



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

IOM Libya Project Proposal:

Multi-Sectoral Support For Migrants and Vulnerable Populations in Libya

Project type:	Return and Reintegration Assistance for Migrants and Governments (RR)
Secondary project type:	Immigration and Borders (IB)
Geographical Coverage:	Libya
Executing agency:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Beneficiaries:	Migrants, host communities, Government authorities, such as the Libyan Border Guard (LBG), Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Local Governance, Municipalities.
Partner(s):	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Local Governance, Municipalities.
Management site:	Tripoli, CO, LIBYA
Duration:	24 Months
Budget:	7,000,000 EUR

Headquarters

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Summary

Libya is a country of transit and destination for thousands of migrants, mainly from neighboring countries, seeking to improve their socioeconomic conditions. In recent years, protracted conflict, political fragmentation, and prolonged instability have altered Libya's posture towards migration, profoundly exacerbating migrants' vulnerabilities. Given that migrants in Libya are confronted with numerous and multifaceted challenges, the scope of response must amount to the scale of issues and difficulties. Through this funding, in complementarity with different projects being implemented across the entire humanitarian and development spectrum, namely: Supporting A Human Rights-based Response To Cross-border Movements To Libya- Focus On The Tunisia/Libya Border Situation (Italy); Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya (NDICI); Boosting Youth Employment In The South Of Libya Through Skills Enhancement And Livelihood Opportunities (AICS); Multi-sectoral support for vulnerable mobile populations and communities in Libya Phase III (Italy Mig Fund) and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration (MPRR). IOM will intervene holistically and comprehensively along six main pillars: Data, Policy, Livelihoods, Social Cohesion, Humanitarian Border Management and Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration. The aim is to contribute towards reducing the vulnerabilities, strengthening the resilience, and promoting the socio-economic empowerment of migrants and vulnerable populations in Libya.



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Rationale

Libya has been grappling with a complex political and security crisis for over a decade. Events from 2011 onward caused prolonged instability, massive protracted and temporary displacement, damage to civilian infrastructure, loss of life and socio-economic decline. The implications have been enormous for Libyan citizens and the hundreds of thousands of labour migrants arriving in Libya in search of better socio-economic conditions.

In 2020, a cease-fire agreement (CFA) was reached between the warring parties, under the auspices of the United Nations. The CFA enabled the return of over 80% of conflict-displaced populations within three years, and signaled a clear shift toward political stabilization and peace-building; a shift that has been further substantiated by the signature in 2022 and entry into force in 2023 of the United Nations Sustainable Development and Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), a strategic document guiding the UN's collective work in support of Libya's economic recovery and 2030 Agenda implementation.

Despite the milestones already achieved, Libya remains institutionally divided, lacking unified executive and legislative authorities, state budget and military institution, and struggling to achieve democratic governance. Political actors continue to obstruct the political process, denying over 2.8 million registered voters the opportunity to cast their ballots in legislative and presidential elections, thereby delaying Libya's transition toward unity and stability.

In this difficult context, vulnerable populations, including migrants, continue to face immense humanitarian challenges. Migrants in particular are disproportionately impacted given their lack of legal status in the country. Predominantly undocumented, their irregular situation means that they can be apprehended and detained by the authorities due to the criminalization of irregular entry and exit under Libyan law. Undocumented migrants have very limited access to basic services and no access to legal recourse. Accordingly, they face persistent threats of arbitrary detention, severe abuse and human rights violations. Excluded from the nation's development plans, migrants continue to live on the margins of society, unable to access basic services or to effectively partake in the country's development trajectory.

In a context where migrants' vulnerability is at its highest, the state has left a massive service-provision gap, often partially filled by international humanitarian organizations. Employment helps reduce migrants' vulnerability, yet even those able to find steady employment often endure unethical recruitment practices and exploitation and have no access to social protection schemes. If tempted or compelled to pursue the crossing to the northern shore of the Mediterranean, migrants risk death or interception and subsequent detention back in Libya in dire conditions. Despite the domestic and international implications of poor migration governance and management for Libya, the government has not yet put in place a proper migration governance framework that would, inter-alia, enable the organization and regularization of labour migration to the benefit of Libyans and migrants alike.

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An overview of the migration landscape in Libya

Steady increase in the number of migrants:

As of December 2024, IOM estimated there were 824,131 migrants from 47 nationalities present in Libya. The number of migrants identified is the highest since IOM started data collection in Libya in 2016, though lower than that prior to 2011 (estimated at 2.5 million). Since December 2023, there has been a steady and continuous increase in the number of migrants in Libya¹.

Origins and geographic presence:

82% of the migrants present in Libya are from four neighboring countries: Sudan (29%), Niger (23%), Egypt (20%) and Chad (10%). Hence geographical proximity and diasporic ties continue to shape the country's migration patterns.

The number of Sudanese nationals has continued to increase throughout 2024, largely due to the on-going armed conflict in Sudan. At the same time, the percentage of Sudanese nationals engaging in circular/seasonal migration to Libya has significantly decreased since April 2023.

With respect to circular/seasonal migration to Libya, nationals of Tunisia, Algeria, Niger, Chad, and Egypt are those most likely to engage in such patterns (15 %) compared to nationals of other countries (4 %).

The largest migrant populations identified between November and December 2024 were in the coastal regions of Tripoli (16%), Misrata (10%), Benghazi (10%), Almargeb (6%), Ejdabia (6%), and Azzawya (6%).

Shocks experienced before migration:

Four in ten migrants (40%) reported having experienced at least one shock, which the majority (65%) indicated had a severe impact on their life, in the year prior to migrating to Libya. Among them, around two thirds mentioned having experienced three or more compounding shocks. This points to how a complex array of shocks can compound migrants' difficulties and influence their decision to migrate.

The main shocks experienced by migrants were economic in nature: the rise in food or agricultural input prices, unemployment, armed conflict or gang violence, high agricultural input costs, and displacement. For a large share of migrants from North Africa as well as those from the Middle East, the main shocks cited were related to conflict and violence (16%). Unemployment, or the inability to find work in the 12 months prior to migrating to Libya, was cited by 19% of migrants who reported having experienced a shock.

The percentage of migrants experiencing a pre-departure shock has remained stable throughout 2024, with high food prices and low or decreased wages being the two most important factors.

Transit countries and main motivation to travel:

The largest share of the 29,354 individuals who were interviewed by DTM Libya between January and December 2024 had transited through or came from: Niger 44%, Egypt 20%, Sudan 16%, or Chad 13%,

¹ IOM Libya Migrant Report Round 55. November - December 2024. [Link](#).

before arriving in Libya. A minority had transited through or came from Tunisia 3%, Algeria 2%, or for 2%, a combination of other countries.

77% of migrants reported that their main reason for leaving their country of origin was lack of financial possibilities, including a lack of sufficient income (46%) and a lack of job opportunities (15%). A further 16 % cited conflict as the main reason. These trends have been consistent during 2024.

Migration intentions:

Around a third of migrants interviewed mentioned that they intend to stay in Libya (36%), while 39% stated that they have no definite intentions. A minority reported their intention to return to their country of origin (16%) or continue onwards to another country (10%); of those who wish to continue onwards, 86% listed Europe as their final destination and 10% listed Canada.

Heightened Migration Management Challenges in Libya Post-2023

Since spring 2023, the management of migration in Libya has grown in complexity owing to exogenous, cross-border factors. Events in two neighboring countries, Tunisia and Sudan, have added an additional layer of difficulty to an already challenging situation.

Tunisia-Libya-Algeria border region: Situation and response

Situation:

In 2023, an anti-migrant sentiment driven by political rhetoric seemed to prevail in Tunisia. With a deteriorating socio-economic and political situation, xenophobic expressions intensified, culminating in indiscriminate crackdowns against regular and irregular Sub-Saharan African migrants. Initially, in July 2023, Tunisian authorities conducted raids in the city of Sfax and arrested and forcibly expelled hundreds of migrants to a militarized border zone between Tunisia and Libya. Migrants were left in the desert with no access to food and water. Many were unable to enter Libya (pushed back by the Libyan Border Guards) nor return to Tunisia (prevented by Tunisian authorities) and were stranded as a result; some eventually perished due to dehydration and very high temperatures.

Since then, expulsions continued uninterrupted. As of 6 February 2025, a total of 12,588 migrants and persons in need of international protection have been intercepted at the border with Tunisia by the Libyan Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Libyan Border Guards (LBG), Customs officials and Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). The Libyan MoI/LBG continued to report the detention of a significant number of intercepted migrants in the Libya-Tunisia border region, specifically in Alassa, at any given time: 248 as of the 6 February 2025 update.

Expulsions from Algeria to Libya, albeit on a smaller scale compared to those from Tunisia, continue to be regularly reported and recorded: between January 2024 and 6 February 2025, these amounted to 1,852 intercepted individuals.

Response:

From June 2023 to 20 March 2025, IOM, as part of a UN task force has distributed 15,634 Non-food items to 6,210 beneficiaries; jointly with WFP distributed food to over 4700 beneficiaries, conducted protection assessments for 9809 individuals, supported 288 beneficiaries through MHPSS assistance,

and provided healthcare services for 20,793 migrants, including the referral of 318 urgent cases to hospitals. Furthermore, IOM regularly conducted wash rehabilitation at all areas of detention to mitigate the spread of diseases and approve conditions for migrants.

Sudan crisis and IOM Libya response

Situation:

Since the onset of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 15 April 2023, over 3 million individuals crossed Sudan's borders into neighbouring countries. Of these, an estimated 121,000 Sudanese and TCNs have arrived in Libya. The total population of Sudanese in Libya as of September 2024 was estimated at 207,000. This number comprises the Sudanese present in Libya before April 2023 and those who arrived in Libya after April 2023.

Libya has not ratified and is not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. It has however ratified the 1969 Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention), which adopts the same definition of a refugee as the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol. Nevertheless, refugees and asylum-seekers are considered "illegal" migrants and their status as asylum-seekers or refugees is not recognized by the current Libyan legislation. Exceptionally, Libyan eastern and western authorities have allowed Sudanese to enter the country, authorizing onward movement for those whose health status is tested to be satisfactory (as of November 2024, authorities in Alkufra had reported issuing 125,025 health cards to Sudanese persons).

Notably, authorities in Libya have provided some humanitarian assistance and allowed Sudanese children to attend schools. However, given the continuous inflow of Sudanese to Libya, assistance and services provided through public facilities are stretched to unsustainable levels.

Response:

IOM's support to Sudanese beneficiaries from April 2023 until the end of March 2025:

- 54,232 medical consultations, and 642 referrals for specialized healthcare
- Food and NFIs for 34,672 beneficiaries.
- 6,247 Protection services, including safe accommodation and community-based protection.
- MHPSS support for 8,130 beneficiaries.
- Social cohesion initiatives, involving over 2200 Sudanese participants.

Furthermore, IOM donated medicine, consumables and medical equipment to support 5 health facilities benefitting at least 230,000 people, and established a response coordination cell in AlKufra to operationalize the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) — an integrated humanitarian support modality that assists populations experiencing harsh conditions in distant and difficult-to-access locations.

Proposed project components:

I- Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration (VHR-R):

In Libya, it is particularly challenging for stranded or vulnerable migrants to access safe, dignified and durable solutions. IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration

(VHR) programme offers migrants a lifeline, when protection services can no longer be provided.

VHR is offered to stranded migrants, or those who find themselves in vulnerable situations including interception at sea, arbitrary detention and exploitation. The VHR programme provides outreach services, an information hotline, individual return counselling and vulnerability screening, immediate direct assistance, assistance to obtain travel documents, nationality screenings and other consular services, pre-departure health checks, and departure and transportation assistance. Additionally, it offers joint counselling and cross-referrals with other United Nations agencies and local and international organizations including UNHCR and UNICEF, coordination with countries of origin and IOM receiving missions for continuum of care of migrants with specific needs such as victims of trafficking, and coordination for arrival and reintegration assistance.

Coordination instruments and mechanisms have been created to counsel potential returnees in coordination with UNHCR and inform them of the available protection services in the country including their specific rights falling within the remit of the UNHCR mandate. The VHR process follows an integrated humanitarian protection approach when providing voluntary return assistance.

VHR personnel work closely with specialized Protection, Health Assistance and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support teams to identify needs and provide case management assistance that helps to safeguard the safety and well-being of migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations (including unaccompanied and migrant children, the elderly, and persons with medical and special needs) during their stay and transport out of Libya. Tailored need-based assistance, where required risk assessments, best interest assessments (BIA) and best interest determination (BID), are provided to these migrants prior to return. Efforts are made to enhance the capacities of Government partners and Consulars to provide assistance through a protection lens.

The reintegration component under the VHR programme provides support to address the socioeconomic needs of migrants who voluntarily return to their countries of origin.

Since 2015 (as of 09-05-2025), IOM supported 99,245 migrants to return to 50 countries of origin across Africa and Asia through IOM Libya's VHR program. 40.5 % of VHR beneficiaries were in detention at the time of their identification, and close to 4.5 % were victims of trafficking.

II- Humanitarian Border Management (HBM):

In its capacity as the United Nations Migration Agency, IOM is called upon by Member States to support in preparedness efforts and in addressing complex migration and border management challenges in situations of crisis, while upholding border security and protecting migrants' fundamental rights.

In Libya, IOM works with relevant border authorities to enhance their strategic, operational and technical capacities by supporting the development of policy frameworks and by providing capacity building, specialized trainings and equipment, and tailored infrastructure support to enhance their operational capacities to perform mobile patrols and effectively carry out Search and Rescue in the Desert (SARD) operations. Ultimately, the aim is to enhance border authorities' overall capacities to effectively protect migrants regardless of their legal status, while adopting a humanitarian approach to border management and in full respect of international human rights law.

III- **Socio-economic integration and Social Inclusion:**

Libya's protracted crisis, weak security and poor service delivery have undermined community cohesion and resilience, compounding socio-economic challenges faced by local and migrant communities. This in turn has amplified pre-existing tensions across tribal, racial and ethnic lines, further complicating local governance and fair allocation of resources.

Since 2016, IOM has been addressing drivers of instability and conflict in several Libyan regions and localities to support migrant and host communities restore normal socio-economic life. Initiatives ranged from supporting local authorities restore basic services ; rehabilitating community infrastructure ; promoting social harmony and civic engagement ; advancing disaster risk management and climate change adaptation efforts ; and empowering youth and women through skill enhancement and livelihood opportunities.

Under this project, IOM will offer in-kind assistance and skills-enhancement opportunities for migrants and disadvantaged host-community members to enhance their employability and support their socio-economic inclusion.

Through targeted livelihood support in migrant-dense areas, IOM will stimulate economic growth, and enhance opportunities for diverse communities, thus reducing drivers for conflict.

Scope and theory of change:

The project has a well-defined structure featuring interdependent project components. Implemented together, they will contribute to improved protection outcomes for migrants in distress and vulnerable local populations in Libya, as well as enhanced socio-economic conditions for both populations.

Humanitarian support and technical assistance for reduced migration-related vulnerabilities and fatalities

VHR-R: IOM's VHR programme represents a lifeline for migrants stranded and in distress in Libya, wishing to return to their countries of origin. When all other viable options to stay in Libya are not feasible, migrants can choose IOM's VHR service and seek to reestablish themselves back in their countries of origin also thanks to IOM's reintegration support.

HBM: Migrant deaths in the Sahara Desert are a major, under-reported problem. More people are estimated to cross the Sahara Desert than the Mediterranean Sea, and deaths of migrants in the desert are presumed to be double those at sea².

IOM has been enhancing the operational capacities of national authorities responsible for conducting search and rescue in the desert (SARD). Through a mixed approach – capacity building, equipment provision, and rehabilitation – IOM aims to ensure that these HBM efforts will lead to less migrant mortalities in harsh desert routes within Libya.

Livelihood and social cohesion for a sustainable impact

Livelihoods strengthening. It is estimated that Libya would need to create between 510,000 and 1.4 million jobs in the next 30 years to keep employment rates constant. Of the total number of new jobs that the economy needs to create, between 13% and 18% would need to be filled by migrants³. The growth of the Libyan private sector will create jobs and thus provide opportunities for migrant workers and Libyans alike. Given Libyans' reticence to participate in the private sector, migrants are and will continue to fill labour gaps across sectors and skills. Among these growing sectors and the jobs they will create, migrants are likely to occupy the bottom of the skills distribution. The potential for migrant employment will therefore remain low-skilled jobs that are not desired by Libyans⁴.

Accordingly, through this project, IOM will continue to upskill migrants. The premise is that when unqualified migrants acquire a certifiable and employable skill, have dignified working conditions, and peacefully co-exist with host communities, then they will be able to find employment in Libya, fill labour gaps (that would otherwise remain unfilled), contribute to the country's economic development, improve their socio-economic conditions, and support development in their countries of origin (through remittances and skill transfer).

At the same time, IOM will enhance livelihood opportunities for host communities in migrant-dense settings, since an improved local economy means more employment opportunities for migrant and host populations, which ultimately translates into social harmony.

² Migration: twice as many migrants die crossing the Sahara than the Mediterranean Sea. UN. [Link](#).

³ Depending on what happens with participation rates, Libya would need to create between 510,000 and 1.4 million jobs in the next 30 years to keep employment rates constant. The first scenario assumes that participation rates in the labour market do not change. In this case, the growth rate of the labour force would average 1,4% over the next decade which is close to the average of the past decade. The growth rate of the labour force would be declining gradually, becoming negative around the year 2040. At that pace, the economy would need to create close to 40,000 jobs each year between now and 2030. However, if participation rates for both women and men increase approaching OECD averages by years 2040 and 2050 respectively, the pressure on the labour market could be significant. Under this scenario, the labour force would be growing at an average of 2.5% per year over the next decade and the economy would need to create close to 70,000 jobs each year. It is likely that the real number of jobs that the economy needs to create is around 55,000 jobs per year. From the total number of new jobs that the economy needs to create, between 13% and 18% would be jobs for migrants. This calculation assumes that the shares of migrants in the population by gender remain constant at current levels, and that their participation rates are similar to those of the general population. This implies creating between 7,500 and 9,000 new jobs per year for migrants depending on the evolution of participation rates. It is likely, however, that participation rates for migrants are higher than for local workers. Labour Market Assessment Libya. Macro-economic analysis and migrant workers skill gap assessment - Final Report. Prepared by Key Aid Consulting for the International Organization for Migration. August 2021. [Link](#).

⁴ Ibid.

Social cohesion: Before the revolution, there were an estimated 2.5 million migrants in Libya. A stable Libya can offer thousands of opportunities for migrants from neighboring countries seeking better socio-economic conditions. This can be achieved primarily by a major political transformation i.e. the holding of the presidential and parliamentary elections leading to a democratic transition (beyond the scope of IOM's work), but also through a bottom-up approach - albeit at a much limited scale - by supporting civic engagement, capacitating youth as agents of change, and empowering women to take an active and constructive role in their communities (at the core of IOM's work). Ultimately, social harmony means less compelling reasons for migrants to embark in the perilous journey across the Mediterranean, and a more favorable environment for them to contribute to Libya's economic development.

The project's expected result is an improved protection environment and reduced vulnerabilities for migrants in Libya and beyond ; along with an enhanced socio-economic condition for both migrants and host communities.

⇒ Outcome 1

By continuing to offer a lifeline for migrants in distress to return and re-establish themselves in their countries of origin, their vulnerabilities will reduce, and their protection situation will significantly improve.

⇒ Outcome 2

By improving authorities' capacities to conduct Search and Rescue in the Desert (SARD) operations compliant with international standards and Humanitarian Border Management Principle (HBM), Libyan authorities will have an improved capacity to reduce migrant fatalities in the desert.

⇒ Outcome 3

By equipping migrants with skills in demand in the Libyan labour market, they can help fill labour gaps, improve their socio-economic conditions, and contribute to the economic development of both Libya and their countries of origin.

By improving the livelihood and economic situation of host communities (including vulnerable host community members) in migrant dense-settings, employment opportunities for both migrants and host populations will increase, and the drivers for conflict will reduce.

By enhancing social cohesion and promoting civic-engagement and peace-building, social harmony will improve, with migrants better accepted in their communities, thus more willing to benefit from Libya's economic potential, and less compelled to irregularly cross the Mediterranean and put their lives at risk.

Implemented together, the three complementary outcomes contribute to improved protection, improved socio-economic conditions, and enhanced social cohesion for migrants and host

communities. This approach is fully aligned with the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus (HDPN) and support the goals of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2023-20255.

A set of required preconditions have to be met in order to achieve these results: (a) A relative level of political, security and economic stability is in place at the time of implementation of this project. (b) The Government of Libya is committed and willing to work closely with IOM to achieve the outcomes of this project. (c) Access to beneficiaries and to the project locations is uninterrupted.

Cross-Cutting Considerations:

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

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

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

IOM will ensure gender mainstreaming and equal programming opportunities for women and men by adhering to IOM's 2015-2019 Gender Equality Policy, which establishes a framework for IOM's work on gender issues. In the context of this project, this Policy will translate into the following measures: IOM makes gender balance within its workforce a pivotal element of its Gender Policy. IOM will ensure the makeup of the IOM staffing includes gender-representative teams to facilitate gender-specific assistance.

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

IOM explicitly recognizes that men, boys, women, and girls require specific assistance services, and that social stigma is often most serious for those recovering from sexual abuse. IOM has the Gender-Based Violence in Crisis Framework which provides a Framework on how IOM responds to survivors of sexual violence and abuse. IOM will work with service providers to ensure that beneficiaries have access to

⁵ In advancing a humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding nexus approach, the UN and the government aim to work collaboratively with international and local partners to address the structural causes of fragility and remaining humanitarian needs to drive transformative change and transition to sustainable peace and development across the country.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Description

The objective of this project is to contribute towards reducing the vulnerabilities, strengthening the resilience, and promoting the socio-economic empowerment of migrants in Libya, primarily through offering them the possibility of safe voluntary return to, and a chance of reintegration in their countries of origin.

Outcome 1. Migrants are able to return to their homes voluntarily, safely and in dignity.

Output 1.1. Migrants have adequate knowledge, tailored information, and mental preparedness to make an informed and voluntary decision to return to their countries of origin.

Activity 1.1.1. Conduct outreach and community-based activities to support migrant communities and to raise their awareness about protection services and the VHR programme.

IOM will conduct extensive outreach activities to raise awareness among potential beneficiaries about the VHR programme, and to inform migrant communities about the services they can access within its scope.

VHR outreach sessions are set up in detention centres and urban areas of Libya. Migrants are informed about the free of charge voluntary return assistance programme, including eligibility, process and timeframe. Cards with the VHR hotline number are distributed among migrants and those expressing interest are referred for registration.

As part of these outreach efforts, IOM will conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) and community dialogues aimed at enhancing community participation and respond to key protection risks and concerns while supporting existing community capacities and initiatives.

This includes partner mappings, support to referral pathways, accountability to affected population system awareness raising and information provision as well as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Pertinent information on entitlement and access to services will be provided. PSEA and AAP awareness raising messages will be conveyed during FGDs to ensure that participants are aware of their rights and that they have a clear understanding of reporting modalities and pathways. Participants will also be made aware about multiple options to safely give feedback on IOM services and support. This would in turn improve feedback mechanisms and enhance direct communication with communities, complementing existing referral pathways.

Additionally, IOM will support community-level stakeholders to implement initiatives to support migrants. IOM will support embassies, consulates, community centers and schools through various improvement initiatives. This involves providing essential resources such as furniture and equipment to improve VHR and legal identity collaboration.

Activity 1.1.2. Provide thorough individual counselling and protection assistance, including MHPSS consultations, to identify potential VHR beneficiaries and to help them make an informed decision.

Migrants willing to return to their countries of origin, and who express interest in the VHR program (under Activity 1.1.1) are registered and are scheduled for an individualized return counselling session (one to one interview for every migrant / potential returnee).

When carefully designed and adequately carried out, individualized counselling allows beneficiaries to make informed decisions and to take ownership of their voluntary return process. Toward that end,

IOM applies a migrant-centered approach to return counselling. This entails upholding core counselling principles, namely informed consent, and voluntary decision. As such, counsellors are required to provide timely, unbiased and reliable information on existing options to remain in the host country, return to the country of origin, or, when possible, consider alternative courses of action.

Under this fund, IOM will strengthen its return counselling approach in Libya and in countries of return (from Libya) by integrating Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) considerations across all phases of return and reintegration. Accordingly, MHPSS counselling will henceforth be streamlined as an integral component of the over-arching return counseling methodology. MHPSS personnel will take part in return counselling sessions, and will build a trustful relationship with migrants, directed at helping them to explore their personal situation and their perception and feelings regarding the possibility of return and reintegration (as well as with all remaining options).

Incorporating MHPSS within return counselling provides for addressing potential psychological reactions to return - a decisive event that can at times trigger a profound change in the returnee's life and could therefore provoke feelings of anxiety and uncertainty. MHPSS counsellors will address migrants' fears and concerns, in good faith, prior to their potential return, will help them process their emotions in a healthy manner, and will support their emotional preparedness for return, if they so choose.

Migrants in vulnerable situations will benefit from individual in-depth assessments and receive tailored support. Particular attention will be given to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), migrants with health and psychosocial support needs, women with children, pregnant and lactating women and survivors of abuse and violence, including victims of trafficking. These assessments will be the basis to plan IOM's assistance, including voluntary humanitarian return, health assistance, temporary shelter, and MHPSS services or referrals.

Protection services will be tailored according to the needs identified during the in-depth assessments carried out. When required, family training and assessments will be carried out in countries of origin before the return of the child. Furthermore, for migrants with specific vulnerabilities, advocacy for release will be carried out with detention centre management, and 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 programme i.e. placed in a safe shelter or in a host family (please see activity 6.1.3 for additional details). Migrants with specific health concerns will be referred to IOM's health unit for medical treatment and/or referral to a clinic, while migrants in need of MHPSS services will be referred to IOM's MHPSS unit for further assistance.

As part of the case management of migrants in need, the protection case workers will identify urgent needs of the migrants. This may include support with family tracing, BIA or best interest determination for migrant UASC, 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.

Activity 1.1.3. Strengthen IOM's community hosting program and provide MHPSS support to ATD beneficiaries, including those scheduled for return.

IOM maintains a community-based alternative care programme to support individuals at heightened risk, particularly unaccompanied children, single women at risk, victims of trafficking, migrants with medical needs, and female-headed households who lack a family or a community set-up. IOM's community-based alternative care programme's beneficiaries include migrants who have been identified as return candidates, and are therefore awaiting return, as well as those who are in the process of being identified, registered, counselled, and confirmed (after consenting) as return candidates. A pool of community caregivers is maintained to link the individual in need with suitable caregivers who have been vetted, trained and oriented by IOM.

Under this fund, IOM will bolster its community-based alternative care programme via a three-pronged initiative:

- Setting-up and launching support Groups: Support groups, guided by IOM MHPSS personnel/practitioners, will be established to provide emotional support to the community-based alternative care programme's beneficiaries, with a special focus on the needs of children, and survivors of trafficking and gender-based violence.
- Establishing a peer-support system: IOM will provide continuous peer-support trainings to host families and willing returnees. Host family members will be equipped with knowledge and skills to provide psychological and emotional support to guests (accommodated beneficiaries) and willing returnees will be equipped with the peer facilitator skills for utilization during and after return. The peer-support modality has proven effective in humanitarian settings marked by hardships and instability; host family members and willing returnees who underwent similar experiences to community-based alternative care programme's beneficiaries are well placed to help their peers process their emotions and overcome trauma and distress.
- Creating safe spaces within host families: IOM will equip host family homes with four spaces: child friendly space; art corner; library & board games and sports/physical activity space. The aim is to create a dignified living environment conducive to healing and recovery, and which at the same time restores a sense of normality (family-like structure) for the programme's beneficiaries.

When implemented, the necessary elements for creating a nurturing and supportive setting for the programme beneficiaries will be met. Those among them who are awaiting return, as well as those who are being identified and/or processed for return (if they so wish) will have the appropriate mental and psychological condition to explore various options and to make their informed decisions.

Activity 1.1.4. Train Government officials, Consular personnel and community members on mainstreaming protection into all areas of migration management, with a focus on voluntary return.

IOM will train government partners and Consular officials on the principled, protection-centered management of the voluntary humanitarian process. Several capacity building sessions will be facilitated, focusing on themes such as protection mainstreaming, Gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation (including the ethical handling of GBV disclosures), rights based approaches, survivor centred approaches, child protection, alternatives to detention, legal identity, counter trafficking, and migration management. Host and migrant community members and CSO representatives will also be included in training sessions on a need/relevance basis.

The aim is to foster ownership, strengthen partnerships, and contribute to more sustainable impact. Small-scale donations will also be considered to support these objectives.

Output 1.2. Migrants benefit from safe, dignified and orderly movement assistance to voluntarily return to their countries of origin.

Activity 1.2.1: Assist migrants to voluntarily return to their countries of origin through IOM's VHR programme.

When all conditions for safe, humanitarian, voluntary and dignified return are met, IOM will assist beneficiaries to return to their countries of origin. VHR beneficiaries include those intercepted/rescued at sea, detained in detention centers, or stranded in urban and rural areas in Libya.

In total, **910** migrants will benefit from voluntary humanitarian and reintegration assistance under this project.

Output 1.3. Returning migrants are reintegrated in their countries of origin.

Activity 1.3.1. Provide socio-economic and psychological reintegration support to VHR beneficiaries/returnees.

Upon their return to their countries of origin, beneficiaries will receive individualized reintegration assistance, which would form part of the individual or collective assistance that will be managed and coordinated by IOM offices in returnees' countries of origin. Individual reintegration assistance will cover costs pertaining to medical and psychosocial support, housing support, vocational training, income-generation, and any type of assistance deemed relevant and appropriate during counselling sessions with prospective beneficiaries, and based on assessed vulnerabilities, as per the guidelines and recommendations outlined in the IOM Handbook on Assistance to vulnerable migrants and the IOM Handbook on Reintegration.

Psychological support has proven critical for a successful reintegration. Returnees often face stigma, and reintegration difficulties, and can re-consider onward migration if they fail to reintegrate socio-economically and culturally. Accordingly, IOM is extending the psychosocial peer-support modality to countries of return, to the extent possible. Willing returnees trained on peer-support in Libya, and who themselves return to their countries of origin via the VHR process, will be encouraged and supported to replicate the peer-support modality in a reintegration context.

The long-term aim is to ensure that all returnees from Libya to countries of origin receive some form of reintegration assistance upon return, and that the reintegration assistance received is appropriate. Working with IOM offices in countries of return and paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable migrants, the reintegration support to returnees will include the development of their Individual Reintegration Plan (IRP) in line with IOM's reintegration guidelines. Individual Reintegration plans will be uploaded on the IOM case management tool (MIMOSA) using a specific MIMOSA reference for each beneficiary to allow for easier monitoring, and evaluation of support provided and to ensure case follow up and continuum of care by IOM Libya, as well as effective coordination with receiving missions.

Outcome 2. Libyan authorities have improved capacity to reduce migrant fatalities in the desert.

Output 2.1. Libyan authorities have the necessary infrastructure and equipment to effectively perform SARD operations at the western border.

Activity 2.1.1. Establish and/or improve SARD infrastructure at the western border.

The proposed activities will encompass customized infrastructure enhancements to reinforce the physical presence of the Libyan Border Guard (LBG) and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) across key border sectors in support of SARD operations along the western border with Tunisia and Algeria.

The primary objective is to streamline search and rescue efforts for migrants and individuals requiring international protection who may find themselves in distress across the targeted desert border areas. This comprehensive approach involves deploying mobile patrolling stations equipped with essential operational tools, including auxiliary generators, photovoltaic power stations, water tanks, and WASH facilities. Additionally, the project may encompass the installation of basic first aid clinics at designated accommodation facilities for those who have been found in distress, ensuring the provision of emergency first aid assistance in remote locations. This holistic infrastructure development initiative is designed to optimize operational responses to critical situations and contribute significantly to the overall safety and well-being of those in need.

Activity 2.1.2. Provide SARD equipment to relevant SARD entities along the western border.

IOM will supply advanced SARD equipment, significantly enhancing national partners' operational efficiency in executing critical search and rescue missions. The equipment may include first aid kits, tents, sleeping bags, GPS devices, and modern radio communication devices like HF/VHF/Thuraya satellite phones. Off-road vehicles or ambulances may also be made available for the search for, and transportation of injured or sick persons. Additionally, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and dead body bags may be provided to facilitate the retrieval and respectful transfer of migrants who have lost their lives in the desert.

Output 2.2. Libyan authorities are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to provide life-saving assistance and to protect the rights of migrants in distress during SARD operations.

Activity 2.2.1. Facilitate rights-based and sensitization capacity-building for the Libyan Border Guard (LBG) and other relevant authorities active in the coordination of SARD operations.

IOM will enhance the capacities of relevant border entities in performing SARD operations, including the Libyan Border Guard under the MoI and MoD, DCIM, and the Customs Authority. The objective is to bolster their ability to provide immediate assistance and emergency first aid to migrants and any other person requiring lifesaving assistance, particularly those rescued in the desert border area. To achieve this, IOM will provide tailored capacity-building and sensitization training sessions, addressing emergency first aid and dead body management in the peculiar context of the desert. Additionally, IOM will facilitate comprehensive capacity building sessions on international protection principles and compliance with international human rights standards to enhance relevant officials' understanding of migrants' rights and protection requirements during Search and Rescue operations.

To ensure optimum conditions for knowledge transfer when conducting training under this activity, IOM will procure equipment and materials and refurbish and/or equip training facilities with furniture and office essentials as relevant and necessary. Furthermore, the project will also enhance the Command-and-Control system required for mobile patrolling and coordinated SARD operations in the target area. This integrated approach is conceptualized with the specific aim of equipping authorities with knowledge and resources to carry out SAR operations while upholding the rights and well-being of migrants in distress.

Activity 2.2.2. Organize a cross-border cooperation workshop

To support joint border operations, IOM Libya will organize a cross-border cooperation workshop between Libya's neighboring border agencies aimed at strengthening collaboration between relevant authorities. This workshop will enhance information sharing, coordination, and operational effectiveness in managing border security and migration challenges. Additionally, it will provide a platform for stakeholders to discuss best practices, address emerging threats, and develop strategies for more efficient and secure cross-border movement.

Outcome 3. Livelihoods and community services are strengthened, and social cohesion is fostered among and between local and migrant populations

Output 3.1. Local and migrant communities receive workforce integration assistance and partake in peace-building and social cohesion initiatives.

Activity 3.1.1. Bridge skilled migrants with employment opportunities through workforce integration and business support.

Migrants and underprivileged local communities in Libya lack access to formal employment, professional networks, and entrepreneurial support. Under this fund, IOM will facilitate workforce integration for disadvantaged skilled individuals through targeted entrepreneurial and formal employment assistance. Through partnerships with key industries and businesses, IOM will help skilled individuals including skilled migrants access internship placements, on-the-job training, and various skill-development and networking opportunities.

Furthermore, IOM will activate its Enterprise Development Fund (EDF) modality⁶ to foster entrepreneurship and market competitiveness, particularly for inclusive enterprises. IOM will provide financial and technical assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), mainly in the agriculture sector, to enhance their operational capacity and enable job creation. IOM will recommend and advocate for the recruitment of disadvantaged skilled individuals to fill jobs created under this activity.

To aim for the highest possible impact, IOM will match skilled migrants with employment opportunities that align with their professional backgrounds and local market demands. IOM will track employment

⁶ IOM's Enterprise Development Fund (EDF) is an innovative programme that supports livelihoods at the community level through private sector revitalization and economic development by targeting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The EDF provides financial capital to SMEs in primary, secondary, and tertiary economic sectors with a high demand for labour, with the objective of post-conflict economic recovery and inclusive economic development. Concurrently, targeting key sectors and businesses with the greatest potential to create jobs, the EDF encourages rapid and large-scale job creation. [Link](#).

outcomes, business performance, and long-term sustainability to assess the program's impact on prospective beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2. Implement community engagement and peacebuilding activities for migrant and local communities.

IOM will collaborate with host and migrant community representatives at the municipal level to implement conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities. Through these initiatives, IOM will promote dialogue, empower local leadership to mediate conflicts among and between diverse groups (locals, migrants, and IDPs). The aim is to alleviate tensions and foster trust. Activities will take place in local venues, such as women's empowerment offices and youth councils, fostering local ownership of the process.

IOM will also capacitate civil society organizations (CSOs) in promoting social cohesion within their communities. This is to ensure sustainability and long term impact. The trainings will focus on leadership, mediation, and participatory planning. IOM will also offer small grants to selected CSOs for them to implement grassroot initiatives tailored to local needs (such as community dialogue platforms to encourage open discussions between migrants, host communities, and local authorities). Ideally, this approach will contribute to facilitating problem-solving, as well as encourage inclusive decision-making, and promote long-term community-driven solutions to migration-related challenges.

Output 3.2. Community Action Plans are developed and implemented.

Activity 3.2.1. Develop local action plans at the municipal level following a community-based planning methodology.

IOM's Community Based Planning (CBPs) is a locally-led participatory approach that empowers communities to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from various challenges. These challenges include migration flows (which could impact access to limited resources), armed conflicts, natural hazards, and socio-economic crises. Participatory CBPs inform and guide the implementation of community improvement projects (CIPs). Since 2016, IOM implemented numerous CIPs in underserved cities such as Sabha, Ubari, Ghat, Benghazi, Kufra, Qatroun, and Al Bayda.

Under this fund, IOM will launch CBP processes in two or three municipalities with a significant migrants' presence. IOM will support local authorities in selected municipalities identify and implement interventions that reduce migration-related tensions and foster positive interactions between vulnerable and competing groups. These efforts will address the underlying drivers of conflict by promoting peaceful coexistence and strengthening local resilience. Community-based initiatives will focus on reducing the risk of social instability, enhancing trust in local institutions, and rebuilding relationships at the community level to create a more cohesive and resilient society.

IOM will continue leveraging the Community-Based Planning (CBP) modality to promote the active participation of community members, including vulnerable groups, in decision-making processes. Specifically, target communities and community members will be included in workshops held in several cities to develop local action plans.

This approach is particularly pertinent in areas with high concentrations of migrants, low levels of community engagement, and heightened risks of social tensions (areas where the workshops will be held, and where the action plans will be devised). By ensuring inclusive participation, CBP helps build a sense of ownership among local populations, fostering long-term stability and resilience.

Activity 3.2.2. Implement Community Improvement Projects (CIPs).

Guided by the action plans developed under 3.1.3., as well as previously conducted local-sensitivity assessments, IOM will implement Community Improvement Projects (CIPs) 1) identified by local communities 2) beneficial and impactful for locals, migrants and IDPs.

CIPs will contribute to improving infrastructure and basic service-delivery in locations experiencing migration, displacement, and climate change pressures. These are generally areas suffering from scarce resources and poor service delivery.

Utilizing lessons learned and good practices developed through earlier and on-going community stabilization activities in southern, eastern and western regions in Libya, IOM will support service-delivery and will promote community engagement through close involvement in all stages of the project. Accordingly, IOM will work in close collaboration with the technical staff at the municipalities, such as the Project Development Unit, the entity responsible for developing and implementing projects in some of the targeted locations. Municipal project development units and IOM engineers will coordinate and agree on bills of quantities and specifications of goods, and will conduct joint technical site visits to monitor the progress of the works.

To maximize the impact of these CIPs, whenever possible, IOM will adopt a comprehensive approach that combines structure rehabilitations with the implementation of community engagement activities. For example, when a youth empowerment centre is rehabilitated and equipped, IOM organizes capacity building sessions for youth in the rehabilitated center to link both interventions.

Partnerships and Coordination

Since 2006, IOM has worked with its partners in the international community and in close partnership with Libyan authorities to:

- o assist in meeting the growing challenges linked to migration management,
- o provide protection and humanitarian assistance and support to migrants and vulnerable populations
- o implement durable sustainable solutions.

During the implementation of this Action, IOM will ensure close cooperation with national and international actors involved in migrant response and protection in Libya and North Africa. 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).

At the national level, IOM will ensure close cooperation with national and international actors involved in migrant response and protection. IOM is coordinating its actions with other UN partners through the OCHA-led sector-based 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; and together with UNHCR is part of a Joint Counselling system for migrants to ensure that individuals originating from at-risk locations are informed about their options for them to make an informed decision regarding their return to their country of origin.

As the UN Migration Network coordinator, IOM fosters collaboration and consensus among Network members, and ensures effective collaboration with existing coordination mechanisms and stakeholders. In line with the guiding principles of the GCM and the SDG 2030, IOM will coordinate between migration stakeholders throughout Libya to ensure cohesion and strategic implementation of project activities. IOM Libya co-chairs the Migration Working Group with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ensures effective and well-coordinated UN-wide actions and positions on migration.

Monitoring

Monitoring 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 and Support Unit that provides strategic and thematic assistance to the programmes as well as develops programmes and ensures reporting and M&E support. The M&E and programme teams will conduct regular data collection through interviews, surveys, assessments and field visit reports to ensure that activities are monitored, results and progress 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 and 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

During the project period, IOM will submit interim narrative and financial reports. An end-of-project evaluation will be carried out to assess the extent to which the project was able to achieve the expected outcomes and objectives.

Results Matrix

	Indicators	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
Objective: The objective of this project is to contribute towards reducing the vulnerabilities, strengthening the resilience, and promoting the socio-economic empowerment of migrants in Libya, primarily through offering them the possibility of safe voluntary return to, and a chance of reintegration in their countries of origin.	% of beneficiaries (migrants and host community members) who report improved access to humanitarian services and enhanced socio-economic situation.	Focus group discussions, satisfaction surveys, and interviews with beneficiaries.	0	75	
Outcome 1. Migrants are able to return to their homes voluntarily, safely and in dignity.	# of migrants who report they understood they could desist at any time, did not feel coerced, and felt they had sufficient time and information during the voluntary return process.	Individual counselling reports, monitoring reports, surveys.	N/A.	910.	Migrants are willing to return to their countries of origin and to receive reintegration assistance through IOM's VHR-R. Libyan authorities cooperate with IOM during all
	% of migrants who report they understood they could desist at any time, did not feel coerced, and felt they had sufficient time and	Individual counselling reports, monitoring reports, surveys.	N/A.	100.	

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	information during the voluntary return process. % of migrants who report they received reintegration assistance in their countries of origin.	Reintegration assistance reports, surveys.	N/A.	100.	stages of the VHR process. IOM missions in countries of return cooperate with IOM Libya for the reintegration of returnees.
Output 1.1. Migrants have adequate knowledge, tailored information, and mental preparedness to make an informed and voluntary decision to return to their countries of origin.	# of outreach campaigns conducted. # community based protection initiatives implemented. # of host family homes rehabilitated. # of support group sessions held. # of peer support trainings facilitated. # of protection mainstreaming trainings for Govt and consular officials and local & migrant communities.	MIMOSA. Activity report. Project documents, rehabilitation reports. Project documents, activity report. Project documents, activity report. Attendance list.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	8. 2. 6. 8. 48. 5.	There is sufficient security and stability to conduct outreach and community-based activities. The host family program is operational.
Activities that lead to Output 1.1:					

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<i>Activity 1.1.1. Conduct outreach and community-based activities to support migrant communities and to raise their awareness about protection services and the VHR programme.</i> <i>Activity 1.1.2. Provide thorough individual counselling, including MHPSS consultations, to identify potential VHR beneficiaries and to help them make an informed decision.</i> <i>Activity 1.1.3. Strengthen IOM's community hosting program and provide MHPSS support to ATD beneficiaries, including those scheduled for return.</i> <i>Activity 1.1.4. Train Government officials, Consular personnel and community members on mainstreaming protection into all areas of migration management, with a focus on voluntary return.</i>					
Output 1.2. Migrants benefit from safe, dignified and orderly movement assistance to voluntarily return to their countries of origin.	# of migrants provided with voluntary return assistance.	MIMOSA.	0.	910.	Migrants are willing to return to their countries of origin and to receive reintegration assistance through IOM's VHR-R. Libyan authorities cooperate with IOM during all stages of the VHR process.
Activities that lead to Output 1.2. <i>Activity 1.2.1: Assist migrants to voluntarily return to their countries of origin through IOM's VHR programme.</i>					Libyan authorities cooperate with IOM during all stages of the VHR process.

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Output 1.3. <i>Returning migrants are reintegrated in their countries of origin.</i>	<i># of returnees receiving reintegration support.</i>	<i>MIMOSA.</i>	<i>0.</i>	<i>910.</i>	<i>Returnees are willing to benefit from psychological support tailored to reintegration, and to pursue employment opportunities or enrol in trainings in their countries of origin.</i>
	<i>% of beneficiaries declaring they are employed or in training within 6 months of reception of reintegration assistance</i>	<i>Data collection and surveys</i>	<i>N/A.</i>	<i>85.</i>	
Activities that lead to Output 1.3: <i>Activity 1.3.1. Provide socio-economic and psychological reintegration support to VHR beneficiaries/returnees.</i>					
Outcome 2. <i>Libyan authorities have improved capacity to reduce migrant fatalities in the desert.</i>	<i>% of national authority representatives reporting increased capacity to provide life-saving assistance to migrants and persons in need of international protection along the western border.</i>	<i>Key informant interview, survey, meeting reports.</i>	<i>0.</i>	<i>75.</i>	<i>National authorities are willing to collaborate with IOM to improve their SARD operational capacities.</i>
Output 2.1. <i>Libyan authorities have the necessary infrastructure and equipment to effectively perform SARD operations at the western border.</i>	<i># of SARD facilities improved.</i> <i># of SARD equipment provided to Libyan SARD entities.</i>	<i>Engineering reports.</i> <i>Handover documents.</i>	<i>0.</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>1.</i> <i>Yes.</i>	<i>National authorities are willing to collaborate with IOM to improve their SARD facilities and to receive SARD equipment.</i>

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					<i>IOM has access to the desert area along the western border to improve Libya's SARD facilities</i> <i>SARD equipment are available in the country or could alternatively be procured in a timely manner from the global market.</i>
<i>Activities that lead to Output 2.1:</i> <i>Activity 2.1.1: Establish and/or improve SARD infrastructure at the western border.</i> <i>Activity 2.1.2: Provide SARD equipment to relevant SARD entities at the western border.</i>					<i>There is sufficient security and stability at the time of implementation.</i>
<u>Output 2.2.</u> <i>Libyan authorities are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to provide life-saving assistance and to protect the rights of migrants in distress during SARD operations.</i>	<i># of national SARD officials trained.</i> <i># training or Command-and-Control infrastructure improved.</i> <i># cross-border workshop organized.</i>	<i>Training reports, signed attendance sheets.</i> <i>Engineering and handover reports.</i> <i>Workshop report.</i>	<i>0.</i> <i>0.</i> <i>0.</i>	<i>100.</i> <i>3.</i> <i>1.</i>	<i>National authorities are willing to nominate trainees for SARD trainings.</i>

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					<i>Relevant authorities are willing to collaborate with IOM for SARD infrastructure improvement.</i>
<i>Activities that lead to Output 2.2.</i> <i>2.2.1. Facilitate rights-based and sensitization capacity-building for the Libyan Border Guard (LBG) and other relevant authorities active in the coordination of SARD operations.</i> <i>2.2.2. Organize a regional cross-border cooperation workshop between border management authorities representing Libya and neighbouring countries.</i>					<i>IOM is able to bring together border agencies from Libya and surrounding countries.</i>
Outcome 3. <i>Livelihoods and community services are strengthened, and social cohesion is fostered among and between local and migrant populations.</i>	% of beneficiaries (migrants and local populations) who report improved livelihoods and increased opportunities as a direct result of the outcome's activities.	Perception survey.	0.	70.	Prospective beneficiaries are willing to respond to the survey's questions post-implementation. Prospective beneficiaries are willing to take part in
	<i>% beneficiaries reporting increased access to resources and/or basic services and improved social cohesion at the local level.</i>	Perception survey.	0.	70.	

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Output 3.1. Local and migrant communities receive workforce integration assistance and partake in peace-building and social cohesion initiatives.	<i># beneficiaries trained and supported through IOM's livelihoods intervention</i>	<i>Project (activities) report.</i>	0.	<i>50 (at least 60% migrants).</i>	livelihood improvement and skills enhancement initiatives. <i>Local authorities are supportive of IOM's social cohesion and civic engagement efforts.</i>
	<i># community members benefitting from community engagement and social cohesion activities (disaggregated by gender and age group).</i>	<i>Project (activities) report.</i>	0.	<i>1,500 (60 % youth, 50 % women including 65% migrants).</i>	
	<i># of CSOs supported with grants</i>	<i>Financial statements.</i>	0.	2	
<i>Activity 3.1.1. Bridge skilled Migrants with employment opportunities through Workforce Integration and business support.</i>					
<i>Activity 3.1.2. Implement community engagement and peacebuilding activities for migrant and local communities.</i>					
Output. 3.2. Community Action Plans are developed and implemented.	<i># of workshops held to develop actions plans.</i>	<i>Project (workshops) report.</i>	0.	<i>1 (involving 2 municipalities).</i>	<i>There is sufficient security and stability at the time of implementation.</i>
	<i># of CIP implemented.</i>	<i>Project (CIPs) report.</i>	0.	<i>3_ At least 15, 000 people benefitting from the CIP (70% migrants)</i>	
<i>Activity 3.2.1. Develop local action plans at the municipal level following a community-based planning methodology.</i>					
<i>Activity 3.2.2. Implement Community Improvement Projects (CIPs).</i>					

Work Plan

Activity	Responsible Party																								
		M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12	M 13	M 14	M 15	M 16	M 17	M 18	M 19	M 20	M 21	M 22	M 23	M 24
Activity 1.1.1	IOM																								
Activity 1.1.2	IOM																								
Activity 1.1.3	IOM																								
Activity 1.1.4	IOM																								
Activity 1.2.1	IOM																								
Activity 1.3.1	IOM																								
Activity 2.1.1	IOM																								
Activity 2.1.2	IOM																								
Activity 2.2.1	IOM																								
Activity 2.2.2	IOM																								

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Activity	Responsible Party																								
		M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12	M 13	M 14	M 15	M 16	M 17	M 18	M 19	M 20	M 21	M 22	M 23	M 24
Activity 3.1.1	IOM																								
Activity 3.1.2	IOM																								
Activity 3.2.1	IOM																								
Activity 3.2.2	IOM																								

RR - Return and Reintegration Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IBG

7.000.000

EUR

24 Months

Item	Total Budget
A. Total Staff Budget	1.375.958
B. Total office Budget	720.279
Total of Staff and Office Budget	2.096.237
C. Operational Costs;	4.381.046
Outcome 1: Migrants are able to return to their homes voluntarily, safely and in dignity.	3.250.200
Output 1.1: Migrants have adequate knowledge and tailored information to make an informed and voluntary decision to return to their countries of origin.	433.000
Output 1.2. Migrants benefit from safe, dignified and orderly movement assistance to voluntarily return to their countries of origin	1.271.115
Output 1.3 . Returning migrants are reintegrated in their countries of origin.	1.546.085
Outcome 2. The Libyan Government has improved migration governance knowledge and enhanced capacity to engage in policy development and reforms.	662.000
Output 2.1. Libyan authorities have the necessary infrastructure and equipment to effectively perform SARD operations at the western border	597.000
Output 2.2. Libyan authorities are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to provide life-saving assistance and to protect the rights of migrants in distress during SARD operations.	65.000
Outcome 3. Livelihoods and community services are strengthened, and social cohesion is fostered among and between local and migrant populations.	445.200
Output 3.1. Local and migrant communities receive workforce integration assistance and partake in peace-building and social cohesion initiatives.	260.000
Output. 3.2. Community Action Plans are developed and implemented.	185.200
Monitoring & Evaluation and Visibility	23.646
Subtotal Operations Costs	4.381.046
Total Direct costs	6.477.283
D. Overhead (7%)	453.410
1 % Levy	69.307
Total Budget	7.000.000