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**United Nations Development Programme  
Libya Electoral Assistance Project (LEAP)  
Third Quarterly Project Progress Report 2012**

Project ID: 00081933  
Duration: 5 March 2012 to 31 December 2013  
Strategic Plan Component: Democratic Governance  
CPAP Component: N/A  
Total Budget: USD 19,859,075 (2012-2013)  
Responsible Agency: UNDP

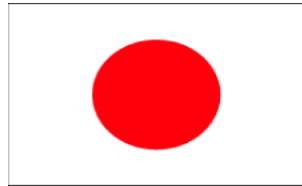
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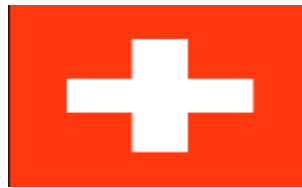
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## ACRONYMS

CSA	Cost-Sharing Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EDR	Electoral Dispute Resolution
HNEC	High National Election Commission
IAA	Inter-Agency Agreement
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IIDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LEAP	Libyan Electoral Assistance Project
LRTF	Libya Reconstruction Trust Fund
MoCCS	Ministry of Culture and Civil Society
NTC	National Transitional Council
OCV	Out of County Voting
SCELT	Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEST	United Nations Electoral Support Team
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya

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**Cover:** A man holds up his finger, stained with indelible ink, after voting in Libya's National Congress election on 7 July 2012 (Credit: Iason Athanasiadis/UNSMIL)

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The election in July 2012 of Libya's National Congress constituted a critical milestone on the path towards democratic governance in the country. Over 2.8 million Libyans registered for the polls, with 1.77 million voters casting ballots. Women constituted 45 per cent of those who registered, with 53 per cent of women who had registered returning to cast their ballots on polling day. At stake were 200 seats for the National Congress, the new legislative authority which, according to the Constitutional Declaration of 2011, would oversee the creation of the constituent assembly tasked with drafting Libya's constitution. Seats were distributed between two electoral systems: a majoritarian system that claimed 120 of the seats and a proportional representation system that governed the election of the remaining 80 seats. A total of 3,708 candidates, including 629 women, contested the seats. By 1 August, final results were announced and a week later the body was inaugurated. Upon inauguration, a total of 33 women were present amongst the ranks of Libya's new legislative body.

The electoral process was broadly considered successful, earning praise from domestic and international observers, political entities, media and stakeholders from across the Libyan political spectrum. The efficient administration of the polls was particularly striking when one considers the short timeline and the dearth of electoral administration experience in Libya.

Despite the brief timeframe between the establishment of UNDP's Libya Electoral Assistance Project (LEAP) in March 2012 and polling just four months later, the project was able to provide substantial technical and operational support to the electoral process, notably including technical advice in the areas of public outreach, external relations, training, logistics, security and the establishment of a media centre. In addition, operational support was provided through, *inter alia*, the procurement of electoral materials, support to the establishment of Out of Country Voting (OCV) and funding for a media monitoring project in support of the High National Election Commission's (HNEC) media regulations<sup>1</sup>. Support was likewise provided to complementary activities, including activities designed to promote the role of women in this and future electoral processes. All support was provided as part of an integrated effort which operated under the leadership of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and included colleagues from United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. This group anchored regular coordination with other international stakeholders working to help strengthen civil society and promote democratic institutions and practices in Libya.

Though the electoral process was considered successful, several key lessons are being articulated and codified by both the HNEC and electoral assistance actors, an exercise which will serve to both

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<sup>1</sup> The title High National Election Commission, or HNEC is used throughout this report to refer to both the current organization as well as the future Libyan electoral management body. UNDP recognizes that the title and composition of the future body may be modified pending forthcoming decisions by the National Congress.

strengthen the administration of future elections and ensure electoral assistance is as effective as possible. So far, lessons emerging from the HNEC's review process include: reviewing the timing and scope of voter education and information efforts, improving coordination with relevant stakeholders (government ministries, judiciary, security authorities, political entities, media, etc.) and directing additional effort to the development of an expert administration. Recommendations from UNEST's review process are expected to address the establishment of more robust communication and coordination structures; stronger emphasis on the development and follow through of strategic plans covering areas such as voter education; working with the HNEC and legislative authorities to ensure the future electoral management body was structured in a way that is professional and sustainable; a review of OCV to ensure it best meets the needs of Libyan expatriates; and analysis on the utility of efforts such as media monitoring.

Looking forward, much work remains to be done to ensure Libyan electoral authorities are capable of conducting subsequent credible elections successfully. Many of the significant challenges encountered during the first electoral process – ranging from nascent coordination mechanisms to fragile staff capacity within the HNEC administration – can be expected to return. New tasks will be added as authorities deal with legacy issues such as the creation of a reliable voter register. These challenges will recur against the backdrop of rising expectations on the part of political parties/entities, candidates, observers, civil society, and voters.

At the time of writing, the future structure and mandate of the HNEC remained unclear, as well as the electoral calendar. Though the Constitutional Declaration envisages a constitutional referendum as the next electoral event, the decision by the National Transitional Council on 5 July to amend the Constitutional Declaration in favour of direct election of the 60-member body added additional uncertainty to the timing and sequence of future electoral events, pending guidance from the newly-inaugurated National Congress. The stipulation in the Declaration that the High National Election Commission (HNEC) would be reformed meant that guidance was also required before they could confidently move forward with preparations for future tasks. In parallel with these changes, the scope and structure of the UN's overall assistance efforts should be reviewed to ensure they incorporate lines of activity that serve to strengthen both electoral institutions and electoral practices in Libya.

UNDP is well positioned at the end of the quarter to continue supporting electoral authorities in the development of institutional capacity, and to provide operational and technical assistance in identified areas of need. The project also plans to provide substantial support to a programme of electoral knowledge strengthening amongst key stakeholders, in order to ensure greater understanding of electoral issues, institutions and processes, understanding that can strengthen future electoral processes. These lines of support are consistent with the overall direction of UN support to on electoral issues, as well as the objectives and outputs in the LEAP project document. They will be undertaken in an integrated fashion with all members of the UN Electoral Support Team (UNEST) and in coordination with the broader efforts of the international community.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The successful administration of Libya's National General Congress election on 7 July 2012 constituted an important step in the country's transition process following the 2011 revolution. The process ultimately resulted in the democratic election of Libya's 200-member National General Congress through two electoral systems: a majoritarian race that governed the election of 120 members and a proportional representation race that populated the remaining 80 seats. Importantly, it also set a positive tone for subsequent electoral processes.

By the start of the current reporting period on 1 July, just one week remained until polling. The simultaneous administration of voter registration and the nomination of candidates began in May 2012. The campaign period, which began on 18 June and ran until 5 July, was in full swing and distribution of materials to the HNEC's district offices was underway. On 7 July, 1.77 million Libyans cast ballots in 1,546 polling centres around the country, of which 39 per cent were women. The election date represented a delay of less than three weeks beyond the timeframe specified in the Constitutional Declaration of August 2011. The delay, which was announced at an HNEC press conference on 16 June, was required for technical preparations and campaigning once candidates had been nominated and vetted. On 9 July, just two days after polling, the HNEC began releasing partial preliminary results and by 17 July the HNEC made public the full preliminary results. Final results were announced on 1 August with no changes from the full preliminary results. In total, 33 women were elected to the National General Congress, 32 from the proportional representation race and one from the majoritarian. The National General Congress was inaugurated on 8 August 2012.

Domestic and international observer missions commended the HNEC for the capable and effective manner in which it oversaw the polls, particularly in light of significant constraints implied by the compressed electoral timetable, the volatile security environment and the lack of previous experience in electoral administration. The EU electoral assessment team, for instance, stated that the HNEC "demonstrated competence in planning for key stages of the electoral process and this has been reflected in its delivery and organisational preparations."<sup>2</sup>

During the third quarter of 2012, LEAP provided advice and support across a range of activities related to the National Congress elections, including substantial technical and operational support to the electoral process itself. Support was likewise provided to complementary activities, including activities designed to address the participation of vulnerable groups in this and future electoral processes. Notable achievements included:

- Provision of between 9-14 international advisors, who delivered day-to day advice and mentoring in planning, external relations, training, voter education, ballot design, media centre administration, security, translation, graphic design, and data management.
- Procurement support to electoral operations, principally in the areas of electoral materials, as well as good and services intended to support voter education and information efforts.

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<sup>2</sup> "Preliminary Statement: Historic Elections Lay Foundation for Democratic Development of Libya," European Union Election Assessment Team, 9 July 2012.



- Participation in planning processes, including for the wrapping-up of operations, consolidation of the voter register and proposals for the future structure of the HNEC.
- Measures to encourage the participation of vulnerable groups, including start-up funds to the IOM for OCV and facilitation of several information-sharing and coordination events directed at HNEC target audiences.
- Support to the role of observers, agents and media in the electoral process.
- Planning for a programme of electoral knowledge strengthening that targets key audiences.

All support provided through LEAP was delivered as part of an integrated effort which operated under the leadership of the UNSMIL and included colleagues from UNOPS, IFES, IOM and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

Challenges faced by LEAP during the reporting period mirrored those faced by the HNEC itself: a loss of momentum after the announcement of final results, affecting the pace of capacity development efforts; continuing lack of clarity regarding the future of the HNEC and the nature and timing of the next electoral event; and fragile communication and coordination mechanisms, both internal and external. Additional challenges flagged by staff and advisors include too little baseline information and little time for strategic planning and follow up by HNEC counterparts.



Figure 1: SRSG Ian Martin visits a polling centre on 7 July 2012 (Credit: Iason Athanasiadis/UNSMIL).

At the time of writing the electoral calendar, like the future of the HNEC, was unclear. The 2011 Constitutional Declaration does not provide a solid timeline for the development of the Libyan constitution. Further muddying the waters, it was uncertain whether the current National General Congress will endorse the constitutional amendment, passed just prior to the polls, which calls for direct election of the 60-member body tasked with drafting the constitution. This presents a significant challenge in planning for institutional development or future electoral operations.

LEAP activities for the next quarter will be consistent with the principle lines of electoral assistance identified by the UN for the period between the National Congress elections and the next electoral event: (a) assisting electoral authorities consolidate and extend their capacity to plan, prepare for and conduct credible elections; (b) providing operational and technical support to electoral authorities in carrying out operations as foreseen in the electoral calendar; and (c) assisting electoral authorities and partners to develop and implement knowledge-strengthening strategies aimed at improving Libyans' understanding of electoral issues (including, but not limited to, enriching the discussions on electoral issues during the drafting of the new constitution).



### III. RESULTS

#### A. OUTPUT 1: Strengthened capacities of HNEC

As well as forming an important milestone on the path of the Libyan people towards accountable, democratic governance, the National Congress election of July 2012 represents a particular achievement for the HNEC, a body that was in existence for fewer than 150 days at the time of polling. Within an extremely short period of time the HNEC was obliged to establish a central administration and a national field structure; conduct planning for voter registration and polling; put in place a regulatory framework; manage successive nationwide voter information campaigns; establish information-sharing and coordination mechanisms with critical stakeholders such as security forces, judicial authorities, the education system, political entities, candidates, media, observers, civil society; and undertake massive training and logistical programmes in order to ensure polling, counting and tabulation could be carried out in a professional manner. It also overcame challenges arising from the rapidly evolving political environment, including pliable legal framework, the timeline and process for candidate vetting, and the delimitation of the 89 electoral constituencies. Though not without struggle, these tasks were implemented with a commendable degree of professionalism and dedication. The efforts of the HNEC resulted in a firm foundation of knowledge and experience and provided a positive precedent for future electoral administration efforts.

LEAP's contribution to the operations over the reporting period was provided in four main areas:

**Advice and mentoring** was delivered on a day-to-day basis through a complement of international advisors contracted directly by UNDP or through a Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA) with UNOPS. Staffing levels at the outset of the quarter remained consistent with the previous quarter but dropped off as the electoral process neared its conclusion. A total of 14 international advisors were provided over the reporting period (7 UNDP; 7 UNOPS)<sup>3</sup>. By the end of the reporting period just 9 advisors remained in Libya (5 UNOPS; 4 UNDP).



Figure 2: Polling materials, such as the ballot boxes pictured, were procured through UNDP LEAP (Credit: HNEC)

**Operational support** was provided principally in the procurement of electoral materials. Though the majority of procurement for voter registration and polling was conducted well in advance of polling, a fire at the warehouse in Ajdabiya two days prior to polling destroyed all polling materials for 46 polling centres comprising 178 polling stations. Ballots for affected constituencies were

<sup>3</sup> UNDP: chief technical advisor; external relations advisor; training advisor; voter education advisor; reporting analyst, ballot printing expert; media centre advisor. UNOPS: 3 x security advisors; 2 x interpreters; graphic designer; database advisor.

reprinted on an urgent basis and delivered the evening prior to polling. At the same time ballots were also reprinted for Sidra (Sirte) after the distribution of materials in Red Valley were disrupted by local elements on the road linking the area with Sirte. Replacement polling materials were successfully delivered to the polling centres affected.

**Assistance with strategic planning.** Following the announcement of final results, attention of HNEC and its international advisors turned to concluding electoral operations, the development of a final report, and forward planning processes insofar as possible given prevailing uncertainties regarding the future of the HNEC and the next electoral event. As part of this, the restructuring of the electoral administration began on 1 September. Approximately 40 employees were retained in the central secretariat office in Tripoli to assist with the development of the final report, and the numbers of employees in the thirteen field offices was also significantly reduced. LEAP advisors, as part of UNEST, provided support during this period through the development of proposals for consideration by HNEC Commissioners regarding (a) the conclusion electoral operations, (b) the conduct of a comprehensive lessons learned process and (c) the future structure of the HNEC.

**Assistance in planning for a voter roll.** As part of the processes surrounding the conclusion of electoral operations, LEAP advisors participated in discussions regarding the digitisation of the voter register. At the close of the reporting period several options were being considered, however due to the uncertainty surrounding the next electoral event it remained unclear whether digitisation could be accomplished before the consolidated, digitised voter register would be required, which would mean that an update of the hard copy voter lists would have to be undertaken.

## 1. FINANCIAL

Output 1: HNEC Operational Capacities	Total
Voter registration kits and registration forms	\$1,321,975 <sup>≠</sup>
Ballot boxes, ink and stationery kits	\$2,352,261
Ballot papers	\$1,187,512 <sup>≠</sup>
UNOPS staff & office setup cost	\$1,042,408
Office equipment and furniture	\$82,280
Study trips: Mexico; Jordan x 2; Egypt	\$41,460
Graphic designer, salary and daily subsistence allowance for inspection of ballot paper printing	\$61,710
Training advisor (3 months)	\$28,529 <sup>≠</sup>
Daily subsistence allowance for HNEC officials during inspection of ballot paper printing (\$371/day)	\$20,119
Procurement support services (UNDP procurement support office, Denmark)	\$188,069

<sup>≠</sup> Final expenditure less than funds committed

## 2. RISKS/ISSUES

Given the scope of the operation, the timeline and the context in which electoral actors operated, significant challenges were inevitable. Risks and issues experienced by LEAP during the quarter were similar to that of the HNEC: shallow capacity at HNEC headquarters and in the field; fragile

internal procedures in areas such as communication; a dearth of public awareness; a constantly evolving legal framework; lack of regular, formal coordination mechanisms between main actors (e.g. legislative bodies, ministries, judiciary, political entities/candidates); an unclear polling date, disruption to training efforts, logistical hurdles and security conditions.

In a sense, this was Libya's honeymoon election, benefiting from both the solidarity of Libyans in the aftermath of the 2011 revolution as well as the dearth of time for political communities to coalesce and take aim at each other. While these factors should not minimise the extraordinary accomplishment of administering the first open election in 60 years, they do highlight the importance of ensuring continuous improvement in electoral management. Aspects of future processes such as voter registration will be technically more complex and Libyan authorities must be ready to bear greater scrutiny from increasingly savvy voters, civil society groups, candidates, and political parties. In other words, a credible election is good, but not good enough. What is required is the possibility of organising multiple credible elections in a periodic manner.

A noticeable loss of momentum was experienced directly after the announcement of final results on 1 August. While experience in other countries shows that this is normal following an intensive operation, the dip in activity is exacerbated by the uncertainty surrounding the future of the HNEC and the electoral calendar, as well as the halting start to the first session of the National Congress. For both HNEC and LEAP, this dip means that attention will likely swerve dramatically away from reinforcing electoral capacities at exactly the moment that efforts should be augmented. As stated above, a significant proportion of HNEC staff have already concluded their contract, with only a core team remaining. A prolonged state of legal and organisational limbo will further endanger fragile capacity gains made over the course of the National Congress elections. It will be critical that attention to the principal electoral body not flag further than necessary during this period.

### 3. LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons pulled from the electoral process thus far will be included in the final report developed by the HNEC, whereas lessons pertaining to international electoral assistance in Libya will be articulated in a comprehensive fashion in the forthcoming comprehensive report to be developed by UNEST.

Initial lessons identified by LEAP through the implementation of its activities under Output 1 will be further elaborated as part of UNEST's final report, however initial indications are that lessons relevant to this output principally pertain to unclear relationships, communication lines and synergies within the HNEC and between HNEC and LEAP advisors, which resulted in confusion and misunderstanding in cases. In certain departments of the HNEC, for instance, advisors noted that tasks were mostly given verbally to HNEC staff and no paper trail was available once the tasks were reassigned, making the new appointees begin anew and limiting the ability of advisors to provide comprehensive assistance in particular areas. On the other hand, member of the HNEC Board of Commissioners expressed concern regarding the potential of direct communication between international advisors and working-level counterparts to undermine instructions from HNEC leadership. Through dialogue, LEAP and HNEC agreed to establish a joint committee to discuss

communication between international advisors and their counterparts, with a view to ensuring appropriate communication and oversight by management structures.

#### 4. FUTURE PLAN

It is normally recognised that credible elections can be achieved if electoral authorities act according to three guiding principles: independence, impartiality, transparency. However professionalism and sustainability in electoral management bodies are also fundamental to ensuring both the appearance and the actual integrity of the electoral process, and therefore the credibility of its results. Many, though not all, of the risks and issues noted in preceding sections can be ameliorated through continued emphasis on the development of a highly professional and sustainable electoral administration capable of conducting large-scale operations. To this end, LEAP will continue to support the HNEC in consolidating and extending their capacity to plan, prepare for and conduct credible elections. As the future structure of the HNEC becomes clearer, LEAP will consult with HNEC on a detailed programme of support which responds to the needs of the reformed body. Further, operational support will be provided to support electoral authorities in carrying out operations foreseen in the electoral calendar.

#### B. OUTPUT 2: Civic and voter education

In the weeks leading up to polling, the public outreach department of the HNEC was heavily engaged in voter education and information activities, implementing a campaign that included printed materials, public service announcements and online information distributed through the HNEC website and social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. LEAP support to civic and voter education efforts - and that of the wider UNEST team - was provided in several ways:

**Advice and mentoring** to HNEC's Public Outreach department was provided in order to assist in the provision of voter education and information to voters. To this end LEAP fielded a civic education advisor that worked closely with UNEST colleagues to support HNEC in various ways, notably including the design and dissemination of public outreach materials.

**Procurement** was carried out in a timely manner to support the production and dissemination of public service announcements and printed materials. Though the procurement was carried out in June 2012, many of the services were implemented around polling, which falls into the current reporting period. Following the announcement of final results, a survey was planned to assess the impact of HNEC's public outreach activities amongst key audiences. The results of the evaluation will be important in determining the gaps in knowledge regarding electoral issues, and will help HNEC public outreach personnel to formulate an effective strategy for the coming interim period and beyond. Procurement for a quality service provider was on-going and work was expected to begin in the near future.

**Coordination** with other international stakeholders active in the field of civil society development and democratic governance was pursued, in order to leverage their networks in support of the electoral process. Partners included UNSMIL Public Information, UNSMIL Women's Empowerment, UNDP SCEL, NDI and IFES.

**Training**, including supporting seven UNEST staff to participate in a BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy Governance and Elections) training course mounted in Cairo between 26 August-6 September. The course was intended for UN staff engaged in electoral assistance across the region.

## 1. FINANCIAL

Output 2: Civic and Voter Education	Total
Public outreach materials: stickers, posters, factsheet, flyers	\$286,614
Production of audio-visual public service announcements	\$87,880
Civic education advisor (6 months)	\$39,992*
Public outreach materials: t-shirts with HNEC logo	\$28,640
Transportation for public outreach materials	\$45,851
Computers/software licenses/flash drives	\$8,323
BRIDGE training in Cairo	\$25,090

\*Final expenditure less than funds committed

## 2. RISKS/ISSUES

In September 2012 planning was ongoing regarding a series of events that were intended to strengthen knowledge regarding electoral issues in advance of the next electoral event. Continuing uncertainty surrounding the future of the HNEC and the timing of the next electoral, however, event carries the risk that planned activities could be displaced by urgent operational requirements. Should the National General Congress decide that a direct election of the 60-member constituent assembly should be carried out in the near future, all LEAP and UNEST capacity would immediately be directed to supporting the operation.

## 3. LESSONS LEARNED

LEAP advisors credit HNEC counterparts with a high degree of professionalism, motivation and flexibility. Despite a relative lack of experience on electoral processes, they were capable of swiftly adjusting to the needs of a rapidly-evolving situation. Nevertheless, there remains room for improvement, and this is where international advisors will focus their support. Although comprehensive recommendations for electoral assistance will be developed at the conclusion of UNEST's internal evaluation exercise, initial reports from international advisors suggest that there should be a stronger focus within both HNEC and UNEST on the development of strategic plans that would serve to strengthen common vision and guide work. While the principle reason for weak planning was the lack of time, advisors identified two factors which exacerbated the situation, even given the short timeline. The first was the lack of baseline information needed to develop comprehensive, needs-based public outreach campaigns. Though this challenge affected HNEC staff and international advisors alike, the deficiency was felt more strongly amongst advisors in light of the team's restricted mobility, few opportunities to exchange information with local stakeholders, and limited background in Libya. The second issue was the need for clear agreement on priority of work for advisors as well as timely feedback mechanisms, in order not to delay time-sensitive work. This issue was particularly related to the production of print materials in the lead up to the polls. These areas can both be addressed through the consolidation of institutional capacity and time for strategic planning, to be pursued as part of Output 1.

## 4. FUTURE PLAN

While the situation regarding the HNEC and the electoral calendar was currently unclear, the need for greater awareness and knowledge regarding sound electoral institutions and practices was assuredly not unclear. This area was consistently and emphatically identified throughout the electoral process as one where attention was urgently needed. Nascent civil society groups, the media, political entities and candidates consistently requested additional information regarding all aspects of the electoral process. LEAP will continue to work with the HNEC on its public outreach strategy and capacity, aligned with the overall capacity building strategy mentioned in Output 1.

As part of efforts intended to promote awareness and strengthen knowledge on sound electoral institutions and practices, LEAP as part of UNEST also plans to engage directly with stakeholders such as the judiciary, security authorities, civil society organisation and the National Congress to support them in increasing their knowledge. This will take place through a programme envisaged to include events such as roundtables, seminars and regional conferences. At the end of the quarter proposals were in development regarding various activities, laying out objectives, expected benefits and participation sought.

### C. OUTPUT 3: Enhanced access and participation in the electoral process

Significant progress was made under this output over the course of the electoral process, notably in the accreditation of observers and political entity/candidate agents. More than 27,000 domestic observers and agents were registered before polling to help observe the election and guard against irregularities, representing a substantial achievement in a country where civil society and political organisations had, until recently, been suppressed.<sup>4</sup> Statements by observers issued on or after polling were largely positive, with constructive recommendations for enhancing future electoral processes, including development of a clear legal and regulatory framework for political parties, media, and civil society organisations, longer planning horizons, voter outreach in rural areas and online dissemination of results by polling station.

**Advice and mentoring** was overseen on a day-to-day basis by a LEAP advisor, whose activities centred on short-term planning and implementation of the HNEC policies, and decisions related to accreditation, international relations, media relations, public statements and conduct of the media. Over the course of the electoral process, LEAP advisors noted that the HNEC's public outreach department and Board of Commissioners made great strides in meeting their obligations. Following 17 June, an observer liaison officer was appointed (though *pro tempore*), the media monitoring project finally came to existence (see Output 5), and press conferences became more regular and, frequently preceded by a formal written invitation and followed by a press release. Meetings and interaction with international advisors gained regularity and became more constructive.

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<sup>4</sup> 27,721: international media (395); national media (1,131); domestic observers (11,704); agents (13,984); international observers and guests (507).



**Specific measures targeting vulnerable groups and stakeholders** were supported by LEAP, in order to promote their inclusion in the electoral process. OCV, a dimension of the polls that was initially supported by LEAP, took place from 3 to 7 July in Canada, Germany, Jordan, UAE, UK and the US. A total of 8,021 Libyans, including 31 per cent women, participated across all six countries<sup>5</sup>. In addition, a total of 134 individuals were accredited as observers (56), agents (7), media (59) or special guests (12).

Though its civic education advisor, LEAP supported the HNEC Public Outreach department in mounting a programme of roundtable discussions and briefings for selected groups in the electoral process, including civil society groups representing those with special needs (4 July), a discussion on the role of the media in elections (5 July), and a discussion on the role of observers in elections (6 July).

**Analysis of the participation of women** in all aspects of the electoral process was being provided by Gender Concerns International, an international civil society organisation (CSO) supported by LEAP to monitor the pre-polling context, polling and post-polling with a view to assessing the inclusion of women. Following the polls they also conducted series of roundtables with women in order to further explore women's integration in the process and identify areas for improvement.

**Electoral knowledge strengthening** activities were being planned, with the aim of strengthening knowledge of electoral issues, structures and processes amongst key stakeholder groups. As part of these efforts, UNEST will engage directly with stakeholders including *inter alia* media, political parties, and civil society organisations in support of civic education and voter education efforts which complement and extend the work of electoral authorities. Cultivating a basic understanding of electoral issues amongst Libyans in general will help ensure that voters, political parties, candidates, civil society and other stakeholders are better able to understand future electoral processes, paving the way for them to participate in a constructive fashion consistent with principles of democracy and the rule of law. At the conclusion of the quarter planning was progressed, with activities expected to begin in the subsequent quarter.

## 1. FINANCIAL

Output 3: Participation, Vulnerable Groups	Total
IOM Out of Country Voting staff & setup costs	\$150,000
Sabha workshop for female candidates, SCEL-T-LEAP	\$11,998*
Gender Concerns International monitoring and analysis	\$98,383
External relations advisor salary	\$78,788

\*Final expenditure less than funds committed

## 2. RISKS/ISSUES

The personal commitment and dedication of the HNEC's headquarters and field staff members were highly praised by international and domestic observers, and the media. During unofficial

<sup>5</sup> LEAP support to IOM was detailed in the Second Quarterly Report of the LEAP project, however it is included here to reflect the delivery of out of country voting during the reporting period.



exchanges between LEAP advisors and accredited media and observers the ease and efficiency of the accreditation process, for instance, was frequently mentioned. Nevertheless, adequate time did not exist for capacity building initiatives targeted at personnel who held responsibility for incorporating targeted groups into day to day operations. In the case of accreditation personnel, for instance, some HNEC field offices did not apply the accreditation rules in a uniform fashion, in some cases requesting observer training certificates from domestic election observer groups one week before the polling day. This uneven application of HNEC policy was attributed to the lack of training and experience, and could be mitigated through basic training on the role and responsibilities of electoral authorities.

### 3. LESSONS LEARNED

Consistent with the stated lines of activity of UNEST, one of the main goals of the period between electoral events will be to capitalise on the gains made over the course of the National Congress elections. That means assisting the HNEC to consolidate and extend its capacity in the areas covered by this output, including through structural change. As such, the body should consider the separation of the public outreach departments into separate entities that deal with voter education/information on the one hand and relations with media, observers, candidates and political entities on the other.

It is important to recognise the increasingly central role that the HNEC website played over the course of the electoral process in ensuring equal access of information to all segments of society. The webmaster contributed time and expertise on a voluntary basis, indicating that in the beginning the public outreach department underestimated the importance of this valuable means of communication. By the end of the process, however, it was recognised as a valuable tool. The HNEC Accreditation Unit, for instance, started referring to its webpage while corresponding with the accreditation seekers. HNEC should continue to explore possibilities to use the internal in its outreach to key audiences, both through an institutional website and through social media.

Future options arising from the OCV process were included in their final report. Briefly, they included:

- Potentially redistributing the location of registration and polling centres to better account for populations of expatriate Libyans.
- Possible adjustment in eligibility requirements, which may depend in part on the existence of a voter register in Libya.
- The option of voting by mail.
- A simpler ballot (for future parliamentary elections) to facilitate counting and communication of results.

### 4. FUTURE PLAN

Day-to-day mentorship of HNEC staff was expected to continue during the period between elections, in order to help maintain capacity gained thus far. As part of their support to HNEC in the area of voter education and information, international advisors will particularly encourage authorities to retain an emphasis on the rights of identified groups. In accreditation, for instance, a

database similar to that created for international accreditations was being developed to ensure information on domestic observers will be retained. As with other areas of activity within the LEAP project, however, further activities should be defined in conjunction with the HNEC, as its future becomes clearer, as part of a review of the LEAP project.

## D. OUTPUT 4: Strengthened capacities of national media to report on electoral processes

HNEC conducted a total of 12 press conferences using the media centre.<sup>6</sup> Domestic and international observer organisations likewise took advantage of the facilities to deliver their preliminary statements to the press.<sup>7</sup> Press conferences administered by HNEC dealt with a variety of topics including the opening of OCV on 3 July; preparation for polling; the response of the HNEC and security authorities to developments on polling day and in subsequent days (for instance with regards to polling in Ajdabiya, Sirte and Kufra); and the announcement of results. International support to the media centre was provided by a combination of UNDP and IFES resources, in close cooperation with HNEC and the National Transitional Council (NTC).



Figure 3: HNEC Chairman Noori Al Abbar delivers a press conference at the media centre (Credit: Iason Athanasiadis/UNSMIL)

**Advice and mentoring** on technical aspects of the media centre were provided by a highly-experienced international advisor. Before leaving the mission he observed that, from a technical standpoint, the media centre performed far better than expected. Moreover, he observed a general feeling of satisfaction on the part of media, observers, HNEC staff and other stakeholders regarding the end result.

**Electoral knowledge strengthening** activities are expected to include members of the Libyan media (see Output 3, above). Understanding of electoral issues amongst the media is critical to cultivating awareness of sound electoral institutions and practices amongst the broader public.

### 1. FINANCIAL

Output 4: Strengthened National Media	Total
Media centre manager (3 months)	\$42,450

<sup>6</sup> 2 July x 1; 6 July x 1; 7 July x 3; 8-13 July x 1 per day; 17 July x 1; 1 August x 1.

<sup>7</sup> Including: Shahed Network (7 July; 14 July); the Libyan Association of Elections Observers (7 July; 8 July; 12 July); and the Arab League (10 July).

## 2. RISKS/ISSUES

Advisors noted that there was no duplication of effort between resources provided by LEAP, IFES and HNEC to the media centre due to a collaborative approach and clear division of responsibilities. The contractor hired by LEAP advised on technical aspects of media centre operations while IFES provided programming and coordination functions. National resources provided through HNEC were put to use across all areas of the media centre's operations, from staffing to managing the press conferences. The media centre was therefore an excellent example of cooperation, as the three organisations were able to draw on each others' strengths to ensure the facility was managed seamlessly. For instance, when low liquidity on the part of one of the organisations threatened operations, UNOPS through the IAA with UNDP was able to provide a temporary solution, ensuring that the centre continued to operate.

## 3. LESSONS LEARNED

Though the comprehensive lessons learned report mentioned under Output 1, above, should contain more detailed recommendations applicable to this output, initial reports from international advisors indicate that the original estimate regarding media and observer interest appears to have been overstated, with much of the services provided for media being underutilised. In addition, communication of intent and actual events did not match up, resulting in large scale slippage in proposed timelines, notably for press conferences. Short notice for some events quickly became the norm and staff were therefore required to be on standby throughout the results process.

## 4. FUTURE PLAN

As with other key groups targeted through the LEAP project, representatives of the media are expected to be included in the programme of activities envisaged to help strengthen knowledge and awareness regarding electoral institutions and practices.

### **E. OUTPUT 5: Strengthened capacity to conduct media monitoring**

A media monitoring project was implemented jointly by the HNEC and the Ministry of Culture and Civil Society, with the support of UNDP LEAP and the International Institute for Democratic and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA). By the end of the electoral process a total of four reports were produced, two reports which covered the campaign period (18-24 June and 25-1 July), and two further reports delivered in July (one covering the silence period and a final report). Reports covered media coverage on 15 public media outlets. All reports were conveyed confidentially to the HNEC Board of Commissioners. LEAP supported this effort by<sup>8</sup>:

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<sup>8</sup> LEAP support to the media monitoring project was detailed in the Second Quarterly Report of the LEAP project, however it is included here to reflect the fact that two (of four) reports were delivered during the reporting period (Q3).

**Payment of personnel** who were engaged for the duration of the media monitoring project was accomplished through LEAP. In total, salaries were provided for 18 staff members over a 45-day period.

**Procurement** of equipment required for the project, including 17 desktops and screens. All purchased equipment was handed over to HNEC.

## 1. FINANCIAL

Output 5: HNEC Media Monitoring	Total
Remuneration, and daily subsistence allowance for media monitoring staff (18 staff for 45 days, including 153.85 allowance for 10 staff)	\$92,600*
IT equipment (desktops, televisions, DVDs, etc.)	\$24,996
Retreat for HNEC officials in Tripoli	\$3,633

\*Final expenditure less than funds committed

## 2. RISKS/ISSUES

The utility of the media monitoring effort was questioned by authorities following the conclusion of the electoral process. Due to the extremely tight timeline - the media monitoring effort only began operating two weeks prior to the polls - the breadth of coverage was limited. In addition, there existed little capacity or inclination within the HNEC to address offenses once identified, as few punitive measures could realistically be imposed against offenders. Finally, the behaviour of the Libyan media was, on the whole, commendable, with few infractions noted. It was due to all these factors that stakeholders found it difficult to clearly identify the benefit of the effort. Advisors pointed out that though the conditions in the media were favourable during this election, this may not always be the case. A strong media monitoring effort backed by a clear legal framework and complaints mechanism can be a valuable bulwark against misuse of the media.

## 3. LESSONS LEARNED

With regards to the media monitoring effort, both parties agree that the overall value of the effort will be jointly analysed prior to the next electoral event in order to identify whether future efforts should be made. A second lesson, which is related to media and campaigns, concerned airtime for candidates. Based on the experience of the National Congress election it would be desirable for international advisors to assist HNEC in pursuing analysis on the issue of airtime for candidates on public broadcasters. In 2012, contrary to its own media regulation, the HNEC was obliged to scrap the initiative which would have provided free space on public media to candidates. Several circumstances were at play in this decision, including lack of time, competing priorities and receptivity of public broadcasters, however the effort should be considered for future electoral events.

## 4. FUTURE PLAN

There are no plans at the current time to stand up a media monitoring project prior to the next electoral event. The decision on whether a media monitoring project should be re-established prior

to the next electoral event will depend on several factors, including its utility, clarification on the scope and structure of the HNEC and the timing of the next electoral event.

## F. OUTPUT 6: Strengthened capacities in electoral dispute resolution

Beginning on 8 July, HNEC and judicial authorities began adjudicating complaints regarding polling, counting and tabulation. Over one hundred complaints were submitted to the HNEC after the polling day. One of the complaints triggered a recount in Tazerboo sub-constituency that resulted in no changes in order of the candidates. In total, 37 challenges to preliminary results were submitted to the judiciary, all of which were rejected save one. The accepted challenge concerned the eligibility of an individual candidate, submitted on the basis that he was a former member of the NTC. By 29 July, all complaints submitted to the HNEC had been resolved and word was received from judicial authorities that all complaints and appeals submitted to them had likewise been resolved, and that no changes will be applied to the preliminary results. LEAP provided limited support during this process.

**Training support** was provided during the training for district staff who were tasked with handling complaints lodged during and after polling. The training took place at HNEC headquarters on 1-2 July was supported by a LEAP international training advisor.

**Electoral knowledge strengthening** activities are expected to take place in October 2012 for the judiciary. In August 2012 UNEST advisors held meetings with members of the judiciary, in which it was agreed that they would conduct lessons learned roundtables in order to reflect on their role in the process.

### 1. FINANCIAL

Output 6: Electoral Dispute Resolution	Total
Workshops x 4 for approximately 200 members of the judiciary	\$78,221

### 2. RISKS/ISSUES

No significant risks or issues were identified during the reporting period that are related to this output. As details emerge regarding the future electoral calendar risks or issues related to the legal framework, timelines or capacity may come to the fore.

### 3. LESSONS LEARNED

See Lessons Learned, Output 1.

### 4. FUTURE PLAN

A lessons learned roundtable was planned for October; LEAP stands by to support as needed. In addition, UNEST will continue to pursue open dialogue with judicial authorities with a view to establishing a programme of support in preparation for the next electoral event.

## **G. OUTPUT 7: Strengthened capacities to coordinate electoral security**

The week preceding the polls was marked by violence, mostly in the east of the country. On 1 July, simultaneous violent demonstrations took place at High National Election Commission (HNEC) offices in Benghazi and Tobruk. On 5 July, a deliberate fire at the district warehouse in Ajdabiya destroyed electoral materials for 46 polling centres. The following day, a Libyan air force helicopter transporting electoral materials was fired on near Benghazi, killing one HNEC staff member and wounding another. Three other people died on polling day in election-related violence. LEAP supported coordination of security through provision of:

**Advice and mentoring** on the security aspects of electoral operations, provided by three international advisors located in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha. On polling day, the international advisor based in Tripoli was present at the national security operations centre located at Metiga Airport, in order to ensure passage of information between the operations centre and the HNEC's operation room located at the media centre

### **1. FINANCIAL**

No expenditures were incurred for this output between 5 March 2012 – 30 September 2012. Note that the salaries for security advisors are included in the IAA with UNOPS, which is reported under Output 1.

### **2. RISKS/ISSUES**

The intent of Output 7 was to ensure coordinated security planning, however in light of the uncertainty surrounding the future tasks both for HNEC and the competing pressures on Libyan security forces, it was unlikely that security planning would begin again in earnest until an approaching electoral event demands it. Compounding this challenge, the security liaison officer engaged by the HNEC in June 2012 concluded his contract, leaving no clear working-level interlocutor for international advisors. Given these constraints, activity in this output will be limited to strengthening security authorities' knowledge of electoral issues during the interim period between electoral events.

### **3. LESSONS LEARNED**

See Lessons Learned, Output 1.

### **4. FUTURE PLAN**

UNEST security advisors will continue to work with partners to include electoral issues in discussions with security authorities. As part of UNEST's efforts to facilitate the development of knowledge and awareness on electoral issues, security authorities will be invited to participate in events designed to encourage adherence to principles underlying legitimate and credible elections, which include transparency, independence of the electoral management body, impartiality, and adherence to legal and ethical standards. In particular, a study tour is envisaged which will provide key interlocutors direct knowledge and experience of the management of large-scale operations.

## H. Project setup and running costs

During the reporting period, the LEAP project management unit pursued activity in several areas, including putting its administrative records in order following the hectic pace of activities surrounding electoral operations. This included, in part, ensuring that documents requested during the previous LEAP project board meeting were provided or signed as necessary (LRTF-LEAP Project Document and associated documents, LEAP 2012 Annual Workplan, agreements with UNOPS and IOM, and lists of items handed over to HNEC).

At the time of writing, procurement was in process for a service provider to conduct a survey on the impact of HNEC voter education/information efforts. Other notable procurement included the purchase of two vehicles that are now used by UNEST members to meet their transportation needs.

Staff members participated in discussions regarding future activities of the UNEST and LEAP, with a view to establishing a clear workplan for the remainder of 2012. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the future of the HNEC and the nature and timing of the next electoral event, forward planning was necessarily limited. In addition, all members of LEAP participated in a lessons learned exercise that was ongoing at the time of writing.

### 1. FINANCIAL

LEAP Setup and Running Costs	Total
Transportation (car rental; 4 soft-skin; 2 armoured)	\$406,701
International staff salaries (Project Manager, Operations Manager, Procurement, Finance, Reporting)	\$322,117
IT, office equipment & furniture	\$95,496
Relocation and travel expenditures	\$36,399
National staff salaries	\$68,128
Office stationeries & computer printer cartridges	\$17,211
Accommodations subsidy	\$62,000
Ballistic helmets and ballistic vests	\$47,153

### 2. RISKS/ISSUES

Several issues were encountered which impacted LEAP operations over the past quarter. Many issues were related to the short timeline for electoral operations which placed significant pressure on hiring and procurement processes, pressure which was greatly alleviated by use of UNDP fast-track procedures. In other areas, urgent requirements for advice and support were identified and accommodated in short order, for instance the provision of technical knowledge for the establishment of the media centre or the design of ballots. Finally, though communication between LEAP and the HNEC was frequent, decision-making largely took place in an unstructured fashion. This issue was addressed by the establishment of a system for official decisions and receipt and storage of official documents (although there was still work to be done to make this system functional), and through setting the precedent of having a LEAP project board meeting once per quarter.



Finally, resource mobilisation continues apace, however there remained a shortfall of 3,370,427 USD against the 2012-13 budget of the LEAP project. Additional efforts were being discussed to ensure that the funding gap was closed as soon as possible.

### **3. LESSONS LEARNED**

A comprehensive lessons learned report will be developed at the conclusion of UNEST's internal lessons learned exercise, which will focus on the execution of electoral assistance during the National Congress election, and which will contain recommendations which are relevant to the project management of LEAP.

### **4. FUTURE PLAN**

The lack of clarity on the HNEC and electoral calendar at the time of writing was a limiting factor in planning and implementing effective capacity consolidation and operational/technical support, two of the three lines of support defined by the UN in its support to the Libyan elections. Though these areas will increase in importance and urgency when the prevailing lack of clarity was resolved, UNEST and LEAP's specific lines of activity at the time of writing continued to focus on immediate needs identified by the HNEC: (a) the evaluations and lessons learned process; (b) assisting the HNEC to wrap up operations in preparation for transition; and (c) supporting plans to digitise the voter register.

Looking beyond the immediate post-electoral period, a review of the LEAP project will be carried out in order to ensure the project continues to meet the evolving needs of the situation in Libya. At the close of the quarter there already existed broad agreement that three general lines of activity should be pursued. In brief, they are: consolidating capacity, supporting future operations and engaging in a programme of electoral knowledge strengthening. The specific activities to be accomplished, however, remain to be defined. All envisaged activities will be consistent with both the LEAP 2012 annual workplan as well as the overall intent of UN electoral support, and will be conducted in close consultation and cooperation with the HNEC Board of Commissioners and with the constituent member organisations of UNEST in order to avoid overlap and duplication.

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

The election of the National Congress was a historic event for Libya, one which was eagerly anticipated and rapturously welcomed by Libyans. The efficient administration of the polls, completed within only 150 days from the appointment of the electoral management body, the HNEC, was a landmark event in a process that began well before the start of voter registration, and which will end well after the submission by the HNEC of its final report: the process of political transition to a democratic Libya.

LEAP provided important technical and operational support to the process through provision of technical advice in the areas of public outreach, external relations, training, logistics, security and the establishment of a media centre. Operational support was provided in areas such as the procurement of electoral materials and support to the establishment of OCV. All support was

provided as part of an integrated effort which saw LEAP operate in tandem with colleagues from UNSMIL, UNOPS, IFES, IOM and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

By the close of the reporting period, UNEST was nearing completion of its review and evaluation of electoral assistance to the National Congress election, which sought to codify lessons learned and provide realistic, achievable recommendations designed to inform future electoral assistance in Libya. Though the process was not yet completed, recommendations were expected to address issues mentioned in this report, including: establishing more robust communication and coordination structures; stronger emphasis on the development and follow through of strategic plans covering areas such as voter education; working with the HNEC and legislative authorities to ensure the future electoral management body was structured in a way that is professional and sustainable; a review of OCV to ensure it best meets the needs of Libyan expatriates; analysis on the utility of efforts such as media monitoring as part of a joint review of the scope and structure of the LEAP project to ensure it incorporate lines of activity that serve to strengthen both electoral institutions and electoral practices in Libya, notably by including a greater emphasis on raising awareness and building knowledge regarding key electoral issues.

The future structure and mandate of the High National Electoral Commission remained unclear at the time of writing, as well as the electoral calendar. As additional clarity is achieved, UNDP through the LEAP project will continue to assist in strengthening electoral institutions and practices in Libya. All activities are envisaged to be carried out in a fully coordinated fashion with partners. To achieve the same measure of success, a flexible approach will be required that can accommodate forthcoming guidance by the National Congress and can continue to adapt to the rapidly-evolving context in Libya.

## V. ANNEXES

### A. ANNEX 1: RESULTS TRACKING MATRIX

Below is a snapshot of where the Libya Electoral Assistance Project (LEAP) is in relation to its annual targets after Q3.

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
<b>Output #1: Strengthen organisational, management, and operational capacities of HNEC to plan, prepare, conduct and manage elections.</b>				
1.1 Support HNEC in its institutional setup.	Professional development opportunities for HNEC Board of Commissioners and senior/specialist staff on electoral systems, processes, and management.	No knowledge on electoral management issues.	Two study trips for core leadership and senior staff. Additional professional development opportunities as articulated in the capacity needs assessment and training plan mentioned under Action 1.4.	<p>LEAP supported several professional development activities for newly appointed HNEC Commissioners, Sub-Commissions and staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of elections in Tunisia, February 2012.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Study trip to Mexico, March 2012</li> <li>• Induction on electoral operations, March 2012</li> <li>• Induction for 13 District Election Commissions on basic electoral processes, February 2012</li> <li>• Conference in Egypt, April 2012</li> <li>• Study tour to Amman, Jordan, 21-24 May 2012.</li> </ul> <p>LEAP contracted a short-term expert in electoral administration to assist HNEC with the</p>

<sup>9</sup> Funded by UNDP Libya on a cost-recovery basis pending the establishment of UNDP LEAP.



Not yet completed



Partially completed



Completed

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				development of proposals regarding the restructuring of the organisation. Mission was delayed due to unrest in Libya and will be re-scheduled.
1.2. Procurement of goods and services including purchase, lease and physical infrastructure development to set up electoral offices.	Physical infrastructure, equipment belonging to the HNEC.	No physical infrastructure or equipment belonging to the HNEC.	Provision of infrastructure and equipment identified by HNEC.	<p>Generic office equipment was procured in March 2012 to support the start-up of the HNEC administration. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 notebook computers</li> <li>• 1 photocopier</li> <li>• 1 computer printer,</li> <li>• 4 toners for printer and photocopier</li> <li>• 1 auto feeder scanner,</li> <li>• 2 laser printers</li> <li>• 20 USB flash disks</li> <li>• 1 data show stand</li> </ul> <p>Additional equipment was procured in support of HNEC public outreach efforts (see Output 2, below).</p>
1.3. Development of strategic plan, and operational plans for voter registration, political entities/candidate registration etc.	Presence of strategic / operational plan developed jointly with HNEC.	No strategic plan or operational plan for electoral processes in Libya	Concept of operations and/or operational plan developed by HNEC for each major electoral event in 2012	<p>One concept of operations was produced for consideration by the HNEC Board of Commissioners during planning stages for the National Congress elections.</p> <p>In August-September, UNEST submitted proposals for consideration by HNEC Commissioners regarding (a) the conclusion electoral operations, (b) the conduct of a comprehensive lessons learned process and (c) the future structure of the HNEC.</p>

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
1.4. Conduct training needs assessment (TNA) and develop training and capacity building plan for HNEC staff.	Presence of training plan developed jointly with HNEC.	No training plan	One comprehensive capacity needs assessment completed One comprehensive training plan developed in collaboration with HNEC administration.	A training advisor was recruited to support HNEC's training needs (see Action 1.12).
1.5. Conduct extensive training and capacity building program using BRIDGE modules of HNEC staff on electoral systems, voter registration, polling procedures, results processing etc.	Number of HNEC staff trained	No HNEC staff trained	Heads of HNEC departments BRIDGE trained Two BRIDGE trainings for electoral administration staff	BRIDGE training agenda to be developed and implemented in tandem with the training plan mentioned in Action 1.4, above.
1.6. Preparation of a voter list/electoral roll.	Existence of a reusable voter register	No voters registered; no voter registry	Voter registry prepared.	Over 2.8 million voters registered for the National Congress elections between 1-21 May 2012; voter registries exist at the level of the polling centre but must be consolidated in order to be usable for future electoral events.  At the close of Q3, LEAP as part of UNEST was participating in discussions regarding options for a central, digitised voter register.
1.7. Establishment of VR locations, training in registration procedures.	Number of voter registration centres set up with UN assistance	No voter registration centres set up with UN assistance	UN assistance in the establishment of voter registration centres as called for in the operational concept/plan.	A total of 1,548 voter registration centres were opened during voter registration using electoral materials procured through UNDP's LEAP project (See Action 1.9 for list of materials procured).
1.8. Establishment of polling stations, training on	Number of polling centres	No polling centres set up	UN assistance in the establishment of polling centres	A total of 1,546 polling centres were reported open on election day using electoral materials procured

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
polling procedures and processing of results.	set up with UN assistance	with UN assistance	as called for in the operational concept/plan.	through UNDP's LEAP project, with the final 8 polling centres opening in subsequent days (See Action 1.9 for list of materials procured).
1.9. Procurement of VR books and kits and other essential electoral materials, equipment.	Number of VR books and kits and other essential electoral materials, equipment procured.	No VR books or kits or other essential materials or equipment procured.	Adequate electoral materials procured as per operational concept/plan.	<p>In consultation with the HNEC, LEAP procured the following materials in preparation for voter registration and polling and counting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45,000 voter registration books</li> <li>• 1,800 training books</li> <li>• 1,000,000 laminates</li> <li>• 15,000 ballot boxes and lids</li> <li>• 750 extra ballot box lids</li> <li>• 20,000 extra seals</li> <li>• 2,000 extra tamper-evident bags</li> <li>• 14,200 bottles of indelible ink</li> <li>• 10,000 MTFs</li> <li>• 7,100 polling kits</li> <li>• 10,000 record of seals</li> <li>• 9,100 supplementary voters lists</li> <li>• 180 training ink bottles</li> <li>• 1,810 training kits</li> <li>• 2,238 training MTFs</li> <li>• 3,000 training record of seals</li> <li>• 3,000 training supplementary voters list</li> <li>• 20,000 voter screens</li> <li>• 4,276,450 majoritarian ballots</li> <li>• 3,927,350 proportional representation ballots</li> </ul>

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				In response to conditions on the ground in the days prior to polling, an additional 162,5000 majoritarian ballots and 139,100 proportional ballots were reprinted on an urgent basis and delivered the evening prior to polling.
1.10. Implement activities to promote gender responsive HNEC.	Dedicated measures promoting the participation of women both in administration and operations.	No policies or measures specifically directed at women.	Dedicated gender components included in HNEC administrative and operational planning (i.e. public outreach strategies, operational plans, training plans)	<p>Special efforts were made to reach out to women during public outreach campaign. During voter registration and preparations for polling the HNEC with UNEST advice produced the following products targeted towards women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 video PSA</li> <li>• 3 flyers</li> <li>• 3 posters</li> <li>• 2 billboards</li> <li>• 1 fact sheet</li> </ul> <p>In operations, separate voter registration and polling stations were established for women.</p> <p>Results of the forthcoming analysis by the Hague-based group Gender Concerns International can be employed by HNEC to inform gender activities (see Activity 3.1)</p>
1.11. Organise stakeholders consultation meetings, coordination forums, conferences and briefing etc. regularly at central and regional level.	Participation of HNEC, stakeholders in periodic consultation meetings on electoral issues.	No regular, structured consultations with stakeholders.	Consultation meetings held or attended on electoral issues that include any combination of political entities/candidates (1), CSOs (1), media (1), women's groups (1), security forces (1),	<p>A consultative and information-sharing event was held on 6 May and attended by a member of the HNEC Board of Commissioners (NDI-hosted, with political entities).</p> <p>An event promoting the participation and visibility of women candidates was held 25 June and</p>



Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
			judiciary (1), and ministry officials (1).	attended by a member of the HNEC Board of Commissioners (organised by UNDP SCELТ and Libyan Women’s Union “My Voice for Her”, candidates and women’s groups).  Workshops with members of the judiciary were held (judiciary; see Action 6.3)
1.12. Recruitment of International and National staff and consultants.	Number of staff and consultants recruited according to staff plans.	No staff or consultants recruited.	International specialised expertise provided as identified by HNEC.	See section on “Project Setup and Running Costs”, below
1.13. IAA with UNOPS for office setup and refurbishment, media centre establishment, and recruitment of some staff and vehicles.	UNDP-UNOPS IAA agreement concluded and in effect.	No formal cooperation between UNDP and UNOPS on electoral support in Libya.	Conclusion of a IAA between UNDP and UNOPS for the duration of the LEAP project.	A UNOPS IAA was signed which provided for the recruitment of technical advisors to support the HNEC. The agreement, valued at \$1,042,408, took effect on 1 April. An extension of the period of the UNOPS agreement until 30 September 2012 was concluded, on a non-cost extension basis.  Amongst other things the agreement provided for several staff posts, including: Advisors, international (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 x Security advisors, arrived 07/05 and 01/07 (UNOPS, 3 months)</li> <li>• 2 x Interpreters, arrived 07/05 (UNOPS, 3 months)</li> </ul> Consultants, international (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graphic designer, arrived 07/05 (UNOPS, 3 months)</li> <li>• Database advisor, arrived 07/05 (UNOPS, 3 months)</li> </ul>

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				Support, international (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project manager, arrived 10/10/2011 (UNOPS, 1 year)</li> <li>• Programme support officer, arrived 14/05/2012 (UNOPS, 3 months)</li> </ul> Support, national (4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various administration and finance posts</li> </ul>
<b>Output #2: Comprehensive civic and voter education conducted to ensure that voters are educated about broader principles of democracy and inclusive elections, and informed about their right to vote, as well as where, when and how to vote.</b>				
2.1. Comprehensive assessment of Libyan context.	Assessment of Libyan context vis-à-vis civic and voter education.	No assessment of the Libyan context.	One joint assessment of the Libyan context.	A comprehensive assessment of the impact of HNEC public outreach campaigns is planned for the post-electoral period.  At the close of Q3, procurement was ongoing for a service provider to administer a public survey assessing the impact of HNEC voter information efforts.
2.2 Draft public outreach strategy and operational plan focusing on combining voter education and civic education.	Public outreach strategy and plan drafted which focus on combining voter education and civic education.	No public outreach strategy and plan.	One draft public outreach strategy and plan that focuses on combining voter education and civic education.	In early 2012 UNEST advisors worked closely with HNEC Public Outreach to develop a strategy for the electoral process. Advisors further drafted a media plan for audio/video public service announcements on polling and counting. In preparation for polling, the following materials were developed with the advice and support of UNEST advisors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 fact sheets on various aspects of the electoral process</li> </ul>

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 flipchart on polling and counting procedures</li> <li>3 fact sheets (campaign finance, out of country voting, and social media)</li> <li>13 leaflets on electoral systems and seat allocation (tailored per district)</li> <li>2 leaflets (special needs voting; how to mark a ballot)</li> </ul>
2.3. Under HNEC guidance, conduct stakeholders consultation, forums and events on the public outreach strategy and plan.	Number of civic and voter education events organised Number of participants disaggregated by gender.	Civic and voter education conducted in an <i>ad hoc</i> manner by local and international CSOs without the participation or endorsement of electoral authorities.	One consultative event conducted with CSOs on public outreach strategy and plan.  Assistance in one lessons learned/evaluation/review completed on the public outreach strategy.	No activity in Q3.
2.4. Support the HNEC to develop, produce and distribute voter education and public information messages and materials on the electoral process (HNEC branding and message development, official HNEC outreach materials).	Number of voter education/information materials produced and disseminated in accordance with the public outreach strategy and as requested by HNEC public outreach, disaggregated by print and electronic.	No requests for voter education/ information materials developed or disseminated.	Materials produced and distributed according to public outreach strategy and at the request of HNEC.	<p>Following the start of voter registration, concern was expressed about the lack of voter information material. At the request of HNEC, urgent procurement was carried out in support of HNEC's Public Outreach department, including the printing of 240,000 documents reflecting the extension to the voter registration period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,000 x B2 poster logos</li> <li>35,000 x factsheets</li> <li>30,000 1 type of leaflet</li> <li>80,000 x 8 types of posters</li> <li>120,000 x 4 types of flyers</li> </ul>

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30,000 x1 type of leaflet</li> <li>• 4,000 t-shirts</li> <li>• 500,000 call centre flyers (procurement cancelled)</li> </ul> <p>LEAP also supported the production of television and radio public service announcements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspirational cinema quality video on women's participation on elections (45")</li> <li>• Inspirational cinema quality video on youth's participation on elections (45")</li> <li>• Educational animated video on polling (30)</li> <li>• Educational animated video on counting and announcement of results - compiled in one 1 minute total (30" + 30")</li> <li>• Inspirational radio announcement on women's participation – (45")</li> <li>• Inspirational radio announcement on youth's participation – (45")</li> <li>• Educational radio announcement on polling – (30")</li> <li>• Educational radio announcement on counting and announcement of results - compiled in one 1 minute total (30" + 30")</li> </ul> <p>Procurement of transport services to delivery public outreach materials in 13 districts was performed.</p> <p>Public Outreach equipment was procured to</p>

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				<p>enable the HNEC Public Outreach section to conduct in-house printing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 plotter</li> <li>• 30 rolls of plotter paper</li> <li>• 4 sets of plotter toner</li> <li>• 1 design software</li> <li>• 1 DVD duplicator</li> <li>• 1 scanner</li> <li>• 1 video camera</li> <li>• 1 HP printer</li> <li>• 1 Canon camera</li> <li>• 1 desktop server</li> </ul>
2.5. Coordinate a small grant fund for CSOs to conduct civic and voter education on the electoral process with strong emphasis on women and other marginalised groups.	Coordination mechanism(s) between grant authorities, CSO grant recipients, and HNEC.	No coordination between grant authorities, CSO grant recipients and HNEC.	Periodic coordination between grant authorities, CSO grant recipients and HNEC using the coordination mechanism(s) put in place.	No activity during Q3.
2.6. Establish a mechanism to facilitate and coordinate civic and voter education amongst electoral stakeholders through coordination forums, meetings, and workshops.	Number of coordination forums held between electoral stakeholders.	No structured coordination between electoral stakeholders.	Periodic coordination forums held with electoral stakeholders	UNEST chairs meetings on a weekly or bi-weekly basis with donors and international organisations working in the field of civil society strengthening and democratic governance in order to ensure information sharing and coordination.
2.7. Recruitment of	Number of staff and	No staff or consultants	International specialised	A voter education advisor was hired in May 2012 to

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
International and National staff and consultants.	consultants recruited according to staff plans.	recruited.	expertise provided as identified by HNEC.	support public outreach efforts of the HNEC.
<b>Output #3: (3a) Enhanced access to and participation in electoral process of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, minorities, and other groups, in rural and urban areas alike; (3b) Enhanced access to and participation of Libyans displaced by conflict inside and outside of Libya (Out of Country Voting); (3c) Enhanced understanding of and access to the technical electoral process of civil society groups and political parties including observer accreditation, candidate registration, and gender and minority representation.</b>				
3.1. Assist HNEC in mapping vulnerable population and civil society and IDPs, refugees, and other marginalised groups.	Evaluation of Libyan diaspora for election purposes.	No comprehensive evaluation of Libyan diaspora for election purposes.	A comprehensive evaluation of Libyan diaspora for election purposes.	The Hague-based group Gender Concerns International is conducting an evaluation of women's participation across all aspects of the National Congress elections.
3.2. Provide training, awareness and thematic advice on, the application, in the electoral context of Libya's international commitments on different charters such as gender, IDPs, refugees, minorities.	Training events for HNEC commissioners and staff which include information on international commitments vis-à-vis gender, IDPs, refugees and minorities. Inclusion of measures for vulnerable groups both in administration and operations.	No training events for HNEC commissioners and staff which included information on international commitments vis-à-vis gender, IDPs, refugees and minorities. No specific measures for vulnerable groups articulated.	Included of modules on international commitments vis-à-vis gender, IDPs, refugees and minorities in the training plan to be developed under Action 1.4. Dedicated components for vulnerable groups included in HNEC administrative and operational planning (i.e. public outreach strategies, operational plans, training plans).	LEAP advisors, along with UNEST counterparts, are in the process of developing a programme of activities which aim to raise awareness of electoral issues, institutions and processes with a view to encouraging adherence to good practices vis-à-vis elections.
3.3. Facilitate the HNEC in designing and managing a special grant scheme to increase participation of vulnerable population in	Progress made in the design and management of a special grant scheme.	No specific design for a special grant scheme.	Plan for a special grants scheme to increase participation of vulnerable population in electoral processes.	No activity in Q3.

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
electoral process.				
3.4. Facilitate training and education of vulnerable groups in electoral systems/mechanism.	Training events with participation of vulnerable group representatives (i.e. CSOs).	UNDP SCELТ facilitated training and certification of approximately 23 BRIDGE trainers in March 2012.	Training events with participation of vulnerable group representatives (i.e. CSOs).	LEAP advisors in cooperation with HNEC facilitated roundtable discussions with CSOs representing those with special needs on 4 July.
3.5. Identification of location, number of Libyan abroad and assist HNEC in reaching such citizens.	Measures taken by HNEC to target Libyans abroad, disaggregated by country	Little knowledge of Libyan diaspora locations or needs.	Inclusion of measures for Libyan diaspora in operational plans for each electoral event.	Advice and support are being provided by a combination of advisors and by the work of IOM.
3.6. Facilitate civil society in obtaining materials for election observation and observer accreditation, and accrediting their observers.	Information for observers publically available. Number of accredited domestic observers disaggregated by gender. Percentage of polling stations covered by observers.	No information distributed to observer groups. No observers accredited. No polling stations covered by observers.	Materials provided to civil society groups as called for in the public outreach strategy. Accreditation process in place for all qualified applicants.	Process in place for accreditation. A total of 11,704 domestic observers, 507 international observers and special guests had been accredited by polling on 7 July (approximately 30% women) LEAP supported the HNEC Public Outreach department in mounting a programme of roundtable discussions and briefings for selected groups in the electoral process, including civil society groups representing those with special needs (4 July), a discussion on the role of the media in elections (5 July), and a discussion on the role of observers in elections (6 July).
3.7. Facilitate political entities and candidates in registering for the election, understanding the electoral legal framework,	Information-sharing events for political entities and potential candidates. Measures for informing	No information-sharing events for political entities or potential candidates. No information distributed to political entity groups or	Periodic events targeted at political entities and potential candidates. Materials provided to civil society groups as called for in	See Activity 3.2.



Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
and gender and minority inclusion, representation and quotas.	candidates taken by HNEC. Number of candidate agents accredited.	candidates. No agents accredited.	the public outreach strategy. Accreditation process in place for all qualified applicants.	
3.8. Recruitment of International and National staff and consultants.	Number of staff and consultants recruited according to staff plans.	No staff or consultants recruited.	International specialised expertise provided as identified by HNEC.	An experienced external relations advisor was hired to support HNEC External Relations efforts (arrival: 19 April 2012). A voter education advisor, mentioned above, is available to provide support to civic and voter education efforts.
3.9 OCV contract to IOM.	UNDP-IOM CSA agreement concluded and in effect.	No formal cooperation between UNDP and IOM on electoral support in Libya.	Conclusion of a CSA between UNDP and IOM.	To support participation in the process by Libyans located outside the country, UNDP/LEAP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with IOM (value: USD 150,000) to support the first two months of their in-country operations.  A total of with 8,021 Libyans, including 31% women, participated across all six countries. In addition, a total of 134 individuals were accredited as observers (56), agents (7), media (59) or special guests (12).
3.10. Support to domestic observation liaison.	Availability of expertise and day-to-day mentoring on domestic observation.	No availability of expertise and mentorship on domestic observation.	One advisor available to provide expertise and day-to-day mentoring on domestic observation.	An experienced LEAP external relations advisor supervises a UNEST advisor who is dedicated full-time to domestic observation liaison.  During June the UNEST advisor extensively trained the HNEC domestic observer liaison officer.  For observer accreditation figures, see Activity 3.6.
3.11. Support to political entities and candidate	Availability of expertise and day-to-day mentoring on	No availability of expertise and mentorship on entity	One advisor available to provide expertise and day-to-day	A UNEST advisor is dedicated full-time to entity and candidate liaison.

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
liaison.	entity and candidate liaison.	and candidate liaison.	mentoring on domestic observation.	A total of 10,674 candidate/entity agents had been accredited by polling on 7 July.
<b>Output #4: Strengthened capacities of the national media to report on electoral processes throughout Libya in a balanced and responsible manner, and promote issue-based reporting on political competition.</b>				
4.1. Conduct assessment of Libyan media capacity and a baseline survey; identify key media ensuring Libya-wide coverage.	Baseline survey of Libyan media capacity.	No comprehensive assessment of Libyan media capacity.	Conduct comprehensive baseline survey of Libyan media capacity.	International Management Group was contracted by the EU to conduct a media assessment to be presented in July; LEAP plans to use this assessment as its baseline.
4.2. Recruitment of experts and organise placement of experts in the media houses for mentoring purposes to build their capacity in general reporting.	Level of knowledge on electoral issues within selected Libyan media houses.	Little dedicated knowledge on electoral processes and issues.	Three local experts placed in selected media houses.	No activity in Q3.
4.3. Facilitate HNEC in establishment of a media centre in Tripoli as well as at the field level, if required.	Level of dedicated technical expertise. Quality of service provided by media centre. Level of use of media centre.	No dedicated venue existed with the size and service capacity to accommodate press conferences, media and stakeholders.	Technical advisor provided who is specialised in the establishment of media centres	LEAP provided overall coordination of the different actors involved in the national media centre in cooperation with HNEC and IFES. The Rixos Convention Centre to be used for the National Congress elections results.  The quality of service was acknowledged as high by participants. Several observer organisations used the facilities (Shahed, Libyan Association of Election Observers, Leagues of Arab States). HNEC conducted a total of 12 press conferences by HNEC (2 July x 1; 6 July x 1; 7 July x 3; 8-13 July x 1 per day;

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				16 July x 1; 1 August)
4.4. Training of journalists on electoral reporting.	Number of Libyan journalists trained disaggregated by gender.	No Libyan journalists trained on electoral reporting.	Two training events on electoral reporting	No activity in Q3.
4.5. Organise electoral stakeholders workshops and meetings.	Number of electoral stakeholder workshops and meetings held.	No electoral stakeholder workshops and meetings held.	Periodic electoral stakeholder workshops and meetings.	See Activity 3.2.
4.6. Recruitment of International and National staff and consultants.	Number of staff and consultants recruited according to staff plans.	No staff or consultants recruited.	International specialised expertise provided as identified by HNEC.	A highly experienced specialist was contracted to assist in the establishment of the media centre in coordination with HNEC and IFES (arrived in Tripoli 26 May, departed 14 July).
<b>Output #5: Strengthened capacity of the Libyan High National Electoral Commission (or media commission) to conduct media monitoring.</b>				
5.1. Assist HNEC in development of its media strategy.	Progress made in HNEC developing a public outreach (media) strategy taking into account both electoral events and interim periods.	No public outreach (media) strategy developed.	One public outreach (media) strategy developed for the National Congress elections. One assessment of media coverage during electoral processes to inform development of public outreach strategy.	A media component was included in the HNEC public outreach strategy, however additional work must be done to redevelop the strategy for the period following the National Congress elections. Additional work required for: (1) restructuring the electoral management body for detailed external actions; (2) developing a detailed media strategy. LEAP supported a Workshop for public outreach/ external relations personnel to discuss their strategy, 19 May 2012
5.2. Facilitate the establishment of a media monitoring unit within		No media monitoring units, equipment or staff	Development of one proposal for media monitoring in support of relevant HNEC electoral	A media monitoring project is being established in coordination with HNEC, IIDEA and the Libyan MoCCS in order to monitor the campaign period

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
HNEC or another body.			<p>regulations</p> <p>Procurement of media monitoring equipment according to the media monitoring plan.</p>	<p>and silence period, enabling HNEC to address media infractions identified in the HNEC Media Regulation (No.64). To establish this project, UNDP is providing salaries for 18 staff members over 45 days, as well as the following equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 desktops and screens</li> <li>• 6 LG DVD recorders</li> <li>• 6 television monitors</li> <li>• 9 stopwatches</li> <li>• 9 headphones</li> <li>• 2 printers</li> <li>• 3,000 recordable DVDs</li> <li>• 5 radio players</li> <li>• 6 PC cards TV, 5</li> <li>• 6 SamSat Digital Receivers, 6</li> <li>• 1 digital signal splitter (4way), 1</li> <li>• 3 electricity extension cable, 3</li> <li>• 1 digital satellite cable, 1</li> <li>• Electricity extension cable, 15</li> <li>• 20 sockets</li> <li>• 1 flip chart</li> </ul>
5.3. Train HNEC, (associated) media monitoring commission, or another body in media monitoring and the use of equipment.	Number of staff trained in media monitoring	No staff trained in media monitoring methodologies for electoral campaigns.	All media monitoring staff hired for the media monitoring project trained in media monitoring methodologies for electoral campaigns.	UNDP in coordination with IIDEA supported the training of 14 staff members (11-17 June).

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
5.4. Conduct media training on elections.	Number of participants in media training, disaggregated by gender	No media training on electoral issues.	Media training on elections (quantity TBD)	No activity in Q3.
5.5. Facilitate with publication of regular (qualitative and quantitative) media monitoring reports and suggested activities to facilitate balanced media coverage.	Number and frequency of media monitoring reports on the campaign period.	No media monitoring reports on the campaign period.	Periodic media monitoring reports produced from the operationalisation of the media monitoring project to its conclusion.	By the end of the electoral process a total of four reports were produced, two reports which covered the campaign period (18-24 June and 25-1 July), and two further reports delivered in July (one covering the silence period and a final report). Reports covered media coverage on 15 public media outlets.
5.6. Recruitment of International and National staff and consultants.	Number of staff and consultants recruited according to staff plans.	No staff or consultants recruited.	International specialised expertise provided as identified by HNEC.	No activity in Q3.
<b>Output #6: Strengthened capacities of Libyan relevant legal institutions or commission to plan for, develop and deliver an effective EDR mechanism and process electoral complaints in a timely and effective manner.</b>				
6.1. Develop EDR concepts, processes.	Progress towards development of EDR concepts and processes. Number of complaints submitted.	No EDR concepts and processes. No complaints submitted	Structured forums for input on EDR concepts and processes. One lessons learned/evaluation/review of EDR mechanisms and processes to inform future processes.	All complaints were adjudicated by 29 July, paving the way for announcement of results on 1 August.
6.2. Facilitate additional support closer to an election date to help with the implementation of an	Progress towards the implementation of an EDR/complaints mechanism.	No EDR/complaints mechanism.	A functioning EDR/complaints mechanism.	Training support was provided the HNEC during the training for district staff tasked with handling complaints lodged during and after polling. The training took place at HNEC headquarters on 1-2

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
EDR/complaints mechanism.				July was supported by a LEAP international training advisor
6.3. Facilitate training of relevant Libyan legal professionals in complains and appeals process.	Number of Libyan legal professionals trained in the EDR/complaints mechanism.	No Libyan legal professionals trained in the EDR/complaints mechanism.	Four workshops supported prior to the National Congress elections.	Four two-day judicial workshops were supported (30 April-1 May; 7-9 May; 14-16 May; 21-23 May). All workshops took place at the Judicial Institute in Tripoli and trained relevant Libyan legal professionals in the complaints and appeals processes. Sessions saw approximately 55 participants each.
6.4. Recruitment of International and National staff and consultant.	Number of staff and consultants recruited according to staff plans.	No staff or consultants recruited.	International specialised expertise provided as identified by HNEC.	No activity in Q3.
6.5. Organise electoral stakeholders workshops and consultation on EDR.	Number of electoral stakeholder workshops and meetings held.	No electoral stakeholder workshops and meetings held.	Periodic electoral stakeholder workshops and meetings.	See Activity 3.2.
<b>Output #7: Strengthened capacities of HNEC to coordinate electoral security with stakeholders.</b>				
7.1. Development of joint security plan in consultation with HNEC and Libyan security forces.	Progress towards a joint security plan developed through consultation between HNEC and Libyan security forces.	No mutually agreed security plan.	One joint security plan developed for each electoral event.	A security advisor (UNOPS) liaised with HNEC, Ministry of Interior, and local security forces on electoral security needs throughout the process.
7.2. Organise workshops and trainings.	Number of electoral security stakeholder workshops and meetings held.	No electoral security stakeholder workshops and meetings held.	Periodic electoral security stakeholder workshops and meetings.	See Activity 3.2.
7.3. Recruitment of International and National	Number of staff and consultants recruited	No staff or consultants recruited.	International specialised expertise provided as identified	A security advisor was provided, arrival 8 May (See Action 1.11)

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
staff and consultants.	according to staff plans.		by HNEC.	A highly experienced security specialist was contracted to facilitate the development of a joint security plan (26 May-13 July 2012).
7.4. Conduct election security training.	Number of individuals trained on electoral security, disaggregated by gender.	No individuals trained in electoral security with LEAP assistance.	Periodic electoral security trainings held.	No activity in Q3.
<b>Project Setup and Running Costs.</b>				
8.1. Staffing (International and National)	Number of staff hired based on project plans and mutually agreed needs.	No staff hired.	Staff foreseen in the LEAP Project Document included a combination of: legal (EDR) advisor, programme manager, operations advisors, logistics advisors, electoral security advisors, OCV advisors, public outreach advisor, voter education advisors, media advisors, graphic designer, gender/legal advisor, observer and political party liaison specialists, project manager and project management unit staff, reporting officers, support staff such as assistants, interpreters, translators, drivers, and additional advisors as needs arise.  To be reviewed and adjusted	The following staff were hired by UNDP to support LEAP:  Advisors, international (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief technical advisor, arrived 1/04/2012 (UNDP, 1 year)</li> <li>• External relations advisor, arrived 19/04/2012 (UNDP, 6 months)*</li> <li>• Training Advisor, arrived 07/05/2012 (UNDP, 6 months)</li> <li>• Voter education advisor, arrived 15/05/2012 (UNDP, 6 months)*</li> <li>• Reporting analyst, arrived 05/05/2012 (UNDP, 6 months)</li> </ul> Consultants, international (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ballot printing expert, arrived 15/05/2012, departed 3 July (UNDP, 54 days)</li> <li>• Media centre advisor, arrived 26/05/2012, departed 14 July (UNDP, 2 months)*</li> </ul> Support, international (3)

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
			over the course of the project, and after each electoral event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager, arrived 18/03/2012 (UNDP, 1 year)</li> <li>• Procurement specialist, arrived 24/04/2012 (UNDP, 6 months)</li> <li>• Finance specialist, arrived 17/05/2012 (UNDP, 6 months)</li> </ul> Support, national (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 x administration, translation, and finance posts</li> <li>• 5 x drivers</li> </ul> *The work of these advisors is mentioned under Outputs 1-5.
8.2. Supplies	Supplies available as required.	Supplies available as required.	Supplies available as required.	Supplies delivered as requested.
8.3. Furniture & Equipment	Furniture and equipment procured as required.	Furniture and equipment procured as required.	Furniture and equipment procured as required.	The following items were procured for LEAP staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 printers and 21 cartridges of toner</li> <li>• Miscellaneous furniture and appliances for international advisors' office at HNEC</li> </ul>
8.4. Rental & Maintenance Cost	Transportation available as required.	Transportation available as required.	Transportation available as required.	4 soft-skinned vehicles were procured or in the process of being procured. 2 hard-skinned vehicles arrived and were put into operation September 2012.
8.5. Visibility, Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	Communications equipment available as required.	Communications equipment available as required.	Communications equipment available as required.	The following communications equipment was procured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 56 laptops</li> <li>• 2 printers</li> </ul>



Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Baseline Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress, March – September 2012
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 scanner</li> <li>• 30 phones and 650 LYD phone credit/month (starting in May)</li> </ul>
8.6. Sundry (Miscellaneous Expenses)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Seven participants were supported to participate in a BRIDGE training in Cairo, which took place between 26 August-6 September.

## B. ANNEX 2: EXPENDITURES BY OUTPUT

Project Outputs	Budget <sup>10</sup>	Allocated	Expenditures & obligations <sup>11</sup>	Balance	Delivery (%) <sup>12</sup>	Expenditure & Obligation by Donors				
						GPECS	HNEC	SIDA	LRTF	TOTAL
1. Strengthening Capacities of HNEC	\$8,390,000	\$8,390,000	\$6,343,798	\$2,046,202	76%	\$493,949	\$3,806,448	\$1,996,718	\$46,684	\$6,343,798
2. Civic and voter education	\$560,000	\$550,000	\$523,432	\$36,568	93%	\$418,305		\$82,275	\$22,852	\$523,432
3. Enhanced access and participation in the electoral process	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$339,170	\$110,830	75%			\$235,172	\$103,998	\$339,170
4. Strengthened capacities of national media	\$810,000	\$584,252	\$42,450	\$767,550	5%	\$42,450				\$42,450
5. Strengthened capacity to conduct media monitoring	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$121,228	\$23,772	84%			\$118,135	\$3,093	\$121,228
6. Strengthened capacities in electoral dispute resolution	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$79,470	\$50,530	61%			\$71,205	\$8265	\$79,470

<sup>10</sup>Budget according to 2012 LEAP Annual Workplan. Total Project Budget for 2012-13 is \$ 19,859,075

<sup>11</sup>Obligations: UNOPS, \$1,042,408; IOM, \$150,000; Gender Concerns International, \$98,383.

<sup>12</sup>Percentage (%) refers to expenditures against funds budgeted.

Project Outputs	Budget <sup>10</sup>	Allocated	Expenditures & obligations <sup>11</sup>	Balance	Delivery (%) <sup>12</sup>	Expenditure & Obligation by Donors				
						GPECS	HNEC	SIDA	LRTF	TOTAL
7. Strengthened capacities to coordinate electoral security	\$100,000	\$100,000	0	\$100,000	0%					
8. Project setup and running cost	\$1,358,750	\$1,358,750	\$1,128,139	\$230,611	83%			\$805,386	\$322,753	\$1,128,139
Total	\$11,943,750	\$11,708,002	\$8,577,687	\$3,366,063	72%	\$954,703	\$3,806,448	\$3,308,890	\$507,645	\$8,577,687
GMS 7%	\$836,063	\$819,560	\$533,609	\$235,624			\$266,451	\$231,622	\$35,535	\$533,609
Grand Total	\$12,779,813	\$12,527,562	\$9,111,296	\$3,601,688	72%	\$954,703	\$4,072,899	\$3,540,512	\$543,181	\$9,111,296

## C. ANNEX 3: RESOURCES BY DONOR

DONOR	Total Commitment	Total Received	Total Spent	Balance
GPECS (Spain)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$954,703	\$45,297
HNEC	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$4,072,899	\$1,927,101
Japan	\$707,000	\$707,000		\$707,000
LRTF, tranche 1 (funding source: Australia, Denmark)	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$3,540,512 <sup>13</sup>	-\$90,512
LRTF, tranche 2 (funding source: United Kingdom)	\$2,396,524	\$2,250,000		
LRTF, tranche 3 (funding source: Switzerland)	\$530,000	\$0		
Sweden	\$4,155,124	\$2,077,562	\$543,181	\$1,534,381
<b>Total funds received</b>	<b>\$16,488,648</b>	<b>\$13,234,562</b>	<b>\$9,111,296</b>	<b>\$4,123,266</b>

<sup>13</sup> Contributions made through the Libya Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF) are managed and reported as though they are one donor.