



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Project Proposal: MULTI-SECTORAL SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE MOBILE POPULATIONS IN LIBYA

Project type:	Repatriation Assistance (RA)
Secondary project type:	Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (SM)
Geographical Coverage:	National
Executing agency:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Beneficiaries:	Migrants, host communities, local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), government authorities, such as the [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]
Partner(s):	[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], local CSOs,
Management site:	[REDACTED] CO, LIBYA
Duration:	18 months
Budget:	8,500,000 EUR

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Summary

Libya continues to be a country of destination and transit for mixed flows of refugees and migrants, with some entering Libya with the intention of finding work while others seek to remain in Libya only temporarily before attempting to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. Prolonged conflict, protracted displacement and the COVID-19 pandemic have taken their toll on all aspects of life in Libya, further increasing the difficulties faced by already-vulnerable groups, Libyans, and non-Libyans alike, exacerbating their suffering and limiting their access to basic needs and essential services. Migrants and vulnerable communities have low coping mechanisms and are heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance to survive and improve their living conditions. With the objective to contribute towards strengthening the resilience and reducing vulnerabilities of the affected populations in Libya, IOM, through its multi-sectoral response, aims to provide them with life-saving assistance and strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders to deliver principled programming. This will be achieved through targeted interventions focusing on the direct and specialized assistance to migrants in detention centres as well through Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) for stranded migrants; Humanitarian Border Management in the [REDACTED] of Libya supporting Libyan Border Management authorities including personnel involved in search and rescue operations and Labour Mobility and Human Development through the support to Youth Employment One Stop Shops (YESS) in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The project will build on the recently finished and the ongoing project supported by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAECI) to capitalize on the achievements and lessons learnt from the different interventions.

1. Rationale

Since 2011, Libya continues to be impacted by waves of violence resulting in weak governance and severe humanitarian ramifications. Following the escalation of conflict and insecurity in 2014 and more recently in 2019, the security situation has remained fragile since fluctuations in the intensity of localised clashes. Nevertheless, as a result of ceasefire agreement in October 2020, Libya has seen some improvements in the security situation represented by a decline in the intensity of armed conflict, the election of a new transitional government on 5 February 2021 by the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) in Geneva, and a slow return of displaced families to their places of origin in Western Libya due to the improving security situation.

Libya continues to be a transit as well as a destination country hosting both unqualified and highly technical foreign workers. IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme has identified at least 635,051 migrants present in Libya during the most recent data collection¹. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities and originated from 41 different countries of origin. More than two thirds of migrants are from neighbouring countries: Niger (25%), Egypt (18%), Sudan (18%) and Chad (13%). Despite the conflict and ongoing difficulties, people still attempt dangerous journeys across the Mediterranean Sea as Libya also remains an important transit country for refugees and migrants to reach Europe. An estimated 662 migrants died and 891 went missing whilst trying to cross the Mediterranean from Libya in 2021, while 32,425 were rescued/intercepted at sea by the Libyan

¹ IOM DTM Displacement report, Round 40 (December 2021 - January 2022).

authorities. In 2022, so far 5,711 migrants have been returned to Libya, of those, 114 deaths have been recorded while there are 438 missing migrants². IOM coordinated closely with the authorities to be able to provide lifesaving and protection assistance to migrants returned from sea. Most of those disembarked to Libya are transferred to the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migrants Migration (DCIM) detention centres for indeterminate lengths of time without recourse to due process. Conditions in the detention centres are reported to be generally sub-standard, with some being characterized as inhumane. The report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya found that ‘numerous violations against migrants in Libya may amount to crimes against humanity, while noting the need for further investigations to establish the role of all involved. Sexual violence against migrants was an integral part of that finding. The report also highlighted that these incidents are neither isolated nor can they be attributed to rogue elements, particularly in the case of violent interceptions at sea and subsequent detention. In spite of the Mission’s findings, Libyan authorities have continued to detain migrants, including those intercepted at sea. The Mission reiterates that such cooperation should remain under the ambit of international human rights law obligations and each State’s responsibility to protect migrants in its territorial waters and search and rescue zone’³. There are currently 2,702 migrants in these detention centres⁴.

With a population of 6.4 million, Libya shares 4,348 km of land borders with six countries and has 1,770 km of coastline facing the European continent. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, 1.8 million people require humanitarian assistance and protection. There are at least 635,051 migrants⁵ in the country and many of them travelling from West Africa through Libya report having experienced sexual violence, physical violence, robbery, or kidnapping. Libya continues to be the main transit point of departure for people attempting to cross the Mediterranean into Europe and since 2016, the Central Mediterranean Route has been the dominant route for migrants and refugees to reach Europe.

In the East of Libya, majority of the migrants arrive from Egypt and constitute the bulk of migrants in the eastern coastal regions of Libya, followed by the arrivals from Sudan and Chad through Alkufra. Alkufra also represents one of the major transit points along the traditional route between Khartoum, via Ajdabiya towards the coastal Libyan towns, mainly for migrants coming from the East African coast – Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan. In addition, as per IOM DTM, an increase was observed in the number of nationals of Egypt, Syria and Bangladesh arriving by air to Benina airport in Benghazi as access has reportedly become easier. There is a clear need to strengthen humanitarian border management in the East of Libya in order to enhance human rights protections to migrants.

Many of those who are unable to get to their intended destination through regular channels remain stranded in Libya due to a dearth of legal alternatives, restrictive entry policies and a lack of documentation. Thousands of migrants face widespread discrimination and marginalisation due to their precarious socioeconomic situation, the instability across the country, and the deterioration of

² As of May 15, 2022

³ Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya, 23 April, 2022 [A/HRC/49/4 \(ohchr.org\)](https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/ibafm-reports)

⁴ IOM data as of May 2022 (note this is a significant drop from the same time last year).

⁵ IOM Libya Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migrant Report Round 38 (July – September 2021)

community infrastructure resulting from a series of crises and conflicts. With no social or consular network to rely on and lack of access to services, migrants are the most vulnerable and regularly find themselves targeted and exposed to exploitation by smugglers or traffickers. OCHA estimates that for 2022 there are more than 230,000 migrants, 132,000 IDP's and 44,000 refugees in Libya who are in need of humanitarian assistance, most of them lacking regular status⁶. Interviews conducted by DTM across Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 highlighted that the primary needs of migrants were centred around health services (74%), non-food items (NFIs) (54%), accommodation (50%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (23%)⁷.

With over 168,000 IDPs identified by DTM to be still displaced and potentially facing protracted displacement in Round 40 of Mobility Tracking, the country has witnessed significant displacement over the last years and critical humanitarian needs for internally displaced Libyans include food assistance, shelter, health services and NFIs. Despite a decrease in the number of IDPs compared to 2020, living conditions remain dire as significant proportions of IDPs lost their livelihoods, assets and properties due to armed conflict and the resulting insecurity. As of January 2021, more than 673,000 people previously displaced had returned to their communities in their places of origin due to the improvement in the security situation. Regions with the top 3 number of returnees are Benghazi in the eastern Libya, Tripoli and Aljara in the western Libya. Due to spontaneous returns which often take place to areas with very limited livelihood opportunities and basic services, returnees face a number of challenges. While the improvements in general security conditions have allowed 89% of IDPs to return to their pre-displacement houses in their places of origin, the prevailing massive destruction of houses, basic infrastructures and household properties have made reintegration difficult for the returnees.

Around 83 per cent of migrants interviewed via DTM in Libya reported to be employed.⁸ Furthermore, according to these interviews, nearly a third of the migrants interviewed reported sending home an average of \$ 103 USD per month as remittances. A total of 40 per cent of migrants interviewed reported that the remittances they sent home were the primary source of income of their household.⁹ This data underscores how Libya is still an important country of destination for the majority of migrants seeking employment opportunities and higher wages than in their countries of origin. Migrants play a significant role in Libya's economy yet there are insufficient mechanisms in place to adequately manage a vital source of revenue for the Libyan economy. From a recently concluded nation-wide labour market assessment initiated by IOM in February 2020¹⁰, it became evident that current labour market demands require tailored policymaking to align the supply of skills possessed by migrants that are present or enter the country with the gaps in supply of domestic labour in the economy. More so, the Libyan authorities have not developed a national occupation in demand list that can serve as the premise for labour migration policy and programming target towards filling skills gap through temporary employment programmes for foreign workers.

⁶ OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (produced December 2021).

⁷ IOM DTM Migrant Report, Round 40 (Dec 2021-Jan 2022)

⁸ IOM Libya Migrant Report, Round 40

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ IOM (2021) Labour Market Assessment Libya:

https://libya.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl931/files/documents/20210811_LMA%20Collated%20Report%20ENG.pdf

In an effort to strengthen labour migration governance to enhance the Libyan economy, IOM has worked closely with the [REDACTED] in building the institutional capacity by providing an evidence base on current labour market demands, and projected labour force needs, including needed foreign labour force in several sectors, such as agriculture, construction, automotive industries and care through a nation-wide, year-long labour market assessment. As part of the broader IOM Libya labour migration strategy for Libya, IOM is already providing technical training on improving labour migration governance through the newly developed *Training Manual on Labour Migration Governance* for senior technical officials from relevant Line-Ministries and local officials. Finally and as direct involvement to increase access to employment opportunities, IOM has initiated Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS) in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] which offers a variety of services, including skill development, to youth populations and aim to continue in doing so. .

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to take a toll on all aspects of life in Libya, further increasing the difficulties faced by already vulnerable groups, exacerbating their suffering and limiting their access to basic needs and essential services. Migrants are more at risk of contracting COVID-19, and/or to be indirectly negatively affected by it. This is due mainly to living conditions – migrants tend to live in crowded accommodation where social distancing is impossible, many have poor or borderline food consumption, which is a precondition for a weaker immune system. Reduced economic activity due to COVID-19 have made it even harder for people to seek already scarce income-generating opportunities. That is especially the case for migrants whose access to the labour market was already limited, as without authorization to work, they must rely on informal and irregular employment and humanitarian assistance to make ends meet. The unemployment rate remains highest among recent arrivals. For example, out of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya during Round 40, 57% of respondents who had been in Libya for less than six months were unemployed compared to six per cent of those who had been in the country for two years or more. The scarcity of work opportunities and the difficulties inherent in an un-regulated labour market have an effect on remittances sent by the migrants to their families. A recent study conducted by DTM showed that the conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic had affected the financial capacity of migrants to send money home¹¹. Migrants continue to report that financial issues are among their top 3 concerns and while the unemployment rate is as low as it was in February of 2020, the impact of COVID-19 as well as unresolved political conflict and ongoing security issues continue to affect migrants¹².

IOM is continuing to support migrants accessing the COVID-19 vaccine. The targeted national COVID-19 vaccination campaign started on October 3rd 2021 in a phased manner, and as of April 2nd 2022, a total of 10,385 migrants (887 female and 9,498 male) have received either Sinopharm, AstraZeneca or Pfizer vaccines, out of which, 2,743 migrants (26%) have received two doses. Vaccines were provided and administered by the Libyan National Center for Disease Control (NCDC). Migrants who have had been vaccinated reside in urban areas of the municipalities of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], as well as in detention centres (the highest numbers in the western region, namely, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] DCs). Migrants vaccinated were from 38 different countries of origin, including [REDACTED] (16%), [REDACTED] (16%) and [REDACTED] (15%).

¹¹ DTM Labour Migration To Libya - Remittances Amidst Conflict And Pandemic (April 2021)

¹² DTM Round 40 Libya Migrant Report

Furthermore, many migrants, like those in irregular situation, may not be entitled to all levels of health care or may not know what their rights to access health care are under the current circumstances; they may be invisible to the public health system altogether. In fact, 78 per cent of migrants surveyed by DTM reported limited or no access to health care¹³. Migrants living with chronic illnesses or severe mental disorders are hindered in their access to basic healthcare services and to medication due to movement restrictions and increased scarcity of medications, which may pose additional stressors on them and their families. Social discrimination, particularly against migrants and refugees, has increased since the onset of the pandemic, driven by misinformation, fear, and panic.

To mitigate the above-described challenges, IOM will focus its efforts on providing multi-sectoral assistance to migrants, returnees and host communities, as well as support national authorities to better respond to migration challenges in a rights-based manner. Activities will be implemented in displacement sites as well as in host communities. Support will pertain to the following sectors of assistance **(1)** Direct assistance, such as Protection, Health, Emergency food items and Non-Food-Items (NFIs); **(2)** Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR); **(3)** Labour Migration and Human Development and **(4)** Humanitarian Border Management.

CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

Protection principles, gender and accountability to the affected populations will be mainstreamed throughout by ensuring people have access to assistance and services based on need and without any barriers such as discrimination. IOM will, during the implementation of this action, target population sub-groups/geographical areas identified as in greatest need of assistance, this is to achieve the greatest impact with resources awarded and due the limitation of resources in respect to needs. Assistance provided will, in line with the principles of non-discrimination, assist all demographic groups, from all ethnicities and of all ages.

Gender: Migration risks often affect men and women differently, and it is important to analyse a variety of factors in specific contexts to appropriately address this. In some instances, women may be at a heightened risk, such as of sexual exploitation, and in other instances men may be at heightened risks, such as of labour exploitation. However, this can never be generalized, and no one is inherently vulnerable but rather vulnerability is based on the interaction between specific risks and resilience.¹⁴

Gender misperceptions can also have important consequences and need to be considered throughout the project cycle. Myths such as that men are not victims of sexual violence prevail, which may impact both the identification and treatment of men survivors, and also make it more difficult for men to seek assistance due to social stigma or cultural attitudes. The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) community can also face extreme risks of violence, discrimination and detention among others, and also stigmatization in the access to appropriate services.

¹³ IOM DTM Displacement report, Round 40 (December 2021- February 2022).

¹⁴ IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse

IOM will ensure gender mainstreaming and equal programming opportunities for women and men by adhering to IOM's 2015-2019 Gender Equality Policy, which establishes a framework for IOM's work on gender issues. In the context of this project, this Policy will translate into the following measures:

IOM makes gender balance within its workforce a pivotal element of its Gender Policy. IOM will ensure the makeup of the IOM staffing includes gender-representative teams to facilitate gender-specific assistance.


IOM will ensure that attitudes and practices that contribute to discrimination against, marginalization of, or violence against women, girls, men or boys are challenged within the project.

IOM explicitly recognizes that men, boys, women, and girls require specific assistance services, and that social stigma is often most serious for those recovering from sexual abuse. IOM has the Gender-Based Violence in Crisis Framework which provides a Framework on how IOM respond to survivors of sexual violence and abuse. IOM will work with service providers to ensure that beneficiaries have access to services that meet their individual needs, and it is non-discriminatory, and that they have access to care providers with appropriate expertise (e.g., child protection specialists, male and female social workers).

Collection of disaggregated data by gender and age: this is common practice of IOM's programmes. Particular concern will be given to confidentiality and informed consent, and other survivor centered principles such as respect and non-discrimination.

IOM will ensure that in activities there is participation of both men and women. Through communication with target population, appropriate times and locations for activities will be decided based on their convenience to both women and men.

Do no harm and Accountability to the affected populations (AAP): IOM will use its long experience applying the 'Do No Harm' and "Best interest" principles to minimize the risk of harm for all beneficiaries. This includes placing the best interest of migrants at the centre of all activities and referrals to appropriate specialised services for those in need of specific protection assistance.

Recognizing that the most vulnerable migrants often have the  access to services in Libya, including due to security concerns and risks of detention, IOM will arrange for outreach to these groups, and also arrange activities in appropriate locations, with safeguards in place, and at times convenient to the affected population. Special attention will be paid to reduce barriers to access to vulnerable groups, such as to persons with disabilities and children.


Monitoring and evaluation tools will be designed to include feedback mechanisms on the adequacy of interventions, as well as concerns and complaints. Issues identified will be addressed in the future design of activities, and complaints will be referred through appropriate channels.

In line with AAP approach of ensuring a two-way information channel and prioritizing the incorporation of the views and analysis of affected populations in programme decisions, IOM will ensure the availability of a feedback mechanism. IOM Libya's existing hotline number will be provided to migrants wishing to provide feedback or to address concerns. Their feedback will be part of the evidence-base for future interventions. IOM is also part of the UN common feedback mechanism.

The campaign materials will be developed under the MRRM component with the active participation of migrants based on the key risks they have identified and the information provision they deem necessary. Awareness sessions will prioritize the voice of migrants and enable them to make informed decisions. In addition, self-protection capacities will be promoted to assist migrants to claim their rights and empower them to increase their resilience.

Data protection: To ensure the security and privacy of its beneficiaries, IOM will not disclose any personal data shared with the organization. IOM has data protection regulation and a manual which will be shared with all staff working on the project. The IOM data protection guidelines are applicable to all IOM projects and compliance is mandatory.

Complementarity with UNHCR: While both UNHCR and IOM implement projects aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence of communities in Libya, there are a few key differences between the approaches of the two organizations which guarantees complementarity and avoids implementation duplication. Prioritization of the target locations will be based on different criteria and will ensure that IOM and UNHCR work primarily in different communities. IOM will select locations where migrants and host community coexist while UNHCR targets communities where there is a need of integration of IDPs within the local fabric of the society.

Regarding collaboration between IOM and UNHCR Search and Rescue operations conducted in Libya, UNHCR only attends SAR disembarkations in  while IOM SAR operations occur at 3 locations/disembarkation points along the Libyan coastline. When applicable, IOM coordinates with UNHCR during assistance provided to migrants at disembarkation points, to avoid duplication, to compliment assistance provided and to ensure proper data collection.

IOM and UNHCR, through their engagement on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) taskforce work together to strengthen coordination of UN's support to non-UN security forces in the country and reinforcing joint efforts/approaches in implementing the HRDDP to use the policy as a tool to create a positive impact on the ground.

2. Project Description

The primary objective of this project is to contribute towards strengthening the resilience and reducing vulnerabilities of migrants, IDPs, returnees and host communities in Libya.

Outcome 1: Migrants and mobile populations have reduced vulnerabilities and improved quality of life.

Output 1.1: *Migrants detained in Libya and rescued at sea have improved access to life-saving support.*

Activity 1.1.1: Provide NFIs and emergency food to migrants in detention centres (DCs) and at disembarkation points (DPs) after being rescued/intercepted at sea.

So far during 2022, the number of migrants in detention centres has ranged between 1,000 and 4,000. Due to continued rescue at sea operations and consequent detention of migrants, NFIs assistance continues to be the primary lifesaving assistance in detention centres. The conditions related to overcrowding, poor personal hygiene and sanitation, and recurrent scabies outbreak and presence of

insects make it necessary to continue providing sleeping and bedding items, seasonal clothing as well as personal hygiene supplies. In addition, due to the COVID-19 risk, personal hygiene and sanitation supplies will have to be provided on a regular basis as a mitigation measure. Authorities such as the DCIM, DC managers, and DP managers regularly request for IOM's emergency food and NFIs assistance whenever new migrants are rescued and/or brought to DCs. Under this project, IOM will support approximately 3,000 migrants in detentions centres and at disembarkation points with the provision of NFIs¹⁵ and emergency food items¹⁶.

Activity 1.1.2: Provide protection assistance to migrants in detention centres.

IOM will continue to provide protection services such as protection monitoring, case management initial screenings to assess vulnerabilities, advocacy for release, family linking phone calls and referrals to other humanitarian actors. Assistance provided to vulnerable migrants will align to relevant international standards and IOM internal guidance documents such as the Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants handbook. This project will continue to lead on IOM Libya's advocacy to ending of arbitrary nature of detention and to that end within the parameters of the project provide general protection mainstreaming training to relevant government stakeholders including DCIM, community leaders and other international and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The team will also advocate for release from detention of migrants with specific vulnerabilities including but not limited to VOTS, UASC, survivors of torture and exploitation, pregnant or ██████████ mothers, the elderly etc, with the detention facilities management where the migrant is detained, with the support of the embassy of the country of origin. If the advocacy is successful, the migrant will be hosted within IOM's alternatives to detention program i.e. in a safe shelter or in a host family.

Activity 1.1.3: Provision of regular health risk assessment and medical assistance to migrants, and conflict-affected populations, including referrals to hospitals for life-saving treatment and specialized care

IOM will ensure the provision of health services to migrants in detention centers, as well as triage and screening for migrants rescued/intercepted at sea. The provision of services will be coordinated with the ██████████ and ██████████ through the coordination mechanism of the Migration Health Sub Working Group, which IOM is co-chairing with the ██████████ IOM will deploy medical teams consisting of doctors and nurses who will provide the integrated essential health service package including emergency care, reproductive, maternal, child and neonatal health care, screening and treatment for communicable and non-communicable diseases, and mental and psychosocial services to vulnerable migrants and IDPs. The medical teams also conduct disease

¹⁵ NFIs provided may be mattresses, clothes (sweat suits, T-shirts, trousers, underwear, socks and sandals), blankets or hygiene kits (Bucket, 20L Comb (Hair), Jug (for ablution), Nail Clipper, Toothbrush (Adult), Toothbrush (Child), Towel Small, Towel Large, Toothpaste (Adult), Toothpaste (child), Soap, Shampoo, Wet wipes, Petroleum, baby ointment, Sponge, Laundry Detergent/Washing Powder, Dishwashing Liquid, Dishwashing sponge, Shaving Cream, Razors, Sanitary Pads).

¹⁶ Emergency food items consist of energy cakes, biscuits, juice and drinking water.

prevention and health promotion campaigns. A multidisciplinary team for the outreach location will be established consisting of a medical doctor, nurse, community mobilizer, psychologist/psychosocial worker and support staff depending on the health needs. The service provision will emphasize on emergency medical cases, management of malnutrition, sexual and reproductive health, including maternal and new-born health and management of non-communicable diseases.

IOM will refer cases to specialized health facilities and providers for complicated cases beyond the service delivery capacity of IOM's medical teams. These referrals serve as the primary linkage between the IOM service provision and primary and secondary/tertiary health facilities, both public, and, where appropriate, private as well. IOM has established a referral mechanism from the detention centres and urban settings to designated health facilities in the nearby areas and between the different levels of the health care system, for timely provision of required management intervention for saving lives and avoiding complications and spread of communicable diseases. The intervention will also provide specialized care and support to migrants in need of such services including the referral of migrants to clinics and diagnostic centers for diagnosis and treatment.

Activity 1.1.4: Regular environmental health and pest remediation activities

IOM will contribute to improving the minimum living standards for migrants in detention centres and further strengthen the capacity of the relevant Libyan entities in implementing preventive measures against contagious diseases in facilities where migrants are accommodated. IOM will also continue to carry out regular fumigation, cleaning, sterilization and disinfection activities at disembarkation points, on ships used for search and rescue operations, urban shelters and in detention centres. The spread of the COVID-19 virus coupled with increased mixed migration flows in Libya has further exacerbated demand for these types of assistance. This assistance will, where needed, accompanied by discharging of septic tanks and garbage removal in these facilities. According to the needs assessment carried out as part of the previous project period, it was found that over 70 per cent of facilities needed to be cleaned and disinfected repeatedly and only 30 per cent are considered to provide a healthy environment. As described above, these needs assessment are updated regularly and will inform response activities accordingly.

Activity 1.1.5: Workshop and sensitization sessions to local authorities and other stakeholders including DP and DC staff on IOM humanitarian interventions and the coordination mechanism

The IOM Libya team conducts on site-assessments, and coordinates regularly with the shelter/NFIs sector, other stakeholders including the relevant authorities at the DCs and DPs, and other humanitarian partners. Nevertheless, based on previous experience and lessons learnt, IOM team is still facing challenges in having access to reach affected migrants, collecting the required data and providing the assistance needed especially during emergency situations. IOM will conduct workshop and sensitization sessions to enhance the coordination, planning and response mechanism especially with the local authorities and government relevant entities, and their knowledge of the project scope and activities specifically at DCs and DPs.

Output 1.2: *Libyan authorities have enhanced capacity to implement a COVID-19 vaccination campaign*

Activity 1.2.1: Provide support to NCDC in conducting a series of COVID-19 vaccination campaigns

It is critical that migrants are informed and neither afraid of the vaccination process nor of presenting themselves at health facilities and are aware of the process. Upon identifying the target migrant-dense Municipalities, IOM will conduct demand creation and risk communications and community engagement activities in concert with NCDC, other national and local stakeholders, and community leaders to enable migrants to access information. Local languages and culturally sensitive messages will be employed to assist migrants to make informed decisions, and activities will be planned with a priority on community trust-building and a safeguarding system (e.g. a public announcement to assure migrants that they would not be asked for legal status or would not be detained or arrested at health facilities).

In addition to providing information on COVID-19 vaccines in migrants' languages and using culturally sensitive ways to build migrants' confidence in their reliability to vaccines, IOM will jointly implement the vaccination campaigns with the national health authorities as the organization gains higher trust among the migrant populations. IOM will facilitate the visits of national vaccination teams to the migrant-dense areas and provide the national vaccination teams with necessary assistance including data registration, safety monitoring, and translation among others.

The project will pay particular attention to the inclusion of migrants who are considered priority groups based on public health rationale (e.g. migrants with pre-existing comorbidities) especially irregular migrants. Additionally, IOM will be mindful not to contribute to perceived positive discrimination for the non-Libyan population or exacerbate division with the Libyan population during the implementation of the vaccination campaigns.

The result of the vaccination campaign will be shared with the health sector partners on a regular and timely basis in the form of an information dashboard. The dashboard will include data on the vaccinated population by gender, age, nationality, and location among others. Regular information sharing will contribute to ensuring accountability and avoiding duplication in enhancing national COVID-19 vaccine efforts.

Output 1.3: *Stranded and vulnerable migrants, primarily in the [REDACTED] of Libya and in the [REDACTED] region, have the opportunity to re-establish themselves in their home communities.*

Activity 1.3.1: Provide Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance to stranded and vulnerable migrants.

IOM will provide VHR assistance to migrants rescued at sea, detained in detention centres, or stranded throughout the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] region of Libya. The team will work to enhance its outreach and awareness activities to migrant communities in various parts of Libya, such the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of Libya, and to migrants in detention centres and urban areas, while taking into account COVID restrictions and measurements. Under this project, IOM will support the return and reintegration for migrants, at [REDACTED] 60% of whom are in the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of Libya, to return to countries of origin. 1070 migrants are envisaged to benefit from the VHR and reintegration assistance under this project ensuring that determinants of vulnerability are adhered to

Activity 1.3.2: Provide reintegration support for eligible returnees in countries of origin.

Under this project, reintegration assistance will be offered to the overall caseload. Upon return to the country of origin, eligible beneficiaries will receive individualized reintegration assistance which would form part of the individual or collective assistance that will be managed and coordinated by IOM offices in the returnees' countries of origin. Individual reintegration assistance will be used for medical and psychosocial support, housing support, vocational training and income-generation support, and other assistance determined to be most appropriate during counselling and based on assessed vulnerability in line with IOM Handbook on Assistance to Vulnerable migrants and IOM Handbook on Reintegration. The reintegration proposed under this activity will be built on individual counselling and screening for vulnerabilities for beneficiaries prior to departures. The long-term aim is to ensure that all returnees from Libya receive some form of reintegration assistance upon returning to their countries of origin, and that reintegration assistance provided is appropriate. Working with IOM offices in countries of return and paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable migrants, the reintegration support to returnees will include the development of their Individual Reintegration Plan (IRP) in line with IOM's reintegration guidelines. Individual Reintegration plans will be uploaded on the IOM case management tool (MIMOSA) to the relevant MIMOSA reference of each beneficiary to allow for easier monitoring, evaluation of support provided and to ensure case follow up and continuum of care by IOM Libya and coordination with receiving missions.

Output 1.4: *Updates on the changing situation of migrants in Libya are regularly shared with stakeholders*

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a set of tools and methods that systematically gathers and provides accurate and timely information to advise humanitarian response, as well as to fulfill data needs of development sector including interventions aimed at supporting post-conflict transition, and recovery. The DTM in Libya has informed stakeholders on quantifiable migration trends related to the Mediterranean and the broader region since 2016. As of May 2022, Libya's DTM Mobility Tracking component has captured 41 rounds of data collection and published various information products providing a sustained baseline of information on various indicators, including provision of sex and age disaggregated data where possible, using systematic methodologies in-line with IOM DTM global standards.

DTM data includes information relevant to all sectors of assistance, such as WASH, health, food, protection, and individual documentation, making the resultant DTM data useful to all sectors of assistance. The system flags urgent concerns (protection concerns, food shortages, sanitation problems, diseases, etc.) to relevant sectoral coordination focal points and relevant national or local counterparts involved in the coordination of humanitarian response for follow up to help ensure that migrant and displaced populations are living in conditions which meet minimum requirements as defined by international guidelines. The DTM is also an accountability mechanism, reflecting complaints in assistance and perceptions on responsiveness to identified needs.

DTM has established a Common Operational Dataset that has been adopted by OCHA and uploaded to the Humanitarian Data Exchange Platform (HDX).³⁴ The UN Country Team (UNCT) and Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) are using DTM as a source for population data on IDPs, returnees and migrants to develop the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) since 2016, with the most recent iteration of HNO 2022. Furthermore, UNHCR, REACH, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and the Information Management Working Group also use the data as a baseline for their assessments; IOM-

DTM also co-chairs the Assessment Working Group (AWG). Through improving the partnership and collaboration with the [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] the programme contributes to the broader goal of local capacity building, endorsement of DTM products, and promotes sustainable management of data by the Libyan government. The DTM has also fed into IOM's broader regional efforts and captured the number of people crossing the Central Mediterranean route towards Europe, and advanced the quantification of migrant deaths in transit.³⁵

Activity 1.4.1: Data collection for assessment to understand the situation of migrants is conducted

DTM will continue to capture migration dynamics across Libya. The activity will continue to provide information on the number and diverse dynamics of migrants transiting through Libya, including countries of origin, migrant routes, intentions, employment status and vulnerabilities.

DTM's various tools regularly track population movements of migrants, IDPs and returnees for strategic, as well as operational planning purposes, and capture data on these populations' cross-sectoral needs to facilitate targeted delivery of assistance. Furthermore, DTM's regular collection of data on the presence of migrants in detention centres and coordination of this data with UNHCR on a weekly basis formulates the baseline understanding of the overall immigration detention situation in Libya. Under this project DTM's assessments will aim at generating and providing improved situational data through key informant interviews and where relevant micro-data collected via individual or household interviews will also be gathered.

DTM will also provide support/ work with the Humanitarian return programme on the design and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan/ including data review within MIMOSA to assess the impact of the various forms of reintegration assistance provided for returnees.

Activity 1.4.2: Analysis and report drafting of assessment data is completed

Post assessment and data collection DTM conducts a wide range of analysis (quantitative, qualitative and situational) which helps understand the overall situation of migrants in Libya. Typical DTM information packages contain analytical reports, key facts information sheets, datasets, and maps. The reports also capture demographics, humanitarian conditions, and protection concerns where relevant. Under this activity DTM aims to continue to provide a platform for monitoring trends related to migrant presence in detention centres and to provide regular updates, and referrals for response where relevant to not only capture potential humanitarian return caseloads but to also facilitate analysis of the overall situation.

Outcome 2: Libyan and migrant youth are equipped with knowledge and skills required to pursue employment opportunities.

In Libya, IOM focuses on collaborating with national counterparts to harness the full potential of its human capital for economic development while placing the rights of vulnerable mobile groups at the centre of its response. IOM also facilitates evidence-based policymaking by commissioning primary research on current trends and forecasts in human mobility, specific vulnerabilities and avenues for empowering vulnerable groups. The overall objective of the strategic engagement at the policy level

is to strengthen channels for regular migration and create an environment where mobile groups can contribute to the development of the country

To achieve the outcome of increasing employment and livelihood opportunities in an inclusive manner for both migrants and host-community youth in Libya, IOM in collaboration with the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is strengthening a **Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS)** in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The YESS center acts as a community service centre for upskilling both migrants and Libyan youth through tailored courses that cater to their unique needs. For this purpose, the emphasis will be on sensitizing and offering capacity-building to local government in essentials of labour migration governance and to register information regarding migrant skills and competences, which will be collected to promote labour skills matching in Libya.

IOM will continue in equipping these centres with state-of-the-art technology and with the necessary infrastructure to deliver counselling, training and for information dissemination. There will be customized classrooms for soft skills training, counsellors for the walk-in and referral services, a helpline for the general information dissemination and expert trainers for the ToTs with dedicated classrooms for conducting the relevant migrant friendly training programmes.

Output 2.1: Libyan and migrant youth have access to a one stop-shop where they can easily access a vast range of support services available.

Activity 2.1.1: Scale up YESS activities in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

IOM will continue to operate and scale up the YESS centres in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Under this project, IOM seeks to scale up the scope and geographical cover for YESS services. IOM's work in [REDACTED] and in [REDACTED] will be further expanded through increasing YESS beneficiary target numbers as well as expanding on YESS partnership with local capacity building entities. IOM will work closely with YESS implementing partners and work to expand on its partnership, which will provide suitable spaces for the establishment of YESS centres under the overall management and supervision of IOM.

Activity 2.1.2: Provide information on employment and educational and vocational training opportunities.

In the established YESS centres, IOM will run an information desk where information on different employment opportunities, job-market and other labour or training related data will be provided to incoming beneficiaries. In addition, sessions will be organized on specific topics related to labour market and employment in Libya as well as on vocational training opportunities. The latter will be organized in close collaboration with the [REDACTED] as well as private sector and employment agencies.

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct community-wide outreach to migrants and youth to raise awareness on YESS.

IOM will deploy outreach teams to different communities within the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] areas and will work closely with migrant community leaders, municipalities, schools, local CSOs and public TVET centres to raise awareness on the existence of YESS and its services available to targeted population. IOM will also produce different Information and Education Materials (IEC) that will be distributed to targeted populations during outreach.

Activity 2.1.4: Employ a referral mechanism to different services provided by IOM and other partners.

For migrants requiring humanitarian or specialized assistance, IOM will ensure that YESS employs an active referral mechanism to enable migrants and vulnerable population to access different services provided by IOM or other partners. These include health assistance, protection assistance, mental health and psychosocial support, provision of Non-food items (NFI) and hygiene kits, registration for Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) for migrants wishing to return home etc.

Output 2.2: Libyan and migrant youth have new or improved skills and thus better access to labour opportunities.

Activity 2.2.1: Provide tailored vocational training to migrants and youth to improve their technical skills.

Based on recently developed IOM's Labour Market Assessment, economic sectors with the highest potential to create jobs and lack skills in Libya, direct and indirect, are construction, followed by agriculture, agroindustry (food processing), automotive, social services and care industries. Together with selected partners, IOM will facilitate tailored training packages and provide vocational training to registered beneficiaries in YESS centers to enhance their skills in one of the mentioned areas to improve their employability. In addition to vocational training programmes, language proficiency (incl. Libyan business vocabulary for migrants), IT literature and managerial training packages will be offered. For vocational trainings, a balanced approach will be applied, where for certain training packages the theoretical portion may cover around 25% of the course content, while practical part covers around 75% of the content. Gender sensitive approach as well as migrants' needed skills will be taken into account when developing training packages.

Activity 2.2.2: Organize thematic workshops and soft skills trainings at YESS.

IOM will organize different skills enhancement workshops and soft skills trainings in relevant economic sectors as well as entrepreneurial sessions (including online services via HP Life)¹⁷. Tailored training packages will be offered to strengthen youth skills on various topics, such as business etiquette, communication skills, working in and with diverse/intercultural backgrounds, problem solving abilities and time management. Defining and development of soft skills are to support them in accessing employment opportunities. Tailored training packages will consider female Libyan and migrant needs to be better integrated to labour force. As part of applying human centered design, training packages will be developed from an end-user perspective. For this, a series of focus group discussions and surveys will be carried out to capture users' needs.

Activity 2.2.3: Develop YESS Database to capture all data and generate knowledge to better profile and match youth needs to available services within YESS and via referral pathways.

¹⁷ HP Life will be IOM Libya's partner to offer a variety of soft skills training online for YESS beneficiaries

IOM will hire a short-term consultant to develop a database which will enable a more comprehensive registration of youth who currently attend YESS centres and benefit from services such as trainings. Further, the database will allow for critical analysis resulting in precise skills matching and will enhance communication between the centres and youth on upcoming opportunities for trainings/skill development. The database will also allow for services received to be registered and for information to be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes, including enhancing user experiences, tracking trainings received, updating contact information, and recording feedback.

Output 2.3: Libyan authorities have improved knowledge and skills to manage labour migration.

Activity 2.3.1: Roll out a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Labour Migration Governance

Under a different project, IOM developed a ToT manual on Labour Migration Governance in Libya. The manual was designed based on the migration context in Libya, with references to the Libyan migration policy and legal frameworks. The Manual is based on standardized modules and designed to take trainers through each topic of labour migration management, ways to approach the topic and other related information. Some trainings on this topic have already been successfully completed. With the proposed project, IOM aims to roll out a series of ToT trainings for relevant Libyan authorities at the ministerial and municipal level for them to be able to transfer the knowledge to their peers and ensure sustainability of capacity building efforts.

Outcome 3: Libyan authorities demonstrate improved knowledge of applicable legal standards and ability to perform rights-based, efficient, and coordinated border controls and surveillance, in an accountable manner.

Securing national borders is one of the key conditions for restoring security and deterring terrorism and organized crime, while at the same time as well as for managing migration flows and curbing smuggling across international borders. Libya's border management institutions have often conflicting mandates with poor coordination mechanisms and often absence of accountability measures. This would require additional training support to mainstream and strengthen border management operations while ensuring safeguards for victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Furthermore, this initiative will support border agencies by providing suitable border management equipment essential to process international travelers efficiently. While the continued arrival of migrants has increased the government's awareness of the need and willingness to carry out significant improvements of the border management architecture, there is also a need to focus on securing migrants' rights, social protection, and access to services, particularly for vulnerable migrants.

While cooperation and accountability mechanisms between the two centers of power is still lacking with poor coordination mechanisms amongst law enforcement agencies in recent years, IOM Libya strengthen its position as a key player in border management through several initiatives that involved [REDACTED] based border administrations thanks to its IBM division presence in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. IOM aims to build and solidify the capacity of Libyan border and migration authorities to better manage cross-border movement in the [REDACTED] of Libya through a rights-based, protection-

oriented approach. Partners who will benefit from this project include technical staff from various specialized border and migration management entities of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Based on a technical needs assessment and consistent with the ongoing cooperation between IOM [REDACTED] sub-office and the border authorities in [REDACTED] Libya, the project management team will focus its intervention on [REDACTED] Libya's busiest border crossing points represented by Emsaed port of entry and/ or [REDACTED] International Airport [REDACTED].

The provision of border management trainings and equipment will observe the conclusions from the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy risk assessment conducted under the Action: 'Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya First Phase' (SIBMMIL) implemented by the Italian Ministry of the Interior. Accordingly, the International Organization for Migration will:

- Provide training on human rights and the protection of migrants to all the Libyan actors
- Request unhindered access to affected populations at needed and targeted location under this project
- Hold meetings with relevant Libyan authorities on HRDDP principles and aims of the mitigation measures

With the assistance of other UN entities, conduct a background check of the LBG staff receiving support with a view to exclude those who have a record of human rights violations or human trafficking.

To enhance the capabilities of the first responders from the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and other relevant authorities involved in SAR operations, IOM proposed to provide them with training and equipment for lifesaving assistance, such as first aid, psychological first aid (PFA), SAR safety measures, etc. In 2018 and 2020, two Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) assessments have been carried out pertaining to the two coast guard authorities in Libya respectively: [REDACTED] (LCG) from the [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED]. These assessments analyzed the risk of IOM's collaboration with these two entities and proposed mitigation measures in this regard. Under the current HRDDP assessments, IOM can provide training and equipment support related to lifesaving operations as performed by the respective authorities, including the provision of trainings on human rights and support on human rights mainstreaming, in accordance with the mitigation measures.

Output 3.1: Libyan Border management personnel have improved abilities and skills to perform rights based, protection oriented, accountable border management activities.

Activity 3.1.1: Rights based capacity building training on Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) including on human rights, protection challenges linked to vulnerable migrants, basic first aid and MHPSS.

To support and strengthen appropriate border management responses at time of humanitarian crisis arising from both natural and man-made disaster, the organization will assist the authorities by improving border security measures and human rights mechanisms with situational context analysis

and efficient interagency contingency plans to ensure the maintenance of a secure but protection-sensitive borders.

IOM will continue to enhance the capacities of concerned Libyan government entities, other implementing partners and NGO/CSOs working with vulnerable migrants in detention centres and at disembarkation points through tailored training to enable them to respond efficiently and effectively to the increasing humanitarian needs in Libya in a rights-based manner.

The training modules will aim at promoting protection-oriented SAR activities and managing migrants upon disembarkation in accordance with international humanitarian standards. The training proposed include foreign languages trainings to enable SAR personnel to interact with disembarking migrants (English and French/beginner and intermediate), first aid training, dead body management and IT skills (basic and advanced) to enhance the registration of migrants, humanitarian principles and standards, humanitarian border management, countering migrants smuggling and interviewing migrants in a protection sensitive manner/profiling technique. All the training will be in line with the national and international legal frameworks, in line with the human rights-based approach described by the HRDDP.

The training activities will be organized for a combined group of participants to the extent possible, to further facilitate communication and coordination on life-saving assistance to migrants between different entities. For example, language courses, IT skills and first aid training will be organized for participants from the SAR authorities, DCIM and NGOs together. The specialized training will be dedicated to a specific group or entity based on their scope of operations to increase the impact of the training. All training will include a section on humanitarian principles and human rights standards, as well as awareness of migration trends and protection of vulnerable migrants. In order to better balance the attendance, the participation of women will be strongly encouraged and facilitated during the planning and organization of any capacity-building activity.

Activity 3.1.2: Organize training on Countering Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons.

To enhance border authorities capacity in disrupting migrant smuggling networks, a specialized training on border management in different settings (i.e airports, land border crossing points and seaports) will be organized. Topics under this training may include the following; how to conduct patrol; line watching; sign cutting; tactical tracking (night and day); terrain observation; mobile border patrolling. At airports, topics may include: disembarkation management; interceptions of high-risk travelers (transnational and national organized crime members) along with baggage room and ramp side searches standard operating procedures (SOP).

People on the move in Libya face major protection risks. Especially women and children are at risk of gender-based violence (GBV), trafficking and kidnapping for ransom. There are many victims of trafficking (VoTs) and survivors of GBV who go unidentified and have no access to services or humanitarian assistance. Therefore, the proposed training aims at increasing the understanding, knowledge, and capacity of border staff working with migrants on identifying and assisting VoTs and other vulnerable individuals.

Activity 3.1.3: Organize training on Passport Examination and Procedures Manual (PEPM) and training on Border Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

In line with IOM's mandate to support border and migration authorities in ensuring safe, orderly, and regular migration, IOM aims to strengthen their capacities to identify and detect unlawful activities related to migration. The training will be based on IOM's Passport Examination Procedures Manual (PEPM).¹⁸ This training will be complemented by courses related to specific SOPs that either are already developed or will be developed in the course of this project. This might include a Field Note Taking course for border officers; first and secondary line inspection SOPs to support the creation of a referral form; interview techniques; ramp side smuggling course in airport settings along with an introduction to enhance collaboration in the customs-controlled zones at airports.

Activity 3.1.4: Organize training on cross-border cooperation.

Through this training, cross-border cooperation and collaboration shall be enhanced by sharing experiences and lessons learnt in neighboring countries, but also from experiences made by International Organizations and other specialized entities actively engaged in countering human trafficking and migrant smuggling. This will also include the provision of technical expertise in migration management and how to cope with migration related health issues, in particular to contain cross-border infectious diseases that could be a serious threat to health security for the local population and in mixed migration flows.

This training will enhance the ability of Libyan authorities to engage in cross-border cooperation with neighboring countries, benefitting from improved knowledge and understanding of approaches and mechanisms, as well as international best practices.

Activity 3.1.5: Organize training on Data Management and Risk Analysis.

Through this training, the participants will acquire specific professional skills and knowledge in data management and risk analysis, capacitating them to perform better in their border management tasks, fight organized crime and identify and assist potential victims of trafficking or survivors of gender-based violence in mixed migration flows. Ultimately, participants will be able to understand the nature, concept and limitations of data management cycle, the application of risk assessment in the analysis of the complex and comprehensive nature of strategic analysis. They will also be able to support line supervisors or managers to be more effective in their management, direction and control of strategic options and through this, better equipped and skilled to provide adequate assistance and support to regular and irregular migrants.

Activity 3.1.6: Organize training on Search and Rescue in the Desert (SARD)

The training will aim to improve the tactical and practical skills of Libyan border officials to plan, implement and evaluate search and rescue operations in the desert in a more protection-oriented manner, as well as to understand the requirements and establish good cooperation, coordination and referral mechanisms for this specific purpose. The training will consist of a combination of theoretical and practical sessions addressing key topics such as: SAR concepts and terminology; basics of International Migration Law and humanitarian principles; human rights; application of protection principles in the SAR cycle; cooperation and coordination with other local authorities, local


¹⁸ <https://publications.iom.int/books/passport-examination-procedure-manual-second-edition>


communities and CSOs; first aid, psychosocial support and post-rescue assistance for survivors at safe place.

Output 3.2: Libyan border authorities have improved working conditions to perform their duties.

Activity 3.2.1: Provide relevant border management equipment.

Following a technical needs assessment, and in line with HRDDP assessment recommendations, IOM will provide basic equipment to the authorities to better perform their duties in the field of document examination, border management and SAR in the desert and at sea. This may include PEPM related equipment, IT equipment, such as laptops, tablets, required software, as well as equipment to be used for lifesaving operations, in line with HRDDP recommendations.

Activity 3.2.2: Rehabilitate border management training infrastructure at one location in  Libya.

Based on a technical needs assessment, IOM will support the rehabilitation of a training facility identified in  Libya, which shall also include the provision of equipment needed for delivering training, in order to enable national authorities to independently organize continuous in-service training delivery for their own border management staff.

3. Partnerships and Coordination

IOM will ensure close cooperation with national and international actors involved in migrant response and protection in Libya. Humanitarian priorities and activities are identified through consultation with the Libyan Government, and the humanitarian community for Libya, including the UN Country Team (UNCT), and the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). IOM is coordinating its actions with other UN partners through the OCHA-led sector led coordination mechanism. Furthermore, in 2018 IOM and UNHCR introduced Joint Counselling for migrants to ensure that individuals originating from at risk locations are informed about their options to enable them to make an informed decision regarding their return to their country of origin. IOM also co-leads the “Migrants and Refugees Platform” together UNHCR and the IRC (on behalf of the members of the INGO forum). the main aim of the platform is to coordinate and bring consensus to the policy direction of all humanitarian action supporting migrants and asylum seekers both inside and outside detention centres. Relevant UN agencies, INGOs and other organizations are members and observers of the platform. To avoid duplication of actions, close cooperation will also be sought with other initiatives implemented by other humanitarian partners in Libya.

4. Monitoring

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be an important part of the implementation of this project and will be crucial in ensuring timely learning, reporting and continuous improvement in the project implementation. M&E efforts will be led by IOM’s Programme Development Support Unit based that provides strategic and thematic assistance to the programmes as well as programme development, reporting and M&E support. The M&E and programme teams will conduct regular data collection through interviews, surveys and assessments and field visit reports to ensure that activities are monitored, results and progresses are captured. The primary function of M&E will be to ensure a

continuous measurement of the progress made towards achieving the short- and long-term results as set out in the results matrix through the routine tracking of indicators. The implementation of project M&E will also involve routine collection of timely feedback from project stakeholders particularly beneficiaries during periodically organized site monitoring visits. Relevant feedback, recommendations for improvement emanating from field visits will inform project management teams' decision on areas that need improvement and provide early warning on potential risks and possible mitigation strategies.

5. Evaluation

During the project period, IOM will submit 6 monthly interim reports. An end-of-project evaluation will be carried out to assess the extent to which the project was able to achieve the expected outcomes and objectives. The evaluation will centre on the criteria developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability). The external final evaluation will be conducted covering the full project period (three funding cycles covering 54 months).

6. Results Matrix

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<p>Objective: To contribute towards strengthening the resilience and reducing vulnerabilities of migrants, returnees and host communities in Libya</p>	% of beneficiaries (migrants or host community) who report improved access to services	Monitoring reports following baseline and endline DTM data assessments	75%	75%	
<p>Outcome 1: Migrants and mobile populations have reduced vulnerabilities and improved quality of life.</p>	% of beneficiaries who are satisfied with the received assistance and the access to IOM services	Data collection survey	65%	75%	Security situation and global health situation allow for the implementation of emergency activities.
<p>Output 1.1: Migrants detained in Libya and rescued at sea have improved access to life-saving support</p>	# of migrants at DP's and in detention centres provided with NFIs and emergency food items.	Field reports, distribution records, assessments, training reports, handover receipts	0	3000	The Libyan authorities consider emergency support for migrants as priority.
	# of migrants in detention centers who received protection Assistance.		0	150	

	# of protection monitoring visits conducted		0	15	
	# of migrants received primary health care services		0	17,000	
	# of migrants referred to secondary health facilities		0	130	
	# of FDC activities carried out		0	50	
	# of government entities staff and other stakeholders receiving training and sensitization sessions to improve the coordination and the humanitarian response at DCs and DPs		0	40	
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.1: Activity 1.1.1: Provide NFIs and emergency food to migrants in detention centres. Activity 1.1.2: Provide protection assistance to migrants in detention centers. Activity 1.1.3: Provision of routine health risk assessments and medical assistance including referrals to hospitals Activity 1.1.4: Regular environmental health and pest remediation activities Activity 1.1.5: Workshop and sensitization sessions to local authorities' staff and other stakeholders on IOM humanitarian interventions and the coordination mechanism</p>					IOM has regular access to detention centres.
Output 1.2: Libyan authorities have enhanced capacity to implement a COVID-19 vaccination campaign	# of people reached with information on COVID-19 vaccines through demand generation/risk communication and community engagement activities	Project Records	N/A	5,000	Libyan authorities are willing and cooperative in their project involvement.

	<p>% of beneficiaries that express satisfaction with the COVID-19 vaccines and virus diseases awareness information received.</p> <p># of Municipalities (cumulative) supported in COVID-19 vaccination campaign implementation with demand generation</p>	<p>Data collection surveys</p> <p>Project Records</p>	<p>0</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>75%</p> <p>3</p>	<p>IOM can access target beneficiaries and follow up with them.</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.2: Activity 1.2.1: Identify and target migrant-dense localities, including DC's, to provide support in conducting a series of COVID-19 vaccination campaigns</p>					<p>Data on most vulnerable mobile populations and their locations is available to Libyan authorities</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Stranded and vulnerable migrants, primarily in the [REDACTED] of Libya and in the [REDACTED] region, have the opportunity to re-establish themselves in their home communities.</p>	<p># of migrants who receive VHR assistance</p>	<p>VHR records, flight manifest, individual reintegration plans.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1070</p>	<p>The Libyan authorities provide support in facilitating processes to conduct VHR activities</p>
	<p># of migrants who receive reintegration support under this funding</p>		<p>0</p>	<p>1070</p>	
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.3: Activity 1.3.1: Provide Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance to stranded and vulnerable migrants. Activity 1.3.2: Provide reintegration support for returnees in countries of origin.</p>					<p>IOM is able to obtain the necessary approvals both in Libya and</p>

					countries of origin to conduct VHR activities.
Output 1.4: Updates on the changing situation of migrants in Libya is regularly shared with stakeholders	# updates based on the assessments and analysis conducted shared with stakeholders	Emails, Factsheets, Slide Decks and Reports	0	8	DTM continues to have access to perform primary data collection.
Activities that lead to Output 1.4: Activity 1.4.1: Data collection for assessment to understand the situation of migrants is conducted Activity 1.4.2: Analysis and report drafting of assessment data is completed					DTM continues to have access to perform primary data collection.
Outcome 2: Libyan and migrant youth are equipped with knowledge and skills required to pursue employment opportunities.	% of registered YESS users report to have gained necessary information and/or skills to enter the labour market.	Routine surveys among registered YESS users	0	75%	Global health and security situation allows for on the ground implementation for CSOs.
Output 2.1: Libyan and migrant youth have access to a one stop-shop where they can easily access a vast range of support services available.	# of Libyan and migrant youth reached through awareness-raising	Project documents, registration sheets, weekly reports.	0	1000	IOM is able to reach different community members including in remote areas and is cooperation with community leaders and local partners is efficient to reach to targeted population. Targeted population understands the objective of YESS and finds it beneficial.
	% of beneficiaries satisfied with the type of information received and awareness session attended	Data collection survey	0	70 %	
	# of migrants referred to different services		0	300	
Activities that lead to Output 2.1: Activity 2.1.1: Scale up activities in █████ and █████ and expand the scope of work					Security situation as well as global health situation



Activity 2.1.2: Provide information on employment and educational and vocational training opportunities. Activity 2.1.3: Conduct community-wide outreach to migrants and youth to raise awareness on YESS. Activity 2.1.4: Employ a referral mechanism to different services provided by IOM and other partners.					allow to hold meetings and trainings.
Output 2.2: Libyan and migrant youth have new or improved skills and thus better access to labour opportunities.	# of Libyan and migrant youth that have benefited from YESS training services	Project documents, registration sheets, weekly reports.	100	250	YESS target population is interested in the activities offered by YESS and actively engage in them. They gain sufficient skills to prepare projects for business start-up kits.
Activities that lead to Output 2.2: Activity 2.2.1: Provide vocational training to migrants and youth to improve their hard skills. Activity 2.2.2: Organize thematic workshops and soft skills trainings at YESS.					Security situation is stable enough to operate in the three geographical areas. Global health pandemic allows for conducting in person activities.
Output 2.3: Libyan authorities have improved knowledge and skills to manage labour migration.	# of Libyan officials trained as trainers on Labour Migration Governance. % of officials reporting to have increased knowledge on Labour Migration Governance	Signed attendance sheets Pre and Post Assessments, Final Evaluation Survey	0 TBC	100 75%	YESS target population is interested in the activities offered by YESS and actively engage in them. They gain sufficient skills to prepare projects for business start-up kits.
Activities that lead to Output 2.3: Activity 2.2.1: Roll out of a ToT on Labour Migration Governance					Security situation is stable enough to operate in the three geographical areas. Global health pandemic allows for conducting in person activities.
Outcome 3:	Libyan stakeholders demonstrate engagement		No	Yes	The Libyan authorities and other stakeholders


Libyan authorities demonstrate improved knowledge of applicable legal standards and ability to perform rights-based, efficient and coordinated border controls and surveillance, in an accountable manner.	in promoting human border management				show willingness to engage in labour mobility and human development activities for Libyans and migrants in Libya and migrant workers coming to Libya.
Output 3.1: Libyan Border management personnel have improved abilities and skills to perform rights based, protection oriented, accountable border management activities.	# of trainings conducted	Training plans, reports, signed attendance sheets.	0	10	MoI, MoD and other nominated stakeholders will support IOM's programming and participate in training. IOM and its contractors will retain uninterrupted access to reception centres and detention centres.
	% of representatives trained assessing that the skills/knowledge are useful for their day to day work	Feedback forms, pre and post training assessment forms	0	70% trained assessing that the skills/knowledge is useful in their day to day work	
Activities that lead to Output 3.1: Activity 3.1.1: Organize trainings on Humanitarian Border Management Activity 3.1.2: Organize trainings on Countering Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons Activity 3.1.3: Organize trainings on Passport Examination and Procedures (PEPM) and trainings on border management Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Activity 3.1.4: Organize a training on cross-border cooperation. Activity 3.1.5: Organize a training on Data Management and Risk Analysis. Activity 3.1.6: Organize trainings on Search and Rescue in the Desert (SARD)					Security situation as well as global health situation allow to hold meetings and trainings.

Output 3.2: Libyan border authorities have improved working conditions to perform their duties.	# of equipment handed over to respective borders and migration management entities	Procurement documents for equipment Donation Agreement Form	0	100	[REDACTED] and other nominated stakeholders will support IOM's programming and participate in training. IOM and its contractors will retain uninterrupted access to reception centres and detention centres.
	# of training facilities enhanced/ rehabilitated/ equipped	Engineering work plans Contracts for work On site reports Donation Agreement Form	0	1	
Activities that lead to Output 3.1: Activity 3.2.1: Provide relevant border control equipment Activity 3.1.2: Rehabilitate border management training infrastructure at one location in [REDACTED] Libya.					Security situation is stable, and beneficiaries are fully supportive of the action.

7. Work Plan

Activity	Responsible Party	Time Frame in months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Activity 1.1.1: Provide NFIs and emergency food to migrants in detention centres and at DPs	IOM																		
Activity 1.1.2: Provide protection assistance to migrants in detention centers	IOM																		
Activity 1.1.3: Provision of routine health risk assessment and medical assistance to migrants, IDPs and conflict-affected populations, including referrals to hospitals for life-saving treatment and specialized care.	IOM																		
Activity 1.1.4: Regular environmental health and pest remediation activities	IOM																		
Activity 1.1.5: Training to local authorities staff and other stakeholders																			
Activity 1.2.1: Identify and target migrant-dense localities to provide support in conducting a series of COVID-19 vaccination campaigns																			
Activity 1.3.1: Provide Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance to stranded and vulnerable migrants.	IOM																		
Activity 1.3.2: Provide reintegration support for eligible returnees in countries of origin.	IOM																		

Activity	Responsible Party	Time Frame in months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Activity 1.4.1: Data collection for assessments to understand the situation of migrants is conducted	IOM																		
Activity 1.4.2: Analysis and report drafting of assessment data is completed	IOM																		
Activity 2.1.1: Scale up YESS activities in  and 	IOM																		
Activity 2.1.2: Provide information on employment and educational and vocational training opportunities.	IOM																		
Activity 2.1.1: Implement Community Improvement Projects (CIPs).	IOM																		
Activity 2.1.2: Provide livelihood support.	IOM																		
Activity 2.1.3: Conduct community engagement and social cohesion activities.	IOM																		
Activity 2.1.4: Employ a referral mechanism to different services provided by IOM and other partners.	IOM																		
Activity 2.2.1: Provide tailored vocational training to migrants and youth to improve their hard skills.	IOM																		
Activity 2.2.2: Organize thematic workshops and soft skills trainings at YESS.	IOM																		
Activity 2.2.3: Develop YESS Database to capture all data and generate knowledge to better profile and match youth needs to available services within YESS and via referral pathways.	IOM																		

Activity	Responsible Party	Time Frame in months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Activity 2.3.1: Roll out a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Labour Migration Governance	IOM																		
Activity 3.1.1: Rights based capacity building trainings on Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) including on human rights, protection challenges linked to migrants, basic first aid and MHPSS.	IOM																		
Activity 3.1.2: Organize training on Countering Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons.																			
Activity 3.1.3: Organize trainings on Passport Examination and Procedures (PEPM) and trainings on border management Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).																			
Activity 3.1.4: Organize a training on cross-border cooperation.																			
Activity 3.1.5: Organize a training on Data Management and Risk Analysis.																			
Activity 3.1.6: Organize trainings on Search and Rescue in the Desert (SARD)																			
Activity 3.2.1: Provide relevant border management equipment.																			
Activity 3.2.2: Rehabilitate border management training infrastructure in one location in  Libya.																			

8. Budget

Project Title: MULTI-SECTORAL SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE MOBILE POPULATIONS IN LIBYA

Project Type:

Secondary

Project Type:

Budget: 8,500,000

Budget

Currency: EUR

Project

Duration: 18 Months

WBS	Item	Total Budget
	A. Total Staff Budget	1,717,620
	B. Total office Budget	862,382
	Total of Staff and Office Budget	2,580,002
	C. Operational Costs;	
Outcome 1: Migrants and mobile populations have reduced vulnerabilities and improved quality of life.		
	Output 1.1: Migrants detained in Libya and rescued at sea have improved access to life-saving support	1,069,563
	Output 1.2 Libyan authorities have enhanced capacity to implement a COVID-19 vaccination campaign	21,000
	Output 1.3: Stranded and vulnerable migrants in Libya have the opportunity to re-establish themselves in their home communities.	3,161,990
	Output 1.4 Updates on the changing situation of migrants in Libya are regularly shared with stakeholders	112,000
Outcome 2: Libyan and migrant youth are equipped with knowledge and skills required to pursue employment opportunities.		
	Output 2.1 Libyan and migrant youth have access to a one stop-shop where they can easily access a vast range of support services available.	136,000
	Output 2.2: Libyan and migrant youth have new or improved skills and thus better access to labour opportunities.	163,970
	Output 2.3: Libyan/Local authorities have improved knowledge and skills to manage labour migration	80,000
Outcome 3: Libyan authorities demonstrate improved knowledge of applicable legal standards and ability to perform rights-based, efficient, and coordinated border controls and surveillance, in an accountable manner.		
	Output 3.1: Libyan Border management personnel have improved abilities and skills to perform rights based, protection oriented, accountable border management activities.	395,400
	Output 3.2: Libyan border authorities have improved working conditions to perform their duties.	174,000
	M&E and Visibility	50,000
	Subtotal Operations Costs	5,363,923
	Total Direct costs	7,943,925
	D. Overhead (7%)	556,075
	Total Budget	8,500,000