

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08 Managing mixed migration flows (top-up): Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya			
Zone benefitting from the action / Localisation	Libya			
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 25 213 979 EUR Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: 23 000 000 EUR Co-financing amount: 2 213 979 EUR			
Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Direct management through a grant with CESVI in consortium with IMC and Indirect management through contribution agreements with UNHCR and UNFPA.			
DAC – codes	120, 130, 160, 15190			
Main delivery channels	United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – 41121 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - 41119 Cesvi (in consortium with International Medical Corps - IMC) - 22000			
Markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participatory development / good governance	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal , newborn and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disability	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rio Markers	Not targeted	significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration Marker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
SDG	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			

	SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Valetta Action Plan Domains	Valetta Action Plan domain 3 “Protection and asylum”
Strategic objectives of the Trust Fund	<p>EUTF Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3 of the Operational framework of the North of Africa Window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa) "To strengthen the protection and resilience of those in need" and its specific objective “V. Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved”</p>
Beneficiaries of the action (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable migrants and refugees in Libya, targeting in particular disembarkation points, detention centres. • Vulnerable migrants and refugees across Libya, in urban settings and in transit; • Vulnerable members of host communities, including internally displaced persons and returnees in locations with a high concentration of migrants. • Relevant Libyan authorities and administrations • Local service providers • Civil Society organisations
Derogations, authorized exceptions, prior agreements	Direct award of a grant to CESVI in consortium with IMC and full financing (Event to be reported)

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and objectives

The **overall objective** of this Action is to strengthen protection and resilience of vulnerable migrants and migrants at risk, refugees and host communities (including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees) in Libya, while supporting efforts to improve migration management along the migration routes in the country. This Action aims to continue to support interventions for vulnerable migrants, refugees and their host communities in Libya set forth in 2017 under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (i.e. “Trust Fund”), in particular as part of the Programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development" (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03). It seeks to reduce and mitigate the risks faced by some vulnerable groups such as victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), non-registered refugees and irregular migrants stranded in Libya, while responding to their specific needs.

The **specific objective** of the project is to improve access to and the quality of services for

target groups and host communities through:

Improved direct multi-sectoral assistance and protection to migrants, refugees and host communities in different locations inside Libya, in particular inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings. (immediate outcome/Result 1);

Improved knowledge and capacity of local stakeholders related to protection (immediate outcome/Result 2);

Emergency evacuations of stranded and vulnerable persons of concern to UNHCR out of Libya (immediate outcome/Result 3).

The implementation of protection programmes funded under the EU Trust Fund for Africa have already shown tangible results enhancing the protection of vulnerable people in Libya. However, the analysis of the situation in Libya shows that the emergency needs of migrants continue to increase in severity, justifying a replenishment of this protection component. Replenishment is needed particularly for the protection activities of UNHCR, which will have exhausted their ongoing funding by 31 December 2019. In addition, the new financial allocation will allow to support new partners such as UNFPA with the objective to better tailor protection response to specific needs of more vulnerable groups exposed to Gender Based Violence. Finally, building on capacity proven through previous projects, this replenishment aims to bring additional support to humanitarian actors such as CESVI and IMC in their efforts to address acute needs of migrants, refugees and host communities. The protection intervention proposed adopts a prevention, mitigation and response to the needs approach.

Following joint commitments taken at the AU-EU Summit in Abidjan with the UN to increase the protection of migrants and refugees, this Action will contribute to strengthen the governance of migration in the region and provide protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the central Mediterranean route. This Action will contribute to the Valetta Action Plan domain 3 “Protection and asylum” as well as to the Strategic Objective 3 of the Operational framework of the North of Africa Window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa), "To strengthen protection and resilience of those in need".

2.2. Context

2.2.1. National context, where appropriate

Since 2014, Libya has been split between three rival governments based in the western and eastern regions, each backed by different militias and tribes. In December 2015, the UN brokered an agreement that brought opposing parties together in Tripoli, creating a unity government and presidency council to govern during a transition period of two years. However, Libya continues to suffer from interlinked political, security and economic crises that are driving conflict, damaging its economy, weakening state institutions, and facilitating criminal gangs and the existence of non-state armed actors.

The political instability driven by rival political faction’s preoccupations with fighting for control of the country continues to undermine the state government. It was expected that the political landscape might change in view of the planned political dialogue between the different parties including the EU-UN-backed National Conference initially set for mid-April

2019 to be followed by national elections. However, on the 3rd of April the Libyan National Army (LNA), loyal to General Khalifa Haftar, has launched a military offensive into western Libya with the objective to take control of Tripoli. The LNA incursion towards Tripoli and the military resistance from the Government of National Accord (GNA) – officially endorsed by the United Nations Security Council – and affiliated armed groups have caused a progressive escalation of the conflict inside and outside the capital. The planned political dialogue was interrupted and postponed until further notice.

Armed clashes including disproportionate and indiscriminate use of medium and heavy weapons have caused the displacement of more than 78,000 persons in and around Tripoli¹, casualties among civilians, as well as the destruction or disruption of the already fragile health and education facilities. Thousands of refugees and migrants continue to be arbitrarily held in detention centres, including in conflict-affected areas where they are directly exposed to the fighting and lack access to food, water and health services. The evolution of the conflict remains unpredictable as well as the areas affected by the fighting.

The current situation does not allow for an optimistic soon-to-be-ending of the violent clashes. Stakeholders are adopting a multi-scenario planning and constantly updating contingency plans. Therefore, the Action proposed herewith needs to remain flexible enough in terms of implementation strategy and needs targeted to be able to adjust to changes in the dynamic context on the ground.

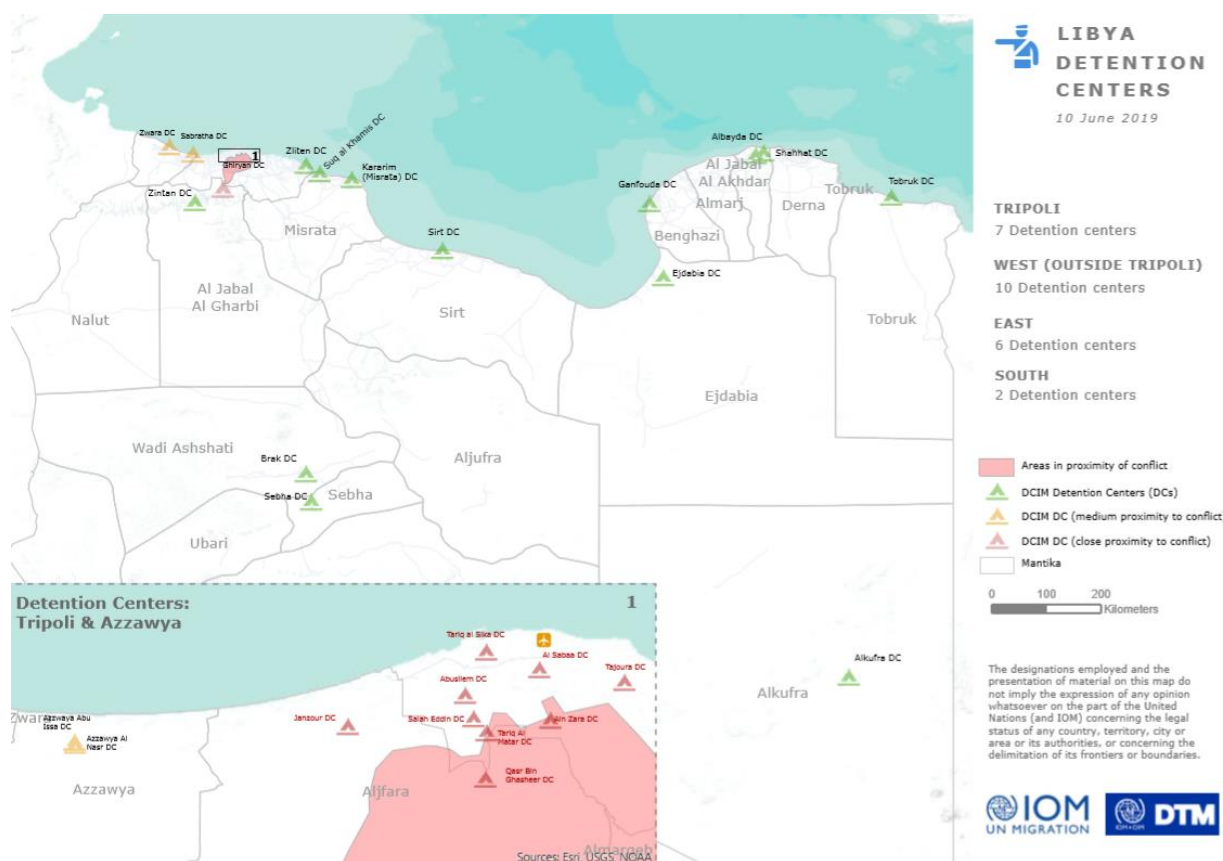
2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Migration situation

Surviving the dangerous route to Libya only avails migrants to more threats, dangers, and exploitation as their lives are constantly under the auspice of growing lucrative trafficking and smuggling trade. This remains a direct result of the political insecurity and instability that has plagued Libya's ability to reconstruct the basic provision of essential services and adapt international standards for rule of law. Intrinsically, the current migrations crisis has only been exacerbated by the continued and deepening lack of governance, tumultuous social and economic opportunities, and wavering internal conflicts. The complexities of Libya's political, economic, and social situation compounded by its geographical position both in terms of the neighbouring countries and proximity to Europe's border has resulted in mixed migrations flows that encompasses forced migration, labour migration, domestic migrations, and migrants seeking onwards travel to Europe. Estimates of migrants in Libya range between 700,000 and 1 million, most of which are living in urban centres. As of 10 May 2019, there were 57,581 refugees and asylum-seekers registered in Libya. Owing to ongoing conflict and instability, hundreds of thousands of people across the country are living in unsafe conditions and high risk environments, with reduced or no access to healthcare, medical supplies – including medicines, food, safe drinking water, shelter and education.

¹ As of 21 May 2019. See “DTM Rapid Assessment – Market Assessment”, available online www.globaldtm.info/libya

As per the Libyan law which criminalises entering, exiting and staying irregularly in Libya², there are currently 5,317 individuals³, out of which approximately 70% are Persons of Concern to UNHCR (PoCs), detained in the Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM⁴) detention centres in Libya. Migrants do not undergo any kind of formal registration and do not have access to legal process before and while being in detention. In addition, armed groups hold migrants in an unknown number of unofficial detention centres across the country. Migrants disembarked in Libya are in urgent need of assistance, suffering from dehydration, trauma, skin diseases and having been subjected to abuses along the journey.



To address migration related challenges, Libya does not have a comprehensive migration governance framework. Existing laws and regulations, some of which date back to the 1950s, contain significant gaps. Even though the country signed and ratified the 1969 OAU Convention on Refugees, Libya has never signed the 1951 Refugee Convention. Large numbers of economic migrants have a long tradition in Libya, from unqualified workers to

² Source: Global detention project, Immigration Detention in Libya, February 2015, URL: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5567387e4.pdf>; Global legal monitor (US Govt.): <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreignnews/jurisdiction/libya>.

³ As of 23 May, see “DTM flash update #17”, available online www.globaldtm.info/libya

⁴ The DCIM was initiated in 2002 with the main objective to combat irregular migration in Libya. According to the Council of Ministers Decree N. 386/2014, in 2014 the DCIM became a separate Directorate that holds legal character, has an independent financial liability and works under the Ministry of Interior (MoI). DCIM’s main responsibilities include: Participating in the drafting and implementing of joint security plans to ensure the maintenance of security and public order; studying and developing strategic plans leading to the reduction of irregular migration; drafting and implementing security plans to combat the crimes of human trafficking and smuggling; locating irregular immigrants and placing them in migrant reception centres (detention centres) and carrying out deportation; and registering irregular migrants and smugglers in a database.

highly technical personal, but lack a legal status. On 29 November 2017, the EU-AU-UN agreed to put in place a joint Task Force calling for facilitating the Voluntary Humanitarian Returns (VHR) to countries of origin, and the resettlement of those in need of international protection in order to save lives and ensure protection of migrants and refugees along the routes and in particular inside Libya. The tripartite taskforce represents an important initiative and offers a frame to the discussions with Libyan authorities on migration related challenges.

The number of persons departing from the coastline in Libya and reaching Europe decreased significantly since 2016 when over 181,000 persons reached Italy. In 2018 a total of 23,370 persons reached Italy while in 2017 118,874 persons did. UNHCR reports of a total of 1,501 persons having been rescued/intercepted by the Libyan Coast Guard between 1 January and 10 May 2019. In 2018 a total of 15,235 persons were rescued/intercepted at sea, compared to 14,332 in 2016. Due to the political and security unrest in and around Tripoli, the number of migrants departing from the Libyan coast fell dramatically during April. However, there has been a moderate resurgence in May as the shock of war wears off and a new normal emerges. In the country, the hardship of persons caught in the mixed movements in Libya remains of an extreme gravity.

Protection needs inside official detentions centres

Severe violations of international refugee law and human rights law are occurring due to the arbitrary and indefinite detention of migrants and refugees in the centres managed by the DCIM. Thousands of men, women and children remain arbitrarily detained at DCIM centres in Libya without due process or access to lawyers or judicial authorities to challenge the legality of their detention, as stated in the joint report published in December 2018 by the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Moreover, mixed migrants in overcrowded detention centres are reported to suffer from various abuses and deprivation, including forced labour, torture, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), and lack of adequate food, water and healthcare. In detention centres, severe overcrowding, lack of proper ventilation and lighting, inadequate access to toilets or washing facilities, food or clean water are leading to significant health and nutrition concerns, including the spread of skin infections, acute diarrhoea, respiratory tract-infections and malnutrition. Conditions in detention centres are resulting in high incidence of physical harm, psychological distress and trauma among the migrants and refugees held therein.

Since 4 April, according to UNHCR, the beginning of the new flare up of the conflict in Libya, the situation has become critical for the approximately 3,145 migrants and refugees (as of 14 May) held in the detention centres in and around of Tripoli. In detention centres located in and around conflict areas, access to food and the possible involvement of the detainees in fighting remain key concerns.

Protection needs of migrants and refugees in the urban settings

The 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that about 823,000 people are in need of humanitarian aid (50% Libyans and 50% refugees and migrants)⁵. The most at risk

⁵ Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2019

include women severely affected by gender-specific vulnerabilities, children, refugees and migrants⁶. According to the 2019 HNO, protection is listed among key humanitarian needs, along with access to healthcare and to utmost basic commodities (food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and essential non-food items). There is shared responsibility among a wide range of stakeholders which calls for a joint effort to create a protective environment in which International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Refugee Law is promoted while critical protection assistance is made available to the most severely in-need and vulnerable population, including mixed migrants and Libyan communities.

The recent flare up of the conflict in and around Tripoli heightened the needs already identified prior to the crisis, both among Libyans and non-Libyans. Some vulnerable groups, such as women and children, refugees and asylum seekers, irregular migrants, are even more at risk at the moment and efforts to maintain a protective and enabling environment are more critical than ever. The conflict has caused new displacements among Libyans and non-Libyans who have been forced to move from their homes, with highly exposure to serious protection and health risks, and challenges to access basic goods and commodities. As of 11 June, approximately 93,925 individuals have been displaced from their homes following the start of armed conflict on 3rd April 2019 in South Tripoli⁷.

Sexual Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence

In Libya, migration patterns are quite complex, comprising migrants, asylum seekers and refugees; stranded, circular and transit migrants; smuggled or trafficked migrants; those in detention and those in urban settings; visible and invisible migrants. According to the 4MI and DTM reports, the mobile and invisible migrants are those caught into smuggling and trafficking networks. Migrant women account for 30 to 40% of this population and can be hardly accessible due to the high security risks related to the trafficking networks.

Migrant women are at particular risk of rape and other forms of sexual violence. A recent report published by Women's Refugee Commission⁸ shows that sexual violence, including sexual torture, against female and male refugees and migrants appears widespread in Libya and impact both women and men. Sites of sexual violence include official detention centres, clandestine prisons, in the context of forced labour and enslavement, during random stops and at checkpoints, in urban settings by armed groups, and in private homes. Sexual victimization is usually not a single event; findings suggest that refugees and migrants are repeatedly exposed to multiple forms of sexual violence by a variety of perpetrators in contexts of impunity.

This higher exposure to sexual violence is compounded by severe barriers to access to healthcare for refugees and migrants, such as discriminated access to treatment, complicated and time consuming referral and even in many hospitals in Tripoli, refusal to admit sub-Saharan Africans regardless of their time of arrival in Libya.

⁶ Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2019

⁷ IOM's "DTM Rapid assessment"

⁸ "More Than One Million Pains": Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys on the Central Mediterranean Route to Italy – March 2019.

In the wake of the on-going insecurity, migrants and refugees are exposed to severe human rights violations characterized by unlawful killings, arbitrary detention and torture, gang rape, slavery and human trafficking. Women and minors held in detention are particularly at risk⁹. Conditions in detention are particularly prone to further exposure to GBV: staff in detention centres is largely composed of males. There is no safe spaces to provide confidential care and treatment including counselling, making disclosure of GBV-related incidents extremely difficult.

Provision of GBV-related services in the detention centres has been quite challenging over the past few years despite efforts by humanitarian partners because of the safe and security concerns for both the migrants and refugees and the service providers, the lack of privacy, interference by the DCIM, fear of reprisal and threats and the collapse of the health system in the country. Against this background, the establishment of the Gathering and Departure Facility offers an opportunity to provide comprehensive integrated GBV-SRH services for a group of population particularly vulnerable and exposed.

2.2.3. Justification

This Action Fiche aims to continue to support interventions in particular under the Programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development" (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03). The programme builds on the priorities set by the European Commission in the joint Communication "Migration on the Central Mediterranean Route: Managing flows, saving lives" released on 25 January 2017, confirmed and further developed by the European Council in the Malta Declaration issued on 3 February 2017. In addition, the action complements the efforts being pursued through the African Union - European Union - United Nations Task Force, which aims to save and protect lives of migrants and refugees along the routes and in particular inside Libya¹⁰.

The priorities under this Action are aligned and complement the 'Protection Component' (Component 1) of the programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development"¹¹ (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03), that aims at increasing the protection space for migrants, in Libya through both scaling up current capacities and provision of assistance. Protection and assistance will be provided to persons in need by improving the general response of Libyan authorities and international stakeholders.

The implementation of protection programmes funded under the EU Trust Fund for Africa have shown tangible results enhancing the protection of vulnerable people in Libya, such as:

- 24,268 voluntary humanitarian returns (VHR) from Libya and reintegration into countries of origin¹²;

⁹ *Desperate and Dangerous: Report on the human rights situation of migrants and refugees in Libya*, United Nations Support Mission in Libya and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 18 December 2018

¹⁰ The Task Force was set up in the margin of the fifth African Union-European Union (AU-EU) summit which took place on 29-30 November 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

¹¹ Programme adopted for Libya in April 2017 under the North of Africa window of the EUTF for Africa.

¹² Total number financed under the EUTF for Africa since May 2017 to 11 May 2019.

- 2,782 refugees and asylum seekers evacuated from Libya through the Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Niger¹³. Among them, 1,294 persons have already departed to third countries through UNHCR's resettlement programme. As of 13 May 2019, a total of 398 persons were accepted by resettlement countries however are still waiting for their actual departure from Niger;
- Establishment of a Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF) in Tripoli (opening on 4th December 2018). As of 14 May, the Facility was hosting 631 Persons of Concern to UNHCR, including 395 minors. Since fighting erupted on 4 April, UNHCR has relocated 769 refugees and asylum-seekers from detention centres to the GDF.

Both ETM and GDF have maximum capacities that were reached already. Additional transfers to the GDF are conditioned to new evacuations out of Libya, either directly through humanitarian corridors or indirectly through the ETM, evacuations which are in turn conditioned to countries receiving refugees and asylum seekers.

- Provision of blankets, clothes and hygiene kits to more than 61,300 refugees and vulnerable migrants;
- Medical assistance to more than over 89 700 refugees and vulnerable migrants;
- Establishment of a clinic in seven disembarkation points.

However, the analysis of the situation in Libya shows that the emergency needs of migrants continue to increase in severity, justifying a replenishment of this protection component. Replenishment is needed particularly for the protection activities of UNHCR, which will have exhausted their ongoing funding by 31 December 2019. In addition, the new financial allocation will allow to support new partner such as UNFPA with the objective to better tailor protection response to specific needs of more vulnerable groups exposed to Gender Based Violence. Finally, building on capacity proven through previous projects, this replenishment aims at bringing additional support to humanitarian actors such as CESVI and IMC in their efforts to address acute needs of migrants, refugees and host communities based on a geographical approach. The protection intervention proposed adopts a prevention, mitigation and response to the needs approach.

This Action will contribute to the Valetta Action Plan domain 3 "Protection and asylum" as well as to the Strategic Objective 3 of the Operational framework of the North of Africa Window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa, "To strengthen protection and resilience of those in need".

2.3. Lessons learnt

The present Action incorporates a rights-based and development-oriented approach. It builds on experience gained by the EU and its implementing partners in Libya over the last few years. This programme incorporates notably the following main lessons learnt from the EU funded programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development" (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03).

¹³ Total number of refugees and asylum seekers evacuated out of Libya by UNHCR financed under the EUTF for Africa since 1st of December 2017 until 20 May 2019.

- A flexible and responsive approach to the needs of the target groups and key stakeholders is vital. Fast and sometimes unpredictable changes within the political and security environment can result in changing migration routes, patterns and trends, shifting needs and priorities, and affect the feasibility of engaging in certain activities or regions.
- A particular attention should be dedicated to needs assessments and monitoring mechanisms in order to ensure an adequate response to the needs and an accurate targeting, as well as an improved accountability for both implementing partners and donors in a volatile context where remote management adds to the difficulty of delivering aid in an efficient manner.
- The coordination among actors operating on the ground is fundamental in order to provide a more efficient response to the needs of vulnerable population (migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and host communities) by promoting combined protection and health care services.
- Assistance to migrant communities is deemed a sensitive political issue. A comprehensive approach between vulnerable migrants on one hand and host communities, IDPs and returnees on the other hand is particularly needed, in order to respond to needs in a balanced manner and therefore prevent misperceptions among Libyans on EU supporting third country nationals only and to reduce any intercommunal tensions. It is also critical to keep local authorities and government agencies clearly informed of the objectives and activities of the project, and engage in building the capacity of authorities working as first-responders while national political dialogue is ongoing.
- Interventions in detention centres are challenged by some critical operational constraints that undermine the capacity of aid actors to fully comply with humanitarian principles of independence, neutrality and impartiality, with the Do no harm imperative as well as with Core Humanitarian Standards on accountability to affected populations. In addition, compliance with globally recognized technical standards are also a key challenge due to the coercive nature of the environment, including restriction on humanitarian access, pervasive human rights abuses against detainees and aid diversion. A Principled Framework for humanitarian actors working in detention centres is being developed by the aid community to address these ethical and programmatic issues by providing clarity about when, how and under what conditions aid actors can and should engage in detentions centres. It further aims to define red lines for aid interventions in detention centres and ensure greater coordination among agencies.
- Need to strengthen capacity building initiatives for all stakeholders and frontline workers engaged with vulnerable populations. The aim is to promote the respect of fundamental human rights of mixed migrants and IDPs while enhancing their inclusion in the community and their access to basic services.

- Need to promote conflict sensitivity approaches to be mainstreamed in the design and implementation of activities, taking into account the political and social dynamics, as well as the fragmentation of the actors and the communities in Libya.
- Evacuation out of Libya and resettlement currently represents the main durable solution for persons of concern to UNHCR stranded in Libya. Even though limited in number of beneficiaries, this evacuation mechanism has raised high expectations among refugees and migrants which generated tensions in some detention centres, in particular when transfers of selected beneficiaries are carried out. In addition, the Libyan authorities also have high expectations towards UNHCR to find solutions outside of Libya. The processing of evacuees in Niger has however taken more time and resources than initially anticipated and challenges in the speed of departure of persons accepted by third countries is further impacting this mechanism. Moreover, UNHCR remains dependent on third countries offering an adequate number of pledges and being able to process directly out of Libya.

2.4. Complementary actions and synergies

Important complementarities with other EU-financed activities will be sought and developed, including with actions funded by EU Member States in Libya.

This Action will explore and prioritize the creation of synergies with ongoing projects and programmes, in particular other EUTF for Africa supported actions in Libya, such as the "Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya", adopted in June 2016 and implemented by a Consortium led by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the IOM implemented project "Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya", the UNICEF implemented project "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children", the UNDP implemented project "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery", the GIZ implemented project "Municipal development in the context of mixed migration", the UNHCR implemented projects "Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya" and "Enhancing protection, life-saving assistance and solutions, including resettlement for persons of concern with international protection in Libya and West Africa (Niger and Burkina Faso)", the IRC implemented project "Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya" and the UNODC implemented regional programme "Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking".

Specific synergies will be ensured with the Regional Development and Protection Programme for the North Africa, funded by the European Commission under the EUTF for Africa and the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) in particular as regards the pilot project on registration of migrants in a number of detention centres and resettlement of refugees processed directly from Libya.

Complementarities will be sought with ongoing European Commission support in response to humanitarian needs as appropriate, in particular as regards emergency type of interventions targeting migrants living in communities, outside detention centres. Activities implemented in

the sector of health will be part of the discussion on the Nexus in Libya and duly coordinated with other health interventions through existing dedicated coordination platforms.

The Programme "Support to Right-based Migration Management and Asylum in Libya" funded by EU bilateral cooperation with Libya and implemented by ICMPD represents an important support for the reinforcement and the systematisation of the results achieved with the aim of improving the migration management both at central and at local level.

As for activities targeting migrants in detention centres, it will be duly coordinated with other stakeholders providing assistance and protection care as well as rehabilitation of basic infrastructures so as to complement ongoing interventions. In addition to the sectoral coordination groups, the newly established Migrants and Refugees Platform, co-led by IOM and UNHCR, represents an appropriate mechanism to steer this coordination.

UNFPA is also implementing a two-year project, funded by EU bilateral cooperation with Libya, on "Advancing midwifery and specialized nursing in Libya" initiated in 2019. This project will particularly assess Libyan needs for foreign health workers (especially nurses and midwives) and generate evidence on the positive impact of migration on the Libyan economy. The project is also enhancing the quality of SRH services provided in the South of the country and consequently benefit migrants and refugees along the migration routes.

Finally, this Action will be in line with the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP II), which provides the framework for the EU's promotion of gender equality through external action for the period 2016-2020.

2.5. Donor coordination

The governance system of the EUTF for Africa entails close coordination and joint decision making based on detailed analysis of the complementarity of interventions funded by donors sitting in the Operational Committee of the EUTF for Africa. The programme presented under this Action will be also integrated in the Coordination mechanisms (Steering Committee and Technical Coordination Groups) that were set up in the framework of the EUTF for Africa NoA window "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socioeconomic development" programme. The EU Delegation is chairing the Steering Committee together with representatives from the Libyan government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Planning).

A joint coordination initiative, the Joint Technical Coordination Committee (JTCC) was launched in 2016, which resulted in the creation of several donors' meetings in Tunis and Tripoli organised thematically, aiming to reach a common analysis and understanding of needs in a conflict-sensitive manner. By now, 5 Working Groups have been created in this framework (Migration, Governance, Rule of Law & Human Rights, Basic Services and Economic Recovery). The Migration Working Group is co-chaired by Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM and its main aim is to find sustainable solutions for the migration management in Libya. Different line ministries, donors and implementing partners attend this meeting. UNHCR has an observer status.

IOM and UNHCR are on the lead of the "Migrants and Refugees Platform", whose main aim is to coordinate actions to support migrants and asylum seekers both inside and outside

detention centres. Relevant UN agencies, INGOs and other organisations are part of this working group.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives and expected outputs

The overall objective (expected impact) of this Action is to strengthen protection and resilience of vulnerable migrants and migrants at risk, refugees and host communities (including IDPs and returnees) in Libya (EU TF NOA Strategic Objective 3: To contribute to strengthening protection and resilience of those in need), while supporting efforts to improve migration management along the migration routes in the country. The Action builds upon and expands the scope of previous programmes¹⁴ adopted under the North of Africa window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa and seeks to reduce and mitigate the risks faced by some vulnerable groups such as victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), non-registered refugees and irregular migrants stranded in Libya, while responding to their specific needs.

The specific objective of the project is to improve access to and the quality of services for target groups and host communities through:

- 1. Improved direct multi-sectoral assistance and protection to migrants, refugees and host communities** in different locations inside Libya, in particular inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings. (immediate outcome/Result 1)

The main outputs under the result:

- Emergency assistance and protection for migrants and refugees in urban areas, detention centres and at disembarkation points for persons rescue/intercepted at sea provided. This support includes basic services such as health and psycho-social support as well as specialized protection services such as integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services provided for most vulnerable persons and at-risk migrants and refugees;
- Emergency shelters/ transit centres established in a safe area, as an alternative to detention.

- 2. Improved knowledge and capacity of local stakeholders related to protection** (immediate outcome/Result 2):

¹⁴ “Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development” (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03) adopted on 12 April 2017; “Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route” (T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04) adopted on 26 February 2018; “Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya” (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06) adopted on 6 July 2018.

- Municipal service providers ability to (1) deliver SRH and GBV services is improved; (2) ensure successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants and refugees; (3) support stabilization of local Libyan communities;
 - Local stakeholders knowledge of protection approaches, norms, and humanitarian and human rights laws is increased;
 - Law enforcement officials and service providers' ability to provide gender sensitive and principled assistance to migrants and refugees in detention centers is improved.
3. **Improved protection of stranded and vulnerable persons of concern** to UNHCR through emergency evacuations out of Libya (immediate outcome/Result 3):
- Vulnerable Persons of concern are identified and registered in detention centres in view of their evacuation through the Evacuation Transit Mechanism;
 - Evacuation of selected Persons of Concern to Niger, or other transit mechanisms identified by UNHCR is carried out.

An indicative logical framework reflecting objectives and results is included in Annex 1 of this Action Document.

3.2. Main activities

3.2.1. *Describe activities associated with each result*

An indicative list of possible activities per result is presented below.

Result/IO 1 Improved multi-sectoral assistance and protection to migrants, refugees and host communities in different locations inside Libya, in particular inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings

Output 1.1: Emergency assistance and protection for migrants and refugees in urban areas, detention centres and at disembarkation points for persons rescue/intercepted at sea provided. This support includes basic services such as health and psycho-social support as well as specialized protection services such as integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services provided for most vulnerable persons and at-risk migrants and refugees.

Activities:

- Screening for vulnerabilities and assessment of the needs of the populations targeted;
- Registration of persons of concern to UNHCR;
- Distribution of core relief items (CRIs) and gender sensitive kits;
- Provision of primary medical assistance;
- Referral to secondary health care in case of need;

- Distribution of medical equipment, consumables, and Emergency Reproductive Health kits, to the health facilities where migrants in the detention centres will be referred;
- Provision of counselling, psychosocial support activities, and psychological support services and referral;
- Renovation of health facilities;
- Delivery of clean and filtered water;
- Provision of supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women;
- Awareness and sensitization sessions on health;
- Regular protection monitoring and safety audits/ observations in detention centres for purposes of advocacy and improved safety;
- Follow up with National Authorities and Cross-referrals of persons of concern between UNHCR and IOM as appropriate cases;
- Delivery of awareness raising sessions inside the DCs on health sensitization;
- Training of PSS staff working in detention centres on detection of MHPSS needs, and on how to create and encourage peer-to-peer support among migrants;
- Service of International Phone Calls offered to migrants to restore family linkage, giving priority to rescued mixed migrants and vulnerable categories;
- Implementation of QIPs taking into account acute needs for host communities affected by mixed movements or IDPs;
- Expansion and improvement of the existing Information Management Systems to the targeted areas to include both migrants and refugees in the targeted health service delivery points;
- Preposition of qualified staff, commodities and medicines to respond to crisis that affects SRH services;
- Establishment of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for inter-agencies referral mechanisms for GBV survivors in different settings outside detention centers;
- Expansion the community placement model to vulnerable migrant and refugees' women;
- Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) to assist all groups of people who are exposed to a wide of protection risks, including IDPs, returnees and host families affected by armed conflict as well as migrants and refugees.

Output 1.2: Emergency shelters/ transit centres established in a safe area, as an alternative to detention.

Activities:

- Operation and maintenance of Gathering Departure Facility in Tripoli for persons of concern;
- Feasibility assessment for establishing of shelters/ transit centres finalized;
- Establishment of shelters/transit centres in a safe area, as an alternative to detention;

Result/IO 2 Improved capacity and knowledge of various local stakeholders related to protection

Output 2.1: Capacity building for municipal staff and service providers on how to (1) deliver SRH and GBV services; (2) ensure successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants and refugees; (3) support stabilization of local Libyan communities implemented.

Activities:

- Support the existing Community Development Centers and Social centers (managed by UNHCR and UNICEF) with complementary services addressing specific issues such as sexual and gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health;
- Train health and social workers to deploy and operate mobile health clinics for hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas;
- Provide integrated SRH and GBV services through mobile clinics along the migration routes;
- Maintain and scale up the provision of basic SRH services;
- Develop complaint mechanisms to increase accountability to affected population and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA);
- Set-up peer-to-peer support groups and provide vocational training programs, mentoring and coaching for migrants, refugees and vulnerable Libyans with focus on integrating of people at-risk;
- Train young community leaders to be agents of behavioral change within the host community and reduce negative attitudes towards migrants and refugees especially women (gender inequality);
- Implement awareness raising, voluntary counselling and testing and harm reduction programs for key population groups living with HIV/ AIDS.

Output 2.2: Training of local stakeholders (such as DCs' civil and military personnel, CSOs members, and local authorities) on protection approaches, norms, and humanitarian and human rights laws conducted.

Activities:

- Sensitisation and awareness raising sessions, trainings and workshops will be organized with the aim of increasing awareness on protection risks and factors;
- Specifically for DCIM and DCs personnel, key protection and MHPSS training needs will be identified to deliver capacity building initiatives, including Protection Principles, Human Rights and Humanitarian Laws, identification of MHPSS needs.

Output 2.3: Training for law enforcement officials and other service providers working in detention centers on gender sensitive and principled assistance to migrants and refugees in detention centers conducted.

Activities:

- Provide trainings on Minimum Initial Service Package for Sexual and Reproductive Health (MISP/SRH) to health service providers in detention centers;
- Provide trainings on GBV essential package to social workers and counsellors in detention centers;
- Provide trainings on GBV and human rights to law enforcement officials.

Result/IO 3 Improved protection of stranded and vulnerable persons of concern to UNHCR through emergency evacuations out of Libya

Output 3.1: Vulnerable Persons of concern in detention centres and in need of evacuation are identified and registered through the Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM).

Activities:

- Identification and registration of persons of concern with vulnerabilities for the ETM evacuations.

Output 3.2: Evacuation of selected Persons of Concern to Niger, or other transit mechanisms identified by UNHCR is carried out.

Activities:

- Provide documentation (including permits) to selected Persons of Concern in view of their evacuation;
- Conduct the evacuation (transportation out of Libya).

3.2.2. Describe target groups and final beneficiaries

This Action will support as beneficiaries:

- Vulnerable migrants and refugees in Libya, targeting in particular disembarkation points, detention centres;
- Vulnerable migrants and refugees across Libya, in urban settings and in transit;
- Vulnerable members of host communities, including internally displaced persons and returnees in locations with a high concentration of migrants.

A focus will be put on some specific vulnerabilities such as female and male victims of SGBV, survivors and victims of trafficking or on specific groups such as vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers stranded in Libya, persons rescued/intercepted at sea, female head of households, pregnant and lactating women, youth, etc.

Libyan authorities (in particular those invited to the Steering Committee) will be a main stakeholder in the implementation of this Action. Strengthening their capacities at national and local level will ensure sustainability of the activities, as well as a durable impact through

supporting an improved efficiency of the governance system, compliant with human rights standards. Local community groups such as Local Crisis Committees are vital partners as well.

The Action may make use of existing relationships that implementing partners have in place with local CSOs and NGOs. The Action will utilize the experience of other community bodies such as women's or youth groups (including the Y-PEER network) at the grass root level. Partnerships will continue to lead to ownership and sustainable development through transfer of expertise and knowledge to the large network of local partners.

For all activities, efforts will be coordinated with local and national authorities to receive authorisation and secure access to areas and facilities, understand needs, ensure uniformity of interventions and avoid duplication of efforts and exercises. The Action also works with clear channels of communication with United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measure
Lack of support from government and relevant ministries for implementation of the programme due to conflicts, political instability and high turnover of management staff (especially at DCIM).	High	Investment in analysis to guide conflict sensitive design and implementation; Close monitoring of the political and security situation; Close engagement and collaboration with technical mid-level management at government entities and municipalities for a more durable national and sub-national ownership; Establish an accountability framework and clear work plan involving national institutions together with municipalities (through the different coordination bodies).
Deterioration of the security situation hinders access to areas of implementation and direct monitoring.	High	Rely on monitoring through third party contracted company; Joint monitoring visits with partners to validate the results achieved and highlight the gaps; Conduct remote verifications regular and field visits when the security situation allow it; Consider best practices developed in similar humanitarian contexts (e.g. Syria, Iraq); Work closely with municipal councils and local communities to negotiate access.
Major deterioration in overall political and security situation and lack of access to target communities.	High	Building programs on local acceptance and provision of impartial and neutral assistance using a multifaceted approach to involve beneficiaries, host communities, local partners and authorities in project activities; Conflict sensitivity approaches are included during the different stages of the action.
Security forces working under the DCIM and the Ministry of Interior/ Ministry of Defence are	High	The global United Nations human rights due diligence policy, issued by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2011, applies to the United Nations system in Libya, including concerning migration related programmes largely funded by the European

misconducting.		<p>Union. The policy aims at ensuring that the United Nations system does not provide any support to non-UN security forces where there are substantial grounds for believing there is a real risk of the receiving entities committing grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights or refugee law, and that its support contributes to strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights.</p> <p>A similar risk assessment with respect to support to the DCIM, adopted in August 2018, found that responsible, principled and transparent engagement with DCIM and life-saving assistance to migrants and refugees in detention centres should be offered in conjunction with the implementation of a range of mitigating measures. These safeguards include high-level advocacy, monitoring and reporting of human rights in detention centres, and exclusion from training and material support of DCIM members and commanders when there are substantial reasons to suspect their involvement in human rights violations.</p>
Aid diversion and misuse of humanitarian aid.	High	<p>Work with pre-vetted and reliable local partners;</p> <p>Whenever possible, maintain full control on procurement and distribution channel;</p> <p>Run third party monitoring, spot-checks and inspections;</p> <p>Limit the quantity of humanitarian aids distributed in high risk and remote areas.</p>
Use of migrants and refugees as human shields in armed conflicts.	High	<p>Confliction-reduction efforts jointly with other humanitarian aid agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer of detained migrants and refugees to other relatively safe areas; - Release of detained migrants and refugees or provision of alternative to detentions.
No cooperation agreement signed between Libyan authorities and UNHCR.	High	Advocacy on UNHCR's role and mandate and high-level bilateral missions are required (with support from donors and UN System).
Terrorist threats against employees of international organisations in Libya.	Medium	Close coordination with local authorities and communities for safe access.
Work permits and visas for international staff may be withheld.	Medium	<p>Maintain constant relation with relevant Libyan authorities and engage in joint advocacy for better access and facilitation of international presence in Libya.</p> <p>When security situation doesn't allow international staff to travel to Libya, national staff is in place to guarantee the continuity of the intervention.</p>
Collapse of banking system in Libya/ lack of available cash in country.	Medium	Explore alternatives to establish a system and ensure cash available for project implementation in Libya.
Failure of the peace process negatively affecting access and/or NGOs' registration in	Medium	On-going capacity building of local civil society and relevant authorities in order to build relations of trust and mutual understanding.

the country.		
Gender inequality - as women are often expected to contribute disproportionately towards coping strategies and recovery.	Medium	GBV response is adopted as a mainstreamed approach during the inception and implementation of the action.
Female participants are not allowed to travel alone to attend trainings.	Moderate	Selection criteria will include the ability of female participants to travel alone. For critical candidates (working or living in remote areas or strategically important for successful project implementation), the decision to support chaperone accommodation or travel will be considered

The assumptions for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- Local authorities/ governments maintain authority, and environments are safe enough to implement planned activities;
- Relevant authorities grant permissions to carry out visits and ensuring provision of services in all premises. Authorities and other stakeholders remain cooperative and facilitate support to implementing partners' staff;
- The security and political environment allow for access and response to the needs of targeted population and will not further deteriorate to a level preventing project implementation. Access to locations is not hindered by security, local authorities and leaders, migrant, government restrictions, and military interventions;
- Local communities and beneficiaries understand the aim of and support the project activities;
- Target population continue to be able and willing to participate in project activities;
- Safety of the civilians in the detention centers sites or other organized facilities is adequately provided;
- Despite the restrictive operating environment due to the stalled political process, there is still a minimum operating space for implementation and monitoring. Local implementing partners are willing and able to participate/cooperate. Key project staff are able to travel and access project locations to ensure monitoring of activities.

3.4. Mainstreaming

Ensuring the protection of human rights is at the heart of the EU policy. Human rights, including conditions of migrants and refugees, is regularly addressed in the constant EU dialogue with Libyan authorities. Rights-based approach is a central part of the strategy of intervention designed under this Action and frames activities to be implemented therein.

As far as gender mainstreaming is concerned, it is acknowledged that migrant women, girls and female unaccompanied minors have greater need for protection, especially in detention centres. This project will specifically address these concerns through the provision gender sensitive services and provision of specialized healthcare. Gender considerations are integrated in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of all activities.

Populations with specific vulnerabilities (women and adolescents head of household, Victims of trafficking, people with physical disabilities or pregnant and lactating women) will be served using methodologies that ensure access and prevent harassment. Sensitivity to vulnerability and confidentiality is important, to promote the wellbeing of beneficiaries. Relevant data will be sex-disaggregated to ensure aims and objectives are appropriately reaching populations. GBV indicators are included in the DTM, serving as a reference point for partners to tailor planning and responses. In addition, activities are age sensitive and many aspects, such as access to basic services such as health facilities and access to water are designed so that persons of various age and special needs are able to benefit from.

This action seeks to increase the resilience of migrants and Libyans through prevention of the risk and response to the needs strategies while strengthening the capacity of local stakeholders. The diversification of local partners providing prevention and response services will also increase the resilience of civil society organizations and Libyan bodies in the targeted areas.

This Action supports the design and mainstreaming of a conflict-sensitive approach, including Do No Harm principles. Activities will encourage positive inter- and intra-communal interactions to promote concepts of team spirit, respect, non-violence, neutrality as well as messages of solidarity and peace.

The Steering Committee will have the responsibility to adjust implementation so as to better mainstream cross-cutting issues.

3.5. Stakeholder analysis

1) National authorities: For overall coordination purposes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of International Cooperation represent the main counterparts. In addition, implementing partners will consult, coordinate and work very closely with different technical departments at Prime Minister Office, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM), border management authorities and Libyan Port Guards, Ministry of Defense (MoD) (Libyan Coastal Guards and Libyan Border Guards), Women Empowerment Unit at the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Health (MoH) (Primary Healthcare Directorate, National Center for Disease Control and Pharmaceutical Department), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG), and Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Education (MoE), Youth Authority and several municipal/local authorities. Implementing partners will intensify advocacy efforts with national and local authorities together with other aid agencies and the international community. Implementing partners will also build the capacities of the national stakeholders for them to provide human rights-based services to migrants and refugees and vulnerable Libyans.

2) International community and aid agencies: Through this programme, implementing partners will complement and integrate the current humanitarian and development oriented response of other aid organisations and coordinate in particular with relevant UN agencies, such as IOM, WHO and UNICEF.

3) Local NGOs and CSOs: Implementing partners rely on a large network of local NGOs that have proved to be reliable, well-accepted at local level and to have good reputation. Implementing partners will continue to build their capacity and expand their scope of work by

pulling the capacities of different NGOs and linking CSOs with national authorities for service delivery and advocacy. Local organizations, municipalities, authorities and other frontline workers will be involved both as beneficiaries of the action (through ad hoc trainings and capacity building initiatives), and players dealing with vulnerable population in detention centres and Urban settings.

4) Beneficiaries (as described in section 3.2.2)

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

Non applicable.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 24 months from the date of contract signature.

4.3. Implementation modalities

This action will be implemented in direct management through the direct award of a grant to CESVI in consortium with IMC (100% EU contribution) and in indirect management through two contribution agreements, one with UNHCR and one with UNFPA.

Selection of the implementing partners for this Action is based on the following criteria: presence on the ground, operational capacity, and degree of expertise and/ or exclusive mandate. Operational presence and capacity within Libya through national staff on the ground, sub offices, network of implementing partners and remote monitoring systems is a key factor for an effective impact on the ground.

The proposed organisations have been selected on the basis of their capacity to surge swift operational deployment building forward on existing operations and presence on the ground. They demonstrate key competencies in ensuring coverage in areas with limited access and hence limited choice of assistance delivering methods.

UNHCR has the exclusive global mandate to ensure international protection of those entitled, and to seek durable solutions for persons of concern. It makes it an indispensable partner to respond to protection and assistance needs of refugees and asylum seekers present in Libya. UNHCR has proven its capacity to expand the scope and the scale of its activities since 2017. Under previous EUTF projects, UNHCR managed to increase protection services and assistance for refugees and asylum seekers in Libya and develop life-saving mechanism and long-term solutions through the establishment of the Gathering and Departure Facility in Tripoli in December 2018 and the setting up of the Evacuation Transit Mechanism in Niger. This Action aims at ensuring a continued support to UNHCR operations in Libya.

UNFPA core mandate is established around four areas: sexual and reproductive health and rights, prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV), population and data, empowering young people and rolling out the youth, peace and security agenda. Since 2012, UNFPA has been providing humanitarian and development support to national and local authorities in Libya working with local NGOs, INGOs and sister UN agencies. Through these

interventions, UNFPA has acquired field experience, built trust and established a large network of reliable partners.

UNFPA Country Program Document (CPD) (2019 – 2020) was endorsed by the Libya authorities. Beyond the CPD, UNFPA advocacy efforts have succeeded in ensuring that Libyan endorsed strategic documents such as the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health strategy (2019 – 2023) and the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (2018 – 2023) are inclusive to all people in Libya including migrants and refugees.

UNFPA led the establishment of the Gender-Based Violence sub-working group for Libya in February 2018, which met on a monthly basis, involving all concerned humanitarian partners, to ensure effective coordination of the SGBV response and prevention.

CESVI and IMC have a solid foothold in Libya, developed over the past years. CESVI has developed a strong and well accepted presence in Misrata that has proven to be a relatively stable area despite the volatility of the Libyan context. Moreover, the limited presence of humanitarian actors engaged in detention centres and urban settings of Misrata during the past years justifies the pertinence of ensuring a continued presence.

From a sectorial point of view, protection and provision of humanitarian aid have always been the focus of CESVI's operations in Libya, thanks to which CESVI obtained a comprehensive understanding of the context as well as a good reputation among local stakeholders. Within a continuous presence in Libya which draws back to 2011, CESVI has been implementing projects funded by EIDHR and the North of Africa window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa. CESVI has proven its capacity to deliver in particular protection-related services and this action will allow for an expansion of the activities already in place.

IMC was the first international non-governmental organization (INGO) to enter Libya following the outbreak of conflict in February 2011, when the organization launched an emergency response to provide life-saving interventions for the local populations. IMC has continued focusing on medical relief programming, and gained significant in-country expertise and widespread programmatic reach through supporting conflict-affected populations, targeting not only Libyans but also migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, both in detention centres and urban areas. IMC has devised efficient solutions for complex challenges, aiming to aid the most vulnerable populations deprived of access to basic health care in Benghazi, Khoms, Kufrah, Misurata, Sabha, Al-Shati, Tripoli, Zliten, Zawya, Zwara, Gharyan and Zintan. Today, IMC stands as one of the few INGOs fully based in Libya. The mission remains committed to operate in the dynamic and security-sensitive environment to the fullest extent possible.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount EUR	Co-financing EUR
UNHCR	13 000 000	2 213 979
UNFPA	5 000 000	
CESVI, in consortium with IMC	5 000 000	
Total	23 000 000	2 213 979

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

The partner implementing this Action will comply with the ad hoc Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for the Trust Fund's North of Africa Window. The logical framework annexed to the contract will incorporate the indicators formulated in this ad hoc Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. On the same note, the implementing partner shall comply with the reporting requirements and tools being developed by the EU Trust Fund as well as establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the Action and elaborate regular progress reports on a quarterly basis and final reports.

At inception stage, the indicative log-frame agreed in the contract and/ or agreement signed with the implementing partner should be completed with baselines and targets for each indicator. Progress reports submitted by the implementing partner should provide the most up to date version of the log-frame mutually agreed by the parties with current values for each indicator. This will allow for a consistent and consolidated reporting and monitoring system in the framework of the EU Trust Fund. In addition to monitoring mechanisms at the level of project, the Result Oriented Monitoring of the Commission will be used as in-house tool contributing to a regular assessment of progress. If necessary, ad hoc monitoring could be contracted by the Commission for this Action.

4.6. Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in EUR. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

4.7. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, which will be developed early in the implementation. The measures are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, the contractors, the beneficiaries and / or the entities responsible in terms of legal obligations regarding communication and visibility. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in the financing agreement, purchase and grant agreements and delegation as well as contribution agreements.

Communication and visibility requirements for the European Union are used to establish the communication and visibility plan for the action and the relevant contractual obligations.

List of acronyms

CDC: Community Day Centres

CMR: Clinical Management of Rape

CPD: Country Program Document

CRI: Core Relief Items

DC: Detention Centre

DCIM: Department for Combating Illegal Migration

DRC: Danish Refugee Council

ETM: Emergency Transit Mechanism

EUTF: European Union Trust Fund

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

GDF: Gathering and Departure Facility

GNA: Government of National Accord

HCT: Humanitarian Country Team

HNO: Humanitarian Needs Overview

HRP: Humanitarian Response Plan

IDPs: Internally displaced persons

IMC: International Medical Corps

INGO: international non-governmental organization

IOM: International Organization for Migration

IPMC: Implementing Partner Management Committee

JTCC: Joint Technical Coordination Committee

LNA: Libyan National Army

MHPSS: Mental Health and Psycho Social Support

MISP: Minimum Initial Service Package for SRH in Emergencies

MoD: Ministry of Defense

MOFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MoH: Ministry of Health

MoI: Ministry of Interior

MoLG: Ministry of Local Governance

MoP: Ministry of Planning

MoSA: Ministry of Social Affairs

MRP: Migration and Refugee Platform

NCDC: National Center for Disease Control

NFI: Non Food Items

NGO: Non-governmental organization

OAU: Organisation of African Union (currently called African Union – AU)

PFA: psychological first aid

PHC: Primary health care.

PoCs: persons of concern

PoCs: Persons of concern

PSEA: Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

QIPs: Quick Impact Projects

RDPP: Regional Development and Protection Programme

RMNCAH: Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health, GBV AoR: Gender-based violence Area of Responsibility

SGBV: Sexual and Gender-based violence

SRH: Sexual and Reproductive Health

UAMs: Unaccompanied Minors

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNSMIL: The United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Annex: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Data will be disaggregated per gender and age category

Additional note: The term "results" refers to the outputs, outcome(s) and impact of the Action (OECD DAC definition).

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	The overall objective (expected impact) of this Action is to strengthen protection and resilience of vulnerable and at-risk migrants, refugees and host communities (including Internally Displaced Persons and returnees) in Libya (<i>EU TF NOA Strategic Objective 3: To contribute to strengthening protection and resilience of those in need</i>), while supporting efforts to improve migration management along the migration routes in the country.	<p><i>Human rights.</i> <i>Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. (SDG 16.b.1)</i></p> <p><i>Average degree of resilience of individuals: Average scores on the "Connor Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC)" and Average scores on the "Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM)"</i></p>		
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	<p>SO1: Improved direct multi-sectoral assistance and protection to migrants, refugees and host communities in different locations inside Libya, in particular inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings. (immediate outcome/Result 1)</p> <p>SO2: Improved knowledge and capacity of local stakeholders related to protection (immediate outcome/Result 2)</p> <p>SO3: Improved protection of stranded and vulnerable persons of concern to UNHCR through emergency evacuations out of Libya (immediate outcome/Result 3).</p>	<p><i>Access to and effective provision of basic services.</i> <i>Access to emergency assistance</i> IOs % Increase in capacities to provide direct multi-sectoral assistance through new/rehabilitated infrastructure # of people referred according to SoPs for GBV survivors developed by the project</p> <p><i>Compliance with minimum procedural standards and international norms and conventions</i> IOs % of municipal service providers that demonstrate increase in knowledge to (1) deliver SRH and GBV services; (2) ensure successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants and refugees; (3) support stabilization of local Libyan communities</p> <p><i>Access to a place of safety and to long term protection solution</i></p>		

Outputs	<p>1.1. Emergency assistance and protection for migrants and refugees in urban areas, detention centres and at disembarkation points for persons rescue/intercepted at sea provided. This support includes basic services such as health and psychosocial support as well as specialized protection services such as integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services provided for most vulnerable persons and at-risk migrants and refugees.</p> <p>1.2. Accommodation facility established</p> <p>2.1. Capacity building measures for Municipal service providers to (1) deliver SRH and GBV services; (2) ensure successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants and refugees; (3) support stabilization of local Libyan communities provided</p> <p>2.2. Trainings of local stakeholders (such as DCs' civil and military personnel, CSOs members, and local authorities) on protection approaches, norms, and humanitarian and human rights laws conducted</p> <p>2.3. Trainings for Law enforcement officials and service providers on gender sensitive and principled assistance to migrants and refugees in detention centers conducted</p> <p>3.1. Vulnerable Persons of concern are identified and registered in detention centres in view of their evacuation through the Evacuation Transit Mechanism.</p> <p>3.2. Evacuation of selected Persons of Concern to Niger, or other transit mechanisms identified by UNHCR is carried out.</p>	<p><i># of kits/CRI/NFI provided</i> <i># of beneficiaries who have gained access to service (per sector and type of service)</i> <i># of persons identified and registered by UNHCR</i> <i># of visits to detention centres conducted</i> <i># of facilities renovated (per location and financial volume)</i> <i># of QIPs implemented (per type, location and financial volume)</i> <i># of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for inter-agencies referral mechanisms for GBV survivors</i></p> <p><i># of new facility established, as an alternative to detention</i></p> <p><i># of service providers trained and supported</i> <i># of community leaders trained</i> <i># of complaint mechanisms supported to increase accountability</i></p> <p><i># of persons trained (by topic, gender, institution)</i></p> <p><i>Perception of relevance of human rights related norms and laws</i></p> <p><i># of people trained (by topic, gender, institution)</i> <i>Perception of relevance of gender sensitive and principled assistance</i></p> <p><i># of persons identified and registered for evacuation</i></p> <p><i># of PoCs evacuated through evacuation transit mechanism for their resettlement</i></p>		
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