

**UNDP LIBYA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT (LEAP)
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2013**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <p>Programme Title: Libya Electoral Assistance Project (LEAP) Programme Number: 00081933 MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00082052</p>	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>Country/Region</i> Libya/Arab States</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> National Priority: Prepare for the elections and national congress and provide support for CSOs (Libya Country Programme 2012-14) Outcome: Enhanced national capacity to run inclusive elections (LRTF-LEAP Project Document, 2012)</p>																														
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>High National Election Commission of Libya (HNEC)</p>																														
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Total approved budget as per project document:</td> <td align="right">USD 19,859,075</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MPTF /JP Contribution:</td> <td align="right">USD 6,480,566</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• by Agency (if applicable)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency Contribution</td> <td align="right">USD 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• by Agency (if applicable)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Contribution (if applicable)</td> <td align="right">USD 9,682,966</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">USD 6,526,598</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)</td> <td align="right">-1,000,000 (GPECS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">-4,367,289 (SIDA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">-1,159,309 (Japan)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL:</td> <td align="right">USD 22,690,130</td> </tr> </table>	Total approved budget as per project document:	USD 19,859,075	MPTF /JP Contribution:	USD 6,480,566	• by Agency (if applicable)		Agency Contribution	USD 0	• by Agency (if applicable)		Government Contribution (if applicable)	USD 9,682,966		USD 6,526,598	Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	-1,000,000 (GPECS)		-4,367,289 (SIDA)		-1,159,309 (Japan)	TOTAL:	USD 22,690,130	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration</td> <td align="right">34 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date</td> <td align="right">14.03.2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date</td> <td align="right">31.12.2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current End date</td> <td align="right">31.12.2014</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration	34 months	Start Date	14.03.2012	Original End Date	31.12.2013	Current End date	31.12.2014
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<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A</p>	<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Melissa Rudderham ○ Title: Reporting and Coordination Officer ○ Participating Organization (Lead): ○ Email address: melissa.rudderham@undp.org 																														

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

ACRONYMS

CDA	Constitutional Drafting Assembly
EU	European Union
EU EAT	European Union Electoral Assessment Team
GNC	General National Congress
HNEC	High National Elections Commission
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LEAP	Libya Electoral Assistance Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEST	United Nations Electoral Support Team
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

[Instructions: In ¼ to ½ a page, summarise the most important achievements of Programme during the reporting period and key elements from your detailed report below. Highlight in the summary, the elements of the main report that you consider to be the most critical to be included in the MPTF Office Consolidated Annual Report.]

At the end of the 2013, polling in the election of Libya's Constitutional Drafting Assembly (CDA) was rapidly approaching, constituting the second national electoral event in the country's transition following the 2011 conflict that swept away the Qaddafi regime and opened a period of political transition. Over the course of the year the General National Congress (GNC), the High National Elections Commission (HNEC) and other bodies laboured to put the conditions in place for the polls. During this time, the UN Development Programme's Libya Electoral Assistance Project (UNDP/LEAP) as part of the wider UN Electoral Support Team (UNEST) in Libya supported the work of these bodies through pursuing three main pillars of work (operational and technical support; consolidation of electoral capacity; and promotion of awareness among decision/opinion makers) spread across several outputs articulated in its guiding project document.

Results were seen principally in four areas: (1) *Strengthened capacities of HNEC*. Advisory, procurement, training and awareness targets were met or exceeded and by the end of 2013, HNEC operations/awareness & relations staff felt increasingly comfortable in their roles, however continued to rely on technical assistance and advice from UNEST advisors; (2) *Civic and voter education*. Planning and implementation of awareness campaigns were increasingly led by HNEC in 2013. Work under this output included supporting decision-makers to increase their level of knowledge on electoral administration and electoral systems, though with variable results: HNEC was confirmed as a permanent, professional body that is independent and neutral, however some key shortcomings were identified in the electoral law governing the CDA election; (3) *Enhanced access and participation in the electoral process*. In 2013, greater - though still modest - representation of women was seen within senior ranks of HNEC, however the proportion of women as candidates and registered voters had decreased from 2012. The scope of out of country voting increased from 6 to 19 voting locations, and HNEC and UNEST worked together to better meet the needs of observers and media in electoral processes; (4) *Strengthened capacities to coordinate electoral security*. Consistent with agreements amongst sub-sector leads, in 2013 advisors focused on day-to-day physical security measures in coordination with HNEC counterparts. Throughout, LEAP continued to fulfil its project management obligations, including management, oversight, evaluation and coordination roles, in order to support programming implemented by the entire UNEST team.

I. Purpose

[Instructions: Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme in relation to the appropriate Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and project document (if applicable) or Annual Work Plan (AWP).]

At the close of 2012, several elements of the transitional context in Libya were uncertain, particularly in the area of elections. Despite a 2012 process that was widely lauded as a success, by the end of 2012 HNEC was largely dormant and there was no clarity on the nature or timing of the next electoral event. This uncertainty continued through much of 2013, as the transitional roadmap in Libya that underpins much of HNEC's work was debated. By the end of 2013, however, HNEC was established as a permanent body and an electoral law was passed governing the election of the CDA. Further, the electoral operations for the CDA election were well underway, with candidate nomination completed, voter registration nearly completed, and HNEC poised to move forward with polling and counting in early 2014.

UN electoral assistance in Libya is provided in accordance with the mandate contained in UN Security Council Resolution 2095 (2013), which specifies that the UN should offer strategic and technical advice to the electoral process, emphasising issues such as capacity strengthening, transparency, accountability, empowerment of women and minorities and coordination of international assistance. Assistance is delivered by an integrated team, UNEST, consisting of approximately 23 advisors and 15 support staff. The team operates under the overall leadership of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and includes capacities from UNSMIL, UNDP, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The principal body through which UNDP supports the integrated effort is LEAP. Assistance provided through LEAP is consistent with Outcome One of UNDP's 2012-14 Country Programme for Libya, "active citizen participation facilitates the democratic transition of the nation."

II. Results

[Instructions: This section is the most important in the Report and particular attention should be given to reporting on results / and changes that have taken place rather than on activities. It has three parts to help capture this information in different ways (i. Narrative section; ii. Indicator based performance assessment; and iii. A specific story).]

i) Narrative reporting on results:

*[Instructions: From January to December 2013, respond to the guiding questions indicated below to provide a narrative summary of the results achieved. The aim here is to tell the story of change that your Programme has achieved in 2013. Make reference to the implementation mechanism utilized and key partnerships. **Outcomes:** Outcomes are the strategic, higher level of change that your Programme is aiming to contribute towards. Provide a summary of progress made by the Programme in relation to **planned outcomes from the Project Document / AWP**, with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. Explain who the main beneficiaries were. **Outputs:** Outputs are the more immediate results that your Programme is responsible for achieving. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period, in relation to **planned outputs from the Project Document**, with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. If possible, include the percentage of completion of the outputs and the type and number of beneficiaries.]*

In 2013, LEAP as part of UNEST supported HNEC and other partners in achieving important gains through delivering assistance in three main “pillars” spread across several outputs listed in LEAP’s project document. Operational support and technical assistance was provided to electoral operations, the former in specialised areas such as the procurement of electoral materials, out of country voting and ballot paper design, while technical assistance was delivered by a coterie of advisors and support staff. Technical assistance was provided to HNEC to assist it in strengthening its capacity in identified areas of electoral administration, both through day-to-day mentoring and structured capacity development opportunities. Finally, UNEST engaged decision- and opinion-makers on topics of relevance for the development of the electoral legal framework through a series of conferences, forums, workshops and roundtables that attracted a total of 1,177 individuals (52 per cent women). Topics addressed included electoral administration, electoral systems, voter registration, out of country voting, women in elections and the role of media.

Output 1: “Strengthen organizational, management, and operational capacities of HNEC to plan, prepare, conduct and manage elections.”

The first three quarters of 2013 were characterised by a prolonged period of minimal activity within HNEC due most immediately to the dearth of staff, which is in turn attributable to a lack of clarity about HNEC’s mandate and the electoral calendar for the next stage of Libya’s transitional roadmap: the election or appointment of the CDA. Within a month of the appointment of the HNEC Board of Commissioners, they began discussing a draft concept of operations with UNEST support, however by the time the electoral law was ready in August, HNEC still had significant capacity gaps in key areas. During the final quarter of 2013, HNEC were in the process of hiring additional staff and the first major operations, candidate nomination and voter registration, were well underway with polling expected in early 2014 (see Context section, p.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**).

Throughout this period, UNEST’s work within this output was focused in four areas: (a) support to electoral operations surrounding the CDA election (b) including voter registration; (c) support to the development of electoral administration within HNEC through both training and provision of technical assistance; and (d) cultivation of awareness on issues related to voter registration development. Work was carried out by a team of between twenty and twenty-three advisors and experts who provided day-to-day support in planning and implementing the electoral operation areas including legislative drafting, planning, database management, procedures, training, external relations, public awareness, field operations, logistics, security, graphic design and ballot paper design,. Of these, nine were resourced through UNDP LEAP¹.

Using funds provided by HNEC, UNDP LEAP and UNDP’s Procurement Support Office also began procurement for all electoral materials that would be procured internationally (polling kits; indelible ink; stand-alone voting screens; desktop voting screens; ballot boxes & lids; tamper-evident bags; plastic seals; electoral vests, etc.). Though materials had not been received by the end of 2013, the three HNEC personnel most involved in procurement of electoral materials felt “completely satisfied” or “mostly satisfied” with services provided to that point, agreeing in all cases that procurement was in process according to agreements between HNEC and UNDP.

Significant work was completed on arrangements for digitising the hard copy voter register from 2012; however this activity had to be abandoned in light of provisions in the new electoral law specifying both that national ID numbers would form the basis of voter registration and that registration must be conducted through electronic means. While little direct expenditure by LEAP was required for voter registration operations, dedicated technical expertise was available to assist HNEC both during the preparations for digitalisation and in designing and troubleshooting the new process as specified by law.

¹ International experts deployed by the International Organization for Migration implementing out of country voting are not included in these figures.

In the first quarters of 2013, UNEST supported HNEC in reviewing its institutional structure, positioning it to hire staff once the body's legal mandate was clarified, which took place in late March. The revised institutional structure and terms of reference were adopted in May shortly following the appointment of the Board of Commissioners and recruitment started soon afterwards. Plans were drawn up for each of the seventeen HNEC Field Offices, which were subsequently implemented at the field level. By the last quarter of 2013, HNEC boasted a functioning central administration and seventeen field offices spread across the country.

Due to the period of reduced staffing in the first quarters of 2013, there was little opportunity for structured capacity development of HNEC staff (e.g. training, exchanges, study trips) and by the time HNEC approached a full staffing complement, a period of high-tempo electoral operations was looming. Understandably, the demands of the electoral operation took priority over intensive staff development, but there were still six training events reaching 141 staff members (16 women) carried out in this area, addressing the topics of electoral training, international procurement principles, monitoring of digitisation and candidate nomination. HNEC could benefit from additional access to structured capacity development opportunities in 2014.

Throughout 2013, day-to-day mentoring continued, delivered by a smaller UNEST contingent than in 2012, reflecting capacity gains built amongst HNEC's core staff in 2012 and early 2013. As can be expected, HNEC heavily relied on UNEST advisors for guidance during Libya's first election in 2012. The following year, many HNEC managers felt increasingly comfortable with the steps of electoral processes and confident in leading planning, policy-making and implementation within their areas of responsibility. A survey conducted at the conclusion of 2013 found that directors working with UNEST advisors felt their levels of self-direction increase between 9 and 29 per cent as compared with 2012. At the same time, however, the 2012 and 2013-14 processes differed significantly and they continued to require support in troubleshooting electoral arrangements.

In early 2014 a concerted effort was made to reach out to stakeholders on the issue of voter registration models that could be considered for Libya's upcoming elections. In early 2013, UNEST facilitated three events on voter registration attended by 75 Libyan stakeholders (four women), including the participation of an 18-member Libyan delegation at a sub-regional conference on comparative experiences in voter registration. This set the stage for informed discussion on voter registration models in the electoral law in development between April and August. In May, members of HNEC's Board of Commissioners were called upon by the electoral committee of the GNC to weigh in on the issue of the voter register and potential use of the national number system for that purpose.

Output 2: “Ensure that voters are educated about broader principles of democracy and inclusive elections, and informed about their right to vote, as well as where, when and how to vote.”

HNECs Awareness and Relations Department constituted one of the three main departments within HNEC (alongside Operations and Finance & Administration) following the reorganisation of HNEC concluded in May once the Board of Commissioners were appointed. Over the first three quarters of 2013, however, the department had no significant programming and virtually no staff. This period without staff meant that the department lacked the baseline expertise that enabled other departments to hit the ground running when HNEC ramped up. Even after empty posts were filled, management arrangements were not fully developed, and the department experienced consequent challenges. Voter information campaigns for the first two stages of the process were both launched late; this was considered a contributing factor to the low rates of registration of voters by the close of 2013.

Challenges relating to the establishment of the department were compounded by several factors that lay outside the control of HNEC but which particularly impacted on the work of the Public Awareness department. Notably, these include the overwhelming complexity of the electoral system chosen, which

would see the CDA elected through 45 different races with 56² ballots, using a combination of Single Non-Transferable Vote and First Past the Post systems, with the added complication of reserved seats. In addition, several changes were proposed or applied to the electoral legal framework after Law No.17/2013 was adopted, including a change in the seat allocation in the south of the country made after candidate nomination closed, and permission to hold a popular consultation on constitutional issues in tandem with the CDA election. Finally, Libya suffered from a volatile operating context with boycotts of the polls by several groups, high levels of voter apathy, an uncertain electoral timeline with the duration of both candidate nomination and voter registration undergoing several extensions and the polling date still unknown as 2013 came to a close. These factors compounded the difficulty of planning and effectively implementing successive nationwide voter information campaigns and targeted awareness efforts.

UNEST provided assistance in several areas.³ A dedicated (UNSMIL) advisor and an expert graphic designer assisted the department, facilitating areas of work such as press conferences and the development of print publications. Plans to provide a short-term voter education advisor fell through, however another (UNSMIL) advisor was seconded to the department during periods of high activity in order to buttress specific efforts of limited duration, for instance materials production and the establishment of a call centre. In addition, UNEST facilitated advice to the establishment of a new website.

Despite the myriad challenges facing efforts on this front, significant results were achieved in 2013 against set targets. HNEC ran two distinct campaigns by the end of 2012, one for candidate nomination and the other supporting voter registration, with several information products attached to each, in addition to disseminating several materials of a general motivational nature. HNEC initiated planning for awareness campaigns that included special provisions for youth & women (1 leaflet), disabled voters (electoral centre code booklet), internally displaced persons (IDPs) (fact sheet) and oil installation workers (fact sheet), but not component groups. In line with observer recommendations from 2012 encouraging empowerment of district offices, production and distribution of some voter information was devolved to field offices, an approach that proved to be double-edged as it allowed HNEC to customise their products in cases and target distribution in other cases, however not all field offices had equal access to production and printing facilities.

Efforts under this output also sought to enhance knowledge and awareness amongst identified Libyan stakeholders on issues related to electoral administration and electoral systems, with efforts timed to roughly coincide with the development of the electoral legal framework for the CDA election. Variable results were seen: HNEC was confirmed as a permanent, professional body that is independent and neutral, however some key shortcomings were apparent in the electoral law governing the CDA election. During the process of drafting the law concerns were raised regarding the level of inclusivity that could be achieved according to the system set out in initial drafts of the law. An evaluation of the electoral legal framework carried out by Democracy Reporting International concluded that the electoral system chosen was unlikely to result in significant representation of elements of Libyan society such as women and component groups beyond the minimum prescribed by reserved seats, and noted that such inclusivity is of heightened importance in constituent assemblies. There remains scope for additional work in this area, particularly in view of the fact that legislation for several electoral events will be required over the remainder of Libya's transition, according to the provisions of the Constitutional Declaration as it stood at the close of 2013.

Output 3: “Inclusiveness and participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups”

Output 3 has a broad remit that is at its core about inclusivity in electoral institutions and processes, focusing on enhancing knowledge and access of component groups of society. In 2013, UNEST focused on

² 46 ballots for general race, six ballots for reserved seats, three matrix ballots for special voting and one ballot for out of country voting

³ Output 2 encompasses support to Public Awareness; support to External Relations falls under Output 3.

three areas within this output: (a) inclusion of women in all aspects of elections; (b) awareness on out of country voting; (c) support to the start-up phase of out of country voting; and (d) improving dialogue between HNEC with stakeholders such as civil society and media.

In 2012 and 2013, public opinion surveys revealed complex attitudes towards the participation of women and ethnic or cultural component groups in electoral processes in Libya, favouring diversity in theory but less receptive to concrete measures.⁴ In addition, less tolerance was apparent regarding issues important to ethnic or cultural minorities, including language protections or freedom of religion.⁵ Responding to these challenges is a long-term endeavour requiring gradual attitudinal change, but as a first step UNEST sought to encourage reflection on women in electoral systems and highlight the challenges women face as candidates. Four events, which built upon the results of a 2012 sub-regional conference in Cairo on women in post-revolutionary elections in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, drew a total of 140 academics, civil society activists, women candidates and media, of which two-thirds were women.

Progress in achieving better access for women over 2013 was mixed. Observers in 2012 recommended that future electoral systems take into consideration a fair gender representation, but the draft electoral law presented in May contained no temporary special measures for women, and though six reserved seats were added to the final version of the law, the electoral system selected by the GNC is traditionally less favourable to women and minority groups.⁶ Consequently, though women can and should contest regular seats and seats reserved for component groups, It is likely that the level of representation of women in the CDA, when elected, will sit well below global and regional levels for women's representation and, indeed, even below the 16.5 per cent achieved during the 2012 GNC election in Libya.⁷ Further, by the close of the year women constituted 41 per cent of registered voters and ten per cent of candidates, a decrease from 2012.

Advocates acknowledge that while the CDA may not have the desired representation of women, it remains possible to introduce measures into future electoral laws and even the constitution that encourage participation of women. They conclude that additional information and awareness is required to arm Libyan women and their supporters in their future struggles for temporary special measures in the electoral legal framework and equal treatment in electoral campaigns. Accordingly, a full programme of activity dedicated to the goal of improving women's representation in all aspects on elections is envisaged for 2014 (see Future Plan, p.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**).

Improving representation of women and other component groups cut across much of HNEC's work in 2013, assisted by UNEST advisors. During this time important but incremental gains were made in line with observer recommendations from 2012 that recommended, *inter alia*, seeking a balance of women and men at all levels of decision making and establishing and maintaining a gender disaggregated database of

⁴ One survey concluded that 71 per cent of respondents believed that women should have greater representation in politics but the majority, 59 per cent, opined the temporary special measures for women in the CDA election are adequate (NDI & JMW Consulting. "Seeking Security: Public Opinion Survey in Libya," November 2013, p. 27). In another, 90 per cent of Libyans believed the state should have a role in enhancing women's position but half of Libyans strongly men having priority in employment, and only half supported the right of women to head the executive branch of government (University of Benghazi Research and Consulting Centre. "The Nationwide Survey on the Constitution," February/March 2013, p.47-49)

⁵ One survey concluded that between 83-90 per cent of respondents believed the Constitution should guarantee respect for cultural diversity however it is evenly split on whether languages other than Arabic should be recognized in Libya's new constitution (University of Benghazi Research and Consulting Centre, p.38-43). Another showed that 72 per cent of Libyans believe the current quota for minority communities should be reduced (NDI & JMW Consulting, p.27)

⁶ Democracy Reporting International and Sadeq Institute, "Constituent Assembly Elections in Libya: Assessment of the Legal Framework," September 2013

⁷ Inter-Parliamentary Union cites a regional average within the Arab States of 17.8 per cent women in lower house and single-house legislatures. "Women in National Parliaments," Inter-Parliamentary Union, <http://www.ipu.org/english/home.htm>, 31 December 2013.

relevant statistical information. For much of 2012 no women were active within the senior ranks of HNEC,⁸ however in 2013 an Amazigh woman and a Tabu man were appointed to the HNEC Board of Commissioners, another woman chaired a district-level electoral committee (Tobruk), and another was elevated to a middle management position within HNEC's headquarters. HNEC's technical input to the GNC on the electoral legal framework acknowledged the technical feasibility of measures such as inclusive voter eligibility, temporary special measures, out of country voting and special needs voting. Special consideration was given to voters with disabilities and illiterate voters. Finally, several areas of data collection are disaggregated by sex more accurately, including voters, candidates and observers accredited, which will enable more reliable analysis following the conclusion of the CDA electoral process. Though progress on this front is incremental, it is present and positive.

As part of its work under this output, UNEST pursued a line of activity dedicated to exploring models of out of country voting. Notably, HNEC and UNEST jointly hosted the first international conference to take place within Libya on electoral issues, exploring the experiences of Egypt, Libya and Tunisia in their post-revolutionary elections to date. The electoral process for the CDA election, which started at around the same time, benefited from this exchange. The electoral law for the CDA election allowed HNEC to use its discretion on out of country voting, and therefore HNEC can be commended for deciding relatively early in the process to pursue out of country voting (initial outreach in all locations abroad was underway by late November). A key suggestion made by international observers during the 2012 elections was that the franchise be extended further, and specifically to voters in neighbouring countries Tunisia and Egypt. For the CDA election, HNEC in consultation with the International Organization for Migration decided to extend voting from six countries in 2012 to 13 countries and 19 locations in 2013, including Egypt and Tunisia.⁹ By the end of the reporting period voter registration for out of country voting voters had opened, employing a newly-adopted online registration interface. UNEST provided bridging support for the establishment of the OCV operation.

Finally, HNEC and UNEST worked together to better meet the needs of observers and media, following successful efforts the previous year to review lessons from the 2012 GNC election, both internally and with various external actors. As a result, dialogue was earlier in 2013 than in 2012. For instance, UNEST advisors supported HNEC to bring together civil society organizations at the central level for a briefing on candidate nomination and voter registration with an emphasis on how civil society organisations could work jointly with HNEC in widely disseminating accurate information to the public. In accordance with observer recommendations from 2012, HNEC worked to ensure that regulations were passed and publicised in a timely manner, enabling observers and media to become familiar with the regulations governing the electoral process. Further, a UNEST(LEAP)-funded advisor designed and supported implementation of a web-based accreditation database that enabled district offices to accredit observers, media and guests in a more streamlined and accountable manner. Using this system, accreditation started 68 days before polling as compared with 63 days in 2012, though in both cases, accreditation opened following the start of voter registration. Finally, in partnership with the UNESCO Project Office in Libya, UNEST and HNEC administered a series of training events on the topic of elections for media from across the country. Pre- and post-evaluations were administered that suggested professional skills of participants related to covering elections, for instance related to codes of conduct and editorial techniques, increased by between 11 and 19 per cent. Awareness of selected topics, for instance temporary special measures and the stages of the electoral process, increased between 14 and 20 per cent.

Outputs 4, 5, 6

⁸ In 2012, two women were initially appointed to the Board, however one was removed when the board was re-appointed in April 2012 (Decision No.35/2012 on Renaming the Chair and Members of the HNEC, 24 April) and the other ceased being active in May 2012.

⁹ Canada, Egypt, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Qatar, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

No significant work was undertaken in *Output 4 (strengthened capacities of national media)*, *Output 5 (strengthened capacity to conduct media monitoring)*, or *Output 6 (strengthened capacities in electoral dispute resolution)* in 2013 due to the evolving needs of context and efforts by assistance providers to avoid overlap or duplication in the delivery of support.

Output 7: “Strengthen the capacities of HNEC to coordinate electoral security with stakeholders.”

In 2012, UNSMIL’s Police Section was designated lead for support on electoral security to security actors, with UNEST facilitating security liaison functions as required. For much of 2013, HNEC’s operations were at a minimum due to the lack of clarity surrounding its mandate and the uncertain electoral calendar, and at this time there was little need or interest in significant liaison between HNEC and security forces. With UNEST advice, HNEC took the opportunity presented by this lull to improve its physical security, moving its main administration to a new compound located away from other government ministries where it had suffered collateral damage in the past, and introducing security measures such as limited access control. It likewise reviewed the security arrangements for its warehouse. Though several measures could still be taken in 2014 to further ensure security, these measures improved its ability to secure its staff and assets.

During the last quarter of the year when electoral operations got underway, HNEC and its seventeen offices across the country had limited physical exposure as voter registration was conducted through SMS rather than at physical voter registration centres. HNEC with UNEST and UNSMIL assistance ensured passage of information to security forces on the essential elements in the electoral process, including a list of planned electoral centres, however planning by the responsible authorities was ongoing by the end of the year.

Output 8: Project management

In 2013, UNEST’s project management unit focused on streamlining and improving its ability to support the major strands of UNEST programming. To support operations for electoral events it carried out a variety of tasks that are critical to the functioning of the entire team, including:

- Conducting planning (Annual Workplan, procurement plan, human resources plan);
- Coordinating procurement and delivery of electoral materials in cooperation with UNDP’s Procurement Support Office (see Output 1);
- Initiating and helping to manage human resources processes for up to 6 advisors, 3 experts and approximately 14 support staff;
- Conducting administration surrounding developing logistical and administrative notices, contacting participants, arranging travel, assisting in visa applications, booking venues, accommodations and catering (28 events attracting 756 participants, 27 per cent women);
- Contract management, including UNOPS and IOM agreements;
- Anchoring coordination of international electoral assistance (22 formal meetings);
- Translating documents for use by the UNEST team (estimated at over 310 pages/month, in addition to constant supply of consecutive translation);
- Ensuring financial and programmatic reporting, according to donor agreements and for meetings of the UNDP LEAP Project Board (23 January; 22 May; 22 September) and Project Advisory Committee (24 February);
- Internal circulation of information (39 internal UNEST reports; weekly staff meetings) ;
- Managing assets and transport on behalf of the UNEST team (3 vehicles; 6-8 drivers).

In 2013, structured communication was strengthened between UNEST and HNEC, relying on a detailed workplan, a cover sheet system ensuring mutual agreement on activities and three project board meetings and regular information-sharing between UNEST staff embedded within HNEC.

[Instructions: Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices: If there were delays, explain the nature of the constraints and challenges, actions taken to mitigate future

delays and lessons learned in the process. Provide an updated risk analysis (have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or changed? Are there any new risks?). Were there any programmatic revisions undertaken during the reporting period? Please also include experiences of failure, which often are the richest source of lessons learned.]

Many of the risks and issues identified at the end of 2012 remain valid. In 2012, concerns stemmed from the security situation and the willingness or ability of national partners to participate in the programme of activity articulated in UNEST workplan, in large part due to the uncertain legal and political status of HNEC. Although HNEC now sits on a firmer footing, the wider context has deteriorated both in terms of political stability and security, introducing a further element of unpredictability into the situation in which UNEST operates. At the close of 2013, the sequence and timing of milestones of the 2011 Constitutional Declaration were coming into question amidst pressure on the GNC to hasten progress in Libya's transition, the GNC enjoyed decreasing trust from the public, armed groups continued to constitute autonomous actors, and outbreaks of violence affecting whole cities and regions occur with regularity. These factors contribute to risks to UNEST's operations:

Risk	Response
Changes to the legal and operational context displace planned activities	Work plans jointly agreed to ensure they are able to meet evolving needs insofar as possible
Significant changes to the HNEC Board of Commissioners and/or Administration	Adjust capacity-building/consolidation plans to the level of existing capacity
Lack of time, capacity, or willingness of partners to implement activities as outlined in the 2013 workplan.	Work plans jointly agreed to ensure they are able to meet evolving needs insofar as possible
Inadequate financial resources to meet 2012-13 budget requirements	Articulate resource requirements based on agreed workplans to international partners
Challenges experienced in recruitment and retention of key international advisors	Continue active recruitment process, making use of rosters and vacancy announcements.
Lack of receptivity to advice amongst decision-makers	Work through existing points of entry to build trust and confidence between advisors and decision-makers
Competing national processes draw resources from national electoral processes (e.g. local elections)	Highlight importance to Libyan interlocutors of sustaining resources for electoral

Within the framework of UNEST, evolving conditions have removed some issues and introduced others. Notably, UNEST reduced the size of its team, and remaining advisors and their counterparts have had time to establish deeper working relationships that enable all parties to carry out work plans with greater confidence. Nonetheless, there remain several issues related to future plans and the working environment that had the potential to impact UNEST's operations in 2013:

Issue	Response
Groups such as women, youth, IDPs, or diaspora are not effectively targeted	Ensure that measures for vulnerable groups continue to receive extra emphasis
Turnover amongst HNEC personnel results in loss of knowledge; skills/capacity not effectively consolidated following the CDA election	Include measures designed at retaining institutional knowledge and capacity in 2014 workplans
Unstructured communication and coordination between HNEC and UNEST	Actors have been careful to introduce and maintain structured venue for discussion
Activities of UNEST partners impact UNEST plans or activities	Include discussions with UNEST partners in reviews of the project and budget
Working-level counterparts change or are not	HNEC and UNEST agree working-level counterparts

identified/not identified in a timely manner	for each area/activities
Stakeholder expectations regarding the role of the UN in Libyan electoral processes	22 coordination meetings at which UNEST's role is emphasised; mentioned at all other meetings UNEST participates in
Security at HNEC premises limits ability of UNEST to be present regularly	UNEST advisors continued to be restricted in their ability to be present at HNEC, impacting the level of support UNEST can provide
Funds utilised exceed funds budgeted/allocated	UNEST to actively monitor spending in line with the approved budget.
Flexibility in work plans make it difficult to respond to changing circumstances	Additional flexibility is being incorporated into agreed workplans (subject to stipulations in cost-sharing agreements)
Administrative procedures ill-suited to time-bound operations affects critical activities (e.g. procurement, finance, administration)	Adequate lead times are incorporated into work plans
Saturation in certain areas (e.g. programming directed towards women candidates)	Continue providing regular venues for information-sharing amongst international partners; adjust workplans accordingly
Deterioration of security situation limits staff movement and disrupts activities	Work through available communications means to retain contact with HNEC counterparts

*[Instructions: **Qualitative assessment:** Provide a qualitative assessment of the level of overall achievement of the Programme. Highlight key partnerships and explain how such relationships impacted on the achievement of results. Explain cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on. For Joint Programmes, highlight how UN coordination has been affected in support of achievement of results.]*

Significant progress was seen in Libya's electoral sector over the course of 2013, and LEAP as part of UNEST likewise made progress towards many of its targets, both in terms of activities carried out and results desired. In 2013, HNEC became a permanent body, an electoral law was adopted for the CDA election and electoral operations were underway. Despite a prolonged period of uncertainty and a corresponding dip in staffing through much of 2013, by the end of the year HNEC felt that its capacity to administer elections had increased from the previous year. At the level of activities, LEAP as part of UNEST achieved many of its targets: 6 advisors available for 2,377 days, 3 expert consultants available for 238 days, 756 (201 women) participating in events addressing electoral issues, be they training events, conferences, forums, roundtables or workshops. There remain areas where performance could be improved, notably by focussing on the participation of women in all areas of LEAP's programming.

Though progress in 2013 is positive, gains are fragile. The electoral sector in Libya continues to be buffeted by developments in the political and security context and plagued by the consequent uncertainty. The electoral calendar, for instance, evolved considerably since the launch of LEAP on 5 March 2012. Rather than supporting three transitional electoral events over a period of 18 months as originally envisaged (GNC election, referendum, further legislative/presidential elections) at the end of 2013 is likely that a minimum of additional two electoral events would be added to the calendar (CDA election and legislative elections to replace the GNC with another interim body) and a question mark hung over the timeline for the remainder of the transitional period. Finally, factors such as potential changes of leadership within HNEC and retention of staff following the conclusion of the CDA election in early 2014 could challenge the institution in its efforts to build an independent, professional and sustainable electoral administration capable of carrying our successive electoral events in a manner that is transparent and credible.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

[Instructions: Using the *Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP* - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected]

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1¹⁰: Enhanced national capacity to run inclusive elections Indicator: Transitional authorities have managed fair and inclusive democratic processes Baseline: National congress replaces NTC and launches democratic processes in 2012 Planned target: Organizational, management and operational capacities are in place to manage transitional democratic processes.</p>	<p>Organisational and operational capacities of HNEC to implement credible electoral processes increased from 2012, however institution remains reliant on UN in certain areas. Process for election of CDA started. By the end of 2013, 649 candidates (64 women) and 1,001,910 (40.6 per cent women) registered. Polling expected in January or February 2014.</p>		<p>Media reports Semi-structured qualitative interviews Advisor feedback</p>
<p>Output 1. Strengthen organisational, management, and operational capacities of HNEC to plan, prepare, conduct and manage elections Resources, systems, procedures and organisational capability to administer elections Baseline: HNEC rapidly mobilised for 2012 elections, however capacities in critical areas such as procurement, logistics and general electoral administration remained fragile Planned target: Augmented capacity in the areas of procurement, logistics and general electoral administration</p>	<p>Extensive discussions took place on the mandate and structure of HNEC, culminating in the adoption of Law No.8/2013 in April 2013 HNEC operations/awareness & relations staff felt increasingly comfortable in their roles compared with 2012, however continued to rely on technical assistance and advice from UNEST advisors Advisory, procurement, training and conferences/workshops targets achieved.</p>	<p>Roundtables targets not completely achieved. Security conditions prevented implementation of events outside of Tripoli for much of 2013</p>	<p>Observer reports Advisor feedback HNEC evaluation processes Semi-structured qualitative interviews</p>
<p>Indicator: Days advisors made available Baseline: 541; Planned target: 870</p>	<p>Achieved: 910 (105%)</p>		<p>UNEST records</p>
<p>Days expert consultants made available Baseline: 54; Planned target: 225</p>	<p>Achieved: 167 (74%)</p>		<p>UNEST records</p>
<p>Indicator: Defined quantities of critical electoral materials are available for the electoral process (as per operational plans) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 0</p>		<p>Partially achieved. CDA election delayed until 2014; procurement of electoral materials in process in anticipation of polling in January or February 2014</p>	<p>HNEC operational plans UNEST records</p>
<p>HNEC equipped with office equipment (as per agreed plans) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 0</p>		<p>Not pursued (action not required). Evolving requirements</p>	<p>N/A</p>

¹⁰ Note: LEAP-LRTF Project document specified output indicators/targets for 2012 only. 2013 output indicators/targets drawn from 2013 LEAP annual workplan.

Indicator: Number of advisors recruited Baseline: 3; Planned target: 3	Achieved: 3 (100%)		UNEST records
Indicator: Number of expert consultants recruited Baseline: 1; Planned target: 2	Achieved: 2 (100%)		UNEST records
Indicator: Number of training events delivered Baseline: 2; Planned target: 4	Achieved: 6 (150%)		UNEST records
Indicator: Satisfaction of HNEC with procurement process. Baseline: HNEC satisfied; Planned target: HNEC satisfied.	Achieved: CDA election delayed until 2014 however procurement of electoral materials were in process in anticipation of polling in January or February 2014. HNEC “completely satisfied” or mostly satisfied” with overall procurement of electoral materials by the end of 2013.		Semi-structured qualitative interviews
Indicator: Satisfaction of observers with quality of critical electoral materials procured		N/A. CDA election delayed until 2014; procurement of electoral materials in process in anticipation of polling in January or February 2014. Observer reports not released in 2013	N/A
Indicator: Total number of conferences, forums or information events organized or contributed to Baseline: 0; Planned target: 3	Achieved: 3 (100%)		UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of female participants among target groups (conferences, forums information events, roundtables, workshops, or training) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 135		Not achieved: 20 (15%). Women identified for participation fell below target (1/3 of all participants)	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of participants among target groups (conferences, forums information events, roundtables, workshops, or training) Baseline: 23; Planned target: 405		Partially achieved: 217 (54%). Security conditions prevented implementation of events outside of Tripoli for much of 2013	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of publications facilitated/produced Baseline: 0; Planned target: 1		Not pursued (action not required). Evolving requirements	N/A
Indicator: Total number of recommendations conveyed to Libyan authorities Baseline: 0; Planned target: 24	Achieved: 38 (158%)		Event reports
Indicator: Total number of roundtables or workshops organized or contributed to Baseline: 1; Planned target: 6		Not achieved: 1 (17%). Security conditions prevented implementation of events outside of Tripoli for much of 2013	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of training days delivered Baseline: 2; Planned target: 24	Achieved: 21 (88%)		UNEST records
Output 2. Comprehensive civic and voter education conducted to ensure that voters are educated about broader	Planning and implementation of awareness campaigns were increasingly led by HNEC.	Several factors impeded HNEC’s ability to deliver clear messages in advance or in a timely manner, including a flexible timeline	Media reports Semi-structured qualitative interviews

<p>principles of democracy and inclusive elections, and informed about their right to vote, as well as where, when and how to vote</p> <p>Indicator 2.1 Strengthened planning and execution of external communication processes administered by HNEC</p> <p>Baseline: Nationwide voter education/information campaign conducted in 2012; observers noted a slow start with the pace of information improving towards polling; observers noted a further desire for information on all aspects of the electoral process (EU EAT).</p> <p>Planned target: Nationwide voter information/education conducted in a timely manner that meets the needs of Libyans as identified through evaluation</p> <p>Evaluation and planning processes undertaken to inform development of future voter information/education efforts.</p>		<p>for stages of the electoral process and unclear internal arrangements</p>	<p>Advisor feedback HNEC evaluation processes</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2. Evidence of application of the principles that underpin ethical electoral system design and electoral administration</p> <p>Baseline: New legislative body with little knowledge of electoral systems or electoral administration</p> <p>Planned target: Key stakeholders consider implications of different electoral administration models and electoral systems in their decision-making and advocacy processes</p>	<p>Law No.8/2013 adopted on 28 March, confirming HNEC as a permanent, professional body that is independent and neutral</p>	<p>An assessment by Democracy Reporting International concluded that the law contains many provisions that adhere to international standards but suffered from inter alia a lack of clarity regarding electoral systems, and that the electoral system and special measures implemented are unlikely to result in adequate representation of women and ethnic/cultural component groups. Inclusivity, it argues, is of critical importance for a constituent assembly</p>	<p>Media reports Semi-structured qualitative interviews International coordination forums</p>
<p>Indicator: Days advisors made available Baseline: 339; Planned target: 240</p>	<p>Achieved: 184 (77%)</p>		
<p>Indicator: Days expert consultants made available Baseline: 0; Planned target: 120</p>		<p>Partially achieved: 71 (59%). CDA election delayed until 2014; reduced requirement for expert consultants in areas such as ballot design</p>	<p>UNEST records</p>
<p>Indicator: Number of advisors recruited Baseline: 2; Planned target: 2</p>		<p>Not achieved: 0 (0%). One advisor seconded from UNSMIL; one advisor not recruited</p>	<p>UNEST records</p>
<p>Indicator: Number of expert consultants recruited Baseline: 1; Planned target: 1</p>	<p>Achieved: 1 (100%)</p>		<p>UNEST records</p>
<p>Indicator: Total number of audiovisual materials facilitated/produced Baseline: 9; Planned target: 0</p>		<p>Not pursued (action not required). No requests were received for assistance with audiovisual materials in 2013.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Indicator: Total number of conferences, forums or information events organized or contributed to</p>		<p>Partially achieved: 1 (33%). Two planned fora were not implemented (electoral systems,</p>	<p>UNEST records</p>

Baseline: 3; Planned target: 3		electoral administration)	
Indicator: Total number of female participants among target groups (roundtables, workshops) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 49		Partially achieved: 41 (84%). Women identified for participation fell below target (1/3 of all participants)	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of female participants amongst target groups (events such as conferences, forums or information events) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 21		Not achieved: 2 (9%). Two planned fora were not implemented (electoral systems, electoral administration)	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of participants among target groups (roundtables, workshops) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 166	Achieved: 165 (99%)		UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of participants amongst target groups (events such as conferences, forums or information events) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 64		Not achieved: 6 (9%). Two planned fora were not implemented (electoral systems, electoral administration)	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of print copies printed/distributed Baseline: 240,000; Planned target: 56,000	Achieved: 56,000 (100%)		UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of publications facilitated/produced Baseline: 35; Planned target: Publications facilitated/produced according to agreed plans. Plans evolved over the course of the operation. By December 2013 plans were for 25 publications	Achieved: By December, UNEST provided input to 23 planned products. Some designs were provide for unplanned products (e.g. 2014 diary). Several additional designs (38) were suggested but not produced.		Advisor feedback
Indicator: Total number of recommendations conveyed to Libyan authorities Baseline: 0; Planned target: 27	Achieved: 26 (96%)		Event reports
Indicator: Total number of roundtables or workshops organized or contributed to Baseline: 0; Planned target: 6	Achieved: 5 (83%)		UNEST records
Output 3.1. Enhanced access to and participation in electoral process of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, minorities, and other groups, in rural and urban areas alike Indicator: Evidence of increased understanding of stakeholders regarding issues affecting women's participation in electoral processes Baseline: In 2012, women's participation (45% of voters registered; 39% of turnout) was considered successful, however the Cairo sub-regional forum (9-10 December 2012) highlighted serious access issues for women candidates and civil society representatives in particular.	Greater though still modest representation of women within senior ranks of HNEC By the close of the year women constituted 41% of registered voters and 10% of candidates, a decrease from 2012.	Temporary special measures guaranteeing that at least 20% of the CDA would be composed of women (10%, a decrease from 2012) and/or members of component groups (10%)	Media reports Semi-structured qualitative interviews Advisor feedback International coordination fora

Planned target: Targeted stakeholders employ information gained through knowledge enhancement and awareness-raising efforts to support inclusivity in electoral processes			
Indicator: Total number of roundtables or workshops organized or contributed to Baseline: 5; Planned target: 8		Partially achieved: 4 (50%). Programme of activity related to women's participation partially implemented; remaining activities incorporated into 2014 workplans.	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of participants among target groups (roundtables, workshops) Baseline: 168; Planned target: 230		Partially achieved: 140 (61%). Programme of activity related to women's participation partially implemented; remaining activities incorporated into 2014 workplans.	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of female participants among target groups (roundtables, workshops) Baseline: 74; Planned target: 77	Achieved: 92 (120%)		UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of conferences, forums or information events organized or contributed to Baseline: 1; Planned target: 1		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Conference/Forum in Tripoli on the lessons learnt at the sub-regional forum on gender and elections in Cairo	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of participants amongst target groups (conferences, forums, information events) Baseline: 29; Planned target: 80		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Conference/Forum in Tripoli on the lessons learnt at the sub-regional forum on gender and elections in Cairo	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of female participants amongst target groups (conferences, forums, information events) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 27		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Conference/Forum in Tripoli on the lessons learnt at the sub-regional forum on gender and elections in Cairo	UNEST records
Indicator: Number of training events delivered Baseline: 0; Planned target: 2		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Training on gender and elections incorporated into 2014 workplans.	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of training days delivered Baseline: Unknown; Planned target: 6		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Training on gender and elections incorporated into 2014 workplans.	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of participants amongst target groups (training) Baseline: 0; Planned target: 40		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Training on gender and elections incorporated into 2014 workplans	UNEST records
Indicator: Total number of female participants amongst target groups (training) Baseline: Unknown; Planned target: 13		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Training on gender and elections incorporated into 2014 workplans	UNEST records
Output 3.2. Enhanced access to and participation of Libyans displaced by conflict inside and outside of Libya (out of country) Indicator: Evidence of increased understanding of stakeholders regarding issues affecting the participation of displaced persons/diaspora in	Scope of OCV coverage is increased, from 6 to 19 voting locations, notably including neighbouring countries Egypt and Tunisia.		Semi-structured qualitative interviews Advisor feedback HNEC evaluation processes

<p>electoral processes</p> <p>Baseline: In 2012, 8,012 Libyans in six countries participated in the GNC election</p> <p>Planned target: Targeted stakeholders employ information gained through knowledge enhancement and awareness-raising efforts in support of design and establishment of OCV processes</p>			
<p>Indicator: Total number of conferences, forums or information events organized or contributed to</p> <p>Baseline: 0; Planned target: 2</p>	Achieved: 2 (100%)		UNEST records
<p>Indicator: Total number of participants amongst target groups (conferences, forums, information events)</p> <p>Baseline: 0; Planned target: 52</p>	Achieved: 108 (208%)		UNEST records
<p>Indicator: Total number of female participants amongst target groups (conferences, forums, information events)</p> <p>Baseline: 0; Planned target: 17</p>	Achieved: 28 (168%)		UNEST records
<p>Indicator: Total number of recommendations conveyed to Libyan authorities</p> <p>Baseline: 0; Planned target: 6</p>		Not achieved: 0 (0%). Two events addressing Out of Country Voting did not result in recommendations to Libyan authorities	Event reports
<p>Output 3.3. Enhanced understanding of and access to the technical electoral process of civil society groups and political parties including observer accreditation, candidate registration, and gender and minority representation</p> <p>Indicator: Evidence of earlier and more frequent dialogue with observers and media</p> <p>Baseline: In 2012, coordination with observers during the operational period was largely undertaken in an <i>ad hoc</i> manner</p> <p>Planned target: Facilitate the establishment of regular information-sharing mechanisms</p>	<p>HNEC increased frequency of dialogue with observers and media and engagement with related processes (e.g. training in media and elections; earlier publication of regulations; earlier accreditation, etc.)</p> <p>HNEC addressed 62% of observer recommendations that fell within its area of responsibility, covering the entire spectrum of its operations.</p>		<p>Press conference schedules</p> <p>Semi-structured qualitative interviews</p> <p>Advisor feedback</p> <p>HNEC evaluation processes</p> <p>Weekly reports</p> <p>Event reports</p>
<p>Indicator: Total number of conferences, forums or information events organized or contributed to</p> <p>Baseline: 1; Planned target: 5</p>	Achieved: 6 (120%)		UNEST records
<p>Indicator: Total number of participants amongst target groups (conferences, forums, information events)</p> <p>Baseline: 82; Planned target: 310</p>		Partially achieved: 120 (39%). Events (1 observers forum, 1 CSO event; 4 events for media) attracted a smaller number of individuals than expected, partially due to fuel crisis in Tripoli in December 2013 that	UNEST records

		prevented participants from travelling to 4 events.	
Indicator: Total number of female participants amongst target groups (conferences, forums, information events) Baseline: Unknown; Planned target: 103		Not achieved: 18 (17%). Women identified for participation fell below target (1/3 of all participants)	UNEST records
Output 4. Strengthened capacities of the national media to report on electoral processes throughout Libya in a balanced and responsible manner, and promote issue-based reporting on political competition. Indicator: Level of compliance with LEAP responsibilities articulated within HNEC media centre plans Baseline: LEAP provided overall coordination of the different actors involved in the national media centre in cooperation with HNEC and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems. The quality of service was acknowledged as high by participants Planned target: Positive evaluation by HNEC and end users of LEAP's support to media centre		In accordance with good practice in the provision of international assistance, implementers of electoral assistance in Libya agreed on sub-sector leads, thereby avoiding overlap or duplication in the provision of technical assistance. In coordination with HNEC and the sub-sector lead, UNEST's support would consist of a short-term expert to advise on the technical setup of the media centre. Recruitment was underway at the close of 2013.	N/A
Output 5. Strengthened capacity of the Libyan HNEC (or media commission) to conduct media monitoring. Indicator: Media monitoring effort facilitated through provision of information and resources Baseline: In 2012, a media monitoring project was established in coordination with HNEC, IDEA and the Libyan Ministry of Culture and Civil Society in order to monitor the campaign period and silence period Planned target: Provision of information and resources to facilitate the establishment of a media monitoring effort		Regulatory media monitoring was not conducted in support of the CDA election, following a decision by HNEC in October 2013.	N/A
Output 6. Strengthened capacities of Libyan relevant legal institutions or commission to plan for, develop and deliver an effective electoral dispute resolution mechanism and process electoral complaints in a timely and		In accordance with good practice in the provision of international assistance, implementers of electoral assistance in Libya agreed on sub-sector leads, thereby avoiding overlap or duplication in the provision of technical assistance.	N/A

<p>effective manner</p> <p>Indicator: Mechanisms developed to coordinate on challenges, complaints and appeals related to electoral processes</p> <p>Baseline: In 2012, coordination on electoral dispute resolution was largely undertaken in an ad hoc manner</p> <p>Planned target: In coordination with sub-sector lead, facilitate the establishment of regular coordination mechanism</p>		<p>Consistent with agreements, in 2013 UNEST did not provide assistance in this area of assistance</p>	
<p>Indicator: Regulations and procedures developed to resolve electoral disputes in accordance with the legal framework and best practices</p> <p>Baseline: Regulations and procedures for electoral dispute resolution within HNEC was put in place at a relatively late stage with little time for familiarisation</p> <p>Planned target: In coordination with sub-sector lead, facilitate the establishment of regulations and procedures developed to resolve electoral disputes</p>		<p>As above</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Output 7. Strengthened capacities of HNEC to coordinate electoral security with stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator: Evidence of alignment of plans between HNEC and applicable security authorities vis-à-vis electoral administration</p> <p>Baseline: In 2012, electoral and security authorities established a network of operations to ensure constant communication</p> <p>Planned target: Improved knowledge sharing and coordination between electoral and security authorities prior to and during operations</p>		<p>In accordance with good practice in the provision of international assistance, implementers of electoral assistance in Libya agreed on sub-sector leads, thereby avoiding overlap or duplication in the provision of technical assistance.</p> <p>Consistent with agreements, in 2013 advisors focussed on day-to-day physical security measures in coordination with HNEC counterparts.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Indicator: Number of advisors recruited</p> <p>Baseline: 3 security advisors; Planned target: 2 security advisors</p>	<p>Achieved: 2 (100%)</p>		<p>UNEST records</p>
<p>Indicator: Days advisors made available</p> <p>Baseline: 604 days available; Planned target: 660 days available</p>	<p>Achieved: 643 (97%)</p>		<p>UNEST records</p>

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

[This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme in the reporting period.]

In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lesson learned of the Programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter]

N/A

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

[Instructions: Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken]

In October 2013, an electoral needs assessment mission was deployed to Libya to evaluate the political and electoral environment in Libya, and review the shape and form of future UN electoral assistance. The mission's objective was to fine-tune future electoral assistance and support to national elections under the current Security Council mandate UNSCR 2095 (2013) and suggest areas of activity for 2014 and beyond. It recommended types of assistance that should be provided and the parameters, including the length of assistance, and modalities that govern such assistance. The mission also reviewed UNEST activities and identified funding needs.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

[Instructions: Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.]

LEAP as part of UNEST expected to review its structure and areas of activity in 2014, in order to ensure they remain consistent with the recommendations of the needs assessment mission and the evolving needs of the Libyan electoral sector.

V. Resources (Optional)

[Instructions: Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources; indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.]

N/A