**Project Proposal:**

Multi-sectoral support for vulnerable mobile populations and communities in Libya

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| Project type: | Internally Displaced Persons (DP) |
| Secondary project type: | Repatriation Assistance (RA) |
| Geographical Coverage: | National |
| Executing agency: | International Organization for Migration (IOM) |
| Beneficiaries: | Migrants, host communities, local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) government authorities, such as the [omissis], [omissis], [omissis] |
| Partner(s): | [omissis], [omissis], [omissis],[omissis], [omissis], local CSOs |
| Management site: | Tripoli, CO, LIBYA |
| Duration: | 18 months |
| Budget: | 4,000,000 EUR |

# 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 as migrants in urban areas through the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM); Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) for stranded migrants; support to [omissis], [omissis], and other personnel involved in search and rescue operations to be able to more efficiently save lives at sea; community stabilization, and labour mobility and human development. The project will build on the ongoing project supported by [omissis] to capitalize on the achievements and lessons learnt of the different interventions.

# 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 with 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. However, the protection environment for migrants in Libya remains very challenging.

Libya continues to be a transit as well as a destination country hosting foreign unqualified workers and highly technical persons. IOM Libya’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme has identified at least 575,874 migrants present in Libya during the last round of data collection[[1]](#footnote-1). 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: [omissis]. Despite the conflict and the 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 141 died and 176 went missing whilst trying to cross the Mediterranean from Libya in 2020, while 11,646 were rescued/intercepted at sea by the Libyan authorities. IOM has provided assistance to migrants disembarked in Libya at 77 Search and Rescue (SAR) operations performed by Libyan coast guard authorities in 2021 so far (January till May), totalling 10,558 migrants. 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 Department of Combatting Illegal Migrants (DCIM) detention centres for indeterminate lengths of time without recourse to due process. Conditions in the detention centres are reported to be globally sub-standard with some being characterized as dangerous. There are currently 4,301 migrants in these detention centres[[2]](#footnote-2). While the LCG remains the main entity operating in the Libyan search and rescue (SAR) zone together with GACS, both require continued support in terms of human rights based and protection oriented technical assistance and capacity building in order to improve the modalities in which the migrants are dealt with. In addition, provision of lifesaving equipment remains key for limiting the suffering of migrants and the number of lives lost at sea, especially in the situations of capsized boats, or if migrants remain stranded at sea due to technical malfunctions. To enhance the capabilities of the coast guards’ first responders, especially those performing Search and Rescue operations, IOM proposed to provide them with training and equipment for life saving assistance, such as first aid and psychological first aid. In December 2020 and March 2021, two Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) assessments have been carried out pertaining to the two coast guard authorities in Libya respectively: [omissis] and [omissis]. These assessments analysed the risk of IOM’s collaboration with these two entities and proposed mitigation measures in this regard. Under the current HRDDP assessments, IOM is able to provide support, training and equipment regarding lifesaving assistance as performed by the authorities. Trainings on human rights and support on human rights mainstreaming is also regarded as permissible.

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 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 there are more than 304,000 migrants and 44,000 refugees in Libya who are in need of humanitarian assistance, most of them lacking regular status[[3]](#footnote-3). One of the most reported needs was that of Non-Food Items (NFIs), which was expressed by 87 per cent of migrants interviewed by DTM. The main items that were most needed included blankets (65%), mattresses (56%), clothing (40%) and hygiene products (24%), and cooking or heating fuel (18%)[[4]](#footnote-4).

In addition to migrants, the Libyan civilian population has also been adversely affected by the year-long conflict, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs) find themselves in an increasingly dire situation. With over 245,000 IDPs tracked by DTM in Round 35, the country has witnessed large-scale 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, their living conditions still remain dire after having lost all their assets and properties. More than 623,000 people have decided to return to their communities due to the slight improvements in the security situation in the last period. However, 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 security conditions have allowed IDPs to return to their places of origin, the prevailing massive destruction of houses, basic infrastructures and household properties made reintegration difficult for the returnees. With the upcoming elections, the return of IDPs to their places of origin is a key priority for the new government to promote their participation in the elections. This politicization of return, without proper investment in ensuring a conducive environment for return such as rehabilitation of infrastructure, basic facilities, housing and property means that IDPs will find reintegration difficult and hence they will continue to seek assistance at least at the initial stage. According to DTM, in 41 per cent of the assessed areas residents and returning IDP families were reported to be unable to find employment or livelihoods locally, posing challenges to successful return and reintegration[[5]](#footnote-5).

The COVID-19 pandemic has further taken its 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 the disease, 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 and the imposition of curfews and movement restrictions 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 scarce work opportunities have had 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 have affected the financial capacity of migrants to send money home[[6]](#footnote-6).

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, 72 per cent of migrants surveyed by DTM reported limited or no access to health care[[7]](#footnote-7). Migrants living with chronic illnesses or severe mental disorders can see their access to basic healthcare services and to medication hindered 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.

Moreover, socio-economic development and cohesion represent key challenges in order to stabilise host communities, better integrate migrants along the route and prevent further displacements. Particularly in urban areas with high concentration of migrants and in areas where there is low community engagement and social cohesion and/or high risk of tensions between different groups, there is a need for community stabilization interventions, including restoring livelihoods and access to essential services to strengthen the self-reliance of affected local and migrant populations against future vulnerabilities and shocks. These elements are also crucial for creating conditions for social cohesion.

To mitigate the above-described challenges, IOM will focus its efforts on providing multi-sectoral assistance to migrants, IDPs, returnees and host communities, as well as support national authorities to better respond to migration challenges. 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, and NFI; **(2)** Search and Rescue; **(3)** Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM); **(4)** Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR); **(5)** Community Stabilization; and **(6)** Labour Migration and Human Development.

**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, assists 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.[[8]](#footnote-8)

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.

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 least 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.

# Project Description

**The main 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 to migrants in detention centres.

The number of migrants in detention centres ranges between 3,000 and 4,000 at any given month. Due to continued rescue at sea operations and consequent detention of migrants, NFI 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 the DCIM and detention centre managers regularly request for IOM’s NFI assistance whenever new migrants are brought to detention from rescue operations. Under this project, IOM will support approximately 2,000 migrants in detentions centres with the provision of NFIs[[9]](#footnote-9).

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

IOM will continue to provide protection services such as protection monitoring, initial screenings to assess vulnerabilities, advocacy for release, family linking phone calls and referrals to other humanitarian actors. 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 breastfeeding 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: Improve the capacity of Libyan authorities to conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) activities.

IOM will continue working with the Libyan authorities involved in SAR operations, including LCG and GACS to improve their ability to save lives at sea. To achieve this IOM, will provide capacity building for approximately 70 officials from the mentioned authorities through:

* Two trainings on human rights and on how to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants without discrimination during SAR operations, including the provision of lifesaving, protective and safety equipment, such as life jackets, thermal blankets, nylon suits, gloves and masks, floating stretchers for migrants rescued and/or for LCG, GACS staff.
* Two first aid, psychological first aid (PFA) and supportive communication training for personnel involved in SAR operations (first responders as coastal guards, law enforcement actors, including LCG, GACS), including the provision of first aid equipment.

***Output 1.2:*** *Stranded and vulnerable migrants in Libya* *have the opportunity to re-establish themselves in their home communities.*

Activity 1.2.1: 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 in urban areas of Libya. The team will work to enhance its outreach and awareness activities to migrant communities in various parts of Libya, such [omissis] and to migrants in detention centres and urban areas, while taking into account COVID restrictions and measurements. The action under this project will support the reintegration for migrants expected to return to non-west African countries that are not targeted under the current EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Africa (EU trust fund for Africa) [omissis]. 320 migrants are envisaged to benefit from the VHR assistance under this project.

Activity 1.2.2: Provide reintegration support for eligible returnees in countries of origin.

Under this project, reintegration assistance will be offered to 20 percent of the overall caseload using IOM’s vulnerability criteria[[10]](#footnote-10) and returning to countries for which reintegration support is not currently provided under EU funding. Upon return to the country of origin, eligible beneficiaries will receive individualised reintegration assistance which would form part of the individual or collective assistance that will be managed 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 EU JI framework Standard operating procedures.

***Output 1.3:*** *Migrants in different urban settings, IDPs and returnees in Libya benefit from improved integrated humanitarian assistance.*

Activity 1.3.1: Conduct outreach, screening, and assessment of needs.

IOM Libya will further enhance MRRM, using a comprehensive and community-centred approach, to complement other components of this project, to bring together a wide range of services and assistance that IOM provides to migrants. Building on the established set-up and the operationality gained during the first phase, IOM will continue its services without interruption to mitigate the difficulties faced by migrants living in the [omissis] and [omissis] municipalities. To determine the vulnerability and the exact needs of migrants, IOM will deploy its MRRM teams in migrant-dense areas where they will conduct on an ongoing basis overall screening and assessment of situations as well as individual vulnerabilities and needs assessments, based on which the assistance will be tailored.

Activity 1.3.2: Provide integrated multi-sectoral assistance to migrants in the [omissis] and [omissis] municipalities.

The main focus will be supporting migrants in distress to meet their basic needs through the following services:

* **Direct assistance:** This will include provision of primary humanitarian direct assistance in the form of NFIs, food kits, and hygiene kits.[[11]](#footnote-11) MRRM case workers will follow up on each identified case and support accordingly. 1,500 persons will benefit from direct assistance under this action.
* **Protection services:** Protection services will be tailored according to the needs identified during the in-depth assessments carried out for migrants referred by the MRRM teams. As part of the case management of migrants in need, the IOM protection case workers will identify urgent needs of the migrants. This may include support with family tracing, phone calls to family members in countries of origin, provision of food and non-food items and provision of medical services. It may also include transportation support to/from safe shelters, host families and health facilities.
* **Referral to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services:** This will include counselling, group support activities, creative and art-based activities, socio-relational and cultural activities, recreational activities (including sports activities), psychiatric and psychological assessment and consultations, and referrals of the most vulnerable migrants. An MPHSS field staff will follow up on each identified/referred case and support accordingly.
* **Basic health care services:** These will be delivered through a mobile clinic/team and specialized assistance for identified vulnerable migrants, including short term hospitalization and referrals to appropriate health service providers for follow-up. The MRRM’s health staff can provide an integrated essential health service package, including emergency care, reproductive, maternal, child and neonatal health care, screening and treatment for communicable and non-communicable diseases, including screening for symptoms of COVID-19.

Activity 1.3.3: Provide migrants in transit with information on the risks of irregular migration and on the humanitarian services available.

Migrants will be informed of the risks encountered during irregular migration while raising awareness on the safe migration channels, VHR support and further alternative options. For this purpose, IOM will strive to engage all key actors, including community leaders and other local stakeholders in awareness raising activities. These activities may range from cultural events, film screenings to information and experience-sharing sessions among targeted groups and might be conducted in MRRM base or public areas. The awareness raising activities will build on the already developed materials as part of a multi-donor information campaign developed and implemented under the first phase of this project and other materials that IOM has developed for the awareness raising related activities.

MRRM mobile outreach teams will contribute to the dissemination of information campaign materials on the dangers of irregular migration, alternatives to such migration as well as associated health risks and preventative measures that migrants may take to reduce them, including where to access health and other services. The MRRM team will regularly include and distribute information on the VHR in its regular outreach activities.

Awareness raising activities will target migrants stranded in Libya and potential migrants considering the perilous journey through Libya in order to reach Europe. To maximize its impact, the campaign will raise awareness through videos, pocket guide, etc. conveying concise and efficient messages easily understandable by all the categories of migrants and target groups. IOM expects to reach approximately 1,500 migrants with information and awareness-raising sessions.

Activity 1.3 4: Provide health assistance to migrants living in urban areas in Tripoli.

There is a large population of migrants living in areas nearby Tripoli such as [omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis] falling under the [omissis] municipality. The area has multiple locations with high concentration of migrants and also includes sites where the migrants are clustered during the day seeking daily labor opportunities. They live in crowded neighborhoods, and their living conditions are much below the standard, which poses an eminent risk of disease outbreaks and transmission of communicable diseases. Such environment also leads to a potentially high transmission of Tuberculosis among the migrants and host community and requires a comprehensive and regular intervention to avoid possible disease outbreak. IOM medical team receives many emergency calls from the community leaders in the evenings and nights from these areas.

IOM will reach out to migrants living in the mentioned areas on regular basis with a package of integrated primary health services in a dignified and human manner. These services will be implemented by an efficient and trained team that has established linkages with the referral facilities. The dedicated mobile health team would be consisting of a medical doctor, nurse, psychologist and community mobiliser, supported with a pharmacist assistance on a needs-basis. The services will be implemented by using specifically designed (purpose built) mobile clinic which will be used to ensure privacy, storage of medicines and availability of essential medical equipment. IOM has demonstrated experience of running such mobile clinics in coordination with municipalities and Ministry of Health in Libya. For referrals of the migrants needing secondary or tertiary care services, IOM will use its established mechanism of referral linkages with public and private hospitals and clinics. In response to the pandemic, IOM community mobiliser will conduct risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities alongside the mobile team to engage migrants on COVID-19, including vaccine to address vaccine hesitancy, as well as other disease prevention information. Under this activity, IOM aims to assist 2,400 migrants with health assistance.

Activity 1.3.5: Train local health authorities on migrant-sensitive health-care services (MSHS).

Besides providing direct health assistance, IOM will also continue advocate for the migrant-sensitive health-care services (MSHS) with a focus on the minimum health-care service package to be provided to the migrants as part of a fundamental human right. IOM will conduct two training on the MSHS targeting the local health authorities to ensure the continuity of care and sustainability of IOM support.

Activity 1.3.6: Provide return package assistance to returnees in Misrata.

The return of IDPs to their places of origin in [omissis] municipality from different camps in Tripoli is one of the key priorities of the new government and it requested the humanitarian and development organizations to provide assistance with the return. Among the main requests IDPs and their representatives outlined include household items including bedding, kitchen sets and solar lamps. This project will help to assist a total of 500 returnee households with the provision of basic household items as part of the return package to contribute to the return and reintegration efforts.

**Outcome 2: Communities in Libya demonstrate strengthened resilience through livelihoods opportunity, social cohesion and access to basic services.**

***Output 2.1:*** *Crisis-affected populations benefit from improved social cohesion and inter- and intra- community relations*.

Utilizing the existing set-up of staff, office, experience and established relations with government stakeholders, **IOM will build on the positive work in** [omissis]**,** [omissis]**, and** [omissis]**.** Feasibility Assessments are currently underway in several locations along migration routes. Based on the findings of conflict sensitivity assessments conducted in early 2021 in the above-mentioned locations, interventions will be contextually tailored to local needs, addressing drivers of conflict and instability for the wider community and that of vulnerable populations.

Activity 2.1.1: Implement Community Improvement Projects (CIPs).

In order to improve access to basic services, assisting local government stakeholders in meeting community needs, **IOM will continue CIPs in current locations in the** [omissis], while expanding into new locations using the same process of community-led prioritization that proved successful in current locations. This will be initiated through relationship building with local government and non-governmental stakeholders and community leaders, to identify the most effective format for community participation and input into grant selection. A minimum of 8 CIPs, across all five locations, will involve e.g. rehabilitation of common infrastructure or provision of equipment to improve public services. Upon completion of each CIP, handover ceremonies increase visibility of local government ownership of the completed grants and incentivize community utilization. The entire process from communication to completion will involve all local and national government representatives and ministries, include new engagement with the [omissis], to ensure [omissis] buy-in, support, and eventual ownership.

Activity 2.1.2: Provide livelihood support.

Improved livelihood is another crucial component of community stabilization, providing access to necessary resources and opportunities, particularly for women and youth. IOM will focus on providing training and support to entrepreneurs and members of the community in the areas of implementation, prioritizing migrants, unemployed women and youth, and other vulnerable groups and other vulnerable groups.

IOM will identify barriers affecting women’s participation to livelihood activities and shall set up structures and facilities to enhance access for both women and the youth. This support will be designed to help migrants and Libyans alike improve their livelihoods through accessible vocational skills building activities and toolkits for freelance opportunities. The grants will be determined in part by assessments of labour market needs, local capacity to provide trainings, and community preferences for small businesses. Building on successful experience and lesson learned under the previous Italy Migration fund programme, IOM will continue the expansion of livelihood support interventions by implementing vocational trainings that include skills such as air conditioner repair and mobile phone repair, always paired with small business management workshops and starter tools for the trade. Similar direct trainings are anticipated, as there remains space within neighbourhood markets for additional freelancers. Approximately 25 beneficiaries will benefit from trainings as part of the livelihood component.

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct community engagement and social cohesion activities.

Activities improving community engagement, contributing to social cohesion are critical to community resilience. **In project locations in** [omissis] small grants will be developed and implemented by local civil society organizations, with guidance, support, and capacity building from IOM. This prioritizes the needs of the local community while building on its human resources and in doing so, promoting sustainability of the community engagement activities. Contextual tailoring of community engagement and social cohesion activities in project locations will be guided by Conflict Sensitivity Assessments and Rapid Feasibility Assessments. Protection and MHPSS will be mainstreamed in the trainings, capacity building, or social cohesion activities. IOM will also consider the possibility to establish partnership with Libyan and Italian NGOs considering their presence in the field and their expertise. In total, no more than six small grants will be selected, depending on effectiveness, inclusiveness of diverse ethnic and tribal groups, women-led and focused activities, and cost. As examples, in the past years IOM partnered with local civil society organizations to implement theatre workshops for Sabha youth across tribal divides, develop a cadre of youth into a youth committee empowered to better engage local government stakeholders, and introductory peacebuilding trainings to hundreds of community members invested to bringing peaceful conflict resolution to the fore. IOM expects to engage 240 people in community engagement and social cohesion activities.

Activity 2.1.4: Provide trainings on MHPSS community-based approach and art-based Interventions.

IOM will organize trainings on community-based MHPSS activities and art-based interventions. The training course will target approximately 25 individuals from civil society organizations, IOM staff and resident youth, including migrants. The training course will enhance the service providers’ skills in organizing creative workshops, group facilitation and peer support methods. This training will be coordinated with IOM’s Community stabilization unit and local national institutions. The training will be based on the IOM manual Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement.

Activity 2.1.5: Organize workshops to mainstream protection and MHPSS in community stabilization efforts.

IOM will organize workshops targeting local CSOs aiming to mainstream protection and MHPSS within community stabilization activities.

Activity 2.1.6: Provide direct MHPSS services within different community stabilization activities.

IOM multidisciplinary psychosocial team will organize structured MHPSS activities such as counselling sessions, recreational activities, art based MHPSS interventions, support group sessions targeting youth, children, adolescents and additional age groups from both migrant and hosting communities aiming to enhance the psychosocial wellbeing and promoting social cohesion. Activities will be conducted in the following locations: [omissis]

**Outcome 3: A conducive environment for the inclusion of migrants and IDPs (returnees) in entrepreneurship ecosystem and labour force is enabled.**

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. IOM has made several steps forward in creating knowledge on labour migration management and creating tools in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour. IOM Libya produced a Labour Market Assessment (LMA), a Training of Trainers (ToT) manual on Labour migration governance and currently supports [omissis] with setting up a Labour Market Information System web-portal, while strengthening [omissis] to reduce skills mismatch as well as promoting an inclusive labour market. IOM Libya is also in the process of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the [omissis] that encompasses capacity building and technical support including for the formulation of a National Labour Migration Strategy for Libya. Such a Labour Migration Strategy needs to be aligned with the country’s broader developmental objectives and will improve labour conditions. The strategy will also prioritize integration of migration into sectoral and local governance policies.

***Output 3.1:*** *Improved collaboration with national counterparts to harness the full potential of its human capital for economic development while protecting the rights of vulnerable mobile groups in the labour force.*

Activity 3.1.1: Engage Libyan youth via mainstreaming migration studies in the university curriculum.

IOM will promote human mobility for sustainable development in Libya through engaging Libyan youth via mainstreaming migration studies in the university curriculum (and potentially secondary schools), promote the knowledge on Migration and Development, and work on the perception of migrants within communities. This will be achieved through:

* Country-wide perception study based on the piloted completed last year (to provide recommendations on adaptation of international curriculums and where best to insert them).
* Adaptation and translation of global curriculum on Migration and Development.
* Stakeholder meeting to validate and adopt the curriculum and a Training of Trainers (ToT) to transfer the knowledge to the Libyan counterparts.

Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen vocational institutional capacities for improved and sustainable labour force.

IOM will work to lay out a comprehensive roadmap to harness the full potential of human capital by strengthening the capacity of Libyan vocational institutions, specifically in entrepreneurial learning modules to boost self-employability skills among the youth population. An inclusive approach will be undertaken to facilitate equal opportunities for the youth among the host-communities as well as migrants and other vulnerable mobile populations by increasing access to entrepreneurial education and skills development opportunities and making a bridge to the private sector for a diverse and effective labour force. By including migrants and other vulnerable mobile population in such entrepreneurial ecosystem, IOM aims at boosting local economies in Libya, while addressing push factors of migration in the region, through enhancing the capacity of migrant youth with certain skills that will lead to livelihood opportunities and better integration into Libyan labour force. This will be achieved through:

* Building upon the current [omissis] initiatives in Libya through strengthening existing [omissis] institutional capacities in Libya by upgrading technical training curricula based on current LMA findings (identified economic sectors that projects job creation, incl. for labour migrants). **This will include mapping out current available** [omissis] **mainly in** [omissis], identify subskills, and develop curricula and ToT training to rollout the modules in selected [omissis]. This includes entrepreneurial learning curricula [omissis] (noting that employment rate is very low in [omissis]) to equip migrant and host-community youth and other vulnerable mobile populations with skills to increase their self-employment opportunities (incl. green-business). Around 80 individuals, including youth are expected to be enrolled and trained in various [omissis] modules under this project.

# 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. As a positive example, IOM is together with UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA and UNHCR part of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) aimed at providing emergency assistance in case of new displacements. 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.

# 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

While no evaluation is foreseen under this phase of the project, a final external evaluation will be conducted upon completion of the second phase (36 months) to verify whether the project has been executed as proposed and to analyse its impact on the beneficiaries.

# Results Matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Indicators*** | ***Data Source and Collection Method*** | ***Baseline*** | ***Target*** | ***Assumptions*** |
| ***Objective:***  To contribute towards strengthening the resilience and reducing vulnerabilities of migrants, IDPs, returnees and host communities in Libya | % of surveyed residents of areas of intervention who express improved perceptions of the economic wellbeing and resilience of their community | Monitoring reports following baseline and endline data from DTM | 75% | 75% |  |
| ***Outcome 1:***  Migrants and mobile populations have reduced vulnerabilities and improved quality of life. | % of beneficiaries who are satisfied with the received assistance | Data collection survey | 70% | 75% | Security situation and global health situation allow for the implementation of emergency activities. |
| ***Output 1.1:***  Migrants detained in Libya and rescued at sea have improved access to life-saving support | # of migrants in detention centers provided with NFIs. | Field reports, distribution records, assessments, training reports, handover receipts | 0 | 2,000 | The Libyan authorities consider emergency support for migrants as priority. |
| # of migrants in detention centers received protection services. | 50 | 70 |
| # of Libyan authorities trained and provided with equipment to perform SAR operations | 0 | 60 |
| ***Activities that lead to Output 1.1:***  Activity 1.1.1: Provide NFIs to migrants in detention centers.  Activity 1.1.2: Provide protection assistance to migrants in detention centers.  Activity 1.1.3: Improve the capacity of Libyan authorities to conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) activities. | | | | | IOM has regular access to detention centres. |
| ***Output 1.2:***  Stranded and vulnerable migrants in Libya have the opportunity to re-establish themselves in their home communities. | # of migrants who receive VHR assistance  # of migrants who receive reintegration support under this funding | VHR records, flight manifest, individual reintegration plans | 0  0 | 320  96 | The Libyan authorities provide support in facilitating processes to conduct VHR activities |
| ***Activities that lead to Output 1.2:***  Activity 1.2.1: Provide Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance to stranded and vulnerable migrants.  Activity 1.2.2: Provide reintegration support for eligible returnees in countries of origin. | | | | | IOM is able to obtain the necessary approvals both in Libya and countries of origin to conduct VHR activities. |
| ***Output 1.3:***  Migrants in different urban settings, IDPs and returnees in Libya benefit from improved integrated humanitarian assistance. | # of migrants who receive assistance through MRRM mobile teams | Field reports, database, distribution records, assessments, screenings. | 0 | 1,500 | The Libyan authorities consider emergency support for migrants and IDPs as priority. |
| # of migrants reached with information campaign materials | 0 | 1,500 |
| ​ # of referrals to VHR and other IOM or non-IOM programmes | 0 | 100 |
| ​# of primary healthcare consultations provided by IOM's mobile clinic. | 0 | 2,400 |
| # of returnees provided with NFIs | 0 | 500 |
| ***Activities that lead to Output 1.3:***  Activity 1.3.1: Conduct outreach, screening, and assessment of needs.  Activity 1.3.2: Provide integrated multi-sectoral assistance to migrants in the urban areas of [omissis] and [omissis] municipalities.  Activity 1.3.3: Provide migrants in transit with information on the risks of irregular migration and on the humanitarian services available.  Activity 1.3 4: Provide health assistance to migrants living in urban areas in Tripoli.  Activity 1.3.5: Train local health authorities on migrant-sensitive health-care services (MSHS).  Activity 1.3.6: Provide return package assistance to returnees in [omissis]. | | | | | IOM is able to reach the beneficiaries in its locations and they are willing to engage in activities. |
| ***Outcome 2:***  Communities in Libya demonstrate strengthened resilience through livelihoods opportunity, social cohesion and access to basic services. | % of beneficiaries report increased capacity to address local issues | Survey among community members in the selected locations | 0 | 75% | Global health and security situation allows for on the ground implementation for CSOs. |
| ***Output 2.1:***  Crisis-affected populations benefit from improved and social cohesion and inter- and intra- community relations. | # of people participating in community engagement and social cohesion activities  # of CIPs implanted that are accessible and functional | Field reports, CS records | 0  0 | 240  8 | Communities are willing to engage in activities. |
| # of individuals who receive vocational and business management training | 0 | 25 |
| # of individuals trained on MHPSS | 0 | 25 |
| ***Activities that lead to Output 2.1:***  Activity 2.1.1: Implement Community Improvement Projects (CIPs).  Activity 2.1.2: Provide livelihood support.  Activity 2.1.3: Conduct community engagement and social cohesion activities.  Activity 2.1.4: Provide trainings on MHPSS community-based approach and art-based Interventions.  Activity 2.1.5: Organize workshops to mainstream MHPSS in community stabilization efforts.  Activity 2.1.6: Provide direct MHPSS services within different community stabilization activities. | | | | | Security situation as well as global health situation allow to hold meetings and trainings. |
| ***Outcome 3:***  A conducive environment for the inclusion of migrants, IDPs (returnees) and vulnerable local population in entrepreneurship ecosystem and labour force is enabled. | Libyan stakeholders demonstrate engagement in promoting human mobility for sustainable development | Stakeholder meeting notes | No | Yes | The Libyan authorities and other stakeholders 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:***  Improved collaboration with national counterparts to harness the full potential of its human capital for economic development while protecting the rights of vulnerable mobile groups in the labour force. | # of developed Migration and Development curriculum | Field reports, training reports, signed attendance sheets. | 0 | 1 | Security situation as well as global health situation allow to hold meetings and trainings. |
| # of local stakeholders trained on labour migration governance | 0 | 15 |
| # of bridge [omissis] modules developed, including entrepreneurial learnings | 0 | 3 |
| # of youth enrolled and trained in various [omissis] modules | 0 | 80 (at least 30% migrants, 30% internally displaced persons and at least 30% female) |
| ***Activities that lead to Output 3.1:***  Activity 3.1.1: Engage Libyan youth via mainstreaming migration studies in the university curriculum.  Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen [omissis] capacities for improved and sustainable labour force. | | | | | Security situation as well as global health situation allow to hold meetings and trainings. |

# 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 to migrants in detention centers | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.2: Provide protection assistance to migrants in detention centers | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.3: Improve the capacity of Libyan authorities to conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) activities. | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.1: Provide Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance to stranded and vulnerable migrants. | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.2: Provide reintegration support for eligible returnees in countries of origin. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.1: Conduct outreach, screening, and assessment of needs. | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.2: Provide integrated multi-sectoral assistance to migrants in the urban areas of [omissis] municipalities. | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.3: Provide migrants in transit with information on the risks of irregular migration and on the humanitarian services available. | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3 4: Provide health assistance to migrants living in urban areas in Tripoli. | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.5: Train local health authorities on migrant-sensitive health-care services (MSHS). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.6: Provide return package assistance to returnees. | 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.1.4: Provide trainings on MHPSS community-based approach and art-based Interventions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.1.5: Organize workshops to mainstream MHPSS in community stabilization efforts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.1.6: Provide direct MHPSS services within different community stabilization activities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 3.1.1: Engage Libyan youth via mainstreaming migration studies in the university curriculum | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen vocational institutional capacities for improved and sustainable labour force. | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Budget

See attached.

1. IOM DTM Displacement report, Round 35 (January - February 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. IOM data as of 5 May 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. IOM DTM Displacement report, Round 35 (January - February 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. DTM IDP and Returnee Report, Round 35 (January - February 2021) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. DTM Labour Migration To Libya - Remittances Amidst Conflict And Pandemic (April 2021) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. IOM DTM Displacement report, Round 35 (January - February 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 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). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. As per IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Mattresses, Winter/Summer Blanket, Individual Hygiene Kit (migrants – male, female, children), Winter/Summer Clothing kit (Uni – Sex, children), Solar lamp, Plastic Sheet, Kitchen set, Diapers, Sanitary pads. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)