



PEACEBUILDING FUND

<p>Project Title: Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization: UNDP</p>
<p>Project Contact: Mr. Eric Overvest, UNDP Country Director Address: UNDP Country Office, Tripoli, Libya Telephone: +21891 358 1185 E-mail: eric.overvest@undp.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner: Government of Libya- Ministry of Culture & Civil Society Responsible parties: UNSMIL, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Religious Affairs; Tripoli, Benghazi & Misrata Universities, Women's NGOs, Civil Society, Islamic Community, Libya Scouts & Girl-Guides Association</p>
<p>Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p>Project Location: Libya</p>
<p>Project Description: This project will conduct a comprehensive civic engagement campaign to assist the Libyan authorities' efforts, with UNSMIL support, to hold peaceful, free and fair elections in which an informed electorate is empowered through knowledge and understanding of the electoral process to exercise their democratic rights and responsibilities fully.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,923,860 Government Input: (not yet formed) Other: \$ 339,000 (UNDP) Total: \$2,262,860 Project Start Date and Duration: 1 Jan 2012 12 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score: 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i></p>	
<p>PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: Libyans participate meaningfully in electoral and constitution-building processes with evidence of increased trust in the transition towards democracy</p>	
<p>Outputs and Key Activities: Paragraph outlining essential details of the programme/project: The project aims to deliver three outputs. The first 'Civil Society Organizations are able to mobilize citizens in participating actively in the new democratic processes' will be achieved through the following activities: UNDP will provide immediate assistance to civil society organizations and groups to produce audio-visual civic awareness products, and train and equip various stakeholders, including religious leaders and leaders from Libya's Public</p>	



Scout and Girl Guide Movement to disseminate information on elections & civic participation. A second output 'Youth is fully engaged through a peaceful participation in the transition process' will be delivered through the following activities: certification of a group of 30 graduates as civic education instructors, production of reference and dissemination material, civic education courses and activities for students at 10 universities across Libya, supporting university-based communications and outreach activities, creating an on-line training course on women and civic participation, organizing student model parliaments, constituent assemblies & drafting committees. The project will also promote increased women's participation in the democratic transition process by organizing national consultations on the role of women in the transition process and providing support to women's organizations in strengthening civic awareness and participation in the elections.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organization(s) Georg Charpentier DSRS/RC/HC Resident Representative UNDP Libya 30 Jan 2012	National Implementing Partner(s) (as relevant) Replace with: <i>Name of Head of Partner</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i>	Representative of National Authorities Ministry of Planning



**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office/Peacebuilding Fund
(PBSO/PBF)**

**Submission Note
for the Immediate Response Facility (IRF)**

Country: Libya

Summary:

Total amount of request:	\$1,923,860
Number of projects in request:	1
Expected Start Date and Duration of Implementation ¹ :	1/1/2012 (12 months)
Planning framework from which projects have been identified:	N/A
Duration and total value of source plan:	N/A

¹Individual Projects should have a maximum duration of 12 months (in addition to time required to mobilize key project inputs).

A. Peacebuilding Context and Role of the UN System (Justification for Country Eligibility)

On October 23rd, 2011 Libya's National Transitional Council (NTC) declared the country fully liberated, bringing to an end the eight month armed conflict to overthrow the authoritarian regime of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi. The new Libya is founded on a commitment to conduct an election by June 2012 to establish a National People's Council which will form an interim government and draw up a new constitution. This will be Libya's first election in 45 years: the vast majority of the public has never participated in any similar events and has little knowledge and understanding of such processes. There is as yet no parliament, electoral management body or constitution-making entity, no established political parties, civil society organizations or independent media with any familiarity with these processes, and no previous experience of freedom of expression or access to information based on developed professional and ethical standards.

On 16 September 2011, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya was established to assist the Libyan authorities in restoring public security and the rule of law, promoting inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, and in helping the NTC embark on the drafting of a new constitution and on laying the foundation for elections

B. Context of PBF Assistance

The Constitutional Covenant sets out the timetable for elections and the drafting of a new constitution. UNSMIL and UNDP consultations with the transitional authorities and a range of civil society actors have repeatedly highlighted the urgent need to conduct a major civic education campaign across Libya, particularly targeting women, youth and other traditionally marginalized sections of society to promote meaningful participation in the process. With elections anticipated before the end of June 2012, it is essential that civic education activities



are quickly underway to have any prospect of ensuring informed, meaningful participation in the elections.

This project aims to launch targeted civic awareness and engagement activities with key national stakeholders, in anticipation of a significant expansion in funding for these activities once government functions are restored and key institutions fully engaged. The strategy has been developed in close coordination with UNSMIL's electoral team in which a senior UNDP electoral advisor is already embedded. Working with UNSMIL's electoral, political and public information team, and with national stakeholders, UNDP has developed a civic education strategy focusing on the upcoming elections, based on extensive experience in this field and recent experience in the region, deploying urgently needed technical expertise to rapidly begin working with national stakeholders to implement the strategy, and helping fill a short term funding gap until national resources are available to support a national campaign in the medium and longer term.

Further development of a UN system wide civic engagement strategy will be informed *inter alia* by the experience developed through this project, the Libya Coordinated Needs Assessment (LCNA), and UNDP's participation in the EU co-led sector assessment "Civil society development, including women organizations", if and when the Government of Libya decides to launch these analytical exercises.

C. Portfolio Allocation Table

Country: Libya

Start Date and Duration: 1/1/2012

Source Plan and Date of Plan: N/A

Project Title	Recipient UN Organization	PBF Priority Area	Project Budget (PBF funds only)
Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition	UNDP	2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution	\$1,923,860

D. Projects

(please attach a project document using the PBF template for each project in the portfolio.)



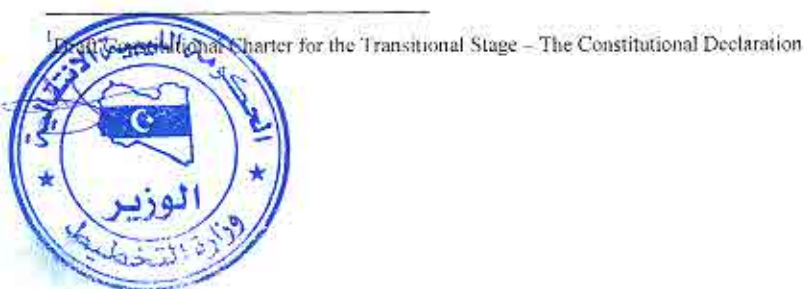
COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Libya is at a critical juncture in its history. Having rejected authoritarianism in favour of "an independent democratic state wherein the people are the source of power"¹, the transitional authorities are now confronted with a number of critical challenges including: the provision of basic physical security and public order; (re)building institutions of democracy and governance; ensuring social and economic welfare; and establishing mechanisms of justice and accountability.

The new Libya is founded on a commitment to conduct - within 240 days of the October 23rd Declaration of Liberation - an election to establish a National People's Council which will form an interim government and establish a body to draw up a new constitution for Libya. At this time it is foreseen that this constitution-making body will produce a draft constitution within sixty days which will be submitted to the National People's Council for approval and subsequently put before the people of Libya in a referendum requiring a majority of two-thirds of the electorate.

Libya has no experience of organizing electoral and constitution-making processes such as those currently planned. The public has never participated in any similar events and has little knowledge and understanding of such processes. There is as yet no parliament, electoral management body or constitution-making entity, no established political parties, civil society organizations or independent media and no previous experience of freedom of expression or access to information based on developed professional and ethical standards. During the Qaddafi-era, Libya was one of a number of countries in the Arab region which prohibited the establishment of independent civil society and media organizations and allowed only state-run entities. In theory, associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were allowed to be established and were regulated by Law 19 of 2003, which amended the Law 111 of 1970. However, in reality, the establishment and functioning of the media, NGOs and other CSOs were severely curtailed, allowing only those organizations whose patrons were influential with and close to the regime to function. Any independent civic activity in Libya took place deep underground. During the conflict CSOs played a significant role in meeting humanitarian and social needs, in particular by taking over essential public service delivery tasks in various sectors such as health, education, sanitation, poverty reduction and social protection. Hundreds of NGOs have been formed since the start of the conflict and as the humanitarian crisis subsides, many are shifting their focus to advocacy and other areas of activity where they can continue to support the transition process.

The election of the National People's Council is the first in a series of transitional processes which will culminate in the establishment of a democratic system in Libya. The absence of key institutions such as the Electoral Management Body, and the disruption to the functions of government as a result of the war, together with the lack of experience among Libya's nascent civil society sector have severely weakened national capacity to design and organize a major initiative of this kind. On November 22nd, following four weeks of negotiations, the NTC announced a new government with twenty five ministries, many of which are new. Some of the other ministries have been based in Benghazi during the revolution. Overall, it is likely to be some months before the necessary budgets, structures and capacities are in place to allow many of these ministries to function optimally, and it will take some time before the capacity exists to develop and implement a national civic education campaign.



COMPONENT 2: Project justification

This project is designed around the following rationale:

- **The upcoming elections constitute a historical milestone in Libya's political transition. They present both opportunities for strengthen consensus and threats of instability.**
- **The impact of the elections on the country's cohesion will hinge, to a significant extent, on the active, meaningful, and informed participation by all segments of the population. In light of UNSMIL's mandate to support the Libyan authorities in conducting elections, this project represents an integral contribution of the UN system's support strategy.**
- **The elections also present a mobilizing for the country's nascent civil society, and the emergence of youth and women in particular as active political actors.**
- **As such, through this project that focuses on the upcoming elections, UNDP and the UN system as a whole will deepen its engagement with, and understanding of a broad range of civic actors, which will then inform broader and longer-term strategies of support.**

Transforming the political culture of a society is one of the most difficult aspects of any post-conflict transition. Deeply engrained practices built up over forty-two years do not change with the holding of an election and the adoption of a new constitutional framework. Transformation takes years and requires substantial changes to behaviour and social norms which can only be managed with long-term strategies involving large segments of society. Extensive civic education and engagement campaigns, local and national-level public dialogue and consensus-building within society are all essential components of such a strategy. Civic education deals with the broad concepts underpinning a democratic society such as the respective roles and responsibilities of citizens, government, political and special interests, the mass media, and the business and non-profit sectors, as well as the significance of periodic and competitive elections. It emphasizes not only citizen awareness but citizen participation in all aspects of democratic society.

In a society with historically strong regional and local identities, the development of an electoral system can become a significant source of disagreement and even conflict. A system of majority voting in single-person constituencies can increase tensions and fragmentation as this often leads to a 'winner-takes all' outcome. A proportional electoral system, on the other hand, leads to a more representative parliament, but such a system is based on functioning political parties. In a country scarred by four decades under a repressive, authoritarian regime and where people are deeply suspicious of the intentions of former regime figures and their supporters, establishing criteria to determine eligibility to stand for election is a highly sensitive process and one which could lead to deep divisions and even renewed conflict. Widespread consultations based on a basic knowledge of the issues will be needed to prevent these tensions and suspicions from boiling over into confrontations and violence, and potentially destabilizing the transition process.

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) is tasked with assisting the Libyan authorities in restoring public security and the rule of law, promoting inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, and in helping the NTC embark on the drafting of a new constitution



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and on laying the foundation for elections. UNSMIL and UNDP meetings with civil society have made clear their determination to be engaged closely in the ongoing discussions on the electoral law, and in efforts to promote civic education. These consultations have emphasized the enormous challenge of staging Libya's first election for over forty-five years and in particular the urgent need to conduct a major civic education campaign across Libya, particularly targeting women, youth and other traditionally marginalized sections of society.

Youth activism – civil and military – has been at the heart of the revolution, and young people have significant responsibilities in the NTC. Although the fighting is over and the Qaddafi regime driven from power, the knowledge and understanding needed to ground their expectations and facilitate their constructive participation in the political transition have yet to be developed. Thousands of young men have been on the front-line in the fighting and many have idealistic expectations of a rapid transformation of the country. In other transitional contexts with disproportionate youth populations, young men in particular can be a significant source of instability. This trend is already emerging in Libya as tens of thousands of fighters await demobilization and reintegration, and the process of collecting and registering weapons has yet to begin.

Misinterpretation and misunderstandings about rights and responsibilities, expectations and entitlements, and freedoms and limitations may generate tension, confrontation and conflict at a critical time in a sensitive transition process, and while conflict cannot be avoided, it can and should be mitigated by a common understanding of the basic principles of democratic governance, and the different processes that make up a transition to democracy. Under the former regime, Libya developed one of the most advanced education systems in the Arab region, third-level education was almost free and some fifty percent of all students were women, but students were forbidden to engage in any form of independent civil or political activities. The education system was not allowed to impart the values necessary for the development of skills required by young people to help build and participate in modern democratic societies. There was no independent media and the state exercised strict controls over broadcast and print media. Discussions with civil society, academia, and youth groups in Libya provide empirical evidence that people's knowledge of democracy and good governance is extremely limited. There is an urgent need to deepen people's understanding of democratic principles and processes, and their application in the election and constitution-building process.

Women, men, girls and boys experience and take action differently in the context of conflict and post-conflict transitions. Women and girls in particular have become strategic targets in armed conflict, with the increasing use of rape, intimidation and persecution as a weapon of war. However, rather than portray all women as helpless victims of war and violence, it is essential to also focus on the active roles they play as combatants, peacebuilders, politicians and activists. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) provides a specific framework for this focus. Not only does the resolution urge UN Member States to increase women's participation at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict, it also requires states to include a gender perspective in their peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures and address protection, rights and specific needs of women. The role of women in public life in Libya has traditionally been very limited. Their social position is deeply rooted in patriarchal values and traditions, especially in the rural areas. Yet, the revolution has begun to change the overall perception of women's role in society. Women of all ages have played an integral part in the uprising and have carved out an enduring image of strength and credibility. Thus, the promotion of the role of women will be central to the post-conflict stabilization of the country and the creation of an inclusive civil society in Libya. For many women, it also provides a fundamental indicator of progress in the political development of the country. The transitional authorities have made women's empowerment a priority and also have promised a more important role for women in public administration. However, this promise is not reflected in the establishment of the transitional



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government. Although the revolution has seen the emergence of an impressive and extensive array of women leaders and activists, they have not been included in the new government. Of the thirty-five appointments to the Cabinet – twenty-five ministerial posts, eight deputy ministers, and two deputy prime ministers – only two are women; thirty-three are men, giving women a representation of less than six percent in “new” Libya’s first government. A concerted effort will need to be made to develop a national framework to deliver on the promise of meaningful women’s participation in the transition.

In this context, the proposed intervention supports PBF Priority Area 2 “Support to national efforts to build and strengthen capacities that promote peaceful coexistence, good governance and national reconciliation” and in particular the following PBF outcome:

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

It specifically aims to assist the Libyan authorities’ efforts, with UNSMIL support, to hold peaceful, free and fair elections in which an informed electorate is empowered through knowledge and understanding to exercise their democratic rights and responsibilities fully, and to use the electoral process to choose representatives who will work on their behalf to peacefully resolve differences of opinion over the resources, systems and structures of the future state.

Catalytic Effect of the Project

The project is designed to have a catalytic effect at three levels:

From a funding perspective, this project aims to launch targeted civic awareness and engagement activities with key national stakeholders, in anticipation of a significant expansion in funding for these activities once government functions are restored and key institutions fully engaged. It is widely anticipated that Libya will fund its own recovery and transition activities. However, a delay of several months is anticipated as government institutions are set up or re-established following the conflict, budgets are prepared and public finances from unfrozen funds and resources come back on stream. Although Libya is rich in resources and is a net-contributing Member State of the UN, sanctions imposed under UNSCR 1970 and 1973 have restricted the transitional authorities’ access to funds that would normally be available to support the development of a national civic awareness campaign. In the same vein, donor funding is yet to come on stream as bilateral actors are still in the process of establishing or reestablishing their presence in Libya following the recent declaration of liberation. During this time it is essential that civic education activities are already underway to have any prospect of ensuring informed, meaningful participation in the elections.

UNDP, working in close coordination with UNSMIL, together with emerging national stakeholders, can immediately fill the gap, based on extensive experience in this field and recent experience in the region, by deploying urgently needed technical expertise to rapidly begin working with national stakeholders. A well-designed strategy supported by experienced technical specialists will also attract additional donor funding in the short term and secure government funding in due course.

At the programmatic level, the project sets out to link institutions at regional and national level that fulfill key functions such as providing regulatory frameworks, funds or coordination, formal and informal social networks of civil society and religious actors that have organizational infrastructure and capacities and represent key constituencies such as women, youth and minorities, and international entities with valuable knowledge management and technical support resources. So, for example, the internationally accredited BRIDGE network will be used to conduct a Training of Civic Education Instructors, participation in which will be contingent on CSO-trainees developing – with UNDP support – a training and dissemination strategy which will be funded through the Ministry of Civil Society \$20



million NGO grant facility. A similar catalytic principle will be applied to participation in other planned project activities.

Finally, in terms of UN strategy, the project will deepen the UN's understanding of Libyan civic actors, and the emerging civil society dynamics in this transitional phase. Such knowledge will inform broader, and longer-term engagement strategies, including UNSMIL's political support and the agencies' programmatic choices.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

Implementation Strategy

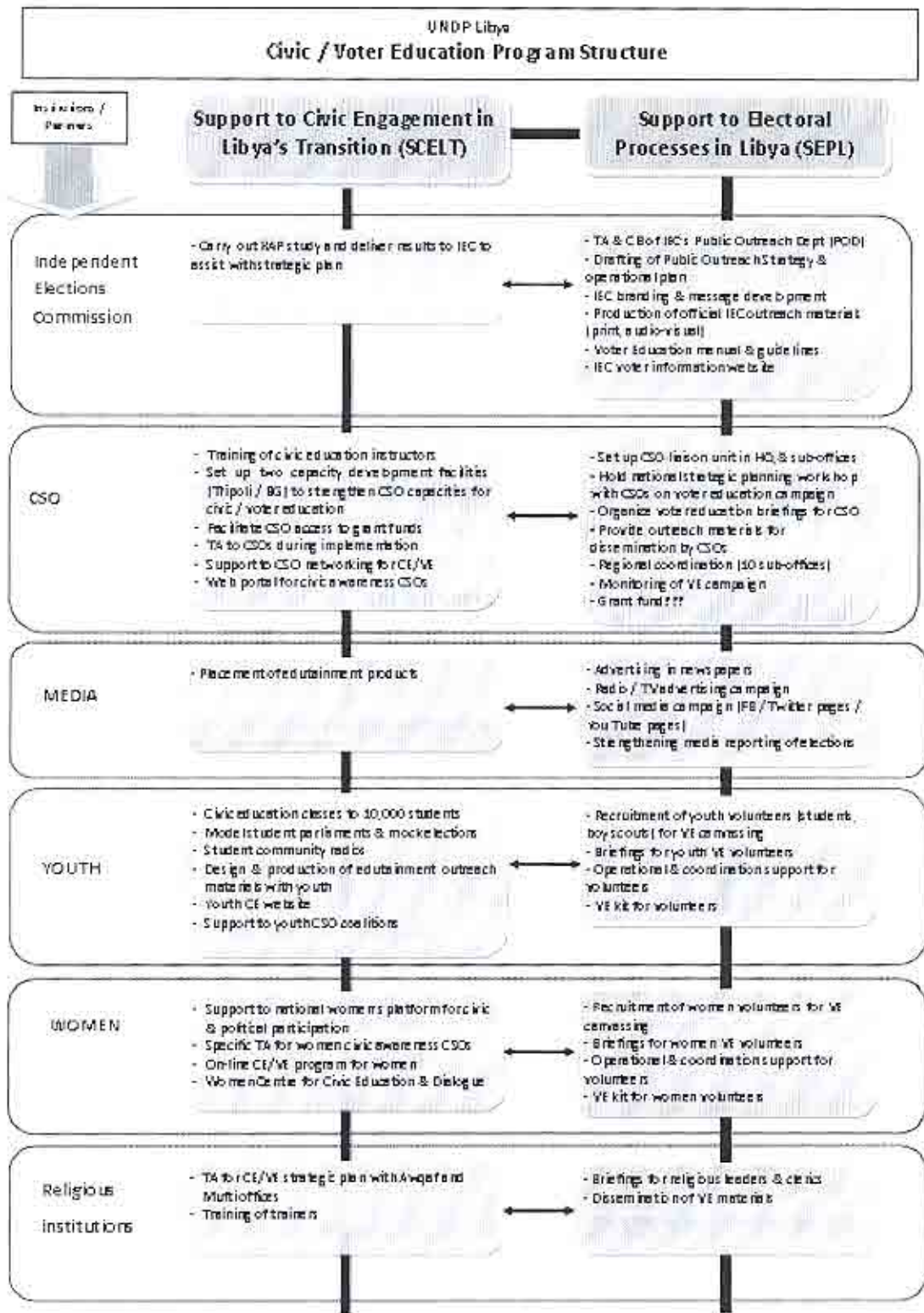
The election to the National People's Conference will be the first of a series of electoral events to take place in the short term. Within sixty days of this election, a constitution will be finalized and – following endorsement by the NPC – presented to the Libyan electorate for approval through a referendum. Subsequently, a general election to elect the new government will be scheduled within six months of the promulgation of the constitution. Local elections are also anticipated within this interval.

In the initial phase, the strategy aims to produce three specific outputs to support preparations for these electoral events:

- Civil Society Organizations are able to mobilize citizens in participating actively in the new democratic processes
- Youth is fully engaged through a peaceful participation in the transition process
- Increased women's participation in the political transition process

Civic education deals with broader concepts underpinning a democratic society such as the respective roles and responsibilities of citizens, government, political and special interests, the mass media, and the business and non-profit sectors, as well as the significance of periodic and competitive elections. It is a broad and continual process that can incorporate voter education and contributes to the long term development of an informed electorate. It may be carried out through the school and university system, through civil society organizations, and by some state agencies, although not necessarily the election authority. EAD has already prepared a range of advisory papers - including on public outreach – which have been used to contextualize the proposed civic engagement strategy and to inform the delineation of civic education and voter education support functions to ensure a coordinated and complementary approach. Working with the UNSMIL Electoral Team, UNDP has produced the following graphic to clarify these functions and activities:





Given the timelines, the strategy adopted is to partner with key national actors or networks who already have (a) an established organizational capacity for outreach to the civil society (b) an



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existing or developing organizational culture of implementation, and (c) access to key constituencies among youth, women, or traditionally marginalized groups Capacity will be developed to conduct civic education training courses and dissemination sessions, produce information, education and communication products, and to conduct campaigns for core constituencies including youth, women and minorities. Support will be provided to facilitate the aggregation of civil society resources and efforts to develop awareness and promote understanding of the core democratic concepts and processes so that Libyan people can engage meaningfully in the transition process

Network of Libyan Universities: Youth activism – civil and military – has been at the heart of the revolution, and there is a huge demand amongst youth for the freedoms and rights that come with a democratic political system. Many young people have idealistic expectations of a rapid transformation of the country and expect marked and immediate improvements in political and economic inclusion. Young people have significant responsibilities in the NTC and thousands of young men have been on the front-line in the fighting and are experienced fighters and providers of local security to towns. Their constructive engagement in the transition process is critical if they are not to become spoilers and threaten the legitimacy of the process itself. About 88% of the population is urban and university campuses are central to youth mobilization and organization. UNDP will work with Tripoli University to train and certify civic education instructors from a network of ten participating universities in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, Al Khoms, Zawia, Gharyan, Sabha, Sirte, Al Baida, and Zlitan. Civic participation classes will be provided for thousands of youth during the coming year. UNDP will also work with TU and other universities to introduce a system to integrate curricular and co-curricular opportunities for civic education for students from every school in the university.

Civil Society Organizations: While civil society is an embryonic, rapidly growing and extremely dynamic sector it is possible to identify key partners through whom a significant proportion of the electorate can be reached. The programme is currently developing partnerships to support a number of civil society actors to conduct civic awareness and engagement activities for key constituencies.

- Libya Appeal, Coalition of Libyan NGOs, and the General Union of CSOs, representing approximately 229 NGOs are developing civic awareness proposal which they will share with the UN in draft form for guidance.
- Women's groups like Tawasul are establishing networks bringing together hundreds of women's NGOs throughout the country.
- E'tilaf has branches in a growing number of cities and coordinates a growing number of local NGO efforts to conduct civic awareness activities.
- Libya's Public Scouts and Girl Guides Movement has been highly active during the revolution, mobilizing its 30,000 volunteers to provide public services such as sanitation and garbage collection, relief services for the elderly, traffic control, and civil defense.
- The Islamic establishment – El Awqaf – has worked through its network of thousands of mosques to encourage people to behave responsibly, promoting reconciliation and restraint.

(i) 1. Civil Society Organizations are able to mobilize citizens in participating actively in the new democratic processes

Three sets of activities will be undertaken to achieve this output:

Develop civil society capacity to produce audio-visual civic awareness products



- Prior to the war there was no independent media in Libya. The state exercised strict controls over broadcast and print media and services were mainly provided through the state-owned terrestrial TV station and a small number of state-owned satellite stations. Despite the proliferation of media outlets over the past eight months a sector assessment reported shallow capacities and almost no experience, and no opportunity to build a range of journalistic, editorial, or technical production skills, or to debate roles and ethics. This project will support the establishment of a small communications production unit in collaboration with local NGOs to design and produce a range of civic awareness edutainment products (songs, video-clips, computer games, mini-series, etc.).

Train and equip religious leaders to disseminate information on elections & civic participation

- Almost all Libyans are Sunni-Muslims and religion has a strong bearing on how they conduct their lives. In anticipation of the influential role the religious establishment will play in preparing their congregations for the election and constitution-building process, UNDP will assist the Ministry of Religious Affairs (el Awqaf²) to develop a civic awareness training and dissemination campaign that will provide training and information, education and communication materials for Sheikhs and Imams on democratic principles and the processes and mechanisms of the political transition.

Train and equip Scout Leaders from Libya's Public Scout and Girl Guide Movement to disseminate information on elections & civic participation

- The movement is affiliated with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, and the World Organization of the Scout Movement. It was founded in 1954 and membership is estimated at 30,000 from 24 departments throughout Libya. They are very interested to participate in UNDP's proposed training of civic education instructors and to disseminate information to their members.

(ii) Youth is fully engaged through a peaceful participation in the transition process

This output will be produced in partnership with the Ministry of Higher Education and a network of ten participating universities in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, Al Khoms, Zawia, Gharyan, Sabha, Sirte, Al Baida, and Zlitan. It will focus on six main sets of activities:

Certification of a group of 30 graduates as civic education instructors

- A comprehensive Training-of-Trainers course will be conducted for instructors who will carry out a programme of classes for students and youth in the ten universities. Using the BRIDGE³ program, UNDP will train a core group of thirty university graduates to constitute a cadre of professional Libyan civic education instructors.

Production of reference and dissemination material

- To support the rapid expansion of the civic education programme throughout Libya, and ensure quality and accuracy of the content, UNDP will work with Tripoli University to

² Libya's Islamic Establishment or Endowment

³ Building Resilience in Democracy, Governance & Elections (www.bridge-project.org)



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develop a number Reference texts and workbooks for teachers and students and additional dissemination material in youth friendly formats.

Conduct civic education courses and activities for students at 10 universities across Libya

- These instructors will subsequently provide short – 2 and 3 day – civic education courses for students through a network of ten Language Centers located in universities throughout the country. The project initially aims to provide civic education classes for 10,000 students in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, Al Khoms, Zawia, Gharyan, Sabha, Sirte, Al Baida, and Zlitan. Once trained, these students will be linked with the Independent Elections Commission to work as volunteers in voter education campaigns organized by the IEC and its partners.

Support University-based communications and outreach activities

- The project foresees the development of a communications and outreach strategy in with participating universities to disseminate youth-friendly information, education and communication products on democratic principles, elections, constitutions, and fundamental human rights. Student community radio stations in Benghazi and Tripoli University will be supported and e-newsletters and parliamentary monitoring tools will be developed to promote as broad an engagement as possible in the transition process.

Create an on-line training course on women and civic participation

- To accommodate women who cannot attend dissemination courses in person because of cultural restrictions, work hours, or work in the home, the project will work with Tripoli University to develop a tailored on-line course on the role of women in post conflict transitions, which will to be open to all women throughout Libya.

(iii) Increased women's participation in the democratic transition process

This output will focus on initiating the fulfillment of women's rights to participate fully in the electoral and constitution-making processes. It has two main areas of activity:

Strengthening the Capacity of Women's CSOs to Conduct Civic Education

- The project will offer training of educators courses to prepare a cadre of instructors from women's NGOs who will then conduct civic awareness dissemination classes to directly target women with increased knowledge and understanding of the transition process and role that women can play.

Organize national consultations on the role of women in the transition process

- A series of national public consultations on the role of women will be held at universities throughout the country to increase knowledge and understanding on the role of women in post-conflict transition processes and to promote engagement by women's groups and CSOs.

To ensure effective coordination, support for this output will be delivered through a joint workplan between UNDP and UN Women under UN Women leadership.



2. Logical Framework

This project supports PBF Priority Area 2: Support to national efforts to build and strengthen capacities that promote peaceful coexistence, good governance and national reconciliation. It specifically aims to support the holding of peaceful, free and fair elections by producing the following outputs:

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PBF Priority Area 2 Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution			
PBF Outcomes: Libyans participate meaningfully in electoral and constitution-building processes with evidence of increased trust in the transition towards democracy	<p>(1) Non-relapse into conflicts # of violent incidents decreasing a) before start vs. after electoral process. b) acceptance of outcomes of elections without outbreak of violence</p> <p>2) Public confidence and trust: Evidence of positive change of public confidence and trust in transitional state authorities in their commitments to democratic governance</p> <p>3) Catalytic leverage: Evidence of catalytic leverage in terms of overall peace building relevant processes and institutional reforms</p>	<p>EMB Report</p> <p>National Media</p> <p>KAP Study before project start and post election</p>	Transition process remains on track with solid progress made in establishing the Electoral Management Body, producing an Electoral Law, and undertaking preparations for the elections.
OUTPUTS:			
1. Civil Society Organizations are able to mobilize citizens in participating actively in the new democratic processes	<p>No. of civic awareness and election related campaigns/events/trainings undertaken by CSOs</p> <p>Outreach of citizen through civic education</p> <p>(disaggregated in # of citizens, gender based, marginalised groups, urban/rural areas)</p>	Annual / Quarterly Project Reports (MPTFO)	<p>Lack of funding for CSO activities</p> <p>Restrictions imposed on civil society</p>
2. Youth is fully engaged through a peaceful participation in the transition process	<p>No. of Universities adopting civic education in their curriculum</p> <p>% of students enrolled initiating civic education</p>	Quarterly Project Reports	Instability or unrest which disrupts universities' normal programmes



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	activities (disaggregated by sex, marginalized group, university etc)		
3. Increased women's participation in the political transition process	No. of women taking the lead / responsibility in civic awareness campaigns % of women participating in the vote (disaggregated urban/rural milieu, marginalized groups) # of women elected in the new constitution making body	National media Advocacy & HR Reports	Delays in formation of the government; failure to establish a broad coalition of women's NGOs

Part 2 (Implementation Level).

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

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Activities to achieve Output 1: Civil Society Organizations are able to mobilize citizens in participating actively in the new democratic processes, \$922,000			
1.1 Support CSO civic education outreach:		792,000	UNDP Project Manager
Recruit senior civil society advisor to oversee Civic Education Strategy	Civil Society Advisor x 9months	187,000	
Recruit 2 national officers (1 based Tripoli C.O. & 1 based in Benghazi)	2 National CS officers x 9months	90,000	
Tripoli & Benghazi project offices	Civil Society CD Facility Project Office Rental Project Office equipment	80,000 40,000	
Establish Communications Production Unit to design, produce & train CSOs on a range of civic awareness edutainment products (songs, video-clips, computer games, mini-	Service Contract - Communications Production Unit Consultants & staffing, Content Production	350,000	



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series, etc.)			
Create civil society web portal	IT services to set up & maintain CSO civic education website for 12 months	45,000	
1.2 Train & equip religious leaders and boy scouts to disseminate information on elections & civic participation		130,000	UNDP Project Manager
Develop a training & dissemination strategy with the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Awqaf)	Fees, DSA & travel for Awqaf consultant expert x 7 days	10,000	
Conduct of training workshops for religious leaders on elections & civic participation	Fees, DSA & travel for 2 professional trainers (Awqaf) x 25 days each	50,000	
	3 Awqaf training of Disseminator Workshops x 5 days each x 30 participants	50,000	
	Production of dissemination material	20,000	
Activities to produce Output 2: Youth is fully engaged through a peaceful participation in the transition process -\$369,000			
2.1 Certification of a group of 30 graduates as civic education instructors	Sub-total	72,000	UNDP Project Manager
Adaptation of BRIDGE curriculum to Libyan needs	Fees, DSA & travel for 2 BRIDGE Trainers	60,000	
	Translation services	10,000	
Three-phase training program including mentoring by BRIDGE trainers	BRIDGE Training Supplies	2,000	
2.2 Production of reference and dissemination material:		50,000	UNDP Project Manager
Reference textbooks & workbooks for teachers and students	Reference textbook national consultants & graphic designers	10,000	
Printed educational & motivational materials for dissemination to youth	Printing reference textbooks	40,000	



2.3 Conduct civic education courses and activities for students at 10 universities across Libya:		201,000	UNDP Project Manager
Civic education classes for 10,000 university students in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, Al Khoms, Zawia, Gharyan, Sabha, Sirte, Al Baida, and Zlitan	Remuneration for Civic Awareness Educators	96,000	
Create an on-line training course on women & civic participation for women who are unable to attend classes for professional, domestic or cultural reasons	Service Contract for on-line course on women & civic participation	25,000	
	On-line course administration & management	80,000	
2.4 Support University-based communications and outreach activities:		46,000	UNDP Project Manager
Collaboration with Student Community Radio Stations in Benghazi & Tripoli universities	Community Radio Equipment will be provided by the German Government	0	
Create civic awareness website	TU IT services contract	10,000	
Develop tools to help students monitor the transition	E-newsletter and audio-visual reports	36,000	
Activities to produce Output 3: Increased women's participation in the political transition process - \$507,000			
3.1 Promote the role of women in the transition	Sub-Total	50,000	UNDP Project Manager
Organize national consultations on the role of women in the transition process	Develop a conference plan with stakeholders for a series of national conferences in different cities covering key themes on women's participation Stage series of national consultations	50,000	



3.2 Strengthening the Capacity of Women's CSOs to Conduct Civic Education		332,000	UNDP Project Manager
Rent and equip centre premises	Rent for Women's Centre for Civic Education & Dialogue Fittings & Equipment	72,000 50,000	
Staff	1 Women's CS Resource Centre Manager x 12 months 2 centre support staff x 12 months 1 international gender specialist x 9 months	50,000 50,000 125,000	
Establish a reference library	Books, electronic, and audio-visual material	30,000	
Provide training for women's NGOs in key aspects of the political transition process	Training for women's CSOs IEC – outreach materials	50,000 30,000	



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COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	248,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	808,000
3. Training of counterparts	150,000
4. Contracts	440,000
5. Other direct costs	152,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,798,000
Indirect Support Costs**	125,860
TOTAL	1,923,860

* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note--Annex-D.doc>.

** The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

A brief description of project implementation arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework.

In-country capacity of UNDP

In May 1976, the United Nations Development Programme entered into a Standard Basic Framework Agreement with the Government of Libya. This agreement set the basis for all future cooperation between UNDP and Libya's national and local counterparts. Prior to the conflict it managed a range of projects in collaboration with the Libyan authorities. In addition to the Country Office which is located in central Tripoli a Field Office in Benghazi which provides a key platform for project implementation in the east. The CO has well-established procurement, logistics, and financial management capacity and several of the programme management staff have over twenty years experience in programme delivery. The Benghazi Field Office is managed by a senior national staff with five years of project management experience in Libya.

The civic education project will be implemented following Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). This is justified by the fact that the Country Programme has become obsolete, and once planning for the appointment of the new government has been completed it is expected that some time will be needed to move from Benghazi and begin to put in place the organization machinery of the concerned ministries. In addition, a significant proportion of the project activities will be implemented directly through civil society organizations and in collaboration with the universities of Tripoli and Benghazi who have been directly involved in the detailed development of the project.



Other stakeholders include civil society organizations and in particular CSOs dealing with issues related to the participation of women. Consultations with these stakeholders have focused on the demand for support to their proposed civic education activities, the need for training in the technical aspects of post-conflict transitions, and the lack of facilities for training, learning, meetings

The project will be managed by a Senior International Civic Engagement advisor, who will supervise its implementation and will report to a Project Board composed of representatives from civil society, and the Ministry/Office of Culture and Civil Society. The Project Board will be responsible for making management decisions by consensus when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approving recommendations for project revisions as and when new needs are identified or in response to changes in the operating environment. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, where there is no consensus, final decision making rests with UNDP in accordance with its applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Project reviews by the Board are made on a quarterly basis or at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager for decision when tolerances have been exceeded.

The Project Board contains three roles:

- The Project Executive: representing overall responsibility for the project and chairing the project board, this function will be played by the UNDP Country Director or his designated representative.
- Project Supplier: to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, this will be played by the UNDP Senior Civic Engagement Advisor. S/he will also be responsible for overall project management.
- Project Beneficiary: to ensure the realization of project objectives from the perspective of project beneficiaries, this role will be played by a prominent civil society representative and a representative from the Ministry/Office of Culture and Civil Society.

Project assurance will be the responsibility of UNDP's National Programme Officer who will carry out objective and independent project monitoring and oversight functions to ensure implementation according to indicators and in line with time and budgetary limits as expressed in the Annual Work Plan.

The project manager will be recruited for the duration of the project and will be supported by the international Civic Education Gender specialist who will alternate between Tripoli and Benghazi. In addition, two Programme Assistant – one based in Tripoli and one in Benghazi will provide additional project implementation support. The operations department of UNDP CO will provide the necessary operational support needed to implement the various activities planned.

Other UNDP offices will provide specific assistance as required. Planning is already underway with UNDP's Oslo Governance Center to apply a number of innovative tools for promoting civic engagement and strengthening civil society which will be adapted to the Libyan context. Technical support will also be provided by UNDP's regional office in Cairo, and cooperation with UNDP's Country Office in Tunis will support the application of expertise and lessons from the transition in Tunisia.

Main Stakeholders

The civic education strategy has been developed in close coordination with the UNSMIL political and electoral teams and ongoing coordination will be essential for the implementation of the project. It is anticipated that the content of activities relating to civic education will be informed



by developments in the electoral preparations process and by the work of UNSMIL in support of voter education. UNDP will also liaise and coordinate with UNSMIL for all activities related to national dialogue and constitution-building.

UNDP will establish a strategic, technical and execution partnership with the Universities of Tripoli and Benghazi, and the Ministry of Culture and Civil Society (MoCCS). UNDP will also work closely with the el Awqaf (Libya's Islamic Endowment) and the office of the Grand Mufti of Libya on support to be provided through training for sheikhs and imams. Coordination with the Independent Elections Commission will be ensured through close collaboration with the UNSMIL Electoral Team and the embedded UNDP Electoral Advisor, allowing the project team to ensure synergy between civic education activities implemented through the project and the future voter education activities under the IEC responsibility.

UNDP will develop closer relationships with a number of Libyan CSOs and CSO networks for the promotion of civic engagement, in particular youth and women groups. UNDP has already met a number of potential partners but no definitive decisions have been made yet on the most promising and appropriate organizations to partner with, mostly because UNDP office only recently re-opened and its staff are still in the process of building contacts with newly-formed CSOs. Partnerships agreements will be established with CSOs that reflect its three main tools for engagement with civil society: capacity-development, funding and advocacy support. Funding agreements will be signed following a competitive process and will abide by UNDP procurement rules under fast-track procedures. It is expected that UNDP will deal directly with about 50 to 70 Libyan CSOs spread all over the country.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

At the outset of the project, UNDP will commission a Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices Study to establish baseline data on people's needs for information and education about the transition to democracy and how these needs are currently being responded to, the extent to which they are being met, and what gaps exist. This study will serve both as a source of scientifically valid data to inform the detailed planning of the project and the production of specific information, education and dissemination materials, and also to measure progress towards achieving the objectives set out in the civic education project strategy.

The monitoring and reporting of the project is UNDP's direct responsibility (DIM project) and will be assured by UNDP staff, in the field and at the Country Office. Certain activities will be executed by contracted service providers (in particular for studies and trainings), which will provide monitoring data pertaining to the activities implemented. Quality assurance will be under the responsibility of UNDP. It is also foreseen that an independent monitoring agent will be contracted to follow grant-funded civil society activities.

Monitoring reports will be presented at quarterly Project Board meetings and an end-line KAP study and final evaluation will be conducted after 12 months to determine the extent to which the civic education activities are impacting on target audiences.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions



The preparation and initiation of this project is being expedited at an extraordinarily rapid pace because the Libyan authorities have committed to holding the first democratic elections in Libya by June 30th 2012. At the same, the Libya Coordinated Needs Assessment - which is expected to begin in the coming weeks when a government has been appointed - will provide significant additional information and analysis on the operating context. This will allow for on-course corrections to the project through close involvement in the LCNA and collaboration with UNSMIL and government counterparts. Adjustments and budget revisions will be made as and where necessary in consultation with key partners and subject to the approval of the Project Governing Board.

Identified risks	Type	Probability	Mitigation measure
Risk 1. Low ownership of national partners, due to more pressing priorities	Political	Low	Highlight the added value of civic education and dialogue for a more peaceful and successful transition, based on comparative experience and research.
Risk 2. Difficulty to find institutional partners during the transition phase and unavailability of key interlocutors, in particular NTC members.	Political	Medium	UNDP will rely more heavily on government institutions, such as the Ministry of Civil Society, for activities that require operational decisiveness. The project proposes a number of implementing partners, many from the civil society, so there will always be room to maneuver and proceed with certain activities of the project.
Risk 3. Reservations of national partners against technical & financial support from UNDP, seen as foreign interference.	Political	Medium	Focus on support processes rather than pushing for specific policy options, insist on making available comparative experiences, keep a low profile in terms of visibility and use mostly local / regional expertise as far as possible.
Identified risks	Type	Probability	Mitigation measure
Risk 4. Negative impact of unstable security and rule of law situation, as well as political, on project implementation	Political / Security	Medium to High	Proceed with revision of workplan, in case of serious worsening of the national context, and contain activities to safer areas / topics.
Risk 5. Possible mistrust of civil society partners in seeing implication of the Ministry of Civil Society as a key partner for this project.	Political	Low	UNDP will act as a convener between the Ministry and CSOs, if needed, and establish clear understanding of freedom of association standards under which this project has been designed and should be implemented.
Risk 6. Youth movements and NGOs are not interested / ready for networking and	Political	Low	UNDP will start working with networks already established and with a minimum track record.



resource pooling			
<p>Risk 7. UNDP support cannot match all expectations and accusations of favoritism or bias against certain areas are spread.</p>	Political	Medium	UNDP will pay attention to being as transparent as possible in its selection processes and will advertise project activities & results through a newsletter. It will also clearly state as a preamble to any support that it does not have the means to answer all civil society needs and that other donors are available. It will also coordinate closely with other supporters of civil society that no overlap or duplication in support takes place. Finally, UNDP will ensure that all accessible areas of the country are covered.
<p>Risk 8. The capacity of the Country Office to implement activities included in this project is too limited due to lack of personnel and previous experience in working in civic education / civil society development.</p>	Operational	High	UNDP CO will benefit during the first few months of the project of the support of an international expert in civic education through BCPR SURGE program. This expert will also provide intense capacity building to the CO's staff in charge of supervising project implementation. The project will also fund the recruitment of a Project Officer to be based in the eastern part of the country (Benghazi) so as to follow up closely on all activities implemented there. In addition, other recruitments are planned for the CO, both for the program & operations sections, to help it overcome the accrued need for UNDP support in governance during the transition period.



4

PEACEBUILDING FUND

ANNEX I

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/			
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP			
Implementing Partner(s):	University of Tripoli; Civil Society Organizations, Ministry of Culture and Civil Society			
Location:	Libya			
Approved Project Budget:				
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 Jan 2012 Planned Completion: 31 Dec 2012			
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		MDTF Funds Transfer		Project Activities Start Date
Project Description:	Civic education and engagement, with specific focus on empowering women and youth to participate in the first free elections in Libya in 45 years			
PBF Priority Area:	Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution			
PBF Outcome:	Libyans participate meaningfully in electoral and constitution-building processes with evidence of increased trust in the transition towards democracy			
Key Project Activities:	Strengthening civil society capacities to undertake civic education; Youth civic engagement strategy in collaboration with Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and seven other universities; Increased women's participation in the political transition process.			
Procurement:	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices Studies On-line Training Course for Women on Civic Participation IEC Content Development Production Website design and maintenance			

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:			
Project Number & Title	PBF/		
Recipient UN Organization:			
Implementing Partner(s):			
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed⁴:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed⁵:		% of Approved:	

⁴ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

⁵ Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds, such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).



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Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	
Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):	

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