**Project Proposal:**

| **Multi-sectoral support for vulnerable mobile populations and communities in Libya – Phase III** |
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| Project type: | RA |
| --- | --- |
| Secondary project type: | LMI |
| Geographical Coverage: | Libya |
| Executing agency: | International Organization for Migration (IOM) |
| Beneficiaries: | Migrants, host communities, government authorities, (omissis) |
| Partner(s): | Embassies and consulates of countries of origin, (omissis) |
| Management site: | Libya-CO-Tripoli-LY10 |
| Duration: | 18 Months |
| Budget: | 3,500,000.00 Euro |

# 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 lingering COVID-19 pandemic socio-economic impacts 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 vulnerabilities and limiting their access to basic needs and essential services. Migrants often enter Libya along smuggling routes and often find themselves stranded due to lack of documentation and financial resources, leaving them exposed to exploitation, abuse and trafficking.

Upon interception/rescue at sea and return to Libya, and following raids, crackdowns, and arbitrary arrests, many migrants often find themselves end up being apprehended and detained in official or unlicenced/unlawful detention centers, exposing them to additional risks, as demonstrated by various reports documenting inhumane and sub-standard detention conditions, including human rights violations, abuse. Many stranded, vulnerable, and/or detained migrants find the conditions in Libya so precarious suffering from inhumane and substandard living conditions as well as human rights violations , that they wish to return wish to avail themselves of the possibility to return to their country of origin.

Under this intervention, IOM Libya will continue to support vulnerable and stranded migrants to return to their country of origin through its Voluntarily Humanitarian Return (VHR) Programme and foster their sustainable reintegration in their home communities.

Additionally, IOM aims to advance the inclusion of migrants in the labour market through continuation of support to IOM’s flagship Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS) in (omissis), investing in capacity enhancement of officials managing the Technical Vocational and Education Training (TVET) sector, and further strengthening labour market administration system (LMIS) as well as conducting an impact evaluation on labour migration governance training for further improvement of the capacity building component.

# 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 localized 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 in 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.

Based on the above, the United Nations in Libya launched its [Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023-2025](https://acrobat.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:4bd92805-0a4e-3c12-9a06-4c138f7f263d). The Framework supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, a set of global targets adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as an urgent call to countries to address inequality, foster economic growth, and protect the environment. Based on a common country analysis, the improved humanitarian situation in the country and extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders from across Libya, it outlines a transition from humanitarian to more development-and peace building focused work.

In this context, 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 683,813 migrants present in Libya during the most recent data collection[[1]](#footnote-0). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities and originated from 42 different countries of origin. More than two thirds of migrants are from neighbouring countries: (omissis) (24%), (omissis) (22%), (omissis) (19%) and (omissis) (12%). Despite the conflict and ongoing fragility in Libya, 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 529 migrants died and 848 went missing whilst trying to cross the Mediterranean from Libya in 2022, while 24,684 were rescued/intercepted at sea by the Libyan authorities.

In 2023, so far 2,850 migrants have been returned to Libya, 29 deaths have been recorded while there are 65 missing migrants[[2]](#footnote-1). Most of those disembarked to Libya are transferred to the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migrants Migration (DCIM) detention centres for indeterminate periods 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 (April 2022) 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]](#footnote-2).There are currently 3,926 migrants in these detention centres[[4]](#footnote-3).

Many of the migrants in the country 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[[5]](#footnote-4). 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 marginalization due to their precarious socioeconomic situation, the instability across the country, and the deterioration of 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.

Around 74 per cent of migrants interviewed via DTM in Libya reported to be employed[[6]](#footnote-5). Furthermore, the majority of migrants (61%) interviewed by DTM Libya reported either intending to send remittances upon earning or saving enough or having already done so. A total of 47 per cent of migrants interviewed reported that the remittances they sent home were the primary source of income of their household. 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 nation-wide labour market assessment carried out by IOM in 2021[[7]](#footnote-6), 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.

In an effort to strengthen labour migration governance to enhance the Libyan economy, IOM has worked closely with (omissis) in building the institutional capacity by providing an evidence-based 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 (omissis), which offers a variety of services, including skill development, to youth populations and aim to continue in doing so.

To mitigate the above-described challenges, IOM will focus its efforts on providing humanitarian voluntary return (VHR) and reintegration (outcome 1), as well as supporting labour migration governance in Libya through enhancing youth employability (outcome 2).

**CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS**

Protection principles, gender and accountability to the affected populations will be mainstreamed throughout by ensuring people have access to assistance and support 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.

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, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ+) community can also face extreme risks of violence, discrimination, and detention among others, and also stigmatization in the access to appropriate services.

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 responds 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 specialized services for those in need of specific protection assistance.

Recognizing that the most vulnerable migrants often have the least access to services in Libya, including due to security concerns and risks of detention, IOM will arrange for targeted outreach to these groups, and also arrange activities in appropriate locations, with safeguards in place, and during daytime when affected populations can safely approach IOM staff, and request and receive IOM’s support and services. Special attention will be paid to reducing 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 to 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.

Protection from Sexual Abuse (PSEA): In line with IOM’s commitments to protect affected populations from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), a range of measures are undertaken to prevent, mitigate the risks of, and respond to SEA. Measures may include but are not limited to: identifying and developing SEA risk mitigation actions to be integrated into all sectors of response; strengthening the capacity of frontline workers, implementing partners, national authorities and others to address SEA; strengthening or establishing where needed, complaint and feedback mechanisms that are safe and accessible for affected populations to report SEA concerns; supporting and actively participating in inter-agency and collective PSEA response at country and/or regional level; and taking steps to ensure that SEA survivors, in addition to GBV survivors, have access to quality and timely assistance and support services.

**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 regulations 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.

# Project Description

**The primary objective of this project is to contribute towards reducing vulnerabilities of migrants and local communities in Libya while strengthening their socio-economic resilience.**

**Outcome 1: Vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya are provided with voluntary humanitarian return and sustainably reintegrated into their countries of origin**

IOM applies a rights-based approach to addressing the needs of migrants, particularly those impacted by conflict or natural disaster-related displacement. In line with this approach, IOM facilitates access to safe, dignified, and durable solutions to displacement. When protection services can no longer be provided in host countries, the IOM Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration (VHR) programme supports migrants to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. Services under the VHR programme are designed to provide tailored support to migrants in Libya and upon return to their countries of origin.

The programme provides outreach services, an information hotline, individual counselling and vulnerability screening, immediate direct assistance, assistance to obtain travel documents, nationality screenings and other consular serv

ices, pre-departure health checks, departure and transportation assistance, cross referrals with other UN agencies and local and international organizations including (omissis), coordination with countries of origin for specific assistance to returnees and victims of trafficking, and arrival and reintegration assistance.

**IOM integrates and mainstreams humanitarian protection principles in its VHR programme:** VHR personnel work closely with Protection, Health assistance and Mental Health and Psychosocial Service teams to provide assistance that helps to safeguard the dignity, safety, and wellbeing of migrants, particularly those with vulnerabilities and specific needs (including unaccompanied and migrant children (UASC), the elderly and persons with medical and special needs).

The reintegration component under the VHR programme provides support to address psychosocial needs as well as the socioeconomic needs of all migrants who voluntarily return to their country of origin. Migrants are supported to develop Individual Reintegration Plans (IRP) that assist them to access education, medical, housing and/or income generating activities.

***Output 1.1:*** *Migrants benefit from a safe and dignified voluntary humanitarian return assistance*

IOM has fostered necessary relationships with all relevant actors through regular meetings and hosting periodic workshops bringing relevant authorities and selected embassy representatives in Libya to discuss pending challenges and to foster better coordination. IOM will continue to work with (omissis) to provide pre return counselling as part of the initial screening and induction to the VHR programme for nationalities highlighted as being of specific concern by (omissis) or for beneficiaries with pre-identified vulnerabilities identified in IOM’s screening. IOM will provide briefings on reintegration support available in the country of origin to all migrants supported under the programme, the team will work with relevant receiving missions to ensure coherence and streamlining of messaging.

VHR supports migrants rescued at sea, detained in detention centers, or stranded throughout Libya's to voluntarily return to their countries of origin and provides suitable socioeconomic reintegration when needed. Services under the VHR programme are designed to provide tailored support to vulnerable migrants, as follows:

Activity 1.1.1: outreach, identification, and registration

* OUTREACH

VHR outreach sessions are set up in (omissis). Migrants are informed of IOM’s free of charge voluntary humanitarian return assistance programme, including eligibility, process, and timeframe. Cards with the VHR hotline number are distributed among migrants and those expressing interest are referred for registration. Outreach seminars and training are offered to migrant community leaders and other relevant stakeholders to enhance two-way communication and direct access to the programme.

* IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

Field visits are regularly organized to identify migrants who would be interested in voluntarily returning to their countries of origin. Once interest is communicated to the VHR staff, registration to the VHR programme takes place and an interview is scheduled.

Activity 1.1.2: Pre-Departure assistance

* CONSULAR FACILITATION

IOM provides consular support through field visits with diplomatic representatives to (omissis) or virtually with online consular sessions. Online consular support allows connecting the migrant outside of (omissis) with his/ her embassy representative. Online consular support is organized in close coordination with the embassy representatives (omissis) and with IOM’s Mobile team in the (omissis) where the migrant to be interviewed is). The Registration team and the Mobile team ensure adequate connectivity before the scheduled online sessions.

* EXIT VISA PROCESSING

IOM prepares exit visa forms and submits them on behalf of migrants once their travel documents have been received from their embassy.

* INTERVIEW AND PRE-DEPARTURE HEALTH CHECK-UPs

Screening interviews with registered migrants are conducted to learn about their migration journeys and identify vulnerable cases who might require further assistance in Libya or upon departure. Medical fit-to-travel check-ups as well as pre-departure health protocols are conducted and applied as well.

* TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

IOM arranges free and full travel arrangements for migrants wishing to return home, using charter or commercial flights in coordination with (omissis).

* DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FOOD ITEMS

At the pre departure day, packs of non-food items consisting of clothing and footwear (as well as hygiene items when needed) are distributed to migrants in (omissis) before their return flights, to assist migrants to return home in the most dignified and comfortable conditions possible.

Activity 1.1.3: Return assistance

* RETURN by FLIGHT or ROAD
* IOM staff arranges free and full travel arrangements for migrants wishing to return home. Charter or commercial flights are arranged for migrants wishing to return home in coordination with (omissis).
* Provision of ground movement assistance pre-departure. Medical escorts are assigned to individuals with significant medical conditions.
* Operational escorts, who are trained social workers, are assigned to the convoys/flights with gender appropriate escorts.
* Process and analyse data of all movements in the (omissis).
* Provide one-off basic hygiene kits (antibacterial hand towel, soap, (sanitary Pads, underwear, hair comb and oil) to migrants.

Additional assistance:

All COVID-19 preventive measures are respected before and during travel. Other assistance such as, food, refreshment and embarkation assistance are provided at departure, transit, and arrival.

The project will allow voluntary humanitarian return for 520 individual beneficiaries.

***Output 1.2.*** *Returning migrants are reintegrated in selected countries of origin*

Activity 1.2.1: reintegration assistance

An integrated approach to reintegration requires a holistic intervention at individual, community, and structural levels. For migrants returning from Libya, the reintegration model facilitates intervention through a comprehensive approach addressing psychosocial, economic, and social needs of returnees.

Under this project, reintegration assistance will be offered to the overall VHR caseload. Upon return and coordination prior to 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 and the RRR policy. 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 (omissis) to the relevant (omissis) 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.

To be noted that through the above, but also through a dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation team, project follow-up will be ensured. This 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.   This is an established internal oversight practice within IOM that provides management with an early indication of progress, or lack thereof, in operational and financial activities. IOM project staff, in close coordination with the M&E Officer and the M&E enumerators in Libya, will be responsible for routine collection of monitoring data and report to the project manager monthly. The project manager will consolidate the data for donor reports. The M&E officer and project teams will conduct quality assurance/ improvement on project data through field visits or remotely by reviewing records through sampling to examine consistency, accuracy, and completeness of recorded data, and provide continuous capacity-building. Pre and post evaluation questionnaires as well as post distribution satisfaction surveys (PDM) will be collected to assess quality and usefulness of trainings implemented, services delivered, and items received by beneficiaries and eventually adjust the programme activities accordingly.

**Outcome 2: Libyan and migrant youth are supported to pursue employment opportunities**

In Libya, IOM focuses on collaborating with (omissis) 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 supports 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.

***Output 2.1: Migration governance actors benefit from an enhanced capacity building approach***

Activity 2.1.1: Impact evaluation on Labour Migration Governance Training

IOM has developed a comprehensive training package on Labour Migration Governance (LMG), which is tailored to Libya’s migration context. After testing the training module throughout 2021, IOM in collaboration with the (omissis) has rolled out series of training sessions on LMG since 2022. Hundreds of individuals from various (omissis) have been trained through this training package, which covers terminologies of migration, labour migration legal framework in Libya, rights of migrant workers, labour market administration system as well as advanced module on developing effective labour migration policies.

The aim of this activity is to conduct an impact evaluation to generate knowledge on the impact of the training modules on (omissis). The impact evaluation’s results should guide the improvement of the training modules’ content in order to better address (omissis) needs for implementing an effective labour migration policy and to understand if and how some municipalities changed their local policies towards migrant workers.

***Output 2.2: Libyan and migrant youth have new or improved skills and access to a one stop-shop where they can easily access a vast range of support services supporting labor opportunities***

Activity 2.2.1: Continue in running of Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS)

IOM will continue collaborating with the (omissis) and other relevant stakeholders, including private sector, through the Scale-up of the Youth Employment One Stop Shop. The YESS centres will be maintained in (omissis), acting as community service centres for upskilling youth population in Libya. Such centres were already supported through the previous phases of this project. Through this new phase, IOM will support the operational needs of the YESS centers, consisting of facility maintenance, enhancement, construction, technology, and equipment, required to deliver counselling, training and for information dissemination, as well as soft skills and vocational training fees and material.

Activity 2.2.2: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector enhancement

Building upon the current TVET initiatives in Libya, IOM works on strengthening existing TVET institutional capacities by upgrading technical training curricula based on findings recommended from the LMA study (identified economic sectors that projects job creation, incl. for labour migrants). This will include capacity enhancement of managing and operationalizing the TVET centre in (omissis), which is under the (omissis) administration.

It was observed that the TVET professionals require further technical capacity building and coaching to be able to manage and rollout effectively industry tailored TVET curricula. IOM will work closely with (omissis) TVET capacitate its management team and its TVET trainers in order to ensure that they are able to roll out newly developed TVET curricula, which was funded under the previous Italian Migration Fund phase.

In addition, and as part of the capacitation process, a fact-finding mission will be organized to (omissis) to visit a selected TVET industry, which will be relevant to Libyan labour market. The fact-finding mission will inform the Libyan TVET practitioners on practical approaches to apply adequate TVET strategy to attract unemployed youth to gain industry tailored skills for better employment opportunities.

Activity 2.2.3: Strengthening labour market administration system for improved access to employment opportunities

To enhance and widen labour market administration for improved access to employment opportunities, IOM initiated the development of a comprehensive Labour Market Information System (LMIS). As initial phase, a thorough system analysis was carried out, while a web-portal based foundation was developed for the demand and supply sides of national labour on a real-time basis by providing current information on, among others, the matching of available skills with existing employment opportunities. As a continued service to the (omissis), this system will be further enhanced and expanded, while further technical capacity building will be provided to the (omissis) Core-LMIS Technical Team. The current LMIS web-portal compatibility to add a module dedicated to foreign labour force in Libya will be assessed. The data will be used to prepare the skill profile of each registered user to facilitate employment through the matching of skills with current market demands as reflected by the LMIS platform that was developed under a different EU funded project. To streamline information sharing between such software systems and the LMIS platform, IOM will support the (omissis) with technical capacity building as well as with integration of the two systems to generate information between vocational qualification software and LMIS for efficient policymaking.

# Partnerships and Coordination

IOM will ensure close cooperation with (omissis) 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. IOM is coordinating its actions with other UN partners through the (omissis) sector led coordination mechanism. Furthermore, in 2018, IOM and (omissis) 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 (omissis) and the (omissis) (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.

# 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.

# Evaluation

TBD

# Results Matrix

|  | ***Indicator*** | ***Data Source and Collection Method*** | ***Baseline*** | ***Target*** | ***Assumptions*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Objective:*** To contribute towards reducing vulnerabilities of migrants and local communities in Libya while strengthening their socio-economic resilience. | % of beneficiaries declaring having received adequate assistance | Monitoring reports following baseline and endline assessments | N/A | 80 |  |
| ***Outcome 1: Vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya are provided with voluntary humanitarian return to and sustainably reintegrated into their country of origin*** | % of beneficiaries (returning migrants) declaring they have been able to return in a safe and dignified manner  % of beneficiaries (returning migrants) declaring sufficient level of economic self-sufficiency, social stability, and psychological wellbeing in their community of return | Monitoring reports following baseline and endline assessments | N/A  N/A | 100  90 |  |
| ***Output 1.1: Migrants benefit from a safe and dignified voluntary humanitarian return assistance (VHR)*** | # of migrants provided with voluntary return assistance | MiMOSA | 11,200[[8]](#footnote-7) | 11,720 | . |
| | ***Activities that lead to Output 1.1***  Activity 1.1.1: outreach, identification, and registration  Activity 1.1.2: pre-departure assistance  Activity 1.1.3: return assistance | | --- | | | | | |  |
| ***Output 1.2: Returning migrants are reintegrated in selected countries of origin*** | % of beneficiaries declaring they are employed or in training within 6 months of reception of reintegration assistance |  |  |  |  |
| Data collection and surveys | 0 | 85 |
| | ***Activities that lead to Output 1.2***  Activity 1.2.1: reintegration assistance | | --- | |  | | | | | |  |
| ***Outcome 2: Libyan and migrant youth are supported to pursue employment opportunities*** | % of beneficiaries (migrants and Libyans) declaring being more equipped to find viable employment | Monitoring reports following baseline and endline assessments | 0 | 80 | . |
| ***Output 2.1: Migration governance actors benefit from an enhanced capacity building approach*** | An impact evaluation of LMG trainings is available to adapt training material | Evaluation report | no | yes |  |
| | ***Activities that lead to Output 2.1***  Activity 2.1.1: Impact evaluation | | --- | | | | | |  |
| ***Output 2.2: Libyan and migrant youth have new or improved skills and access to a one stop-shop where they can easily access a vast range of support services supporting labour opportunities*** | # of Libyan and migrant youth that have benefited from YESS training services  % of beneficiaries reporting to have gained necessary information and/or skills to enter the labour market. | Project documents, registration sheets, weekly reports.  Data collection and surveys | 300  79% | 600  85% | 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/TVET and finds it beneficial. |
| | ***Activities that lead to Output 2.2***    Activity 2.2.1: Support in running of Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS)  Activity 2.2.2: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector enhancement  Activity 2.2.3: Strengthening labour market administration system for improved access to employment opportunities | | --- | | | | | | Target population is interested in the activities offered and actively engage in them. |

# Work Plan

| **Activity** | **Responsible Party** | **Time Frame - Months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** |
| 1.1.1 outreach, identification | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.2 pre-departure assistance | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.3 return assistance | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.1 reintegration assistance | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1.1 impact evaluation | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2.1 Support in running of Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS) | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2.2: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector enhancement | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2.3: Strengthening labour market administration system for improved access to employment opportunities | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Budget

|  | **Item** | **Total Budget** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***A. Total Staff Budget*** | **675.600** |
|  | ***B. Total office Budget*** | **368.688** |
|  | ***Total of Staff and Office Budget*** | **1.044.288** |
|  | **C. Operational Costs;** |  |
| **Outcome 1: Vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya are provided with voluntary humanitarian return to and sustainably reintegrated into their country of origin** | |  |
|  | Output 1.1: Migrants benefit from a safe and dignified voluntary humanitarian return assistance (VHR) | 630.840 |
|  | Output 1.2: Returning migrants are reintegrated in selected countries of  origin | 943.400 |
| **Outcome 2: Libyan and migrant youth are supported to pursue employment opportunities** | |  |
|  | Output 2.1: Migration governance actors benefit from an enhanced capacity building approach | 75.500 |
|  | Output 2.2: Libyan and migrant youth have new or improved skills and access to a one stop-shop where they can easily access a vast range of support services supporting labour opportunities | 547.000 |
|  | M&E and Visibility | 30.000 |
|  | ***Subtotal Operations Costs*** | **2.226.740** |
|  | ***Total Direct costs*** | **3.271.028** |
|  | ***D. Overhead (7%)*** | **228.972** |
|  | ***Total Budget*** | **3.500.000** |

1. DTM\_Libya\_R44\_Migrant\_Report\_FINAL.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. Data source <https://missingmigrants.iom.int> – as per 18/02/2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya, 23 April, 2022 [A/HRC/49/4 (ohchr.org)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/A_HRC_49_4_AUV.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. IOM data as of 26 February 2023 (note this is a significant drop from the same time last year). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
5. 105,131 arrivals to Italy from mainly Libya in 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
6. DTM\_Libya\_R44\_Migrant\_Report\_FINAL.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
7. IOM (2021) Labour Market Assessment Libya:

   <https://libya.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl931/files/documents/20210811_LMA%20Collated%20Report%20ENG.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
8. Baseline as per IOM Libya VHR beneficiaries in 2022: 11,200 individuals [↑](#footnote-ref-7)