



Empowered lives
Resilient nations

21 September 2015

Dear Hafsa,

Re: Progress Report on SIDA supported UNDP Projects

Reference is made to the above subject matter.

I am pleased to share with you the progress narrative and summary of financial report for the above Constitution building, Civic Engagement and parliament support projects. Despite the challenges, the programme implementation of the three projects are progressing as planned.

I would like to once again express UNDP Libya's appreciation of the contribution made by the SIDA and trust that the financial support and cooperation will continue in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Noura Hamladji

UNDP, Country Director

Hafsa Halawa

SIDA

Cairo Egypt

Progress Report
SIDA Funded UNDP Libya Projects
(June 2014 - July 2015)

September, 2015

I. Executive Summary

In the current context of crises and division where double parliaments (HoR and GNC) are contesting each other's legitimacy, UNDP's programme implementation in support of legitimate institutions such as the Constitutions Drafting Institutions (CDA) has succeeded in maintaining a neutral stance vis-à-vis both sides of the conflict. In the aftermath of the protracted crises, UNDP realigned its implementation modality to ensure the continuation of the programmes.

To contribute to the democratic transformation and the development of a new political culture in Libya, UNDP's Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition (SCELT) project continued to work in coordination and cooperation with Libyan partners including CSOs. The project aimed to facilitate and support Libyan citizens, and in particular youth, women and marginalised groups to engage actively in the transition to democracy. The project strategy is multi-pronged and its core components are supporting recovery and the democratic transition through civil society institutional and capacity development; increasing democratic engagement by Libyan women and youth and developing national capacities for conflict analysis and inclusive grass-roots dialogue in order to support mediation and dialogue at key community interfaces around key transition and reconciliation challenges.

On the constitution making process, despite the security and political challenges, the CDA's work since its first sitting in April 2014 and the preliminary work of the thematic committees was released in December 2014. As of June 2015, the plenary discussions were on-going at the Assembly on the preliminary drafts of the chapters on independent constitutional bodies, rights and liberties and the army and police. At the reporting period the CDA plenary is gathered in Ghadames to finalize the drafting of the constitution. At present there is no timeline set (unless the political agreement is concluded) but the CDA is under pressure to deliver the draft constitution in October 2015. At the same time, the CDA faces growing pressure to engage more actively with the population and to reach out to various groups. It can be anticipated that the months until the end of the year will mark a more proactive stance of the CDA in this respect.

However, the implementation of projects under the current crises context is a challenge. UNDP has been working to address the challenges by re-calibrating its support and approach and its Libya team now continues working remotely from Tunis with the UNDP office also still functioning in Tripoli. This support is underpinned by a range of UNDP Libya initiatives taking place, regionally, from Tunis and on the ground in Libya through UNDP's CSO partners. Given the current protracted and complex nature of the conflict and recognising that the current national dialogue and reconciliation process may take time to produce results, UNDP adapted its implementation approach so as to allow for implementation of most activities through CSOs under the Civic Engagement Grant Fund. By contracting an external service provider for the management of the grant fund, UNDP was able to implement a significant number of projects.

The political crisis in Libya and instability affected significantly and directly the parliamentary project and unable the team to implement properly the planned activities.

II. Projects:

2.1. Assistance to Building a Constitution

The purpose of UNDP Libya's Assistance to Building a Constitution Project is to promote citizen's participation in the constitution-making process through well-coordinated initiatives that support Libyan Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, active citizens including women, youth and minorities, political decision-makers, parliamentarians and the Constitution Drafting Assembly.

By addressing the need for public engagement and dialogue capacities in Libya, UNDP has been supporting UNSMIL's mandate starting from Security Council Resolution 2009 to the most recent one issued on 27 March 2015 (S/RES/2213) and lays the ground for a much-needed national consensus on the set of rules by which the country will be governed.

Update on the constitution-making process during the reporting period

The Libyan political transition roadmap, set by the Constitutional Declaration of 2011, includes the drafting of a new constitution by the Constitution Drafting Assembly (CDA). Elections to the CDA took place in early 2014 and the CDA held its first sitting in April 2014. The preliminary work of its eight committees was published on 24th of December 2014. Since then various forms of discussions on the texts produced by the committees have taken place. They have not however taken a form of wide public consultations but focused rather on ad hoc exchange of views with the citizens.

It is yet to be seen how the constitution-making process will fit into the overall efforts of forging a political solution between the parties of the crisis, however the references, during the political dialogue facilitated by the UN, to preserving the constitution-making process are very strong. The final draft of the Libyan Political Agreement stresses that the parties affirm the need to finalise the constitutional process as per its decided timeline. It then commits all the parties to respect the independence and impartiality of the CDA, and the Government of National Accord (GNA) shall commit itself to undertake all necessary measures to guarantee its security, create a suitable environment that would enable it to work freely, independently, and in a manner that allows it to have unhindered access and communication with all sections of Libyan society, inside and outside Libya. It also obliges the GNA to provide necessary financial and logistical support. At the same time the CDA is called upon in the text of the draft Agreement to expedite the development and announcement of the roadmap and timetable for the remaining phases of their work. In any case the CDA shall finalise its work by March 2016.

As the political agreement has not been concluded yet, the provisions included herein remain a mere proposal, which however indicates commitment to both preserving the process and setting an organised time frame for its accomplishment.

The timeline for the constitution-making process will depend on the development of the political process. However, it does remain of critical importance to maintain the constitution drafting process and to support the CDA, facing continuous serious technical, financial and security challenges. It can be anticipated that if stopped or suspended it would be difficult to revive the constitution-making process and this in turn could have very negative consequences for the overall process of dialogue and conflict resolution in the country.

UNDP will therefore continue providing support to the Libyan constitution-making process through the ABC project and direct assistance to the CDA and public outreach throughout the period until June 2016 and possibly beyond. UNDP

2.1.1. Results and achievements of the ABC project

Project Output 1: Support to the Constitution Drafting Assembly

- **In November 2014 in Lebanon, Beirut; UNDP in cooperation with UNSMIL** held workshop for the Constitution Drafting Assembly's thematic committee on local authorities – local governance chapter in the constitution draft. 23 participants took part in the workshop including the CDA Local Governance Committee, the Natural Resources and Financial Management Committee. The workshop was delivered by international experts who also delivered analyses of the draft of a Constitution Chapter on Local Governance, which already prepared by the Committee. The workshop participants discussed the context of Constitutional separation of powers, and clearly defined areas of jurisdiction, the Intergovernmental institutions to manage devolved governance arrangements.
- **The project through the Union Centre for Media Training (UCMT)** provided four days training in Beirut to the CDA spokesperson to improve his capacities in managing the CDA communication, improve media techniques including delivery of public speeches.
- **In February 2015 UNDP Media-communication advisor** started his work with the CDA through direct support provided during missions in Al Baida as well as remote coaching. The advisors task is to work on support to the capacity building of the CDA Media Unit.
- **In March 2015 the project produced and delivered to the CDA** large quantities of visibility stationary materials with the CDA logos and contact information, to be used for the purpose of the CDA mission.
- **In April UNDP fielded at the CDA in Al Baida a consultant** working as an office manager of the President of the CDA. This contributed significantly to enhanced management of the constitution-making process and internal coordination within the Assembly. The coordinator plays a crucial role in managing external relations between the CDA and international community.

Project Output 2: General population empowered to provide meaningful input make informed decisions on national constitution.

- **UNDP continued working with the Libyan Rashad Foundation.** The content for the media campaign focusing on promoting public participation in the constitution-making process through production of TV and radio PSAs as well as posters were prepared.
- **Posters were handed over the CDA,** which disseminated them through the office in Al Baida and the Assembly field offices. Similarly the PSAs were uploaded to the CDA Facebook page (www.facebook.com/Cdalibya). The rollout of the campaign through TV and social media also took place.
- **Similarly UNDP continued, through BBC Media Action and Albany Associates,** implementation of a multi-media outreach campaign. The project encompassed trainings of Libyan journalist and filmmakers, reporting on the constitution-making process through various media products and channels to build media capacity to facilitate an open dialogue between the CDA and the Libyan population and included an assessment mission carried out by the BBC MA in Al Baida to assess communication capacities of the CDA. Under its programme 'Saloan Allibyeen', the multi-media campaign project organised in early October 2014 in Tunis series of trainings for young filmmakers from across Libya. The campaign will start in the month of Ramadan and will include series of TV and Radio programmes, dissemination of leaflets in Libya and among the Libyan diaspora as well as intensive social media presence. An event launching a specially designed App facilitating access to the content will be organized in Tunis. For references please see: <https://www.facebook.com/SaloanAllibyeen>; <http://www.saloan.ly/> <https://twitter.com/SaloanAllibyeen>

Project Output 3: Support to civil society engagement in constitution-making process

Developing a culture of dialogue in Libya by strengthening the capacity of CSOs to run civic education and dialogue sessions on constitutional issues

- **Cairo workshop on Women's Demands for the Constitution:** UNDP in cooperation with UNSMIL and UN WOMEN held a meeting on "Libyan Women's Demands for the Constitution" in Cairo, Egypt from 1-4 November 2014. The meeting contributed to the overall process of promoting women's participation in the constitution-making in Libya, providing the participants with the platform for open discussion with on-going technical assistance during the debates and offering an opportunity to develop the participants' knowledge on core issues and themes of the constitution-making process and international good practices. During the structured discussions the participants evoked important issues around the constitution with a particular focus on the demands of Libyan women. The demands, which were formulated in a participatory way during the meeting were organised to form a catalogue of Women's Demands. The draft demands address both questions specific to women as well as more general constitutional issues.

- Libyan Women for Peace and Constitution:** UNDP jointly with UNSMIL and UNWOMEN, organized a workshop focused on supporting Libyan Women demands, and promoting participation of women in the peace process. The workshop titled the Libyan women for Peace and Constitution workshop, was held in Tunis on 19th to 24th January 2015, with participation of 39 Libyan women from different professions such as activists, jurists, and legal. During the workshop the women participants agreed, for the first time in the context of the Libyan conflict, on a joint statement affirming their demands for a peaceful, democratic and unified Libya. During the second part of the workshop the participants analysed the CDA preparatory works on the constitutional chapters, published in December 2014. The participants conducted a series of in depth reviews and exhaustive analysis to the text. The CDA's preliminary proposed texts were analysed from a gender perspective (and citizenship rights) and based on international good practices and standards. The meeting participants have collectively agreed on the formulations of the demands and addressing them to the CDA. The English version of the final demands document is available on: http://www.ly.undp.org/content/dam/libya/docs/Libyan%20Womens%20Demands%20in%20the%20Constitution_English.pdf.

As a part of the subsequent advocacy campaign, on 8th of March 2015, a group of Libyan activists who have participated in the “Libyan Women’s Demands in the Constitution” initiative, organised a meeting in Al Baida, to present and discuss their demands to the CDA. The group represented around 100 Libyan women who had participated in the several month process of developing the demands, inside and outside of Libya, the group held a meeting with members of the CDA committees to advocate for inclusion of women’s rights in the constitution.

- Youth Demands for the Constitution:** a workshop “Finding Our Future: Libyan Youth Demands for the Constitution” was held in Tunis from 11th to 16th of May and built on previous experiences of the Libyan youth active in the constitution-making process. It provided the participants with variety of tools to enhance their advocacy efforts. UNDP organised the workshop in cooperation with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNSMIL and DRI. As a workshop result the participants jointly formulated a chart of youth constitutional demands, practiced presentation skills and agreed on the advocacy plan for the subsequent phase of the process. The English version of the final document on the youth demands is available: <http://www.ly.undp.org/content/dam/libya/docs/Libyan%20Youth%20Demands%20in%20Constitution>
- The GFF coordinated its work with the Civil Society Support Centre (CSSC)** established by the Libyan Cabinet. The GFF managed the distribution of small grants between US\$15,000 and US\$40,000 USD to Libyan CSOs, while developing their capacity in project development and proposal writing, in implementing civic education/constitutional activities, managing their funds and measuring and reporting on

the effectiveness of their results. The successful 17 CSOs, selected through a competitive process, started implementing their projects in the second part of 2014, while UNDP, through the experienced contractor CLIC, continued developing the grantees' capacities in NGO management and in implementing civic education and constitutional activities. Overall the Civic Education Grant Fund was completed by 16 CSOs and resulted in implementation of 49 workshops, 10 discussion sessions, 9 awareness raising campaigns, 3 musical performances and 1 survey and the number of participants in these activities were 5,794 direct beneficiaries including approximately 66.5% women and 33.5% men. The projects targeted more than 23,000 indirect beneficiaries in differed regions in the country.

2.2. Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition (SCELT)

Most efforts of UNDP through its SCELT project focused on capacity development. The capacity achievements made during the past years indicates that more capacity development is needed among all of the CSOs in most of the capacity areas. Due to their status as relatively new organizations, their lack of experience, and the challenging situation of the country in which they work, the CSOs remain weak in developing institutional processes and procedures as well as conducting sustainable financial planning and management, which is a risk to their sustainability and ability to reach and serve their constituents to their full potential.

Another area that needs significant strengthening among all of the CSOs is Results-Based Monitoring (RBM) and reporting on achievements and impact. Despite receiving training on RBM at the beginning of the project, more time and training is needed to improve this capacity among the CSOs. The ability to monitor activities and assess results is an important capacity for the CSOs to develop in order to plan programmes, assess and address community needs, and fundraise for more sustainable operations.

Output 2.1: Capacities of Libyan Civil Society Actors to Nurture Civic Engagement in Libya Are Increased

Civic Education Grant Fund Phase I:

Up to 16 sub-grants were provided to CSOs key organisations to implement activities and will be targeted with capacity development and mentoring in the implementation of activities supported through sub-grants. The civil society in Libya is dynamic and inspiring although still nascent, emerging and in need of extensive capacity development. Where expectations of civil society are high and capacities are low, the international community will need to support these CSOs with patience and discretion as well as with targeted and coordinated capacity development and support. In order to address this challenge, in 2013 UNDP earmarked US\$ 700,000 to support the capacity development of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Libya, through Phase I of the Civic Engagement Grant Fund [CEGF], with a significant proportion distributed as small grants

to local initiatives contributing to increasing civic education and engagement, including popular participation in the drafting of a new constitution for Libya. The small grants, between \$10,000 and \$45,000, were distributed to Libyan CSOs through an open and competitive process.

The CEGF adopts a highly innovative approach to capacitating civil society development and project implementation in Libya and seeks to assist and support civic education and engagement in Libya and Libyan national efforts to undertake inclusive political dialogue, promote social cohesion, and embark upon the constitution-making and electoral processes, contributing to an environment for sustainable democracy. Following an international call for proposals, a management contractor for the CEGF was appointed: Canadian Leaders in International Consulting [Clic]. Under UNDP guidance, Clic is responsible for managing and implementing the CEGF including capacity development [training, mentoring and coaching], grant management and evaluation. From an original 21 Libyan CSOs selected at the start of the project, 16 were able to successfully complete their projects. Five of the CSOs withdrew from the programme due to their inability to complete their activities; four CSOs for internal capacity reasons, and one due to the challenging security situation in the country.

Achievements and Results of phase I

- A comprehensive capacity development approach was adopted that included practical training workshops at the start of the project , ongoing coaching and mentoring that responded to specific needs, and on-the-job practical learning through the experience of implementing and managing the projects (e.g. use of M&E tools, regular reporting and monitoring, financial reporting, etc.). The approach proved successful in providing the CSOs with the support needed to complete their projects and improve their capacities.
- In order to assess improvements in capacities among the 16 CSOs, a pre and post capacity assessment exercise was conducted by the CEGF team. The pre-assessment was conducted at the start of the project in March 2014 and the post-assessment at the end of the project in December 2014 (9 months later). Following an adapted version of the standard UNDP Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT), the five main capacity areas assessed and analysed were: Internal governance (including mandate, policies and governance structures), Technical capacity (including specialization, implementation, and human resources), Managerial capacity (including planning, monitoring and evaluation, and performance tracking), Administrative capacity (including facilities, equipment, and procurement) and financial capacity (including financial management and funding resources, and accounting systems).
- The CSOs were assessed according to 5 rating categories from very weak to very good depending on the levels of capacity demonstrated by the CSOs. Interviews were conducted with the CSOs using the CAT form in both the pre and post assessment exercises, and the data collected was analysed to produce the capacity development results. Observations made throughout the project by the CEGF team were also taken into consideration.
- According to the results of the pre/post capacity assessment conducted, the overall technical, managerial, financial, administrative, and internal governance capacities of the 16 CSOs which completed their projects improved by an average of 8.1% throughout the

course of the project (the highest rate being 12% improvement in technical capacity, and the lowest rate being 1.9% improvement in administrative capacity). Although there are still capacity areas that need strengthening, improvements were also noted by the CEGF team through observations of better quality narrative and financial reports, more initiative of the CSOs to find solutions and implement more creative activities, and better internal structures and procedures being used in their day to day work.

- Most improvement was found in the area of technical capacity (average increase of 12%), mainly due to the practical “on the job” learning experiences the grant fund projects afforded the relatively new and inexperienced CSO members, as well as the mentoring provided by the CGF team and trainers. Both their thematic technical knowledge on the subject areas of civic education and constitutional outreach, as well as their technical knowledge of project management tools and processes improved.
- The capacity area that showed the second highest rate of improvement was managerial capacity (average of 9.4% increase), as members learned how to use tools and develop processes for project management. Although the CSO members improved in this capacity area compared to the beginning of the project, planning, monitoring and performance tracking were among the most challenging issues for all the CSOs and remain to be areas that need a great deal of improvement and support.
- Financial capacity was the next highest area of improvement with an average increase of 8.1%, followed by internal governance (average of 5.6% increase) and finally administrative capacity (average of 1.9% increase). There was not much improvement in the administrative capacities of the CSOs as this category focuses mainly on procurement policies, logistics, and infrastructure, which are very basic among these small-scale CSOs. Also, this was not an area of specific focus in terms of training and coaching through the project.
- The total value of grant funds for the participating CSO projects was \$260,756.64. Despite a very challenging security environment in Libya, the CSOs were able to complete their project activities with minor adjustments and deviations in timeframes, locations, and activities, necessary given the challenging situation on the ground. Through the 16 projects implemented, a wide range of civic education and constitutional awareness-raising activities were implemented, reaching more than 5,794 direct beneficiaries (approximately 66.5% women and 33.5% men) and more than 23,000 indirect beneficiaries in the South, Middle, East and West regions of the country.
- Among the activities were 49 workshops and 10 discussion sessions on civic education and constitutional awareness among citizens, civil society, local councils, prison management and inmates, among others; 9 awareness raising campaigns on the constitution, civic engagement, and human rights; 3 musical performances targeting children, teachers and parents on civic education and child rights; 1 survey on the opinions of citizens on the constitution; and 2 youth groups to raise awareness on civic engagement and constitutional participation in their communities.
- The project also provided the CSOs with the opportunity to present a set of recommendations to the Constitutional Drafting Assembly (CDA) and discuss their concerns and opinions in three meetings held on 29 January 2015 in Al Baida with the Director of the CDA, Dr. Ali Al Tarhouni, the head of the Rights and Freedoms Committee, and the head of the State and Security Committee. Three representative members of the participating CSOs attended the meetings (from the Free Libya

Organization, At Yefren, and The Libyan Organization for Disabilities). The recommendations were also presented to the deputy of the outreach committee to distribute to the other 6 CDA committees. The recommendations included feedback and input from the CSOs' constituents and members to ensure that they were representative of real community needs, priorities, and concerns.

- Some short-term results of the projects implemented have been monitored by few of the CSOs to measure impact (such as through pre/post workshop assessments, post campaign surveys, and follow up activities). This is a capacity area that needs to be stressed and focused on through training, coaching and continuous on-the-job monitoring for the CSOs to get a better understanding of the concepts. It should also be incorporated in the design of the projects at the beginning and monitored strictly throughout.
- The most evident capacity gains made by the CSO projects was in their ability to reach out and raise awareness among their target groups and communities. In many cases workshops and activities were extended and more participants than expected attended due to the demand from participants to learn and understand more about the constitutional process. Also, in a few cases new target groups were engaged based on demand from the communities (such as people with disabilities and the police force in the case of the Free Libyans Charitable Organization). Other effective and sustainable results include the establishment of community mobilization groups who are further able to reach communities and raise awareness among their peers (for example youth groups and women's groups established in Benghazi and Sebha and cities in the south). The ability of the CSOs to engage on a more formal level with the CDA is also a result of their work and efforts.

Civic Engagement Grant Fund Phase II

Given the continued involvement of UNDP in initiatives supporting civic education and the constitution-making process in Libya, and based on positive results and achievements made in the first phase of the CEGF project, UNDP committed \$500,000 in additional funds to extend the project to a second phase. Phase II, which began in May 2015, is continuing to provide small grants and capacity development to Libyan CSOs to increase knowledge and understanding among Libyan citizens on democratic governance, foster civic engagement and dialogue at the local level, and promote human rights, rule of law, and a participatory constitutional development process, with a particular emphasis on youth and women.

Phase II, which was officially launched in May 2015 in the presence of over 50 Libyan CSO representatives and members of the international community and the diplomatic court, seeks to continue UNDP's commitment to assist and support Libyans in their efforts to undertake inclusive political dialogue, promote social cohesion, and embark upon the constitution-making and electoral processes, contributing to an environment for sustainable democracy. It will follow the same model as Phase I in distributing and managing small grants to selected Libyan CSOs while developing their capacity in project development and proposal writing, project management and implementation on the ground, to implement initiatives that work towards the following priority objectives:

- Providing civic knowledge to women and girls and supporting opportunities for new forms of political education and civic engagement, so that new civic skill, attitudes and knowledge are developed.
- Developing capacities for conflict analysis and facilitating grass-roots dialogue and mediation processes at grass-roots level at key community interfaces and around key community priorities.
- Supporting youth leadership development and social entrepreneurship with a particular focus on vulnerable youth at the margins of society.

National scoping of CSO status and capacities in Libya in partnership with UNICEF:

In order to support all development partners in the development of civil society in Libya it is also considered crucial to get a clear picture of what CSOs exist, what sectors they work in and what capacities need development. With this in mind, the project initiated a comprehensive CSOs Scoping & Assessment process in late 2013 in partnership with UNICEF. Due to security restrictions it was difficult to contract an international IC Researcher who would be able to travel out of Tripoli for the scoping mission, which slowed this activity somewhat. In order to mitigate this challenge the project instead contracted a CSO under a Micro-Capital Grant Agreement to allow that CSO to directly contract the Researcher, who was then be free to travel to conduct the research. On 14th November 2013 UNDP signed a Micro Capital Grant Agreement with an international NGO (NPWJ-No Peace Without Justice) to conduct the scoping of CSOs in Benghazi, Misrata and Al-Zawia, in partnership with UNICEF, which funded the scoping of CSOs in Tripoli. The aim was to get a clear picture of the composition of CSOs in each city, their focus areas, their capacities, their needs and priorities, so as to better target support to civil society in Libya.

- The activities in Misrata and Al-Zawia were completed on time whereas the Benghazi research was extensively delayed due to the unstable security situation in Benghazi. This led to a contract extension until end of 2014. By then, NPWJ had conducted interviews with a total number of 502 Libyan CSOs (Benghazi 334, Misrata 118 and Al-Zawia 50).
- Each city research team was selected together with a local partner CSO by recruiting young and capable local civil society activists. Each team was trained for 2-3 full days, the main subjects covered in the research include creation, registration and geographical coverage of CSOs; membership and recruitment and leadership, decision-making & organizational structure
- CSO scoping reports on the 3 cities have now been delivered with CSO's rosters for Benghazi, Tripoli, Misrata, Al-Zawia and Zwara. CS mapping Highlight Report was delivered and officially launched in both English and Arabic in Tunis on 18 May 2015 in the presence of over 50 Libyan CSOs and members of the international community. 400 high-quality printed copies of the CSO mapping Highlight Report were widely distributed and made available online.¹

¹ All documents are available under the following link:

http://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/project_sample21.html

Output 2.2: Increased Understanding of Democratic Participation & Accountability Through Formal And Informal Civic Education

Following the CSO mapping, UNDP organized a 1.5 days workshop in Tunis 18-19 May 2015, with the objectives of launch and increase awareness and use of the CSO Mapping & Assessment; • Launch of the CEGF Phase II, raise awareness among CSO national counterparts of the CEGF concept and process in order to them to be better prepared prepare proposals. Forty six Development Partners, Tunis-based and Libyan Counterparts (CSOs) from both within Libya and those based in Tunis attended.

An additional section of the CEGF workshop on Civic Education on Democracy and Human Rights was also held in July 2015 for 23 CS organisations and the learning outcomes were as follows:

- Participants can describe innovative models of civic education on human rights:
- Participants can discuss the international human rights standards in accordance with the International human rights framework.
- Participants can explain the use of a human rights based approach throughout the project cycle.
- Participants can explain civil society's role in monitoring and advocacy for human rights

Output 2.3: Strengthen women's and youth participation in the democratic transition

Tunisian-Libyan Youth Forum

UNDP in partnership with UNESCO, and ACTED [funded by the European Union and Sida], developed the Tunisian-Libyan Youth Forum in partnership with youth organisations Attawasul (Libya) and We Love Sousse (Tunisia). The Youth Forum aimed to explore challenges and possibilities and help build bridges between Tunisian and Libyan youth. It was held on 15 -18 December 2014 when 50 CSO's representatives, from both countries, met to share experiences and support exchanges amongst youth representatives from the Tunisian and Libyan civil society. The agenda summary was as follows:

- The 1st day of the Youth Forum was dedicated to a plenary session, where speakers from Tunisia and Libya shared their experiences on the issues of "civil society in times of instability", "media discourse during crisis" and "youth and civic engagement".
- On the 2nd day the participants discussed the themes of "activities of youth organisations during transition", "media and youth" and "engagement in civic dialogue" in small groups of about 15 to 20 people.
- On the 3rd day they summarised the discussions of the past two days and the recommendations, actions and methods to enable Tunisian and Libyan youth to influence the development of both countries.
- As an immediate follow up to the Forum, a workshop on "Aspirations and Inclusion of Libyan Youth" took place on the 4th day (18 December 2014). Organized jointly by UNDP and UNESCO, this one-day workshop provided the Libyan participants attending the Forum with the

opportunity to tell international partners their views on the challenges of post revolution transition period and the priorities that they believe should be supported by the international community, in the light of the current political and military conflict.

Libyan Youth Coordination Group & Strategy

The Forum above not only provided a valuable opportunity to hear Libyan youth's expectations for international support, but also acted as a catalyst to encourage greater coordination and partnership among the international partners; it clearly demonstrated the value added in having a number of actors, each with their own specific attributes and expertise, coming together in support of a common objective.

With this framework, the international partners committed to empower Libyan youth organizations to fight political and social exclusion and to assist their peers who have been marginalized. The pillars of the framework outlined below are a set of thematic areas that directly correspond to the priorities that Libyan youth identified during the Tunisian Libyan Youth Forum and the Aspirations Workshop held in Tunis in December 2014.

Pillar 1: Engaged Citizens

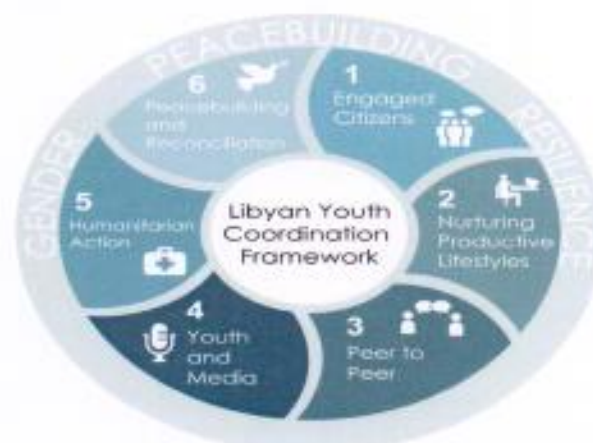
Pillar 2: Nurturing Productive Lifestyles

Pillar 3: Peer to Peer

Pillar 4: Youth and Media

Pillar 5: Humanitarian Action

Pillar 6: Peacebuilding and Reconciliation



Baseline Studies on Women, Peace and Security Phase I & II

The report for Phase I of the Baseline Study was validated in a meeting in June 2014 attended by a broad number of stakeholders from UN agencies and civil society and donors and later finalised and printed. The draft report for Phase II of the Baseline Study, which looks at men's perception of Women, Peace and Security in Libya and was commissioned by UNDP, was validated in a smaller circle in late June 2014 and finalised in September 2014. The launch event for the Phase II Report commissioned by UNDP was scheduled to take place in September 2014 in Tripoli, however the event had to be cancelled due to the deteriorating security situation and eventual evacuation of all UN agencies from Libya in July 2014.

It was suggested that a 15-20 page comparative summary report of both Phase I and II be developed by the consultant who conducted the study, which synthesises the baseline findings in order to establish the current fact-base on Women, Peace and Security in Libya and to highlight

key lessons, opportunities and challenges. This summary report was finalised in April 2015 and was then translated into Arabic along with both Phase 1 and 2 reports, in order to serve a wider audience. 400 high-quality copies of the summary report in each language were printed for distribution.

The final knowledge product entitled “Women, Peace and Security in Libya – Comparative Summary of the WPS Baseline Study” was launched in English and Arabic during a launch event in Tunis in May 2015 in front of a large audience consisting of over 45 CSO representatives from Libya, UN partner agencies, member of the diplomatic community and other stakeholders. Both the comparative report and the Phase 1 and 2 reports were also made available online.² Additionally, based on the recommendations presented in the report, SCELIT is working on developing a concept note on how to extract the findings from the baseline study to inform UNDP programming across the different areas of work covered by the Libya office, such as Civic Engagement, Rule of Law, Local Governance and Constitution; but also in new areas such as Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

Workshop:

An additional section of the CEGF workshop on **Civic knowledge for Women and Girls** was also held in July 2015 for 23 CSOs with the objective of developing new civic skills, attitudes and knowledge **aimed at supporting opportunities for new forms of political education and civic engagement for women and girls**: The following topics were covered:

- What is Democracy?
- Fundamental principles and values of Democracy
- Democracy Signposts in Civic Education
- Links between democracy, citizenship and civic education
- What are the essential components of good civic education?
- Where and how can civic education take place?
- Formal and Informal civic education

Workshop: ‘Supporting youth engagement, leadership development & social entrepreneurship’

Held in July 2014 for CSO representatives as part of the CEGF workshop and was aimed at developing capacity among CSOs at working with vulnerable youth at the margins of society. The following topics were covered:

- Concepts of youth engagement
- Essential elements and core principles of youth engagement
- Fostering youth engagement in projects/organizations
- Degrees of youth engagement using the ladder of participation tool.
- Youth engagement design criteria for participatory projects.

² The report in English and Arabic can be downloaded here:
http://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/project_sample21.html

2.3. Parliamentary support

On the 22nd May 2014 the GNC announced the decision to hold new parliamentary elections on the 25th of June 2014 as a result of significant public pressure preventing the assembly from extending its mandate. The law provided for election of 200 seats in the new Council of Representatives (HoR), and stipulated 16% quota system for women. The results were announced on 22 July 2014. Of the 200 seats up for election, 188 were announced and the other 12 being delayed due to insecurity in some electoral districts. The new elected parliament convened the first session in Tobruk in August 2014. The GNC insisted the handover must be in Tripoli. The HoR considered that the handover ceremony is a mere protocol issue, and not a legal one. As a result, Libya has ended with two governments and Parliaments. One is in the eastern city of Tobruk, backed by the rump of the elected HoR. The other, based in the capital, Tripoli, has taken de facto control over ministries.

In November 2014, Libya's highest court of Libya ruled that general elections held in June were unconstitutional and parliament and government which resulted from that vote should be dissolved. Most countries have recognized the HoR as Libya's legitimate authority with significant efforts by United Nations to facilitate dialogue and reach consensus.

Despite the delocalization, the project ensured remote support to the HoR was ensured in addition to knowledge product. In early September 2014, the project suspended the parliamentary support due to the political crisis and the project is exploring possibilities to extend the partnership to potential and credible partners' including the Universities of Libya.

Results and achievements of the parliament support project

Three manuals for the new elected members of the HoR produced and distributed: UNDP project in partnership with the National Democratic Institute and Global Partners produced three manuals for the newly elected members of the House of Representatives "HoR". The first manual presented the role of the secretariat and highlighted the Secretariat as the neutral, permanent in-house civil service, tasked with providing administrative support and substantive advice to the political representatives. Whereas representatives come and go with elections, the staff remains and preserves much of the institutional memory. Thus, it was imperative to explain to the new elected members the importance of the establishment of the Secretariat.

The second manual was about the representative role of the elected members as legislators are expected to represent citizens' interests. The manual underlined the importance of representing diversity, and ensuring that the diverse interests in Libya, whether based on political belief, geographic locality, ethnicity, or other characteristics, are represented and accounted for in decision-making and in the legislative process.

The third manual was on Parliamentary Ethics to inform the new members about certain standards of conduct. The manual provided a basis of commonly-accepted standards that already exist within several elected institutions. The three manuals were sent to the HoR' Chief of Cabinet via email. The HoR confirmed the reception of the manuals and affirmed that the manuals were distributed to the new elected members.

Publication on the Rules of procedures of the GNC finalized

UNDP project and in partnership with the IMG the implementing partner of the European Union finalized the publication on the GNC rules of procedures in terms of contents, editing, translation and design. The publication aim is documenting the post revolution parliamentary experience of Libya. It incorporates the results, recommendations and the experience gained during the life span of the GNC in the past two years. The publication aims to document an important phase of the transitional process including the lessons learned. The electronic Arabic and English versions of the publication are finalised, the work has not been published yet on account of the ongoing political crisis in the country. The publication includes the following chapters:

1. Effects of the Provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the General National Congress on the Workflow of its Secretariat (Diwan)
2. Relation of the Executive office and Committees with the GNC Secretariat (Diwan)
3. Mechanism of Preparing the Budget of the General National Congress (GNC) and its Implementation from a Comparative Perspective
4. Legislative procedures
5. GNC Rules of Procedures and Government Oversight

Draft rules of procedures provided

As a remote support to the HoR, a second and final version of the rules of procedures was shared with. Technical support was also provided to guide the HoR discussions and debate on the rules of procedures.

The project made also the final version of the rules of procedures adopted by the HoR available in English and Arabic for the international community working in the area of the parliamentary development.

Concept of Summer University in Parliamentary Studies for youth developed

A concept of summer University for Parliamentary studies, including the selected students and the courses were developed to be implemented in august/September 2015. However and due to the political developments in the country in one hand and the limited resources of the project on another hand incited the postponement of the activity.

Concept developed on Master in Parliamentary Studies

A concept of Master in Parliamentary Studies was developed with the University of Benghazi. The master is for around 15 students per academic year including a mandatory 4-6 months internship at the Parliament or governmental institution. The master will prepare national junior parliamentary experts ready to work within a parliamentary institution or a Parliamentary political group as staff.

The implementation of the master is still under consideration as the potential agreement with university is one year while fund duration is limited to the current year.

The new concept was motivated by the unavailability of the national expertise and the limited knowledge in Parliamentary Institutions and functioning. Thus, combining studying with an extensive knowledge on parliaments with a fully immersive practical approach gives unique access to the parliamentary expertise and knowledge which is completely inaccessible in Libya till today.

IV. Summary financial report

Area Name	Fund received	Disbursement	Commitment	Balance
Support to Constitution Project	2,981,482	2,169,068	613,524	198,890
Support to Civic Engagement project	1,714,523	1,621,874	0.00	92,649
Support to House of Representative project	1,000,000	467,054	84,919	448,027

V. Conclusion

Ensuring an inclusive constitutional process, which brings together the disparate political and geographic factions in the country are an essential milestone in building a more secure and peaceful Libya. Moreover, the constitution-making process presents an opportunity for the Libyan people, whose voices were suppressed for more than 42 years to forge a new social contract to govern the new Libya.

An additional area focusing on electoral, constitutional and parliament initiatives with a focus on youth and women need to be added in the near future by UNDP supported projects, subject to funding. Through designing and managing such initiatives, activists, women will be trained on public dialogue and CSOs will be trained and mentored in managing their funds and measuring and reporting on the effectiveness of their results. Emphasis will be placed on measuring impact in the thematic areas and to the target groups identified. On civic engagement, more focus will be given to:

- Provide civic knowledge to women and girls and supporting opportunities for new forms of political education and civic engagement, so that new civic skill, attitudes and knowledge are developed.
- Developing capacities for conflict analysis and facilitating grass-roots dialogue and mediation processes at grass-roots level at key community interfaces and around key community priorities.
- Supporting youth leadership development or social entrepreneurship with a particular focus on vulnerable youth at the margins of society.
- Civic education on democracy and human rights.