Project Title: “Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya, Phase 2, (RSSD 2) - Baladiyati”

Description of the assignment: Conducting Conflict Analyses to Inform Evidence-Based Interventions Supporting Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in the South of Libya

Country/place of implementation: Southern Libya (14 municipalities)

Duration of assignment: 12 months

I. BACKGROUND

Libya, with an estimated population of 7.4 million and over one million people in need of humanitarian assistance, continues to face a myriad of challenges in its transition to democratic rule in the aftermath of the 2011 revolution. The period following the end of the authoritarian regime saw a weakening of central government authority, causing the emergence of rival political authorities, the fragmentation of the security sector as violence broke out among various local armed groups, and severe economic decline due to decreases in oil production and exports linked to the deteriorating political and security situation combined with low oil prices. Libya’s people mainly suffer due to the collapse of public services, especially in education, health, water and sanitation, higher prices through cuts to food and fuel subsidies, conflict-related loss of shelter and livelihoods, and major setbacks in relation to the safety of citizens and the rule of law.

In this context, the south of Libya, which is home to approximately 500,000 people, has been particularly affected. The political and security vacuum that has characterized the post-Revolution period in the region has been marked by a diverse tribal spectrum and illicit economic competition in smuggling of all types. This has led to continuous local power struggles in the region, often evolving into conflicts. Political dynamics are often driven by tribal alliances pursuing changing affiliations with national actors. Current drivers of conflict include the persisting communal tensions mainly due to competition for territory, resources, and access to income-generating activities; the exploitation of tribal conflicts by East-West parties in the South; the absence of effective law enforcement by formal security structures in most areas; and a perceived discrimination by national authorities towards non-

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1 This project is part of the UNDP award number 104158 “Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery” (SLCRR).
2 OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Libya 2021
3 UNDP Libya Country Programme Document (CPD) 2019-2020, extended to 2021
4 UNFPA, Libya Common operational dataset, April 2019
5 Third Party Monitoring (TPM) of the EUTF In Libya, Periodic Report 1, Altai Consulting, April 2020
6 Idem.
7 Idem.
Arab ethnic tribes (portrayed as foreigners due to their cross-border ties)\(^8\), which includes migrants and refugees.\(^9\)

The main challenges include: daily power shortages; lack of cash liquidity; shortage of functioning health facilities with proper equipment, staff and medicine; the price increase of food and fuel; the undetermined legal status of approximately 50,000 inhabitants\(^10\) and presence of around 100,000 migrants\(^11\); the internal displacements due to conflict; and the increasing influence of extremist groups and militias.\(^12\) The generalized environment of insecurity combined with a limited effectiveness of law enforcement increases the incidence of crime and perpetuates the occurrence of revenge, especially in certain areas with specific tribal affiliations and presence of armed groups.\(^13\) Limited accountability and transparency of the authorities, as well as insufficient space for citizen engagement prevail in the South, making it more difficult to properly address the challenges through better governance.\(^14\)

Moreover, the launch of the military offensive by the Libyan National Army (LNA) against the Government of National Accord (GNA) in early 2019 has further exacerbated pre-existing tensions and jeopardized fragile reconciliation agreements. The subsequent military operation launched by the LNA towards Greater Tripoli in April 2019 has further exacerbated the security vacuum which has contributed to the emboldening of criminal gangs, smuggling of illicit goods, human trafficking, and clashes between tribal militias, leading to the degradation of living conditions.\(^15\) Inter-communal hostilities escalated into violent clashes resulting in population displacements, notably in Murzuq and Sebha.\(^16\) Furthermore, the deteriorating security situation has negatively impacted the transportation of goods and people, and caused further increases in prices of food and fuel as well as limited access to cash, forcing people to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

As a result of the UN-led Libyan Political Dialogue Forum, the ap House of Representatives’ approval of a new interim, unified Government in March 2021 represents an opportunity to move forward toward unity, stability, and reconciliation.

Against this background, the EU-funded **Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya, Phase 2**\(^17\) “Baladiyati” project implemented by UNDP aims to support local authorities in Libya to respond to the many conflict- and human mobility-induced challenges by strengthening the local resilience and recovery mechanisms that negatively impact people’s access to essential services, sustainable livelihoods, social cohesion, and community security. The project implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Local Governance, municipalities, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

The overall objective is to contribute to improving the living conditions and resilience of vulnerable populations – including migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities – in the selected municipalities and communities of southern Libya.

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\(^8\) Idem.

\(^9\) EU Action Document T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13

\(^10\) ‘These persons lack full documentation and therefore cannot access government employment or public services such as education, health care, or subsidized food, water, and electricity. They are unable to legally own property and lack the right to vote’ as noted in above source.

\(^11\) IOM-DTM, Libya Migrant Report Round 35, Jan-Feb 2021

\(^12\) TPM of the EUTF In Libya, Periodic Report 1, Altai Consulting, April 2020

\(^13\) EU Action Document T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13

\(^14\) Idem.

\(^15\) OCHA HNO for Libya 2020

\(^16\) IOM DTM for Libya, April 2020

\(^17\) This project is part of the UNDP award number 104158 “Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery” (SLCRR).
The project is built around three specific objectives: (1) strengthening the capacities of municipalities in providing basic services for resilient local service delivery; (2) strengthening economic opportunities for local communities (including for displaced persons) through inclusive and participatory local economic recovery; (3) enhancing communities’ and local stakeholders’ capacity to improve social cohesion and community security.

Against this background, UNDP will partner with an international organization to conduct conflict analyses to inform project planning and implementation, including design of gender and conflict sensitive livelihood and basic services interventions.

II. MAIN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The intention of conducting conflict analyses is to provide an evidence-based set of recommended programming options for strengthening local drivers/capacities for sustaining peace, which UNDP Libya can reflect upon and use to:
- assess whether these are applicable to it as an agency
- validate the degree to which its current approaches and programming strengthen local drivers/capacities for sustaining peace
- consider how it could further develop and adapt its approaches and programming to meet such recommendations.

Therefore, quarterly conflict analysis would be conducted in 14 Municipalities where UNDP, UNICEF and AICS operate within RSDD 2. It will include the following inquiries:

1. **Realities constraining “peacebuilding”** in the 14 contexts and localities
2. Local drivers and capacities for sustaining peace while mitigating dividers and drivers of tension – **How to work**
3. Identifying ‘systemic drivers/capacities’ for change and providing operational recommendations on implementation of the planned activities/investments to avoid or limit potential tensions - **Who to work with**
4. Adjusting ongoing programming – **What to work on**
5. Continuously monitoring the situation within the relevant communities and alerting UNDP when early conflict signs are detected; participating in required coordination meetings at the request of UNDP within the programme or outside the programme
6. Advising UNDP and providing quality assurance inputs and recommendations on RSSD activities

In addition, capacity building for local peace structures/CSOs would be strengthened in 5 municipalities in which UNDP operates within Baladiyati 2 by:

1. Identifying the capacity required for local CSOs to conduct the activities independently
2. Identifying and select local peace structures (where existent) and NGO/CSO partners to support implementation and build experience in leading conflict analysis exercises
3. Sustaining a consistent conflict monitoring mechanism while ensuring a local CSO is engaged at all levels of planning, coordination, and implementation
4. Providing support and guidance for the selected local NGO partner to develop and implement social cohesion actions to reinforce interests sustaining peace
III. SCOPE OF WORK AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Conflict analysis would be conducted to identify programming options for strengthening local drivers and capacities for sustaining peace in Libya. UNDP wishes to conduct assessments in **14 locations in the south of Libya targeted by Baladiyat 2**: KUFRA, BRAK AL SHATI, SEBHA, UBARI, GHAT, MURZUQ, GHARIFA, GURDA, SHARGUIYA, BINT BAYA, QATRUM, DARAJ, SHAWERIF, and RIBIYANA. Proposals may only be submitted for all 14 locations together.

Ensure engagement and guidance of already existing local peace structures/CSOs in **five municipalities where UNDP operates within Baladiyat 2**: KUFRA, BRAK AL SHATI, SEBHA, UBARI, MURZUQ. The objective is to build local capacity and assist organizations to design conflict resolution plans that address the main local conflict drivers.

Detailed objectives, related outputs, deliverables, and key considerations are provided in the Terms of Reference – **Annex I**

IV. EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The International NGO should ensure the following minimum requirements:

- Local experience operating in southern Libya for at least 2 years
- Experience conducting conflict assessments in the field
- A minimum of 5 years of relevant experience in conducting conflict analysis exercises
- Proven knowledge and experience in peacebuilding and conflict prevention mechanisms at the local level
- At least 5 years of professional experience in providing capacity building/training courses on related topics
- Ability to avail a team that is qualified and experienced in conflict analysis and stakeholder mapping (at least one expert with minimum 2 years of relevant experience in conducting conflict analysis exercises in the Libyan context plus at least one field staff with minimum 2 years of relevant experience)
- Ability to collect and analyse large quantities of data within strict and limited time frames and to produce high quality and timely reports
- Language proficiency in written and oral English is required, Arabic (or ability to work with internal translation) is a plus

V. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

**Proposed methodology, approach, quality assurance plan and implementation plan:** this section should demonstrate the NGO’s/CSO’s response to the Terms of Reference by identifying the specific components proposed, how the outputs/delivery shall be addressed, as specified; providing a detailed description of the essential performance characteristics proposed.

Moreover, the proposal should demonstrate how the proposed methodology meets or exceeds the TOR, while ensuring the appropriateness of the approach to the local conditions and the rest of the project operating environment. This methodology must be laid out in an implementation timetable and quality assurance.

**Management Structure and Resource (Key Personnel):** This section should include a comprehensive description of the management structure and information regarding required resources, including
curriculum vitae (CVs), of key personnel that will be assigned to support the implementation of the proposed methodology. It should clearly define the roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the proposed methodology. CVs should establish competence and demonstrate qualifications in areas relevant to the TOR.

VI. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Proposals will be evaluated based on the following criteria and methodology:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summarized evaluation form of the technical proposal</th>
<th>Share of evaluation</th>
<th>Maximum score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Experience of the organization that submits proposal</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Proposed work plan, methodology, and approach</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Staff and invited experts / consultants</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total score</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

Evaluation methodology: Quality based under Fixed Budget Selection (QB-FBS)
QB-FBS methodology implies that all proposals have the same maximum overall price (which cannot exceed a known fixed budget amount), focusing the selection on the quality of the proposal and the NGO/CSO proposed approach and methodology.

NGO/CSO shall provide their best technical proposal and financial breakdown (within the budget) in one single envelope (clearly stating proposed overheads). Evaluation of all technical proposals shall be carried out, in accordance with the above-mentioned evaluation criteria, and the entity that obtains the highest technical score shall be selected. NGOs/CSOs exceeding the established fixed budget in their financial proposals will be rejected.

Any NGO/CSO that is engaged to act as responsible party (RP) is subject to and must comply with the HACT policy (i.e., micro-assessment and assurance activities) that must be validated through performance measures and quality certified by an independent assessor engaged by UNDP.

VII. BUDGET SIZE AND DURATION

The estimated total funds allocated for “Conducting Conflict Analyses to Inform Evidence-Based Interventions Supporting Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in the South of Libya” amounts to 300,000 USD.

The anticipated implementation period is 12 months (November 2021 – October 2022).

VIII. SUBMISSION PROCESS

Applicants shall bear all costs related to proposal preparation and submission.

Applicants must submit their Technical and Financial proposals in electronic format to ada.fishta@undp.org

Please note that bids received through any other address will not be considered. PLEASE make all efforts to provide your electronic proposal not exceeding 10 MB size.
Applicants are solely responsible for ensuring that all files sent to UNDP are readable, that is, uncorrupted, in the indicated electronic format, and free from viruses and malware. Failure to provide readable files will result in the proposal being rejected.

The following documents must be submitted for the submission to be considered:

- Request for Information (RFI) (Annex II)
- Capacity Assessment Checklist for NGO/CSO (Annex III)
- Preliminary methodological approach to be used
- Information regarding required resources including curriculum vitae (CVs) of key personnel that will be assigned to support the implementation of the proposed methodology (clear definition of roles and responsibilities).
- Narrative and Financial proposal (Annex IV), including proven track record in the implementation of similar/related activities (as requested by the ToR) and a work plan with the proposed work schedule indicating the persons responsible for each area of activity
- At least 1 reference letter from previous customers/clients/partners reflecting the nature of projects implemented, their results and the role of the applicant

Only one submission per organization is allowed. Organizations may not participate in more than one proposal. Once the application is complete and submitted, revised versions of proposal documents will not be accepted. Partial applications will not be accepted.

Interested NGOs/CSOs may obtain further information or clarification by contacting UNDP Libya through the following email address: ada.fishta@undp.org

Note: UNDP reserves the right not to fund any proposals arising from this Call for Proposals.

Submission Deadline:
Proposals, with supporting documents, should be submitted by 2 November 2021, at 24.00 midnight (Libya time).

Estimated Completion Timeline:
For reference purposes only, please consider the following indicative timeline:

20 October 2021: Call for Proposal opens, and relevant documents are posted online
2 November 2021: Deadline for organizations to submit proposals under this Call
7 November 2021: Assessment and selection processes will take place
14 November 2021: Selected applicant will be notified

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

UNDP implements a policy of zero tolerance on proscribed practices, including fraud, corruption, collusion, unethical practices, and obstruction. UNDP is committed to preventing, identifying, and addressing all acts of fraud and corrupt practices against UNDP as well as third parties involved in UNDP activities. (see http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Transparency/UNDP_Anti_Fraud_Policy_English_FINAL_june_2011.pdf and http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/procurement/protestandsanctions/ for a full description of the policies).
In responding to this Call for Proposals, UNDP requires all Proposers to conduct themselves in a professional, objective, and impartial manner, and they must at all times hold UNDP’s interests paramount. Proposers must strictly avoid conflicts with other assignments or their own interests, and act without consideration for future work. All Proposers found to have a conflict of interest shall be disqualified. Without limitation on the generality of the above, Proposers and any of their affiliates shall be considered to have a conflict of interest with one or more parties in this solicitation process if they:

- Are or have been associated in the past, with a firm or any of its affiliates which have engaged with UNDP to provide services for the preparation of the design, Terms of Reference, cost analysis/estimation, and other documents to be used in this competitive selection process
- Were involved in the preparation and/or design of the programme/project related to the services requested under this Call for Proposals
- Are found to be in conflict for any other reason, as may be established by, or at the discretion of, UNDP

In the event of any uncertainty in the interpretation of what is potentially a conflict of interest, proposers must disclose the condition to UNDP and seek UNDP’s confirmation on whether such conflict exists.

UNDP looks forward to receiving your proposals and thanks to you in advance for your interest in UNDP activities.