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Country	United Kingdom	الدولة
Project title	Empowering Civic Groups in Conflict Resolution	اسم المشروع
Grant duration	1 year	مدة المنحة
Reporting period	May1 – July 1, 2014	الفترة التي يغطيها التقرير
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Attachments (when applicable)	Financial Report ✓ Payment request ____ Pictures ____ List of participants/meeting agenda ____ Press clips ____ Training materials ____ Publications ____ Other ____	الملحقات التقرير المالي ____ طلب الدفعة ____ صور الأنشطة ____ قائمة المشاركين/اجدول أعمال الجلسة ____ تغطية اعلامية ____ نسخ من مواد التدريب ____ المطبوعات ____ مواد أخرى ____

Narrative reports should be approximately four pages in length.

التقرير الأدبي ينبغي أن يحتوي حوالي أربع صفحات.

1. Background:

Describe relevant political, economic, or social developments (in the country or region that your project addresses) which have positively or negatively affected your activities under this grant during this reporting period.

المرجو تقديم وصف التطورات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية المهمة التي حدثت في البلد أو المنطقة المتعلقة بمشروعكم والتي تكون قد أثرت على أنشطتكم في إطار هذه المنحة خلال هذه الفترة.

Conflict Analysis: Overview and key developments (May-June 2014)

Little change from overview presented in Q4 report. During the reporting period key political, economic, social and security developments have included:

Economic output

-

Conflict between the Libyan Govt/army and the militias/protestors

- Gunmen believed to be members of an Islamist militia in Benghazi raided a security headquarters in the beginning of May, sparking clashes in which five people died.
- The army imposed a no-fly zone has been imposed over Benghazi on May 17 after clashes between a paramilitary force and Islamist militants which resulted in 43 deaths and more than 100 injuries and saw the use of at least one helicopter by “Libyan National Army” forces of retired colonel and former rebel commander Khalifa Haftar. Haftar also launched a ground assault on Benghazi’s Islamist militia brigades. He has vowed to drive out Islamist militias that he says have taken over the country and promised to crush government militias which he says are dominated by Islamists. Haftar quit as head of Col Gaddafi’s army and fled to the US to return during the 2011 revolution during which he built a militia. Parliamentary speaker and military commander-in-chief Nuri Abu Sahmain said Col Haftar was trying to stage a coup. On May 18, the head of special forces in second city Benghazi declared his backing for Gen Haftar’s group and whole sections of the army have followed suit. 70 people died in the three days of fighting.
- On May 19, the Libyan National Army attacked the parliament building in Tripoli and suspended Parliament. Two people were killed. A spokesman demanded later that the assembly hand over power to a body drawing up a new constitution. In a further statement, a spokesman for the Libyan National Army said it launched the chaotic assault on the parliament to rid Libya of Islamist politicians, who it says have allowed extremists to take control of the country. The Government urged Parliament to go into recess until fresh elections can be held to stave off a descent of the country into civil war and Libya’s army chief had ordered the deployment of Islamist militias in the capital. As the security situation worsened, Saudi Arabia and Algeria closed their embassy in Tripoli and foreign companies are also reported to be ordering their staff out of the country. The US has put Marine forces on standby in Sicily, and Tunisia has moved 5,000 troops to the border. Haftar urged Supreme Court to set up a civilian council which would oversee the appointment of an emergency cabinet and the holding of new elections. Government and parliament officials have so refused to step down, but some officials, including military

commanders and Libya's ambassador to the UN, have said they support Gen Haftar's plan. On Tuesday the interior ministry released a statement saying that it "supported fully" the campaign. However, Interior Minister Salih al-Mazig later denied the report, insisting that he was siding "with the people". Libya's interior ministry funds several of the armed groups that have been under attack in the past week. The head of Libya's navy, Gen Hassan Abu-Shannaq, also announced his support for the operation. The fighting, the worst since the 2011 revolution, has spread across the country as army and militia units declare for the rebels or the government. During the week of May 18 to 24, clashes continued in Tripoli, with rockets hitting residential areas.

- On May 27, the US state department warned any American citizens in Libya to leave the country immediately and said it was sending a warship carrying around 1,000 marines to the region for any possible evacuation of American officials.
- On May 28, Libyan forces loyal to a renegade general have bombed government-funded Islamist militia February 17th Brigade in Benghazi. The brigade is a powerful force known for its close ties to the hardline Islamist group Ansar al-Sharia. In a news conference on Tuesday, Ansar al-Sharia's commander Mohamed al-Zahawi described the military operations against his group and others in Benghazi as a "crusade". He accused Gen Haftar of being backed by foreign powers, and warned the US against any intervention in Libya.
- On June 1, 18 people were killed in intense fighting in Benghazi. The fighting started when Ansar al-Sharia militants attacked forces loyal to renegade General Khalifa Haftar, who hit back with airstrikes. Dozens were also reported injured in the neighboring city of Al-Marj.
- Prominent Libyan journalist Meftah Buzeid, known for his fierce criticism of Islamist militias, has been shot dead in the city of Benghazi. He was the editor of the Burniq newspaper and had regularly appeared on television challenging the rise of such groups since the 2011 revolution and was in support of Gen Haftar.
- On May 27, gunmen attacked the home of Libya's new prime minister; he and his family were in the house at the time but escaped unharmed.
- On June 3, a suicide attack was carried out at the home of Gen Haftar, killing people. Gen Haftar survived the attack. On the same day, a rocket hit the headquarters of the Prime Minister.
- Benghazi has turned into a war zone with daily fighting between Haftar's forces and Islamist militias.
- Haftar is supported by the powerful Zintan militia, while Misrata's militia is allied with Congress.
- A big explosion at an army checkpoint some 50km (30 miles) outside Benghazi has wounded six people on June 11.
- Clashes continued between Haftar's troops and Islamist militias in Benghazi throughout June, with heavy artillery being used.

Targeted attacks against foreigners

- A Swiss national working for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was killed in Sirte in the beginning of June. Michael Greub, the head of the organisation's Misrata branch, was shot dead as he left a meeting in the coastal town.

Political tensions

- Libya's interim parliament has confirmed the appointment of Ahmed Maiteg as the new prime minister in a vote on May 4. Mr. Maiteg, 42, is a businessman from Misrata and the country's fifth PM to be appointed in the past two and a half years. Some deputies had claimed the vote on Sunday was illegal, arguing that it continued after Mr Amawi had declared the session over. Other members argued that no laws were violated. Acting Congress chairman Ezzedine Al-Amawi later declared the ballot illegal after a row over the procedure, but on May 5, a decree signed by the head of Congress, Nuri Abu Sahmein, named Mr Maiteg as interim prime minister.
- Disputed Libyan Prime Minister Ahmed Maiteg says he is stepping down to comply with a Supreme Court ruling that his election was unconstitutional. Libya's parliament said it would accept the ruling. Maiteg's rival Mr Thani said he would step down in April following an attack on his family. However, he refused to recognise the election of Mr Maiteg because of the circumstances of the vote.

Other significant events

- On June 15, US military, law enforcement and intelligence units arrested Abu Khattala, the suspected leader of the attack on the US consulate in Benghazi in 2011 in which Ambassador Stephens was killed. Libya condemned the raid as an infringement on its sovereignty. Justice Minister Salah al-Marghani said Tripoli had not been informed about the US operation in advance. Marghani also said the suspect must be returned to Libya and tried there because the local authorities had issued an arrest warrant against him.

- More than 1.5 million voters have registered for the election, compared with 2.8 million who registered for Libya's first election in 2012, Reuters news agency reports. Nearly 2,000 candidates are vying for seats in the new parliament, which will be called the House of Representatives. Secular parties won elections in 2012, but there are no party lists in this election. Instead, candidates are contesting parliamentary seats as individuals - a decision taken to reduce tensions. The new parliament will replace the General National Congress, a body that became riddled with controversy, political deadlock and the ideological battles that have raged since the historic election nearly two years ago. This election is seen as a fresh start, but the underlying divisions, involving political and armed groups, remain. They are all seeking to either overrule or outgun each other. Until these differences are set aside and a compromise reached, the tangible progress many hope for will stay out of reach. The new parliament will be called the House of Representatives. The cabinet issued a decree earlier this month that it would be based in the second city, Benghazi, which feels marginalised.
- Officials said only about 630,000 people voted, fewer than half of those eligible. At least five people died in clashes between government forces and militants in the eastern city of Benghazi. Security officials said Islamist insurgents had opened fire on a local security headquarters. At least another 30 people were wounded. Some polling stations stayed closed for security reasons in the flashpoint cities of Derna in the east, Kufra in the south-east and the main southern city of Sabha.
- At the end of June, a candidate standing in parliamentary elections in the southern city of Sabha was assassinated
- Prominent Libyan human rights lawyer and activist Salwa Bughaighis was assassinated in her home in Benghazi. Ms Bughaighis was an outspoken critic of many of the armed groups, which still control much of Libya. Her husband has disappeared, and relatives believe he has been kidnapped. The killing is the latest in a string of attacks on politicians, activists and journalists who have spoken out against the actions of certain militias.

Impact on the Project

Due to security reasons, the evaluation planned to be conducted in Libya at the end of training workshop 2 (March 2014) could not be concluded in Libya and was conducted in the UK at the end of April, beginning of May instead. The HRF Project Manager travelled to Birmingham for this purpose.

2. Summary:

In bullet point form, summarize your organisation's activities and main achievements under this grant during this reporting period.

باختصار, المرجو تقديم ملخص الانشطة المهمة والانتجازات الرئيسية في إطار هذه المنحة خلال هذه الفترة.

- Participants developed further action plans for small projects to be consolidated into a proposal for a small grants project as part of Phase 3 of this project
- HRF Project Manager travelled to Birmingham, UK, for 3 days to
 - Conduct/conclude project evaluation
 - Draft Recommendations Report, incorporating lessons learned and best practices from the project
 - Start the development of a proposal for a follow-up project, based on the needs and recommendations of the project participants
- HRF kept (and will continue to keep) in contact and mentor the participants
- HRF and RTC have continued to coordinate project activities with international organizations working in Libya in the realm of peace and conflict
- Regular fortnightly Skype calls held between HRF and RTC to discuss project progress and obstacles
- HRF and RTC continued to monitor the security situation in Libya with contacts in Libya

3. NED program activities:

List and describe activities related to your NED grant which took place during this reporting period. These activities should match the activities described in your grant agreement. If describing events, please include the date, location, and the number and a description of the participants.

المرجو وصف بدقة الأنشطة المدعومة من قبل الصندوق الوطني للديمقراطية التي قمتم بها اثناء هذه الفترة. ينبغي أن تكون أنشطة المشروع متوافقة مع اتفاقية المنحة. للاجتماعات والتدريبات يرجى ذكر تاريخ ومكان النشاط وكذلك عدد الحاضرين وإعطاء لمحة مختصرة عن المشاركين.

Phase 3: Phase out, strategic planning for next phase and finalization of proposal

As mentioned above, the evaluation could not be completed in Libya due to security reasons. The HRF Project Manager therefore travelled to the UK to conduct the evaluation visit together with the RTC Project Officer, RTC Peace and Conflict Advisor and RTC Director from 30 April – 2 May, 2014.

During this reporting period, HRF has continued to mentor and support participants as they were developing project ideas and action plans for a follow-up project. During the evaluation visit to the UK, the project team consolidated these project ideas and developed a proposal for a follow-up project. Further project ideas were received in June and the project proposal was finalized in June 2014 and submitted on June 20 for the NED board meeting in September 2014.

HRF and RTC developed recommendations from the best practices applied in and lessons learned from the project. The Recommendations Report, which has been annexed to this report, has been disseminated to international and national NGOs and CSOs, the donor and other stakeholders through HRF's and RTC's networks.

4. Evaluation:

How do you evaluate the results of your project so far, and how do you evaluate its impact? (Describe what has met, exceeded, and fallen short of your expectations.)

ما هي ارتساماتكم على النتائج التي يحققها المشروع وكيف تقيمون تأثيرها؟

Progress, Results and Impact

Phase 1:

In reflecting on progress of the project as a whole, HRF and RTC consider that the project has been implemented successfully and has exceeded our expectations.

The project was successfully promoted to international organizations working in Libya, as well as to donors funding similar activities in country. Regular consultations were held with international organizations working in similar fields in Libya, to keep them updated about the project's progress and discuss challenges.

HRF and RTC feel that the objectives of the Scoping Mission were met despite the restrictions faced due to the security situation which did not allow the project team to travel outside Tripoli.

As planned, participants from 15-20 civic organizations were recruited and introduced to conflict transformation in two one-week workshops and initiated a learning process to develop their skills in context analysis, dialogue and problem-solving to address those conflicts and issues hindering the transition process and the emergence of a democratic state in Libya.

Phase 2:

A training curriculum was developed suitable to the needs of the identified participants and the objectives of the project. The curriculum was flexible and especially in Workshop 2 adapted day-to-day according to the training needs, issues faced during the implementation of conflict resolution activities and general questions of the participants. Throughout the training programme, the knowledge and expertise of participants was drawn on and formed the basis for case studies, analysis and practical action plans. A participatory approach was used, drawing on principles of adult learning. The training included: conflict analysis, listening skills, dialogue, negotiation, mediation, reconciliation, critical issues, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration and action planning.

In the period between the two workshops, the participants planned and implemented conflict resolution activities, such as facilitating dialogue, raising awareness for nonviolent conflict resolution, passing on the new skills to their peers. They thus not only gained theoretical knowledge and practical experience, but actually contributed to resolving some of the

hottest conflicts in Libya. Several participants intervened in some of the 'hottest' and most critical conflicts in Libya, such as the conflict between the army and Ansar Al-Sharia militias in Benghazi, the militias blocking oil ports in the east of the country and government sponsored militias trying to free the ports, and conflicts between the Tobu and Zuweiya tribes in southern Libya. The activities implemented by the participants and the level of skills they developed by far exceeded our expectations. HRF stayed in contact with the participants between Workshop 1 and 2 as participants were implementing conflict resolution activities to practice and internalize their leaning.

During the trainings, most participants participated actively. The methodology applied in the project has proven very successful: it deeply engaged participants and enabled them to carry out their own conflict transformation activities. It became clear that the participants learned a great deal about themselves and each other during the process. The majority of the participants evaluated the trainings as very useful and all wish to receive further training. The majority of the participants wishes to be engaged in future projects that will allow them to further build their skills and implement their own conflict transformation projects.

Phase 3:

At the end of workshop 2, participants were asked to develop project ideas and action plans for a joint follow-up project, as well as for individual projects in the period of April and May; their project ideas include: Training Youth Committees in Conflict Resolution in Sabha, Setting up and training committees for conflict resolution in Beni Walid, Setting up a center to coordinate all dialogue processes in Libya, Setting up and training national conflict resolution teams across Libya, etc. HRF stayed in contact with and supported the participants as they developed these action plans. HRF and RTC then consolidated these action plans and developed a follow-up proposal for a project to provide sub-grants to the participants to implement first small conflict resolution projects, addressing those conflicts and issues that are hindering the transition process and the emergence of a democratic state in Libya.

Shortcomings:

Communication with the participants was slightly limited, as participants did not regularly access their emails and were generally hard to reach. Therefore, in any future project, the recruitment of a part-time coordinator to be based in Libya should be considered, whose role it would be to conduct regular field visits to the participants and their organizations and provide follow-up via phone, acting as a liaison between HRF/RTC and the participants. Another difficulty was the irregular participation of some participants and the delayed start of each workshop day due to participants arriving late and not being willing to stay longer in exchange. It should be considered though that most participants were volunteers for their organizations and were having full-time jobs. There was, however, a core group of 15 participants who actively participated throughout.

Overall impact:

Within a period of 4 months tangible results were achieved, including the change of attitudes in participants and contributions to the peaceful resolution of violent conflicts. It is difficult to measure impact after such a short period, the small number of activities carried out and direct beneficiaries reached in this project. However, qualitative data collected by the project team during and after Workshop 2 shows that the project has contributed to building peace, promoting peaceful coexistence, and project participants have taken steps towards establishing an inclusive, participatory, democratic New Libya. The project has had a significant impact on the individual participants who have experienced personal growth and developed new skills. Overall, the participants by far exceeded the expected results and intervened in some of the hottest and most volatile conflicts in Libya.

Looking ahead:

As with all workshops the real challenge now lies in how to continue keeping this spirit alive as people return to the harsh reality of a context that is deeply divided and in many places caught up in the midst of an intense and violent crisis. It is crucial to keep the momentum of enthusiasm and activism. HRF are putting every effort to maintain communication with the participants until funding is received for a follow up project that will support the participants in implementing small conflict resolution projects.

5. Objectives:

To what extent have your activities to date contributed to achieving your project objectives? Copy the evaluation points from your grant agreement and write one paragraph regarding each evaluation point describing how you evaluate your project according to these indicators.

إلى أي حد تكون انشطتكم حتى الآن ساهمت في تحقيق أهداف المشروع؟ نسخ نقاط التقييم من اتفاقية المنحة الخاصة بك واكتب فقرة عن كل نقطة تصف كيف تقيمون المشروع وفقا لهذه المؤشرات.

Objective 1: To introduce 15-20 civic organizations to conflict transformation and build their skills in context analysis, dialogue and problem-solving to address those conflicts and issues hindering the transition process and the emergence of a democratic state in Libya.

Prior to initiating the training activity a self-assessment tool will be developed and subsequently completed by the participants mapping their individual and group knowledge and skills on conflict analysis, conflict transformation and conflict resolution tools. This will provide a baseline for assessing knowledge and skill development throughout the training. Self-assessment questionnaires and trainer observations will be utilized at each step of the training to assess knowledge and skill development in accordance with this baseline. The assessment for the previous training will be conducted at the initiation of the subsequent training in order to ensure sufficient time for internalization and testing of skills and knowledge both by individuals and their organizations.

Reasonable progress towards achieving the objective is considered, if:

Analysis skills:

- participants are able to apply the tools of conflict/context analysis to examine and understand the reality of conflict in their own locations/contexts from a variety of perspectives after workshop 1;
- a joint analysis has been developed which identifies a broader societal conflict transformation need in Libya in workshop 2;

Conflict transformation skills:

- participants (max. groups of 2) are able to address 1 local conflict of their choice in the time between workshop 1 and 2 utilizing problem-solving and dialogue approaches;
- participants can identify, develop and enact strategies for conflict transformation.

In order to measure progress in analysis skills, the conflict analyses of each participant will be documented and discussed in the group and an activity will be led in Workshop 2 by the end of which the participants will have agreed on a documented joint conflict analysis including priorities and needs. Progress in conflict transformation skills will be measured through brief project reports (oral and written) to be delivered in the beginning of Workshop 2 as well as self assessments through forms.

Objective 1 has been achieved. Two training workshops were conducted during which participants developed their knowledge and skills in conflict analysis, listening skills, dialogue, negotiation, mediation and action planning. During the trainings, participants analyzed various Libyan conflicts using several different analysis tools and they practiced listening, negotiation and mediation skills in small groups. Action plans were developed and implemented by groups of the participants at the training to practice and internalize the learning of the training in the period of November 2013 till March 2014. It was decided not to develop a self-assessment tool for the participants, as it was not culturally appropriate and would only have measured pre-existing knowledge rather than skills. The implementation of conflict resolution activities by participants has shown progress in their analysis and conflict resolution skills as well as their ability to identify, develop and enact strategies for conflict resolution (for further details please refer to Workshop 2 Report which was annexed to Narrative Report 4).

Objective 2: To establish a core group of at least 8 participating CSOs which commit to develop action plans and a project proposal together with the implementing organizations for, and participate in, a 2+ year project (Phase B) towards the establishment of a hub for conflict transformation.

Reasonable progress towards achieving the objective is considered, if:

- a minimum of 8 of the participants sign commitment agreements to participate in the planned 2+ year project (Phase B) in Phase 3 of this project, and contribute to action planning and proposal writing.

At the same time through agreeing on Phase B the participants utilize context analysis, problem solving, dialogue and consensus finding skills, they thus use the skills gained in this workshop indicating further progress towards Objective 1. The commitment agreements as well as the proposal will serve as means of verification for Objective 2.

Objective 2 has been achieved. A learning group was built during both training workshops. Small local action groups have been formed in eastern and southern Libya cooperating in implementing conflict resolution activities such as facilitating dialogue and mediation. A core group of 14 participants has been formed, which has participated actively in all trainings and has developed ideas and action plans for a follow-up project. Two follow-up projects were developed by HRF and RTC: the first one, submitted to NED in April 2014, focuses on providing further advanced training to the existing group and start the same project with a new group of participants. The second proposal consolidated the action plans developed by the participants in a proposal for a project which will provide further training, coaching and mentoring as well as a small grants mechanism for the existing group of participants to implement their own conflict resolution projects. This proposal has been submitted to NED in June 2014. This project would mark the second step towards developing a longer-term program which could culminate in the establishment of a hub for conflict transformation.

6. Non-NED funded activities:

Please describe important activities undertaken by your organization that are not funded by NED.

المرجو تقديم ملخص الأنشطة الأخرى التي قامت بها منظماتكم الغير ممولة من قبل الصندوق الوطني للديمقراطية.

HRF is currently implementing a number of major humanitarian, development and peacebuilding activities/initiatives across the Middle East and North Africa. Please refer to Q1 report.