

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**



**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Libya

**TYPE OF REPORT:** SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Semi-Annual

**DATE OF REPORT:** 15/6/2018

<b>Project Title:</b>	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b>	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund
<b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>	
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> UNDP, UNSMIL Political Affairs Division	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> <small>Government of National Accord of Libya (Ministry of National Reconciliation and Ministry of Planning) NGOs, (i.e. Interpeace, Peaceful Change Initiative, USIP, Center for Humanitarian Dialogue, The Benghazi University Center for Research and Consultation, Libyan civil society organizations, Women and youth organizations</small>	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b>	
<b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b>	
UNDP : \$ 2,973,102	
: \$	
: \$	
Total: \$ 2,973,102	
<i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
<b>How many tranches have been received so far:</b>	
<b>Report preparation:</b>	
Project report prepared by: Project Manager - Rawhi Afaghani and UNSMIL Political Officer Kora Kora Andrieu	
Project report approved by:	
Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:	
Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:	
Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach:	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

## **NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

## **PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

### **1.1 Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

During the reporting period the project managed to implement all preparation activities including:

1. Finalizing the perception survey on national reconciliation in Libya,
2. Organizing a thematic meetings on addressing the file of missing persons, as part of the effort to draft a national reconciliation strategy and to propose a legal and institutional framework to establish an Independent Commission on Missing Persons as per the Libyan Political Agreement. Another meeting was organized on Addressing Land and Property related grievances as part of the same effort.
3. Starting a media campaign on reconciliation in Libya.
4. Launching the establishment of a national network of local mediators, by convening mediators involved in various local conflicts throughout Libya to a 3-days training in Tripoli.
5. Organizing a one-day conference to present the progresses of the project and widely distribute all research reports created through it to both Libyan and international counterparts, contributing to the project's reputation.
6. Supporting local peace agreements by convening community dialogues between Tebu and Zway tribes in Kufra, as well as between people of Ghadamas and Tuareg IDPs from Awal and between Meshashya and Zintan representatives. These community dialogues are a key element in the UN Action Plan and LPA implementation processes.
7. Reinforcing national ownership by extending the Technical Committee of the project and holding its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

The project has been functioning in parallel and in support to the political process, however it has managed to remain resilient against all attempts to politicize the reconciliation agenda. Local and national reconciliation efforts are now a cornerstone of the UN Action Plan for Libya adopted in September 2017 and are key to the efforts and policy of the Government of National Accord. The project has had a direct political impact, as witnessed for instance through the adoption in April 2018 of a Decree establishing a National Commission on Missing Persons, just one month after the Thematic Meeting organized on the topic by the project. Research and reports produced through the project have increased knowledge about reconciliation challenges in Libya, and were widely distributed through a panel discussion in Tunis in March.

Through a series of thematic consultations, grants, and capacity-building activities, the project is empowering various stakeholders to conceptualize and implement reconciliation strategies while reinforcing local capacities for peaceful dialogue and mediation.

The project is key in bringing together community and state level actors, as witnessed in the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Technical Committee in March 2018, where members benefitted from the presence of the Minister of IDPs and representatives of Misrata and Tawergha local councils, to propose concrete solutions on addressing the file.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The project's comprehensive approach to supporting reconciliation, embracing both local and national levels, is exceptional. While the main outcome of the project is to produce a national reconciliation strategy based on inclusive consultations around thematic "building blocks" such as land, IDPs, detention or missing persons, local dialogue processes, with the inclusion of women and youth and the support of civil society, are contributing to direct peacebuilding efforts. These dialogue processes, but also the thematic meetings, are effective because they are nationally owned, working only with Libyan consultants and with a minimal international presence. The role of the project in most of these activities is supportive, i.e. proposing reconciliation charters, agreements, or policy recommendations based on participants' discussions, and have them agree on them. This approach has managed to strengthen the resilience of local communities against the recurrence of conflicts, and in some cases, such as Ghadames/Awal or Zintan/Tripoli, had direct consequences on the living of IDP communities. Meanwhile, the project is creating a real momentum for reconciliation among Libyans by linking community-based initiatives to the national level of political dialogue through the good office of the SRSG. In that regards, the project is an integral element of the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, especially its confidence building measures contained in Art. 26.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**

on track

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

- Engaging on cross-cutting thematic issues such as the missing people file to serve as the bedrock of the national reconciliation strategy (<http://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/04/13/families-of-missing-persons-between-hope-and-despair.html>).
- Facilitate and support a series of community-based dialogues to allow wide consultations on reconciliation while also help communities address their local grievances and prepping the stage for a broader nation-wide reconciliation process. These dialogues include:
  - Dialogue between Zway and Tebu representatives from Kufra (<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/representatives-tebu-and-zway-tribes-reach-reconciliation-agreement-kufra>).
  - Adoption of a roadmap between representatives of Ghadames and Tuareg leaders to support peaceful coexistence within the city and the gradual return of Tuareg IDPs (<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unsmil-meets-representatives-ghadames-and-awal-reconciliation-roadmap>).

- Conduct the first quantitative and qualitative survey documenting perceptions of reconciliation in Libya.
- Establish a national network of local mediators to support reconciliation efforts. (<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/local-reconciliation-actors-agree-creating-national-network-mediators-libya>).
- Propose concrete measures to address the Tawergha/Misrata file with the Technical Committee (<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/local-reconciliation-actors-agree-creating-national-network-mediators-libya>)

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

Following our advocacy efforts and the organization of a meeting on the topic, the project directly contributed to the adoption, by the Presidency Council of the GNA, of a decree establishing a National Independent Commission on Missing Persons. The project's focus on the missing persons file is legitimized by it being absent of any public debates ever since 2014, despite the increasing number of enforced disappearances. The project intends to continue this effort through: providing legal advice to the PC/GNA on the establishment of a Commission based on international standards; supporting families of missing persons in their search efforts, through advocacy, outreach, and training; and providing direct support to the operationalization of the Commission once its members are nominated. Local dialogues too had a direct human impact, helping to raise attention on issues such as the payment of unpaid salaries of Tuareg IDPs from Ghadames, or humanitarian needs in the areas where the dialogue took place. More efforts will be provided to reinforce our impact in that field.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

There is a need and demand for scaling-up reconciliation efforts at the local level, while also giving these local efforts a regional or national dimension: key processes such as Benghazi IDPs, or Misrata/Bani Walid. The project's presence in the South and, more importantly, the East, needs to be reinforced, but the difficulties in reaching these areas, combined with the control of the LNA in the East, have raised important security and political challenges. Local reconciliation agreements too should be further reinforced, and linked to national-level efforts, in order to contribute to a more lasting peace. Central to these dialogue processes is the support of the SRSG office, which has been actively engaged in the dialogue processes and its follow-up.

Moreover, to scale-up reconciliation efforts, holding more local dialogues while supporting government level efforts to institutionalize reconciliation practices, the project has finalized a proposal for a second round of funding. The proposal has received plausible feedback from two countries, with one donor already committed funding.

Including women in the project's activities has proven particularly challenging in local dialogues, given Libya's long-standing traditions. A national consultant was recruited to propose a comprehensive strategy to reinforce women's role in local mediation efforts in Libya. More activities will be proposed based on the research's conclusions.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Not applicable

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience. Attached documents:

- National Reconciliation in Libya: a Baseline Survey (not for circulation, pending final copy editing).
- Dialogue between Ghadames and Awal (Tuareg) representatives
- Dialogue between Zway and Tebu representatives from Kufra
- Dialogue between the Meshashya and Zintan Tribes

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** National reconciliation strategy developed through a consultative and inclusive process, allowing for the meaningful and effective participation of youth, women, and groups from across the Libyan society.

### **Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

The project made considerable progress under this outcome. As part of the preparation work to produce a roadmap or strategy for national reconciliation in Libya based on inclusive consultations, the project organized two meetings in the reporting period on the file of missing persons, bringing together family members of missing persons, technical and non experts (DNA, human identification, forensics, psycho-social support), representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General Office, the House of Representatives, the High State Council, the Constitutional Drafting Assembly, as well as civil society organizations, lawyers and transitional justice experts. The meeting contributed to bringing back on the table a topic that was neglected by State authorities since the 2014 conflict. Participants established a clear roadmap for government authorities and civil society organizations to reactivate the file and establish an Independent Commission, as per the LPA and Libyan Law. Following intense advocacy efforts and various meetings in Tripoli, the PC issued a decree creating such commission. A follow up meeting was thus organized in UNSMIL office with government representatives and legal experts to suggest a concrete legal framework and recommendations to establish the Commission as part of a fair, transparent and scientific truth-seeking process.

The legal recommendations and updated decree proposal will be submitted to the government in the coming weeks. This example illustrates the overall approach of the project: national ownership, concrete outcomes, state-level advocacy effort.

The project also finalized an original survey on Libyans' perceptions of reconciliation. The survey results indicated that national reconciliation represents a priority to Libyans, more than elections. The survey also shed light on the conditions needed for local reconciliation efforts to be legitimate with emphasis on local buy-in and ownership, thereby confirming the approach adopted by the project. Additionally, most of Libyans strongly agreed that a legitimate reconciliation agreement includes the payment of reparations with clear mechanism to administer them, and should include more youth and women.

The project facilitated the establishment of a national network of local mediators intended to create a community of practice among local mediators for information sharing and lessons learned throughout the country. This network was catalytic in that it has generated the interests of donors to fund and further develop this specific component of the project, particularly for supporting a network of women mediators in Libya.

A comprehensive media campaign on national reconciliation in Libya will be launched in late June. The campaign includes TV and radio spots, talk shows, posters, as well as sport and cultural events to be launched throughout the country through a Libyan media company and in direct coordination with UNSMIL and UNDP Public Information Offices.

**Outcome 2:** Bottom-up reconciliation processes strengthened and relevant civil society actors, in particular youth, capacitated

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

The project has proved to be catalytic in generating support for various local dialogues initiatives, creating a real momentum in support of these initiatives and leading to actual reconciliation agreements being signed. Dialogues also took on a regional dimensions, as witnessed in two sessions held between tribal representatives and elders from Misrata and the East, which led to agreements on the return of IDPs, communications and security arrangements. As a direct consequence of this effort, elders from Benghazi organized a first, historic visit to Misrata in February 2018, something which was not imaginable before these dialogues. Additionally, the project has helped Tebu and Zway tribes in Kufra to agree on establishing a Joint Commission for Peace and Reconciliation to further their reconciliation efforts in Kufra, while also improving service delivery for both communities.

The project facilitated a dialogue between municipality representatives of Ghadamas and the Tuareg IDPs of Awal, leading to the adoption of a roadmap for “Sustainable Reconciliation in Ghadames and Awal”. The participants created a joint committee to identify human rights violations committed on both sides, document damages to properties, and prepare a comprehensive initiative on reconciliation through outreach activities. The two parties agreed that cases of criminal nature should be handled by the judicial authorities of the State, but that the joint committee will start documenting the violations. To help them in this effort, the project provided a 3-days training to the members of the Committee and other experts from Ghadames and Awal, focusing on concrete monitoring and interview techniques for

documenting of human rights abuses, building up cases for judiciary authorities, and evaluating reparations and compensations needs.

Local dialogue efforts face nonetheless real challenges. The Commission in Kufra is not yet created, while another initiative on Meshashya and Zintan failed due to the last minute boycotting of Meshashya representatives, allegedly due to the refusal of "blood guardians" to meet with the other parties. Efforts are still underway to make this key dialogue take place, but it reveals the importance of good preparation, difficulties in reaching out to tribes that have historic distrust towards the UN, and the misunderstandings surrounding the term "reconciliation" in general.

Lastly, work with civil society on national reconciliation has advanced greatly after delays due to the issue of funds' disbursement underlined in previous reports. The five CSOs under the first micro capital grant scheme have managed to implement wide range of activities including training and outreach. Awardee CSOs for the second micro capital grant scheme has been identified and will receive funding in July. The call for proposal for the third micro capital grant has been advertised and the committee is in the processes of identifying potential youth CSOs.

**Outcome 3:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

**1.3 Cross-cutting issues**

<p><b><u>National ownership:</u></b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Project is taking extra steps to ensure Libyan ownership, both in the context of thematic consultations and local dialogue processes. The Technical Committee has proven key to this effort. All events are run by Libyan experts and Libyan mediators, with minimal international presence, and every dialogue process is closely coordinated with the local authorities and influential stakeholders to identify participants and get the needed buy-in. Government representatives also participate in all thematic consultations to ensure that all parties concerned are represented and that outcomes can be rightly implemented. For example, during the recent meeting on missing people file, the government was represented by officials from the Justice Ministry and the Interior Ministry. Additionally, the project has been working closely with its government</p>
---	---

	<p>counterpart, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Local Governance, as well as the Ministry of IDPs which is in charge of the reconciliation portfolio within the GNA. The Presidential Council has showed great interest in the project, by appointing a focal point among its members to coordinate with the project over reconciliation initiatives. The project team met with the focal point several time during the reporting period.</p>
<p><b>Monitoring:</b> Is the project M&amp;E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>Monitor and evaluation of the project is on track. The project has finalized a survey on Libyans' precipitation of national reconciliation in the country. Another survey will be conducted at the end pf the project to measure change in attitudes towards reconciliation. Dialogue processes are monitored based on the agreement signed between the respective parties. The agreements implementation is followed by the SRSG office and is monitored by UNSMIL Political Division including what articles have been implemented. Monitoring and evaluating the small grants includes a quarterly report and financial reports submitted by the awarded CSOs.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation.</p>	<p>An external evaluation of the project is not due until the end of the project in December 2018.</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Given the success encountered and increasing demands to reinforce local dialogues and support national institutional reconciliation efforts, the project has finalized a proposal to build on the work done under the current PBF funding. The proposal envisages: (i) expanding on current dialogue processes and implementing new reconciliation initiatives to further address past grievances and enlarge the scope of the current political dialogue through a bottom-up process; (ii) enhancing the role of local mediators and other stakeholders in reconciliation efforts through the establishment of a national network, and; (iii) supporting local and national government institutions to institutionalize reconciliation practices and, ultimately, transitional justice in Libya.</p> <p>The proposal has already received €500,000 from the Italian Government to support specifically outcome (ii) above.</p> <p>Negotiation over potential funding by the US and Germany is ongoing for the other aspects.</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please</p>	<p>The project has partnered up with the Stabilization Facility for Libya (SFL) and the Resilience and Recovery projects at UNDP to create more synergy between the outcomes of</p>

<p>specify.</p>	<p>the community dialogues and the work done by the two projects on the ground. The dialogue initiative will greatly complement the two projects by serving as a building block towards achieving community stability and reconciliation. Linking the outcomes of the community dialogues to concrete community programs - including service delivery, livelihoods and community-based protection initiatives - will offer valuable incentives for leaders to deliver on their promises and interventions identified during the dialogue events. Meanwhile, these dialogue processes can offer valuable insights of community needs, grievances and entry points to those projects to implement their activities in a conflict-sensitive manner by taking into consideration local conflict causes and dynamics and promoting an enabling environment for conflict resolution and prevention.</p>
<p><b>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</b> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project?</p>	<p>The project is taking multiple steps to ensure sustainability beyond the project life span:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project is working on a strategy for National Reconciliation in Libya to be submitted to the government of Libya to help institutionalizing reconciliation at the state level, based on the various thematic meetings held.</li> <li>- The project is building up the capacity of CSOs in reconciliation through small grants so that local reconciliation efforts are locally pioneered and facilitated beyond the project life span.</li> <li>- The dialogue processes are leading to signed peace agreements to provide a common ground for sustaining community peace.</li> <li>- The national media campaign will contribute to building more support among Libyans for national reconciliation and reinforcing their knowledge of the topic.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk taking:</b> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>In February 2018 the evacuation status has been lifted in Libya. UNDP swiftly acted to move all personal to Libya by the end of May. With this decision, however, security risks are increasing. UNDP office is taking all necessary steps and precautions to keep the operation safe. The project has organized various activities in Tripoli, including the network of local mediators and the Meshashya/Zintan dialogue. However, given security conditions and local constraints, few dilaogue meetings can be organized within Libya, as many Eastern and Southerners (and even some Westerners) Libyans cannot go to Tripoli for security reasons.</p> <p>The project has been ensuring sustainability, credibility, flexibility and cost effectiveness in its strategy and activities through the following principles:</p> <p>1- The project is extensively building upon existing national expertise, benefiting from the constant help of its Technical Committee and working almost exclusively with</p>

	<p>Libyan partners.</p> <p>2- The project is establishing partnership with qualified CSOs that will provide support in their areas of experts through micro capital grants.</p> <p>3 - The project is coordinating closely with government counterparts to minimise any obstacles to the implementation process, and build support for the future reconciliation strategy.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Challenges to include women in project activities remain an issue, due to Libyan cultural practices, but also to the security situation. However, the project is taking all measures to achieve gender inclusion in its meetings. Since January, more women have been included in the Technical Committee of the project, with two women members joining in and leading on the drafting of the National Reconciliation Strategy. Additionally, a survey on national reconciliation in Libya included women-targeted probe to understand their role in reconciliation. Meanwhile, a study on the role of women in local mediations efforts is on-going through a national consultant. That being said, however, the overall women participation in the project activities remains less that desired. Alternatives included in the new funding by the Italian Government should contribute to address this challenges through the formation of a women network of local mediators. Supporting "women tracks" of local dialogue processes, as already done in the Awlad Suleiman/Qaddadfa case, is also a possibility.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>During the last project board meeting that took place in Tunis on December 13, 2017, the members agreed that a no cost extension is necessary after a year of working in an unpredictable and challenging situation and operating outside the country. The request has been submitted on June 4, 2018.</p>

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:** *Using the **Project Results Framework** as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> National reconciliation strategy developed through a consultative and inclusive process, allowing for the meaningful and effective participation of youth, women, and groups from across the divisions in the Libyan society	Indicator 1.1 National strategy prepared and discussed at a national forum with acceptance of groups across Libyan society (geographic, tribal, age etc.)	No strategy exists but consultations started through the thematic and geographic meetings and with the support of the technical committee	Strategy adopted by relevant national actors/authorities	Consultation meetings and workshops held to identify key actors, challenges, priorities, mechanisms to put in place and partners to engage with, formulating concrete and process-oriented recommendations on the national reconciliation process		
	Indicator 1.2 % of respondents indicating increased levels of confidence and	Baseline survey finalized	To be determined by end of project survey	Survey is finalized		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	cohesion (including perceptions of the “other” and levels of trust)					
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Draft national reconciliation strategy elaborated	Indicator 1.1.1 Roadmap/strategy towards a national reconciliation strategy prepared	No Strategy for reconciliation	Roadmap/strategy developed and accepted by key stakeholders	- Two thematic meeting on missing people and land issues convened. - ToR for Two national consultant to draft the reconciliation started advertised		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Contacts and quality interactions between national and local level reconciliation actors strengthened		Three regional meetings organized within Libya, One meetings per each region	A meeting included 70 representatives from the South convened and let to sign of Fezzan Charter for Reconciliation		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 1.2 Nation-wide outreach and awareness raising campaign launched to build support for reconciliation and strengthen meaningful participation in the process	Indicator 1.2.1 The Libyan perception of reconciliation understood and the level of social cohesion assessed	No media campaign	- 14 TV Spot and Radio Spots - 14 talk shows - 6 interviews - 30 posters - 2 culture events - 1 sports events - 2 Animation spots - 2 Live broadcast of Friday prayers	Media mapping has been finalized to inform the media campaign to started in June.		
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3 Capacity building provided to strengthen the ability of	Indicator 1.3.1 The functions, principles and actors of traditional reconciliation and	Weak capacities of stakeholders in reconciliation	At least 4 training in reconciliation implemented	A training on documenting Human rights violation convened		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
various stakeholders to engage in the reconciliation and dialogue process	reconciliation mechanisms understood and documented					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
<b>Outcome 2</b> Bottom-up reconciliation processes strengthened and relevant civil society actors, youth, capacitated.	Indicator 2.1 Relevant CSOs have increased capacities to engage in trust building and awareness raising activities regarding reconciliation process	Established based on report from UNDP SCEL T project and initial mapping of CSOs	At least 8 CSOs engaged in the grants activities	- 5 CSOs have received funds and are implementing small grants - CSOs for second MCG is identified and contract signed - Proposal for the third MCG are received		
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Bottom-up reconciliation	Indicator 2.1.1 CSOs showing increased	Based on the initial mapping of	At least 5 CSOs receive small grants	-Call for proposals is has been advertised and		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
n initiatives supported	capacities for civic engagement, including dialogue and leadership skills	target CSOs	focusing on strengthening civic engagement of people and increasing horizontal trust	proposal received		
	Indicator 2.1.2 Bottom-up sensitization materials around reconciliation and promoting national identity produced and disseminated	Based on the initial mapping of target CSOs	Number, types and geographical coverage of sensitization materials around reconciliation and promoting national identity	-Grant ToR were developed -Target CSOs were identified -Call of proposal was published in July -6 CSOs were selected (2 per each region)		
Output 2.2 Young people are effectively	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of dialogue sessions organized	Absence of truth-seeking mechanisms at the national level	6 sessions to be implemented, 2 sessions per region	- Three dialogues convened		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
engaged through active participation in the reconciliation processes	Indicator 2.2.2 Strengthened collaborative leadership skills among youth leaders	Based on the initial mapping of target CSOs	3 sub-regional forums to be implanted in each region	ToR is drafted		
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

## PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### 2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: The project has received the first tranche out of two in total. The first tranche of \$2,081,171 was received at the beginning of the project. The overall expenditure thus far reached \$2,028,359.

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: The overall expenditure has reach 97% of the total first tranche. The project will request the final tranche in early July if the no cost extension is approved.

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

The Project submitted no cost extension, which includes an elaborate justification, but here are the main points for the request:

- The inability of hold more events in Libya, due to political sensitivity, has complicated technical and logistical preparations to provide safe space for participants.
- Disbursement of small grants to CSOs has been hindered by lack of cash in Libya.
- Women participants has been low due
- Procurement of the media campaign has been delayed.

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: Gender equality has been mainstreamed throughout the project, particularly as part of outcome 2 "Bottom-up reconciliation processes strengthened and relevant civil society actors, in particular youth and women, capacitated." The total budget for this outcome is \$322,985.97. Additionally, \$55,000 under outcome 1 has been allocated to a women-targeted activities.

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress, using the project budget table and adding a new column on level of expenditures/ commitments to date, noting that the amounts are indicative only.

**Annex A**  
**Project Financial Progress**

Project: Towards National Reconciliation in Libya

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET</b>			
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>Amount Recipient Agency</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Expenditure and commitment as of May 2018</b>
1. Staff and other personnel	330,000 (UNDP: 1 project manager and 1 assistant)	330,000	247,462.29
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			
4. Contractual services	977,600	977,600	657,712
<i>Commitment</i>			<b>586,323</b>
5. Travel	725,000	725,000	178,212.38
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	590,000	570,000	60,214.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	156000	156000	93,054.42
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>2,778,600</b>	<b>2,778,600</b>	<b>1,822,977.84</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs*	<b>194,502</b>	<b>194,502</b>	<b>91,934.46</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,973,702</b>	<b>2,973,702</b>	<b>1,914,912.30</b>

<b>Available Resources</b>		
First Tranche amount	Expenditure/ commitment	Balance
2,081,171	1914912.3	166,259