Annex I – Terms of Reference

**Project Title:** “Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya, Phase 2 (RSDD 2) Baladiyat1

**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

**BACKGROUND**

Libya, with an estimated population of 7.4 million and over one million people in need of humanitarian assistance\(^2\), 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 rivaling claimants to political authority, 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.\(^3\)

In this context, the south of Libya, which is home to approximately 500,000 people\(^4\), 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.\(^5\) This has led to continuous local power struggles in the region, often evolving into conflicts.\(^6\) Political dynamics are often driven by tribal alliances pursuing changing affiliations with national actors.\(^7\) 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

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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.
authorities towards non-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).

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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 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.

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.

**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:

1. assess whether these are applicable to it as an agency
2. validate the degree to which its current approaches and programming strengthen local drivers/capacities for sustaining peace
3. 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 RSSD 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
SCOPE OF WORK AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. 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 Baladiyati 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. The assessment should examine:

   1. **Background.** Before moving to specific recommendations for programming options, it is important to reflect on the realities constraining peace-related work in the current locations by analyzing the conflict dynamics in and around the cities in question and identifying key actors and stakeholders.

   2. **How to work.** Identify local drivers and capacities for sustaining peace while mitigating dividers and drivers of tension as efforts to enhance approaches and ways of working need to go further if aid organisations seek to contribute positively toward sustaining peace in the current context.

   3. **Who to work with, Who can affect social change** by identifying ‘actors’ (whether individuals, organisations or institutions) that are seen to demonstrate the credibility, beliefs/values and behaviours potentially best suited for contributing to positive cycles and resilience for sustaining peace at the local level.

   4. **What to work on** by adjusting ongoing programming to include specific thematic areas that could best indirectly strengthen local capacities for sustaining peace, like identifying services of particular priority to citizens, specifically those whose return to full service would enhance inclusion and reduce conflict. The assessment should also include recommendations for conflict reduction strategies to be implemented under RSSD 2 programming.

   Where needed, the conflict analysis process shall involve focus group discussions with the existing local peace structures as well as representatives of local stakeholders, religious leaders, political leaders, youth, teachers, and civil society actors.

   The analysis should also alert UNDP to areas which are potentially contentious and advise UNDP against wasting resources on undertaking time- and resource-consuming mapping and assessments in areas that will not provide high impact in relation to the stated objectives.

   UNDP will aim at reporting back to partners and the EU on key points of ongoing conflict analysis and assessment initiatives on a quarterly basis, using the coordination platform on social cohesion at the Baladiyati level (to be established). The frequency of reporting might be adjusted according to programming needs or external factors. Context analysis would be used as a tool to properly define a specific theory of change for programming in support of local peace assets. The responsible party (RP) is expected to contribute to this coordination platform by providing presentations and briefs.

2. Advise and provide quality assurance inputs and recommendations on other programmatic activities including the following tasks:
1. Update the conflict analysis regularly (quarterly basis, or more often if required by external factors/dynamics).
2. Continually review the inclusive nature of the conflict analysis and the mechanisms of delivery to ensure that potentially marginalised groups (e.g., young people, women, migrants, IDPs, refugees, etc.) are included effectively in prioritisation, design, and delivery of actions.
3. Ensure the sustainability of Baladiyati investments by recommending local conflict-resolution initiatives.
4. Identify and communicate early warning signs for community tensions.
5. Ensure engagement and guidance of already existing local peace structures/CSOs in five municipalities where UNDP operates within Baladiyati 2: KUFRA, BRAK AL SHATI, SEBHA, UBARI, MURZUQ. The objective is to build local capacity and assist them to design conflict resolution plans to address the main local conflict drivers.

**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 US$**.

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

**EXPECTED DELIVERABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>Anticipated date of completion</th>
<th>Payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inception analysis of the conflict situation in 14 municipalities</td>
<td>One month after signature of the agreement</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inception and methodology for conducting conflict analysis</td>
<td>One month after signature of the agreement</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Analysis Reports for 14 municipalities (n.1)</td>
<td>Three months from the start of the project</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing/reviving and training local peace groups in 5 municipalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflict Analysis Reports for 14 municipalities (n.2)</td>
<td>Six months from the start of the project</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping local NGOs/CSOs in five municipalities to be trained on conflict analysis and supported in the design of social cohesion actions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity building for local NGOs/CSOs in 5 municipalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Analysis Reports for 14 municipalities (n.3)</td>
<td>Nine months after the start of the project</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Analysis Reports for 14 municipalities (n.4)</td>
<td>Twelve months after the start of the project</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The assignment shall be divided into four main steps:

1. Inception analysis of the conflict situation in municipalities

Given the high saturation of a few target locations involved in various studies, the RP is expected to build on and update previous assessments and conflict analyses, to the extent possible, to conduct an initial analysis within one month after the signature of the contract to inform the project inception phase.

2. Finalization of a methodology for the Conflict Analysis:

The second step of the assignment is the revision of the methodology to conduct the Conflict Analysis after holding discussions with UNDP and relevant partners, and submission of the final methodology. This methodology should include – where needed – the focus group selection and questionnaires for the focus group discussions. The finalization of the methodology should be approved and validated by UNDP within one month.

3. Production of Periodic Conflict Analyses reports focusing on 14 municipalities

The third step of the assignment includes the production of reports to be submitted on a quarterly basis over a year. These reports will be focused on analysing conflicts at the local level in the 14 municipalities. The exact thematic or focus areas of these reports will be agreed beforehand between UNDP and the RP, as well as on information gaps in studies and analysis provided by other organizations.

4. Capacity Building for Local Peace Structures/CSOs in 5 Municipalities in which UNDP operates within Baladiyati 2

The fourth step involves establishing/reviving local peace groups and mapping local CSOs to be trained on conflict analysis and supported in the design of social cohesion actions to reinforce interests sustaining peace in five municipalities. The methodology for establishing/reviving and training local peace groups will be agreed with UNDP.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Provisional approval of submitted reports shall take place at each of the defined milestones shown in the delivery schedule. It is expected that such approval shall not exceed seven days from the notification of the completion of a specific milestone. The Responsible Party will liaise with the UNDP Project Manager and the Output Lead – Social Cohesion.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Engaged Responsible Party

1. Assignment planning and follow-up, and contingency planning
2. Conduct the field research; draft, revise, and finalize the conflict analysis reports and present them to relevant partners upon consultation with UNDP
3. Handle the translation of the reports to Arabic after UNDP’s approval of the English version
4. Ensure that the Arabic translation is well reflective of the original English text and then submitting the final version of the translated reports to UNDP for final proofreading and approval.

5. Notify UNDP in writing, upon the successful completion of each milestone and provide all supporting documentation.

6. Document minutes of meetings throughout the assignment’s lifecycle; if required, this shall cover all meetings including meetings with the UN, donors, and the implementing partners.

7. Maintain confidentiality of data.

Role of UNDP

8. Advise on programming options for strengthening local capacities for sustaining peace in Libya, including thematic areas and key stakeholders as part of the conflict analysis.

9. Review the reports submitted by the RP and provide feedback, comments, and recommendations within one week’s time.

10. Disseminate the reports within UNDP and to UNDP’s identified partners’ networks and contacts.
   1. A contact list would be shared by UNDP among the coordination structure/platform group’s participants.
   2. Upon participants’ clearance, reports will be sent out to external identified partners.

UNDP is committed to achieving workforce diversity in terms of gender, nationality, and culture. Individuals from minority groups, indigenous groups, and persons with disabilities are equally encouraged to apply. All applications will be treated with the strictest confidence.

UNDP does not tolerate sexual exploitation, abuse, or any kind of harassment, including sexual harassment and discrimination. All selected candidates will, therefore, undergo rigorous reference and background checks.

EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The International NGO should ensure the following minimum requirements:

1. Local experience operating in southern Libya for at least 2 years.
2. Experience conducting conflict assessments in the field.
3. A minimum of 5 years of relevant experience in conducting conflict analysis exercises.
4. Proven knowledge and experience in peacebuilding and conflict prevention mechanisms at the local level.
5. At least 5 years of professional experience in providing capacity building/training courses on related topics.
6. 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).
experience in conducting conflict analysis exercises in the Libyan context plus at least one field staff with minimum 2 years of relevant experience)

7. Ability to collect and analyse large quantities of data within strict and limited time frames and to produce high quality and timely reports

8. Language proficiency in written and oral English is required, Arabic (or ability to work with internal translation) is a plus

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluation and comparison of proposals

A two-stage procedure is utilized in evaluating the proposals, with evaluation of the technical proposal being completed prior to any price proposal being opened and compared. The price proposals will be opened only for submissions that passed with the minimum score of 70% (or 490 points of the obtainable score of 700 points) in the evaluation of the technical proposals.

In the First Stage, the technical proposal is evaluated based on its responsiveness to the Terms of Reference (TOR) and as per below Evaluation Criteria.

In the Second Stage, the price proposals of all offerors who have attained the minimum 70% score in the technical evaluation, will be reviewed.

Overall evaluation will be completed in accordance with the cumulative analysis scheme, under which the technical and financial aspects will have pre-assigned weights of 70% and 30% of the overall score respectively. The lowest cost financial proposal (out of technically compliant) will be selected as a baseline and allocated the maximum number of points obtainable for the financial part (i.e., 300). All other financial proposals will receive a number of points that is inversely proportional to their quoted price, e.g., 300 points x lowest price / quoted price.

The winning proposal will be the one with the highest number of points after the points obtained in both technical and financial evaluations are added up. The contract will be awarded to the bidder that submitted the winning proposal.

Evaluation and comparison of proposals

<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>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
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