilitator Pool. This is regularly drawn on by Country Office projects and other agencies</p>	<p>exception of Benghazi, due to high levels of personal risk for researchers, who have been intimidated on several occasions and some have resigned citing security concerns. It is hoped that the Benghazi [and the East] can be completed by end of 1st quarter 2014.</p>	<p>Reports</p> <p>3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RFP Documents - Inception report - TOR of Steering Committee - Workshop Reports - Evaluation of Grant Applications
Output 1.2 Youth Is Fully Engaged Through A Peaceful Participation In The Transition Process			
<p>Indicator 1.2.1 No. of universities adopting civic education in their curriculum Baseline:</p>	<p>1.A one day workshop for 12 CSO national partners & Regional Civic Education teams on CE programme planning in Universities and across the country was delivered in 2nd quarter 2013 and concluded with the development of Civic</p>		<p>1. Workshop Report</p>

<p>All students had to undergo classes on the Green Book prior to the Revolution. After the revolution, there has been a flurry of student-organized civic education activities all across the country but no statistics are available as to exact student participation</p> <p>Planned Target: - Start working with Tripoli University and expand over to 10 other Universities.</p>	<p>Education Community of Practice.</p> <p>2.As part of the SCELТ Project strategy aimed at enabling religious leaders to disseminate a culture of democracy and reconciliation, the project developed a training & dissemination strategy with the Min. of Awqaf, including support to the conduct of training workshops for religious leaders on political transition. A concept note on a Program to enable religious leaders to carry out civic education was also developed.</p> <p>3.From 11-12 June 2013 a capacity development workshop on the use of Media Products for civic education and outreach was organized in Tripoli in partnership with two local CSOs (H2O and V2.0), The 35 attending CSOs and Media NGOs were equipped with the necessary tools to initiate, design and implement awareness campaigns including the production of civic education materials.</p> <p>4.</p>	<p>2.This activity has been delayed on a number of occasions, due to the Ministry's caution around proceeding, partly due to the sensitive nature of the topic at this particular stage in the transition, and partly by insufficient capacity within government. This will now be addressed in 2014 through integration of the activity into other civic education activities, so that it has a lower public profile and can therefore have ministry support.</p>	<p>2. Concept Note & TOR</p> <p>3. Workshops report</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2 % students enrolled in civic education activities</p> <p>Baseline: All students had to undergo classes on the Green Book prior to the Revolution. After the revolution, there has</p>	<p>5. The second round of TCEI for 28 young Libyans (50% women) was launched in 2013, 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 to be conducted under TCEI-2. A key objective of the capacity development approach adopted by SCELТ in TCEI</p>		<p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum - National Workshop reports - Local Workshop reports

<p>been a flurry of student-organized civic education activities all across the country but no statistics are available as to exact student participation.</p> <p>Planned Target: 10,000 youth are approached through different civic education initiatives</p>	<p>is that facilitators will over time be able to manage and facilitate future civic education and TCEI events with minimal involvement from international experts.</p> <p>6. 52 young Libyan nationals trained and mentored to become accredited trainers in Bridge Methodology [40 fully accredited]. Most of these are now engaged in various key roles in civic education and engagement across Libya. This was followed by the development of a Community of Practice for Civic Education Practitioners established with 52 members [including Website and FaceBook Page]</p>		
<p>Output 1.3 Increased women's participation in the political transition process</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.3.1 No. of women taking the lead / responsibility in civic awareness campaigns</p> <p>Baseline: No indicator Baselines available</p> <p>Planned Target: A number of women CSOs engaged in civic education campaigns.</p>	<p>1. The project supported women's political participation in the transition through a number of initiatives such as the organization of Women's day press conference on the 9th March, where a strong case was made for women's political participation, particularly through a proposed quota on the Constitutional Development Assembly. UNDP-SCELT and UNSMIL, through it's Women's Empowerment focal point, supported this event which was conducted by two Libyan women CSOs (Free Communication and Libyan Women union –Tripoli).</p>	<p>2. Based on an assessment for the capacity levels of participants during that first TOF a second follow-up TOF (4 days) was designed and implemented in September August 2013 in order to deepen some aspects of the previous training. This new training with 23</p>	<p>1. Press release</p>

	<p>2. The Project worked together with the UNDP Constitutional Development Project [CDP] held meetings with The Free Communications Organization & Women’s Union of Tripoli and later with the UNSMIL Women’s Empowerment Focal Point and the UNEST team in order to develop a joint initiative, to be coordinated by the Project in partnership with these national CSO partners in developing training of facilitators programmes on dialogue. This consisted of the design and delivery of a seven day training workshop (24-30 June 2013) for dialogue facilitators on women’s political participation. As result 26 participants were trained as facilitators on electoral systems, temporary special measures, and substantive elements of constitution and constitution-making processes as well as in dialogue facilitation skills with specific focus on women's political participation. The skills will enable participants to run civic education and structured two-day dialogue workshops in 20 different locations throughout Libya, planned for October and November 2013, targeting approximately 500 women from CSOs, media, academia, political party members as well as housewives. In total, 48 Libyans were trained as Dialogue Facilitators and will lead local level dialogues on issues of importance to citizens at the local level in Libya. The Training of Facilitators</p>	<p>participants was an opportunity to practice and fine-tune learning on dialogue facilitation and support their capacities to better plan civic education and local dialogue sessions.</p>	<p>2. Workshop Report</p>
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	<p>workshops contribute substantially in building the capacity to advance the national dialogue in Libya.</p> <p>3. The roundtable on the Role of Women in Dialogue and Peace Building in Libya, which was held in Tripoli on 13 November 2013 comprised of over 50 participants from women’s organizations, government representatives, the United Nations, international partners, Yemeni experts, media outlets and representative from the Ministry of Defense (MOD). The objective of the roundtable was to enhance the role of women in the national dialogue and in the reconciliation process as critical areas of focus during the transitional process in Libya and inform women’s key role as actors and participants in all areas that foster peace.</p> <p>4. Phase I Baseline Study on Women, Peace and Security. The main objective of the base line survey is to contribute to the understanding of the situation of women as related to UNSCR 1325 priorities, and to provide practical recommendations to UNDP, UNSMIL Women’s Empowerment Section, and relevant stakeholders. This baseline will be conducted over a period of 38 days. The baseline will focus on the current transitional period in Libya and the expectations for the consolidation of women’s</p>		<p>3. Recommendations document from Roundtable</p> <p>4. Inception Report Research Guide Draft Report Phase 1</p>
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	<p>participation in democratic processes including considerations of priorities for women's peace and security in the adoption of the new Constitution of Libya. The baseline will examine the intersection of women and peace and security issues within the political, socio-economic and cultural context in Libya and focus on how men and women are differently affected by security threats, discrimination and violence. As part of this, the Baseline will also examine the meaningful engagement of men and boys in supporting women, peace and security issues, and drawing on the social ecology framework.</p>		
<p>Indicator 1.3.2 % of women participating in the vote Baseline: No baseline available as no previous experience with democratic elections. Planned Target: Public awareness on gender issues is improved.</p>	N/A	<p>No election has taken place in 2013, therefore this does not apply. However it is expected that the percentage of women participating as voters and candidates in the upcoming elections for CDA members in February 2014 and the recently announced parliamentary election in mid 2014 will provide some interesting indications as to any progress made and the elections for the new parliament. The project is now preparing to support women as voters and candidates to effectively participate in these coming elections.</p>	
Indicator 1.3.3	1-In February 2013 SCLT, in collaboration with the		1. Published Report

<p># of women elected in the new parliament</p> <p>Baseline: Not applicable as no free elections run before the revolution</p> <p>Planned Target: Women candidates capacity to attract voters is increased</p>	<p>National Democratic Institute [NDI] published a report on Lessons Learned on the Participation of Women in the Political Process – The GNC Elections. The report detailed the views and perspectives on key lessons learned by some 50 women participants representing women members of the GNC, women candidates in the General National Congress elections and women from civil society organizations and academia.</p> <p>2-Training Workshop on Advocacy, Campaigning and Lobbying, this training was conducted for four days, 18-21 Dec. 2013. 22 members of women NGOs in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sabha, selected for their activism and commitment to women’s political empowerment and for possessing leadership skills, had trained to acquired knowledge and skills in advocacy, campaigning, and lobbying. Standing on challenges, and opportunities of women’s political, methodologies to be advocates, campaigners, and lobbyist, understanding of the roles and of different actors involved in women political empowerment.</p> <p>3-Training Workshop of Women Candidates for CDA on: Candidates’ Campaigns Strategies. 26 women out of the 65 women candidates had attended this training workshop from 28-30 Dec. 2013. The candidates were equipped with skills and knowledge to develop their campaigns</p>		<p>2. Workshop Report</p> <p>3. Workshop Report Success Story [See below]</p>
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	strategies in order to influence the voters to support women candidates.		
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