

Annual Review - Summary Sheet

This Summary Sheet captures the headlines on programme performance, agreed actions and learning over the course of the review period. It should be attached to all subsequent reviews to build a complete picture of actions and learning throughout the life of the programme. **NB: SUMMARY SHEETS WILL BE PUBLISHED ON GOV.UK**

PROGRAMME TITLE: Libya North Africa Good Governance Fund (NAGGF), CSSF Programme			
Country/Region:	Libya, North Africa		
HMG Partners (LEAD in bold)	FCO, DFID, MOD		
Total Budget:	ODA: £9.97m	Non-ODA: £0.1m	
Start Date: 01 April 2016		End Date: 31 March 2017	
Outputs			Score
<i>Security, Justice and Defence (SJD) 1:</i> Support local human security and stability for Libyan men and women			A+
<i>SJD 2:</i> Support Libyan capacity to deliver security and rule of law			A
<i>Political 1:</i> Support to the Libyan Peace Agreement (LPA) and Government of National Accord (GNA)			B
<i>Political 2</i> Capacity building support to Higher National Election Commission (HNEC)			C
<i>Political 3</i> Support to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and independent media			A
<i>Econ 1:</i> Supporting core government economic functions and more efficient use of public resources			A
<i>Econ 2:</i> UN Support Mission to Libya's (UNSMIL) economic coordination and advisory capacity is increased, resulting in better representation of economic issues in political transition processes and improved donor input on economic issues			A
<i>Econ 3:</i> The UK is able to identify pilot projects and scale-up opportunities that offer high economic returns for Libya and add to inclusive economic growth. It is able to leverage partner resources to contribute to this thanks to its solid evidence-base.			C
Outcome:			
A more inclusive and representative political dialogue process that engages a broad range of Libyan male and female stakeholders (political elites, civil society, mayors, local leaders, fighters) that is able to facilitate Libyan–Libyan dialogue and promote reconciliation (regardless of GNA) and progress towards a new Constitution, and the beginnings of a transitional justice process.			
Strengthened decision-making capability within the Libyan government (GNA and its elected successor) and in some key institutions at the local and national levels, that result in the dispersal of funds to municipalities, some improvement in service delivery, and increased trust in the judicial system to resolve conflict and deliver justice.			
Local actors (including municipal councils and communities) have increased resilience to address and gradually reduce the levels of violent and non-violent conflict, and violent extremism in locations across the East, West and South of Libya.			
Greater diversity of decent economic opportunities for male and female Libyans and migrants in Libya.			
Improved capacity of UN to provide and coordinate the necessary international assistance (diplomatic and programmatic).			
Outcome Score: N/A			Risk: High

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2016	2017					
Programme Score	A	A					
Risk Rating	High	High					

What support is the UK providing?

In support of National Security Council (NSC) Strategy objectives, the Libya programme team managed a £9.98m programme portfolio in FY 2016/17, split into three pillars.

- Security, Justice and Defence Programme (SJD) (also covering Counter Terrorism and Migration).** This pillar aims to support the political settlement and peaceful transition by a)

- contributing towards the prevention of further conflict and decline, at the national and local level and b) building the capacity of the new Government in priority SJD areas, CT and Migration.
2. **Political Programme.** This pillar aims to shore up the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) as much as possible, and assist the Government of National Accord (GNA) to get up and running, to deliver for its people in an inclusive manner, and thereby earn their respect and its own credibility.
 3. **Economic Programme.** This pillar aims to improve public financial management, improve donor coordination to maximise impact and set the groundwork for expanded international assistance in the future.

Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review

This review looks at the performance of the Libya North Africa Good Governance Fund (NAGGF) CSSF programme between April 2016 and March 2017. In line with the NSC strategy, the programme has aimed to reduce the conflict through the pursuit of a political solution. Where outputs scored a C, this was because the programme team decided not to start work as planned, rather than because any projects failed; in both cases, we agree that the team took the right decision.

Despite the ongoing weakness of the GNA, the NAGGF programmes have delivered good results that contribute to the UK's overall objectives in Libya. Support to community and municipal level security and resilience has been particularly successful, with programmes supporting local stabilisation, mine action and reconciliation delivering benefits to around 1.4 million Libyans.

There has been significant effort made in terms of beefing up results frameworks (RF), the setting out of an overarching risk register, taking a gender and conflict sensitive approach to all project work, identifying synergies, and working hard on building relationships with key partners. Most recommendations from the 2016 AR have been completed, two remain under action.

Summary of recommendations for the next year

The GNA and donor coordination mechanisms that the UK has helped to set up should be sustained and strengthened. Similarly, interlinkages between projects have been a clear effect multiplier and should be developed. A member of the programme team should facilitate structured meetings and workshops between implementers, and sharing information and resources between projects.

Support to local human security and stability in Libya should be maintained, and expansion considered where feasible. Continuing to support this work in the East and South, as well as GNA-controlled areas, is a worthwhile investment in the future re-integration of Libya. As is work with the International Organisation for Migration as a gateway to working with the Libyan authorities on migration, continuing the same careful approach regarding mitigating risk. Examining the scope for new work in the political strand to support political dialogue at all levels could include initiatives such as track two mediation, or direct support to UN-led talks.

Include a weighting mechanism in the results framework for the different Outputs/Outcomes for 2017/18. Some of the projects had to be downgraded in terms of score because they were grouped together under one output alongside non-implemented projects. Also, if programmes are cancelled or started in-year, it would be appropriate to update the RF to reflect this. The RF and programme document should cover the whole Libya CSSF programme.

The UN Support Mission in Libya is likely to request a further economist secondment. This should only be considered if it is clear that there is a plan in place to make good use of their expertise. Conversely the new civil society programme should be up and running as soon as possible.

Consider bringing all advisers together into a single programme to reduce administration time and facilitate benchmarking of their respective costs. This would assist the development of clear Value for Money (VfM) indicators and benchmarks across the CSSF portfolio. Commissioning independent evaluations of key programmes could also be considered. As could an independent monitoring programme, taking due regard to feasibility and value for money.

Continue implementation of the gender strategy, in particular using the CSSF board to look at key emerging issues such as parallel meetings for women and girls, and the use of chaperones.