



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

Annual Report to The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

“SUPPORT IOM ACTIVITIES IN LIBYA IN RESPONSE TO THE MIGRATION CRISIS IN LIBYA”

OMISSIS (foto di persona)

Executing Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Identification	IOM Project Code: RA.0093
Grant Reference ID	LBY /FITA/KE0213/2017
Geographical Coverage	Libya
Beneficiaries	The internationally-recognized Government of Libya (relevant agencies at the national level and municipal governments); stranded, rescued, detained, and vulnerable migrants (including unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking, and survivors of gender-based violence); members of crisis-affected host communities; IDPs; returnees; and local NGOs.
Partner(s)	[omissis] local communities, central & regional government authorities, partner NGOs/CSOs, Libyan Ministry of Local Governance, Community Management Committees (CMC), ARA PACIS Initiative, the Protection Working Group, service providers, mobile teams, local crisis committees, relevant government ministries, local authorities, and municipalities.
Management Site	Tripoli, CO, LIBYA Tripoli, CO, LIBYA
Relevant Regional Office(s)	Cairo, RO, EGYPT
Project Period	1 September 2017 - 31 August 2020
Reporting Period	1 September 2017 - 31 August 2018
Date of Submission	19 December 2018
Total Confirmed Funding	18 million Euros

IOM Libya Country Office

Tripoli, Libya: Tel.: +21.82 14 77 78 38 • Fax: +21.82 14 77 78 39 Internet: <http://www.iom.int>
Tunis, Tunisia: Lac Windermere Street, Prestige building, Les berges du Lac 1 - 1053

Total Funds Received to Date	18 million Euros
Total Expenditures	5.698,273

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
 "SUPPORT IOM ACTIVITIES IN LIBYA IN RESPONSE TO THE MIGRATION CRISIS IN LIBYA"



Activity	Description	Amount (Euros)
Project Management	Administrative and management activities for the project.	1,500,000
Operational Support	Support for IOM's operational activities in Libya, including training and capacity building.	4,198,273

I. Summary of Key Achievements during the Reporting Period

The project “Support IOM activities in Libya in response to the migration crisis in Libya”, under funding from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, runs from 1 September 2017 – 31 August 2020, under three components: I) Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR); II) Community Stabilization; and III) Direct Humanitarian Assistance through the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM). **The annual reporting period is 1 September 2017 – 31 August 2018.** The progress of the project for this period is detailed as follows:

Component 1: Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR)

Objective 1. VHR - Returnees and beneficiaries of VHR demonstrate resilience and self-efficiency

During the annual reporting period of the project, **1 September 2017 - 31 August 2018** IOM assisted **7,432 migrants (298 male, 92 female)** to voluntarily return to their countries of origin via the Voluntary Humanitarian Return Programme (VHR).

IOM supported migrants in both detention centres (6336), and stranded migrants in urban locations in Libya (1096) in mainly the western hemisphere in the cities of [omissis]. IOM secured 83 flights, in which a total of 38 charter flights, which proved cost-effective and enabled the support of a higher number of stranded migrants under the VHR assistance than initially foreseen. The VHR flights during this quarter included 4 commercial flights with 3 Charter flights. The top four countries of return via commercial flights were Nigeria, Mali, Gambia and Pakistan.

Vulnerable migrants¹ were provided with additional customized assistance during their voluntary humanitarian journey; **total of 140 medical cases** requiring further assistance and a total of **89 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)**. IOM maintained medical escort support, follow-up and coordination with the receiving missions in the countries of return to ensure their safe return, arrival and reintegration.

As for reintegration, the grant targets 10% (478)² of the overall returnees under this fund, while the rest will be targeted under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) initiative. Out of the 391 migrants returned under this yearly reporting, **468 returnees were eligible to receive reintegration assistance** under this fund and should receive it during the next quarter.

Component 2: Community Stabilization (CS)

¹ Defined as children – including unaccompanied migrant children - persons with health needs, victims of trafficking, and single-headed households etc.

² This action supports the reintegration of 10% of its caseload which is expected to return to non-west African countries that are targeted under the current EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Africa (EU trust fund for Africa, or EUTF). In other words, countries other than these 14 countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and The Gambia).³ Annex 1- IOMs' Libya Plan of Action

Objective 2. CS - To support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya

Through the community stabilization (CS) component, IOM implements community projects (*quick impact projects*) to contribute to bringing back normality for communities in the transition phase from conflict to stabilization. The project has a target to implement 20 such projects, and towards this IOM has completed **2 quick impact projects** in the south of Libya; the rehabilitation of [omissis] and the delivery of equipment to the [omissis].

Following the introduction of the CS program to relevant authorities in [omissis], IOM is preparing the rehabilitation work for the [omissis], which is expected to accommodate nearly 1,000 students. This work forms part of the unit's efforts to rehabilitate common infrastructures in support of the provision of essential services.

Component 3: Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM)

Objective 3. MRRM - To strengthen coordination on and management of mixed migration flows in Libya through the provision of enhanced protection and assistance measures and alternatives to onward movement.

MRRM aims to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants. Migrants in distress are provided with the humanitarian aid and other critical assistance provided by IOM units (Health and Direct Assistance), as well as other actors active in the areas of operations. Services include access to health, protection and psychosocial support. Another component covers migrants' access to information on dangers and risks of irregular migration in Libya and alternative options as well as provision of information on other available humanitarian services. Since August 2018, the field team composed of the team leader and two caseworkers has been recruited and will be operational in [omissis].

II. Progress Achieved Compared with the Indicators in the Results Matrix

Component 1: Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR)

Objective: Returnees and beneficiaries of VHR demonstrate resilience and self-efficiency

In line with the IOM Response Plan and IOM's Libya Plan of Action³, the objective of this project under component one, Voluntary Humanitarian Return and reintegration of migrants Stranded and Detained in Libya, has been to facilitate the voluntary humanitarian return of migrants rescued at sea, detained in detention centres, or stranded in urban areas of Libya and to support their reintegration. The component has one objective:

Objective: Returnees and beneficiaries of VHR demonstrate resilience and self-efficiency

Outcome 1: Returnees are empowered to meaningfully engage in personal and community development initiatives in home or communities of return VHR

³ Annex 1- IOMs' Libya Plan of Action

During the annual reporting period, a **total of 7,432** migrants returned to various destinations of return, over achieving **56% of the project's target for the three years duration (4,780)**.

Extensive preparatory measures have been undertaken for migrants to be safely supported through the IOM Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme. The VHR team conducted assessments and ensured the migrants' voluntariness of return once requests for assistance were received, either through direct visits to detention centres, referrals from the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG), embassies, community leaders, and IOM social media pages. In many cases, stranded migrants lost identity cards, passports or any other forms of identification. To re-establish their identity and obtain travel documents for them, IOM coordinated directly with respective embassies and consulates in Libya or Tunis, for all movements, of which there were 91 for the reporting period. For consular support, IOM teams also collected and printed passport photos, prepared and delivered consular applications and facilitated exchanges between embassy representatives and their respective nationals in Libya. After receiving the migrants' travel documents, the VHR medical team ensured fit-to-travel medical examinations with the beneficiaries awaiting VHR assistance.

OMISSIS (foto di persone)

Screening and Counselling: The VHR team conducts screenings and counselling of migrants through interviews to learn more about their migration journey and to identify any vulnerability which may require referrals or additional assistance. IOM counselling activities identified a **total of 140 medical cases** requiring further assistance and a total of **89 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)**.

The medical cases are referred to the VHR Medical Team for assistance and follow-up is provided during the regular pre-departure Fit to Travel Medical Checks. Once cleared, migrants continue to the next stage of the return process. Those who need further health treatment, are provided with medical treatment until their medical status was cleared and they can travel. The unaccompanied minor cases are referred to the IOM Protection Team for family tracing, and follow-up with the receiving missions in the countries of return to ensure a safe and sustainable voluntary return and reintegration into their communities.

OMISSIS (foto di persona)

During the annual reporting period, IOM arranged **83 flights**, in which a total of **38 charter flights** received in-flight support as per regulations when a medical or protection case is deemed in need of additional supervision.

Working with security officials, IOM coordinates access and route security to ensure safe passage, particularly when facilitating consular field visits involving Embassy staff representing the migrants' country of origin. Given the uncertain security situation in Libya this has been a key challenge throughout the project, IOM advocated with Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) to relocate the detained migrants interested in return to the most secure detention centres in Tripoli, to better facilitate

access of IOM staff and consular officers from embassies to conduct interviews, assessments and process the migrants' travel documents. The transportation of detained migrants is one of the significant operational challenges encountered in the field, particularly on departure day of the VHR movements, due to undependable transportation services, flight schedules are affected. As per standard pre-travel preparations within the VHR programme, IOM distributed non-food items (NFIs) consisting of clothes, footwear and hygiene kits to migrants before their return flights.

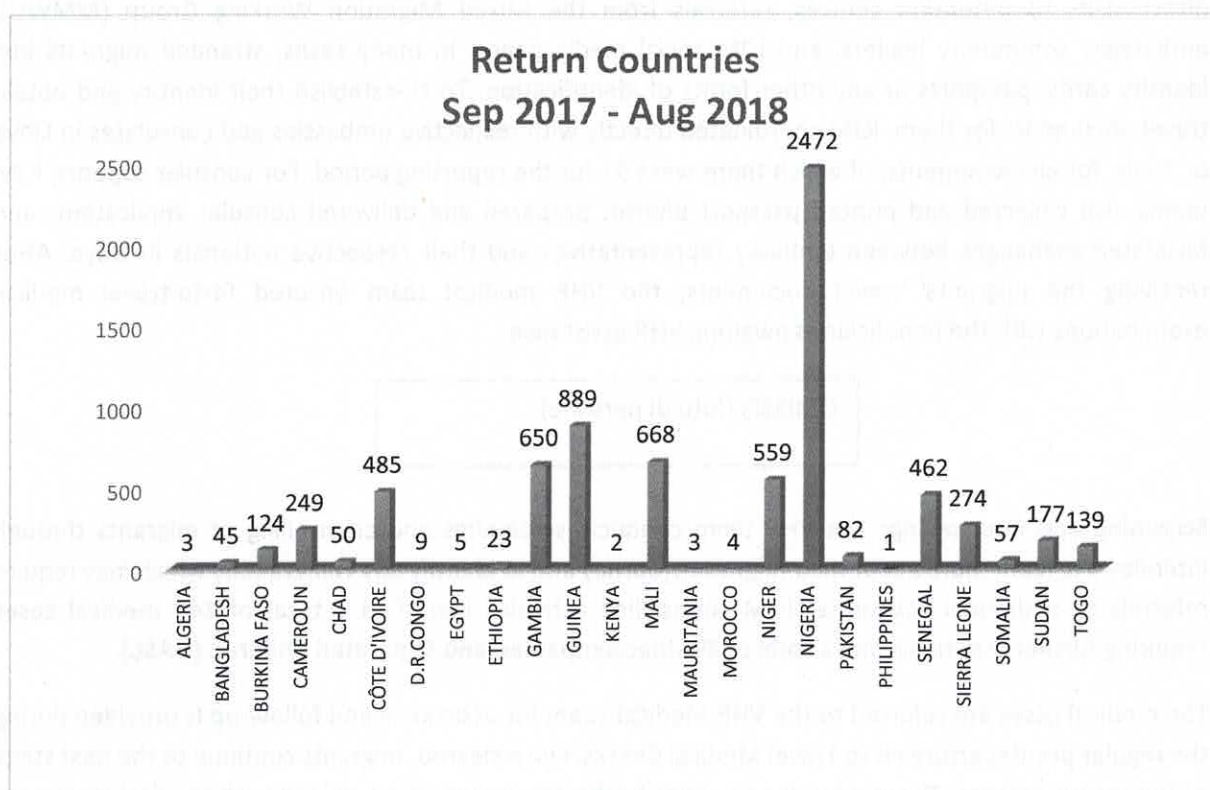


Figure 3; IOM Libya arranged 38 charter flights during the reporting period; with 7, 432 migrants in total on board and 83 commercial flights.

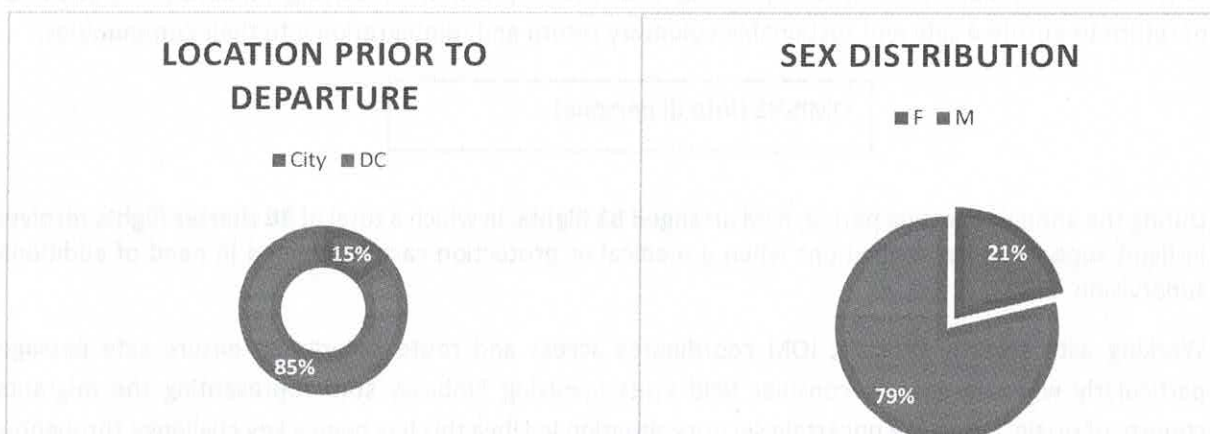


Figure 4; VHR breakdown of returnees based on gender and location prior to departure from during the reporting period; 1 September 2017 - 31 August 2018.

IOM requested the relevant embassies to secure airport landing permits in the 20 countries of return. IOM missions in the receiving countries also ensured enough staff was available to quickly and efficiently process the paperwork of the arriving returnees, arrange their pocket money, transportation and escorts for those traveling further or support upon arrival for identified vulnerable individuals. Based on the collected data shown in the two graphs above, there is a clear breakdown of VHR Returnees based on gender and location prior to departure.

Reintegration Assistance:

IOM Libya oversees reintegration support in various destinations of return that are not covered under the EU Trust Fund (EUTF), estimated to be 10% of the overall returns under the project. For this, migrants returning to non-EUTF destinations, are met and assisted during the post-arrival counselling sessions to prepare individual reintegration plan. This process adheres to a flexible approach to tailor reintegration plans based on returnees’ skills and needs. IOM Libya reviews and approves each individual request accordingly.

During the reporting period, *1 September 2017 - 31 August 2018*, **1,172 returned to non-EUTF destinations, hence their reintegration support which constituted 15% (1,172 out of 7,432) of total returned migrants under this fund.** IOM Libya exceeded the target of 478 reintegration cases by 145%. During the annual report, 462 reintegration plans are approved. The below charts illustrate breakdown of destinations of return where reintegration activities took place as well as distribution of different types of reintegration projects for the total cycle of the project to date.

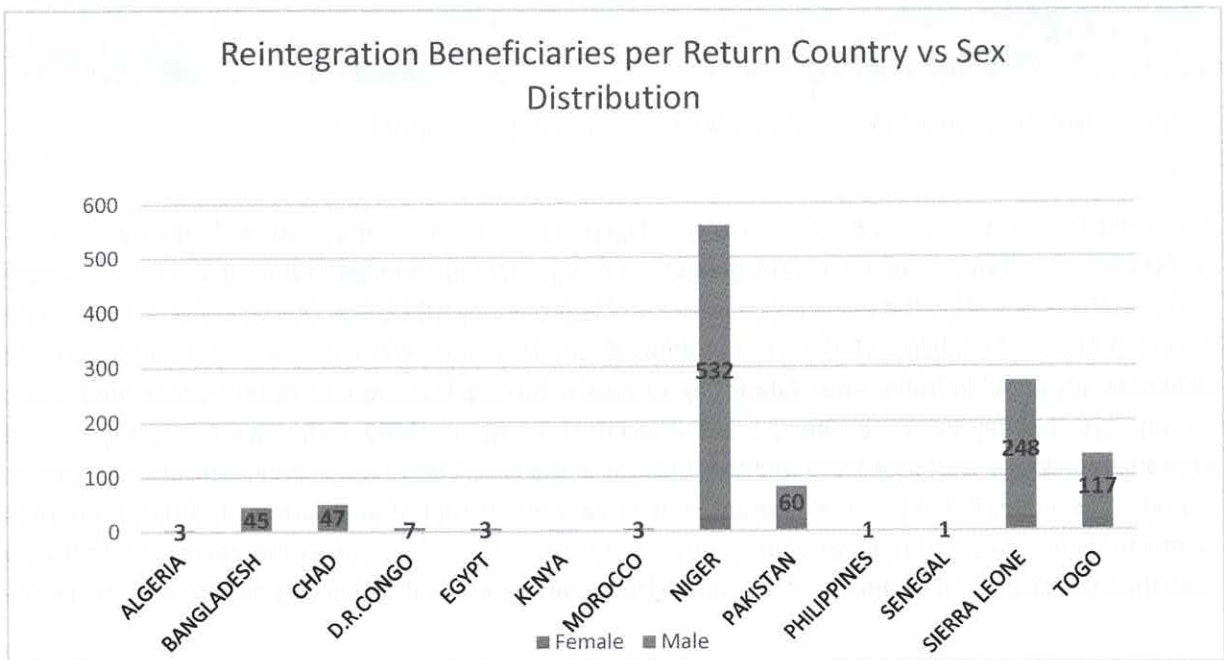


Figure 5; Reintegration beneficiaries per country during 1 September 2017 - 31 August 2018

Out of those assisted with reintegration support, a significant number of migrants (96%) chose micro business set-up as an income-generated-activity. While general trade, service sector and skilled work (e.g. carpentry) were among various types of reintegration projects, as illustrated in below chart.

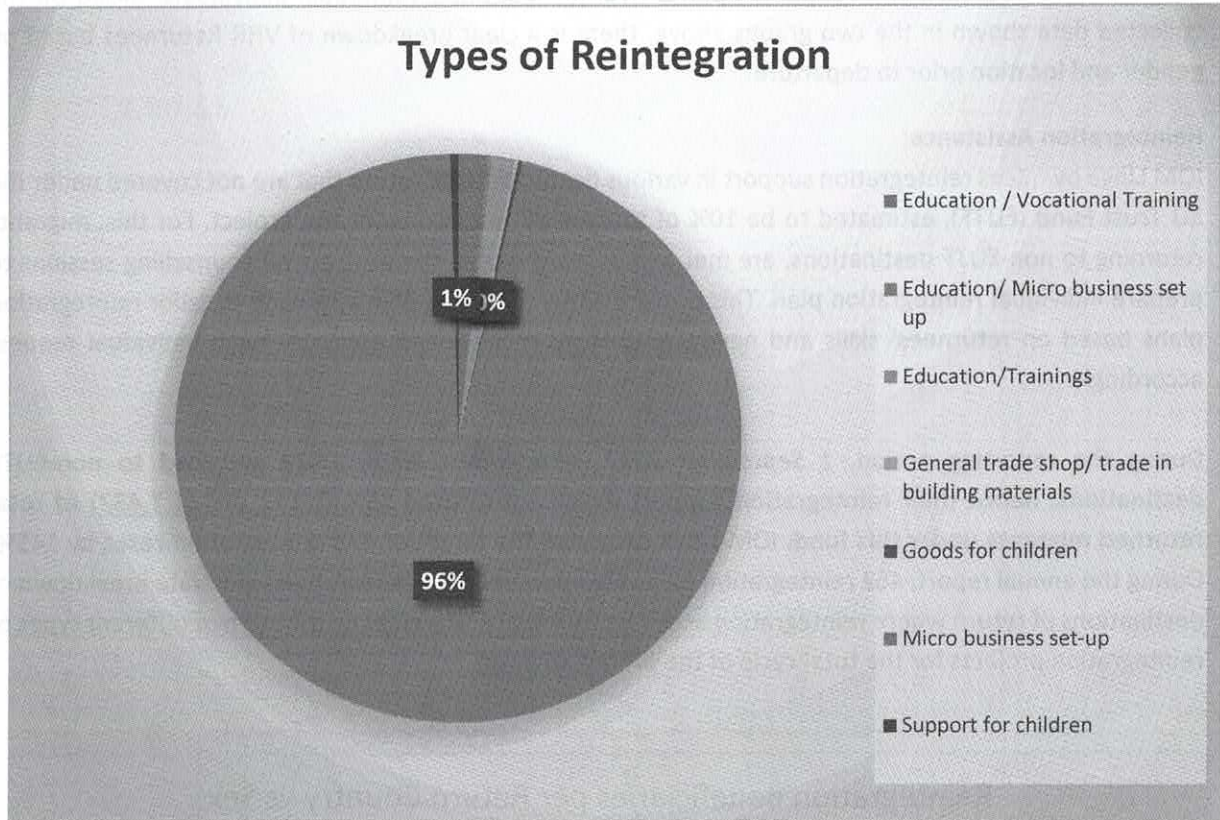


Figure 6; Type of reintegration plans developed during 1 September 2017 - 31 August 2018

To be eligible for reintegration assistance, beneficiaries need to develop Individual Reintegration Plans (IRP) under the categories of: education, medical, housing and or income-generating activities⁴. IRPs were reviewed by IOM staff in the receiving countries and approved by IOM Libya. During review process, IOM assessed the sustainability of the reintegration plans, following IOM's procurement procedures to eliminate any possible fraud. After submitting successful proposals, beneficiaries received in-kind grants to support their approved business goals equivalent to up to 1000 EUR. The reintegration staff coordinated closely with IOM Libya and the missions in the countries of origin and receiving countries to support the reintegration process. Migrant contact data was gathered upon arrival and they were then contacted later to attend reintegration counselling sessions. Once the reintegration plan was drafted, it was shared with IOM Libya and the approval and implementation of the plan was discussed between the

⁴ Beneficiaries eligible for reintegration assistance will receive individualized support which may include support to establish viable income-generating projects, medical treatments, vocational training, housing assistance, psychosocial support or other support, as needed.

two missions. The Country of Origin IOM offices then proceeded with the in-kind support to the migrant beneficiary (i.e. purchasing goods, paying for medical treatment or hospitalization, etc.). All payments were tracked by IOM Libya through the IOM accounting system. Each of the reintegration projects that were tracked will be monitored within 3 months of the inception of the reintegration activity.

Component 2: Community Stabilization

In line with the IOM Response Plan and IOM's Libya Plan of Action, the objective of this project under component two, *Community Stabilization in Crisis-Affected Communities Along Migration Routes in Libya*, has been to support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities. This project builds upon and enhances ongoing or planned work in the four regions of intervention [omissis]. Activities grouped into three outcome areas comprise IOM's response.

Objective: To support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya

Outcome 1: Improved community social cohesion enables the successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants.

IOM's community stabilization programme is designed to address the most pressing concerns of communities by having a local, transparent, and accountable identification process of these needs. For this purpose, IOM has helped set up Community Management Committees (CMC) [omissis]; these community representatives comprise a cross-section of tribal groups who monitor and support IOM's community stabilization efforts, advise on local conditions and concerns, and provide recommendations of project priorities. This way of working ensures equal participation of communities, oversight and local ownership.

In bringing together people of different tribes and social groups to jointly identify the most urgent community concerns, to agree on proposed solutions, and to be present during the handover upon completion of the projects, these platforms of community engagement contribute to social cohesion. This is exemplified by the provision of physiotherapy equipment to [omissis][omissis]. IOM staff present noted the positive interaction and active participation of the attendees during these meetings. As the physiotherapy equipment was delivered in July 2018 (see outcome 2), IOM is preparing the organization of an event to bring together community members and representatives of the relevant authorities (municipality and local ministry of health) around the celebration of the newly opened and equipped physiotherapy unit.

As a lesson learnt from the programmes in [omissis], IOM's programmes in both the new and existing areas of intervention are underpinned by conflict sensitivity assessments. To sensitize the timeliness of the CMC formation to the local contexts in [omissis], and following consultations with the local teams, IOM will first deliver activities that demonstrate its capacity to implement, build trust, and, in so doing, earn credibility and commitment of potential CMC members.

In tailoring the CMC format to the tribal dimensions, and in line with the recommendation of conflict sensitivity assessments, it is considered more feasible to establish two CMCs in [omissis] given the social tension between [omissis] – however, only after some activities have been delivered and trust has been built with local authorities. In [omissis], forming a CMC requires a careful balancing of acceptable figures from key tribes - as individuals and certain western families may easily be opposed by the community, which risks jeopardizing IOM and its CS programme. Given the size of [omissis], and as the delivery of projects is prioritized over the formation of the CMC, thematic ad hoc project committees are currently used to ensure community inputs are obtained. As such, the project to rehabilitate the [omissis] was identified and proposed to IOM by the [omissis] neighborhood. This committee is composed of residents which are delegated by their community and officially authorized by the municipality of [omissis] to communicate with the public authorities about community concerns and prioritize assistance regarding the restoration of basic services, which will in turn help the displaced to return to their homes. During the meeting which the [omissis] team conducted in the [omissis] at the end of January, the committee spokesman indicated that the need for public services delivery in this area is most clearly manifested in the education sector, clarifying that the priority for the residents of neighborhood is to maintain the building of the [omissis] since it is an urgent need for them (further elaborated under outcome 2).

Outcome 2: Communities affected by conflict and mass migration have their needs for basic services met by capable local government actors.

To create conditions contributing to the restoration of normal social and economic life for all people living in Libya, IOM supports local authorities in providing basic services. IOM contributes to improved medical, water, sanitation, educational and recreational service provision through Quick Impact Projects (QIP), which include the rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision of equipment.

The lack of access to physiotherapy services was raised as a community concern by the CMC of [omissis] based on their consultations with the community (as elaborated under outcome 1). Thus far, people travelled more than 200 kilometres to reach the closest physiotherapy unit in [omissis]. The remoteness of the closest physiotherapy centre forced people to stay for weeks or months to follow up on their sessions, which posed a costly and inconvenient burden, particularly for those having families in [omissis].

A new centre in [omissis] will serve those who seek physiotherapy services including people with special needs or disabilities, post-surgical cases, and elderly. The CMC members proposed the space available at the [omissis], a governmental organization that is dedicated to taking care of vulnerable people, especially those with special needs and disabilities. The equipment for the centre – which was previously rehabilitated by IOM⁵ - was delivered on the 23rd of July and will enable the centre to become operational. IOM's team in [omissis] is currently preparing the opening of the newly equipped physiotherapy centre in the presence of community members and representatives of the municipality and local office of the ministry of health.

⁵ in 2017 with different donor funds

In [omissis], the rehabilitation of [omissis] of [omissis] was completed on the 20th of June and handed over to the dormitory administrator by the IOM team. The dormitory accommodates 550 female medical students in total. IOM is in the process of procuring additional equipment to make the dormitory fully operational.

In addition to the two completed QIPs, IOM initiated the tender and procurement process for multiple QIPs to further support local authorities in providing basic services for communities in [omissis]. In [omissis] given the lack of public gardens, parks and recreational venues, IOM opened the bid of the tender for the rehabilitation of 4 soccer fields on 13th of June to enable youth to practice sports together. The selection process of the companies is ongoing.

OMISSIS (foto di persona)

In [omissis], many neighbourhoods suffer from waste water leakages in the street, causing pollution, environmental harm, and inconvenience from insects and smell, as well as limiting people's mobility and neighbourhoods' accessibility. The [omissis] of [omissis] has insufficient capacity to solve all waste water leakages in the city. Based on the recommendation of the CMC to help solve this issue causing huge burdens on the people, IOM is procuring one sewer cleaning truck, two septic tank trucks and four sewage pumps for the GWWC of [omissis]. While the procurement of the pumps is ongoing, the trucks are expected to be delivered to the [omissis] at the beginning of November. Given the extensive capacity required to tackle the waste water issues, this support has been coordinated with the efforts of other organizations working in the city. During a meeting initiated by the Municipality of [omissis] to discuss the water and sanitation issues on the 21st of June, which was also attended by representatives of NGOs, civil society organizations, elders' council, and the water and waste water company, the mayor thanked and appreciated the work done by all organizations to support local authorities in providing very necessary needs and services to the city in this difficult situation.⁶

IOM introduced the CS programme in [omissis] through various coordination meetings with relevant authorities, including the Municipality's Project Department Unit⁷ and the Projects Educational Department.⁸ The [omissis] (further elaborated under outcome 1) and [omissis] raised the need for the rehabilitation work of the [omissis] to the IOM team. [omissis] is a famous public school located in [omissis] neighborhoods in [omissis]. During the Al Karama military operations that started in May 2014, [omissis] was the scene of heavy fighting for more than three years and was the last area to be liberated. During the conflict, the school was used to shelter IDP families from other parts of the city. Since then, the school remained closed due to the damage sustained during the fighting.

Figure 8; [omissis]

⁶ Annex 2- 21 June Meeting Minutes for [omissis].

⁷ Municipal department coordinating projects from international organizations in [omissis]⁸ Responsible for education projects and maintenance activities for all schools in [omissis]⁹ Annex 3- Minutes of the Bid Opening for the [omissis];

⁸ Responsible for education projects and maintenance activities for all schools in [omissis]⁹ Annex 3- Minutes of the Bid Opening for the [omissis];

OMISSIS [foto di luogo]

IOM carried out technical assessments in March and April, which concluded that the school - which includes 16 class rooms, administration offices, library, staff room - requires general maintenance and restoration work on walls, fences, windows, doors and the bathrooms. By the end of May, the invitation letter to contractors for the tender on various media outlets was published. On the 23rd of July, IOM held the bid opening meeting of the tender for the rehabilitation of the school in [omissis].⁹ A total of seven pre-qualified companies of [omissis] attended, who expressed their appreciation with the level of transparency of the process.¹⁰ IOM is reviewing the companies and their respective offers with the aim of commencing the construction work in the following reporting period. The rehabilitation will allow approximately 1,000 students and staff, currently scattered throughout other schools, to return to [omissis] as their presence is becoming a burden to the other hosting schools. It will also contribute positively to the return of normal life in the neighbourhood for returned and returning IDPs.

Outcome 3: Libyans and migrants in communities affected by conflict and mass migration have stable and dignified livelihoods.

As a lesson learnt from [omissis], expanding a Community Stabilization programme to new areas of interventions requires a foundation of trust between IOM, communities and authorities as the basis of any community stabilization programming. In line with the recommendations of the conflict sensitivity assessments, IOM in [omissis] will therefore invest in the initial phase of the programme in support for basic service delivery. IOM will subsequently capitalize on these tangible results and the relationships that have been strengthened to enhance livelihood opportunities for communities in [omissis] and at a later stage in [omissis]. Support for livelihood opportunities will comprise trainings to improve knowledge and skills on business and financial management, as well as the provision of grants to support micro-business owners in reinvigorating their small businesses.

Toward this end, IOM will launch a call for proposals to conduct a mapping of Civil Society Organization (CSO) in [omissis] to assess their capacity and areas of work to explore opportunities for cooperation as implementing partners and/or service providers to conduct livelihood activities.

Component 3: Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM)

Through component three, “Promoting Rights-Based Solutions for Vulnerable Migrants Through a Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism in Libya,” in IOM’s progress towards this initiative, the MRRM, IOM Libya provides protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants. This component aims to provide migrants in distress with humanitarian aid and other critical services, including the registration, demographic

⁹ Annex 3- Minutes of the Bid Opening for the [omissis];

¹⁰ Annex 4- Media Monitor -Bids opening meeting for the rehabilitation of the [omissis]

profiling of migrants, initial assessment of vulnerabilities, a provision of non-food Items/hygiene kits and food.

Objective:

To strengthen coordination on and management of mixed migration flows in Libya through the provision of enhanced protection and assistance measures and alternatives to onward movement.

Outcome 1:

The MRRM provides improved protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

Progress toward the implementation of the MRRM has been strengthened with the committed partnership of key stakeholders including mayors of [omissis]. IOM discussed the MRRM initiative and both municipalities have agreed to support this project. IOM has also identified [omissis]- a local NGO based in [omissis] to help with on the ground implementation.

Currently, the ongoing recruitment of the MRRM team is underway and should be fully staffed by December 2018. IOM has managed to recruit a team of three (team leader and two caseworkers) and will be operational in [omissis] while also covering [omissis]. The two locations were combined due to limited funding, lack of qualified candidates applying for the positions in [omissis], as well as proximity of the locations.

IOM is also exploring locations for storage in [omissis] where core relief items and/or emergency food can be stored and used by the MRRM. Additionally, IOM has identified the registration system that can be installed in the MRRM.

MRRM’s main achievement was in October 2017 during the [omissis] crisis, where by IOM provided direct humanitarian assistance. IOM provided a total of 20,000 non-food items (including 5,000 mattresses, pillows, winter blankets and hygiene kits each) and meals for migrants in [omissis] 107,880 meals total (chart below). The remaining budget allocated for humanitarian assistance will be used to assist migrants through the IOM MRRM.

OMISSIS (foto di persone)

LOCATION	ITEMS
[omissis] and other Detention Centres where migrants were transferred [omissis]	15,000 Non-food Items (mattress, pillow and winter blanket) and 5,000 Hygiene kits distributed to an estimated 5,000 migrants (20,000 items total).
[omissis]	Emergency food x 10 days - average 3,000 persons/day
[omissis]	Emergency food x 10 days - average 1,100 persons/day

III. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Component 1: voluntary humanitarian return (VHR)

Component 2: Community Stabilization:

Challenges	Actions Taken
<p>The teams in [omissis] regularly faced electricity cuts, which can last over 10 hours a day. The high temperatures (over 45 degrees) destabilize the electricity, which was compounded at the end of August by the clashes in Tripoli, which adversely effected the power supply to the south. While the office is equipped with a generator, the south also faces a critical lack of fuel. The communication network (particularly internet) has also been weak, which cut off the team for days. This has led to some delay as the team had to await the return of power to follow up on and schedule meetings and visits.</p>	<p>When the power cut, staff followed up on the work outside of regular working hours or sought other ways (the Libyan phone net) to communicate.</p>
<p>In [omissis], kidnapping, theft and killings have been reported daily, because of which some locations in the city could not be visited. The situation in [omissis] destabilized near the end of July, due to an attack that was reportedly carried out by a foreign armed group.</p> <p>The security situation directly and adversely impacted program implementation, most prominently by slowing down the pace of implementation and by complicating the ability to bring together community members for site visits or handover ceremonies.</p>	<p>Because some areas in [omissis] were insecure, the team coordinated with the Community Management Committee members to visit the sites. In [omissis], the team had to close the office for several days but resumed the activities as soon as the situation stabilized.</p> <p>The teams closely monitor the security situation, make adaptations in movements where necessary to proceed with the implementation of activities and mitigate potential delays. The team worked from home most of the time to reduce their movement, but occasionally scheduled meetings with contractors in the office.</p>
<p>Many feasible rehabilitation projects have been identified in [omissis] and the team has prepared the technical reports to commence the implementation process. Although the relevant authorities have expressed their verbal support for these projects, the team faces challenges in obtaining the official letters which formalize this support. Obtaining approval letters is subject to</p>	<p>The team in [omissis] followed-up closely and repeatedly with the relevant authorities to obtain the required documentation to proceed with the implementation process. The team also followed up regularly with the official representative of [omissis] for international organizations and [omissis].</p>

<p>the presence of specific members of the municipality, and accordingly the challenges in obtaining these letters has slowed down the pace of implementation in [omissis].</p>	
---	--

Component 3. Direct Humanitarian Assistance (MRRM)

Challenges	Actions Taken
<p>Selected candidate for the position of Communication Coordinator has declined the offer last minute.</p>	<p>The newly selected candidate is expected to arrive by the end of November. Following the decline of the last selected candidate, the position had to be re-advertised. The TORs were updated to include the management of the MRRM project and the position title is now Project Officer (MRRM)</p>
<p>Limited funding for the MRRM project and lack of qualified candidates in [omissis] applying for the positions.</p>	<p>Due to proximity of the locations, the limited funding and shortage of qualified candidates in Subratah, a decision was made to have one team cover both locations</p>
<p>[omissis] and [omissis] are not normally used to detain irregular migrants. Therefore, there were no arrangements in place by the DCIM to provide food for migrants. Migrants were hosted there following this crisis on a temporary basis before being transferred by the DCIM to detention centres in [omissis]. However, the DCIM did not have a clear plan for transfers, therefore IOM continued to provide food for migrants until the 10 November 2017 (under other projects). At that time the number of migrants decreased substantially, also due to the bad weather conditions, and [omissis] management took over the responsibility of feeding the remaining migrants.</p>	<p>IOM did not know for how long the provision of food would last and hence must continue the food intervention (3 meals per day) without any interruption as there were no plans and no capacity from the government available to feed over 4,000 migrants daily.</p>
<p>Lack of humanitarian access in [omissis] following the arrival of migrants released by smugglers.</p>	<p>To address this, IOM ensured that well trained local IOM staff was constantly present in [omissis] to monitor activities and provide</p>

	timely identification and referral of medical and protection cases.
Given the unsafe conditions of the coastal road from [omissis], IOM trucks had to drive a longer distance through the mountains to be able to reach the far west of Libya.	To reduce staff risks and additional risk to goods procured, IOM is launching a tender for service providers in four different locations in Libya, including in [omissis]. This will be beneficial to future projects as risks along the roads will be reduced and transportation costs and the time for delivery.
[omissis] resigned and therefore IOM needs to re-establish connections with the municipality.	Linkages already established with a local NGO will facilitate the establishment of new connections at the municipality.

IV. Conclusion

Voluntary Humanitarian annual reporting period, 1 2018, this project has

OMISSIS (foto di persone)

Return (VHR): During the September 2017 - 31 August enabled a total of 7,432

migrants voluntary return to various destinations of return, over achieving 56% of the project's target (4,780). Of the 7,432 supported, 1,172 are eligible to receive reintegration assistance under this fund (as the others returned to a EUTF funded countries), such as setting up micro-businesses or pursuing educational opportunities. The reintegration assistance will help providing livelihood opportunities for returnees to ensure the sustainability of their return. Of the 1,172 beneficiaries, 462 reintegration grants were approved during the period, while the reintegration projects are being initiated.

Community Stabilization: Expanding a Community Stabilization program to new areas of interventions requires a foundation of trust between IOM, communities and authorities. The delivery of tangible results through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision has significantly contributed to this level of trust in [omissis]. The next quick impact projects will include the rehabilitation of four soccer fields in [omissis], and the delivery of the sewer cleaning truck, two septic tank trucks and four sewage pumps to [omissis].

Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM): IOM has planned the way forward towards the establishment of a proper MRRM by the recruitment of staff (team lead and two case workers), the team is expected to be fully staffed by December 2018. Implementation of MRRM was hampered by the recruitment challenges but IOM expects the MRRM will be rolled out in the selected locations January 2019.

V. Expenditures and Resource Utilization

Reference Finance report.

VI. Annexes

Annex 1: IOM Libya Plan of Action;

Annex 2: 21 June Meeting Minutes for [omissis];

Annex 3: Minutes of the Bid Opening for the [omissis];

Annex 4: Media Monitor -Bids opening meeting for the rehabilitation of the [omissis];

Annex 5: Italian MFA Results Matrix Yearly Update;

Annex 6: Visibility Report.

