



"Peace & Security: Towards a more Inclusive Participation of Women & Youth in Drafting a New Road Map"

Executive Summary

The 2 day national seminar, took place in Benghazi and was attended by key figures of youth social political movement, women's activists, representatives of political parties, senior officials of the Warriors Affairs Committee (WAC), parliamentarians, the head of the Eastern Revolutionary Platoon, and media agents (TV & Radio & Journalism).

They came at a key time for unifying the ideas of Libyans across all aspects of society to adequately address demilitarization, demobilization, reintegration of armed revolutionaries (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR), the national dialogue and the constitutional process amid all these challenges. The participants also addressed the roles of each of the GNC, the Government and the international community in taking part in addressing these critical issues.

Recommendations

- I. The need to have a sustainable inclusive localized (bottom up) dialogue across the regions between civil society, tribal leaders, religious scholars, syndicate leaders, lawmakers, armed revolutionaries and politicians. These dialogues must include the voices of women and youth.
- II. The need to raise an awareness campaign about the challenges of constitutional drafting process amid the security turmoil, the difficulties of the transition and fears of a political and

constitutional vacuum, the urgent need for clear separation of powers and checks and balances.

- III. The need to build consensus on security issues related to DDR & SSR from a holistic approach which is based on human rights and which is gender sensitive.

National Plan

I. The need to have a sustainable inclusive (bottom up) dialogue across the regions between civil society, tribal leaders, religious scholars, syndicate leaders, lawmakers, armed revolutionaries and politicians. These dialogues must include the voices of women and youth.

1. The issue of consensus building around reconciliation is as much a communication problem as it is one of awareness building. Therefore there is an urgent need to work with the diverse stakeholders to network between them. There are also groups that still display an encouraging level of coherence and consistency, both in their objectives and their messages, for example, the women's and youth's groups. These groups should be trained to play an important role in facilitating the process of networking and dialogue.

2. Outreach to the international community to provide Libyan women, and those young male activists with a similar desire to make a difference, with the opportunity, skills and knowledge to address the divisions that exist within society and which act as a brake on the ever-important issue of reconciliation. Such assistance should take the form of tailored sessions, both as training modules of future Libyan trainers and then as moderating modules overseeing the activities and work of those recently trained trainers.

3. Advocacy and raising awareness campaign on the importance on national dialogue as a tool for democratic transition, especially in times of security challenges and political polarization. (Media: Clips on TV and sound bites on Radio)

II. The need to build consensus on security issues related to DDR & SSR from a holistic approach which is based on human rights and which is gender sensitive.

Specific recommendations to the Government & the GNC on DDR & SSR

1. Advocacy on GNC's law 53, 27 on disbanding militias and evacuating them from cities. (Press: articles, FB, TV& radio interviews)
2. Advocacy on demilitarization, on the necessity to disarm heavy as well as small arms. (Organizing campaigns: Clips on TV, sound bytes on radio)
3. Advocacy on DDR and pressuring the Government and GNC to take serious steps conducive to DDR. Fore example, the Government should review all its previous policies related to the security sector, especially the ones related salaries of army and police officers compared to armed revolutionaries.
4. Advocacy on SSR & DDR and pressuring the Government to establish military training camps for Libyan youth including the armed revolutionaries. The training program should be designed in a matter that respects human rights and should be gender sensitive. Thus, civil society should be invited to monitor and evaluate the process of designing and implementation of the program.
5. Outreach to the international community especially the western countries which have pledged to support SSR in Libya, to invite civil society, youth & women's activists, to participate in the negotiation process between the international community and the Libyan Government and to allow the participation of civil society in selecting the program of SSR to ensure (monitor & evaluate) that it is based on human rights standards i.e. inclusive, participatory, gender sensitive and based on human development.

III. The need to raise an awareness campaign about the challenges of constitutional drafting, the difficulties of the transition and fears of a political and constitutional vacuum, the urgent need for clear separation of powers and checks and balances. (FB, Clips, Survey by mobile texts on boycotting the electoral elections)

1. Advocacy on the problems of the electoral law. As has been highlighted by the Libyan Women's Platform for Peace, the electoral law is a major step back to inclusivity and has identified critical areas

of concern (which are still relevant today) regarding the draft of the electoral law as a whole. The Seven major themes of concern of the Libyan Women's Platform for Peace are: 1) the lack of adequate mechanism to ensure gender representation, 2) the exclusion of dual citizens, 4) the risk of incentivizing political formation along tribal lines by restricting the electoral process to the individual vote system only, 5) The ambiguity of the provision of the "independence" of candidates and their non affiliation with political parties and the lack of mechanism by which to identify such affiliation, 6) the simple majority vote system affects the results of women and all kinds of minorities, and 7) The risk of jeopardizing the whole democratic process of the drafting of the constitution by allowing armed revolutionaries to participate in the Constitutional Assembly as there is a precedent already in the GNC and it has been highlighted in the speech of resignation of the head of GNC."

2. Advocacy and campaigning to raise awareness of the danger and the challenges of drafting the constitution amid all the security turmoil. (Campaign No Security No Constitution) (No Constitution Under Terrorism) FB, Clips on TV, radio

3. Advocacy and campaigning to raise awareness of the importance to draft a new road map, which will resolve the problem of the separation of powers, checks and balances, and to stop the constitutional drafting process amid the security turmoil and to give more time for consensus building process through the inclusive national dialogue. The proposal of the road map aims at amending the problems of the Constitutional Declaration specifically article 30 which LWPP has organized previously campaigns against it (Adelha ma tahmshneesh). Advocacy on the new proposal of road map and Constitutional Declaration.

Reference: Road Map Proposal

The proposed road map is not to proceed in the constitutional drafting process amid the security turmoil without allowing enough space for the consensus building process. Thus in order not to have a constitutional vacuum, the activists at the national seminal proposed to return to the "constitutional legitimacy in a way pursuant to the meaning of legitimacy in the " Constitution of Independence which was established 1951and amended in 1963. In other words, the proposed road map is to proceed with the Constitution of the State of Independence, which had prevailed until August 31, 1969, before the

quo d'état of September 1 of the same year. This road map proposes taking the following steps:

2. The General National Congress shall issue a decree announcing the halting of the operation of Constitutional Declaration and the resumption of operation of the Constitution of the State of Independence, which was effective on August 31, 1969.

3. The Prime Minister shall form a mini Government from a limited number of ministers who may be selected from among the members of the current interim government.

4. The government shall have the powers conferred upon the king under Article 52 of the Constitution of 1951, as amended " the Constitution of the State of Independence and the government shall issue a law regulating the referendum whose results shall decide on the system of governance whether it will be republican or constitutional monarchy with a parliament and shall determine the dates thereof."

5. The Government shall call the citizens to a referendum on the system of governance in accordance with the options proposed.

6. The government shall issue a decision forming a technical committee to draft a law for the parliamentary elections, and forming an Independent High Electoral Commission for elections, for the conduct of these elections before June 15, 2014.

7. The House and Senate shall be invested in the legislative power in a joint session of the National Congress not later than June 30, 2014, and shall begin performing its duties as provided by the Constitution of the State of Independence.

8. The Parliament shall form a specialized technical committee to draft the proposed amendments to the texts of the system of governance in accordance with the results of the referendum.

9. The Parliament shall issue the decisions of forming a technical committee to draft the proposed amendments related to the system of governance.

10. The Parliament shall vote on the draft amendments in accordance with Article 98 of the Constitution of the State of Independence