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Project implemented by IOM

6TH QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

EU-IOM Joint Initiative on Migrant Protection and Reintegration: Libya

EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa – North Africa window

1 August 2018– 31 October 2018



Summary

Name of <u>beneficiary and affiliated entity</u> in the Action:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
<u>Title</u> of the Action:	EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration: Libya
<u>Agreement number</u> :	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01/T05.141
<u>Implementation period</u> :	1 May 2017 – 30 April 2020
<u>Start date</u> and <u>end date</u> of the reporting period:	1 August 2018 – 31 October 2018
Target <u>country</u> :	Libya
<u>Final beneficiaries</u> or <u>target groups</u> :	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 NGO
<u>Total Budget</u> :	54,800,000 EUR
<u>EU contribution</u> :	54,800,000 EUR

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ACRONYMS LIST

ATD	Alternatives to Detention
BIA	Best Interest Assessment
BID	Best Interest Determination
DCIM	Directorate to Combat Illegal Migration
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
HK	Hygiene Kits
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MMWG	Mixed Migration Working Group
MRRM	Migrants Resource and Response Mechanism
NFI	Non-food Item
QIP	Quick impact project
LCG	Libyan Coast Guard
SAR	Search and Rescue
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UAM	Unaccompanied Minors
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Returns
VoT	Victim of Trafficking

II EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From 1 August 2018 to 14 August 2018, IOM assisted 716 migrants with voluntary humanitarian returns to their country of origin. As of 15 August 2018, IOM will be conducting voluntary humanitarian returns under the North Africa Facility (*EU-IOM Joint Initiative in North Africa*). IOM will continue to process the reintegration support for those returned under this project. During the reporting period, IOM identified 155 migrants eligible to receive reintegration support upon their return home.

IOM responded to urgent humanitarian needs throughout Tripoli due to the clashes in September. The clashes not only displaced Libyan families, but had a significant effect on migrants in detention centres, such as [REDACTED] in the line of fire. IOM responded through emergency humanitarian aid distributions for migrants that were stranded following their release and/or escape from affected detention centres. IOM provided 9,288 migrants and 2,732 IDPs and returnees with non-food items (NFI) and hygiene kits (HK) during the reporting period.

Responding to urgent primary and secondary medical needs, IOM supported 3,346 migrants with direct medical assistance during the reporting period. More so, IOM reached 263 pregnant women with specialized medical care inside and outside of detention centres and at disembarkation points. Activities under the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism component began during this reporting report. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Through the MRRM activities, IOM reached 1,179 migrants with information on the dangers of irregular migration and provided information on VHR, protection, medical assistance.

[REDACTED]

As part of the Community Stabilization component, IOM completed the handover of five quick impact projects. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Additionally, IOM

began the conduct of assessments and mapping exercises -- to implement the psycho-social support activities under the Community Stabilization component.

III ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION

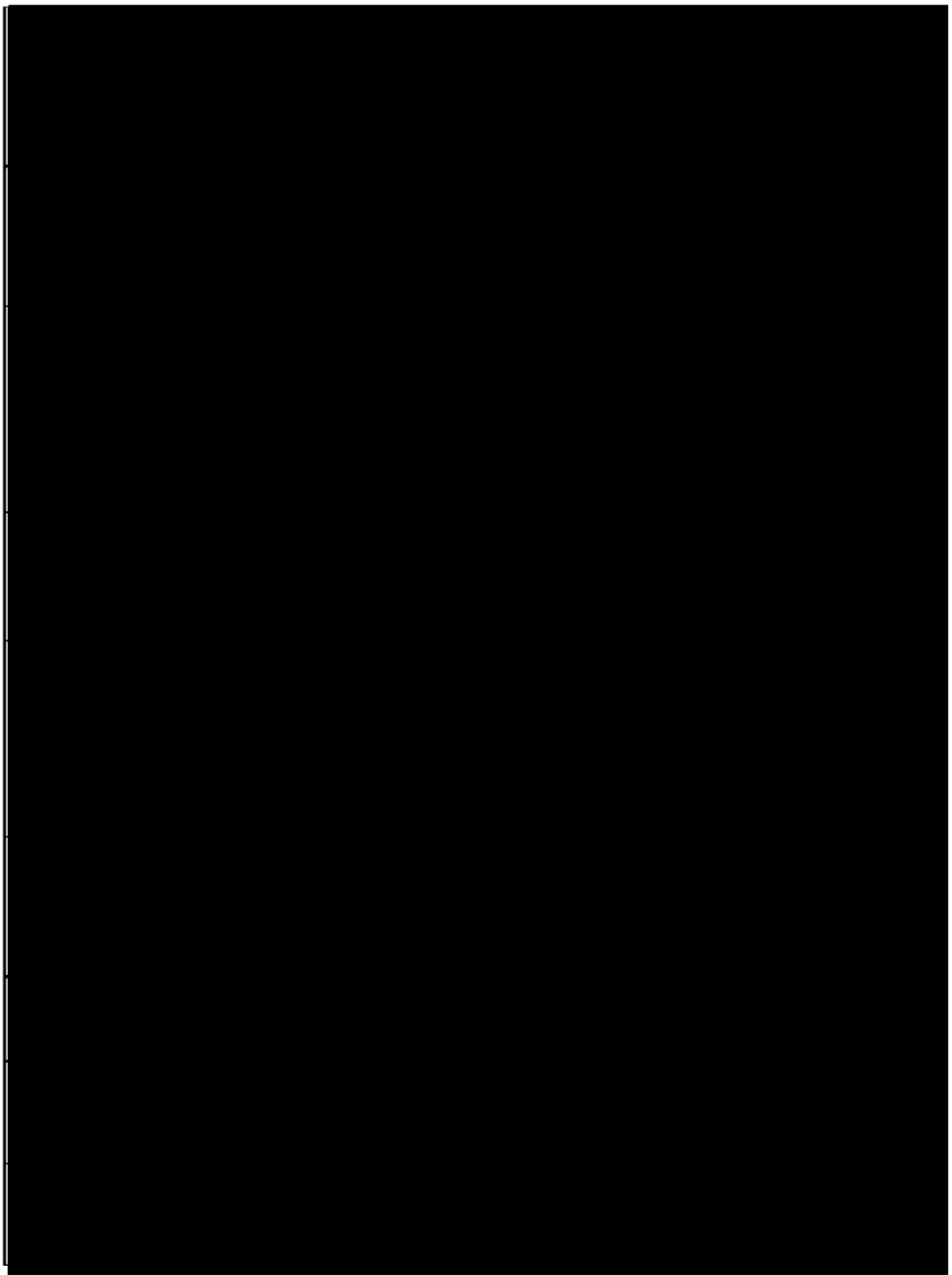
SO1. To enhance humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable migrants through voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) and reintegration from Libya.

Indicators	Value for the reporting period (1 August 2018 – 31 October 2018)	Cumulative Total (1 May 2017 – 31 October 2018)	Target

SO2. To provide multi-sectorial direct assistance and protection to crisis affected populations, with special focus on migrants inside detention centres and in urban settings

Indicators	Value for the reporting period (1 August 2018 – 31 October 2018)	Total value at the end of reporting period (1 May 2017 – October 2018)	Target

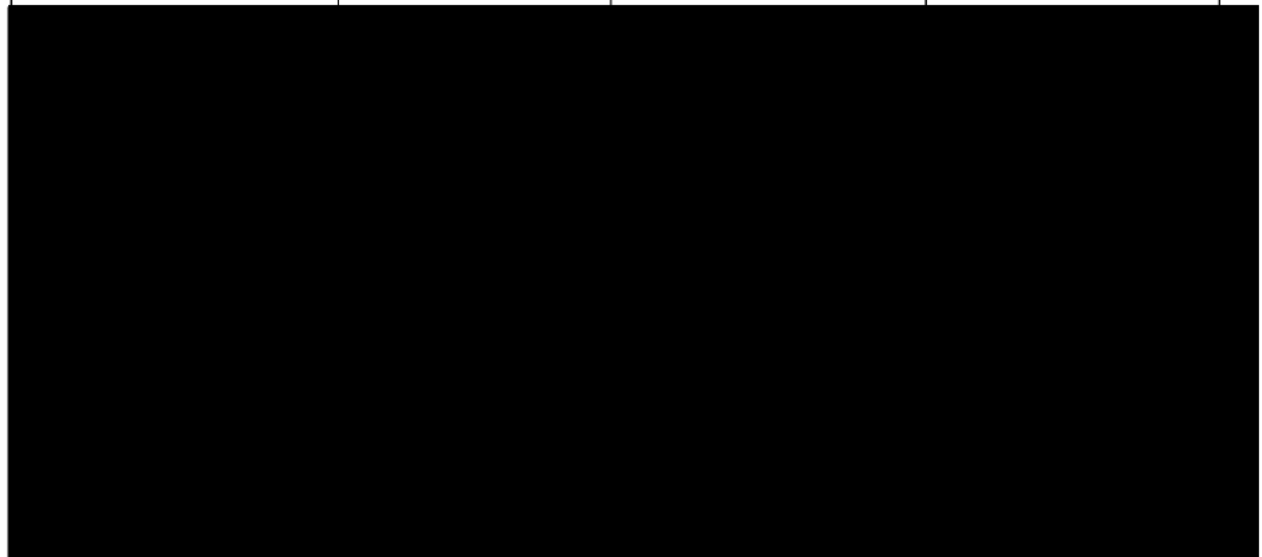
¹ Period from 1-14th of August as VHR activities commenced under NoA Facility Contract





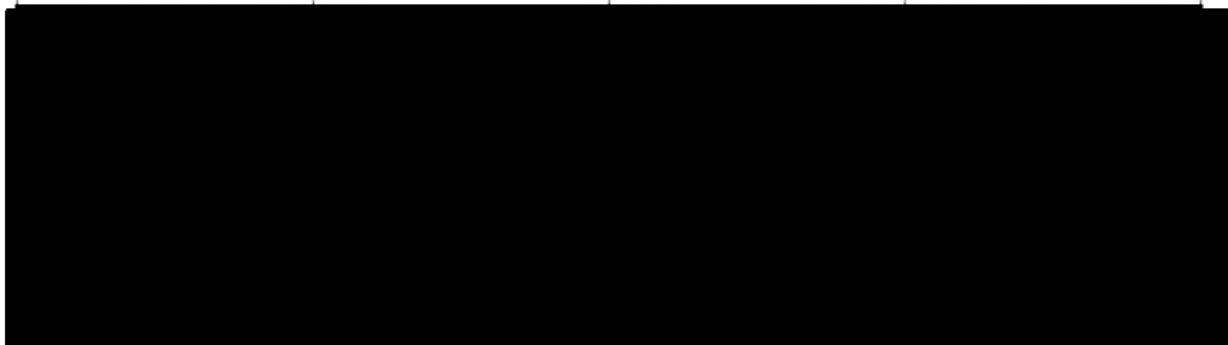
SO3. To strengthen migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends

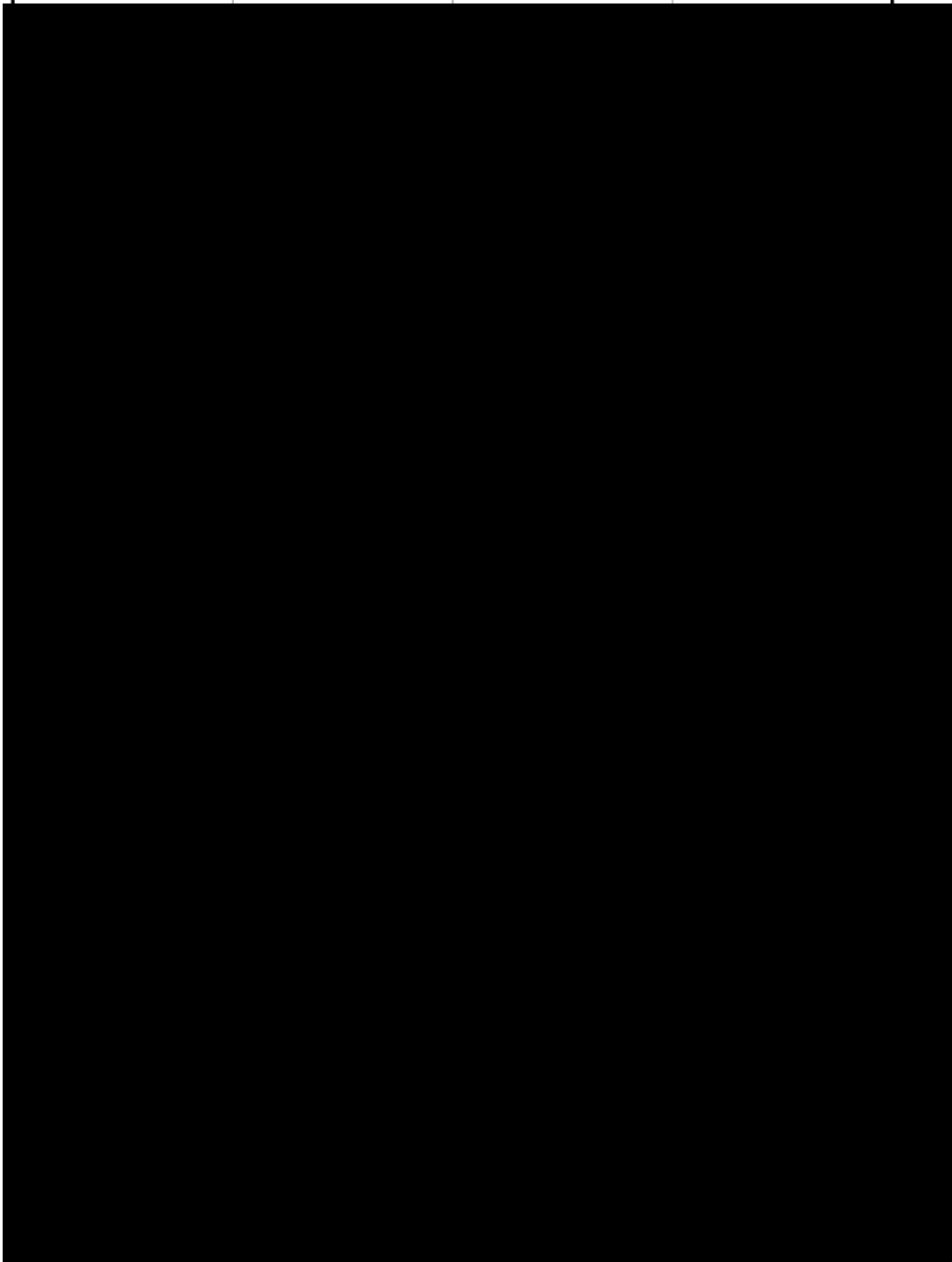
Indicators	Value for the reporting period (1 August 2018 – 31 October 2018)	Cumulative Total (1 May 2017 – 31 October 2018)	Target
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SO4. To support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya

Indicators	Value for the reporting period (1 August 2018 – 31 October 2018)	Cumulative Total (1 May 2017 – 31 October 2018)	Target
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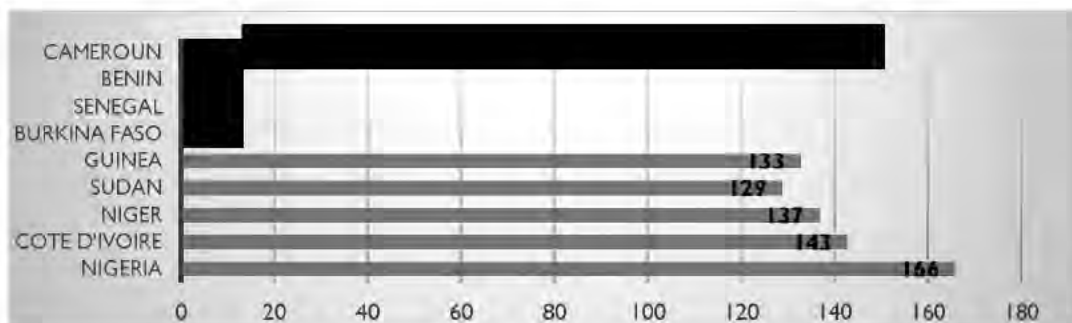
IV PROGRESS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 1. To enhance humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable Migrants through voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) and reintegration from Libya.

Expected Result 1.1: Stranded and vulnerable migrants are provided with VHR and reintegration assistance.

Activity 1.1.1: Focusing on the most vulnerable migrants, provide assisted voluntary return

During the reporting period of 1 August 2018 – 31 October 2018, IOM continued with various outreach activities to increase migrants' awareness of IOM's VHR Programme and its services in Libya and upon return. Outreach activities took place through regular visits to Detention Centres,

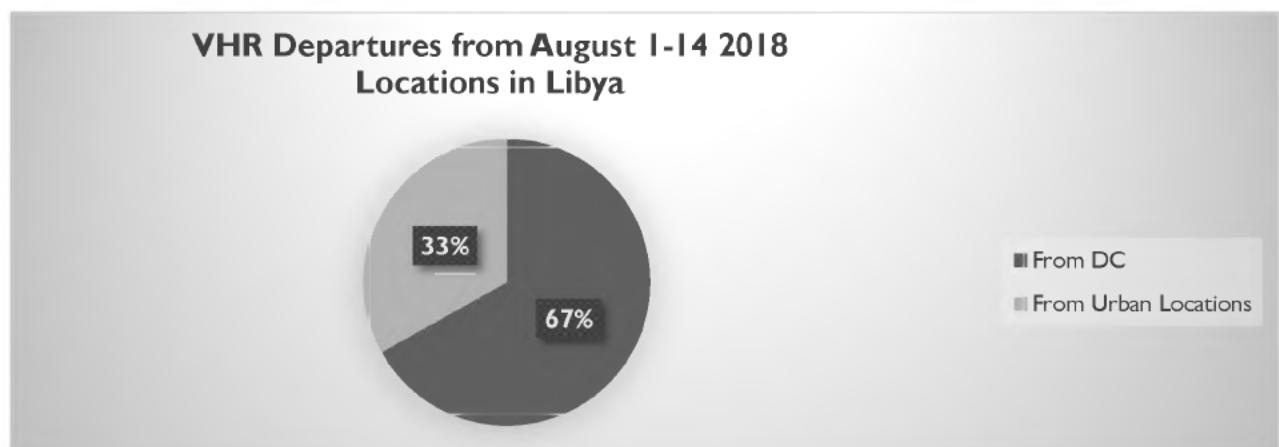
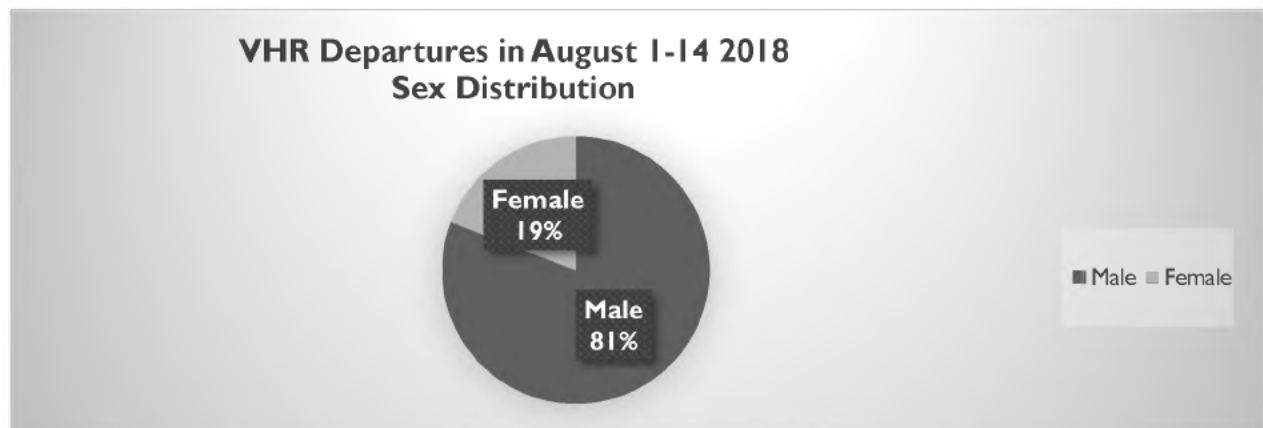


[REDACTED]. In an effort to geographically expand VHR support beyond Tripoli, the VHR team conducted outreach activities in [REDACTED]. The outreach activities included mapping out of local migrant communities and identifying potential local stakeholders to assist in the VHR operations.

IOM continued to provide regular consular support in Tripoli. IOM facilitated consular assistance by extending support in [REDACTED].

During the reporting period, 716 migrants (579 males, 137 females) originating from 9 different countries received VHR assistance. [REDACTED]. Nigeria, Cote D'Ivoire and Niger were the top three countries of return. All migrants received a Fit-to-Travel medical check-up, protection screening, clothing and pre-departure assistance in Libya. [REDACTED]

The below charts show the country of return, sex breakdown and the place of departure for returnees:

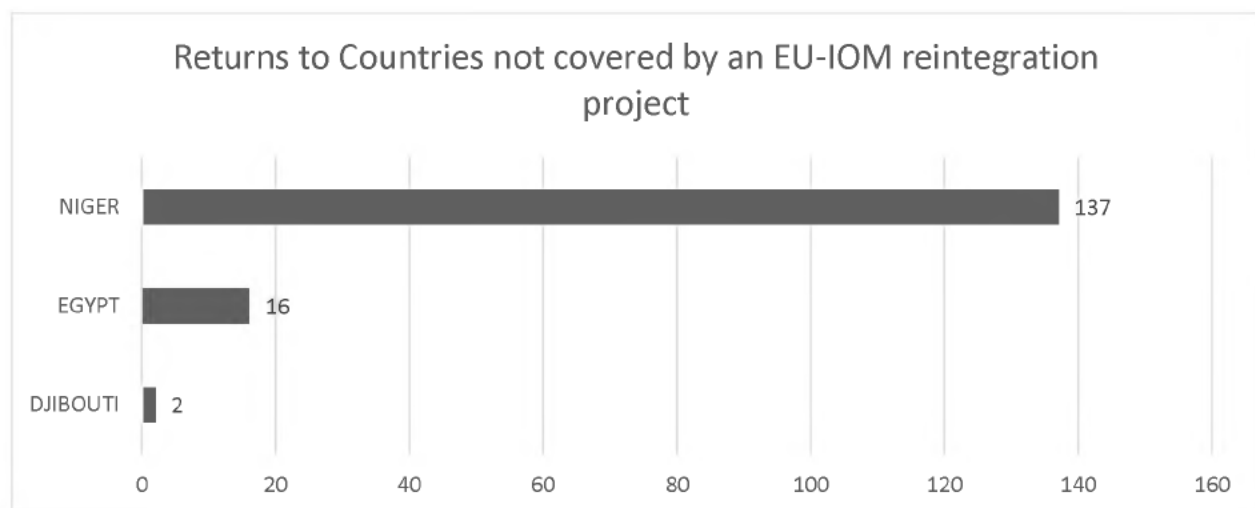




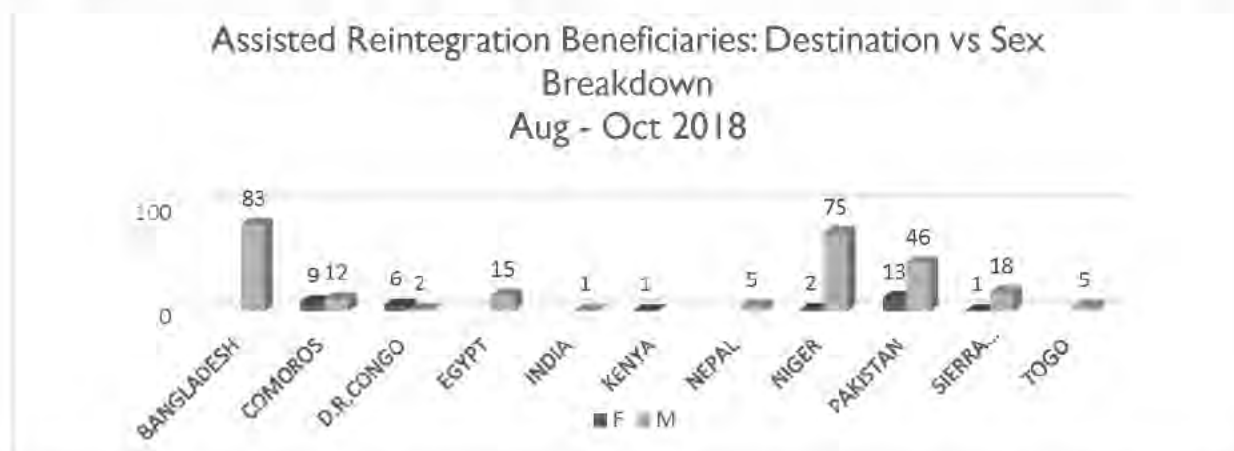
Activity 1.1.2: Support progressively sustainable reintegration of migrants

IOM Libya oversees reintegration support to various destinations of return that are not covered by an EU-IOM reintegration programme or project, which is estimated to be 10% of the overall returns under the project. Migrants returning to destinations that are not covered by an EU-IOM reintegration programme or project are assisted with post-arrival counselling sessions to prepare for their individual reintegration plan. The target for the entire project duration is to reach 10% of migrants eligible for reintegration under the 10% (1,500 migrants according to the original target), so far 3,202 migrants are eligible to receive reintegration assistance under this project. Out of this number, 155 eligible migrants were assisted to return during the reporting period and their reintegration assistance will be provided under this project.

The below chart illustrates the number of reintegration beneficiaries returned to various destinations of return not covered by an EU-IOM reintegration programme or project:



During this quarter, 294 beneficiaries from 11 countries not covered by an EU-IOM reintegration programme or project received² reintegration support and started the implementation of their reintegration plan. The sex breakdown and destinations of return are presented below:



The Individual Reintegration Plans (IRP) are tailored for each returnee and to the individual's skills and needs, thus adhering to a flexible approach. IOM Libya reviews and approves each request individually. Migrants are required to develop Individual Reintegration Plans (IRP) which can include education, medical, housing and/or income-generating activities before reintegration assistance is approved. IRPs are then reviewed by IOM staff in the receiving countries and approval is granted by IOM Libya. After submitting successful proposals, beneficiaries received in-kind grants to support their approved business plans, up to 1,000 EUR.

Upon return, reintegration staff of IOM in Libya coordinated closely with the IOM office in the country of origin to support the reintegration process. This involved regular follow up and reintegration counselling sessions with beneficiaries. Additionally, reintegration plans were drafted and shared with IOM Libya and the approval and implementation of the plan was discussed. IOM offices in countries of origin then proceeded with the in-kind support to the migrant beneficiaries (i.e. purchasing goods, paying for medical treatment or hospitalization, etc.). All payments were tracked by IOM Libya through the IOM worldwide SAP accounting system.

The diversity of reintegration plans was noticeable during the reporting period, particularly when compared to previous quarters, as illustrated in the chart below. The most favored options among adult returnees are 'agriculture/animal breeding' and 'general trading', while 'education/trainings' and 'goods for children' are a priority for migrant child returnees. The popularity of 'agriculture' and 'general trade' options is due to the typical profile of

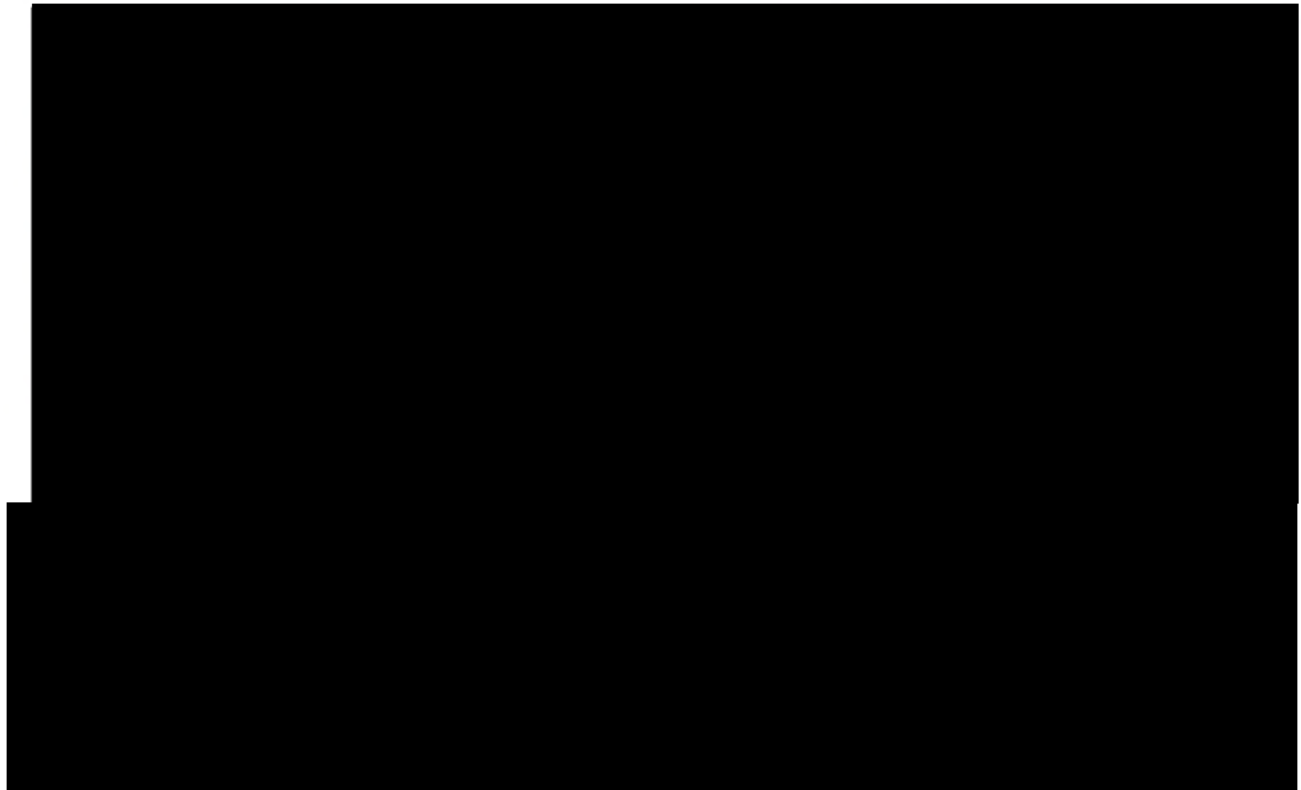


² Received their reintegration: Returnees 'Individual Reintegration Plans (IRPs) are approved by IOM Libya and the purchase of the Project items and expenses are finalized by IOM receiving missions.

migrants returning to rural areas and the available income-generating activities in their local communities being tied to corresponding work.

During the reporting period, IOM conducted 30 monitoring sessions of migrants that were assisted with reintegration support in previous quarters. In total, 7 migrants were reached for monitoring in Bangladesh and 23 in Pakistan. Out of 30 monitored returnees, 19 indicated that funds from the reintegration project covers over 70% of their monthly needed income, while a few indicated that funds from the chosen project are not sufficient in meeting their individual/family needs.

Integration Stories



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SO2. To provide multi-sectoral assistance and protection to vulnerable populations, with special focus on migrants inside detention centres, at disembarkation points, and in urban settings.

Expected Result 2.1: Migrants, refugees and host communities (inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings) have access to life-saving protection services and assistance while alternatives to detention are devised.

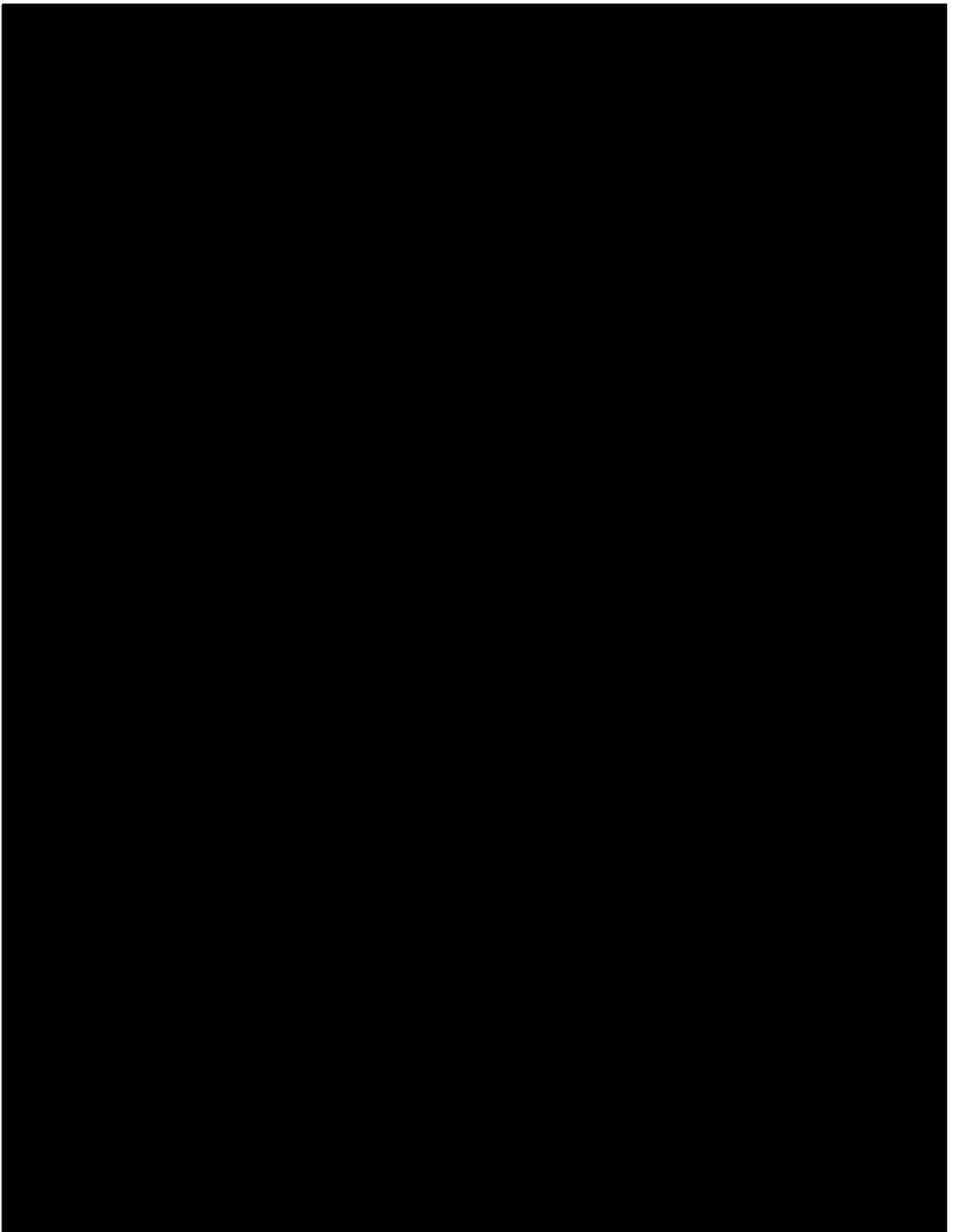
Activity 2.1.1. Pre-distribution needs assessments: monthly, structured and integrated needs assessments are conducted in targeted areas. Information collected will include IDP locations, exact numbers for distribution, gender and specific needs and vulnerabilities

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Activity 2.1.2. Procurement of NFIs and HK items for the affected populations

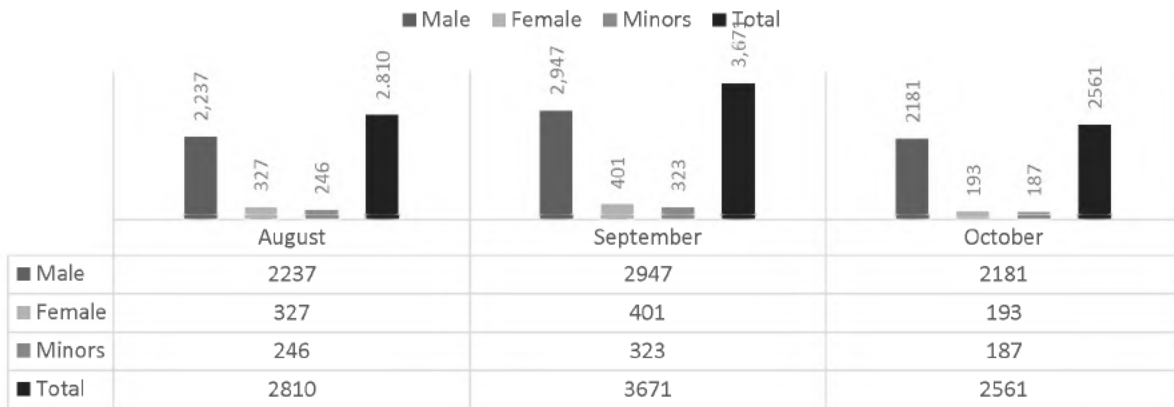
In September 2018, IOM procured 20,000 mattresses, 12,000 winter blankets, 8,000 summer blankets, 15,000 hygiene kits for migrants. IOM also procured 2,500 hygiene kits to be distributed throughout Libya to assist displaced Libyan families.

Activity 2.1.3. Transportation and distribution of direct assistance (NFIs & HKs) for migrants and IDPs in selected locations

During the reporting period, IOM transported and distributed direct assistance items including food, hygiene kits, and non-food items to migrants and displaced Libyans.

Migrants in detention centres- IOM provided NFIs and hygiene kits to 9,042 migrants (6,966 males, 938 females and 1138 children) [REDACTED]. IOM distributed mattresses, pillows, summer blankets, hygiene kits and clothing kits to vulnerable migrants. The support was provided based on identified needs. IOM also distributed diapers and sanitary pads in order to address the particular needs of women and children in detention centres, IOM provided liquid cleaning supplies and other essential cleaning items for the [REDACTED] detention centres.

MIGRANTS ASSISTED IN DETENTION CENTERS



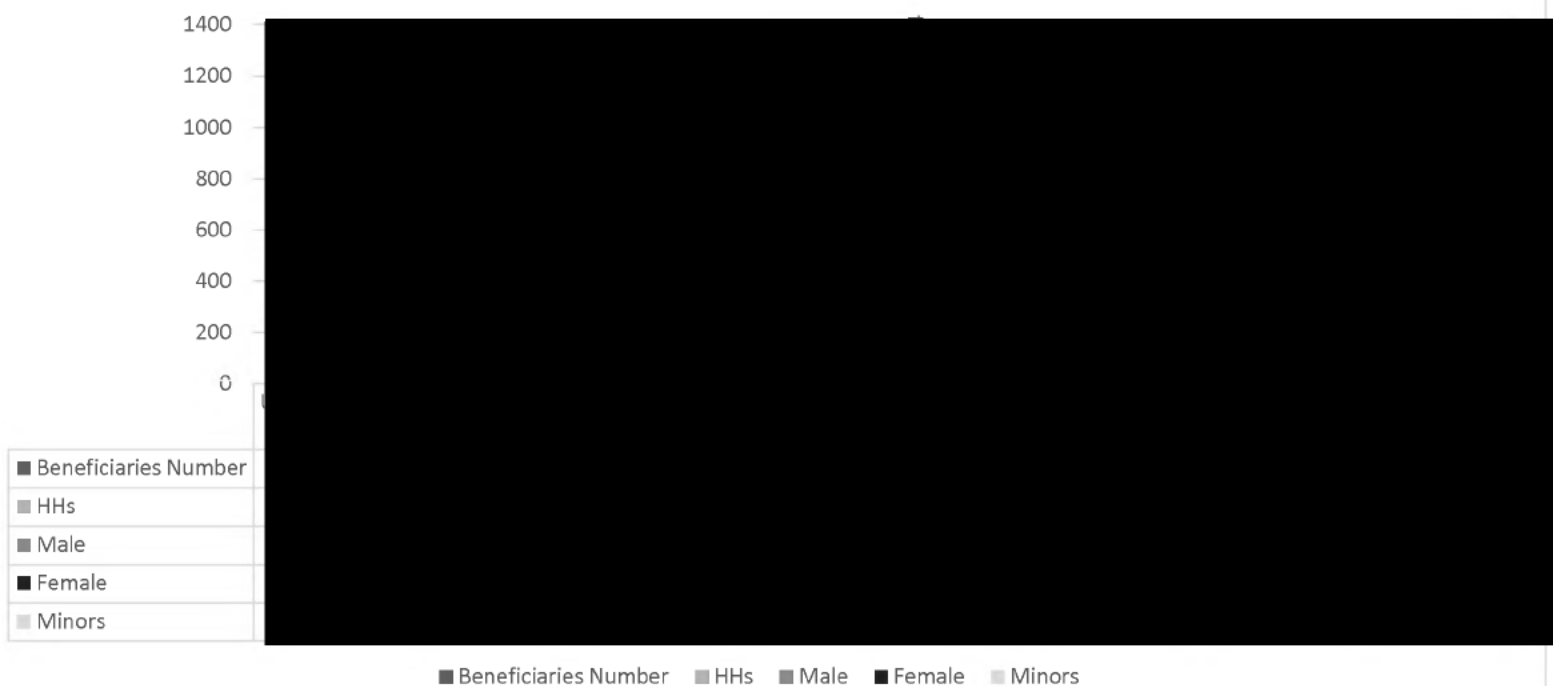
Migrants in urban settings- IOM assisted 186 migrants (66 males, 88 females and [REDACTED]) with NFIs that included mattresses pillows, summer blankets, clothing and hygiene kits at 5 urban locations [REDACTED]

MIGRANTS ASSISTED IN URBAN SETTINGS



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) – IOM provided 483 displaced families (1,250 males, 1,284 females and 198 children) in [REDACTED] with the following NFIs: mattresses, pillows, blankets, hygiene kits and cleaning supplies.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



Expected Result 2.2: Access and availability of medical and public health services are increased for stranded migrants and crisis-affected populations; public health risks in detention at reception facilities, and in migrant-dense urban settings are monitored and addressed by health professionals; and capacities of local actors in Libya are enhanced to meet the health needs of migrants.

Activity 2.2.4. Provide direct medical and protection assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, IDPs, and vulnerable populations.



Primary and Urgent Health Care provided for Migrants - Detention Centres and Urban Areas											
Type of medical visit	Location	Number of beneficiaries								Total	Total (By Type of visit)
		Males				Females					
		0-5 Y	6-17 Y	18-59 Y	60 + Y	0-5 Y	6-17 Y	18-59 Y	60+ Y		
Regular medical visits											

Urgent medical visits	
Follow-up visits	
To	

Specialized health care provided for migrants

Specialized Health Care Provided for Migrants

Type of medical visit		Number of beneficiaries		Total	Total (By Type of visit)
		Males	Females		
Regular medical visits					
Urgent medical visit					
Follow up visits					
Total (By Gender and Age)					
Total (By Gender)					

Brief medical screening provided for migrants at disembarkation points

Following rescue at sea operations, IOM provided a brief medical screening for a total number of 422 migrants at

Brief Medical Screening during Rescue at Sea Operations				
Location (DP)	Rescued Migrants by Gender and Age			Total Rescued migrants
	Men	Women	Children	
Sabrata DP	40	3	0	43
Total:	406	15	1	422

Activity 2.2.5. Provide targeted health care for pregnant women and infants in detention.

Pregnancy and Child Health Care Cases							
Type of medical visit	Location	Number of beneficiaries				Total	Total (By Type of visit)
		Children		Pregnant ladies			
		M 0-5 Y	F 0-5 Y	6-17 Y	18-59 Y		
Regular medical visits to DCs							
Urgent medical visits to DCs							
Follow-up medical visits to DCs							
Urgent medical visits for urban cases							

Total (By Gender and Age)	
Total (By age category)	

Expected Result 2.3: The most vulnerable stranded migrants are provided with tailored protection services and protection coordination mechanisms are strengthened.

Activity 2.3.1. Establish “Safe Spaces” in

[Redacted]

Activity 2.3.2. Provide tailored assistance to unaccompanied migrant children and vulnerable migrants

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Type of Assessments	Males					Females					Total
	0-2	3-5	6-17	18-59	>60	0-2	3-5	6-17	18-59	>60	

[Redacted]											
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Types of Referrals											
Categories	Males					Females					Total
Referrals	0-2	3-5	6-17	18-59	>60	0-2	3-5	6-17	18-59	>60	

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Types of Specialized Protection Assistance	Males					Females					Total
	0-2	3-5	6-17	18-59	>60	0-2	3-5	6-17	18-59	>60	

Expected Result 2.4: Vulnerable migrants will be adequately informed and assisted en route through a Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) in Libya

Activity 2.4.1. Establish MRRM activities in [REDACTED]

IOM has managed to recruit three teams of three (a team leader and two caseworkers per team) who are operational in [REDACTED]. Despite the ongoing clashes in [REDACTED] all the teams underwent comprehensive training from 17 to 20 September 2018 which aimed to build participants capacity and knowledge on

the context of migration crisis in Libya and services available under other IOM projects to be able to provide correct information and refer migrants during their outreach work.

Since the beginning of October, the MRRM team has been engaged in the mapping of stakeholders and service providers in all three locations. For this, they met with 40 local stakeholders, including governmental entities, representatives of the local communities, NGOs, faith and civil society organisations and health service providers in [REDACTED] to discuss the MRRM project. Additionally, [REDACTED] received a briefing on the MRRM project with the information on the referral pathways. The mapping exercise began with looking to the areas where migrants frequent, followed by visits and then discussions with migrants on the services available to them and finally making referrals to further follow up.

Activity 2.4.2. Register and collect information from migrants

During the reporting period, the MRRM teams in [REDACTED] started to map the areas where migrants frequently transit through.

[REDACTED] MRRM team visited four out of six areas in and around [REDACTED]. 744 (719 male and [REDACTED]) migrants were identified. These four areas are the most densely populated regions with the biggest number of migrants. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It was identified that a majority of the migrants from Niger and Chad are in the region performing seasonal work and returning to their countries of origin, while other migrants have intention to continue to North.

[REDACTED] 29 areas were identified in [REDACTED] where migrants are residing or frequenting. [REDACTED] IOM observed that the migrants are very reluctant to talk to the team and that building trust with the migrant communities will take time. Most migrants approached did not want to avail of VHR and did not ask for health or other support but for help with finding work, possibly to fund the journey onwards to the North of Libya.

[REDACTED] 6 areas were identified in [REDACTED] where migrants are residing or frequenting. 392 (381 male, [REDACTED]) migrants from various nationalities were outreached with information on dangers of irregular migration and services available including VHR, medical assistance amongst others. [REDACTED] is a transit hub for trafficking where smugglers bring migrants and wait until migrants manage to collect enough money and they are ready to move to the north to attempt to cross the sea. Migrants are afraid to move around in the city for fear of kidnapping and robbery. Some of the migrants had experience of being tortured and imprisoned by the traffickers and were therefore traumatized and in need of medical help. [REDACTED]

Registration of migrants is only done at the point of referral to VHR, medical assistance or other services or assistance as the migrants are reluctant to provide personal information to the MRRM team due to their irregular status in the country.

Activity 2.4.3. Provide direct assistance and referrals, as needed

[REDACTED] MRRM teams come across increased number of migrants with mental health conditions that require diagnosis and treatment before they can be referred to VHR. However, there are no psychiatrists, especially in the south and the [REDACTED]

Activity 2.4.4. Provide information regarding the dangers of irregular migration

[REDACTED] As a result of the outreach, in October, 1,179 migrants were provided with information on the dangers of irregular migration and available services including VHR, protection and medical assistance. All persons were given contact details of the MRRM team in case of emergency or if more information or assistance was required.

Expected Result 2.5: Relevant Libyan counterparts are better equipped and trained to respond and identify needs of migrants at disembarkation points and detention centres

[REDACTED]

Activity 2.5.1. Rehabilitate infrastructure at three points of disembarkation and reception facilities. Improvements to reception facilities include shelters, clinics and medical examination rooms and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Activity 2.5.2. Provide lifesaving and personal protective equipment and training to [REDACTED] and other personnel involved in search and rescue operations

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2

Quantity	Item
[REDACTED]	

Activity 2.5.4. Rights-based capacity building

With the aim to enhance LCG and other Libyan officials' capacity to better communicate with migrants rescued at sea or in detention centres, IOM organised an English language training course in Tripoli, targeting 20 officials from DCIM, LCG, General Administration for Coastal Security, Passport Investigation Office and the Nationality and Foreign Affairs Office. The participants were split into two groups of 10 people each, to facilitate the learning and teaching methodology. The language training was delivered by one of IOM's implementing partner, the KAFA training center. The duration of each language training session was 10 weeks, with the first training session commencing on 12th September. The training needed to be suspended from the 26th of September until the 7th of October due to security issues within Tripoli, but all the participants managed to complete the 10-week course successfully, which came to an end in November.

Technical cooperation on labour migration

[REDACTED]

Activity 2.5.5. Provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities and ventilation systems for each detention centre covered by this Action.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Expected Result 3.1: International and local partners have enhanced access to migration data

Activity 3.1.1: Perform DTM assessments, produce reports and disseminate results

Since its launch, IOM's DTM in Libya has continued to conduct assessments, and routinely delivered comprehensive information packages on locations from where IDPs, returnees and migrants move to and from. The information provided also covers the mobile populations' reasons for mobility, the conditions affecting them, and their intentions.

During the reporting period, DTM produced two Migrant and Flow Monitoring information packages as well as two IDP and returnee reports (Round 21 for August/September and Round 22 for October/November). As per the latest data collection conducted during the reporting period, DTM had identified at least 670,920 migrants to have been present in Libya then, and in addition 187,423 individuals were identified as IDPs, whereas 403,978 individuals were identified as returnees. The scope of the migrant and flow monitoring report was increased compared to previous editions to also include information on humanitarian priority needs of migrants, (lack of) access to services and detailed movement profiles for the most prevalent migrant nationalities identified in Libya. Migrants were identified in 100 municipalities, within 554 communities and originated from more than 41 countries. The reports produced were disseminated through DTM's website, and through emails via DTM Libya's mailing list.

Notable events and population movements during the reporting period included the eviction of 370 Tawerghan families (1,850 individuals) who were evicted from Trig Al Matar IDP Camp in Tripoli in mid-August and the eruption of clashes between different armed groups between 27 August and 24 September 2018, displacing at least 5,065

families. Following the end of hostilities on 24 September, 4,270 previously displaced households returned over the following six weeks.

Activity 3.1.2. Produce Detention Centre Profiles to capture the number and demographic breakdown of populations and conditions, including protection concerns

Detention Centre Profile aims to periodically provide a snapshot of the conditions at the detention centres managed by [REDACTED]. These profiles detail information on the facilities available at the detention centres, the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrants detained including the sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), and key sectoral information of interest. Data is collected through interviews with Key Informants including the management staff at the detention centres, health workers from the INGOs active in the detention centres, and NGO workers providing other services. Furthermore, qualitative context on security and humanitarian situation at each detention centre assessed, including challenges faced in access or in data collection, is obtained via recording of observations made by the assessment team leaders.

During the reporting period two Detention Centre Profiles were produced (August and October); in September due to clashes in Tripoli and temporary closure of several [REDACTED] no detention centre profile was produced; however, DTM issued an ad-hoc update on closure of concerned detention centres and transfer and release of migrants. Furthermore, during the crisis response in September, DTM provided regular updates on the number of migrants and conditions in Detention Centres to the [REDACTED] crisis coordination group to facilitate the provision of life-saving assistance. The updates identified that conditions at detention centers during the crisis had worsened. Provision of food by DCIM contracted catering companies were only intermittent in several Detention Centres, and overcrowding in [REDACTED] were a critical issue following the transfer of migrants from [REDACTED]. Lastly, DTM also tracked a group of Somali migrants released from [REDACTED] in urban Tripoli, enabling IOM and [REDACTED] to provide emergency assistance.

In terms of specific protection concerns the Detention Centre Profiling indicated that a majority (62-75%) of the detention centres did not have private space available for the detainees to talk to the officials from international organizations / NGOs. Similarly, at the majority (69-75%) of the detention centres profiled, the detained migrants did not have access to legal services, while a key informant interviewed at only one detention centre reported that the majority of migrants detained did not have any identification documents (passports, identification cards etc.). Less than 15% of the detention centres profiled had the availability of psychosocial support, whereas less than 17% of the detention centres profiled were identified to provide some kind of family tracing services to the detained migrants. Similarly, the detained migrants at less than a third of the detention centres did not have any kind of access to the outside information via mobile phones (less than 33% DCs), print media (less than 17% DCs), or television (less than 25% DCs), while none had reported that detained migrants had access to the internet. Similarly, most of the Detention Centres reported restricted provision of access to outdoor spaces, with only some or limited functioning lighting available indoors, with frequent or occasional power cuts.

Activity 3.1.3. Issue Event Tracker reports for Rapid Response Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments

DTM has been systematically capturing relevant information following sudden population movements and displacements, often triggered by the volatile security situation in different parts of Libya. During the reporting period, DTM in Libya produced two Event Tracking reports (September and October), six Flash Update Reports, and one Rapid Assessment report.

On 10 August 2018, 370 Tawerghan families previously residing at [REDACTED] in Tripoli were displaced, following a forced eviction from the IDP camp by a local militia. Following tracking of concerned families, DTM

conducted a multi-sectoral rapid assessment to identify priority needs of the population which was published on DTM's website. Through its key informant (KI) network and good relations with local municipalities, DTM also facilitated the subsequent joint-UN distribution through coordination with local authorities, contact with beneficiaries and set-up of logistics.

More specifically, following the onset of clashes between armed groups in Tripoli on 27 August, DTM issued two flash updates, reporting on 9,221 individuals displaced in the first 72-hours of the crisis and priority needs in schools sheltering IDPs. Over the following three weeks, DTM issued four additional flash updates on the situation in Tripoli, identifying at least 5,271 families (26,355 individuals) to have been displaced since the start of clashes on 26 August 2018. Additionally, DTM staff was dispatched to locations where IDPs were sheltered in Tripoli following sudden displacement at the end of August. Identified priority needs and numbers of IDP families in each school were shared with the Libya Crisis Coordination Group and included NFIs, hygiene kits and health interventions. Through its KI network and good relations with local municipalities, DTM also facilitated a subsequent joint IOM- [REDACTED] distribution in Tajoura through coordination with local authorities.

The information gathered via these assessments and reports was made available to the humanitarian community in the form of either standalone Flash Update reports focusing on developing incidents in the aftermath of an event, or in the form of Event Tracking reports covering a longer time period, and detailing instances of displacement or return in the follow-up to an event of humanitarian significance.

To support coordination of identifying and responding to life-saving needs, DTM staff was also seconded to the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] in the first week of the crisis to support the Libya Crisis Coordination Group.

Activity 3.1.4. Support in-depth studies and conduct comprehensive research into migration dynamics within Libya

Research activities started within the framework of IOM's Libya major action on labor migration management in Southern part of the country targeting migrants, returnees (former IDPs) and local youth. [REDACTED] was commissioned by IOM to undertake the rapid labor market and skills assessment of two sample locations with high concentrations of migrants, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The target audience for this pilot study are IOM's governmental counterparts and partners in the field of socio-economic service provision to the project's beneficiaries. The study's objectives are:

- Providing a rapid and up-to-date snapshot of migrant labor dynamics in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] by mapping the skills profiles available among local migrant workers;
- Assess skills demand by the private sector to identify existing and potential employment opportunities
- Map existing and potential providers of vocational training and financial services and assess capacities to upskill migrants, youth and returnees (former IDPs);
- Identify potential interventions to enhance employability and entrepreneurship of migrants, as well as local returnees and youth, as well as potential linkages to other stakeholder interventions.

IOM's aim is to support the Libyan authorities in developing improved policies, through the design and development of studies based on quality data on rights, obligations, options for safe migration and awareness raising about the risks of irregular migration. In this context, 5 other priority-topics to be analyzed in depth were identified:

- The impact of armed conflict on long-term migrants in Libya
- Constructing the human capital profiles among both the international migrant and resident population in Libya
- Migration Profiles in Libya mapping and profiling Libyans as potential migrants and migrants in Libya, focusing also on the decision to migrate in relation to:

- the impact of environmental factors on displacement, specifically desertification and droughts in the south,
- the access to employment for youth, and
- the role of women in the community
- The use of technology and social media for migration purposes.
- A quick assessment for evidence-based policies on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Libya.

SO 4. To support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya

Expected Result 4.1 Community social cohesion is improved to enable successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants.

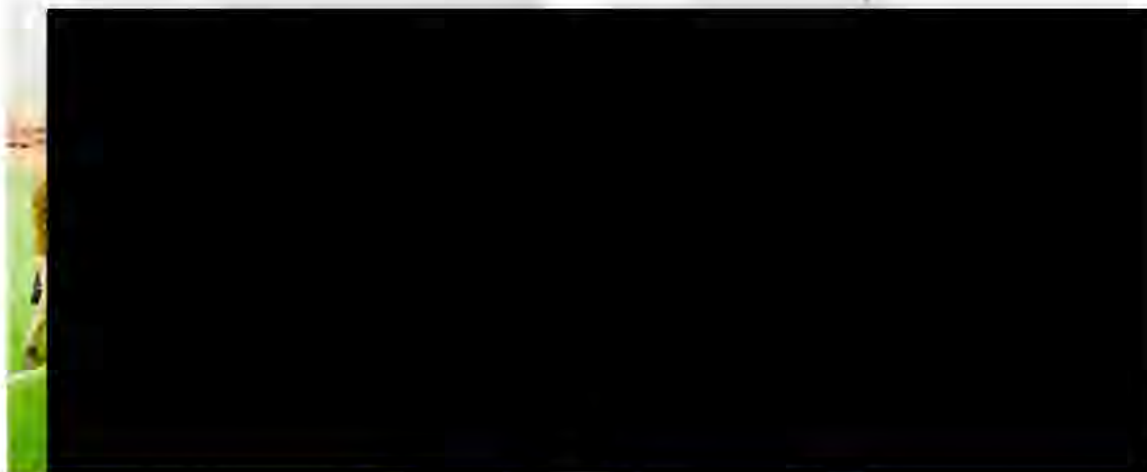
Activity 4.1.3 Conduct inception meetings with the newly formed CMCs in [REDACTED].

In consideration of the conflict sensitivity assessments that were conducted, IOM organized a workshop in May 2018 with the Community Stabilization staff of all four locations. This workshop covered outreach initiatives towards forming the Community Management Committees (CMCs) in the new locations. Based on the discussions and in line with the recommendations of the conflict sensitivity assessments, it was decided that for both Benghazi and Kufra, IOM would prioritize delivering activities that are focused on building trust, and, in so doing, could earn credibility and commitment of potential CMC. As the delivery of activities is prioritized over the formation of CMCs and given the size of the city, thematic ad hoc Project Oversight Committees (POC) are currently used as a means to advise on local conditions and function as a monitoring mechanism for project implementation. [REDACTED]

Activity 4.1.4 Identification and capacity building of local municipal/local authorities, NGOs/CSOs to support social cohesion promotion and peace building activities

In preparation for this activity, IOM has hired a consultant who will be conducting a preliminary mapping exercise of CSOs operating in all areas of intervention. This mapping will begin within the next reporting period and assess capacity levels, identify needs for capacity building and serves to explore opportunities to work with these local civil society organisations as implementing partners and/or service providers.

In cooperation with local partners in [REDACTED], youth and sport association), a football championship was held over the course of 12, 13, 16 and 19th of August in the national stadium of [REDACTED] to celebrate the International Youth Day. IOM supported the event by providing sports material (including championship cups, medals and watches) and refreshments. Five football clubs from different neighbourhoods in [REDACTED] participated, with a total of 110 football players. Approximately 300 people in the audience witnessed the tournament, which was eventually won by [REDACTED] club following the championship match with [REDACTED] club. The event helped bring different communities together in one place, and those attending expressed interest for similar activities in the future as it created a positive atmosphere in the city. The tournament inspired the sports association to plan similar competitions for the future.



Activity 4.1.5 Provision of Psycho-Social Support (PSS) trainings to health practitioners and CSOs in the new areas of intervention [REDACTED]

IOM met with local organisations and institutions in order to identify the needs of community in regard to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). It was noted that most MHPSS activities implemented, especially in [REDACTED] were done by charity or social donations. IOM is working to identify local partners that could deliver psychosocial support (PSS) activities linking with the [REDACTED] for referrals to specialized services. Within the upcoming reporting period, IOM will begin to implement direct MHPSS activities and significant progress is expected.

Activity 4.1.6: Provision of material and equipment for PSS activities in the four areas of intervention

IOM conducted an assessment in [REDACTED] to identify the needs especially within the organisations and institutions providing MHPSS. A number of recommendations were made by the members of the visiting team to support a [REDACTED]. IOM is waiting for a draft list of items needed that will be shared by the hospital management and reviewed by the [REDACTED] for validation. Material and equipment that will be donated will be complemented by trainings and activities. Access to [REDACTED] remains an issue and as such, IOM is currently putting in place contingency plans to address the situation in case access issues continue.

Expected Result 4.2 The local government's ability to provide basic services to targeted communities is enhanced.

Activity 4.1 Quick impact maintenance and rehabilitation of common infrastructure and or provision of equipment for essential services delivery

Several Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) are ongoing and/or were completed during the reporting period. Between the 13th and 17th of August, IOM and the [REDACTED] organized a training on the 'Sustainable Management of Oasis Systems and Integrated Disease and Pest Management.' The workshop primarily targeted Libyan farmers in areas affected by the green scale mealy bug in the southern region of [REDACTED]. A total of [REDACTED]

The workshop included a number of field visits, an exchange with Tunisian farmers, and agricultural techniques to recognize and manage the date palm pest. As it was a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop, participants were also sensitized to the importance of extension and agricultural advice in the oases in order to transfer their knowledge and reduce the risk of damages brought to one of the most productive economic sectors in Libya.

On the 22nd of September, IOM completed the rehabilitation of the A [REDACTED] and handed over the building to the school's principal. Before the rehabilitation, the school was not well equipped to meet the needs of the students in the school. With 6 classrooms, the school provides education to 300 students, (139 girls and 161 boys), most of whom are migrants from [REDACTED]. To complement the rehabilitation work and make the school fully operational, IOM will also provide furniture and equipment (funds from a project funded by a different donor).

Additionally, in September, IOM begun the rehabilitation of a football field at [REDACTED], located in the [REDACTED]. The school provides education to almost 550 students (300 boys and 247 girls), [REDACTED]. Other football field sites at [REDACTED] were handed over to contractors.

The rehabilitation of the theater in [REDACTED] was completed on the 2nd of October. As IOM is also rehabilitating the football field inside the school, the two activities will be handed over together.

IOM completed the construction of a football field in Attadamon on the 8th of October, and this was celebrated in a community event on the 15th of October. At this event, there was a football tournament between teams from two different areas of [REDACTED] (20 kilometres distance), which was attended by 250 people.

Breakdown of Participants:

Total	Male	Female	Youth (<25)	Adults	Elderly >60)	Migrants	IDPs
250	[REDACTED]						

On the 15th of October, IOM handed over the rehabilitated social hall in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] after work was completed on the 8th of October. Among those present were members of the local council of [REDACTED]. The social hall will be an open space for the local community (capacity of approximately 7.000 people), not only for those from the neighbourhood of [REDACTED] but also from [REDACTED]. The space can be used by families for weddings, by local communities to discuss different issues, and for the local council meeting to conduct meetings with communities.

Furthermore, in October, IOM handed over to the contractors the site for the football field in [REDACTED] and the football field and theater in the [REDACTED] to start the rehabilitation work.

Finally, at the beginning of October, the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. It occupies a total area of 7,100 square meters. Its name stems from the four schools surrounding the garden with an estimated number of 2,400 students. Before the 2014 conflict, the garden used to be a lively area and a destination for children and their families. Also, several CSOs used the garden to conduct social activities. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] especially given the historical background of the neighborhood which suffered extensive destruction and displacement during the 2014 conflict.



Expected Result 4.3: Livelihood opportunities for Libyans and migrants are improved.

Activity 4.3.1 Conduct a labour market analysis in the new areas of intervention [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Activity 4.3.2 Provide small-scale business management trainings (development of sound business plans, and financial management), on-the-job capacity building, and vocational skills strengthening; ; Activity 4.3.3 Provision of equipment and capital for start-up and existing business initiatives.

Under the above activities, 4.3.1-3, IOM is expecting to launch a call for proposals (CfP) in December 2018 to conduct labor market assessments in the two target locations, [REDACTED]. In preparation of this CfP, IOM has enumerated the main requirements of the assessments that will inform the design of the training program, the selection of beneficiaries and the type of in-kind grants to be provided. This is to ensure that the capacity building activities and proposed projects are relevant to the local contexts and based on existing capacity levels and needs in order to enlarge the impact of the activities.

Accordingly, the assessments will provide information on the market-driven sectors, services and goods with the most growth potential and that are relevant to microentrepreneurs from the target group. The target group will be comprised of existing and aspiring micro-entrepreneurs, including host community members, migrants, IDPs, vulnerable youth and women (including widows and single-headed households). The assessments will also look at existing levels of vocational and entrepreneurship skills and identify capacity gaps and needs in terms of training, tools, equipment and other inputs. Finally, the assessment should inform the most appropriate local stakeholders to

engage with as part of the coordination process, as well as identify suitable service providers to facilitate the capacity building trainings.

Once these assessments are finalized, the other livelihood promoting activities can be initiated.

CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Challenges	Mitigation Measures Taken

II IOM ENGAGEMENT WITH LIBYAN ACTORS

IOM continues to work in close collaboration with different organizations and stakeholders.



III ANNEXES

- I. Visibility and Communication Report EU Trust Fund 2018 (August, September, October)
- II. IOM Libya August EUTF Update
- III. IOM Libya September EUTF Update
- IV. IOM Libya October EUTF Update.