



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Concept Note

Comprehensive and multi-sectoral action plan in response to the migration crisis in Libya

PROJECT RATIONALE

Since 2014, Libya has been split between three rival governments based in the western and eastern regions, each backed by different militias and tribes. In December 2015, the UN brokered an agreement that brought opposing parties together in Tripoli, creating a unity government and presidency council to govern during a transition period of two years. However, “unity” in Libya is more characterized by tribalism and regionalism, than by state or nationhood – something that has further intensified after the fall of Ghadaffi. According to the 2016 Ibrahim Index (a measurement of African governance) Libya dropped from the 29th rank to one of the lowest in terms of overall governance within the continent. The current migration crisis in Libya is also the result of this political instability, recurring conflict and a collapsing economy. In effect, all populations across Libya suffer from grave security, non-existent rule of law, social and economic inefficiencies, including the inability to access life-saving medical assistance, food, safe drinking water and sanitation, shelter and education. Moreover, the lack of effective and good governance has resulted in the collapse of public administration and service provision, further exacerbating the existing vulnerabilities of all affected population.

Libya’s current migration crisis is characterized by different migratory flows and patterns in and through the country. The roots and drivers of this crisis are complex, involving underdevelopment, state fragility, marginalization and security threats in West Africa, East Africa and the Middle East and compounded by political insecurity and conflict in Libya which has led to failing governance, social and economic inefficiencies, collapse of service provision and gave threats to the life and liberty of all populations within Libya. Economic prosperity pre-2011, porous borders, and the complex realities of the political and economic situation in Libya and other regional countries have seen Libya hosting various mixed migration flows, consisting of forced migrants, labour migrants, migrants seeking onwards travel to Europe and migrants who are long term residents of the country.

According to the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), an estimated 1.3 million individuals, including 240,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 356,000 returnees, 437,000 most vulnerable non-displaced Libyans, 200,000 migrants and 100,000 refugees, are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.¹ According to UNHCR, there are currently

¹ Libya 2017 – Humanitarian Response Plan, OCHA, November 2016, <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017%20Libya%20Humanitarian%20Response%20Plan%20%28EN%29.pdf>



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

38,670 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Libya (out of the estimated 100,000). IOM estimates that migrants are ranging between 700,000 and 1 million.

Many IDPs have sought shelter with host communities, however, as the situation becomes protracted, basic resources and services have become scarce and overstretched leading to increased levels of tension between communities. In areas where continued violence has subsided, families who were displaced are trying to return to their homes. However, when they return, they often find their homes destroyed, occupied, or inaccessible. At times, returning families are ostracized for having left, or for being eligible for humanitarian assistance, while those who remained have the same need for basic services. Providing direct support to IDP families, returnees, and host communities is needed to ensure these communities have access to basic services, and to reduce potential strain that can arise from inequitable response in areas of displacement and return.

People in most need of humanitarian assistance are those without means for social protection or safety nets in times of crisis, this is particularly the case for migrants. In addition to not having access to effective coping mechanisms, migrants are arbitrarily detained in inhumane conditions over long periods of time with no access to health care, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities or food. Migrants are also specifically targeted by violence and become victims of trafficking, financial and sexual exploitation and forced labour from militias and other perpetrators across Libya.

The Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) and Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration² (DCIM), the two government entities who have the most contact with stranded migrants, have little capacity to attend to the needs of these vulnerable populations. The deplorable and inhumane conditions of the detention centres are calling the international community to urgently support alternative reception facilities and capacitate Libyan authorities to move away from the automatic detention of all migrants in their territory. Multi-sectoral technical assistance is needed to bring these entities into compliance with international standards for detention³ and to promote alternative forms of reception in line with the humanitarian imperative, the respect for human dignity and human rights.

For stranded and vulnerable migrants wishing to return to their countries of origin, specific assistance is needed to return and help the most vulnerable migrants reintegrate into their

² The DCIM was initiated in 2002 with the main objective to combat irregular migration in Libya. According to the Council of Ministers Decree N. 386/2014, in 2014 the DCIM became a separate Directorate that holds legal character, has an independent financial liability and works under the Ministry of Interior (Moi). DCIM's main responsibilities include: Participating in the drafting and implementing of joint security plans to ensure the maintenance of security and public order; studying and developing strategic plans leading to the reduction of irregular migration; drafting and implementing security plans to combat the crimes of human trafficking and smuggling; locating irregular immigrants and placing them in migrant reception centers (detention centres) and carrying out deportation; and registering irregular migrants and smugglers in a database.

³ United Nations (1957). International Standards for Detention. Adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977. Available online: http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UN_Standard_Minimum_Rules_for_the_Treatment_of_Prisoners.pdf



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

home communities. IOM Libya already has a well-functioning program to assist migrants for return and reintegration, but given the expected demand, efforts need to be dramatically increased. For those who do require international protection, IOM works efficiently with UNHCR to ensure mutual referrals and respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*. Still too little options exist in Libya for those who do not need international protection and cannot return for other protection concerns.

Migrants on the move in Libya do not have a way of receiving updated and accurate information about services available to them or the extreme dangers they face, especially for those who intend to cross the Mediterranean Sea, often in unseaworthy boats operated by smuggling networks. If stranded *en route*, they often find themselves without any way to access needed humanitarian services such as healthcare, food and shelter and lack any effective way to engage with the communities in which they find themselves.

Communities along the main migration route often bear the impact of the flow of migrants through their cities and towns. In addition, communities which host IDPs and those that are seeing the return of IDPs experience stresses on service provision, economic markets and social cohesion with influxes of new or returning populations. Recent and previous social and economic marginalization has created incentives for participation in extremist and organized crime groups. Tensions flare, and coupled with historic xenophobic attitudes toward migrants, and historical tribal conflicts in these regions, efforts to help stabilize communities, restore basic services, and offer pathways to reduce conflict are sorely needed.

Compounding issues, Libya's porous borders are unprotected and unsecured. Smugglers and traffickers take advantage of the vast unpopulated desert areas, crossing international land borders unchecked. Libya is neighbored by Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Algeria, Tunisia, and the Mediterranean Sea, however, no regional mechanism exists to support regional security initiatives, border security, or registration of visitors who cross into Libya. In 2016, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) recorded close to 190,000 migrants arriving in Italy, a majority of whom transited Libya and arrived to Italy by sea.

With the constant flow of migrants, IDPs and returnees, Libya's Bureau of Statistics, or Ministry of Defence, have no clear view into who comes into their country, or those who are displaced from their homes escaping violence. IOM's DTM, already established in Libya since 2015, collects data on these vulnerable populations on the move, and provides data for the humanitarian community to provide evidence-based responses to the many challenges faced in Libya.

To address these multiple challenges, a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach is urgently needed. IOM builds this comprehensive action plan on the HRP for Libya⁴, IOM's Libya Plan of Action⁵ and IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) based strategic planning for Libya.⁶

In line with the conclusions of the Valletta Summit and the Joint Valletta Action Plan, this action plan builds on and compliments IOM's proposal to the European Union Trust Fund for

4 OCHA (November 2016). Humanitarian Response Plan: Libya 2017. Available on line: www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/libya

5 IOM (2015). Libya Plan of Action: <http://humanitariancompendium.iom.int/libya/2015>

6 IOM Libya (2017). Migration Crisis Operational Framework for Libya. Not yet published.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (i.e. EUTF). More specifically, this proposed comprehensive action plan multiplies the impact of the activities proposed in the EUTF with increased means and duration but also introduces new dimensions of work. The proposed action plan also complements ongoing initiatives in Libya under the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP). This plan is geared towards ensuring the needed balance between upholding the human rights of migrants through immediate assistance and sustainable approach to migration management with the imperative of assisting and stabilizing Libyan communities.

PROPOSED RESPONSE

This action plan is aligned with the IOM-UNHCR joint operational framework for the humanitarian response in Libya, which identifies common key commitments and strengthens a well-functioning division of labour grounded on the organizations respective strengths and mandates.

IOM Libya proposes a multi-sectoral approach to address the many challenges faced by migrants, IDPs, returnees and all the affected Libyan populations as a result of the current migration crisis. This approach is grounded on two key strategic objectives which are achieved through a set of mutually reinforcing outcomes and work-streams:

- 1. Provide evidence-based urgently needed humanitarian assistance and protection to affected populations in Libya (special focus on migrants):** (1.1) Evidence-based humanitarian responses are supported through the Displacement Tracking Matrix; (1.2) Multi-sectoral direct assistance and protection is provided to crisis affected populations, with special focus on migrants inside detention centres and in urban settings; (1.3) Humane and sustainable solutions are enhanced for stranded and vulnerable migrants, including humanitarian return and reintegration out of Libya, the establishment of a Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism and the strengthening of Libyan search-and-rescue (SAR) at sea capacities.
- 2. Contribute to stability and build capacities and resilience of Libyan authorities and crisis affected populations:** (2.1) Capacities of the Libyan government in border and migration management are strengthened; (2.2) Stability and resilience are enhanced through the Community Stabilization Program in Libya

In addition, this action plan will allow for an enhanced IOM access and proximity to affected populations: Through this proposed action plan, IOM Libya, operational in country since 2006, will be able to enhance its staff presence across the country, and scale up its activities with the progressive return of international staff, currently operating from Tunis. In order to achieve the essential program delivery requirements of IOM in Libya, specific security arrangements and systems need to be set-up prior to the return of international staff to Tripoli. These measures also need to be in place to ensure the safety and security of IOM national colleagues and provide them with a safe working environment. The additional need to be "self-sufficient" in a hostile environment dictates the need for a robust security system which, once operational, will enhance the ability of IOM to deliver effectively and efficiently in this volatile and unpredictable setting. This enhanced security measures are the pre-conditions for IOM enhanced access and proximity to affected populations.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

1. Provide evidence-based urgently needed humanitarian assistance and protection to affected populations in Libya (special focus on migrants)	Amount Requested	Duration
1.1. Evidence-based humanitarian responses are supported through the Displacement Tracking Matrix	7,350,000 EUR	36 months
1.2. Multi-sectoral direct assistance and protection is provided to crisis affected populations, with special focus on migrants inside detention centres and in urban settings	45,000,000 EUR	36 months
1.3. Humane and sustainable solutions are enhanced for stranded and vulnerable migrants, including humanitarian return and reintegration out of Libya, the establishment of a Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism and the strengthening of Libyan search-and-rescue (SAR) at sea capacities	91,850,000 EUR	36 months
2. Contribute to stability and build capacities and resilience of Libyan authorities and crisis affected populations.		
2.1. Capacities of the Libyan government in border and migration management are strengthened	10,500,000 EUR	36 months
2.2. Stability and resilience are enhanced through the Community Stabilization Program in Libya	39,375,000 EUR	36 months
3. Enhanced IOM access and proximity to affected populations (security and progressive international staff return to Libya)	3,575,000 EUR	36 months
Total	197,650,000 EUR	36 months

Strategic Objective 1: Provide evidence-based urgently needed humanitarian assistance and protection to all affected populations in Libya:

This strategic objective will be achieved through three mutually reinforcing key work-streams. The focus of this first strategic objective will be to build and provide evidence based humanitarian assistance and protection response to all affected populations in Libya while identifying and reinforcing humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and at risk migrants both in detention centres, urban settings, at sea and *en route*. This strategic objective builds on the IOM proposed interventions for the EUTF and scales them up over



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

three years. More specifically: work-streams 1.1 and 1.3 are complimentary to the EUTF proposed interventions and aim at expanding the number of assisted migrants as well as enlarge the services over a three year timeline; work-stream 1.2 -especially for the health sector- expands critical health services to all affected populations, including migrants outside detention, at disembarkation points and within IDP communities.

1.1. Evidence-based humanitarian responses are supported through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Since IOM's DTM roll out in Libya in 2015 has strived to address a critical information gap on displacement and migration dynamics through evidence based data. Reliable data and information management mechanisms are paramount to highlight the needs, inform strategic planning and prompt operational response by all stakeholders concerned in the response.

This DTM component builds and expands on activities IOM has proposed under the EUTF project. This complimentary funding will enable the DTM to operate over the three year period with full coverage across the country in areas with severe access restriction. This funding will capacitate the organization to expand its current DTM to encapsulate a more multi-sectoral approach including protection indicators, tracking migration dynamics, real time fluctuations in displacements, profiling of DCIM detention centres where migrants can be stranded for months on end, providing information on return intentions and the dynamics of migrant and IDP decision-making and strengthening coordination with the Bureau of Statistics.

Analysis of DTM data will enable identification of areas of high return, signalling both a perceived sense of restored accessibility in the area, and the need for activities engaging returnees and host communities in joint recovery of the area.

The objective of this component is to provide evidence based needs and critical vulnerabilities of all populations affected by the crisis and allow for direct assistance and protection, enhanced coordination and evidence based planning.

This work-stream will include below outputs and related activities:

1.1.1. Multi-sectoral needs assessments are conducted, while protection enhanced components and regular evidence-based reports produced.

Activities include:

- Produce and disseminate regular evidence-based reports on locations, numbers, sex, age, movements and multi-sectoral needs of vulnerable migrants (which may include asylum seekers and refugees), including people returning to areas of habitual residence;
- Enhance protection related indicators to mainstream protection in all areas hosting IDPs and improve partners' abilities to respond to protection concerns; and
- Provide protection-focused training to DTM project staff.

1.1.2. Flow Monitoring are conducted in order to deliver regular updates on Libya's migration dynamics including information on countries of origin, migrant routes, intentions and vulnerabilities.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Activities include:

- Produce and disseminate fortnightly Flow Monitoring statistical reports (numbers of migrants transiting through Libya, regular routes, nationalities, intentions, motivations and common challenges); and monthly regional reports that triangulate information with neighbouring countries on regional push and pull factors, routes and challenges encountered; and
- Bi-weekly production and dissemination of the Migration Updates and Assistance Overview reports to up to 50 organizations, with more than 200 individuals, including journalists. The leaflet is distributed to all organizations part of HCT. The report is also published on-line where it can be read by research specialists, donors and the wider public.

1.1.3. Detention Centre Profiles are produced to capture the number and demographic breakdown of populations and conditions, including protection concerns.

Activities include:

- Produce Detention Profiles for each centre (depending on access, the project assumes quarterly reports in an initial five centres);
- Hold coordination meetings with DCIM and relevant UN/NGO stakeholders; and
- Identify and refer humanitarian evacuation and return cases, when appropriate.

1.1.4. Event Tracker reports are issued on evidence for Rapid Response Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments.

Activities include:

- Produce weekly monitoring reports, highlighting key events such as a change in the demographic of migrants in Libya, changes in the routes used by migrants, and incidents of considerable humanitarian magnitude.
- Provide baseline figures on the movement of people following a major event.
- Provide the baseline required information to flag the need for a Rapid Response Team intervention.

1.1.5. Strengthen the Capacity of the Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Displacement.

Activities include:

- Establish and standardise regular coordination meetings with the Bureau of Statistics alongside other UN agencies to support the crisis response planning.

1.2. Multi-sectoral direct assistance and protection is provided to crisis affected populations

Crisis affected populations (IDPs, returnees, host communities, return communities, migrants inside detention and urban settings) will be provided with comprehensive and multi-sectoral assistance and protection services. Enhanced activities will target stranded and at risk migrants in detention centres and in urban settings. Through an integrated and complementary approach the sectors covered by this proposed intervention will be



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

distribution of emergency food rations and non-food items; and provision of health services, including mental health and psychosocial support and protection. Agreed upon multi-sectoral vulnerability criteria, reconciling IOM's recommended standards with the ones agreed by the humanitarian clusters, will dictate the prioritization of assistance and will also allow for specific assistance and protection referral pathways to be developed according to the identified vulnerabilities and needs.

Emergency Food Rations and NFI Distribution

1.2.1. Through this intervention IDPs and migrants have access to sufficient, adequate and culturally appropriate food and non-food items and hygiene kits (HKs).

As identified through IOM's DTM, IDPs and migrants in urban locations are in critical need of NFIs and HKs and this component will reach up to 5,000 IDPs (1,200 families) in North, South and East Libya. An additional 5,000 vulnerable migrants will benefit from NFI distributions.

All IDPs surveyed required some form of urgent assistance with items such as mattresses and blankets, warm winter clothing, and hygiene kits. To address the urgent need of IDPs, returnees and migrants in Libya, IOM seeks to provide NFIs and HKs to displaced families in areas of demonstrated need as determined through pre-distribution surveys. The project will provide direct material assistance to IDPs particularly from Benghazi, Sirte, Bani Walid, Abu Salim, Ajdabiya, Al Bayda, Tripoli, and other locations where major displacements have occurred, and where authorities face challenges providing basic services to their mixed populations, particularly in the South of the country. Based on the pre-identified needs of assessed IDP communities and stranded and vulnerable migrants, the content of the NFI package and HK may vary to meet the different needs. NFI kits may include mattresses, blankets, pillows, rechargeable lamps, diapers, mats, plates, cups, cutlery, cooking pots, heaters. HKs may include toothpaste and brushes, towels, washing powder, soap bars, sanitary pads, shampoo, wet shaving razors and shower sponges. Items distributed may vary depending on the results of pre-distribution needs assessments taking into account the different needs of the beneficiaries based on sex and age.

For migrants rescued at sea, they have frequently lost everything, including clothing, identification, money, and even their loved ones. It is at these times when they are most vulnerable. Upon rescue by the Libyan Coast Guard and return to a disembarkation point, migrants are in desperate need for a minimum package of NFIs and hygiene kits to help them restore a modicum of dignity to their lives after having been through a traumatic experience.

Distribution of NFIs and HKs are also frequently required for stranded migrants in detention. Additionally, given the deplorable and inhumane conditions that migrants in detention must endure, frequent outbreaks of communicable diseases (such as scabies) occur, requiring collection and destruction of all clothing, bedding, and other items to avoid further outbreaks. It is at these times with immediate provision of NFIs and HKs is required.

Distribution of emergency food rations is also a requirement that is addressed through this activity. For IDPs, who are frequently on the move or who live in temporary shelters, they are at their most vulnerable and least resilient. When any shock or unanticipated event occurs, provision of emergency food rations is normally required for a short period until the IDPs can re-establish their temporary residence.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

For migrants in detention, the situation can be more dire. Food distribution is not constant in detention centres in Libya. When funds run out, food stops. Detainees are not released or allowed to obtain food for themselves. This creates a crisis that can only be resolved through the provision of emergency food rations. Even when the detention centers can provide food to detainees, the quality is at times very poor and does not meet minimum international caloric or nutritional standards for detainees. Failure to meet these minimum standards has resulted in aggravated health problems, compounded by poor hygiene facilities and living conditions. Therefore, provision of emergency meals is part of a holistic approach necessary to improve the lives of vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya.

Following the distribution, post-distribution surveys will be regularly conducted to collect data on the satisfaction level of the beneficiaries. Actions will be taken to redress delivery modalities and the items provided, if unsatisfactory.

Activities:

- Pre-distribution needs assessments: monthly, structured and integrated needs assessments are conducted in targeted areas. Information collected will include IDP and migrants' locations, exact numbers for distribution, sex and age specific needs and vulnerabilities. Agreed upon vulnerability criteria will allow for prioritization and identification of at risk groups in need of further assistance and protection.
- Procurement, transportation and distribution of direct assistance (NFIs & HKs) for migrants and IDPs in selected location.
- Post-distribution evaluations and introduction of course corrector measures.

Health

1.2.2. Access and availability of medical and public health services are increased for stranded migrants and Libyan displaced populations in hard to reach areas; public health risks of migrants in detention are monitored and responded to, at reception facilities, and in migrant-dense urban settings; and capacities of local actors in Libya are enhanced to meet the health needs of migrants.

From a health perspective, the complex, and often perilous journey experienced by migrants poses many health risks, for themselves as well as their host communities. Health risks faced by migrants are multi-faceted, and influenced by different factors at different stages of their journey. Migrants' nutrition and immunization status prior to leaving their homes, their sanitation and health seeking practices, the exposure to pathogens and environmental elements throughout the journey, the means of transportation and survival used, all contribute to the health status of migrants. Host communities are exposed to the health risks faced by migrants, as much as migrants are exposed to local health risks. In detention centres, the absence of adequate sanitation, nutritious food, and limited access to health has resulted in many infectious diseases being found among migrants, raising serious concerns of outbreaks, which may easily spread to surrounding communities.

The migrants' need for essential medical and public health services has quickly outstripped the government's nascent ability to provide them, reaching a critical level not only for rescued at sea or detained migrants, but also for vulnerable and stranded migrants in urban settings, internally displaced persons, returnees, and other vulnerable populations throughout Libya: the numbers of those in need are staggering. According to the Humanitarian Response Plan, there are more than 1.3 million people without access to health care in Libya in 2017.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM staff and implementing partners are conducting rapid health needs assessments in migrant communities and inside detention centres. While there are several organizations within Libya that have the ability to provide health care and protection to vulnerable populations, their capacity and resources are extremely limited. Additionally, the Government of Libya does not currently have the capacity or resources to rebuild its national health system that is able to meet the needs of its residents and other vulnerable populations, neither to protect vulnerable migrants from abuses and exploitation. Urgent international support is therefore required to meet these immense gaps in access to and availability of lifesaving assistance for the people in need. At the same time, international support must look at rebuilding Libya's national health system, and elevate it towards a migrant-sensitive and all-inclusive system.

The health component of this action will target an additional 8,000 vulnerable migrants. Additionally, mobile health clinics will be established and operated in order to extend the provision of emergency health services and public health interventions to migrants and displaced persons in hard to access locations. Lastly, a range of capacity building activities will be implemented, and material support provided, to support the national health system recovery

Clinical data will be analysed periodically to highlight main morbidities and causes of mortality. Health reports will be produced consequently, inform the Government, humanitarian partners, as well as donors, on the prevailing health problems faced by migrants in Libya. Furthermore, health outcomes are excellent indicators of living conditions, and therefore, public health analysis of clinical data will enable the identification and/or confirmation of needs and gaps in other sectors, such as food, water, sanitation, shelter, protection, etc.

This output will be achieved through the below connected sub- outputs and activities:

1.2.3. Increased access to and availability of emergency and essential health care services for vulnerable migrants rescued at sea, in detention centres, and other locations where they are stranded, along with their host communities.

Activities include:

- Build a network of health care providers to provide emergency and essential primary health care and referral services for vulnerable migrants.
- Build the capacity of national partners to provide emergency and essential primary health care and referral services to vulnerable migrants and affected populations.
- Establish/upgrade and operate health clinics at migrant disembarkation points and in detention centers to provide emergency, essential primary health care and referral services to vulnerable migrants
- Establish and operate Mobile Health Clinics to increase the coverage of health care services for vulnerable migrants and their host communities.
- Provide targeted health care for pregnant women and infants in detention

1.2.4. Improved monitoring and response to public health risks faced by migrants and their host communities at points of disembarkation, detention centres and other migrant-dense locations

Activities include:



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Assess the public health risks of migrants and their host communities at points of disembarkation, in detention centres, as well as other locations with large number of stranded migrants.
- Develop public health risk response plans.

1.2.5. Increased national capacity to manage the health needs of vulnerable migrants and their host communities in Libya

Activities include:

- Capacity building for health care provision for vulnerable migrants
- Equipment support and supply of medicines and operational materials to referral health facilities

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

1.2.6. Migrants and internally displaced populations mental and psychosocial well-being addressed through targeted actions inside detention centres and in urban settings

Migrants and internally displaced populations in Libya have been subject to many stress factors. Their decision to move has been often the result of war, conflict, insecurity, economic difficulties and discrimination, which all can affect emotional well-being. The perilous journeys they endured is often characterized by uncertainties, security and protection threats and losses, which aggravate the emotional burden. Finally, the experience of displacement and the condition of being a migrant in Libya are often accompanied by additional stigma, discrimination, racism, economic hardship and, in the case of migrants, detention in undignified conditions. This mix of stress factors can undermine the emotional wellbeing of migrants and displaced populations and affect their functioning and behaviour. While psychiatric care is available in Libya to a limited extent, psychological support services- considered the best response to situational and adaptation problems- are barely existing in the country, and especially out of the cities of Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi. Existing services are not really accessible to migrants and displaced, due to language barrier, and the stigma that prevent many in need to seek support.

IOM, building on its prior capacity building activities (including the diploma in Psychosocial Interventions in War-Torn Societies developed at the university of Tripoli in 2013 and several trainings in MHPSS for CSOs conducted in 2014) and on its direct assistance activities (including the launch of the Multakana Social and Recreational Centre in Abu Slim - Tripoli) aims at providing MHPSS support to migrants in detention, at disembarkation points, in urban settings, to IDPs, host communities, through the below key activities:

- a) Enhancing the activities of the Recreational and Social Center for families Multakana in Tripoli, as well as of the Psychosocial Mobile Teams in the South of the Country, enhancing them with further outreach capacity and cultural and linguistic mediators, so that activities can be opened to migrants specifically.
- b) Enhancing the ongoing activities in support of migrants in detention. These should include
 - a. Training of the detention centers' staff in PFA (Psychological First Aid) and communication with migrants;
 - b. Establishing multidisciplinary mobile teams offering weekly psychosocial activities in the centers;



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- c. Establishing a system of counselling;
- c) Providing psychosocial support to migrants in urban settings and IDPs through the deployment of mobile teams able to provide PFA, lay counselling, community based forms of support and referral also within religious, educational and community facilities;
- d) Building the capacity of border guards and front-line responders involved in search and rescue at sea operations to provide PFA to migrants in need.

The above described activities will need to be coordinated with the provision of basic services, security and protection, especially in the detention centres. Indeed providing psychosocial services in situations where these are not granted would be unethical. A dedicated international psychosocial expert in situ will monitor and supervise the work of the teams while providing in service training to the teams.

Protection (specific focus on migrants inside detention centres and in urban settings)

1.2.7. Migrants at risk inside detention centres and in urban settings have privileged access to life-saving protection services while devising alternatives to detention.

In Libya, internally displaced persons, migrants, returnees and other affected populations experience a range of protection-related issues and are the most vulnerable due to limited coping capacity, loss of assets, and the risk of exploitation and discrimination, particularly among displaced women, children, the elderly and those with low economic means. Geographically, the most severe needs are in the east and south of the country. Women and girls face the threat of gender-based violence (GBV), and many fear moving outside their communities alone. Children are particularly at risk of trafficking, abduction and forced recruitment by armed groups.

Social tensions run high in Libya. Racism and discrimination create deep distrust between Libyans and migrants. Sub-Saharan Africans typically receive the worst treatment, compared to migrants from other regions. There are additional rifts between Arabic and non-Arabic speakers. Irregular migrants or migrants who may have lost their documents during the journey through different parts of the country are at risk of being arrested and detained at any time when out in public. Many times, they are kidnapped, held by militias and only freed once a ransom is paid by their family or social network. Despite this, Libya's economy relies heavily on migrant labour.

IOM Libya provides support to detention centres managed by the Libyan authorities in line with the humanitarian imperative of saving lives and alleviating human suffering. However, in parallel, efforts are focused at negotiating the release of the most vulnerable and creating alternatives to detention for at risk categories and in particular for the sick and wounded, women and children in line with their best interests.

Humanitarian return to countries of origin is currently the only durable solution for unaccompanied migrant children in Libya. However, some children might not necessarily be fit for travel or willing to return. In such circumstances, alternative care options in Libya, or family reunification, resettlement or humanitarian admissions to a third country should be explored/envisaged. IOM is working with its partners to address this gap. In addition, increasing cases of at risk women and girls, possibly survivors of Gender Based Violence



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

(GBV) or Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) are reported to IOM attention and urgent responses are needed.

As a co-chair of the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG), IOM Libya has introduced alternatives to detention as a standing agenda point on the MMWG meetings, focusing on advocacy with the Libyan authorities, in particular, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Health. IOM advocates for the establishment of open reception facilities especially for women and children, and for the medium to long term regularization of migrants' status by providing assistance of legal review of national legislations related to migrants' residence status, employment rights and the rights of the child.

To reach the above output, IOM proposes the following activities:

Activities:

- Improve capacity of local actors and humanitarian responders to protect vulnerable migrants (inside detention centres and in urban settings);
- Establish an open reception facility for most at risk cases (also called "protection centre" as an alternative hosting facility to detention);
- Timely identification of unaccompanied and separated children within and outside detention (also by DCIM officials) and development of internal and external referral pathways;
- Negotiation for release of children from detention and identification of appropriate shelter facilities/alternatives to detention (e.g. above mentioned "protection center") while waiting for their best interest determination and appropriate solutions to be identified;
- In coordination with midwives identify as early as possible (also by DCIM officials) pregnant women in detention, do regular check-ups of their status, negotiate their release, refer cases to clinics/hospitals for delivery and provision of birth certificate followed by arrangement with UNFPA, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Health;
- Distribute dignity and safe delivery kits through an agreement with UNFPA or partners for the development of kits and procurement;
- Capacitate the UNFPA day centres for women with interpreters/cultural mediators in order to host migrants and to host exceptional cases for the night;
- Refer migrants in urban settings to the UNFPA/existing women centres including offering transportation if needed;
- Start safe recording of GBV incidents through the midwives, the UNFPA women centres, the migrant communities and develop prevention strategies. For GBV response rely on existing women centres and health responses available through UNFPA, IOM health and the IOM MHPSS network in the country which will be further capacitated in specific methodologies on MHPSS for GBV.
- On the basis of the recently issued trafficking law, build an emergency assistance and referral pathway for VoTs and work with Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice and relevant International Organizations (including UN agencies) and NGOs for its implementation.
- Identify victims of trafficking inside and outside detention centres through IOM assistance activities, key partners and IOM Protection Unit. Respond and protect them as per referral system. This includes release from detention and provision of NFIs, medical and MHPSS assistance as well as identification of sustainable



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

solutions in line with other project components. Partners will be further capacitated in MHPSS for VoTs.

- Arrange humanitarian return or identify placement options according to the individual needs and requests in coordination with relevant NGOs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health and other partners. For UNHCR referrals, build on the well-functioning system and strengthen it.

1.2. Humane and sustainable solutions are enhanced for stranded and vulnerable migrants, including humanitarian return and reintegration out of Libya, the establishment of a Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism and the strengthening of the Search and Rescue (SAR) at sea capacities.

Libya today does not offer many sustainable and humane solutions to stranded and vulnerable migrants, through this work-stream IOM wishes to enhance currently available options and couple them with new ones for migrants *en route* and for those stranded at sea. This objective compliments the activities proposed under the EUTF and expands their scope and duration for the humanitarian return component as well as for the search and rescue component.

This outcome will be achieved through the following key outputs:

1.3.1. Humanitarian return and reintegration of 20,000 vulnerable and stranded migrants out of Libya

Many migrants who cannot depart become stranded with no chance for a job or other livelihood opportunities. Others are detained in migrant detention facilities in squalid conditions, leaving little hope to move forward or return home. Among those are vulnerable unaccompanied or separated children, who have either separated from their family members during an attempt to cross the Mediterranean, or travelled to or remaining in Libya unaccompanied. The needs of these children will be addressed through a targeted family tracing and reunification initiative.

IOM's voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration programme offers an option for stranded migrants to return home. For example, in 2015, 1,113 migrants, mostly from sub-Saharan countries, opted to return home. In 2016, as the security crisis worsened in Libya, even more migrants volunteered to return to their countries of origin, with 2,775 migrants having returned home.

To directly address these issues, IOM Libya proposes to focus additional efforts on humanitarian return and reintegration of stranded migrants to their countries of origin. This project plans to offer voluntary return assistance to 20,000 stranded migrants to return to their home countries. These interventions will have a measurable impact to lower the number of vulnerable migrants stranded or detained in Libya.

The objective of this component is to provide support for the humanitarian return and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya to their countries of origin. Migrants rescued at sea, detained in detention centres or stranded in urban areas of Libya, including victims of trafficking, for whom return is a suitable option, will receive return and reintegration assistance to return to their countries of origin. The programme seeks to facilitate the voluntary return of approximately 20,000 migrants back to their home countries. This caseload will receive reintegration assistance in their home countries. IOM will expand its



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

outreach activities to migrant communities in the South and East of Libya, and to migrants in detention centres and urban areas, to provide information about IOM's Humanitarian Return and Reintegration assistance. In addition, efforts will be enhanced to build a stronger working relationship with the network of consular authorities to enhance travel and identity documentation. This project will also provide individual counselling and screening for vulnerabilities for beneficiaries.

Specific activities will include:

- To provide individual counselling, screen for vulnerabilities and determine needs for reintegration assistance based on vulnerability.
 - To organize transportation to the country of origin, including pre-departure assistance within Libya and during transit.
 - To facilitate consular services; including the identification, verification and issuance of travel documents by Consular Officers of target countries of origin.
 - To offer family tracing and reunification support for unaccompanied and separated children, subject to the determination of their best interests and in coordination with the respective consular services, legal guardian and/or caregiver.
 - To provide, follow up and monitor reintegration support given in the country of origin.
- Reintegration model: *Individual reintegration* involves in-kind reintegration support to set up an income generating activity but also for training and education, lodging, etc., based on country specific selection and referral criteria and migrant's needs and situation. *Collective reintegration* involves a group of returnees who decide to pool resources in a joint reintegration initiative. *Assistance to vulnerable migrants*, such as children – including UMC - persons with health needs, victims of trafficking, and single-headed, etc., will benefit of an enhanced assistance based on their needs. Where needed, IOM may rely on cooperation with partners in the field to provide assistance to returnees, such as in the case of remote areas not targeted by the project. In very limited cases, when support from local partners is not possible, IOM may provide cash assistance if the returnee's conditions require.

1.3.2. Vulnerable migrants will be adequately informed and assisted *en route* through a Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism in Libya

IOM Libya proposes to establish a "Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism" (MRRM), a comprehensive and community centred approach, in compliment to other components of this project, to bring together a wide range of services and assistance that IOM provides to migrants. The MRRM includes direct assistance to migrants *en route*, humanitarian return and reintegration, collection and data analysis, and communication with communities. The mechanism will also strengthen or establish protection frameworks in countries of origin, transit and destination along the migration routes through inter-linkages with MRRMs in other countries. In a second phase, the MRRM will shift to a more development-principled approach and include services such as job counselling/matching and training opportunities for migrants in Libya.

Interventions will initially target the cities of Abu Salim, Bani Walid and Al Qatrun with the intention of replicating the same interventions in other areas of the country. The targeted areas were selected based on support from the municipalities, previous or planned IOM involvement, and the high number of migrants residing or transiting the areas. In areas where there is both a MRRM and a community stabilization program, the two will establish links to build community ties and local civil society engagement between communities and the centres.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The MRRM facilities will be named *Beit el reiahya* (House of Care) and will offer basic services to the most vulnerable migrant populations in the selected areas according to predefined vulnerability criteria. Establishing a “House of Care” brand for a network of facilities along traditional migration routes will raise awareness and recognition among migrant populations. With close support and monitoring by IOM, House of Care facilities will be managed by local NGOs/CSOs to foster a community-driven approach. By linking these facilities and the services offered to migrants, with the communities in which the migrants transit or reside, the Houses of Care will help connect these two groups and improve social cohesion and mutual understanding.

In order to achieve the above output activities will include:

- **To provide immediate assistance and critical services for migrants in distress and conflict-affected communities**

IOM, with the help of its partners, will provide humanitarian aid and other critical services for migrants in distress along their migratory routes and conflict-affected communities (in conjunction with other community stabilization projects and activities). This activity will include the registration and profiling of all the migrants arriving to the “Beit” (intentions, motivations, and other demographic data including: nationality, sex, age, origins, levels of education, key transit points on their route, cost of their journeys, etc.).

After the first “triage” phase and assessment of vulnerabilities, beneficiaries will be provided with direct and vital assistance such as provision of NFI, HK and food assistance, as needed. In addition, IOM will provide small amount of direct cash assistance to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable migrants. This cash assistance can be used by beneficiaries to purchase needed items in lieu of receiving NFIs.

Following the triage, beneficiaries will receive a personalized menu of services which will, according to their assessed needs, entitle them to a variety of services such as: basic health care and psychosocial support; establishing contact with their respective embassies or families, as appropriate; referral to support services where available (secondary/tertiary healthcare, UNHCR, host families); and humanitarian return and reintegration. Support will be tailored to address particular vulnerabilities, such as those of unaccompanied migrant children (UMC), victims of trafficking and abuse, migrants with health, as well as persons in need of international refugee protection, in partnership with national authorities and UNHCR. Links and synergies with the activities offered inside the open reception facilities – protection centre – described above will be ensured. Partnerships will be sought with CSOs and local providers to deliver specialized services and assistance (e.g. medical, psychosocial, shelter, catering of hot meals, etc.). These services will be paid based on pre-established fee per service provided, and will support the referral capacity of the MRRM.

- **Migrants in transit will be provided with information on the risks of irregular migration:**

Communicating with migrants on the move and host communities calls for a comprehensive community engagement process that treats the provision of timely, comprehensible and reliable information as a pillar of our humanitarian activities. Along with informing migrants (with multiple cultural and linguistic backgrounds) about humanitarian services there is a



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

need to provide unbiased reliable public information channels to dispel rumours in particular to challenge the false promises of smugglers.

IOM's Media and Communications Division (MCD) will support and coordinate IOM Libya's role in the information campaign "Aware Migrants",⁷ currently operating from Italy but covering all transit and origin countries (and other relevant initiatives), to inform migrants of the risks of irregular migration through the Mediterranean Sea. Migrants will be provided information through targeted information about regular channels of migration and humanitarian return support.

In addition several awareness raising activities will be conducted within the "Beit" and related CSOs/networks. Activities will include information corners, video displays, group discussions, personal counselling, etc. Additional activities could include vocational and 'life-skills' training, including coping and communication skills to help build resilience of beneficiaries.

Special consideration will be given to women and children in the framework of MRRM activities. IOM implementing partners and related service providers will be regularly trained by in-house IOM trainers (Protection Officer), ideally with one-day sessions every month. These in-house training exercises will ensure that participants have an adequate level of understanding of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, procedures for unaccompanied migrant children, violence based on gender or sexual preference, and other potential elements of discrimination against migrants in Libya as well as the response services available for them in country.

Monitoring the impact of communications campaigns from the MRRM
Measuring the impact of information campaigns on migrants is key to provide an opportunity to course correct to ensure that key messages are being passed and understood by migrants and host communities. IOM's Community Response Map (CRM) feedback mechanism captures the intentions of individual migrants and indicates whether they have been dissuaded from proceeding with their intended journeys across the Mediterranean or they are prepared to accept an offer of AVRR. The CRM monitoring and evaluation mechanism tool also measures the effectiveness of the communications campaign and can flag urgent humanitarian needs at an individual level.

1.3.3. The Libyan Coast Guards in charge of maritime surveillance operations in improving their ability to respond to Search and Rescue (SAR) obligations, in accordance with international standards and best practices.

Below listed activities will be accomplished through the implementation of technical assistance provided by IOM specialists on SAR and protection, specialized International Organizations and EU Member States, performing assessment, strategic advice and capacity building to staff of border authorities involved, accompanied by provision of basic technical equipment and tailored infrastructural support:

- Provide specialized technical equipment for enhancing SAR response capacities of the Libyan Coast Guards.

⁷ <http://www.awaremigrants.org/>



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Build capacities related to rescue at sea through specialized trainings, development of SOPs and operational instructions
- Establish/enhance disembarkation and reception facilities/capacities appropriate for providing first aid/assistance to migrants rescued at sea.
- Establish/enhance immediate assistance and referral pathways with focus on protection and health that will allow for rescued migrants to be redirected to appropriate services after the disembarkation points and avoid placement in detention, especially for the most at risk (sick and wounded, pregnant and lactating women and children).
- Train rescuers in PFA;

Strategic Objective 2. Contribute to stability and build capacities and resilience of Libyan authorities and crisis affected populations

IOM Libya will address the longer-term needs of stability and improved migration management through interventions at the national and local level to strengthen the capacities and resilience of Libyan institutions and communities to deal with crises. IOM will achieve this objective through two streams of work; strengthening the border and migration management capacities of the Libyan authorities and supporting peace and stability through community-centred interventions.

2.1. Border and migration management capacities of the Libyan authorities are strengthened

Border authorities play a crucial role in ensuring safe and orderly migration and during crises, this role is even more important. If border authorities have insufficient resources or training, it can have dire consequences on the overall security of the migrants, and destabilizing effects on the affected countries and the region in the short, medium and longer term.

The Libyan authorities need the capability to record migration movements so that those movements can be measured and understood, enabling senior government officials in the country of origin as well as the international community to examine the cause and incentives for these movements and develop possible solutions. Managing protracted mass movements will also need to include regional and international cooperation on readmission, returns, economic development and integration, as well as respect for the international protection and human rights of migrants in need (e.g. the principle of *non-refoulement*).

Under this outcome, there are two specific outputs:

2.1.1. Libyan border guards and border police are capacitated through technical advice, training and infrastructural/equipment support, addressing the immediate needs to enhance border control, encompassing border surveillance and border checks.

Activities include:

- Baseline needs assessment of the DCIM regarding infrastructural and technical needs.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Provide technical advice and assistance related to migration policies and strategies, as well as rebuilding the institutional structure of the migration agency in accordance with EU standards and best practices.
- Provide training in human rights, first aid, PFA, recognition and response protocols for victims of trafficking, and other vulnerable populations.
- Reinstall a biometric registration system (BIMS) for the registration of migrants upon admission to migrant detention centres and at border crossing points/mobile checkpoints
- Procure and install equipment needed to re-establish the Headquarters, service-internal training facilities, as well as regional offices.

2.1.2. Libyan authorities within the Ministry of the Interior/Defence in charge of controlling the land borders with Tunisia, Algeria and Niger are provided with technical assistance and equipment (office, communication)

Activities include:

- Baseline needs assessment regarding communication and operational equipment needs
- Establish a Regional Operational Centre in the southern part of Libya, facilitating inter-agency coordination for the provision of assistance to migrants.
- Pilot mobile patrolling alongside the common border with Tunisia, Algeria and/or Niger through providing technical equipment for mobile patrolling (off-road vehicles, equipment for day and night surveillance operations, radio communication, etc.)

These activities will be accomplished through implementing a mix of technical assistance provided by migration management specialists of IOM, specialized International Organizations and EU Member States, performing assessment, strategic advice and capacity building to staff of border authorities involved, accompanied by provision of basic technical equipment and tailored infrastructural support.

2.1. Stability and resilience are enhanced through the Community Stabilization Program in targeted Libyan communities

IOM's Community Stabilization Program in Libya aims to prevent, mitigate and reduce the drivers and negative effects of forced and irregular migration by creating conditions for the restoration of normal social, economic and political life, contributing to restoration of basic rights, and promoting social cohesion, functioning state governance, livelihoods and service delivery. This component will provide the foundation to transition from humanitarian response to development interventions in Libya from the ground up. It will engage IDPs, migrants and local host and return communities in Libya through a community-driven and holistic approach that takes into account the community and national level dynamics of stability including; the movement of IDPs, migrants and refugees in or out of areas, individual and group grievances as a result of historical or recent marginalization, strains on social cohesion and tribal relations, economic recovery and livelihoods strategies, extremist and organized crime groups, local government and citizen relations and the conditions of community spaces and infrastructure to provide basic services.

By promoting the stability of communities and local institutions, these initiatives will build the foundation for improved rule of law, viable livelihood alternatives to involvement in trafficking or violent extremism, and improved services and social cohesion to support peacebuilding and durable solutions to displacement. For IDPs, stabilizing host and return communities



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

creates options and conditions conducive to return. In this regard IOM Libya is guided by the Progressive Resolutions of Displacement Situations framework, which ties together initiatives by IOM and partners at the national and policy level with individual and community based interventions to foster resilience in displaced persons and host communities to resolve situations of protracted displacement.

The Community Stabilization Program will learn from and build upon IOM's ongoing projects in Sabha and Qatroun by continuing to advance the work in these two cities and further identifying four or five key communities in Libya in need of stabilization. The criteria for the selection of the new communities will be done in a consultative manner, drawing upon information from conflict analyses, data from the Displacement Tracking Matrix on migrant and IDP movements, returns and needs, the UNCT, and in consultation with IOM partners in country and internationally. The emphasis will be on communities that have been destabilized by the myriad of factors including the migration crisis, internal displacement due to the national and local conflicts, economic instability and security threats posed by armed and extremist groups, while also looking for opportunities to build upon nascent signs of recovery and reconciliation.

The Community Stabilization approach works with all segments of the community to identify, prioritize, implement, and monitor activities under the programme. By mainstreaming the community centred methodology, this process produces empowered communities, strengthened support networks, improved social cohesion, improved capacity and resiliency of community members and structures and local ownership leading to more sustainable recovery outcomes. Furthermore, having interventions that are flexible to community priorities and multi-sectoral, allows the programme to respond to the specific needs of each community and be adjusted in the case of new challenges or opportunities during the implementation period. While the activities may change as a result of community or contextual demands, the targeted outcomes will remain the same.

The program will work with all groups within the community to ensure inclusivity and full community participation. In particular women and youth have been identified as important groups to reach out to, as they are sometimes excluded from traditional Libyan community structures and can play positive roles in times of crisis and transition. In addition, the program will work to include migrants, IDPs and returnees from the communities to strengthen social cohesion and resilience against future conflict or crisis. Attention will also be paid to providing stability and livelihood opportunities to encourage alternatives for persons engaging in trafficking of migrants and vulnerabilities to recruitment to violent extremist groups. A conflict sensitive approach will be taken, with analyses and monitoring of conflict dynamics throughout the lifespan of the programme.

Toward the overall objective toward improving stability and enhancing resilience in the targeted Libyan communities, the Community Stabilization Program will achieve three primary outcomes across the chosen project locations. Below each objective illustrative activities are listed, although the final activities will be identified following community analyses on local social, economic and structural dynamics and confirmed through the process of community consultation. Some activities will contribute to multiple objectives, reinforcing the holistic approach of the program and reflecting the complexity of the drivers of instability.

2.2.1. Community social cohesion is supported



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

This outcome aims to strengthen bonds and trust within communities and promote reconciliation where possible. It will be achieved both through dedicated social cohesion activities and also reinforced through the program methodology which facilitates dialogue and decision making within communities on all of the output areas.

Activities could include:

- Conflict resolution skills training among target groups, social elements, local authorities and civil society. This would take place through training of stakeholder groups including community leaders, municipal leaders and other local authorities, and CSOs/NGOs, and will include traditionally marginalized groups such as youth and women.
- Community social, cultural and recreational events such as peace festivals, sporting events, cultural exhibits, particularly taking advantage of local infrastructure rehabilitated by the program.
- NGO and civil society capacity building and peacebuilding activities, with potential for a small grants mechanism to local NGOs to implement activities to improve social cohesion or towards the other program objective areas.
- Civic participation education, particularly for youth, and facilitated inclusive dialogue spaces to address community issues.

2.2.2. Provision of basic services is improved

This output aims to enhance the local government's ability to provide basic services to targeted communities. It will be accomplished through improving local government capacity, enhancing interaction between local government and community members and providing light rehabilitation of community infrastructure needed for basic service delivery.

Activities could include:

- Rehabilitating or equipping infrastructure to improve access to basic services such as schools, health clinics including psychosocial services, recreational areas parks, sewage systems, local market places, small bridges, football/basketball courts.
- Capacity building to local government through participation in other activities and training workshops on delivery of basic services and inclusive access to services.
- Community forums for local government and service delivery providers to interact with citizens regarding service delivery needs.

2.2.3. Livelihood opportunities and local economies are enhanced

This output aims to assist in economic recovery for those communities whose markets have been affected by conflict, insecurity or influxes of IDPs, migrants or returnees. To do this, IOM first undertakes a thorough market analysis to understand the dynamics, then provides interventions to enhance economic recovery and resiliency within the targeted communities.

Activities could include:

- Cash for work schemes for targeted beneficiaries such as youth to accomplish light rehabilitation of community works and inject cash into the local economy.
- Vocational skills or business training and small business start-up support in sectors identified in the market assessment.
- Working to stimulate or restart trade and exchange goods and services between different ethnic groups or across conflict lines.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- In line with the new research, integrated forms of livelihood and psychosocial support will be provided when the livelihood activity is offered to groups who have been subject to severe stressors to enhance the readiness of participating individuals.

IOM CAPACITY TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED ISSUES

IOM has a strong partnership with Libyan national and local authorities, local community leaders and authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), international humanitarian systems, UN agencies, donors, host communities and beneficiaries. IOM has a presence on Inter-Agency Coordination Groups, including the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) and works with priorities that strengthen lines of coordination, communication and accountability. IOM co-chairs the Mixed Migration Working Group in partnership with UNHCR with its aim to ensure effective coordination of protection and assistance to migrants and refugees in Libya. The MMWG is the coordination body responsible for the Refugee and Migrants Response Plan within the broader Libyan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017.

Due to the evacuation of international staff from Libya in 2014, IOM is currently managing its operations in Libya from Tunis for the last two years. The challenges related to remote management and ensuring quality project implementation are related to communication, difficulty of gathering information, crosschecking accuracy and responding rapidly to questions. This ongoing challenge has been mitigated through solidifying trust, credibility and relationships with local NGOs as implementing partners and hiring of third party contractors. In this context, enhancing evidence-based responses requires the capacity building of local partners responsible for the direct implementation of programming. Local partner ownership also leads to program sustainability, and improves coordination and collaboration mechanisms leading to more effective value-for-money interventions.

Through this comprehensive action plan, IOM aims at scaling up its international staff presence inside the country and be able to ensure an enhanced access and proximity to all affected populations inside Libya.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

The proposed intervention is consistent with the country strategy adopted by the UNCT for Libya, the HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). IOM is a member of the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Libya, Information Management Working Group, co-lead of the Mixed Migration Working Group and a member of the Protection Working Group, Inter-sectorial Working Group, S-NFI Working Group, the Early Recovery Working Group and the UN Communication Group.

Through these mechanisms, IOM works closely and shares information with partners in the international community especially those with similar objectives, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFRC, DRC, ACTED/REACH, MSF and IMC to develop coordinated and informed responses and ensure that the well-being of the migrants is at the centre of the response. IOM also works to build on and complement existing national coordination tools, and help coordinate the analysis, assessment, distribution, work plans and monitoring and evaluation of responders supporting Libya.

The DCIM is an important partner in IOM's work related to stranded and detained migrants, and the relationships encourage sustainability and ownership. IOM Libya will make use of its



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

well-established contacts with DCIM to further expand initiatives in migrant detention centers managed by DCIM and accessible to humanitarian partners. For other areas where migrants are located (e.g., in communities) IOM will coordinate with local government/authority structures to ask permissions and secure access to areas, understand needs, ensure uniformity of interventions and avoid duplication of efforts and exercises. IOM will continue to work with local NGOs in Libya with whom IOM has strong, trusted partnerships and has worked closely since the escalation of the crisis in Libya: Multakana Centre; Ayadi Al Khaeer, Shaik Tahir Al Zawi Charity Organization (STACO), International Organization for Cooperation and Emergency Aid (IOCEA), Ayadi al Khair, Mercy Wings and the Psychosocial Support Team (PSS).

ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

Risks	Risk Levels	Assumptions	Mitigating Measures
Risk of political instability in the region and possible changes of governments.	Medium to High	Local authorities/ governments maintain authority, and environments are safe enough to implement planned activities.	The political situation is constantly monitored. The activities under this Action have been identified taking into account the current political situation and anticipated developments. Mitigation measures have been designed to apply if the security situation deteriorates.
Changes in numbers and priorities of migrants and host communities, and relevant authorities	Medium	There will be new displacements (primary, secondary and tertiary) as well as a new, emerging caseload of those whose vulnerabilities have increased as a result of the conflict and its secondary effects.	The action will be flexible and adaptable to any changed context or to better suit the unique needs of those affected, this includes ensuring flexibility in implementation activity for other priority areas. Past programming from IOM and partners will be evaluated and best practices utilised where possible. Any changes will be discussed and agreed upon with EU locally before being implemented.
Government officials deny direct access to migrants in detention centres or other migrant detention facilities	Medium	Local authorities/ governments allow continued access to detention facilities	Through this Action, maintaining effective and positive relationships with Libyan officials will remain critical to ensure continued capacity building activities and to maintain access to detention facilities.
Access issues related to security and infrastructure, including deteriorating security situation on roads, leading to some populations being cut-off; related inability to identify locations deemed 'appropriate' for intervention.	Medium to High	Access to locations is not hindered by security, local authorities and leaders, migrant participation, government restrictions, military interventions, and security.	The action continues to coordinate with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), partners and authorities regarding security and IOM/partner presence to ensure a trustful relationship between stakeholders. IOM utilizes third-party contracting where possible and appropriate. Additional support and remote monitoring will be provided to the IOM Libya office, by the MENA Regional Office in Cairo and the IOM office in Tunisia.
Suspensions in implementing activities in the event		The security and political environment allows for access and response to the needs of migrants	Activities may be delayed until the security situation in the target area is sound and there is no potential for harm



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

that access is not possible.		and will not further deteriorate to a level preventing project implementation.	to beneficiaries or project staff; training sites may be moved pending security assessments.
Political pressures restrict opportunities for migrants to engage in sustainable livelihoods activities	Medium	Commitment of the Governments and local authorities support IOM's provision of opportunities to migrant communities of means of engagement upon return.	The project includes activities such as training and support for self-employment, as well as activities to support livelihoods in the event that political pressures reduce migrants' access to the local labour markets.
Beneficiaries cannot engage due to fear, insecurity, inability or access;	Low	Target beneficiaries are willing to participate/cooperate Safety of the civilians in the detention centers or other organized facilities is adequately provided.	Messages to the project beneficiaries will be communicated through government authorities or local/community leaders to effectively reach the target beneficiaries. Consistent, open and honest partner communication and engagement continues to be based on mutual trust and respect for beneficiaries.
Loss of resources (funds, goods, assets) due to looting, vandalism and fraud. Impact of the declining economic environment on the cost of operations and related capacity of local partners.	Low	The operating environment will remain similarly restrictive this year due to the stalled political process, with minimum operating space for implementation and monitoring. Local implementing partners are willing and able to participate/cooperate	Putting in place security measures and effective internal control to mitigate potential loss of resources. Continuing to build the capacity of local partners with ability to operate in Libya. Implementing partners will closely liaise with relevant actors to ensure expectations are clear and response is based on need; Activities will all be implemented within the parameters of civil military guidelines. Continuing regular coordination meetings in Tunisia, allowing IOM to keep close contact with implementing partners and verify information, triangulated through feedback received from other partners active inside Libya.
The threat of economic collapse will negatively impact financial liquidity	Medium	implementing partners will have access for banking institutions in Tunisia Government authorities will have limited funds to support operations by LCG, DCIM and Ministry of Health.	Continuously monitor how the changing security situation affects Libya's economic outlook, financial liquidity, and availability of cash. Encourage implementing partners to establish bank accounts in Tunis to facilitate transfer of funds to support interventions. Be prepared to provide additional lifesaving support to LCG for SAR operations and detention centers.