



المفوضية الوطنية
العليا للانتخابات
High National Elections Commission



UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT MISSION IN LIBYA
بعثة الأمم المتحدة للدعم في ليبيا



PROMOTING ELECTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF LIBYA (PEPOL)

20 | ANNUAL
22 | PROGRESS REPORT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID	00104140 (Project) 00101893 (Award)
Duration	2018 – 2023
CPD Output	1.2: High Commission for National Elections capacity to conduct inclusive, credible, and transparent elections enhanced
UNSF Outcome	1: By late 2020, core government functions will be strengthened and Libyan institutions and civil society, at all levels, will be better able to respond to the needs of the people (Libyans, migrants, and refugees) through transparent, inclusive gender-sensitive decision-making processes abiding by the democratic principles of division of power and rule of law.
Total Budget	USD 57,664,047.
Implementing Partner	High National Election Commission (HNEC)
Responsible Parties	United Nations Electoral Support Team (UNSMIL/UNDP)
Chief Technical Advisor	Hugo Salamanca Kacic

The PEPOL project is supported by the governments of Canada, the Czech Republic, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.



ACRONYMS

AG	Attorney General
CDA	Constitutional Drafting Assembly
CRA	Civil Registration Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
EDR	Electoral Dispute Resolution
EMB	Electoral Management Body
GNC	General National Congress
HNEC	High National Elections Commission
HOR	House of Representatives
HCS	High Council of State
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFES	International Federation for Electoral Systems
IT	Information Technology
LPDF	Libyan Political Dialogue Forum
MOI	Ministry of Interior
NDI	National Democratic Institute
OAI	Office of Audit and Investigation
OCV	Out-of-Country Voter
PEPOL	Promoting Elections for the People of Libya
PSU	Procurement Support Unit
PVP	Polling Verification Project
SMS	Short Message Service
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEAD	United Nations Electoral Assistance Division
UNEST	United Nations Electoral Support Team
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
WFP	World Food Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

National elections represent a major milestone in the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process¹ and a critical step in restoring the legitimacy of Libyan institutions. More broadly, democratic processes are a way to move toward peace and stability, foster a culture of accountability and good governance, where human rights can be delivered, and development sustained.

The Promoting Elections for the People of Libya (PEPOL) project – is the vehicle through which the United Nations (UN) and its international stakeholders supported Libya’s High National Elections Commission (HNEC) and other relevant institutions to prepare and implement electoral process in Libya. The project is implemented by the UN Electoral Support Team (UNEST), comprising technical experts from the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). Respecting national ownership of the process, the team provides technical advice and support to the HNEC and other relevant Libyan institutions. In 2022, this included:

- Reviewing processes implemented in 2021 and proposing adjustments;
- Enhancing efficiency and security of voter registration and identification;
- Enhancing the process of election results management;
- Building general and election-specific skills among HNEC staff;
- Expanding the Commission’s regional and international networks;
- Preparing foundation for cultivating a more inclusive electoral environment; and
- Establishing a body of quantitative data and qualitative evidence to serve as a baseline, inform plans and public messaging, raise awareness, monitor progress, identify best practices or adapt approaches to achieve results.

¹ The UN provides technical assistance and plays a role in mediation between stakeholders.

I. RESULTS

While a constitutional framework for elections is still being established, PEPOL continues to support HNEC capacity and preparedness to hold credible, transparent and inclusive electoral events, once an electoral calendar is announced and possible at very short notice.

Output 1. Support the planning and preparation for and conduct of balloting events.

Indicator	Baseline	Progress
Efficiency and security of the voter registration system	In 2021, the voter registration system was upgraded to include a card-generation component, as an additional and cost-effective security feature.	In 2022, UNEST supported the HNEC to develop a concept for more efficient and secure voter registration, identification and information sharing, using electronic devices at registration and polling centres.
Efficiency of results tabulation	In advance of envisaged 2021 elections, procedures and software were upgraded to enable fast, accurate and transparent results tabulation	In 2022, simulations were used to inform further upgrades to results tabulation software and processes.
Efficiency and reach of out-of-country- voter (OCV) registration	In advance of envisaged 2021 elections, procedures and mechanisms were established to enable those out of country to vote by post from 180 countries; or in person at Libyan embassies in Egypt, Tunis and Turkey.	A dashboard is now being developed that will enable HNEC to monitor postal voting in real time and to generate reports on voter demographics and election outcomes.
Timely procurement, delivery and secure storage of electoral materials	By December 2021, all materials required for presidential and parliamentary elections had been received by the HNEC.	As of 2022, all election materials are securely stored in HNEC warehouses, with inventory recorded at central and regional levels; and warehousing/storage practices improved through daily advisory support and study visits. Anticipating future national elections, estimates were made with regard to the procurement of additional materials that may be required to implement a potentially more complex process.
Liaison with security sector on election security	In 2021, UNEST Advisors supported the establishment of mechanisms for coordination with MOI and training of MOI staff on their role in the electoral process.	UNEST and IFES provided joint support to the HNEC to review performance in security and operations management in advance of the anticipated 2021 elections.
Sources: UNEST staff works closely alongside HNEC staff, at the HNEC headquarters in Tripoli. Information is monitored and shared between UNEST and HNEC; and is regularly documented in UNEST, PEPOL and UNDP Libya reports.		

Output 1.1 – Maintenance of HNEC voter registration system

Voter Register Maintenance

Voter cards that were not collected in 2021 were retrieved from centres to field offices, where they were scanned again to assure the accuracy of the list of non-collected cards and to prevent potential misuse. In January/February 2022, UNEST assisted the HNEC to upgrade the software and finalize the process and reconcile any discrepancies.

Two particular exercises were conducted with a view to ensure the credibility of the updated voter registry.

- **External Process:** In the second half of September, the HNEC responded to allegations by the Attorney General (AG) that ineligible voters had been wrongfully included in the HNEC registration database, analysing a list of 7,500 names that had been provided by the AG on 13 September. Ultimately, the HNEC ascertained that almost all records had already been removed prior to the envisaged election date in 2021 – a finding that was further corroborated by the Civil Registration Authority (CRA). An investigation of the Audit Office and the subsequent UNEST-supported assessments conducted by both the HNEC and the CRA indicate that accuracy of the HNEC Voter Registry remains high.
- **Internal Process:** On the advice of UNEST Advisors, undistributed voter cards were scanned for a second time, to assess the accuracy of the first scanning process (September – November 2022). Notably, card scanning is a new procedure and had originally been carried out under time pressure and using new software and hardware. This re-scanning was conducted by field offices and evaluated at Headquarters, in close coordination. Prior the scanning process, the software that was developed for that purpose was further upgraded. Findings revealed that information provided by all, but six polling centres was accurate – resulting in an approximate 0.5 per cent margin of human error² at the time of the first or second scanning. Mistakes were subsequently identified and corrected in the system.

Moving forward, procedures will need to be made more user friendly, training repeated and UNEST/HNEC-developed software further improved and updated.

Voter Registration Process

A lessons learned exercise resulted in 12 recommendations for improving the voter registration process while retaining the existing methodology. The majority have been applied and those that require additional resources are envisaged for 2023.

Voter Information Management

After close consideration of various options, UNEST Advisors and their HNEC counterparts developed a proposal to strengthen identity verification – particularly during voter registration and on polling day – and to enhance the integrity of the polling and results process in general.

Specifically, the HNEC's Polling Verification Project (PVP) envisages the introduction of a multi-function electronic device to be used in each polling station to scan the QR code on each voter

² Mainly attributable to erroneous typing of polling centre codes

card and to scan the fingerprint of each voter who cast a vote by using biometric technology. Not only will the system serve as a de facto electronic voter registry, it will facilitate monitoring of voter registration and polling activities, produce detailed information including voter turnout, facilitate the issuance of preliminary results and improve their accuracy. The proposal was presented to the Project Board at their 2022 meeting, as well as to Government, with a request for national funding.

The Libyan Government has since approved its funding for procurement of the hardware component, effectively allowing the HNEC to move forward on implementation while procurement of software would be funded through PEPOL, as per the agreement with the Project Board. However, the implementation of the PVP will require significant time and, if the elections are called with a short notice in 2023, the approach is unlikely to be used.

Output 1.2 – Technical assistance in election operations planning and implementation

Operational Planning

Following postponement of the 2021 electoral process, during the first annual quarter all operational plans and practices for the various electoral processes were jointly reviewed by HNEC and the UNEST Advisors. This included the revision of operational timelines, headquarters and field office staffing, voter registration operations (including card printing, distribution and scanning), candidate nomination, procurement and logistics, procedures and training, field operations, polling preparations, and reporting. A thematic working group on operations management, comprising HNEC headquarters and field office staff and UNEST Advisors, was established to identify and document lessons learned in various focus areas, proposing recommendations and ways forward. These reports were submitted to and discussed with the HNEC Board of Commissioners and distributed across the different departments, sections, and field offices; and presented in a plenary session at the end of the process on 31 March. Following endorsement by Commissioners, recommendations will inform future electoral operations and the development of follow-up activities, including:

- Revision of the voter registration mechanism, procedures and software
- Revision of the result management mechanism, procedures and software
- Revision of the candidate nomination mechanism, procedures and software
- Development of an annual workplan for HNEC capacity building
- Revision of recruitment planning and procedures and the HNEC staff retention strategy
- Improved communication between the HNEC headquarters and field offices
- Development of HNEC risk management/assessment capacity

Polling Verification

From October to December, the HNEC Operations Department and UNEST Advisors jointly developed an Operational Overview of the PVP process³ in coordination with HNEC Data Management and other relevant sections, as a living document to guide the planning and implementation. Technical specifications for hardware and software have also been developed.

³ Elaborated in the Voter Information Management section of this report

Out of Country Voting

Following the postponement of elections in 2021, the global shipping contract for mail-in voting was extended until the end of 2022 with a view to sustain preparedness. Meanwhile, a dashboard is being developed to improve management of out of country voting/postal voting, allowing the process to be monitored in real time and including a mechanism for generating demographic and election result reports.

Output 1.3 – Facilitate the procurement of sensitive and non-sensitive election material

Following the postponement of polling in 2021, remaining material deliveries were transported to Libya by sea freight – as opposed to air, as previously scheduled – arriving in March 2022 at a much lower cost than originally projected. Logistics teams inspected all materials received to confirm compliance with technical specifications and customs and tested their function. Sensitive materials and raw print materials were securely stored at the central HNEC warehouse.

In addition, contracts with software companies supporting voter registration and result tabulation processes were extended to provide continued support to HNEC.

Asset Management

In January 2022, UNEST supported an inventory exercise at the central HNEC warehouse in Tripoli, identifying election materials ready for use, expired/damaged materials, or requiring relocation due to their hazardous nature (for example, alcohol and zinc liquid used on print materials). Inventory of materials in field locations was conducted in April. Inventory of materials at the central, southern and eastern warehouses was completed, and all necessary actions taken by June.

In October, election materials of the Central Committee for Local Elections (CCLE), which had been temporarily stored on the HNEC premises, were vacated to create additional space for HNEC materials should it be required in future.

With a view to sustain best asset management practices, UNEST has assisted the HNEC to develop an asset management system and initiated the process of supplier procurement.

Logistic Capacity Development

With a view to preserve institutional knowledge – and recognizing the critical nature of logistics to sound electoral processes – UNEST Advisors assisted their HNEC counterparts to produce a manual to guide activities including procurement; technical specifications; packing and labelling; delivery options; port clearances; and coordination of transport. The manual also assigns roles and responsibilities; and practical advice for managing time, material specifications and interdepartmental coordination. A UNEST Advisor has conducted several briefings, introducing the manual to staff from training and procedures, logistic and field offices to ensure a sound understanding of its use and rationale.

1.4 – Facilitating visits of UNEST Advisors to field offices

Accommodating security related limitations on movement, UNEST Advisors were based in Tripoli could not accompany the HNEC counterparts during their field visits to Sabha, Awbari and Benghazi. This being the case, they leveraged the advantages of digital communication to support, exchange information and coordinate with field offices.

1.5 – Facilitating coordination on Electoral Security through effective liaison between HNEC and the Security Sector

Election Security

In March, UNEST and IFES provided joint support to the HNEC as it conducted a four-day Lessons Learned exercise at its Headquarters in Tripoli. Bringing together representatives of the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and HNEC Security and Operations coordinators from offices in the eastern and southern regions, the exercise included a review of HNEC performance in security and operations management in advance of the anticipated 2021 elections. Having received additional input from departments at headquarters, a final report was shared and discussed with the Board of Commissioners and representatives of the MOI, to be used as a baseline for future electoral operations planning.

Expenses

During the reporting period, a total of USD 1,880,825 was spent for this output. Details are elaborated in Annex 2.

Output 2. Develop HNEC institutional and staff capacities to conduct electoral processes that are transparent, credible and that promote inclusive participation.

Indicator	Baseline	Progress
Support to HNEC Public Outreach and External Relations Units	In 2021, IFES provided technical advice to the Public Outreach department, while PEPOL provided outreach-related procurement support.	In 2022, the project recruited a national Public Outreach Officer to support professional capacity building and implementation of activities.
Trainings and workshops on thematic functions	Prior to the elections envisaged in 2021, staff were trained by UN advisors on procedures and functions.	In the absence of elections in 2022, priority was given to review of 2021 processes (drawing on lessons learned to produce recommendations and implement improvements) as well as strengthening of general professional skills across all departments.
Integration of ICT across administrative functions	By 2021, the HNEC had digitized most of its services and tasks; and established its own data backup system.	In 2022, UNEST Advisors supported the HNEC to develop a concept (since approved by the Project Board) that will enable field-level recording of voter identities and information. They also supported development of additional procedures to increase cyber security level.
HNEC participation in regional south-south election networks	In 2021, HNEC participated in events hosted by the Association of Arab Election Management Bodies.	In 2022, HNEC participated in events hosted by the Association of Arab Election Management Bodies, as well as the Associations of World Election Bodies and African Union Election Management Bodies, in which it was inducted as an official member.
Stakeholder coordination	In 2021, PEPOL convened regular information-sharing and coordination meetings among international electoral stakeholders.	In 2022, PEPOL convened regular information-sharing and coordination meetings. Additional meetings were held among partners addressing online misinformation and hate speech; and many stakeholders were engaged to contribute to the project evaluation and other thematic analyses.
Sources: UNEST staff works closely alongside HNEC staff, at the HNEC headquarters in Tripoli. Information is monitored and shared between UNEST and HNEC; and is regularly documented in UNEST, PEPOL and UNDP Libya reports.		

Output 2.1 – Improved capacity for external communications

Recognizing the need for strengthened HNEC Public Outreach advisory, the project has recruited a national Public Outreach Officer to work together with the international Public Outreach Advisor and provide consistent, on-site support in 2023.

The project also supported the production of videos and procured equipment required for the celebration of the anniversary of the HNEC Women’s Support Unit – including five large digital screens that can be used in the future, reducing financial and material waste associated with single-use signage.

Output 2.2 – Training on procedures and thematic functions

Theme/Skills	Dates	Trainees/ Participants	Trainers/ Facilitators	Participants	
				M	F
Election Specific Skills					
Results Management	18 Feb	HNEC Commissioners, Data Management and Operations staff	UNEST Advisors and representatives of the software service provider	15	2
Lessons Learned: Operation Management	15–30 Mar	Headquarters Operations staff and Field Operations Coordinators	HNEC and UNEST Advisors	30	15
Lessons Learned: Security and Operations	21–24 Mar	HNEC Security and Operations staff, MOI	IFES/UNEST, HNEC Security Unit and Training Unit, MOI	24	0
Monitoring and Analysis: Online VAWE	6–9 Aug	HNEC Women’s Support Unit, IT, Public Outreach	UNDP RBAS	3	4
Lessons Learned: Card Distribution	16–17 Aug	Field Office Operations Coordinators, Benghazi	HNEC Operations, with support from UNEST Advisors	27	3
Lessons Learned: Candidate Nomination	26–29 Sept	HNEC/Field Office Candidate Nomination Staff	HNEC and UNEST Advisors	27	2
Lessons Learned: Election Security	11–13 Oct	HNEC/Field Electoral Security Coordinators, MOI Operations Room Heads	HNEC Security Unit and Training and Procedures Section	50	0
Writing Procedures	2–4 Oct	HNEC Logistics Staff	UNEST Advisor	5	10
Electoral Systems	14 Nov	HNEC, Civil Society	UNEST Advisor	40	20
Election Security	13–15 Nov	HNEC Security Unit and Training Unit MOI/Police	HNEC HR, WSU, MOI	0	30
Election Security	29 Nov–5 Dec	MOI/Police	HNEC Operations and WSU staff, MOI	30	30
Media and Voter Information (BRIDGE)	4–8 Dec	Public Outreach Department	UNEST Advisors	21	9

Post-Election Lessons Learned

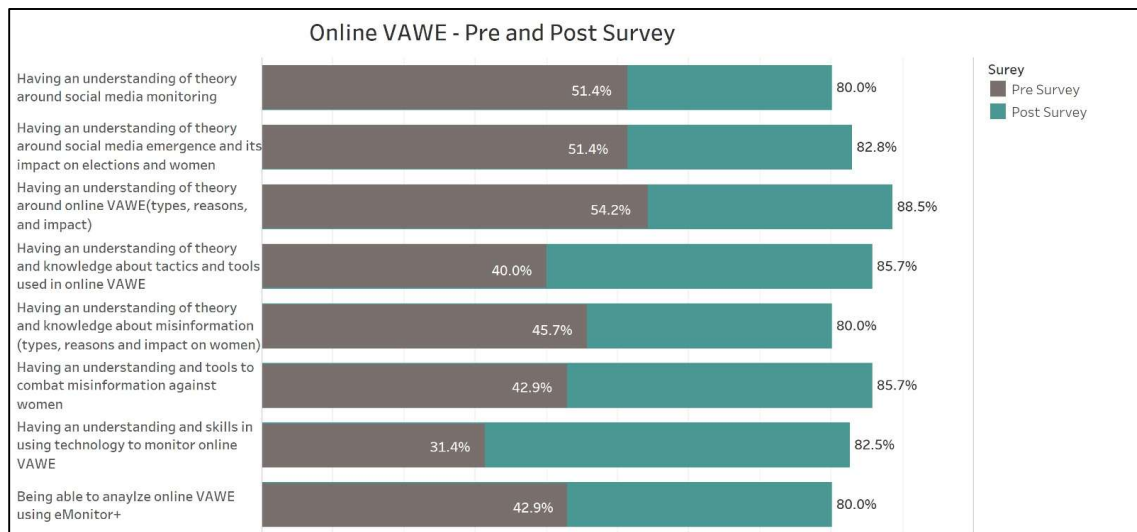
From 21 to 24 March, UNEST supported the HNEC to conduct a four-day lessons learned exercise, attended by officials from the MOI and HNEC Security and Operations Coordinators from field offices across Libya. Participants reviewed HNEC performance in electoral security and operations management in the second half of 2021 as it prepared for the anticipated general elections. Complemented by further input from headquarters, final reports in both thematic areas were shared with HNEC Commissioners and the MOI to serve as a baseline for future planning.

Monitoring Online Violence Against Women in Elections

As a component of a pilot project, a small group of HNEC staff received technical training to use eMonitor+, a tool developed by UNDP’s Regional Bureau of Arab States (RBAS) and UNDP

Tunisia to monitor digital media platforms using artificial intelligence. The tool will enable the HNEC to quantify and map the prevalence, nature, and impact of online violence against women in elections; and use this information to develop strategies, plans and advocacy tools to help mitigate negative impacts on inclusive political participation.

Questionnaires completed by participants before and after the training demonstrated substantive skill development, while also underscoring the importance of follow-up training and on-site support.



Use of the tool is elaborated later in this report.

Police Training on Electoral Security

In an event at the HNEC on 13 – 15 November, 26 female police officers from the Ministry of Interior (MOI) were trained to secure women’s polling stations in Tripoli. Course content included general electoral security and risks, and the duties of security personnel during the electoral process. The event was facilitated by HNEC Operations, in coordination with the MOI. The Women’s Support Unit (WSU) Head presented evidence-based observations relating to the use of online violence as a deterrent to women from exercising their right to participate in electoral processes; and has reported interest expressed regarding the potential adoption of online monitoring tools by the MOI. The event was replicated from 29 November – 1 December at Hotel Tibesti in Benghazi for 29 female MOI police officers from all main cities in the East.

From 3 – 5 December, the workshop was again conducted, this time to senior male police officers of the East. This training course was conducted by the Electoral Security Section and the Procedures and Training Section of HNEC Operations Department, with the participation of the Department of Election Security and Protection from the MOI.

Public Outreach Capacity Development

From 4 – 8 December, UNEST delivered a BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) training on election media and voter information to the HNEC Public Outreach Department. Participants were trained to plan and implement awareness raising activities; communicate the roles and responsibilities of the Commission and other electoral

stakeholders; prepare information and awareness raising materials; and to plan and moderate press conferences.

Output 2.3 – Integration of ICT in administrative and operational functions

UNDP contracted a supplier to provide on-going maintenance support to the HNEC’s internal critical platforms – including voter register administration, polling centre management and field reporting – to maintain and secure data.

Election Results Management

An assessment of the existing results management technology was conducted in the last quarter of the year. This included two full scale simulations of the tabulation process for presidential and parliamentary elections, respectively, and produced informed recommendations for improving the speed of results tabulation and identifying fraud, to be implemented in 2023.

Output 2.4 – Regional and south-south electoral experiences

Association of Arab Electoral Management Bodies

In cooperation with UNDP’s regional bureau of Arab States (RBAS), PEPOL facilitates HNEC participation in the Association of Arab Electoral Management Bodies (Arab EMBs) – of which HNEC is both a founding member (2015) and an active participant. UNDP/RBAS is a close partner of the Association, which provides a platform for exchanging experiences, fostering peer-to-peer learning and advocacy of inclusive participation.

Association of World Election Bodies

PEPOL facilitated participation of HNEC Commissioners Abdulhakim Al Chaab and Abu Bakr Marda to attend the 5th General Assembly of the Association of World Election Bodies (a-WEB2), hosted by the Electoral Commission of South Africa from 18 – 20 October in Cape Town. Under the theme “Safeguarding Election Management Bodies (EMBs) in the Age of Global Democratic Recession”, the conference explored the manifestation, trends, and impact of democratic recession. Among other things, discussion considered the impact on electoral management bodies, public participation, and election integrity; and proposed concrete measures for managing challenges and safeguarding EMBs.

Association of African Electoral Authorities

Nominated by the HNEC, Commissioner Abdulhakim Al Chaab attended the 7th Annual Continental Forum of Election Management Bodies (EMBs), hosted by the African Union in Maputo, Mozambique. Themed “Building Resilience of EMBs to Safeguard Democracy in Africa”, the forum was held from 14 – 15 November; and was followed by the General Assembly of the Association of African Electoral Authorities (AAEA) on 16 November – during which the HNEC was confirmed as a full AAEA member.

Election Observation

The project facilitated the participation of a 12-member HNEC delegation in observing the Tunisian Parliamentary elections on 17 December.

Date	Event/ Location
30–31 May	Arab Election Management Bodies Youth Network for Elections Launch Preparation Meeting, Istanbul
22 August	Arab Election Management Bodies 5th General Assembly, Amman
23–24 August	Arab Election Management Bodies Youth Network for Elections Launch, Amman
12–17 September	UNDP and the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe Training of Trainers on Youth Civic and Political Participation, Molina
18–20 October	Association of World Election Bodies 5th General Assembly, Cape Town
14 – 16 November	African Union Election Management Bodies 7th Annual Continental Forum, Maputo
17 December	Parliamentary Election Observation, Tunis

Output 2.5 – Coordination of electoral assistance

National Partner

In accordance with the Project Document, PEPOL organized weekly meetings of the Technical Committee comprising the HNEC Commissioner, UNEST Chief Electoral Operations Advisor and PEPOL CTA/PM. This allowed for transparent and collaborative decision-making and coordinated implementation of the activities.

Implementing Partners

Roughly every 6 – 8 weeks or as determined by need, PEPOL hosts an information-sharing meeting among international partners who provide some form of technical support to electoral actors or the electorate at large, or whose work enhances the electoral environment. Key partners include UN Women, IFES, National Democratic Institute (NDI), the American Bar Association (ABA), British Broadcasting Corporation Media Action (BBC/MA) and Democracy Reporting International (DRI), among others as well as representatives of project donors and other embassies. This meeting provides participants with political, electoral environment updates and provides a forum for discussion of implementation level progress and challenges among participants.

Stakeholders also contribute to a comprehensive and jointly shared matrix, detailing the roles, responsibilities, and planned/implemented activities of their respective projects. Ultimately, the forum helps to prevent duplication of efforts, avoid gaps in electoral support and enhances collaboration to optimize results.

Specialized Election Coordination Groups

Misinformation has consistently featured among the issues affecting the project and its implementing partners – particularly those involved in public information. As the project developed plans for more strategic interventions, several thematic meetings were held to consult with relevant stakeholders, drawing from their respective experiences, networks, and advantages. Discussions will help inform future plans while also establishing a community of practice through which to coordinate prevention and mitigation initiatives.

Date	Meeting
Weekly	Technical Committee
3 March	Electoral Stakeholder
27 June	Electoral Stakeholder (Hate Speech Mitigation)
4 July	Electoral Stakeholder
11 August	Electoral Stakeholder
18 October	Electoral Stakeholder (Hate Speech Mitigation)
28 September	Project Board
13 October	Technical Donor
15 December	Electoral Stakeholder

Donors

As determined by need and developments, PEPOL convenes an electoral information sharing meeting of donors and international partners on technical matters, to foster coordination, discuss issues and ways forward. Donors are also provided with monthly project updates and – in times of peak activity and/or rapid situation development – weekly updates.

According to its governance structure, PEPOL also convenes annual/bi-annual Board Meetings and Technical Donor Meetings, reviewing progress and challenges, approving Annual Work Plans and Budgets, and making amendments/extensions where required.

UNEST Advisors facilitate meetings of donor representatives with Commissioners and staff at the HNEC, sharing social media content, upon request.

Expenses

During the reporting period, a total of USD 226,361 was spent for this output. Details are elaborated in Annex 2.

Output 3. Promote public participation in electoral processes, particularly among vulnerable groups

Indicator	Baseline	Progress
HNEC engagement with CSOs and other national stakeholders including representatives of vulnerable groups	<p>In 2021, HNEC hosted a series of four webinars, engaging women to discuss and address obstacles to their political participation.</p> <p>A UNDP Gender Advisor was engaged on a short-term to guide the Gender Unit through a strategic planning process and to produce an action plan for activities to be conducted throughout the year. UNDP also facilitated HNEC participation in the international conference of Women in Electoral Organizations Network.</p>	<p>In 2022, HNEC held workshops with the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights, the Election Observers Forum, and so-called the National Assembly (a body of representatives of Libyan municipalities); and supported the launch of the Arab EMB Youth Network. The WSU continued to engage with the General Women's Union as well as with female police officers from the MOI.</p> <p>National and international advisors have been recruited/are in stages of recruitment to provide on-site expert advice to the HNEC Public Outreach Department and Women's Support Unit in 2023.</p>
Inclusive voter education and awareness campaigns and materials	In 2021, SMS campaigns were employed to encourage voter registration, specifically targeting vulnerable groups.	In 2022, UNEST supported HNEC to gather and analyse data to inform strategic planning, public awareness campaigns and key messages.
Generate data and analysis through surveys and mapping exercises, including of IDPs, if required	In 2021, HNEC recorded quantitative/demographic data at key electoral phases.	In 2022, HNEC implemented a pilot study, monitoring online violence against Libyan women. Meanwhile, UNDP is conducting an analysis of women's participation in elections and political life – a study that is supported by and may be used by the HNEC to inform its own planning.
Support and advocate for the strengthening of the gender and disability units	In 2021, UNEST provided ad hoc support to the Women's Support Unit. Key activities included the holding of thematic webinars to identify obstructions to women's participation.	<p>In 2022, HNEC secured earmarked funding for Women's Support Unit activities, approved a corresponding strategic action plan, and initiated the recruitment of national and international gender experts to provide on-site advisory support. Studies are also underway, to produce quantitative and qualitative baseline data for sound progress monitoring.</p> <p>UNEST supported an event celebrating the 6th anniversary of the establishment of the WSU, raising awareness of inclusivity as a component of democratic elections.</p>
Sources: UNEST staff works closely alongside HNEC staff, at the HNEC headquarters in Tripoli. Information is monitored and shared between UNEST and HNEC; and is regularly documented in UNEST, PEPOL and UNDP Libya reports.		

Output 3.1 – HNEC engagement with Civil Society Organizations and other national stakeholders, including representatives of vulnerable groups

Civil Society Engagement

HNEC held three workshops under the auspices of the [Election Observers Forum](#)⁴ with the National Democratic Institute (NDI). Providing essential information for developing electoral education and using a curriculum developed with the support of UNEST Advisors, events were held in Tripoli (1 – 3 June), Awbari (16 – 18 September) and Benghazi (19 – 21 November) with roughly 250 representatives from civil society organizations from across the regions taking part. HNEC introduced participants to mechanisms for observer accreditation and information and the role of observers at critical stages of the electoral process. Participants were also invited to express concerns and discuss the obstacles faced by those who had served as observers in the past.

Women

The HNEC WSU engaged women through the General Women’s Union, MOI police training and as participants in consultative studies to identify challenges and opportunities to improve gender-balanced participation in elections.

Youth Empowerment

[Young people have been at the forefront of demonstrations in Libya](#), calling leaders to account for poor living conditions, demanding an end to the political crisis and protesting violent militias.⁵

On 23 – 24 August, PEPOL supported five young Libyans (two female, three male), nominated by the HNEC, to attend a regional conference, "Youth Participation in Electoral Processes in the Arab Region." Held on the sidelines of the fifth meeting of the General Assembly of Arab Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) in Amman, Jordan,⁶ the conference, marked the launch of the Arab Youth Network, a forum for regular dialogue between EMBs and youth, and a platform for promoting greater inclusion of youth in EMBs and electoral processes at large.

Training of Youth Trainers

In September, two HNEC-nominated youth participated in a training-of-trainers programme in Molina, Spain. Hosted by the University of Youth and Development (UYD21) and organized by the North-South Center of the Council of Europe and UNDP, the event was specifically designed to empower regional youth to engage their peers in political life.

Briefing/Workshop on Electoral Systems

On 14 November, at the request of HNEC, UNEST conducted a briefing session on Electoral Systems for senior members of the National Assembly (an organization comprising representatives of Libyan municipalities), some members of civil society from Tripoli and Benghazi, and HNEC Department Directors, Commissioners, and other employees. The presentation started with a general overview of key aspects and variables to consider while choosing an electoral system, electoral system types and a summary of the electoral systems

⁴ The Observers’ Forum was launched by the HNEC on 1 June in Tripoli.

⁵ https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/S_2022_632.pdf

⁶ In partnership with the Independent Electoral Commission in Jordan and with the support of the UNDP Regional Electoral Support project for the MENA region and the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division

used in Libya to date. It was followed by the introduction of six different electoral systems in greater depth, elaborating their main characteristics, how voting and counting is conducted, examples of ballots and seat allocation calculations, and potential advantages and disadvantages. The briefing concluded with an overview of the different options for the inclusion of special measures for inclusive representation, followed by a set of questions and answers.

Output 3.2 – Design, development and implementation of inclusive voter education and awareness campaigns and materials

As per an agreement between HNEC, UNEST and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), IFES was the main provider of international technical support to HNEC on public outreach, voter information and voter education, while PEPOL procured related materials.

Marking International Women’s Day (8 March), Canadian Ambassador, Isabelle Savard and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, Marc- André Franche signed a letter of commitment, articulating support to the HNEC in conducting inclusive electoral processes. The Ambassador emphasized that “Everyone has the right to take part in the governance of their country.”⁷

On 26 May, with PEPOL support, HNEC celebrated the 6th anniversary of its WSU with a televised ceremony.⁸ Members of the international community, including the UNSMIL DSRSG/HC, Ambassadors of Italy, France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Italy were in attendance; with live speeches delivered by the French and Dutch Ambassadors, the UNDP Resident Representative, and others. Video messages were also delivered by the Ambassadors of Canada, Japan, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and United States, underscoring the importance of and international support to gender-inclusive elections.

Output 3.3 – Generation of data and analysis

With IT support from UNEST data management experts, HNEC records demographic and gender disaggregated data throughout electoral processes including voter registration, voter card collection, candidate nomination, media and observer accreditation, and polling.

Analysis of Women’s Participation in Elections and Political Life

As a foundation for long-term evidence-based planning, UNDP engaged an independent Gender Expert to assess women’s participation in Libyan elections and political life. This exercise will:

- Contribute to the ongoing development of a solid body of information.
- Inform strategic planning.
- Provide a baseline for progress monitoring.
- Establish the practice of regular, systematic data collection and analysis as a basis for effective planning, information sharing and transparency.
- Identify challenges, opportunities, lessons learned and best practices.
- Raise awareness of gender-inclusivity as a fundamental component of democratic processes.

⁷ <https://www.undp.org/libya/press-releases/inclusivity-key-successful-elections>

⁸ <https://www.undp.org/libya/press-releases/election-commission-committed-holding-inclusive-elections>

- Sustain visibility of women in relation to elections, political leadership, and national decision-making.
- Inspire dialogue and positive action at societal, institutional and governance levels.

From 30 October – 16 November, an international Gender Expert conducted more than 20 interviews with HNEC Commissioners and staff, government personnel, civil society and women’s organizations, Members of Parliament, 2021 parliamentary candidates and international electoral partners. Focus group discussions were held with a mixed group of women, including youth, rural (South) women, Amazigh and Tebu representatives and women married to foreigners; and with a group exclusively comprising female Parliamentarians. Both the focus group discussions were conducted in person at the HNEC.

The analytical report complements historical and quantitative data with insights, observations and lived experiences provided by stakeholders from across the country, including professional experts, civil society activists, Members of Parliament, and other political stakeholders. The report considers systemic, practical, legislative, institutional, and socio-cultural factors affecting participation and includes recommendations for national and international stakeholders. Currently in its final stages of preparation, the report is to be launched in 2023, complemented by social media content from UNDP Libya.

Another report – which involved close and lengthy quantitative and qualitative analysis of women’s experiences online – is elaborated elsewhere in this report.

Output 3.4 – Advocacy and strengthening of the HNEC Gender Unit

Recognizing national/institutional capacity and societal change as long-term objectives, 2022 project activities were designed to help form a comprehensive foundation on which to develop sustainable national/institutional capacity in 2023 and thereafter. These included: informed strategic planning; internal awareness and capacity building; and external awareness and capacity building. Identified as a top priority by the WSU and corroborated by a growing body of evidence, VAWE was given particular attention.

Representation of Women in the HNEC

According to WSU reports, the proportion of women in leadership and supervisory positions increased at its Headquarters but decreased when field offices were included. In addition, none of HNEC’s 25 field offices is headed by a woman.

Proportion of Leadership and Supervisory Positions Held by Women		
Sample Group	2021	2022
HNEC – Headquarters	7%	18%
HNEC – All Offices	19%	11%

At regional offices in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sabha – where WSUs were to have been established⁹ – the units were not reflected in the official administrative structure. In Tripoli and Benghazi, WSU Officers were supervised

by Awareness Coordinators, breaking the chain of communication from the WSU Head at the HNEC Headquarters and effectively diluting their capacity to implement gender-specific activities and to realize gender-specific outcomes. In Sabha, the WSU remains unstaffed.

⁹ In accordance with Board Decision No. 59

Inconsistent collection of other gender-disaggregated indicators prevents further analysis¹⁰ – reflecting a need for consistent support to regular monitoring and evaluative reporting and record-keeping.

Gender-Relevant HNEC Policies

Ideally, institutional policies should reflect commitment to gender equality by promoting gender-balanced recruitment, remuneration, learning and mentoring, and promotion opportunities. Policies should also acknowledge the different experiences of male and female employees, reducing gender-related disadvantages related to maternity/paternity, bias and discrimination, workplace safety and prevention/recourse to violence or harassment.

HNEC has a policy¹¹ against workplace harassment, including the provision that perpetrators will be terminated from employment. Notably, however, some HNEC staff members observe that the policy does not include a clear definition of “harassment,” obscuring assessment its application.

Improving, expanding, and strengthening the implementation of effective gender-inclusive policies will be prioritized in 2023, upon the arrival of the incoming team of Gender Advisors.

Recruitment of Specialized Gender Advisors

From the outset, HNEC decision-makers had been clear that support would only be accepted from a national Gender Advisor. Accordingly, UNDP initiated recruitment with this stipulation in mind. After a thorough recruitment process however, the exercise produced no qualified candidate. The position was subsequently readvertised, as required by UNDP procedures;¹² and as an extended interim measure, UNEST Advisors continued to provide *ad hoc* advisory support.

By October, Commissioners recognized the value of international expertise and requested a team of two Gender Advisors: one national and one international. Possibly attributable to their interaction with the international Gender Expert recruited by UNDP to conduct the situation analysis and to whom they expressed their amended stance. The recruitment of both professionals is in progress and selected candidates are anticipated to begin work in the first quarter of 2023.

WSU Planning

Many of the activities envisaged by the WSU in 2022 were slow to start, due to delays in recruitment of specialized Advisors and the endorsement of the Unit’s action plan by the HNEC Board of Commissioners (BoC).

With a view to rectify the situation and to avoid similar challenges in 2023, UNSMIL and PEPOL Advisors¹³ provided concerted support to the WSU at the end of 2022, ensuring proper consultation with the relevant HNEC departments, and strong presentation of the plan. In

¹⁰ Or possibly, it has not been availed to relevant HNEC focal points.

¹¹ This is the only gender specific HNEC policy identified by the WSU Head.

¹² A well-equipped national Gender Advisor would be successfully recruited in January 2023 – outside of the reporting period elaborated in this report.

¹³ UNSMIL Senior Gender Advisor, UNSMIL Gender Advisor, UNSMIL/PEPOL Chief Electoral Advisor, UNSMIL/PEPOL Senior Operations Advisor, UNSMIL/PEPOL Candidate Nomination Advisor, UNDP/PEPOL Election Reporting and Coordination Specialist

November 2022, HNEC Chair, Dr. Emad Al Sayeh and Commissioner Rabab Halab joined the Technical Committee to discuss the revised document; and support of the Commissioners and the Technical Committee was ultimately secured.

While garnering consensus required substantive time investment, the approved document will now:

- Guide and enhance efficiency of actions.
- Serve as a basis for basis for stakeholder discussion and accountability.
- Document consensus among HNEC decision-makers on priority actions and facilitate their implementation.
- Provide a basis for coordination among electoral support partners.

Expenses

During the reporting period, a total of USD 248,275.07 was spent for this output. Details are elaborated in Annex 2.

Output 4. Raise electoral awareness of local partners and institutions, enabling them to perform their roles effectively.

Indicator	2021 Baseline	2022 Progress
Contribution of HNEC to legal electoral framework	In 2021, UNEST support equipped HNEC to provide technical advice to the HOR, facilitating the adoption of the Presidential and Parliamentary Election Laws.	In 2022, UNEST continued its close coordination with HNEC to analyze technical shortcomings in the constitutional and legal framework used during the implementation of 2021 electoral process.
HNEC internal and electoral policies and procedures	In 2021, HNEC developed a full set of regulations and operational procedures for the implementation of electoral process.	Regulations and procedures developed in 2021 were analysed, with recommendations pending the adoption of new legal framework.
Codes of conduct for key electoral stakeholders	In 2021, HNEC adopted codes of conduct for accredited agents, observers and media, and presidential and parliamentary candidates.	Guidance documents adopted in 2021 were analysed to produce recommendations for improvements.
Data, information, and analytical resources	In 2021, HNEC conducted quantitative surveys during voter registration, voter card collection and candidate nomination.	In 2022, UNDP gathered gender-disaggregated election data. PEPOL supported the HNEC to gather data reflecting trends in online VAWE.
Information, analysis, and integrated tools for the prevention of electoral violence	<p>In 2021, terms of reference were developed for HNEC field office Electoral Security Coordinators; and the Security Coordination Office was supported in advising the Ministry of Interior to implement electoral security operation plans.</p> <p>X-ray machines were provided to HNEC, and staff trained to use them for security scans.</p> <p>UNSMIL enjoys a Trusted Partner relationship with Facebook, allowing for expedited response to reports of misinformation and hate speech. In 2021, Facebook has provided training to HNEC Public Outreach staff to deliver accurate information and mitigate the impact of mis/disinformation.</p>	<p>With UNEST support, HNEC conducted an internal audit of the 2021 card distribution process, including a full re-scan of all undistributed voter cards.</p> <p>In 2022, UNEST and IFES supported a Lessons Learned exercise among representatives of the MOI and HNEC field to review performance in 2021.</p> <p>HNEC employed the eMonitor+ platform and a combination of artificial intelligence and direct monitoring to gather and categorize quantitative data to better understand the nature, source, type, and impact of online violence against women on women’s participation in electoral processes. (Findings will be complemented by expert analysis, derived through consultation with relevant national stakeholders, to be published in 2023.)</p> <p>Training female MOI police officers at the HNEC included an introduction to online violence against women, drawing on observations through use of the eMonitor+ platform.</p>
<p>Source: UNEST staff works closely alongside HNEC staff, at the HNEC headquarters in Tripoli. Information is monitored and shared between UNEST and HNEC; and is regularly documented in UNEST, PEPOL and UNDP Libya reports.</p>		

Output 4.1 – Strengthen HNEC’s legal capacity to contribute to legislation, draft regulations, and procedures

Legal Framework for Elections

In 2022, UNEST Advisors coordinated with HNEC to analyze technical shortcomings in the constitutional and legal framework used during the implementation of 2021 electoral process. The team also provided technical advice during the UN mediated negotiations on a constitutional basis for elections.

Output 4.2 – Develop codes of conduct for key electoral stakeholders

Codes of Conduct

Existing codes of conduct, used to guide the 2021 electoral process, have been assessed and used to inform recommendations for strengthening Codes in the next electoral operation.

Output 4.3 – Generate information, data and analysis, and the integration of relevant tools for the prevention of electoral violence

Monitoring Online Violence Against Women in Elections

Concentrated use of online platforms^{14,15} has expanded the locus of violence against women in elections and proliferated its reach, deterring women from participating in political life while providing a safe haven for perpetrators. The consequent invisibility of women – whether externally- or self-imposed – deprives them of the opportunity to exchange ideas, form networks, influence decision-makers or launch campaigns.

Collecting and mapping data is a critical first step in preventing VAWE and mitigating its impact.¹⁶ Developed by an expert team at the United Nations Development Programme Regional Bureau of Arab States (UNDP/RBAS), eMonitor+¹⁷ is an IT platform that uses machine learning to scan digital and social media to identify online violence and mis/disinformation. Specifically, it produces quantifiable evidence for monitoring the prevalence, nature, and impact of online violence – and to effectively prevent and mitigate it. HNEC piloted the eMonitor+ platform, in phases over the course of 2022:

- **Definition of Scope:** Following a presentation of the eMonitor+ platform, UNDP Libya and RBAS hosted a core team of HNEC staff at a workshop in Istanbul.¹⁸ Heads of the HNEC Women’s Support Unit, Public Outreach, and IT as well as Commissioners Rabab Halab and Abubaker Marda identified goals for the initiative and proposed methodology and search criteria for pilot data collection.

¹⁴ <https://medialandscapes.org/country/libya/media/social-networks>

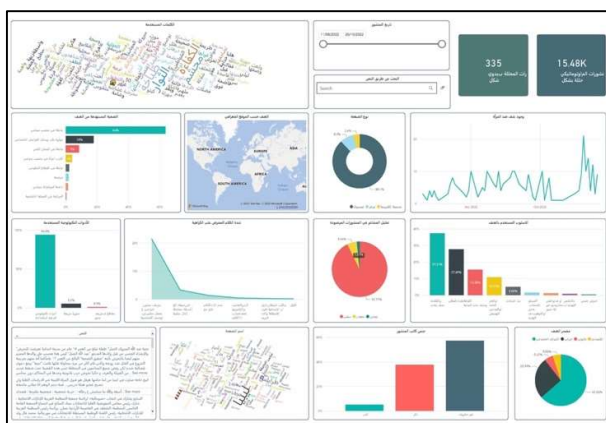
¹⁵ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1284862/number-of-social-media-users-in-libya-by-platform/>

¹⁶ Inclusive Electoral Processes: A Guide for Electoral Management Bodies on Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Participation (UNDP/UN Women)

¹⁷ <https://www.undp.org/arab-states/emonitor-plus>

¹⁸ 7 – 8 May

- **Methodology Customization:** Tailoring criteria to a Libyan context, a survey was conducted among a small sample group of key stakeholders,¹⁹ later engaged in a focus group discussion²⁰ to identify commonalities and refine methodology.
- **Training and Pilot:** Using the revised criteria, UNDP/RBAS experts – including the creators of the eMonitor+ platform – trained a team of five HNEC staff to use the tool to monitor online VAWE (8 – 9 August).²¹ The eMonitor+ platform was piloted from 10 August – 29 September. During this period, 233 social media posts and electronic articles were analysed by newly trained HNEC monitors; and more than 13,000 publications and articles through machine learning algorithms. Some preliminary findings are included in Annex III.



A corresponding dashboard was completed in December, incorporating additional analytical functions including a breakdown of daily trends. This will allow HNEC staff to easily convert up-to-the minute statistics into charts and infographics.

In a final phase (January 2023), participants will address system, methodological and procedural weaknesses; expand and refine the scope

of information to be collected (to include regional and gender demographics in relation to dates, electoral events, targets and types of violence and specific words employed); review and analyze initial findings; and establish a system for ongoing analysis and evidence-based planning. Findings will:

- Provide measurable evidence to inform strategic planning, actions, and messages.
- Equip HNEC and relevant stakeholders to monitor, understand, anticipate, influence, and respond to social media trends.
- Position the HNEC to decide whether it will continue to use eMonitor+ and/or continue to monitor social media trends in the future.
- Inform coordinated action by the WSU and Public Outreach department.
- Position the HNEC to build capacity of national partners by sharing analytical tools, methodology and skills.

Externally, findings can be used to demonstrate and raise awareness of VAW as an election issue; empower women whose experiences are often dismissed on account of the categorical lack of demonstrable evidence; and stimulate thought, discourse, and positive action among stakeholders in their respective capacities.

¹⁹ May 2022

²⁰ 20 June

²¹ <https://www.undp.org/libya/press-releases/election-commission-uses-artificial-intelligence-enhance-womens-participation-electoral-processes>

Expenses

During the reporting period, a total of USD 32,533 was spent for this output. Details are elaborated in Annex 2.

Output 5. Manage the project efficiently.

Human Resources

In 2022, the project recruited 5 national staff, filling positions that had all been vacant in 2021. By year end, 11 out of 11 project positions were filled, including 3 women (27 per cent of UNDP project staff).

Positions Filled in 2022	Type	Gender
Project Officer	National	Male
Logistics Officer	National	Male
Project Associate	National	Female
Translator	National	Female
Public Outreach Officer	National	Male

External Project Evaluation

An external consultant was engaged to conduct an independent evaluation of the project, conducting a desk review, and holding diverse and extensive stakeholder consultations from 1 September to 31 December. The evaluation assessed project performance (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability) with a view to strengthen existing interventions and inform new ones. Findings will be presented by the Evaluator in January 2023, providing stakeholders an opportunity to raise questions and provide final comments; and the final report will be shared by UNDP thereafter.

Financial Audit of the PEPOL Project

From 19 May to 19 June, an audit of project finances (period 1 January – 31 December 2021) was conducted on behalf of the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The audit resulted in an unmodified opinion and did not result in any recommendations. In accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2012/18, the report may be accessed at <http://audit-public-disclosure.undp.org>

UNDP Libya Financial Audit

An audit of UNDP Libya was conducted by the by the UN Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI), with auditors visiting the HNEC on 7 – 16 November. The report is being finalized and will be accessible to the public in early 2023.

Expenses

During the reporting period, a total of USD 1,785,039 was spent for this output. Details are elaborated in Annex.

II. GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS SPECIFIC RESULTS

One of four overarching intervention areas²² encompassed by the PEPOL project, Output 3 envisages inclusive participation in electoral processes. In particular, it supports:

1. HNEC engagement with civil society organizations and other national stakeholders, including representatives of vulnerable groups
2. Design, development and implementation of inclusive voter education and awareness campaigns and materials
3. Generation of data and analysis
4. Advocacy and strengthening of the HNEC Women's Support Unit (WSU)²³

Due to political, security and global health challenges affecting project implementation prior to 2022, international support to inclusivity efforts and the HNEC Women's Support Unit had been extended on an ad hoc basis by project Advisors with other professional expertise and responsibilities.

In 2022, a more stable environment and earmarked funding equipped the project to provide strategic and consistent expert support to the HNEC WSU and to gender-inclusive elections at large.

With a view to build national capacity and to establish policies and practices that can be institutionalized and sustained beyond the project duration, priority was given to foundational activities, including:

- Data collection and situation/baseline analyses
- Strategic planning
- Recruitment of expert Advisors

With targeted donor support, PEPOL support to gender inclusivity has taken shape and drawn the attention it has lacked in previous years. With fundamental components are now in place, the project is poised to intensify its support and grow the capacity of those who will cultivate inclusivity as an institutional and national value.

²² Planning/preparedness to conduct balloting events; Institutional and staff capacity to conduct processes that are transparent, credible and inclusive; Promotion of inclusive public participation in electoral processes; and Awareness-raising among local partners and institutions for effective performance of their roles.

²³ The Women's Support Unit in accordance with HNEC Decision No. 59.

III. PARTNERSHIPS

National Partner

HNEC is the legally mandated electoral management body, responsible to conduct national elections in Libya in accordance with provisions of the Constitutional Declaration and Law No 8 on HNEC of 2013. Between 2012 and 2014, the UN has supported the HNEC to successfully conduct three elections. Respecting national sovereignty and a political process that is Libyan-owned and Libyan-led, PEPOL provides technical electoral assistance to the HNEC, supporting its capacity and readiness to prepare and hold national elections.

UN Project Partners

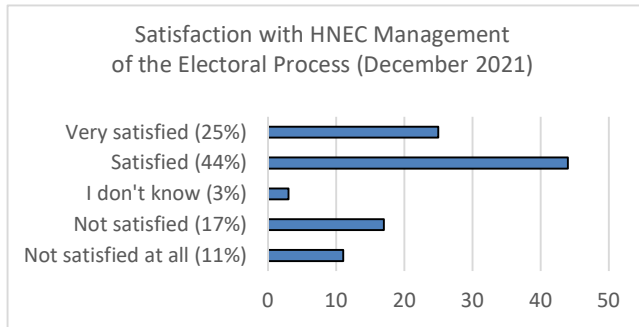
PEPOL comprises UNEST, an integrated team of technical experts from UNDP and UNSMIL. PEPOL also collaborates with UNSMIL experts from the fields of political affairs, public information, security institution reform, gender, and human rights; and other UN agencies including UN Women.

International Donors

PEPOL receives diplomatic and financial support from Canada, the Czech Republic, the European Union, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

IV. RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section does not repeat the risks and issues that were elaborated last year, though some remain in 2022.



Risk: Protracted delay of elections affects confidence in democratic institutions and processes.

In 2021, Libyans expressed satisfaction with HNEC management,²⁴ intention to participate in national elections, and strong opposition to any postponement of elections.²⁵

The indefinite postponement of elections and protracted failure of relevant parties to move beyond the current political stalemate²⁶ may exhaust patience and erode confidence of the electorate in the process.

Mitigation: The SRSB continues to support the on-going Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process and resolution of outstanding challenges, while specifically expanding political dialogue to include and empower non-elite actors. In 2023, UNEST will support enhancements to increase efficiency and security of election technology, strengthening the credibility of electoral processes and results as well as to improve all other operation implementation processes. The team will also provide consistent, expert advisory support to HNEC Public Outreach, prioritizing stakeholder outreach, public information, and civic education.

Risk: Lack of will obstructs the political process.

In his [remarks to the UN Security Council on 15 November](#), SRSB Bathily observed the increasing “recognition that some institutional players are actively hindering progress towards elections” and urged the Council to “send an unequivocal message to obstructionists that their actions will not remain without consequences.” [On 16 December, the SRSB observed](#) “signs of partition with two parallel governments” and insisted that failure of two individuals to reach an agreement on a constitutional basis for elections “can no longer serve as justification to hold an entire country hostage.”

Mitigation: Among other things, the SRSB has advised the Council and its individual members states to apply pressure on Libyan political leaders to finalize the constitutional basis, think creatively about ways to facilitate free, fair, and transparent

²⁴ Diwan (diwan.ly), National Opinion Poll of Registered Voters in Libya (December 1 – 5, 2021) Based on responses gathered through a national phone poll of randomly chosen sample via computer generated numbers, divided proportionately across three regions, and including gender balance.

²⁵ Roughly 90 per cent of registered voters collected the cards that would enable their participation on Election Day.

²⁶ Parties have failed to reach an agreement on a constitutional basis for elections; and in particular, eligibility criteria for Presidential candidacy.

presidential and parliamentary elections; and hold to account any individuals or entities who prevent or undermine elections.²⁷

Risk: Negative impact of mis/disinformation and hate speech

The impact of mis/disinformation and hate speech on elections is well documented.^{28,29} The HNEC has been subject to hacking; and UNSMIL has called out “fake news... aimed at generating confusion about the current political process and in particular the role of UNSMIL”³⁰ In addition to undermining political processes,^{31,32} it erodes trust in institutions and due processes.³³

Factors such as: weak national cybersecurity;³⁴ heavy reliance on social media^{35,36} with low levels of media literacy³⁷; rapid proliferation of sophisticated tools that can mimic authoritative voices; and potential for exploitation by state and non-state actors^{38,39,40} represent a perfect storm of risk factors.

Mitigation: In 2023, project priorities will include: delivery of information to the public to improve understanding of the electoral process; strengthening impartial delivery of authoritative and evidence-based information; and preventing/mitigating the impact of election misinformation and disinformation campaigns.⁴¹

Risk: VAWE compromises the inclusivity – and consequently the credibility – of elections.

The prevalence and impact of VAWE is regularly obscured through the application of narrow, literal definitions suggesting that electoral violence refers only to that occurring in overtly political spaces such as voter registration centres, polling stations or in Parliament. However, the use of violence to deter women from political activity – well before they reach polling stations – is well documented. UN Special Rapporteur Reem Alsalem has observed that: “Online violence targeted at women, inciting hate and aggression with the aim of preventing them from carrying out their activities or freely expressing their views is particularly rife and acts as an effective and powerful deterrent.”⁴²

²⁷ <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/srsg-abdoulaye-bathily's-remarks-security-council-meeting-libya-16-december-2022>

²⁸ <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/press-release/hate-speech-ahead-of-guinea-elections-must-be-curbed-and-condemned-bachelet-and-patten/>

²⁹ https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/2021-07-30_Statement-on-situation-in-Ethiopia.pdf

³⁰ <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unsmil-statement-false-reports-new-road-map-be-announced-srsg-bathily>

³¹ <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unsmil-pleased-announce-convening-two-day-virtual-meeting-lpdf-finalise-lc-proposal-constitutional>

³² <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unsmil-statement-false-reports-new-road-map-be-announced-srsg-bathily>

³³ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2021/653635/EXPO_STU\(2021\)653635_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2021/653635/EXPO_STU(2021)653635_EN.pdf)

³⁴ <https://ncsi.ega.ee/ncsi-index/>

³⁵ USAID, Libya Digital Ecosystem Country Assessment (November 2022)

³⁶ Diwan, World Values Survey (March 2022)

³⁷ USAID, Libya Digital Ecosystem Country Assessment (November 2022)

³⁸ <https://www.mediainlibya.com/libyas-media-regulation-framework-and-possible-ways-forward/>

³⁹ <https://africacenter.org/spotlight/russian-disinformation-campaigns-target-africa-interview-shelby-grossman/>

⁴⁰ <https://www.csis.org/blogs/post-soviet-post/exploiting-chaos-russia-libya>

⁴¹ <https://www.undp.org/libya/press-releases/france-strengthens-partnership-hnec-and-undp-prevent-electoral-misinformation>

⁴² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/12/libya-alarming-levels-violence-against-women-and-girls-must-end-says-un>

Women who do express political opinions are at risk of becoming victims of “gross levels of violence”⁴³ for which perpetrators typically do not face criminal consequences.⁴⁴ have not resulted in criminal convictions or even been investigated.

As a protective measure, many women have resorted to self-censorship or have disengaged from public life⁴⁵ – at precisely the time when the future of Libya is being shaped.

Mitigation: HNEC could coordinate with national institutions, encouraging them to use technology such as the eMonitor+ platform, promoting awareness and promoting a comprehensive response to VAWE. From a project perspective, implementation of some under the auspices of the UNDP Political Dialogue project, could also allow for expansion of national partnership and more comprehensive electoral support.

Risk: Violence and insecurity compromise the electoral environment.

In 2022, UN Secretary General António Guterres reported “increased attacks on freedom of religion, opinion and expression in Libya.”⁴⁶ Across all regions, political activists, human rights defenders, Members of Parliament, and the judiciary have been subject to forced disappearances;⁴⁷ and in 2021, insecurity precluded the holding of organized political debates.

Mitigation: Democratic⁴⁸ elections are not an end in themselves but a hallmark of governance systems in which decision-making is shared and leaders held accountable by the electorate. Within the scope of electoral support, efforts could include empowerment of civil society, raising awareness of legal and human rights and enabling calls for accountability of national authorities. The development of new legislation also provides opportunity to advocate inclusivity.

Risk: Failure to establish a collective understanding of/support for democratic elections.

According to the latest Democracy Report, “the last 30 years of democratic advances are now eradicated.” Liberal democracies have descended to their lowest levels in over 25 years, while dictatorships increase and are now home to 70 per cent of the global population. “Electoral autocracy is the most common regime type.”⁴⁹

While Libyans express strong support for democratic governance, evidence reflects poor and disparate understanding of the concept. Respondents to a recent national survey associated democracy with income equality, subjection of laws to religious interpretation, and military oversight of governance authorities.⁵⁰ And while a clear majority expresses support for democratic governance, 70 per cent also expresses support for governance by religious law and without political parties or elections.⁵¹

⁴³ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/12/libya-alarming-levels-violence-against-women-and-girls-must-end-says-un>

⁴⁴ Siham Sergiwa, Salwa Bugaighis, Fareeha Al-Berkawi, Intissar Al-Hasaeri, Hanan Al Borasi

⁴⁵ <https://www.libyanjustice.org/news/urgent-action-needed-to-address-shocking-levels-of-online-violence-against-libyan-women>

⁴⁶ https://unsmil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/n2234231_english.pdf

⁴⁷ <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unsmil-calls-addressing-widespread-enforced-disappearances-libya-part-rights-based-national-0>

⁴⁸ Originating from the Greek words “demos” (people) and “kratos” (power)

⁴⁹ V-Dem Institute at the University of Gothenburg, Democracy Report 2022 (March 2022)

⁵⁰ Diwan, World Values Survey (March 2022)

⁵¹ Diwan, World Values Survey (March 2022)

Mitigation: The UN defines a successful democratic election as one in which voters understand their rights and responsibilities, are sufficiently knowledgeable to cast legally valid ballots, and able to participate meaningfully.⁵² In 2023, project priorities will include: delivery of information to the public to improve understanding of the electoral process; strengthening impartial delivery of authoritative and evidence-based information; and preventing/mitigating the impact of election misinformation and disinformation campaigns.⁵³

⁵² <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/publication/Chapter5.htm>

⁵³ <https://www.undp.org/libya/press-releases/france-strengthens-partnership-hnec-and-undp-prevent-electoral-misinformation>

V. LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned throughout the implementation of project activities in 2022 will be applied in 2023, with a view to improve outcomes and produce greater impacts. Recommendations emerging from an external interim evaluation⁵⁴ of the project include:

- The project document is a useful multi-year framework for effective assistance if implemented as designed. UNEST should continue its implementation, as recently approved by the Project Board, addressing constraints to Outputs 3 and 4.
- UNEST and the Project Board should envisage long term support, using the pre-electoral phase and looking beyond the political impasse. This should include:
 - Development of a longer-term strategic plan for HNEC's institutional development and role in democratic processes once the permanent framework for elections is defined.
 - Greater engagement in strategic communications and outreach.
 - Assessing the feasibility of a single voter registry for both national and local elections.
 - Strengthening the project's role in electoral security and electoral dispute resolution (EDR).
- UNEST should continue to support women's electoral participation, addressing VAWE and advocating more prominent gender mainstreaming within HNEC and election administration.
- UNDP, UNSMIL and project donors should continue to advocate on the key issues affecting electoral administration and processes, including the provision of adequate national funding for the HNEC, delivery of government contribution to PEPOL, and timely legislative actions and standards for the electoral framework.
- Improve project monitoring/evaluation and reporting by:
 - Strengthening the project results framework – establishing clear, measurable indicators, baselines and targets.
 - Conducting annual surveys and collecting pre- and post- measurements for trainings and other activities to reflect positive change and capacity development.

⁵⁴ [Interim Evaluation: Promoting Elections for the People of Libya Project, 26 December 2022](#)

VI. FUTURE PLAN

Building on progress achieved, accommodating situational developments, and ensuring consistent preparedness of the HNEC to conduct national elections, PEPOL will support:

Support Area	Priority
Electoral Legislation	Advice to HNEC to provide their technical input for legislation drafting; and advice to relevant stakeholders throughout drafting of electoral laws and regulations.
Operational Planning and Management	Operational preparedness of HNEC to implement the various segments of a large-scale electoral operation at short notice
Voter Registration/ List	Continued improvement of the HNEC voter registration system, including a registration update, printing and distribution of voter cards, and production of final voter lists in advance of elections
Election Technology and Results Management	Optimization of HNEC systems through upgrades and testing, ensuring that HNEC Tally Centre hardware and software is customized, fully operational, and ready to accommodate implementation of complex results management processes
Election Materials and Equipment	HNEC top-up and refreshment of electoral materials to accommodate a demanding electoral operation
Policies and Procedures	Advice on revision of HNEC policies and adaption of procedures in accordance with new electoral legislation
Candidate Nomination	Upgrades and testing of the candidate nomination system and conduct of training required to implement a potentially very complex nomination process
Election Procedures Training	Design of HNEC cascade training plans for electoral operations; preparation of related manuals and forms; and facilitation of training events
HNEC Staff Capacity Development	Identification of staff capacity needs, ensuring adequate training in advance of key stages of the electoral process
Public Outreach	Planning and implementation of public outreach campaigns, providing necessary information and advocating inclusive participation at key stages of the electoral process
Stakeholder Engagement (including media, observers, political parties, CSOs, other)	Planning and conduct of stakeholder-specific events, information, messages, and advocacy materials
Inclusive Participation	Greater inclusivity through raising awareness of election-related human rights, removing practical impediments, and strengthening efforts to include persons with disabilities
Sustainable National Capacity	Advocacy for stronger electoral administration and processes, including adequate national funding for the HNEC and development of long-term strategic planning within the HNEC

	Sustainable capacity development, leveraging the opportunities available in the pre- and post-electoral phases, strengthening staff retention, and allowing for continued professional growth.
Project Effectiveness	Project monitoring/evaluation and reporting, adopting more meaningful indicators to increase project efficiency
	Regular conduct of studies and surveys to better assess the electoral environment, identify progress and demonstrate impact

VII. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Log Frame

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress
Output 1: Support the planning, preparation for and conduct of balloting events including OCV			
1.1 Enhancement of HNEC's voter registration system	In 2021, HNEC added a card-generation component to the SMS-based registration system.	Enhanced integration with CRA database of HNEC's VR system and added security features introduced	In 2022, HNEC developed additional tools to upgrade the existing system and proposed a concept for more advanced voter registration with additional application of technology, approved by the project Board.
1.2 Number of registered voters vs. distributed voter cards	As of 2021, there are 2,862,147 registered voters. Of these, 2,483,647 (86%) collected their cards.	In case of a new VR top-up exercise, the list is expanded with at least 5% new voters. Voter card distribution is at least 90%.	Not applicable
1.3 HNEC's technical readiness to conduct electoral operations	HNEC was prepared to conduct elections in 2021.	HNEC preparedness for elections is at least 95% (electoral timeline/calendar in place, operational plans revised, VR top-up, preparations for ballot printing and OCV)	Not applicable
Output 2: Develop HNEC institutional and staff capacities and raise awareness on the requirements of electoral processes that are transparent, credible and promote inclusive participation			
2.1. Capacity of HNEC's Management and ICT department to manage electoral ICT systems	In 2021, PEPOL supported HNEC with technical advice and software systems to manage and enhance voter registration, OCV, results reporting and audit, and tally scanning.	PEPOL supports HNEC with enhanced technical advice and provision of software systems to ensure sound management of VR database, OCV, results and audit, and tally scanning.	According to the concept approved in 2022, electoral donors will fund new software, for adoption of more reliable and efficient voter registration and voter card verification during polling.
2.2 Capacity of HNEC's Public Outreach to promote	HNEC's Public Outreach department lacked a clear strategy for communication with the	An external relations strategy is designed, approved and implemented. Staff receives training in media	In 2022, the project recruited an international Public Outreach Advisor and national Public Outreach Officer to provide

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress
transparent, credible, and inclusive participation	public and expressed the need for skills development and advisory support	communications and other areas in which needs are identified.	full-time on-site advisory support to the HNEC Department Head. The national Officer is now in place and the international Advisor, to arrive in Tripoli in the first quarter of 2023.
2.3 International cooperation and regional learning sharing	PEPOL supports HNEC as actively participating member of association of Arab EMB.	HNEC has engages with Arab EMBs and other electoral entities to address common regional challenges and enhance inclusive participation in the process.	In 2022, HNEC continued to participate as an active member of the Association of Arab EMBs member. It also gained membership in the Association of World Electoral Bodies and Association of African Electoral Bodies.
Output 3: Promote public participation in electoral processes through interventions that target and enable vulnerable groups to exercise their right to vote			
3.1 Voter turnout	Turnout in 2012 GNC elections: 62% (38% female), 2014 CDA elections: 46% (female turnout 33.4%), 2014 HOR elections: 41% (31% female)	In case of elections, turnout is at least at same level as 2012 elections (62%). Female turnout is 50%.	Not applicable
3.2 Women's participation in electoral processes	In 2021, women accounted for 44% of newly registered voters.	In case of a voter registration exercise, 50% of new voters are women.	Not applicable
3.3 Initiatives undertaken by HNEC Gender, and Disability Units supported by PEPOL	In 2021, PEPOL supported HNEC Gender Unit with the organization of Webinars to enhance women participation	PEPOL supports HNEC Unit with gender mainstreaming activities and initiatives.	With earmarked funding for gender-inclusivity activities, PEPOL supported the conduct of baseline and analytical studies; adoption of an internal action plan; training of internal staff/monitors and recruitment of national and international Gender Advisors.
Output 4: Raising the electoral awareness of local partners and institutions, enabling them to perform their roles effectively in the process			
4.1 Legal framework for elections	2021 Electoral Laws lacked constitutional basis and wider political buy-in.	Revised electoral laws have inclusive political buy-in and constitutional basis.	In 2022, UNEST Advisors provided technical advice during the UN mediated negotiations on a constitutional basis for elections.
4.2 Inclusive Codes of Conduct	In 2021, HNEC adopted codes of conduct for accredited agents, observers and	Gender components are integrated in Code of Conducts for candidates, agents, observers, and polling staff.	Guidance documents adopted in 2021 were analysed to produce recommendations for improvements.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress
	media, and presidential and parliamentary candidates.		
4.3 Mechanisms for addressing electoral violence	In 2021, a Trusted Partner relationship with Facebook allowed for expedited response to reports of misinformation and hate speech.	HNEC develops platforms and tools to identify, prevent and mitigate the impact of misinformation and hate speech on elections.	In 2022, PEPOL supported the adoption of software and training of HNEC staff to monitor online violence against women in elections; with a view to inform awareness-raising activities in 2023. A coordination group has been established to facilitate the exchange of information among implementing stakeholders.
Output 5: Project is effectively managed.			
5.1 Project is adequately funded	The project was fully funded in 2021.	The project is fully funded.	The project was fully funded in 2022.
5.2. Project is adequately staffed as per the HR plan	By the end of 2021, PEPOL was 95% staffed.	The project is fully staffed, as per the human resources plan.	In 2022, 11 of the 11 (100%) envisaged staff positions were filled.
5.3 Audit report	In 2021, the project received an unqualified audit report.	The project has an unqualified audit report.	In 2022, the project received an unqualified audit report.

Annex 2. Financial Information

a) 2022 Expenses by Output

	Description	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Balance (USD)
Output 1	Support the planning, preparation and conduct of balloting events, including OCV	3,868,498.08	1,880,824.73	1,987,673.35
Output 2	Develop HNEC institutional and staff capacities and raise awareness of the requirements of electoral processes that are transparent, credible and promote inclusive participation	490,828.39	226,360.79	264,467.60
Output 3	Promote public participation in electoral processes through interventions that target and enable vulnerable groups to exercise their right to vote	316,303.95	248,275.07	68,028.88
Output 4	Raise the electoral awareness of local partners and institutions, enabling them to perform their roles effectively	113,591.93	32,532.53	81,059.40
Output 5	Project Management and Technical Assistance	1,801,027.10	1,785,038.70	15,988.40
Total		6,590,249.45	4,173,031.82	2,417,217.63

b) Donor Contributions/Expenditures

Donor	Total Contribution (USD)	Funds Utilized (USD)	Balance/Available Funds (USD)	Receivables (USD)
	2018–23	2018–22	2023–24	2023
		Interim		
Canada	779,527.56	74,680.98	704,846.58	-
Czech Republic	89,194.41	89,194.41	-	-
EU	13,415,740.00	11,141,818.67	2,273,921.33	-
France	4,020,992.90	3,397,656.56	623,336.34	-
Germany	4,963,212.38	2,676,565.24	2,286,647.14	-
Italy	3,069,017.00	3,066,207.35	2,809.65	-
Japan	1,728,767.66	1,728,767.66	-	-
Government of Libya (HNEC)	883,503.00	-	-	883,503.00
Netherlands	3,778,264.00	2,064,449.94	858,814.06	855,000.00
Switzerland	180,000.00	180,000.00	-	-
Spain	164,790.49	111,486.49	53,304.00	-
UK	743,271.98	743,271.98	-	-
Total	33,816,281.38	25,274,099.28	6,803,679.10	1,738,503.00

Annex 3. Issue Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Impact, Probability	Mitigation Measures/ Management Response	Owner	Status
1	<p>Impact of the political environment on the electoral process</p> <p>Although the HNEC was fully prepared to hold national elections in 2021, an inconducive political environment precluded the event. An agreement has yet to be reached on a Constitutional basis for elections and the process is delayed indefinitely.</p>	01/21	I = 3 P = 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNSG Special Advisor is supporting the on-going Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process and resolution of outstanding challenges. • Meanwhile, UNEST continues to build HNEC institutional capacity – including advice on the amendment of the draft Constitution and other relevant laws; amendment of operational plans and procedures; and training and development of staff skills – to ensure the swift resumption of the electoral process, once a legal electoral framework and necessary preconditions are in place. 	UNDP/PM	Ongoing

Annex 4. Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type, Impact, Probability	Mitigation Measures/Management Response	Owner	Submitted/Updated by, Last Update	Status
1	<p>Fluid political and security situation</p> <p>The electoral environment – including a peaceful process, acceptance of results and transfer of leadership – is fundamentally dependent on the political and security situation.</p>	Project inception	<p>Political, Security</p> <p>I = 4 P = 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the Needs Assessment Mission, PEPOL assistance was tailored to support HNEC at headquarters level with a limited presence. The project’s Annual Work Plan envisages two scenarios, accommodating the potential holding of national elections. All deployment and missions in Libya, including in-person engagements with HNEC, are subject to clearance by the UN Department for Safety and Security. 	UNDP/PM	<p>Reporting Specialist</p> <p>31/12/22</p>	Moderate
2	<p>Conflict sensitivity</p> <p>The political and military conflict in Libya has the potential to re-escalate. While using opportunities to contribute to peace outcomes, the must not unintentionally cause, or exacerbate, tensions.</p>	Project inception	<p>Political, Security</p> <p>I = 4 P = 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leveraging the expertise of the UNSMIL political unit and the analyses conducted through other UNDP Libya projects (including political dialogue, national reconciliation, security and policing, stabilization, resilience and local elections), PEPOL remains alert, informed and ready to adapt. The project is designed to allow for periodic revision of programming objectives, accommodating circumstances as they change, ensuring feasibility and protecting the security of partners, beneficiaries and staff. 	UNDP/PM	<p>Reporting Specialist</p> <p>31/12/22</p>	Moderate

Annex 5. Policy and Knowledge Products Produced

Title of Product	Typology	Partner	Status	Translation Available/Required
Analysis of Women's Participation in Libyan Elections and Political Life	Analytical Report	UNDP Libya	In progress	English
Analysis of Trends in Online Violence Against Women in Elections	Analytical Report	HNEC, UNDP RBAS	In progress	English, Arabic
HNEC Logistics Manual	Professional Guide	HNEC, UNEST	Complete	English, Arabic

Annex 6. Monitoring and Oversight

Event	Participants	Key Observations	Follow-up Actions
UNDP Libya Financial Audit	UN Office of Audit and Investigation		Audit to be finalized and shared in early 2023
Financial Audit of the PEPOL Project: Period 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2022	UNDP Office of Audit and Investigation	Unqualified	No recommendations
Project Board Meeting	UNSMIL, UNDP, PEPOL, international project donors and the United States	Project extension, approval of two potential context scenarios	Government to procure hardware/ PEPOL to procure software for proposed upgrade of the voter registration system
Mid-Term Project Evaluation	UNSMIL, UNDP, PEPOL, international project donors and implementing partners	Elaborated in the report and presented to stakeholders in 2023	Recommendations to be reflected in future approaches and actions

Annex 7. Communications

HNEC Website

<https://h nec.ly>

HNEC Social Media

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/HNEC.LY>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/LyHNEC>

UNDP Website/PEPOL Project Page

<https://www.ly.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/projects/Promoting-Elections-for-the-People-of-Libya.html>

UNDP Social Media

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/undp.ly>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/UNDP>

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@UNDPLibya>

UNSMIL Website/News Releases and Statements

<https://unsmil.unmissions.org>

UNSMIL Social Media

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UNSMIL>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/UNSMILibya>

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@UNSMILPICS>

EC-UNDP Joint Task Force on Electoral Assistance Website Project Page

<https://libya.ec-undp-electoralassistance.org>