



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Interim Report to the Government of Italy

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

OMISSIS (foto di persone)

Project Data Table

Executing Organization:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Identification and Contract Numbers:	RA.0093 LBY /FITA/KE0213/2017
Project Management Site and Relevant Regional Office:	Management Site: Tunis, CO, TUNISIA Regional Office: Cairo, RO, EGYPT
Project Period:	1 September 2017 - 31 August 2020
Geographical Coverage:	[omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis]
Project 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.
Project Partner(s):	[omissis], Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), local communities, central & regional government authorities, partner NGOs/CSOs,

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	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.
Reporting Period:	1 September 2018 - 31 August 2019
Date of Submission:	17 January 2020
Total Confirmed Funding:	USD 18,000,000 in addition to USD 2,000,000 top-up, thus amounting to USD 20,000,000
Total Funds Received to Date:	USD 20,000,000
Total Expenditures:	EUR 11,348,775

1. SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The project “*Support IOM Activities in Libya in Response to the Migration Crisis in Libya*” (1 September 2017 – 31 August 2020) is comprised of three components:

- I) Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR);
- II) Community Stabilization; and
- III) Direct Humanitarian Assistance through the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM).

With this multifaceted intervention IOM Libya works to alleviate the suffering of stranded and detained migrants through the provision of basic lifesaving assistance (MRRM), while offering the alternative of voluntary return (VHR), and in the meantime contributing to improving stability in particularly fragile communities in Libya (CS).

With **Component 1: Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR)**, IOM Libya assisted **1,235 migrants (1,085 male and 150 female)** in both detention centres (663) and those stranded in urban locations in Libya (572) to voluntarily return to 26 countries of origin. Particularly vulnerable cases, such as medical cases and victims of trafficking, were cared for with sensitivity and tailored support until the preparation procedure for their return was completed. Upon return to their countries of origin, migrants received reintegration support to enable them to establish a livelihood. During the reporting period, a total of 612 migrants returned to countries not covered under the European Union and IOM Joint Initiative funded by EUTF (50 per cent of total return) and have benefited from reintegration support under this project.

With **Component 2: Community Stabilization (CS)**, IOM continues to deliver a range of small scale social cohesion and infrastructure activities across four locations ([omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis]) in fragile communities that suffer from growing pressure due to large-scale displacements and increased migrant flows. These communities also often experience the strain of scarce resources and poor service delivery by local government. IOM supports two Community Management Committees - in [omissis] and [omissis] to identify community prioritized activities ensuring a participatory approach and local ownership.

To contribute towards efforts to strengthen cohesion in conflict-affected communities, IOM organized multiple community events, such as iftar dinners, which engaged a total of 800 people, with the overall aim of bringing together members from different ethnic/tribal and migrant communities. Based on community-prioritized needs, IOM implemented eight (8) Community Improvement Projects, some of which address the lack of basic health services, and absence of social space for leisure activities and interaction. In the reporting period, IOM also increased efforts to engage local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) through the release of an expression of interest (Eoi) and with a training for 22 CSO representatives in project development, which strengthened their capacity to submit their proposals in answer to IOM's call. To strengthen livelihood capacities of conflict-affected communities, IOM completed a study of the agricultural sector in Libya. It increased understanding of the needs and support opportunities, which will be used to inform further livelihood interventions.

With **Component 3: Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM)** IOM reached **1,334 migrants** (959 male, 375 female). Among these, **541** individuals received assistance with multiple services, including distribution of NFIs, Hygiene kits, clothing kits, and health care consultations. Among the targeted migrants, **131** migrants, mainly from Nigeria, were referred to the VHR programme and are in various stages of the return process; **176** cases, including **12** cases requiring Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) were referred to the Medical Unit for a follow up treatment, and **1** unaccompanied migrant child (UASC) was screened and referred to the Protection

Unit. Also, **233** migrants received NFIs based on the need's assessment conducted by MRRM team during the daily visits to the migrants' locations.

2. PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS REALIZING OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Component 1: Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR)

Outcome 1:

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

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The objective of component one, VHR and reintegration of migrants stranded and detained in Libya, is 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.

During the reporting period, IOM assisted **1,235** migrants (1,085 males and 150 females) to voluntarily return to 26 countries of origin.

VHR outreach and awareness-raising

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During the reporting period, IOM conducted **outreach activities** in various locations to increase the level of awareness on VHR possibilities to migrants in Libya and to establish direct connection with migrants in urban settings. To that end, IOM conducted missions to the East and South of Libya ([omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis]) and informed migrant communities and local stakeholders of the availability of VHR assistance and its eligibility criteria. During this outreach campaign, IOM was able to identify migrant community leaders and to invite them as Community Mobilizers, thus ensuring a closer link to the community.

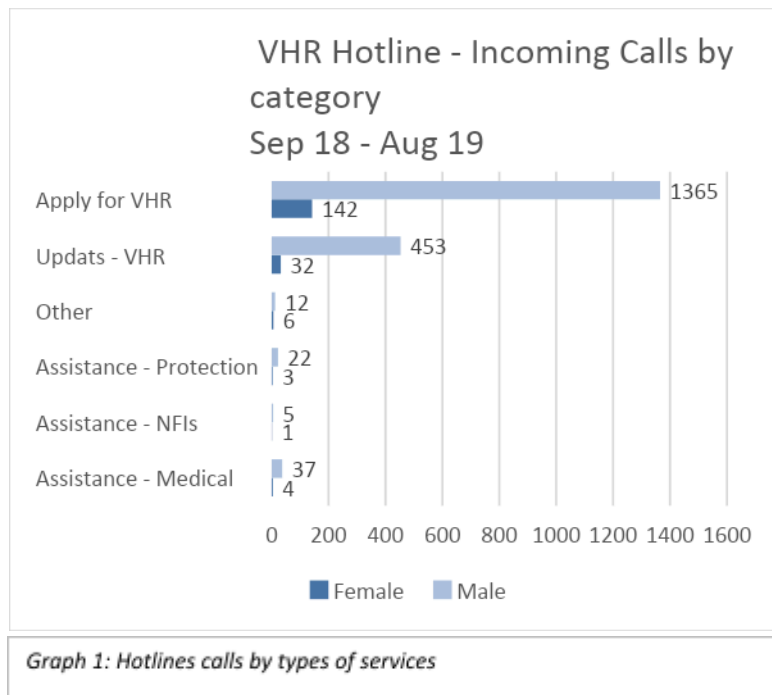
Frequent meetings were held in [omissis] with migrants' countries Embassy representatives in order to address concerns of their respective communities.

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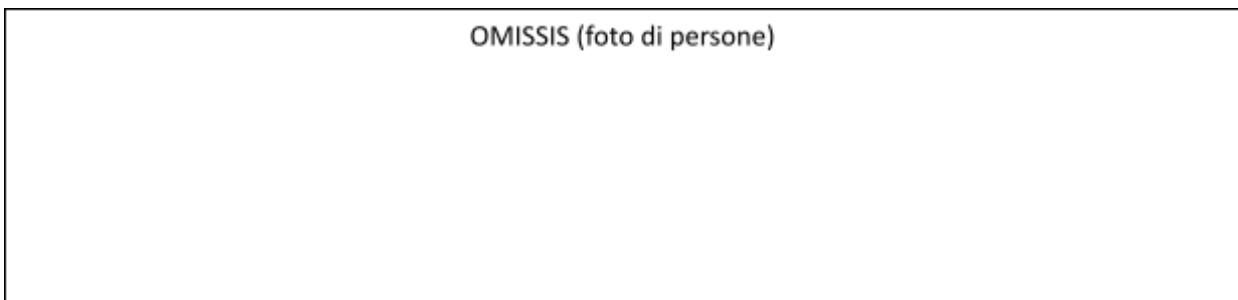
Periodical **stakeholder meetings** took place with relevant outreach partners, such as the [omissis], [omissis] , [omissis] and [omissis]. Throughout the reporting period, IOM received 69 inter-agency referrals for VHR, which was a result of IOM’s positive relationship with relevant international organizations also operating in the field.

Efforts to disseminate VHR programme information went hand in hand with launching a **hotline service**. The VHR Hotline is a direct tool of communication between migrants in urban settings with IOM staff and it has proved effective especially during the latest crisis which started in April 2019. During the reporting period, a total of **2,649** incoming calls were registered, out of which **2,082** calls/questions were successfully addressed. All queries were recorded and referred internally to relevant teams.

As a response to the current conflict, which has negatively affected stranded and detained migrants, IOM has **intensified its outreach activities** in July 2019 throughout Libya in order to offer VHR as a viable alternative. This scale-up involved the use of existing IOM structures and staff across all programmes of IOM Libya, leveraging IOM Libya’s strong staffing footprint. A total of **58** information sessions took place with migrant communities and various relevant stakeholders in [omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis], during which **3,660** migrants were informed about the programme.



Moreover, **3,809** VHR Hotline cards and HR brochures (in [omissis]ic, French and English) were distributed among migrants in different migrant locations, reaching **3,809** migrants.



Counselling and screening for vulnerability

The VHR team conducts screenings and counselling of migrants through interviews to learn more about their migration journey and to identify any vulnerabilities that may require additional assistance. During the reporting period, the screening and counselling process identified a **total of 24 medical cases** required further assistance, including **22** Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and **1** Victim of Trafficking (VoT) were identified.

The medical cases were referred to IOM's Medical Unit for assistance. Those in need of further medical care were provided with the necessary medical treatment until their condition improved and their status was cleared to travel. The VoTs and UASCs are referred to the IOM Protection Team for in-depth vulnerability assessments, family tracing and follow-up with the receiving missions in the countries of return to ensure safe and sustainable reintegration into their communities.

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When the migrants were cleared for travel, IOM facilitated the necessary travel documentation (preparing and submitting exit visa applications, coordinating with relevant embassies). According to the passport authority, all migrants who have entered Libya irregularly are requested to pay a fee of the equivalent of 81 EUR, before they can receive an exit permit. That said, IOM managed to negotiate free exit permit for all migrants in detention centres and covered the cost for the rest of the caseload. All migrants were supported with exit visa issuance, however this rule was only in force for migrants stranded in the urban settings of [omissis] and [omissis] (1,034 migrants) and traveling via [omissis] International Airport in [omissis]. As soon as exit visas are secured, IOM Libya shares relevant information, such as expected number of returnees, type of movements (commercial or charter flights) and types of vulnerabilities with respective countries of return to ensure timely, secure information sharing with receiving IOM Missions to ensure that all identified vulnerable migrants are received by Protection Staff and special assistance is provided, as necessary.

During the reporting period, IOM assisted **1,235 migrants (1,085 males and 150 females)** to voluntarily return to their countries of origin via the VHR programme under this project. Overall, IOM Libya has assisted 11,803 stranded migrants with VHR assistance during the reporting period that included funding from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration (JI).

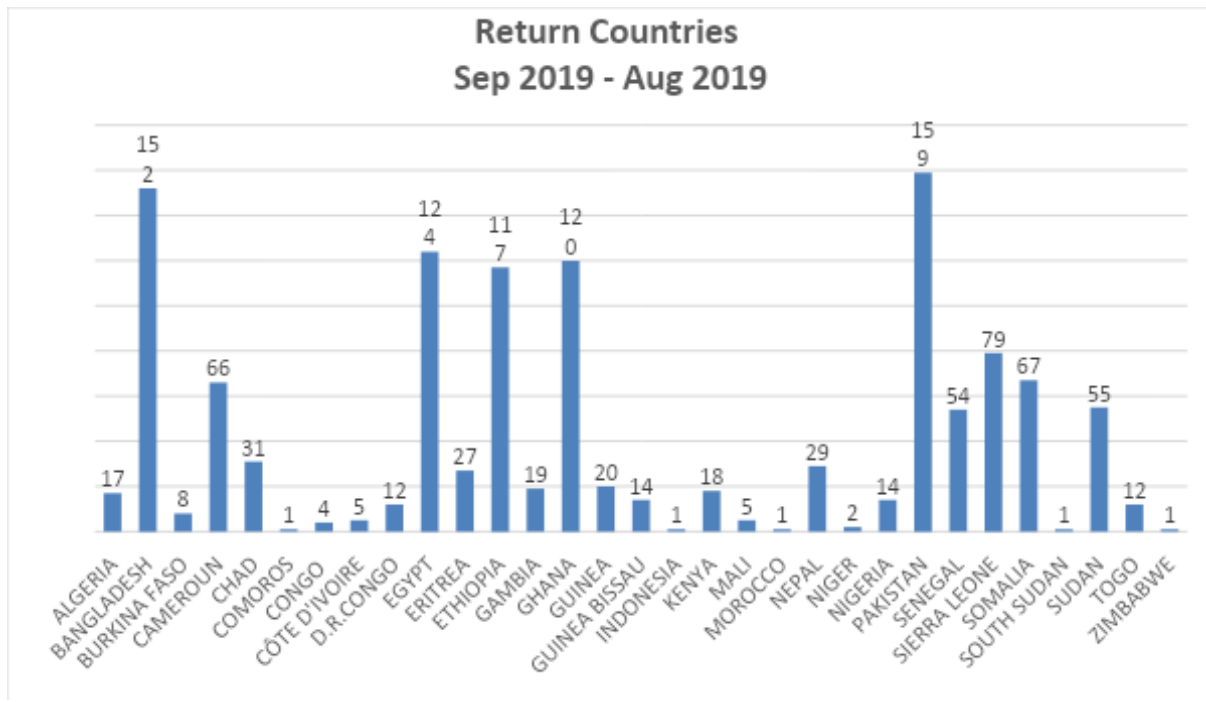
IOM provided VHR support to migrants in both detention centres (663), and stranded migrants in urban locations in Libya (572), in the cities of [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis].

Extensive preparatory measures have been undertaken for migrants to be safely supported through the IOM VHR programme. The VHR team conducted assessments and ensured voluntariness of return once requests for assistance were received, either through direct visits to detention centres or urban locations, referrals from the Migrants and Refugees platform, embassies, community leaders and IOM social media pages. Voluntariness of return is important to ensure migrants are not returned unwillingly to situations that they fled from. In many cases, stranded migrants lose identity cards, passports or any other forms of identification. To re-establish their identity and obtain travel documents, IOM coordinated consular support directly with respective embassies and consulates in Libya, [omissis] or other neighbouring countries.

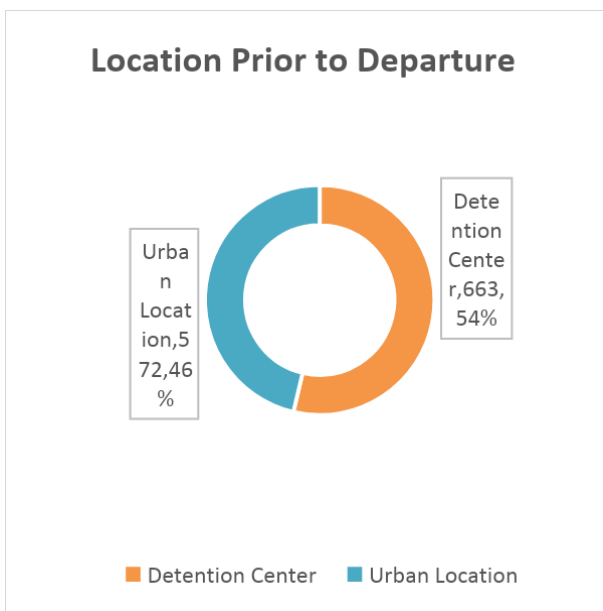
IOM also employs an innovative online consular service whereby migrants are linked online directly with their embassies for consular authentication. This tool ensures quick issuance of travel documents to migrants who have embassies based in [omission] and/or outside of Libya. For consular support, the VHR team collected and printed passport photos, prepared and delivered consular applications and facilitated exchanges between embassy representatives and their respective nationals in Libya. IOM also supports in the logistics shipment of the travel documents once issued from respective embassies in neighbouring countries and deliver it to migrants in Libya for onward processing. After receiving the migrants' travel documents, the VHR medical team ensured fit-to-travel medical examinations with the beneficiaries awaiting VHR assistance.

As per standard pre-departure preparations within the VHR programme, IOM provided transportation and distributed non-food items (NFIs) consisting of clothes and footwear to all migrants assisted from detention centres (663 individuals) before their return flights. Also, on the day of departure, all migrants were provided with IOM bags for easy recognition by the IOM airport assistants.

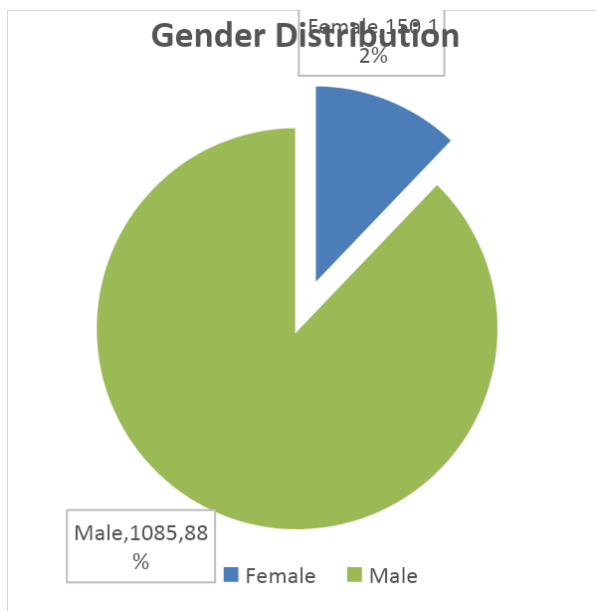
IOM missions in the receiving countries ensure sufficient staff to quickly and efficiently process the paperwork of the arriving returnees, arrange their pocket money, transportation and escorts for those traveling further or support upon arrival for identified vulnerable individuals.



Graph 2: VHR returned by country of origin and return



Graph 3: VHR returnees by type of location prior to departure



Graph 4: VHR returnees by gender

Reintegration assistance

IOM Libya oversees reintegration support in various destinations of return not covered under the European Union and IOM Joint Initiative. It is estimated that 10 per cent (or 478) of the overall caseload are covered under the project.

Migrants returning to non-EUTF destinations, are offered post-arrival counselling sessions to support the preparation of Individual Reintegration Plans (IRP). This process adheres to a flexible approach to tailor IRPs based on the specific skillsets and needs of the beneficiaries. IRPs were reviewed by IOM

staff in the receiving countries and approved by IOM Libya. During the review process, IOM assessed the sustainability of the reintegration plans, following IOM's procurement procedures to eliminate any possible fraud. Beneficiaries eligible for reintegration assistance have the options of receiving individualized support including support to establish viable income-generating projects, medical treatments, vocational training, housing assistance, psychosocial support or other support using the modality of an in-kind grants of up to 1,000 EUR. Each of the reintegration projects was tracked for 3 months after grant issuance in order to offer continuous support and monitoring.

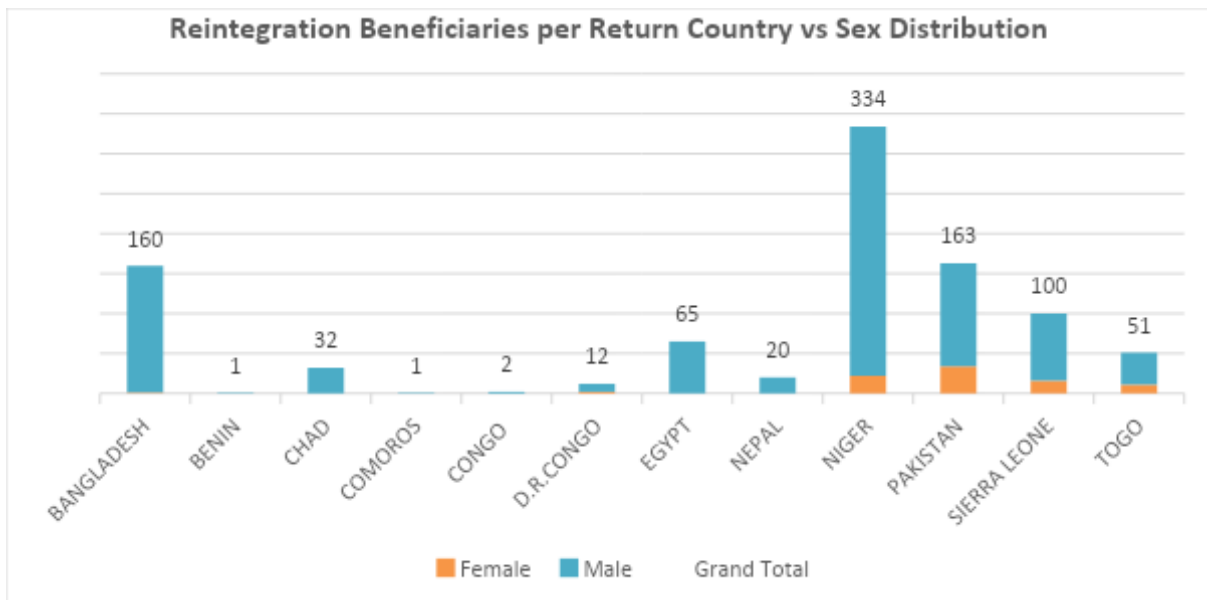
During the reporting period, **612** migrants returned to non-EUTF destinations, constituting 50 per cent (of the 1,235) of the total number of returnees under this project, who will benefit from reintegration support. Nine hundred forty one (**941**) reintegration plans were approved. Since the process of reintegration planning takes time until returnees are settled back home, these plans include also beneficiaries who returned in previous project periods.

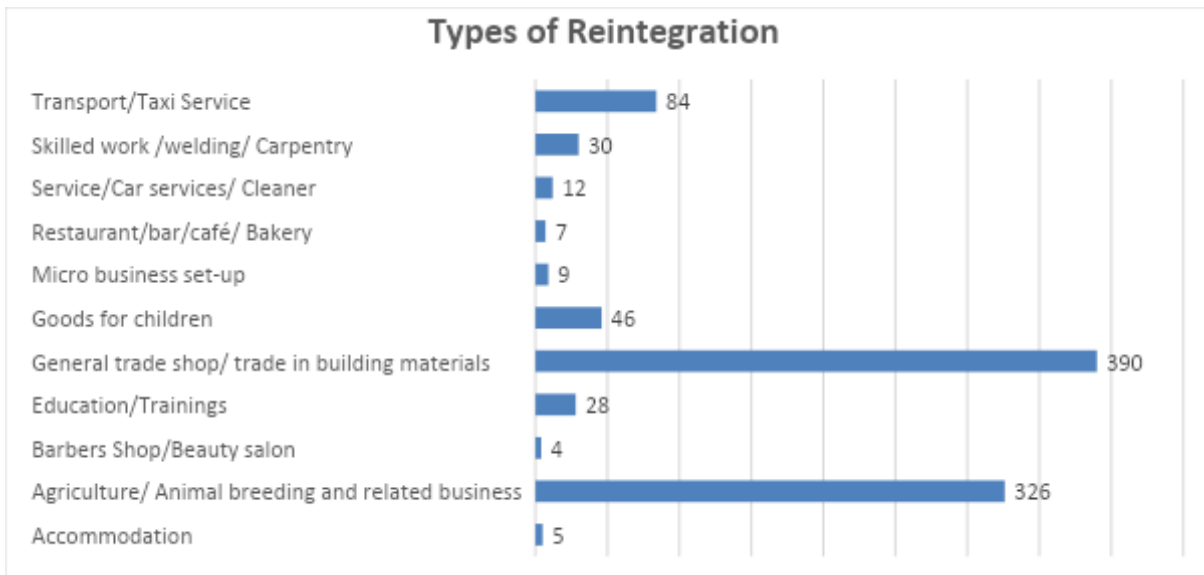
Most of the assisted returnees chose to set-up small businesses in the area of trade or agriculture. A correlation can be noted between returnees' profile and a number of migrants who were surveyed in Libya in 2018¹. According to the findings, 60 per cent of surveyed migrants indicated either not having any formal education or completed only primary education. As for work experience, 39 per cent of those surveyed in Libya indicated that back home they worked in the agriculture sector or other labour-intensive jobs. Many of the assisted returnees chose to return to their areas of origin, which were primarily rural and offer limited livelihood opportunities.

Based on M&E data, 83 per cent of those assisted with reintegration support have operational projects which enable them to earn a monthly income that assists them in their daily expenses and supports their family needs. Many of them also plan on expanding their business.

¹ IOM Libya's Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) survey in 2018.

Graph 5: VHR reintegration assistance beneficiaries by country and sex (total of 941)





Graph 6: VHR reintegration assistance by type (total of 939)

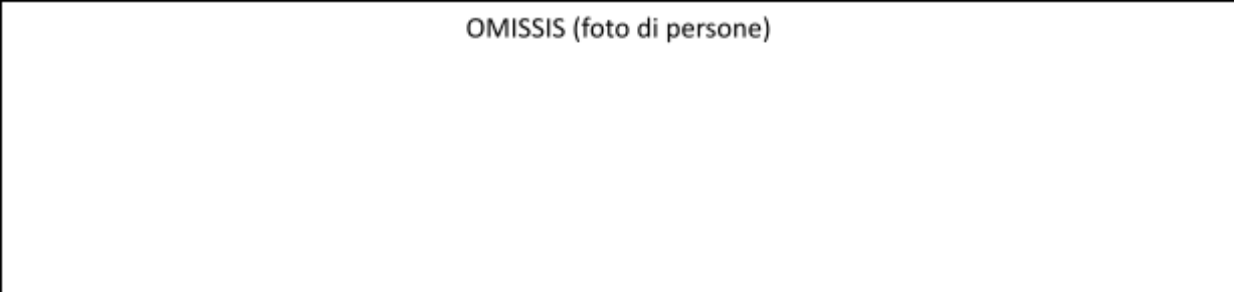
Reintegration Monitoring

During the reporting period, a random sample of **243** reintegration projects were monitored, which included **74** female and **169** male beneficiaries (see Graph 7).

Three monitoring missions were conducted to Niger, Sierra Leone and Pakistan to follow-up on the reintegration of returnees, identify process improvement opportunities, and meet a sample of returnees to better understand their needs. The missions included meetings with IOM staff and other relevant local stakeholders, conducting both individual on-site visits as well as focus group discussions (FGD) with the returnees to assess the impact of reintegration assistance.



Graph 7: Nationalities and sex distribution of reintegration beneficiaries that were monitored.



In Niger, the reintegration teams of IOM Libya and Niger conducted a workshop to review implementation process, as a result the IRPs were simplified to allow smooth case-management, while long-term agreements were signed with main vendors in key locations of return. These are efforts to expedite the reintegration processing time. A FGD took place with a group of returnees from Libya in [omissis] district, about 230 km away from capital, [omissis]. Findings included the rural

hardship and limited job opportunities, which force many returnees to opt for seasonal agriculture work or animal breeding.

From the Sierra Leone monitoring mission, information gathered about hardship of reintegration process in the provinces. Therefore, many returnees chose to stay in capital in order to avoid their own communities, as they often felt being stigmatized and judged by local community for not being successful in their migration attempt.

The monitoring mission in Pakistan focused on training IOM Pakistan reintegration team on IOM's global M&E tools and reintegration visibility, as well as generating knowledge on reintegration experience through conducting various monitoring sessions and on-site visits to returnees from Libya (see Annex 2 and Annex 3 – Reintegration stories).

Component 2: Community Stabilization (CS)

Through Component 2 “Community Stabilization in Crisis-Affected Communities along the Migration Routes in Libya” contributed to addressing the drivers of instability, including tensions between migrants and local communities through the restoration of services and community infrastructure, while at the same time working to create an enabling environment for the creation of employment opportunities for migrants and host communities and reviving the local economy.

Outcome 1:

Improved community social cohesion enables the successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants

During the reporting period, IOM continued to work towards creating platforms for the various groups within these communities to work together to identify, prioritize, develop and implement projects that meet local needs and ease tensions between groups, particularly competing tribes and between Libyans and migrants. IOM supported local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to organize social activities bringing together different host community groups and migrants.

IOM staff capacity building

In December 2018, the CS teams in [omissis] and [omissis] held a strategic planning workshop with field staff from all four target areas of intervention – [omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis]. During this workshop, the soft component of the Community Stabilization programme (civil society capacity building to promote social cohesion and livelihood promotion) was discussed extensively with the field staff in order to review the implementation plan in light of the context dynamics in the field locations and brainstorm about good practices for moving forward. The workshop discussed the mapping of CSOs and support to entrepreneurship initiatives. As a result, IOM continued to work on expanding its network with potential implementing partners and potential future beneficiaries of capacity building activities.

Continuing work on the strategy for the social cohesion component of the program and to enhance the capacity of staff across different areas of work, IOM again brought together community stabilization staff from [omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis] for a workshop in July 2019. An important theme during the workshop was the engagement of CSOs and other local stakeholders that may be interested in submitting a proposal to the Expression of Interest (EoI) for social cohesion activities and a Call for Proposals (CfP) for livelihood activities launched in June 2019. The staff also identified challenges they face, which they subsequently grouped and prioritized, while brainstorming about solutions. Significant challenges related to the security situation, implementation, and communication and coordination. An external consultant facilitated a session

on conflict sensitivity, as a follow up to the original conflict sensitivity research in 2018, in order to continuously engage staff on considerations of conflict sensitivity for each specific location.

IOM's social cohesion projects

After more than a year of implementation in [omissis] and [omissis], forming Community Management Committees (CMCs)² in these areas, modelled on the existing CMCs of [omissis] and [omissis], has proved infeasible. This relates both to the size of the city in [omissis] and the sharp tribal divisions in [omissis], which inhibits people of [omissis] and [omissis] ethnic background to engage in common activities. Instead, thematic ad-hoc project oversight committees are currently used to gain inputs from the community and ensure a community-based approach to implementation. Therefore, instead of conducting inception meetings with newly formed CMCs, IOM will hold field CMC meetings with the existing CMCs of [omissis] and [omissis] to evaluate the past projects and discuss the ways forward.³

On the 22 March 2019, for the occasion of World Water Day, IOM with the Psychosocial Support Association, a [omissis]-based civil society organization, facilitated a community event with **100** community members, with painting activities for children, games, and a dialogue session on water conservation. Children were able to learn about how to save water and use it sensibly through different games, while in the evening, participants enjoyed singing and dancing activities.

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To connect local CSOs and migrants and promote positive engagement among different community groups, IOM conducted nine Iftar events in [omissis], bringing together **700** migrants over the course of May and June 2019. For many migrants, this was the first time that they participated in such events in Libya and met other migrants and host community members. [omissis], a migrant living in [omissis] summarized his impression of the event. *"I was invited with my friends. When I arrived to the place of the event, it was full of people whom I had never met before, Libyans and migrants. So, I lent a hand to the organizers during the distribution of the Iftar. The atmosphere is very good, it was nice to see people helping others."* When Eid was called a day earlier than expected, the last Iftar dinner was replaced by provision of emergency assistance to support communities affected by the flooding in [omissis] (1,300 km south west of [omissis]) in June 2019⁴. Members of a local CSO [omissis] and members of the [omissis] Community Management Committee (CMC) formed a central committee coordinating efforts to provide relief assistance to affected communities in [omissis]. As [omissis] and [omissis] Scouts had worked on raising funds to support communities in [omissis], they proposed to reallocate funds initially earmarked for iftar refreshments to provide much needed relief

² A platform of community representatives from different tribal backgrounds formed by IOM to help identify and prioritize community needs.

³ This is reflected in the logframe, where the new indicator is: # of regular Community Management Committee inception evaluation meetings held. The target of 4 meetings remains the same.

⁴ The flood caused the death of 1,000 people and left 4,000 people displaced and affected more than 20,000 people. IOM was part of the response whereby humanitarian partners provided emergency lifesaving assistance – NFIs, hygiene kits, clean water, emergency family packages with essential supplies.

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items instead. Therefore, the food planned to be used for the Iftar dinner was replaced by more durable emergency food items such as bottled water, juice, milk powder and tuna. A portion of the aid was distributed to residents and migrants that were sheltered in schools, and another portion was transferred to the [omissis] General Hospital. With the funds raised by [omissis], the assistance reached nearly 1,000 community members.

A member of the [omissis] explained how he became involved in the emergency assistance, stating, *“I was told by my friend about what happened and decided to participate because I love to help people, especially as I am a member of the [omissis] club. There was a spirit of cooperation in helping the people. I built some new relationships with people that live in a different region than myself. Helping people is a noble thing to do, especially in light of these difficult conditions, and ultimately it brings us all together.”*

IOM’s support to CSOs

At the beginning of June 2019, IOM launched an EoI to welcome proposals from civil society organizations to conduct community engagement projects promoting social cohesion.

In the following two months, IOM increased its outreach to CSOs in the different areas in order to disseminate information about the EoI and clarify the application process, discuss ideas, and address questions. A significant number of local CSOs IOM staff consulted reported that they need an improved capacity in project development in order to acquire the needed skills to apply. To address this need and support CSOs to respond to the calls for proposals, IOM in partnership with the [omissis] organized a proposal writing workshop for **22** CSO members from [omissis] on 17 and 18 August 2019.

Proposals received offered a wide range of opportunities to engage a broad spectrum of community actors from mental health and psycho-social support activities through arts in elementary schools, engaging IDPs, and migrant community youth in peacebuilding activities, building capacity of local government stakeholders to improving communication between local councils and members of the community. Other CSOs proposed developing a women’s salon and safe spaces for positive interactions across tribal, ethnic and social divides.

Outcome 2:

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

In the reporting period, IOM completed eight Community Improvement Projects⁵ through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the provision of equipment. These projects were identified through a consultative process with communities. As part of its participatory, community-based approach, IOM initiated meetings in [omissis] and [omissis], which enabled the CMCs to consult with the community members on the (new) needs and priorities. At each of these meetings, the community members outlined their different needs, which are then discussed in detail before agreeing on the final list of priorities.

1. **[omissis] clinic in [omissis].** IOM is in the process of delivering medical equipment and furniture to the [omissis] clinic in [omissis]. This clinic was previously rehabilitated by IOM.
2. **Football field in [omissis].** IOM oversaw the construction of a football field, which resulted in bringing together not only boys but also girls. It is usually uncommon for women to take part in recreational activities outdoor, yet this is the one field in the area that is used by women and girls. According to Saleh Fadel, one of the youths of the area who regularly uses the field, *“There were no proper outlets for sports in this muhalla. Now it is used by 15-20 people a day, not just for football, but women and children also use the facility at nights as a recreational space. Opportunities for communities to participate in recreational and stress releasing activities has improved, as it is the only outdoor space that women go to with their children, and youth now have a space to spend their free time and practice hobbies. I also see many adults and elderly come here to watch and support the youth who play football.”*
3. **Public football field in the center of [omissis].** The football field is accessible to 1,400 people, including 300 migrants from Nigeria, Senegal, Chad, Niger and Burkina Faso. It is used by an average of 120 people a day. *“It is the only place where youth gathers and enjoys, otherwise we stay at home,”* according to [omissis]. (see Annex 4)
4. **[omissis]football field, [omissis].** IOM reconstructed a football field in [omissis]. [omissis] and [omissis] youth from a variety of [omissis] muhallas along with migrants from Burkina Faso and Senegal are access the school field. For several months following fights among the youth, the field was closed, but later, the field re-opened. One of the young people who regularly plays at the football field, [omissis], said: *“This project helped us to connect with youth from other [omissis] Mahallas. We played football together during the Ramadan football tournament. The experience was good, and we wish to have it again as the facility was busy with people from out of the Mahalla.”*
5. **Football field in the muhalla of [omissis].** 2,600 community members from the [omissis] and [omissis] tribes, including migrants from Egypt, Nigeria, Chad and Niger have access to the rehabilitated football field in the muhalla of [omissis]. According to [omissis], one of the youths living in [omissis], *“The young boys in the area used to spend time outdoors, during that time they did bad things, like smoking, hanging around, bothering other teenagers. Now they have a place to access in their free time, especially during the summer holiday. They play football and others support there.”* An additional effect of the football field is that it has led to adults, some of whom quit playing football in their youth, to pick up their

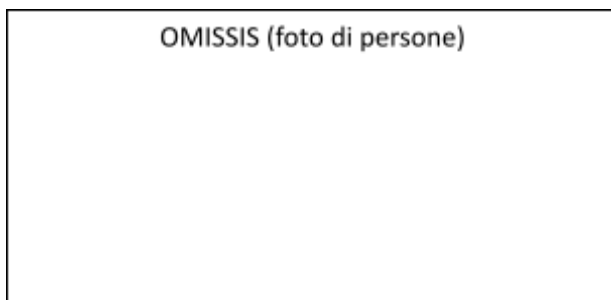
Photo 11: [omissis], 25, from A [omissis]:

“Before this project we had nothing to do in our free time, but now we have this place and it has become part of my daily life. I spend 3 hours a day in this place, because I like playing football. One of interesting things I witnessed in this place is that old people come here to watch us play. It is uncommon in our community for old people and youth to come together for entertainment.

This field helped a lot in bringing people together. For example, during tournaments that were organized during Ramadan, there were youth from the muhallas of [omissis], [omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis]. The playground was very busy at night, people were catching up with each other and we were reunited with some people we studied with and hadn't seen in a long time.

⁵ Previously referred to as Quick Impact Projects

weekly exercise routine to adopt a healthier lifestyle. (see Annex 5).



6. Support to the waste station in the [omissis], [omissis]. In [omissis], many neighbourhoods suffer from wastewater leakages in the street, causing pollution, a bad smell, and the spread of mosquitoes and other

insects, as well as limiting people's mobility and access to their neighbourhoods. The General Water and Waste Water Company (GWWC) of [omissis] has insufficient capacity to solve all wastewater leakages in the city. Based on the recommendation of the CMC, in November 2018 IOM provided sewage pumps to the waste station in the [omissis] neighbourhood in [omissis], as well as street sweeper trucks and sewage pipes. As a result, the company is now better able to address the challenges associated with the floods that occur with every major rainfall. While more and continuous work is needed to address wastewater issues in the city, local authorities are now better equipped to ensure that periodic cleaning and maintenance can take place. Due to the intense use of the sewage trucks, which again talks to the initial need for them, IOM is now providing a variety of truck spare parts and tools, including an air compressor, diesel filtering pump, spare tires and batteries and a welding machine.

7. **Logistical support to health facilities.** In April 2019, IOM completed its first Community Improvement Project in [omissis] by providing a new 12-seater mini-van to safely transport health workers and medication across tribal divisions in the city. [omissis] is a divided city in the southeast of Libya, where communities from the [omissis] tribe are strictly separated from the [omissis] communities. Although ambulances are given free access to move, health workers faced major challenges when providing health care services at patients' homes. Moving by private, unmarked cars across tribal lines remains unsafe, while ambulance vehicles cannot be used for the purpose of transportation only. An assessment conducted four months later showed the van to be operating well, with respondents reporting increased cooperation between clinics in the [omissis] and [omissis] areas, including exchange of medicines between the clinics, increased number of daily medical tests with a decreased waiting time, and greater access to health services, such as for child birth, in rural neighbourhoods which is contributing to isolating the health facilities from the conflict in the area.
8. **The [omissis] Secondary School.** IOM conducted renovation works on the [omissis] Secondary School. The renovation works took longer than expected, as mid-way through the implementation IOM made the decision to add to the original renovation plan. This delayed the completion of the project and the beginning of the school year. The Ministry of Education was cooperative – the institution not only addressed the issue of the students having to study in other premises but also added to the renovation project by allocating 250 desks and 15 whiteboards. The school is now in a condition that will enable the 800 students who are enrolled to return.

Outcome 3:

Libyans and migrants in communities affected by conflict and mass migration have stable and dignified livelihoods

IOM contributed to creating conditions for the improvement of entrepreneurship and livelihood opportunities to stimulate local economic development and lay the foundations for improved stability. Through its implementing partners, which include CSOs, private sector organizations or vocational training centres, the IOM aims to build the capacity of aspiring and existing entrepreneurs in starting or expanding their businesses in line with their needs, as well as support them with small grants.

During the reporting period, IOM supported the facilitation of a consultation workshop attended by 104 people, including farmers, experts, academics and representatives of various ministries (including the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Members of Parliament, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Local Government and Agricultural Advisor to the Presidential Council) on how to combat the date pest⁶, which is a significant threat to the livelihood, income generation and food security of date farmers. As an output of the consultation workshop, participants have agreed on a plan of action along with a list of recommendations as a way forward to transfer the knowledge shared during the seminar.

To diversify micro-entrepreneurship support IOM seeks to support self-employment in the agriculture and livestock sector, which is believed to engage a significant number of migrants. For the purpose of exploring opportunities to support entrepreneurship initiatives in the agricultural sector, IOM commissioned the research group, [omissis] with the task to assess the agricultural and livestock sector and provide a better understanding of gaps, needs and support opportunities in this sector. This study found that financial support in the form of investments, loans and grants is considered key to unlocking potential in the sector (*see Annex 6*). Farmers believe it will help in creating employment opportunities for youth and migrants. It is perceived that procurement of machines and equipment will enable more cultivation of land and improved income. Technical support, such as trainings in skills specific to the various agricultural sectors is also considered to be vital for greater productivity. The assessment found that enhancing the technical skills of farmers and their employees is perceived by farmers to be instrumental in increasing production quality and productivity, along with the protection of livestock and crops from diseases. Direct support providing seeds, fertilizers, fodder, and other basic materials and machinery is considered relevant for promoting the production of agricultural outputs.

In June 2019, IOM launched a call for proposals (CfP) to welcome applications from implementing partners and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centers to support 120 individuals across the four areas ([omissis], [omissis], [omissis] and [omissis]) with tailor-made training, coaching and mentoring to improve technical and vocational skills in different sectors as well as business and marketing skills. Through this process, community members will also be supported with in-kind assistance, including tools, equipment and other types of inputs to start-up new sources of livelihoods or businesses, and improve and regenerate existing ones. IOM received approximately 50 livelihood support proposals but given the numerous requests from CSOs for an extension, another CfP will be launched in September 2019. Livelihood proposals received included opportunities for less traditional entrepreneurship activities for women photographers and graphic designers accompanied by toolkits, to more traditional handicraft and artisanal training, along with training on AC repair and mobile phone repair, both ubiquitous across the four target areas. Selection of the successful livelihood proposals will be made by November 2019.

Component 3: Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM)

⁶ Dates are a major source of income. According to the agricultural and livestock assessment conducted

OMISSIS (foto di persone)

Supporting the implementation of activities that contribute towards component three, “Promoting Rights-Based Solutions for Vulnerable Migrants Through a Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism in Libya,” the IOM’s MRRM team provides protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants. This component aims 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.

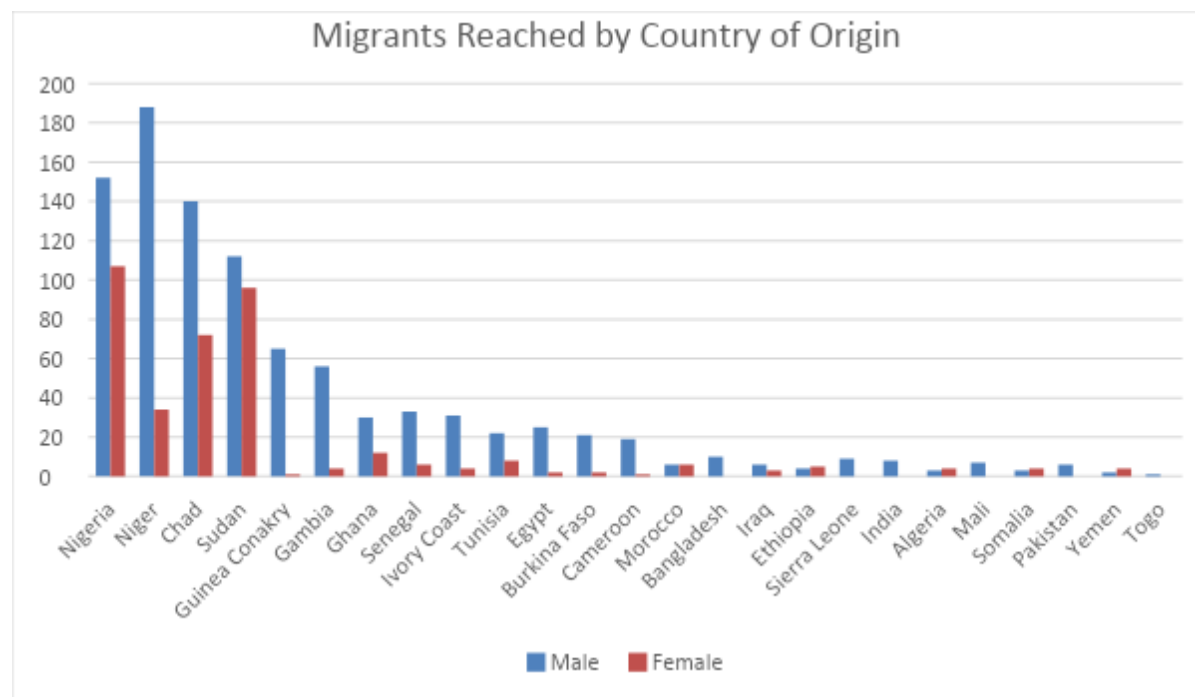
Outcome 1:

The MRRM provides improved protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

IOM has been working on the mapping and identification of migrants in distress living in urban areas in [omissis] and [omissis], as well as the engagement with migrants’ community leaders and other stakeholders to better address migrants’ needs and assist them as possible.

During this reporting period, IOM reached **1,334 migrants** to achieve **68 per cent**⁷ of the project outreach activities target. The highest number of migrants reached were from Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Sudan (see Graph 8). In total, the team reached migrants from 25 different nationalities.

IOM has been continuously coordinating with relevant stakeholders such as the heads of municipalities and the focal points for coordination with the international organizations, the municipality crisis management teams, and other relevant partners, to ensure a wide range of assistance is provided for migrants. Among the migrant beneficiaries, **233**⁸ received assistance with multiple services including distribution of NFIs, hygiene kits and clothing kits. In addition, **308** migrants, 62 per cent of the overall project target⁹, were referred to and assisted by other programmes of IOM Libya, including VHR, Health and MHPSS, and Protection.



Graph 8: Migrants reached by country of origin

⁷ Based on total project target being 9,400 migrants outside of detention. The total reached for year one and this reporting period is 6,334 migrants.

⁸ This includes the migrants assisted during the Sebratha crisis.

⁹ The project target of cases referred and assisted by other units is 500.

With the aim to strengthen and expand the services of the outreach mobile team, IOM organized **two capacity building trainings** for the MRRM mobile team covering a variety of topics including the principles of humanitarian actions, coordination with other stakeholders and community involvement, protection of migrants and referral mechanism, vulnerabilities identification, child protection and case management, public communication and information sharing, including health awareness tools, and guidelines and definitions on psychological first aid and referral mechanisms related to mental health psychosocial support. Hence, upon completion of these trainings, MRRM teams have improved their knowledge and skills on matters related to the provision of direct assistance, coordination of outreach activities with other stakeholders and local communities, and the referral services mechanism.

Additionally, to improve MRRM services and have effective mechanism to immediately respond to the needs of migrants reached, IOM has been working during this reporting period on enhancing the field teams' logistics and human resources capacity through the recruitment of health teams to join the case workers during outreach activities, rental of an office with a warehouse, rental of a small bus at each location to facilitate the mobile team's movement and procured additional NFIs to be distributed in the coming few months. Through these arrangements the infrastructure needed for the provision of direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in urban areas has been strengthened.

Outcome 2:

Migrants understand the risks of irregular migration and are informed on available services

In the framework of an information campaign aiming to raise awareness about the risks of irregular migration, IOM finalized the first draft of the materials and visual identity elements of the campaign, such as posters, flyers, roll-ups and social media covers. The first draft of the campaign video was produced and will be completed in September 2019. During the reporting period IOM prepared 5 different tools related to the campaign including: video, pocket guide, comic book, posters and flyers. IOM also activated a helpline number and produced helpline cards which were distributed to migrants to facilitate communication with the MRRM team. In the upcoming third year of the project, IOM will start implementing the dissemination plan, including the organization of community events, live video sessions, door to door awareness sessions, and distributing campaign materials.

The materials will be developed in four languages, English, French, Arabic, and Tigrinya based on the languages used by the majority of migrants arriving to Libya.

In addition, a meeting was held with IOM Niger to discuss the feasibility of conducting a series of joint online awareness video sessions for migrants in Niger en route to Libya and migrants in Libya to share their experience and the dangers they faced. The two missions are continuing the coordination on technical issues. Other IOM missions will be contacted for the same purpose once the campaign is at the dissemination phase.

Guidelines were developed for the MRRM team in the field conducting interviews to better understand the situation of migrants, record their needs, challenges, and provide them with information on available services. The guidelines include the main questions and the steps to be taken while conducting an interview with



migrants and also underline the sensitivities to take into consideration in order to respect the different cultural background of migrants.

3. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND ACTIONS TAKEN

Challenges	Actions Taken
<p>→ Component 1: VHR</p> <p>The security situation in Libya hampered the project's ability to reach migrants held in certain detention centres, particularly those outside of [omissis].</p>	<p>Working with security officials, IOM coordinated access and security routes to ensure safe passage to areas outside of [omissis], especially to facilitate consular visits from Embassy staff. However, given the uncertain security situation in Libya, travel outside of [omissis] remains hazardous and unsafe. In addition to ensuring UNDSS security reports are considered, IOM also advocated with the DCIM to move detained migrants interested in VHR to other detention centres in [omissis]. This allowed IOM staff and consular officers from Embassies to conduct interviews, assessments and facilitate the processing of travel documents for beneficiaries.</p>
<p>→ Component 1: VHR</p> <p>Acquiring exit visas for migrants is costly and it delays the process by at least 15 to 20 days.</p>	<p>IOM managed to negotiate free exit permit for all migrants in detention centres</p>
<p>→ Component 2: CS</p> <p>After more than a year of implementation in [omissis] and [omissis], forming Community Management Committees (CMCs)¹⁰ in these areas, modelled on the existing CMCs of [omissis] and [omissis], has turned out to be infeasible. This relates both to the size of the city in [omissis] and the sharp tribal divisions in [omissis] which inhibits people of [omissis] and [omissis] ethnic background to engage in common activities.</p>	<p>Instead, thematic ad-hoc project oversight committees are currently used to gain inputs from the community and ensure a community-based, participatory approach to activity identification and implementation.</p>
<p>→ Component 3: MRRM</p> <p>Human Resource matters: the recruitment process has delayed the implementation of activities due to the lack of qualified staff in the field.</p>	<p>IOM had to re-advertise or extend the advertisement of the positions to allow for a broader dissemination of the advertisement and more candidates to apply. That was mainly for the doctor, nurse and female case worker positions.</p>
<p>→ Component 3: MRRM</p> <p>The lack of funding has delayed the response to migrants and implementation of the project</p>	<p>IOM received a top-up fund which allowed for the expansion of MRRM services, and rent of local warehouses to store NFIs; Hence the implementation of outreach activities has improved.</p>

¹⁰ A platform of community representatives from different tribal backgrounds formed by IOM to help identify and prioritize community needs.

direct services such as health assistance and NFIs support, hence the number of beneficiaries who received direct assistance was less than it could have been during this reporting period.	
→ Component 3: MRRM The fuel crisis in the country has affected the movement of the team, especially in [omissis].	IOM has rented vehicles to facilitate the team daily outreach activities whereby the service provider was responsible to find the required fuel for the vehicles to run the daily movements of the team.
→ Component 3: MRRM The difficulty of transferring cash to the field teams has affected IOM's immediate response to support urgent complicated health cases that require further follow up treatment because public hospitals only accept cash payments, and many times they refuse to treat migrants for free	MRRM team has been coordinating with the Resource Management Unit on a feasible modality to facilitate the cash transfer for operational emergency use

4. CONCLUSIONS

Through this intervention, during the reporting period of, 1 September 2018 - 31 August 2019, IOM enabled 1,235 migrants to return to their location of origin through the VHR programme, as an alternative to being stranded or detained in Libya, and supported their reintegration. IOM was also able to provide basic lifesaving assistance of NFIs, hygiene kits, clothing kits, basic health care services or referral to 541 migrants in hard to reach urban settings through MRRM. This modality enables the mission to reach extremely vulnerable persons who would otherwise likely feel insufficiently safe to seek medical attention in health facilities.

IOM continued efforts to strengthening cohesion in conflict-affected communities with underlying tensions between various groups. During the reporting period IOM focused on rehabilitation of infrastructure, the organization of community events and capacity building of CSOs, as well as the completion of a comprehensive study. In the next reporting people IOM will select and disburse grants to CSOs and will oversee the implementing of these projects.

In the final year of the project, IOM will expand the MRRM team, who will also work on the engagement of the community and other local stakeholders to enhance the response to the migrants' needs in these areas and foster a better understanding of migration among the host communities and local authorities.

IOM will focus on the component of the project related to raising awareness about the risks of irregular migration, through the implementation of a information campaign in Libya and countries of origin, specifically in the targeted areas under this project.

5. EXPENDITURES AND RESOURCE UTILIZATION

Please see the attached financial report.

6. ANNEXES

- 6.1. Annex 1: Results Matrix
- 6.2. Annex 2: Reintegration story video [omissis]
- 6.3. Annex 3: Stories of returnees (VHR)
 - Annex 4: [omissis]
 - Annex 5: [omissis]
 - Annex 6: Agricultural and livestock assessment