

**REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP**

**REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT
FOR LIBYA PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENTS STUDY**

Transition States Coordination Office (RDTS)
Immeuble CCIA, Avenue Jean Paul II, 01 BP 1387, Abidjan 01 Cote d'Ivoire
Transition States Coordination Office (RDTS)
E-mail: l.mbaye@afdb.org; a.l.sanogo@afdb.org

Expressions of interest are being requested for a Consultant Position

Brief description of the Assignment: The Transition States Coordination Office (RDTS) is commissioning a study to identify opportunities for conflict-sensitive and peace positive private sector investment in Libya. The study will outline experiences of successful private investment mechanisms in conflict regions around the world, and private sector development challenges faced by different stakeholders including investors, government, local enterprises, development partners and individuals, and profile explicit measures needed to advance peace-positive private investments in Libya¹. The study will outline specific opportunities to engage the foreign and domestic private sector in the reconstruction of the country, ranging from private sector participation in Special Economic Zones at the coast, promoting positive spill-over effects from foreign direct investment (FDI) and supporting the growth of the domestic private sector through access to finance for the emerging entrepreneurship scene, including in sectors such as small-scale agriculture, light manufacturing, artisanal work, health, education, tourism and local services. The study will identify opportunities for public and private interventions to catalyze peace-positive private investments and enhance the business environment. In line with AfDB's Private Sector Development Strategy, the methodology will be focused on engaging at upstream, midstream and downstream levels.

Department issuing the request: Transition States Coordination Office (RDTS)

Place of assignment: Home-based with possible travel missions to Libya and Tunisia

Period of the assignment: 15 January 2024 to 15 June 2024

Expected start date of the assignment: 15 January 2024

Last date for expressing interest: December 11, 2023, at 17h00 Abidjan time

Expression of interest to be submitted to: a.l.sanogo@afdb.org With copy to l.mbaye@afdb.org

Questions and clarifications to be addressed to: l.mbaye@afdb.org

¹ These investments can be characterized as intentionally defined peace investments, with targeted social and environmental impacts that address conflict dynamics and contribute to a more peaceful environment.

How to Apply

Interested candidates are invited to send their updated Curriculum Vitae (based on the template in Annex I) and letter of interest in a single PDF file (in English or in French) to l.mbaye@afdb.org and a.l.sanogo@afdb.org with the following email format.

File name: “[last name], [first name]” (e.g. Peterson, Anna)

Subject line: “RDTS Consultant – Private sector Development and Investment in Libya”

Candidates are encouraged to include references to proven analytical products developed under their previous working experience.

P.S: Please note that we will contact you only if you are shortlisted for further consideration, and that, given the large volume of applications we receive, some time may elapse before the selection process is complete.

Terms of Reference

Conflict-sensitive Private Sector Development and Investments

1. Background

Over the last decades, the international development community has increasingly turned its attention to countries affected by conflict and fragility. This sensitivity is also at the center of the Bank’s work in alignment with AfDB’s 2022 - 2026 Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience. These countries are often characterized by various combinations of weak state structures, substantial poverty and inequality, political instability and/or violent conflict. The COVID-19 pandemic and the growing incidence of extreme weather have demonstrated that fragility can arise in any context. Based on current trends, poverty will increasingly be concentrated in developing countries among which many are from the African continent, and it has become evident that spillover effects are posing a significant threat to neighboring countries.

Over the past years, there is a growing recognition that private sector development can be an important pathway out of fragility. Creating new employment and livelihood opportunities helps to increase economic diversity and alleviate inequality and marginalization, leading to greater resilience. Accordingly, the AfDB’s 2022 Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience emphasizes the theme of “catalyzing private investments” as one of its three priority areas, in addition to “strengthening institutional capacity” and “building resilient societies”. Consistent with its Private Sector Development Strategy, the Bank adopts a holistic approach, with upstream (the policy environment), midstream (critical infrastructure), and downstream activities (facilitating investment finance, including through Non-Sovereign Operations (NSOs) and support for financial intermediaries).

Historically, countries in fragile contexts have received a marginal share of global foreign direct investment (FDI). This investment has frequently been centered around the natural resources sector, occasionally giving rise to grievances within the intricate political economy of a business environment marked by conflict and fragility. For decades, the local economy has been predominantly shaped by informal micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The overarching business landscape continues to grapple with political instability and disruptive events, exacerbating the challenges and costs associated with conducting business in these economies.

Notwithstanding, there are significant business opportunities existing in sectors such as agribusiness, energy, transportation, natural resources, and ICT. However, the perception of risk and the challenges of developing bankable projects make it more difficult to attract private investors to complement public resources and ensure stability for a blended financing approach. One of the constraints in taking non-sovereign operations (NSOs) from conception to bankability is the sponsors' lack of capital to pay for pre-development studies, project documentations as well as permits and licenses required for the project to proceed². Additionally, financial return and political risks, as well as the availability of financial institutions backing up the financing at acceptable terms, constitute other challenges in advancing such opportunities.

Libya is one of the “richest” countries on the African continent owing to its vast natural resources (oil, minerals). However, the country's oil production and export, a vital economic sector, have been severely affected by the political instability, armed conflict, and institutional capacity challenges, leading to significant economic losses.

Despite these challenges, Libya has sources of resilience that can contribute to consolidating peace, stability, and sustainable development. Building economic resilience by diversifying away from oil and gas resources is crucial, as these sectors make the Libyan economy highly vulnerable to shocks and price fluctuations. The private sector, although affected by the conflict, has the potential to play a significant role in economic diversification. It is estimated that the private sector represents between 4% and 15% of the economy and employs about 14% of the workforce, the majority of which are self-employed, but there is no official data on the number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Libya. The conflict has distorted the business environment, undermined the rule of law, reduced accountability, and affected service delivery. Accordingly, firms' revenues, jobs, and production have been reduced and value chains disrupted. However, there is a significant opportunity to leverage the initiative and interest of local youth and women to develop their own businesses and become entrepreneurs. According to recent surveys, 75% of MSME business owners and managers are between the ages of 30 to 50 years old. Furthermore, Libya's position as a logistical hub offers prospects for diversification of activities and economic partnerships.

Given the complex political and security situation in Libya, development finance institutions face limitations in using traditional financing instruments. The African Development Bank (AfDB) recognizes the need to support Libya during this difficult period by acting as a trusted advisor and providing expert advice on critical reforms and building resilience. One of the Bank's key strengths lies in its convening power and technical expertise to mobilize and advise public and private actors. The Bank's continued support in strengthening capacity for effective institutions and economic infrastructure aligns with the Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment (CRFA), necessitating a long-term and sustained engagement to address structural problems and promote stability.

The Bank's experience is that incremental progress in strengthening institutions and promoting the private sector can be achieved even in difficult contexts.

2. Objective for the proposed study

Under AfDB's 2023-2024 Country Brief for Libya, the Bank seeks to act as a catalyst for private investments that are conflict-sensitive and peace-positive, particularly in those regions and economic sectors that remain affected by violent conflict. With its status as a trusted partner and through strong partnerships, the Bank is well positioned to support these interlinked stages from improving the business environment, to pipeline development through engagements with public institutions and private

² Project documentation that funders expect to be completed before they can consider investment proposals includes feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessment studies, business plans, financial assessments, and other preparatory work.

investors. Underpinning such engagements with peace-positive considerations will reduce risks for investors and communities. Thus, it is imperative to adopt a tailored approach when examining Libya's diverse socio-economic landscapes, as regions like the East, South, and West exhibit distinct characteristics and dynamics. Understanding local power structures and economic actors is essential to capture the nuances that shape private sector development uniquely in each region. Similarly, it is paramount to incorporate an awareness of security actors, as their presence and influence will invariably impact the trajectory and feasibility of all future initiatives and endeavors.

Against this background and building on the Bank's assessment of Libya's private sector and its role in advancing regional integration under the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), a focus on private sector's interaction with the economic landscape will be conducted. It will draw on the drivers of conflict, violence and sources of resilience identified as well as near- and medium-term opportunities for HDP Nexus actors to promote holistic and peace-positive private sector engagement. Meanwhile, recommendations for fostering reforms and policy actions through public-private dialogue (PPD) platforms will be provided to mobilize private investment and support private sector development³. This will enable the Bank to create a platform with other partners to scale up private sector operations in the country with an explicit intention of contributing to peace and building resilience. Similarly, PPD platforms will facilitate constructive and inclusive discussions between governmental entities and private sector stakeholders. In this process, the Bank will leverage its suite of public and private financing instruments, including risk mitigation products, and various financing facilities, to support private sector engagement. For instance, the Ministry of Economy and Trade has recently launched a project to set out the economic diversification strategy for Libya. The authorities are currently planning for the establishment of economic zones and logistic hubs at border regions. These reforms may include but are not limited to (i) simplification and streamlining of tax administration procedures and practices in conflict-affected areas, including any tax incentives for the local private sector; (ii) simplification of the creation and obtaining of business licenses, (iii) facilitation of access to land and land documents, and iv) facilitate PPD and gauge the appetite of the local government to set up de-risking facilities to catalyze additional private sector investments and delineate distinct chances to involve both international and local private sectors in the country's reconstruction efforts. Building on the OECD's decade-long engagement in Libya and its recent focus on promoting PPD across key economic sectors, the study will align with and complement these efforts with an explicit focus on attracting private investments. By acknowledging the OECD's progress in organizing PPD sessions, policy recommendations, and its development of a network of "PPD Champions" this study aims to leverage this foundation to deepen the understanding of the private sector landscape in Libya. Additionally, the study will seek opportunities to collaborate on refining reform initiatives, sharing knowledge, and developing practical roadmaps for the selected sectors. This alignment will ensure that the study not only benefits from the OECD's expertise but also contributes to the sustainability of the PPD platform, ultimately fostering economic growth and resilience in Libya.

The Bank, acting through its Transition States Coordination Office (RDTS), is embarking on a study focused on identifying opportunities for conflict-sensitive private sector investment, with a primary emphasis on Libya. This study will delineate possibilities for private sector growth and investments, involving a range of stakeholders, including investors, governments, local enterprises, civil society organizations, development partners, and individuals. It will also detail specific measures required to

³ This connection with OECD's PPD Platform will serve to leverage the rich experience and insights gained by the OECD in fostering constructive engagement between the public and private sectors, especially in areas of economic growth and private sector development.

advance private investments that promote peace.⁴ The study's outcomes will be grounded in real-world practices and policies, shedding light on the factors that have historically limited private sector investment in Libya's entrepreneurial ecosystem. For each constraint identified, a comprehensive profile will provide additional contextual information, illustrating how this evidence can inform both current and future project planning. A crucial outcome of this effort is the development of a peace-positive pipeline of private sector development (PSD) interventions, encompassing various stages from upstream to midstream and downstream levels⁵.

3. Context of the study

Learning from Practice: Understanding pitfalls and identifying pipeline opportunities for private investment in Libya

This evidence-based assessment will provide an overarching context analysis gathering results from literature review and focusing on identifying a pipeline of investment opportunities that are peace-positive. It will integrate and screen an established [Peace Finance Impact Framework](#) and Peace Finance Standards against existing programs and investments targeting the private sector, e.g. whether through incubators, accelerators, business linkages of FDI and SEZs. It will involve a comprehensive conflict analysis assessment of the most binding constraints and barriers to attract private sector development in Libya. This assessment will be based on an analysis of the conflict context including the drivers of conflict and violence and the actual and perceived risks that stand in the way of attracting private capital and private sector development. It will identify the peacebuilding actions that can be embedded into or developed alongside investment approaches and develop a peace strategy for the proposed peace-positive investments. The assessment will build on existing assessments⁶ around Libya's political-economic analysis including macroeconomic risks, overview of country's private sectors actors, institutional challenges, and the impacts these have on private investments and employment creation to depict a succinct picture of the country's constraints on private sector development. The assessment will provide a market analysis to identify potential skills mismatches, labor market demand, and opportunities for skill development interventions as well as exploring the role the private sector can play in this regard. A particular focus will be on sectors such as small-scale agriculture, light manufacturing, artisanal work, health, education, tourism, and local services and how these sectors have been impacted by the conflict drivers and sources of resilience versus the impact the sectors have had on these drivers of conflict and violence or resilience sources.

The study will: (i) draw on the unique complexity of Libya's private sector development and its impact on investment opportunities based on international success stories in establishing industrial zones and attracting local and foreign private sector companies. As such, it will identify medium-term policy measures that can be explored to unlock investment opportunities, promote upstream project development, address capacity deficiencies, and stimulate competition. And finally, (ii) the conduct stakeholder consultations with relevant actors, including security, government officials, civil society, investors, local enterprises, and development partners.

⁴ These investments can be characterized as intentionally defined peace investments, with targeted social and environmental impacts that address conflict dynamics and contribute to a more peaceful environment.

⁵ The assessment should use AfDB-EiNA's Entrepreneurial Profile Survey to assess the opportunities to build and invest in small businesses, particularly in conflict-affected regions such as Libya.

⁶ See the work undertaken by the World Bank, IsDB, IOM, OECD, IFC and the AfDB

It will also explore how public resources can unlock private resources and mobilize funding to promote peace-positive private investments in the country. Through these consultations, the objective is to identify challenges and opportunities for conflict-sensitive and peace positive private sector investment in Libya.

4. Organization of the Assignment

The assessment is articulated through a first contextual section and two components as follows.

While building the overarching context for this assessment, the consultant will be required to:

- (i) Review previous assessments conducted by the Bank and other development partners on private investment mobilization and development in Libya; (ii) Conduct public-private dialogue; (iii) Consider lessons learned from successful experiences in other countries; (iv) Learn from investor's feedback, including from the Ministry of Economy and Trade pipeline and from trade and sector experts, and (v) Review of projects funded by the AfDB and other development finance institutions in this sector.
- Compile a database of non-sovereign clients (from AfDB and Other entities), including those whose funding request did not reach approval or signature.
- Consult with the Bank's portfolio teams and to the extent possible other partners such as IFC, PROPARCO and CDC, to identify performance or failure factors in their direct and indirect (i.e., through funds and financial intermediaries) NSO portfolio.
- Review of risk allocation assumptions to identify which type of conflict sensitivity risks can be allocated (e.g., legally) to the identified NSO clients (e.g., land acquisition, collection of tariffs from individual consumers and safety monitoring).▪ Based on existing literature, provide a succinct overview of the Libyan financial sector, regulatory and supervisory framework, the banking sector, and the stock market while exploring the avenue of impact investments and funds that manage them. Explore conflict sensitive ways to promote financial inclusion in Libya, including the development of a microfinance sector and the expansion of access to financial services for the creation and development of MSMEs.

Component I - Building a framework to assess peace supporting investments.

The major outcome of this Component is related to the provision of peace-positive pipeline of PSD interventions, including those at upstream, midstream and downstream levels while ensuring that ongoing and planned private investments are peace-positive. A desk review of the literature on the impact of PSD on conflict dynamics should be done as a first step, summarizing key lessons. In parallel, there should be a desktop review of recent conflict analyses and recent political economy analysis in Libya. The lessons should profile explicit measures needed to address the identified constraints in promoting peace-positive private investments and consider the entire suite of financing and risk mitigation products of the Bank and how they can be leveraged for this purpose, while highlighting risks and limitations. Similarly, it should provide gender analysis to identify the specific challenges faced by women and girls in Libya, as well as initiatives to promote gender equality and empowerment. An inter-generational analysis will also outline the specific challenges faced by young people, particularly in rural and peripheral areas. The diagnostic should assess policies for developing the entrepreneurial spirit⁷ in schools, vocational training centers, universities and incubation needs towards the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

In the context of the Bank's financial and advisory instruments, the assessment should identify gaps and provide recommendations needed to further complement national efforts in PSD. The assessment

⁷ Based on EinA's entrepreneurial survey profile

should identify peace impacts and a peace strategy for potential investments in line with the peace taxonomy in the Peace Finance Impact Framework and seek to use where relevant, other peace investment frameworks such as the Peace Dividend Initiative's +P.

The consultant will explore opportunities for the public financial management system of the country to identify promoting peace-positive private investments, including effective and transparent budget planning. Identifying a good sample of local entrepreneurs, business leaders, and employers in sectors/regions where there is already consensus in that there is some potential to attract investments is needed. This will include the re-integration of ex-combatants through entrepreneurship, drawing on the growing entrepreneurial dynamic in the country with incubators, accelerators, impact investors, and other entrepreneurial support organizations (ESOs). In doing so, the consultant will:

- Acknowledge the crucial role of the private sector in post-conflict reconstruction and disaster preparedness efforts in Libya. Work closely with local businesses to assess their preparedness needs and potential areas of contributions to the reconstruction process of the country. The consultant will use focus groups and/or structured interviews to describe the types of businesses that could be developed and the demands in terms of support to achieve their potential.
- Build on a desktop review of existing conflict analysis, political economy analysis and map existing investment ecosystem to screen how conflict sensitive current investment portfolios are in Libya.
- Draw insights from experiences in other countries, this section emphasizes the need to engage the private sector in such initiatives, foster Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- Highlight regional disparities in such initiatives and equally underscores the importance of extending these efforts to the West, South and East regions to prevent potential conflict escalation. It is essential to recognize that the support required extends beyond humanitarian aid.
- Provide specific proposals about programs and instruments that could be set up to address some correlated risks at the macro-economic level, with an assessment of fiscal impacts. Explore the need to promote investment in the Libyan economy, including the development of a well-functioning stock market and the creation of green funds given Libya's reliance on hydrocarbons.
- Regarding the financial sector and related funding opportunities, this Component will explore the possibility of mobilizing the Sovereign Fund for Libya as a funding source for catalyzing private sector investments. Considering the role of Libyan banks implemented in other countries (UBAF, AIB among others) as key partners to the Libyan financial sector and potential for promoting private sector development. Opportunities to secure sovereign guarantees to support private sector financing as well as assessing private sector participation in Special Economic Zones, particularly at the coast will be explored, drawing on successful examples such as the Moroccan experience whose industrial zones strategy has enabled to put in place and promote over 150 zones.

Component II – Sectoral focus, using lessons to conduct pipeline development for peace-positive investments in key sectors for reconstruction purposes.

In Component II of the assignment, the consultant will identify conflict sensitive and peace positive PSD interventions that are critical for catalyzing peace impacts in relevant sectors contributing to the reconstruction efforts in the country. Activities in this Component will build on the findings and recommendations of Component I. The pipeline development will take into consideration conflict sensitive risks that create binding constraints at upstream (the policy environment), midstream (critical infrastructure), and downstream activities (facilitating investment finance, including through NSOs and support for financial intermediaries) needed to catalyze peace-positive private investments. This analysis will also review the opportunities for promoting positive spill-over effects on peace and

conflict dynamics from FDI particularly, but not limited to the energy sector, including a focus on support the growth of the domestic private sector through enhanced investments, further access to finance, entrepreneurship and small-scale businesses.

While the task involves extracting valuable lessons from many projects that have been successful or failed to reach financial closure, the assessment will also benefit from consultations with the Government, Private Sector, Development Partners (among which are the European Commission and Expertise France), Civil Society and Funding Organizations. The report will include recommendations for shifting towards direct engagement with communities to promote private sector development and enhance the impact of private sector investments on peacebuilding in the country.

The assessment and consultations will specifically consider many of the principles underlying conflict sensitive sectoral approaches such as local ownership, capacity building, participation, inclusiveness, accountability and coordination. This is also an opportunity to examine to what extent the reforms by the government have taken conflict sensitivity risks and opportunity factors into consideration. Economic reforms through PPDs and collaboration with other DPs will be explored in one or two sectors for an in-depth analysis ranging from energy, banking, infrastructure, agriculture, health, education, tourism, ICT, to transportation among others.

Working closely with the Bank's NSO sector teams and government agencies such as the Accounting and Financial Training Institute (AFTI), affiliated agency of the Ministry of Finance, the consultant will prepare proposals (in the form of project profiles) focusing on the downstream, midstream and upstream activities needed to support these specific investors. In doing so, the consultant will:

- Have to become familiar with all background documentation and preparatory work conducted by the Bank to date on potential NSO clients in the country.
- Assess and present the extent to which potential NSO clients in the country would meet the Bank's requirements in terms of KYC, ESG, bankability, etc.
- Discuss and analyze the role and impact of FDI in the extractive sector and the opportunities to make peace positive investments in that field.
- Consult with the Libyan Investment Authority and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development on the outcomes of the various roundtables organized in the country and identify the challenges for Libyan SMEs in mobilizing financing. Explore possibilities for the use of de-risking instruments as well as peacebuilding activities to de-risk investments and help to crowd in private investment in the sector. Collaborate with the Ministry of Finance to discuss the necessary laws and legal frameworks required to promote private sector development. Identify entry points for private sector investments and explore opportunities for public-private partnerships.
- Engage with core actors such as UNDP, European Commission, IsDB, GIZ, IFC, WB, PROPARCO, USAID and others to leverage their expertise and support in promoting entrepreneurship and private sector growth and OECD which have been active in Libya and expressed interest to work together. Explore involvements of countries like Egypt, UAE, and Saudi Arabia, which have shown interest in supporting private sector development in Libya.
- Review the Bank's internal process and propose solutions, if necessary, to adapt the financing instruments and risk appetite to the market and needs of these investors.
- Build on guidance and screening tools developed by AfDB partners Interpeace, Finance for Peace on how investment processes and standards can be refined by the Bank to ensure that investments are

conflict-sensitive and peace-positive and develop an investment vetting framework for the specific case of Libya, to ensure investments are peace-supporting.

▪ Develop five options for early phase feasibility concepts for peace positive bankable investments that can be taken to later stage execution by the AfDB and partners. The early phase feasibility concepts should outline a peace strategy for the proposed investments in line with the Peace Finance Impact Framework. These five project briefs should feed directly into pipeline of projects as part of CSP's implementations.

Timing of the Assignment:

The assignment will be extended to ensure that the final deliverable is **achieved by June 2024**. This adjusted timeline takes into consideration factors such as the end-of-year break and potential challenges related to visa processing. The schedule for each component remains as follows:

- The context section of the assessment is expected to be completed four (04) weeks from contract signature date, with the submission of a report, as described above.
- Component I is scheduled to be completed in four (04) weeks following the finalization of the first Component Report.
- Component II is expected to be completed in eight (08) weeks from the validation of the Component I Report, with the submission of a long list of bankable operations and a short list of five operations with fully developed project briefs.

4. Methodology/Approach of the study

- The consultant is expected to begin his/her mission on 15 January 2024 and the consultant will be home-based with possible on-site trips.
- The Bank will facilitate the discussions not only with the Bank's NSO sector team, but with key stakeholders including government agencies, local investors, civil society organizations, etc.
- Through a mixed-methods approach and by leveraging the presence of existing interventions by development partners, the study will collect data and information and explore the funding opportunities available to municipalities and the potential for public-private dialogue at the municipality level as well as collaboration with microfinancing institutions and small businesses.
- The consultant will conduct interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders to gather insights on the challenges and opportunities for promoting peace-positive private investments in Libya.
- This will include a review of relevant legislative objectives and investment policies to assess their impact on promoting peace-positive private investments in Libya. Specific results and clear legislative objectives with a focus on investment policies will be emphasized to ensure the provision of actionable recommendations for promoting private sector development in Libya.

5. Deliverables

The expected final deliverables under this contract are⁸:

⁸Note: The consultant is expected to provide a detailed methodology and work plan that clearly outlines the approach for each Component, including data collection, analysis, stakeholder engagement, and the timeline for deliverables.

▪ **Context:** Report-Learning from Practice: deliverable under the context section includes a well written report summarizing AfDB’s findings on historical, governance, and contextual factors and detailing conflict sensitive risks and opportunities, private sector development constraints, gaps, policies, reforms, regulatory environment, risk perceptions and an actionable recommendation in the context of peace-positive private sector development in Libya. Conduct desktop review and synthesis of other conflict analysis and political economy analysis. The consultant will also submit datasets and outcome of consultations used in preparing the reports. Identify specific factors that contributed to success and failure of previous NSO projects in Libya. Detailed profiling of explicit measures needed to address the identified constraints and promote peace-positive private investments in Libya. The consultant will use recent historical data from Development Partners and Private Investors to determine factors that contributed to successful closure or failure among in NSO interventions in Libya. The objective of this exercise is to learn important lessons on how to scale-up PSD in conflict settings.

▪ **Component I:** Report-Lessons learned and provide a comprehensive review of existing PSD interventions that have been carried out in Libya screening their conflict and peace impacts in line with the conflict analysis conducted in the context phase. This pipeline review will encompass projects at various stages, including upstream, midstream, and downstream levels. It will prioritize initiatives that contribute or have significant potential to contribute to peace and resilience in conflict-affected regions. Identifying opportunities for investment in small businesses. This assessment will explore the unique challenges and opportunities for peace-positive investments in conflict-affected regions and outline specific training and incubation needs to support small business growth and identify gaps and provide actionable recommendations to complement national efforts in PSD. A gender and generational analysis will be conducted to identify the specific challenges faced by youth, women and girls in Libya's private sector. The consultant will also outline initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment within the context of private sector development.

▪**Component II:** Report-Using lessons to catalyze peace-positive private investment in Libya: Based on lessons learn in the context section and results of Component I, the Component II report will specifically entail creation of a pipeline of peace-positive PSD interventions that are critical for catalyzing private investment with significant peace-positive impacts in Libya. In the context of peace-positive private sector investment, the outcome of this Component will include a long list of bankable PSD projects and at least five project briefs which can feed directly into pipeline of projects as part of CSP’s implementations. It will also include a review of existing entrepreneurship initiatives, incubators, accelerators, and related programs in Libya that can be leveraged through investments. Along with a concrete and actionable recommendations for enhancing private sector investment in key sectors, considering the specific challenges and reconstruction opportunities in Libya.

▪ A Preliminary Evaluation Note for a possible NSO could be prepared.

During this consultation, the areas of emphasis for the actual analysis, as well as the key priorities and focus areas for the study, will be determined. This includes the areas of emphasis; these will be subject to approval by AfDB and other partners before the commencement of the study.

6. Duration and Location

The consultant is expected to begin his/her mission on January 15 2024. This is a home-based assignment with possible trips to Libya and Tunisia. All travel arrangements and payments shall be in accordance with the Bank’s Travel Policy (PD01/2016) as amended. While the level of effort is estimated at 4 months, this is expected to be spread over a longer period with the final deliverable submitted in June 2024.

7. Qualifications of the Consultant

The Consultant should possess the following expertise and qualifications:

- A minimum of a master's degree or equivalent in the following areas of competence: economics, finance, business, or similar areas. Post-graduate qualifications in financial structuring and investment resources allocations will be considered an added advantage.
- Have a minimum of ten (10) years of progressively responsible professional experience in private investment and private sector development, including in fragile contexts and with development finance institutions.
- Ability to conduct an advanced study on private sector and economic development, peace finance, conflict-affected and resilience issues, and capable of carrying out the study in accordance with the terms of reference.
- Strong understanding of peacebuilding, experience in creating high social and peace impact investment in fragile and conflict affected settings.
- Experience in conducting similar studies or a study on investment processes, financing instruments and risk mitigation products of development finance institutions in African countries.
- Ability to provide constructive insights into the structure of the private sector in Libya, including large private sector companies and foreign companies operating in the country.
- Good understanding of the Bank and other DFI Non-Sovereign Operations (NSO) eligibility criteria and processing requirements.
- Experience in Northern Africa, preferably Libya, working on private sector development and how it interacts with conflict dynamics.
- Excellent English (writing, reading, speaking) and Arabic (reading, speaking).
- Excellent presentation and communication skills.

8. Remuneration

Contract Amount: The Bank shall pay the Consultant a competitive fee based on the level of experience and consistent with its remuneration policy.

Method of Payment: The payment of the Contract amount shall be made upon satisfactory completion of the outputs described in this Terms of Reference.

Kindly attach your updated Curriculum Vitae based on the template in Annex I.

Annex I: Curriculum Vitae Template

Title of the Assignment: Private sector Development and Investment in Libya

Department: RDTS

Surname:

First Name:

Birth Date:

Nationality:

Address:

Country:

Telephone:

E-mail:

Are any of your family members (spouse/partner, father/mother, Brother/sister, Son/daughter, etc.° employed in the African Development Bank?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If « Yes », the following data must be provided
Name	Relationship	Organization Unit	Place of Assignment

Language Level	Read	Written	Spoken
English	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent
French	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent

Key Qualifications:

Please provide (i) a summary of your experience and training highlighting the most relevant for the proposed assignment, and (ii) the responsibilities which you exercised. Utilise one half-page maximum.

Education (University Level and above only):

Name of University - City - Country	Period		Diploma Obtained	Main Topic / Major
	From	To		

Professional Training:

Name of Training Institution- City - Country	Type of Training	Period		Certificates or Diploma Obtained
		From	From	

Employment Record:

Begin with your most recent employment. For each job since your Master Degree achievement, please indicate:

- Name of the Employer
- Type of Activity/Business of the Employer
- Title / Function
- Place of Employment
- Brief Description (three lines maximum) of main accomplishments and responsibilities

Reference:

Please indicate the name and address of three persons with no family relationship with yourself, familiar with your character and titles.

I hereby certify that the responses which I provided above are all, to the best of my knowledge, true, complete and accurate. I acknowledge that an inaccurate statement or essential omission in a personal declaration or another document required by the African Development Bank might result in the rejection of my application, termination of my Contract or any other administrative sanction by the Bank. The African Development Bank may verify any statements which I made in this application.

Date: _____

Signature:

