

Recommendations of Women Members of the Structured Dialogue, Civil Society Women, and Experts on Women's Priorities

Based on a series of consultations held among women members of the *Libyan Women's Caucus*, across the four tracks of the Structured Dialogue, in addition to consultations with activists, experts, representatives of civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and broad segments of women, the participants identified a set of recommendations and priorities to be included within the outputs of the structured dialogue, in a way that reflects women's active participation and ensures the inclusion of priorities responsive to women's needs in the ongoing political process and future institutional arrangements.

Governance Track Recommendations

1. Elections

- Approve a women's quota of no less than 35% in committees responsible for reviewing electoral laws.
- Approve a women's quota in electoral laws covering all elected bodies at no less than 35% (individual seats not less than 35%; in party lists, both vertical and horizontal quotas should be applied at no less than 35%).
- Criminalize political and electoral violence in electoral legislations.

2. Municipalities / Local Governance – Governorates

- Approve a quota for women's membership of no less than **35%** in municipal councils and governorates (vertical and horizontal quotas in lists of no less than 35%, Individual seats quota of no less than 35%, Competence as a shared prerequisite for both men and women)
- Allocate a percentage of municipal budgets to projects supporting and empowering women.
- Ensure women's fair participation in technical committees and all local governance bodies at no less than 35%.
- Ensure fair representation and participation of women in municipal advisory committees.

3. Constitutional Track

- Ensure fair participation of women in committees reviewing constitutional documents/ constitutional track at no less than 35%.
- Explicitly prohibit discrimination against women and guarantee full citizenship rights as a constitutional right.

4. Executive Authority

1. Adopt a quota ensuring women's participation in the executive authority at no less than **35%** in positions of ministers, deputies, officers in charge, members of parliament and members of technical committees.
2. Establish a Ministry for Women, with its own portfolio, budget, and dedicated human resources.

Economic Track Recommendations

1. Establishment of a Women's Economic Empowerment Fund

- Create an institutional fund to support women's economic empowerment by directing resources toward initiatives, programs, and projects that enhance women's economic participation, using diverse financing mechanisms (public allocations, private sector partnerships, cooperation with the banking institutions, support of development partners, in addition to innovative financing tools for enhancing sustainability and efficiency).

2. Ensure Women Representation in Sovereign, Financial, and Oversight Bodies and Executive Committees:

- Ensure women's representation of no less than 35% in sovereign, financial, and oversight bodies, as well as executive committees, in a manner that guarantees the inclusion of women's priorities and needs in decision-making processes, and strengthens institutional balance and equitable responsiveness in economic, executive, and oversight policies.

3. Approval of budgets responsive to women's priorities and needs

- Approve budgets that are responsive to women's priorities and needs, ensuring that public financial policies and public expenditure are directed in a way that reflects women's needs and priorities, and promotes fairness and equity in resource allocation and the setting of public priorities.

4. Equal Access to Banking Financial Services

- Ensure women's equitable and equal access to banking finance by developing more responsive banking policies and procedures, and by addressing the barriers that limit women's ability to benefit from financial services and products, thereby enhancing economic empowerment and expanding opportunities for entrepreneurship, investment, and employment.

5. Support Electoral Financing for Women to Promote Fair and Equitable Political Participation

- Support women's access to electoral financing, in a manner that promotes fair and equal political participation for women, as both candidates and voters, enhances their presence in the public sphere, and fosters a more equitable environment that enables them to engage in and influence political life, as an extension of economic empowerment and equitable representation.

Security Track Recommendations

1. Governance of the Security and Military Sector

- Promote the integration of women into the security and military sector and ensure their participation at no less than 35% in security and military decision-making positions, as well as in all stages of security policy development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Ensure women's representation by no less than 35% in oversight and accountability committees related to the security and military sector.
- Adopt a law to protect women against violence and activate its enforcement mechanisms, thereby strengthening legal protection for women within security and military institutions and in services associated with them.
- Provide a safe and discrimination-free work environment for women working in the security and military sector.
- Ensure a safe environment for female recipients of security services.
- Align national legislation and policies governing the security and military sector with Libya's international commitments related to women's rights, particularly the Women, Peace, and Security agenda.

2. Electoral Security

- Develop integrated mechanisms to combat electoral violence against women, including digital violence. This includes monitoring, reporting, facilitation and acceleration of complaint procedures, and ensuring legal accountability of perpetrators of violations.
- Strengthen the participation of women, including women with disabilities, in security and military bodies responsible for securing the electoral process, starting from decision-making levels through to field-level security.
- Ensure the presence of female security personnel at all stages of the electoral process, thereby enhancing a safe environment for women's participation.
- Take the necessary measures to guarantee women's freedom of movement and safety throughout all phases of the electoral process.
- Establish joint coordination mechanisms engaging security agencies, electoral authorities, and civil society organizations to enhance responses to election-related incidents affecting women's participation.
- Build the capacity of security apparatuses on how to handle complaints and reports related to electoral violence against women in a professional and impartial manner, in line with human rights standards.

- Implement community and institutional awareness programs to promote the importance of safe and effective electoral participation of women.

National Reconciliation and Human Rights Track Recommendations

1. Electoral Security

a) Right to Vote (Polling)

- Enable women to vote freely, without coercion or threats, and prohibit any form of influence or pressure upon them.
- Ensure the secrecy of the polling, in order to protect women from familial and societal pressures, as a fundamental and non-derogable right.

b) Right to Candidacy

- Guarantee women's full right to run for political positions (including the presidency, parliament, senate, ministerial posts, and local councils) without discrimination, and remove any direct or indirect restrictions on this right.
- Adopt a quota of no less than 35% to ensure women's representation in parliaments and local councils, in line with the principle of equality and non-discrimination stipulated in Article (6.1) of the Constitutional Declaration, and apply an alternating list system (woman–man), rejecting non-compliant lists to enhance balanced representation and ensure women's effective participation in decision-making positions.
- Remove any legal or social restrictions that hinder women's participation in the electoral process and review all discriminatory provisions in line with Article (6.1) of the Constitutional Declaration.

c) Legal Guarantees – Equality and Non-Discrimination

- Apply the principle of equality before the law, as stipulated in international human rights conventions and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), in a manner consistent with Article (6.1) of the Libyan Constitutional Declaration.
- Prohibit any discriminatory laws or practices against women in the electoral process and ban the adoption or implementation of measures that would undermine this principle.
- Engage women in electoral committees, observers' bodies, and election management at a fair representation rate of no less than 35%.
- Provide training on electoral campaign management (planning, team management, fundraising, and time management).
- Provide legal and procedural training related to the electoral system, candidacy requirements, appeals, and compliance with funding regulations.

d) Fair Representation

- Ensure the application of a minimum quota of 35% in the executive authority (ministries, departments, technical and advisory committees), as a minimum threshold that cannot be reduced during the transitional phase.
- Support women's participation in political parties and decision-making positions and adopt positive measures to enhance their access to leadership roles.
- Ensure equitable representation of women within the Board of the High National Elections Commission.

e) Ensuring an inclusive Election Observation

- Relevant bodies should ensure the integration of equality principles between men and women into all election monitoring activities by training observers to detect violations that may affect women's participation, including political violence, hate speech, and discrimination. Develop monitoring tools that take this dimension into account, collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data, and ensure effective participation of women in observation missions, contributing to a comprehensive and impartial assessment of the electoral process and strengthening transparency and accountability.

f) Safety and Protection

- Protect women against political violence, particularly in post-conflict contexts, including violence against women and women with disabilities, while ensuring accountability for any violations.
- Ensure a safe environment during electoral campaigns and voting by taking necessary measures to guarantee women's safety and the neutrality of security forces.
- Establish swift and effective mechanisms for reporting, protection, response, and accountability, ensuring women's participation in the electoral process without fear or exclusion.
- Protect women from digital violence and criminalize cyberbullying by enacting legal provisions that penalize defamation campaigns and hate speech targeting female candidates and activists on social media platforms.

2. Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation

- Amend Transitional Justice Law 29/2013.
- Establish an independent national body for national reconciliation and transitional justice.
- Develop a comprehensive national plan for reconciliation, reparations, victim redress, and ensuring non-impunity.

- Ensure women's participation in all tracks of national reconciliation and transitional justice at no less than 35%, with fair representation of women, women with disabilities, and cultural components.
- Integrate women's priorities and needs into all initiatives, institutions, laws, and policies related to transitional justice (including reparations, rights recognition, and budgets).
- Ensure equal representation of women in the Board of the Truth-Finding Commission, or at minimum a representation of no less than 35%, with the chairperson or deputy being a woman.
- Ensure the participation of women with disabilities, victims of violence, IDPs of women, and the forcefully displaced in negotiation and peace processes at a minimum of 5%.
- Strengthen community dialogue between women and decision-makers at the local level to ensure effective participation in reconciliation and peacebuilding.
- Integrate women into awareness campaigns on transitional justice and national reconciliation through digital and traditional media.
- Establish mechanisms and allocate budgets for the return of internally displaced persons and the forcefully displaced, alongside providing psychosocial support.

3. Human Rights

- Adopt the law for the protection of women.
- Develop a national plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace, and Security.
- Implement institutional reforms and amend relevant laws governing security and judicial institutions to ensure inclusivity and transparency reflecting women's priorities and perspectives.
- Restructure the National Council for Public Liberties and Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles.