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SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE UN AGENCY TO UN AGENCY CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT BETWEEN

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) / INTERNATIONAL POLICY CENTRE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH (IPC-IG)

AND

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND - UNICEF MOROCCO

Reference is made to the first Amendment to the UN Agency to UN Agency Contribution Agreement (hereinafter "Agreement") signed on January 2020 between the UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) / INTERNATIONAL POLICY CENTRE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH (IPC-IG), and THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND – UNICEF MOROCCO, with respect to Project 00120949 - 00116934 "Development of a unified social protection policy in Morocco" and as per Article H of the Agreement, any modification to it shall be made in writing between both parties and duly signed by the authorized representatives of UNICEF and UNDP.

Therefore, the Parties hereby agree on the following:

WHEREAS UNICEF and UNDP now wish to amend the said Agreement in order to add new output to the project, broadening its scope, purpose and extend the Project duration.

WHEREAS new project activities comprise Technical Assistance to the development of a roadmap to inform Libya's Social Protection Policy (SPP) supported by UNICEF Libya on a broader cooperation with UNICEF Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regional Office and UNDP Libya, informed by the IPC-IG experience in working on the Morocco Social Protection Policy.

WHEREAS such Amendment will result in an increase to the project contribution amount of USD 24,162.00 in Output 00125023.

NOW THEREFORE, the relevant Agreement provisions indicated below are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITES

Title: Support on Social Protection

Start/End Dates: Project start date: 25 July 2019
                          Project end date: 30 June 2021

Contribution Amount: USD 125,028.36

Purpose: Provide technical assistance on Social Protection matters with advisory services, facilitating knowledge sharing.

Expected outcome: Implement projects' activities on issues related to social protection

B. BUDGET

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The total budget for the Activities is USD 125,028.36, in USD, of which USD 100,836.36 refers to the original agreement and USD 24,192.00 to this amendment, as more fully described below.

Summary of activities and BUDGET[1]		Total
OUTPUT 00116934 PAID	**Total programmable amount, including direct costs**	USD 93,367.00
	Indirect support costs	USD 7,469,36
	Subtotal for Morocco	USD 100,836.36
OUTPUT 00125023 – Present Amendment	**Total programmable amount, including direct costs**	USD 22,400.00
	Indirect support costs	USD 1,792.00
	Subtotal for Libya	USD 24,192.00
GRAND TOTAL		USD 125,028.36

The Contributing Agency will not be responsible for any financial commitment or expenditure made by the Recipient Agency that exceeds the budget for the Activities. The Recipient Agency will promptly advise the Contributing Agency any time when the Recipient Agency is aware that the budget to carry out these Activities is insufficient to fully implement the Activities in the manner set out in the present Agreement, including its Annex(es). The Contributing Agency will have no obligation to provide the Recipient Agency with any funds or to make any reimbursement for expenses incurred in excess of the total budget as set forth herein.

D. REPORTING

Narrative reporting:

The Recipient Agency will provide the Contributing Agency with a narrative report on the progress of the Activities on a regular basis, as set out in more details in the attached Terms of Reference.

Financial Reporting:

The Recipient Agency will provide the Contributing Agency with a Final financial report not later than 12 months after the completion of the activities, prepared in accordance with the Recipient Agency's financial regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and administrative instructions:

E. CONTRIBUTIONS

- Output 116934: Al contributions are processed.
- Output 125023: Not later than 15th January 2021: USD 24,192.00

NEVERTHELESS, all other terms and conditions of the Agreement, except as amended herein, shall remain unchanged and shall continue in full force and effect.

The amendment, signed by both parties, will enter into force upon its signature.

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Please find two signed originals letters of amendment. Please sign both originals, retain one original and return one to us for our filing.

Yours sincerely,

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, UNICEF AND UNDP HAVE SIGNED THIS AMENDMENT

For UNICEF

Date: ___03__/__12___/____2020_

AbdulKadir Musse
Special Representative
UNICEF Libya

Giovanna Berberis
Representative
UNICEF Rabat

For UNDP 08-Dec-2020

Date: _____/_____/_____

Carlos Arboleda

Carlos Arboleda
Deputy Resident Representative
UNDP Brazil

MB

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GPB

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ANNEX – TERMS OF REFERENCE

UNDP IPC-IG Proposal for supporting the development of a Roadmap to inform Libya's National Social Protection Policy

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The elaboration of a Social Protection Policy (SPP) requires the draft of a roadmap to plan and organize the consultative process that will lead to it. This technical assistance project aims to support the development of a roadmap to inform a future Libya's National Social Protection Policy, which shall (i) identify the main stakeholders and partners and their role in the consultative process; (ii) undertake an initial mapping of key social protection-related concepts and definitions used in the national legislation and international engagements of the country; (iii) identify data requirements and evidence that can inform the discussions; (iv) list potential challenges to the consultative process and contingency measures to overcome them, including managing expectations of the different stakeholders.

The Libyan government (through the National Economic and Social Development Board - NEDB) has already put forth a timeframe of intermediate activities to guide the policy dialogue around Libya's SPP (see Draft ToR/Concept Note August 2020). These activities can be classified into two groups:

- The elaboration of knowledge products to feed into the SPP, namely:

  o A Legal and Programmatic Assessment of the Social Protection Sector in Libya
  o A Situation Analysis of poverty and vulnerabilities in Libya
  o A study to assess the feasibility and the cost of a temporary basic income scheme
  o A Labour Market and economic diversification situation analysis in Libya
  o A Social Protection landscape mapping
  o And a SWOT/efficiency analysis (or equivalent) of the social protection sector

- And the realization of events to promote buy-in from stakeholders, offer them a space to express their needs and views and to influence the policy accordingly, namely:

  o A National Workshop for validating the subsidiary studies to inform the SPP;
  o Consultation workshops to scope preferences to inform the SPP;
  o And a final, national workshop to fine-tune and promote the mains takeaways of an advanced draft of the SPP

In addition to the development of background studies and to the consultative workshops, it is important and to set a timeframe for their implementation in consultation with NEDB and other key stakeholders.
The main steps of this roadmap include:

1. **Identifying the main stakeholders and partners** to be part of the policy dialogue, potentially identifying means to cluster them such that different groups can focus on discussions and tasks that best suit their needs, ambitions and capacities;
2. Setting common **operational/instrumental definitions, concepts, data requirement and evidence** that will be used in the policy dialogue and the SPP**;**
3. **Promoting buy-in and levelling expectations** about what a SPP can achieve and what to expect from its elaboration process, sensitizing stakeholders about best practices to support a policy dialogue and proposing means to streamline flows of communications in order to turn discussions into actionable guidelines shaping both, the policy and its subsidiary analysis;
4. **Identifying potential challenges** to the policy dialogue as a whole, as well as for its intermediate steps, and preparing **contingency plans** to avoid or mitigate them;
5. **Elaborating the roadmap**: a document that identifies **core stakeholders**, **intermediate goals** of the policy dialogue (and how each **stakeholder is expected to contribute** it), as well as **potential challenges** and **measures to avoid and/or mitigate** them. Finally, the roadmap will also include an **updated timeline**.

KEY TASKS AND DELIVERABLES

1. Identifying stakeholders and their responsibilities

The first question to be addressed is 'Who are the relevant stakeholders that shall take part in the policy dialogue/process leading to the SPP and what are their mandates?'. Aligned with best practices for the elaboration of a SPP, the Libyan government has clearly stated that the process must be inclusive and participatory in order to capture the perceptions and expectations of stakeholders whose mandate is directly or indirectly linked to the social protection sector.

However, it is not necessary to have all stakeholders engaged in all stages of the policy dialogue. Thus, it is important to develop a methodology to identify who are the relevant stakeholders for each type of discussion and propose in which steps of the policy dialogue each partner is more suitable to contribute to.

It is also important to identify stakeholders' position within the **different administrative levels of the government** (e.g. national and subnational) and to streamline dedicated channels for policy dialogue as well as opportunities for matching deliberations steaming from these different perspectives to inform a SPP capable of consistently harmonizing efforts at all levels of government. And finally, it is important to identify the role to be played by **non-governmental organizations** (including international organizations, the civil society and the private sector) in the policy process.

With the purpose of supporting the mapping of all relevant stakeholders and their roles, the IPC-IG will support NEBD and partners to conduct a **snowball sampling strategy** to quickly expand the set of stakeholders from the more obvious institutions, like for instance, **Social Solidarity Fund (SSF), Social Security Fund** and **Ministry of Social Affairs** (MoSA), into a broader set of partners. For that the IPC-IG will:

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a) Liaise with implementing partners (NEDB, UNICEF and UNDP) and other preliminary stakeholders (to be defined by the NEBD and referred to in the remainder of this proposal as the 'core stakeholders') to define the first framework for a **snowball-sampling strategy** for identification and profiling of permanent policy partners;

b) **Elaborate a questionnaire**, to be distributed by the NEDB amongst the first stakeholders they invite to the policy dialogue, for collecting their suggestions on additional members, including names, position and contacts, to be invited to the policy dialogue;

c) Analyze together with NEDB the filled questionnaires and decide on a **final list of key stakeholders to be included in the policy process**.

2. Setting common operational/ instrumental definitions and concepts to frame the policy dialogue and data requirements evidence for the background studies.

Although the final definition of social protection to feature in the SPP and guide the sector for the next years will only be reached at a mature stage of the policy dialogue, it is important that the stakeholders have a common understanding of some key concepts at all stages of the policy process. The operational definition of social protection and its components in Libya will also serve to indicate who are the core stakeholders from the social protection sector as well as from other sectors but that are nevertheless relevant (e.g. finance, health, education, agriculture). This is important to further identify who will take part in the policy process, and later define their responsibilities during the policy process.

At this stage data requirements and evidence to inform the background studies will also be mapped by the IPC-IG team and shared with NEDB to inform the Terms of Reference of different background studies.

For that task, the IPC-IG will organize the following activity:

a) Review of national legislation and international engagements of the country to inform an instrumental definition of social protection and its components;

b) Identify data requirements and evidence that can inform the discussions around social protection with a focus on coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness.

c) Meeting with the core stakeholders to validate the instrumental definition and its components.

d) Revise the list of relevant stakeholders based on the instrumental definition and its components.

3. Promoting buy-in, levelling best practices and streamlining channels of communication for the policy process

A policy-dialogue is a process that requires diligent collaboration, timely contribution and the capacity to frame specific needs within the broader picture of the social protection sector as a whole. It is important that the stakeholders are sensitized about these inherent challenges, and to manage their expectations regarding the SPP and its process.

For this, the IPC-IG will facilitate in an **e-Workshop with the larger group of stakeholders**, in which the core stakeholders present the idea of the SPP and the Roadmap. Moreover, the workshop will be used to discuss the working definition of social protection and its components, as described in the previous step, as well as data requirements and evidence.

The IPC-IG will briefly present how usually a SPP is structed and its role in the organization of the sector as well as what its elaboration entails. This presentation should be informed by examples of SPPs of other countries in the region and beyond.

Importantly, the e-Workshop shall not be solely expositive as it shall include participatory dynamics for stakeholders to already present their preferences, perceptions and aspirations, with the ultimate goal of retrieving inputs to inform the outline of Libya's SPP while already mapping stakeholders' preferences about how to cover core topics to feature in the SPP.

As part of this task the IPC-IG will organize the following activities:

a) Hold a **preliminary meeting** with the core stakeholders of the policy process to brainstorm on expectations and best practices, and to identify interesting, comparative case-studies that should be elaborated to inform the e-Workshops detailed below;

b) Organization of a series of online sessions totalling 2 days, but with the possibility to spread the session over several days (to be confirmed with partners)to explain the importance of a SPP, discuss the working definition of SP and its components as defined by the core stakeholder group as well as the format of SPPs elsewhere, best-practices that contributed to their policy dialogue and to scope Libya's preferences to inform its own SPP while already levelling expectations from the stakeholders.

Note: The exact format and timing of the workshop will be discussed with the core stakeholders and depend on all partners' availability. For details on the operational and logistics details, kindly see Section 6.

4. Identifying potential challenges to the policy dialogue as a whole, as well as for its intermediate steps, and preparing contingency plans to overcome these challenges.

The IPC-IG will produce a short note documenting **potential challenges** to the policy process (i.e.: the elaboration of the subsidiary studies, the national workshop for validation of subsidiary studies, the national and regional consultation workshops, and the final, national validation for fine tuning and promotion of takeaways of an advanced version of the SPP). This note will also include an analysis on the diversity of stakeholders identified by that point and any divergencies they may have already shown on relevant issues related to the SPP. The note should put forth alternatives to avoid or mitigate the risk that these divergencies may lead to a deadlock in the policy dialogue.

As part of this task the IPC-IG will organize the following activities:

a) Preliminary meetings with core stakeholders to assess their views about the risks around the policy process that could prevent reaching intermediate goals and measures that could avoid or mitigating them;

b) A note detailing possible challenges in the process and ways to mitigate them.

5. Summarizing the core takeaways of the analysis above into a Roadmap.

All the tasks and activities listed above should be analyzed and have their policy-related takeaways summarized in a Roadmap that:

- Identifies all relevant **stakeholders** for the policy process;
- Specifies the **responsibilities** of these stakeholders at each intermediate goal that forms the policy-dialogue, including their capacity to avoid or mitigate inherent risks to each of those intermediate goals
- Already advances preliminary **information** to feed into the SPP regarding the potential outline that the SPP should follow, the stakeholder's preferences for covering the subject-matters of the proposed outline, and the instrumental definition of social protection put forth by that point and its potential implications for the policy dialogue.
- Tentative timeline for the development of the strategy, including responsibilities of different actors

After a first written review by all stakeholders, the IPC-IG team will work on a final version to be presented in a final validation e-workshop. The e-Workshop will also serve to discuss the next steps of the process (elaboration of studies and of SPP itself)

As part of this task the IPC-IG will organize the following activities:

a) Elaboration of first draft of the roadmap to be shared with all stakeholders for comments and suggestions;
b) Elaboration of a final draft of the roadmap building from written comments on the first draft;
c) Organise a final validation e-workshop to present the final version of the roadmap and plan the next steps.

LOGISTIC RESPONSIBILITIES AND IMPORTANT REMARKS

Stakeholder commitment

All written material produced by the IPC-IG and meant to be shared with stakeholders should be translated into Arabic and this should be a responsibility of implementing partners (UNICEF Libya, UNDP Libya and NEDB). Similarly, Stakeholder's written inputs and feedbacks to the IPC-IG should be translated from Arabic to English. IPC-IG should take into account at least 3 days of time for getting written documentation translated from English to Arabic.

For all planned meetings and workshops, implementing partners should provide high-quality simultaneous translation services, which should include availing translators for trial sessions at least 3 days before these events. The IPC-IG should share presentations and questionnaires to be used in these workshops 3 days before the events. The IPC-IG will provide the IT solution for the e-Workshops (premium Zoom inclusive of multiple parallel audio channels).

If the current COVID-19 situation allows it would be preferable to have all stakeholders in one venue to attend the e-Workshops. Venues must have reliable and stable broadband connection, a large screen to project presentations and the allow participants working groups discussions.

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If the COVID-19 situation does not allow, the sessions will be held online (participants joining online).

Delays in getting feedback from stakeholders will have an impact on the timeframe of activities. The exact dates of the e-Workshops will be decided by the IPC-IG in consultation with implementing partners.

The written documents and questionnaires to be elaborated by the IPC-IG will not undergo copy-editing processes since these are not meant to be published as reports via the IPC-IG website.

LOGICAL TIMEFRAME AND COSTS IN THE ANNEX (Excel file)

Note that the work has been planned for 9 weeks, but the agreement between the UNDP IPC-IG and partners should be for a six-months period.

UNDP IPC-IG's relevant experience

The International Policy Centre For inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) has a vast experience on poverty, inequality and vulnerability analysis, as well as in the design, assessment and reform of social protection programmes and instruments.[2] The IPC-IG also has experience working specifically on the facilitation of policy dialogues for social protection policies and strategies. Thus, the IPC has the technical expertise to identify the areas to be covered by a social protection policy and possible alternatives, as well as the experience in conducting multi-stakeholder, consultative processes and dialogues such as the one envisioned for Libya. Some relevant experiences include the following:

IPC-IG Portfolio of policy dialogue facilitation and elaboration of social protection policies:

- **2020 – ongoing**. Partnership with UNICEF Burundi to support the policy dialogue and capacity strengthening to build a roadmap for a single registry in Burundi.
- **2019-ongoing.** Partnership with UNICEF **Afghanistan** for facilitation and oversight of a multi-stakeholder dialogue to result in a new Social Protection policy for the country (and the elaboration of several workshops and subsidiary studies on vulnerability profiles and mapping of already existing initiatives);
- **2019 – ongoing**. Partnership with UNICEF **Morocco** for supporting the draft of the Social Protection Public Policy Project (PPIPS) 2020-2030, and the development a workplan for the PPIPS, as well as technical assistance for meetings with government representatives
- **2018-2020.** Partnership with UNICEF **Sudan** for the development of a consultative mapping of the SP system and facilitation of workshop to discuss the future main challenges and priorities for Sudan's SP system (with the aim to feed into the development of a SP strategy)
- **2018-2019.** Partnership with UNICEF **Kenya** for facilitation and oversight of a multi-stakeholder dialogue for the mid-term review of the country's 2011 Social Protection Policy;

IPC-IG Portfolio of poverty, vulnerability and sectoral, social protection analysis (including labour market and social insurance):

- **2019-ongoing.** Partnership with UNICEF **Sri Lanka** for fiscal space, public expenditure and a reprogramming analysis of Sri Lanka's social protection system;
- **2018 -2020:** Partnership with UNICEF **Sudan** (see also above) to elaborate detailed SP mapping as well as child poverty assessment (based on MICS).

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[2] See also: https://ipcig.org/pub/eng/IPC_IG_Portfolio_2019.pdf

- **2017.** Partnership with UNICEF **Lebanon** for revamping the child sensitiveness of Lebanon's National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP);
- **2015-16.** Partnership with **IFAD** for assessing the design, coverage, budgetary profile and impact of productive and social assistance programmes of relevance to rural areas in **Brazil;**
- **2014-16.** Partnership with UN (Deliver as One) **Cape Verde** for undertaking analysis of the social protection sector, elaborating a strategy for restructuring the sector and designing a cash transfer to spearhead these modifications.

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RISK MATRIX

STEPS OF ROADMAP (as per ToR)	ACTIVITY (as per ToR)	RISKS	RISK LEVEL	ACTIONS
ALL	All	Change in priorities for NEDB, or political changes in Libya	low	If priorities or the political circumstances change, the Roadmap can still be developed (based on a desk review only and with more theoretical elements about how a SPP should look like in general, incl. the different steps) and be validated at a later point. The validation workshops can be replaced with knowledge products or peer reviews of ongoing studies (to be decided between partners). Alternatively, if agreed by all partners, activities can be suspended, and an amendment may be signed to extend the schedule of activities (operational as well as finical implications to be discussed with all partners in advance)
ALL	ALL	No or delayed translations of documents prepared by IPC in English into Arabic, or vice versa, of written inputs from partners in Arabic into English	medium	The need to translate can be revisited in case no or only limited translation is available, e.g. limiting it only to the most important documents.
2. Setting common operational/ instrumental definitions and concepts to frame the policy dialogue and data requirements evidence for the background studies.	Review of national legislation and international engagements of the country to inform an instrumental definition of social protection and its components	Delayed or no access to important documents about Libya's social protection system that are not publicly available	medium	The identification of relevant documents will be the first priority of the project, ensuring that even those that are not publicly available can be accessed as soon as possible and there is enough time for translating those. If there is still a significant delay in obtaining documents or they are not available, the workshop with core stakeholders to validate instrumental definition (next step in ToR) will need to be adjusted accordingly (e.g. discussing Libya's definition of SP based on int. definitions)
	Meeting with the core stakeholders to	Meeting cannot take place due to technical or logistical challenges	low	The validation will be done in written format

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	validate the instrumental definition and its components.			
3. Promoting buy-in, levelling best practices and streamlining channels of communication for the policy process	**Preliminary meeting** with core stakeholders of the policy process to discuss e-Workshop sessions	Meeting is significant delayed	low	This meeting is key to the organisation of the workshop sessions and cannot be replaced through email exchange only. If the meeting only happens with delay, timeline of project will need to be adjusted (e.g. having less e-workshop sessions).
	e-workshop sessions with the larger group of stakeholders to discuss Roadmap	Significant delay in organisation of workshop sessions	medium	The planning of the workshop will begin early in the project to avoid significant delays. If still delayed, the possibility of having only one series of workshop sessions in the project should be discussed (combining the first series of workshop with the final validation workshops). Previous consultations can be replaced through online questionnaires.
		Participants in Libya cannot convene in one locality due to COVID-19 or other logistical challenges	high	The workshop will be split in separate sessions and participants in Libya will join remotely. Date, time and length of the session will be decided with partners before.
		A significant number (e.g. half) of the stakeholders identified in the stakeholder mapping cannot participate, making the workshop less representative.	high	A comprehensive summary of the workshop will be provided, asking for further feedback from those who could not participate.
		Low or no participation during the sessions (due to technical challenges, e.g. unstable internet connection,	medium	
		Problems with interpretation (inaccurate translation for example)		A new translator will need to be hired. In case this means delays for the workshop session, those will need to be postponed
4.Identifying potential challenges to the policy	Preliminary meetings with core	Meetings cannot take place for technical or logistical challenges	low	When possible, it will be tried to replace those meetings through written exchange

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dialogue as a whole, as well as for its intermediary steps, and preparing contingency plans to overcome these challenges.	stakeholders to assess their expectations about challenges to the intermediary goals of the policy process			
5. Summarizing the core takeaways of the analysis above into a Roadmap.	Organise a final validation e-workshop to present the final version of the roadmap and plan the next steps.	Significant delays in organisation of final workshop	medium	It will be discussed with all partners if Project can be extended for the workshop, or if validation of Roadmap can be done in written format.

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BUDGET AND TIMETABLE

Weeks of work to be allotted in six months

Tasks/ Deliverables	Activities	Resources		Quantities	Unit Cost in USD	Sub-total in USD	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	UN Agency Contribution	days of remote research
1. Identifying stakeholders and their repsonsibilities	a) Liaise with UNICEF, NEDB and other preliminary stakeholders (to be defined by the NEBD and referred to in the remainder of this proposal as the 'core stakeholders') to define the first framework for a snowball-sampling strategy for identification and profiling of permanent policy partners	1	Researchers	2 days of remote research	800 per day of remote research	1,600	x									UNDP	2
	b) Elaborate a questionnaire, to be distributed by the NEDB amongst the first stakeholders they invite to the policy dialogue, for collecting their suggestions on additional members, including names, position and contacts, to be invited to the policy dialogue	1	Researchers	2 days of remote research	800 per day of remote research	1,600	x									UNDP	2
	c) Analyze together with NEDB the filled questionnaires and decide on a final list of key stakeholders to be included in the policy process	1	Researchers	2 days of remote research	800 per day of remote research	1,600		x	x							UNDP	2
2. Setting common operational/ instrumental definitions and concepts to frame the policy dialogue and data requirements evidence for the background studies	a) Review of national legislation and international engagements of the country to inform an instrumental definition of social protection and its components	1	Researchers	3 days of remote research	800 per day of remote research	2,400	x									UNDP	3
	b) Identify data requirements and evidence that can inform the discussions around social protection with a focus on coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness	1	Researchers	2 days of remote research	800 per day of remote research	1,600				x						UNDP	2
	c) Meeting with the core stakeholders to validate the instrumental definition and its components.	2	Researchers	4 days of remote research	800 per day of remote research	6,400				x	x					UNDP	8
	d) Revise the list of relevant stakeholders based on the instrumental definition and its components.	2	Researchers	2 days of remote research	800 per day of remote research	3,200					x					UNICEF LCO	4

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3. Promoting buy-in, leveling best practices and streamlining channels of communication for the policy process	a) preliminary meeting with the core stakeholders of the policy process to brainstorm on expectations and best practices, and to identify interesting, comparative case-studies that should be elaborated to inform the e-Workshops;	2	Researchers	1	days of remote research	800	per day of remote research	1,600		x						UNICEF LCO	2
	b)Organization of a 2 day e-Workshop to explain the importance of a SPP, discuss the working definition of SP and its components as defined by the core stakeholder group as well as the format of SPPs elsewhere, best-practices that contributed to their policy dialogue and to scope Libya's preferences to inform its own SPP while already leveling expectations from the stakeholders	2	Researchers	4	days of remote research	800	per day of remote research	6,400				x			UNICEF MENARO	8
4. Identifying potential challenges to the policy dialogue as a whole, as well as for its intermediary steps, and preparing contingency plans to overcome these challenges.	a) Preliminary meetings with stakeholders to assess their expectations about challenges to the intermediary goals of the policy process and the institutions potentially capable of avoid or mitigating these.	2	Researchers	1	days of remote research	800	per day of remote research	1,600	x						UNICEF LCO	2
	b)A note detailing possible challenges in the process and ways to mitigate them	2	Researchers	2	days of remote research	800	per day of remote research	3,200				x	x		UNICEF LCO	4

	a)Elaboration of first draft to be shared with all stakeholders for comments and suggestions;	2	Researchers	4	days of remote research	800	per day of remote research	6,400				x			8
5.Summarizing the core takeaways of the analysis above into a Roadmap															UNICEF LCO
	b)Elaboration of a final draft building form written comments to the first draft	2	Researchers	2	days of remote research	800	per day of remote research	3,200					x	x	4
															UNICEF LCO
	c)Organise a final validation e-workshop to present the final version of the Roadmap and plan the next steps.	2	Researchers	2	days of remote research	800	per day of remote research	3,200						x	4
															UNICEF LCO

Subtotal (remote research)	44,000	
General Office Expenses (GOE)		55
GMS (8%)	3,520	
GRANDTOTAL (includding GMS)	47,520	

Total	55

UNDP	19
UNICEF LCO	28
UNICEF MENARO	8
Total	55