



5TH 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 May 2018– 31 July 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> :	Agreement Number: 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 May 2018 – 31 July 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
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
LCG	Libyan Coast Guard
SAR	Search and Rescue
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UAM	Unaccompanied Minors
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Returns
VoT	Victim of Trafficking

II EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From 1 May 2018 – 31 July 2018, IOM has assisted with voluntary humanitarian returns 4,354 migrants returning to their country of origin of which, 859 migrants are eligible to receive reintegration upon returning home. Since the start of the project, 1 May 2017, IOM has assisted 17,552 migrants with VHR and 3,047 migrants are eligible to receive reintegration support. Three-quarters (3,263) migrants were identified in detention centres whereby one-quarter (1,091) in urban city centres. As a result, IOM is continuing to strengthen community outreach efforts in urban city centres. So far, the most preferred type of reintegration assistance is related to agriculture/animal breeding followed by general trade enterprises. As more receiving countries are entering into agreements with various European Union funding mechanisms, IOM Libya will closely coordinate to ensure reintegration support is not duplicated.

As part of IOM's emergency humanitarian interventions, 9,703 migrants and 3,940 IDPs and returnees were assisted with non-food items (NFI) and hygiene kits (HK) during the reporting period. Responding to urgent primary and secondary medical needs, IOM supported 3,208 migrants with direct medical assistance. More so, IOM reached 340 pregnant women and 62 infants with specialized medical care inside and outside of detention centres and at disembarkation points. IOM additionally supports anti-scabies campaign which involves the medical, technical cooperation, and direct assistance units.

Figures from the latest IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM):

Round No. 20 (May – Jun2 2018): 679,897 Migrants, 192,513 IDPs, 372, 741 Returnees

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In reference to protection, IOM provided 478 migrants with specialized protection services during the reporting period while [REDACTED]. IOM is working to further build the capacity of the Libyan officials and, as a result, conducted 10 technical cooperation trainings that reached 126 Libyan officials during the course of this reporting period. For community stabilisation, IOM completed 4 Conflict Sensitivity Assessments and 1 Rapid Feasibility Assessment which will be used to develop community driven initiatives and quick impact projects.

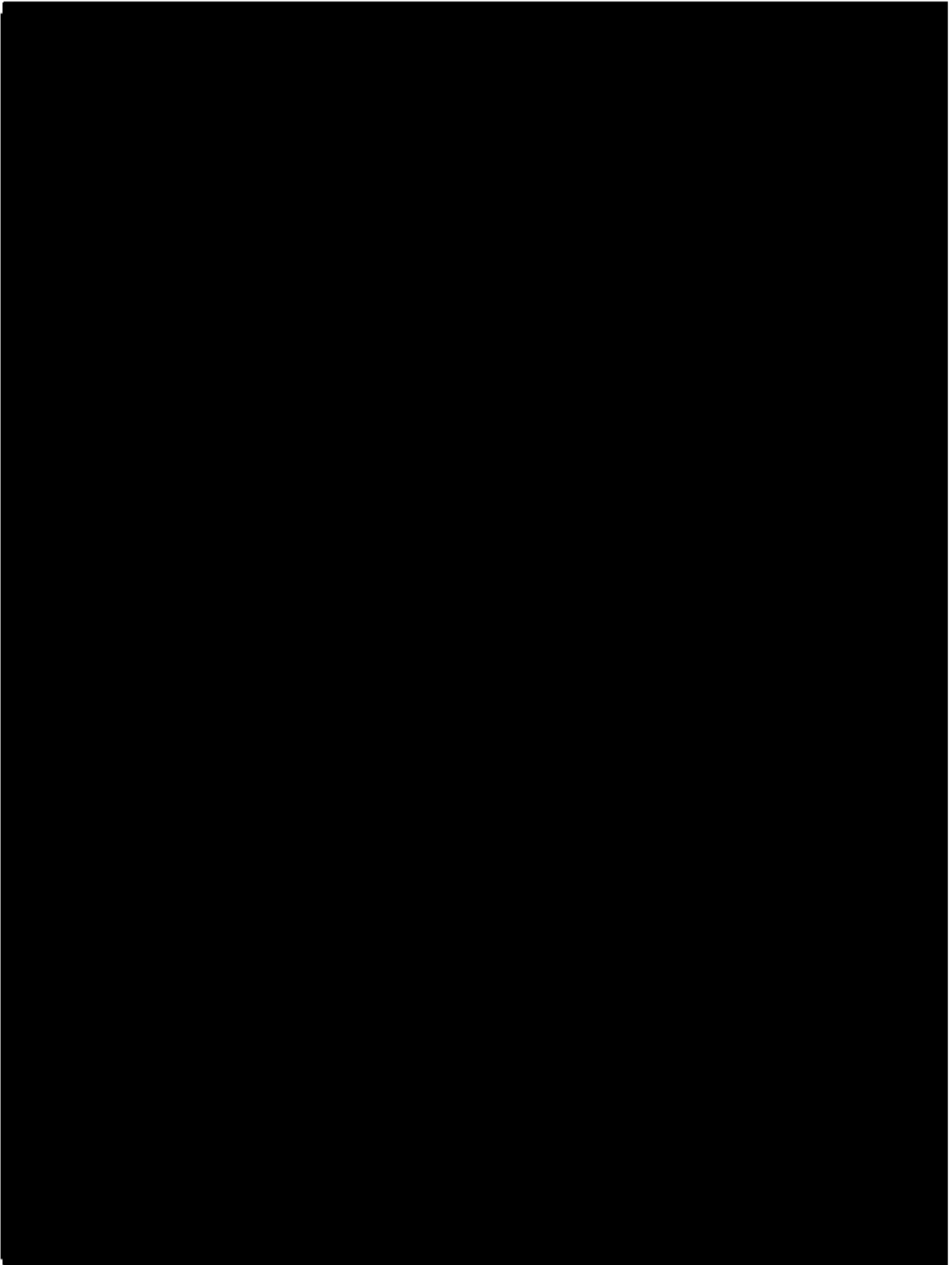
III ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION

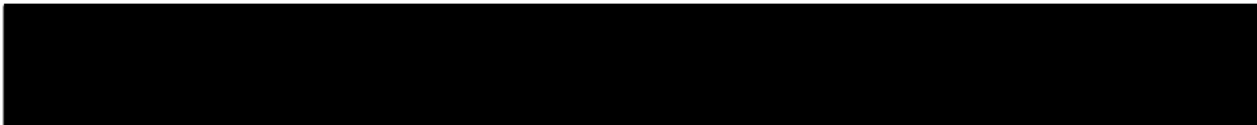
SO1. To enhance humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable migrants through voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) and reintegration from Libya.

Indicator	Value for the reporting period (1 May 2018 – 31 July 2018)	Cumulative Total (1 May 2017 – 31 July 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

Indicator	Value for the reporting period (1 May 2018 – 31 July 2018)	Total value at the end of reporting period (1 May 2017 – 31 July 2018)	Target





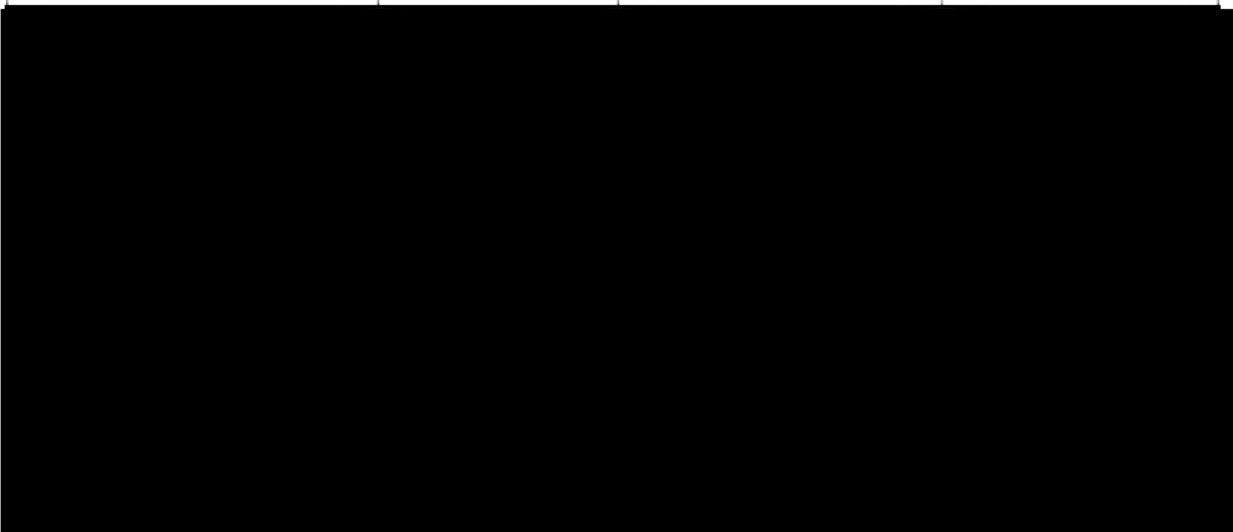
SO3. To strengthen migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends

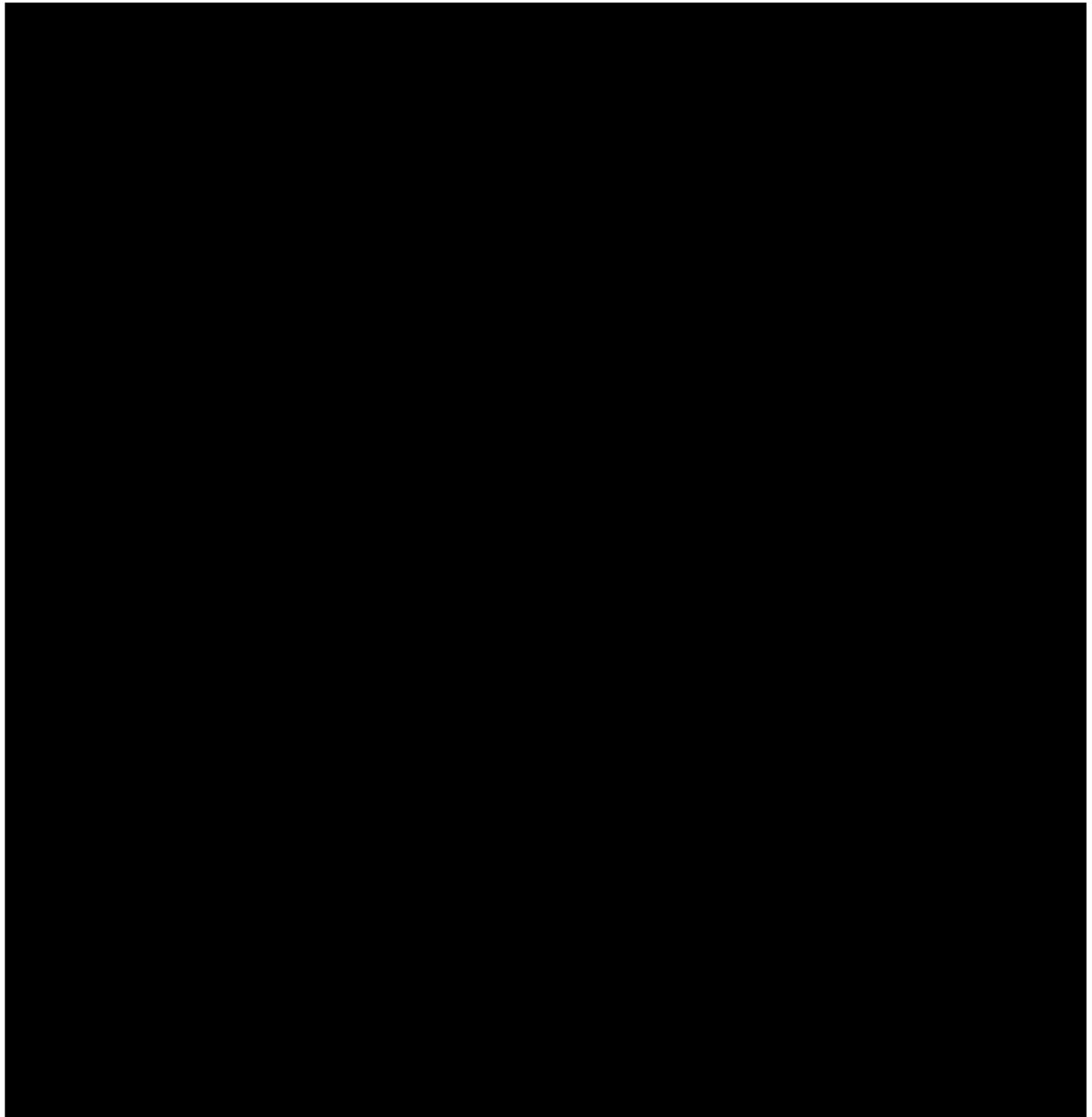
Indicator	Value for the reporting period (1 May 2018 – 31 July 2018)	Cumulative Total (1 May 2017 – 31 July 2018)	Target
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SO4. To support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya

Indicator	Value for the reporting period (1 May 2018 – 31 July 2018)	Cumulative Total (1 May 2017 – 31 July 2018)	Target
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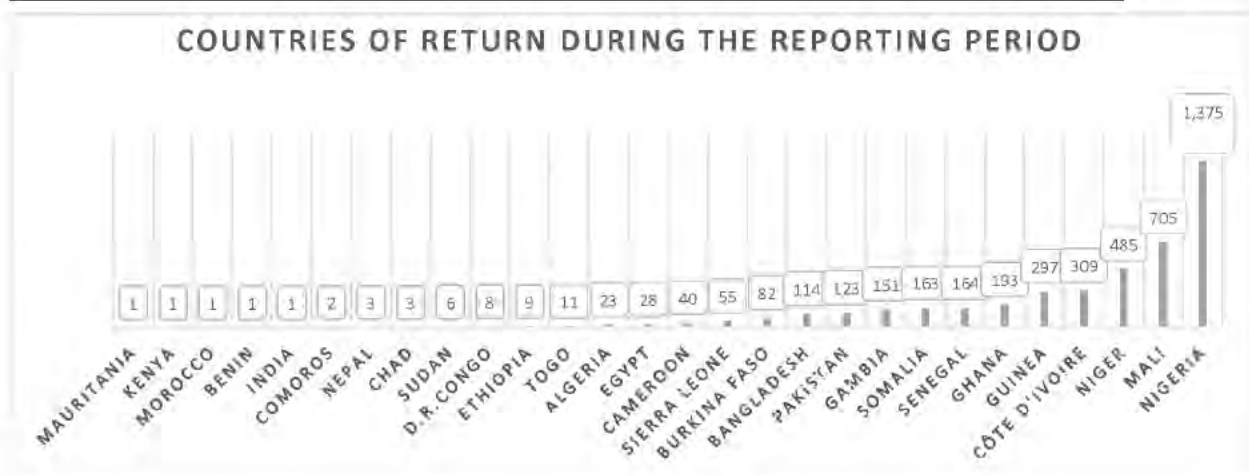


Strategic Objective 1: Provide humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable Migrants through voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) and reintegration from Libya.

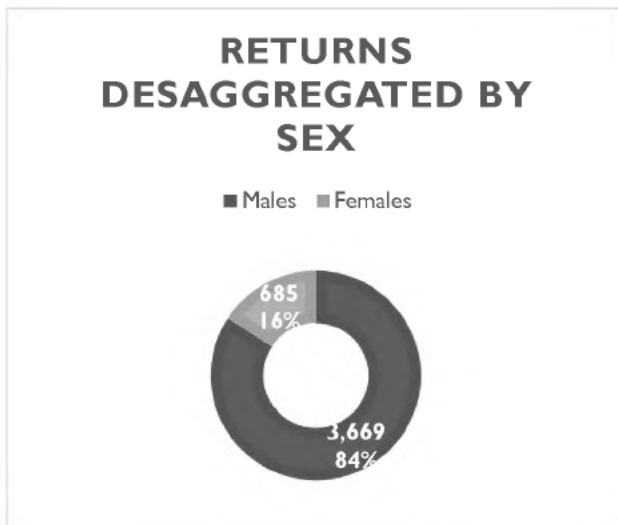
Expected Result 1.1: Stranded and vulnerable migrants are provided with VHR and reintegration assistance.

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

During the report period of 1 May 2018 – 31 July 2018, IOM continued to conduct outreach activities to inform migrants of IOM's voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) programme in multiple settings including in detention centres and urban settings. Alongside regular visits to the detention centres, outreach activities congruently occurred in migrant local communities



[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

During the reporting period, 4,354 migrants (3,669 males, 685 females) originating from 28 different countries received VHR assistance, out of which 3,263 were assisted from detention centres and 1,091 from urban locations. IOM organized a total of 92 return

flights, 24 charter flights for 3,715 returnees and 68 commercial movements for 639 returnees. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As part of the VHR screening process, all migrants received a fit-for-travel medical check, protection screening and NFIs, including clothing. During the screening process, 171 cases were referred to medical services, 57 unaccompanied minors were provided with family tracing support and [REDACTED]

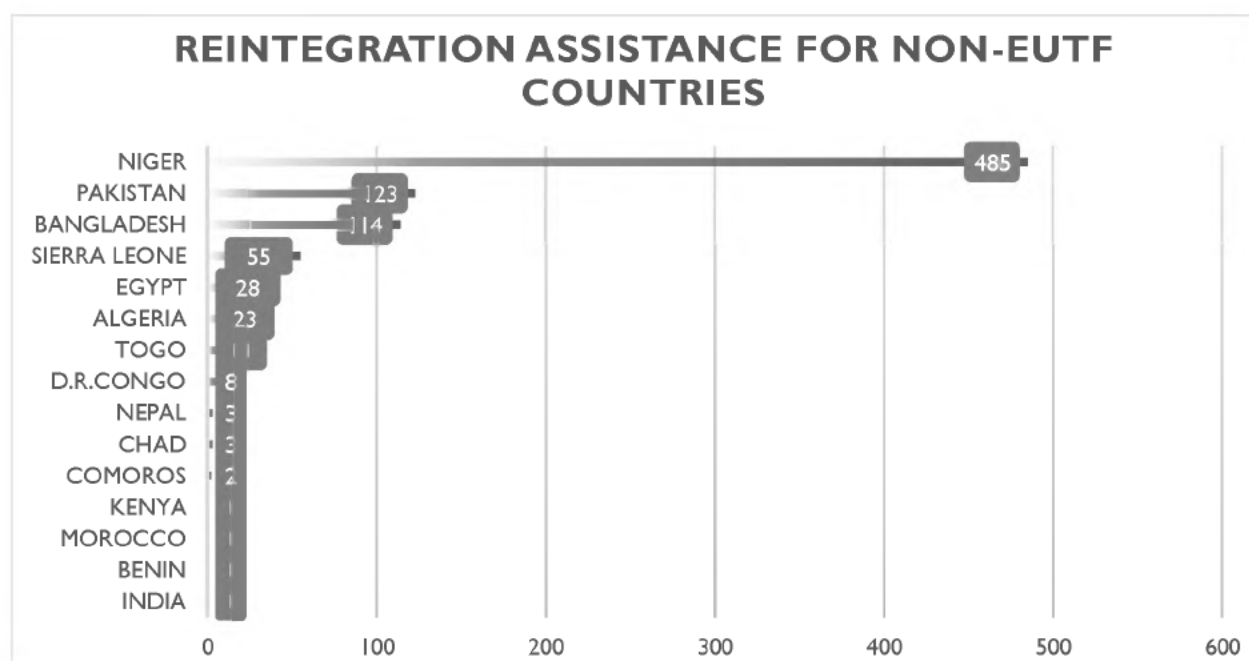
[REDACTED]

Activity 1.1.2: Support progressively sustainable reintegration of migrants

IOM Libya oversees the reintegration support to various destinations of return that are not supported by an EU-IOM reintegration programme, which is estimated to be 10% of the overall returns supported under this project. As a result, migrants returning to countries not covered by an EU-IOM reintegration project are assisted with post-arrival counselling sessions to prepare for their individual reintegration plan. The reintegration plans are targeted for each returnee and catered to their identified skills and needs. While the target for the entire project duration is to reach 10% of the total caseload (1,500), during the reporting period, the total number of eligible

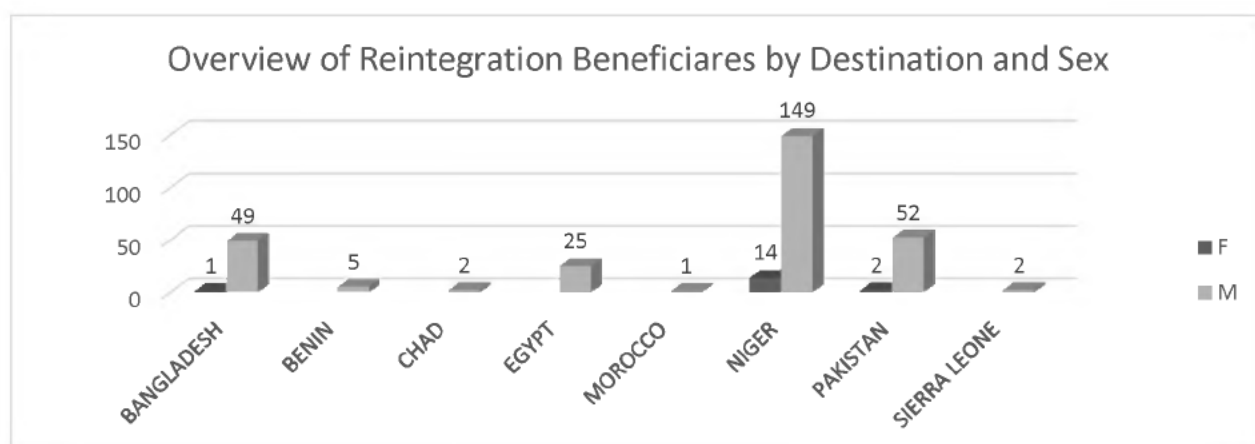


migrants for reintegration under this project reached a total of 3,047 as of 31 July 2018. Of this number, 859 were new reintegration cases added during this reporting period. This number will begin to receive reintegration support within the next reporting periods.

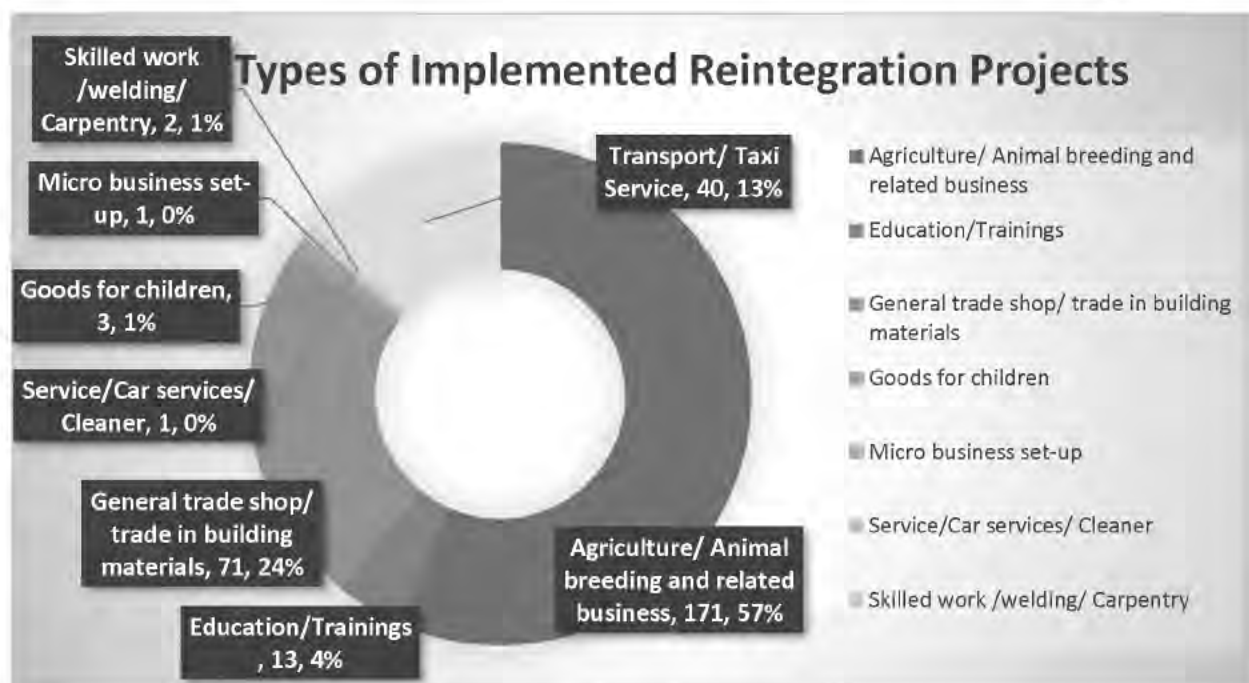


The total number of migrants to receive reintegration and begin implementation of their projects during the reporting period was 302 to 8 non-EUTF countries. The Individual Reintegration Plans (IRPs) were approved by IOM Libya, whilst the purchase of the project items and expenses were finalized by the IOM receiving missions.

In order for migrants to receive their reintegration assistance, an IRP must be developed in coordination with IOM Libya and the IOM receiving mission, which fall under the categories of education, medical, housing and income generating activities. For example, after submitting successful proposals, beneficiaries can receive in-kind grants to support their approved business plans which could be up to 1,000 euros. From those assisted with reintegration support during the reporting period, 171 migrants chose agriculture and/or animal breeding for their reintegration (these activities remain the top category of choice for the IRPs). This is indicative of the profile of migrants who are mostly returning to rural areas and the available income-generating activities in their local communities. The second most popular reintegration plans are micro-businesses such as small shops. In [REDACTED] the EU-IOM reintegration



programme that is currently present can only support returns from the European Union as per the instructions of



During the reporting period, IOM started conducting monitoring visits of migrants that were assisted with reintegration support in previous quarters. In total, nine migrants were visited at their place of work, with eight migrants reached in Bangladesh and one in Egypt. More monitoring missions will be conducted during the upcoming period by IOM Libya directly through missions conducted by the Reintegration Officer.

SO 2: To provide multi-sectorial direct assistance and protection to crisis affected populations, with special focus on migrants inside detention centres 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

Migrants

[REDACTED]

I. [REDACTED]

II. [REDACTED]

III. [REDACTED]

IV. [REDACTED]

V.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Based upon an assessment conducted at the end of 2017, IOM coordinated with the [REDACTED] to assist 48 displaced families in Tukra who were displaced from Sirte, Tawergha, Derna and Benghazi following ongoing clashes. At the beginning of July 2018, [REDACTED] contacted IOM to provide assistance to those families not included in the initial distribution that had occurred a few months prior. The local social affairs office in Tukra provided a list of names that urgently required NFIs. Families in Tukra and the neighboring Bnina were contacted by the IOM assessment team in order to determine their exact needs, and to confirm the information provided by the local authorities. As a result, IOM identified 380 vulnerable IDP families in Bnina and 80 in Tukra that required urgent support. Additionally, the ongoing conflict in Sabha resulted in the displacement of 1,197 families (4,917 males and 2,647 females) to Murzuk, Ubari, and Burak Al Shati. Following the displacements, IOM conducted a quick rapid assessment through the [REDACTED] in which 154 families in Sabha and Murzuk were identified as being in critical need of basic items and services.

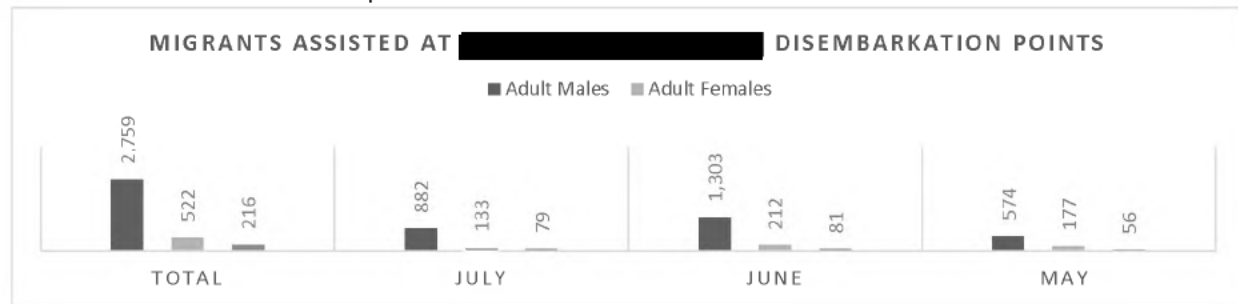
Activity 2.1.2. Procurement of NFIs and HK items for the affected populations

IOM is currently working on establishing a warehouse to preposition NFIs and Hygiene kits which will enable IOM to respond immediately to urgent requests and needs. Additionally, IOM is developing long-term agreements with vendors of the most required basic needed items to ensure short delivery times and more competitive prices. During the reporting period, IOM procured 9,000 NFIs (mattresses, pillows and summer blankets), 7,000 hygiene kits for individuals, 500 hygiene kits for families, 5,570 clothing kits, 3,000 litres of liquid cleaning supplies, 50 sponges, 50 brooms, 500 packets of diapers, 3,000 packs of snacks (3,000 bottles of water of 0.5 litre, 3,000 juice packets, 3,000 bottles of water of 1.5 litre and 6,000 cakes).

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 and non-food items to 9,703 migrants (6,945 adult males, 1,529 adult females, and 1,229 children) and 716 displaced families (1,286 adult males, 1,304 adult females, and 1,350 children) which is further broken down below:

Migrants rescued at sea- IOM distributed NFIs and hygiene kits to 3,497 individuals (2,759 adult males, 522 adult females and 216 children) rescued at sea and upon arrival at [REDACTED] disembarkation points where they also received water and snacks upon their arrival.



Migrants in detention centres

IOM provided NFIs and hygiene kits for 6,144 migrants (4,129 adult males, 1,003 adult females and 1,012 children) in [REDACTED]. IOM distributed mattresses, pillows, summer blankets, hygiene kits and clothing kits dependent on the identified needs. In order to address the particularly needs of women and children, IOM also distributed diapers and sanitary pads. In [REDACTED] detention centre, IOM provided liquid cleaning supplies and other essential cleaning items.



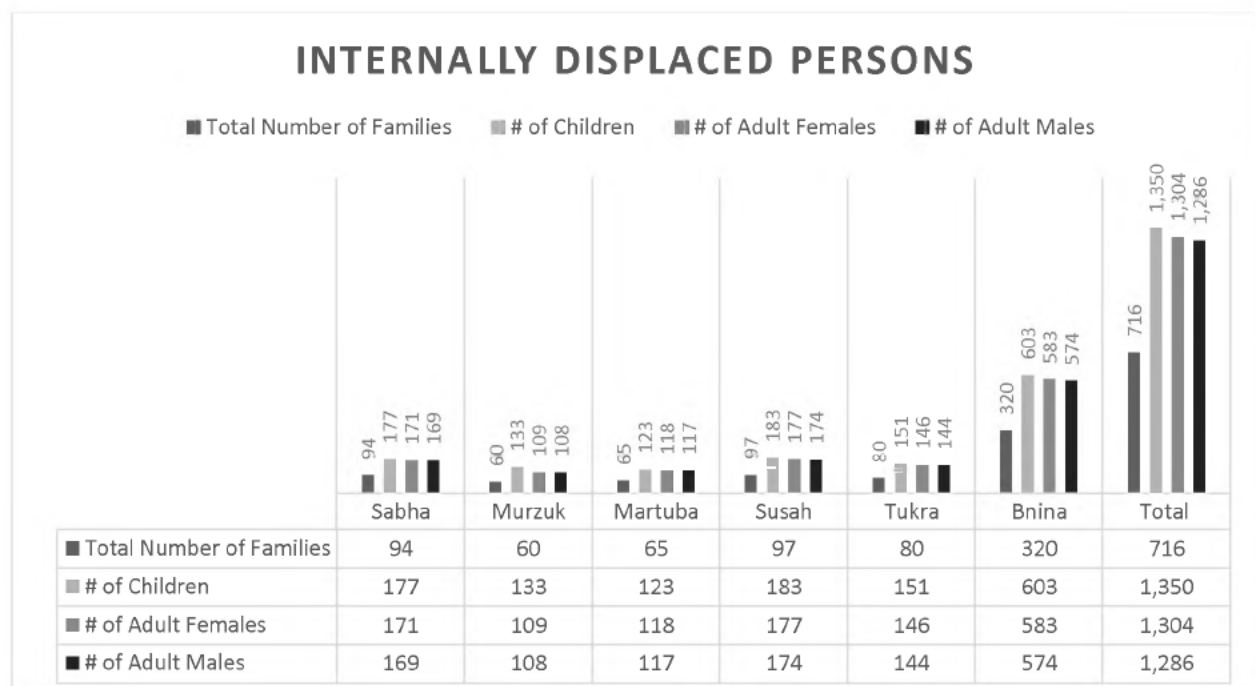
Migrants in urban settings

At 6 urban locations [REDACTED] IOM assisted 62 migrants ([REDACTED]) with NFIs that included mattresses pillows, summer blankets, clothing and hygiene kits.



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

In response to ongoing displacements throughout Libya, IOM provided 716 displaced families (1,286 adult males, 1,304 adult females and 1,350 children) in Sabha, Murzuk, Matruha, Susah Tukra, and Bnina with the following NFIs: mattresses, pillows, summer blankets, hygiene kits and cleaning supplies.



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 2.2.1. Assess the public health risks of migrants in detention, as well as the health care delivery capacity at migrant detention centres and points of disembarkation.



Public Health Risk Assessments and Anti-Scabies Campaigns						
Date	Location	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries				Total
		Males		Females		
		0-17 Y	+18 Y	0-17 Y	+18 Y	
15 May 2018						
2 July 2018						
3 and 07 July 2018						
22 and 25 Jul 2018						
29 July 2018						

Total # of Migrants	
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Activity 2.2.2. Build a network of health care providers to provide emergency and essential primary health care services, as well as to conduct regular public health risk monitoring

Activity 2.2.3 Provide direct medical and protection assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, IDPs, and vulnerable populations

Primary and urgent health care provided for migrants in detention centres and urban locations – medical consultations

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 Medical Visits	

Specialized health care provided for migrants

Specialized Health Care Provided for Migrants											
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 visit	
Follow up visits	
Total (By Gender and Age)	
Total (By Gender)	

Brief medical screening provided for migrants at disembarkation points

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Brief Medical Screening during Rescue at Sea Operations				
Location (DP)	Rescued Migrants by Gender and Age			Total Rescued migrants
	Men	Women	Children	

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							
Urgent medical consultations for rescued at sea migrants							
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"

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

Types of Protection Services	Adult		Children		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	

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]

In order to establish MRRM activities in [REDACTED], IOM deemed it necessary to partner with a local NGO given the security and access concerns in both locations. As such, in December 2017, IOM signed an implementing partner agreement with [REDACTED] to conduct the MRRM activities in both locations. Following intensive compliance and performance review of the organization, IOM deemed the organization non-compliant as it did not have an adequate system of monitoring, reporting, and financial accountability. As a result, IOM will recruit both international and national staff to implement the intervention directly and further progress is expected during the next reporting period.

Activity 2.4.4. Provide information regarding the dangers of irregular migration

Recruitment of a consultant to conceptualize, design and develop multimedia, multilingual awareness raising materials for migrants in transit in Libya was delayed due to the lack of qualified candidates, particularly considering the language requirements. For this reason, the information campaign foreseen under this component has not begun.

As a direct response, the [REDACTED] currently designing work plans and a media strategy including the strategy for the information campaigns, taking into consideration conflict sensitivities in the south of Libya in particular. This includes expansion of the existing IOM VHR hotline for migrants to include information on dangers of irregular migration and on other available services.

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

Activity 2.5.1. Rehabilitate infrastructure at [REDACTED] and reception facilities. Improvements to reception facilities include shelters, clinics and medical examination rooms and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

[REDACTED]

Activity 2.5.2. Provide lifesaving and personal protective equipment and training to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Activity 2.5.4. Rights-based capacity building for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

In April 2018, IOM began the WASH rehabilitation works in Qanfouda and Janzour detention centres that were completed in July 2018. During this period, IOM began the WASH construction works in Tajoura and Tarik Al Matar detention centres. Additionally, IOM conducted the engineering assessment and prepared the Bill of Quantity (BoQ) for Baten Al Jabal and Ain Zara. Based upon consultations with the DCIM, IOM will prioritize which interventions should be completed first. Most significantly, IOM responded to an urgent request to replace the water pump in Ain Zara as the previous water pump was not functioning.



SO 3. To strengthen migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends

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, DTM has delivered routine comprehensive information packages on the locations where IDPs, returnees and migrants move to and from, for what reasons, under what conditions and with what intentions. DTM establishes a regular information collection system to monitor the vulnerabilities of beneficiaries and deliver a dependable routine communication line between those being assisted and those providing the assistance.

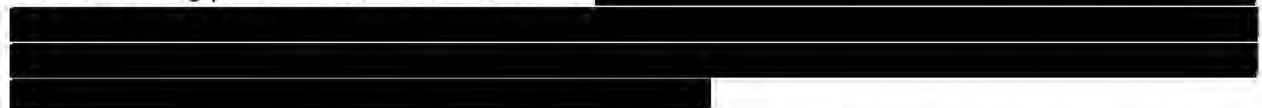
During the reporting period, DTM published two Migrant and Flow Monitoring information packages as well as two IDP/Returnee reports. DTM identified a total of 192,513 IDPs, 372,741 Returnees as well as at least 679,897 Migrants in Libya.



Furthermore, the Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (DTM) team, during this reporting period, successfully completed two coordination meetings in Tripoli, Libya, with its Mobility Tracking local partners (24 – 25 June 2018) and its Flow Monitoring and Detention Centre Profiles enumerators (25 July 2018).

The Mobility Tracking coordination meeting allowed DTM to meet with its Implementing Partners' (IP) programme managers and selected members of the data collection teams of each NGO. The meeting provided a platform for DTM to share the importance of increasing engagements with Key Informants to obtain representative data from the field and to welcome discussions about challenges faced in the field. Some of these challenges included instability with existing technological infrastructures, lack of consistent electricity throughout regions in the country and a lack of fuel, necessary for journeys to collect data.

The DTM staff conducted the necessary training for implementing partners to roll-out the new assessment forms for the next round of data collection and provided explanations on the changes and adaptations made, particularly those concerning protection-related data collection.



DTM reinforced the importance of Emergency Tracking by equipping the IPs with best practices: forms were specially created by the department to promote swift communication from the IPs to DTM. The department stressed the importance of obtaining information on internal displacements, sending the necessary updates to the DTM department through phone and/or email rapidly to assist with the dissemination of necessary information to the humanitarian community.

The coordination meeting provided an opportunity to strengthen the IPs understanding of DTM's Flow Monitoring component, meet with the Flow Monitoring team leaders and facilitate the exchange of views on data collection.

Through the EUTF project DTM intends to run data verification cycles to double check the data sources of each of its IPs as means to better monitor performance and data quality.

On 25 July 2018, a coordination meeting provided IOM an opportunity to gather, for the first time, its entire Western Enumerator Flow Monitoring team in Tripoli, Libya, to guide them further in building and expanding their key informant networks along locations migrants could utilize as transport routes. Furthermore, a review of the importance of cultivating and maintaining relationships with Key Informants was conducted and delivered by DTM. The meeting facilitated a debate on the various methods enumerators use to obtain timely information to assist with data collection; best practices were shared amongst the group with a consensus to work collaboratively, amongst themselves, in strengthening relationships with key informants (KIs). The coordination meeting additionally allowed DTM to provide its enumerators with an update on the significance of their work in relation to Migration in Libya and the scope to which it assists the humanitarian community.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The coordination meeting allowed IOM to further elaborate on best practices related to DTM's electronic data collection tools (Kobo) used by the enumerators and has resulted in the eradication of previous technical problems.

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

Detention Centre Profiling aims to provide snapshots of detention centres under the management of Libya's Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) in Libya. Modelled after the site assessments, this component gathers information on the facilities of the centres in addition to the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants held in those centres. Detention Centre (DC) Profiles provides Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) and key sectoral information on individuals held in Libya's detention centres. DTM indicators were selected following consultative meetings with humanitarian partners.



Data is collected through Key Informant interviews, including Detention Centre Management staff, Health workers from INGOs active in the detention centre and other NGO workers active in detention centre undertaking other services. To provide qualitative context to DC Profiles, team leaders provide additional description on the security and humanitarian situation within each detention centre assessed, along with any challenges faced in access or in data collection.

The greatest challenge of DC Profiles is accessibility. Each DC assessment is based on accessibility. As a good practice, DTM field teams try to the degree possible to coordinate each assessment with VHR teams, Direct Assistance teams and/or disembarkation support teams to ensure that data collection is completed hand-in-hand with service delivery.

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

The objective of Rapid Response Assessments is to gather key information as quickly as possible in cases when incidents occur with significant humanitarian consequences and displacement



implications, or to gather preliminary data on returnee numbers, needs and locations in areas of return. Rapid displacement assessments aim to provide baseline information within 72 hours of an incident taking place.

DTM has systematically been capturing relevant information following sudden population movements and displacements, often triggered by the volatile security situation in different parts of Libya. This information is being made available to the humanitarian community through event trackers, depending on the nature of the incident either published as detailed standalone report ('Flash Update') or a bi-weekly summary of relevant events during the reporting period. They evaluate the immediate humanitarian impact of the incident on populations residing within the area. This includes the magnitude and direction of any displacement that may have occurred along with shelter settings and the most immediate primary needs of the affected populations.

During the reporting period, four Event Tracker reports as well as four Flash Update Reports were published. Flash Updates focused on the displacements that occurred in [REDACTED]. This information was shared with [REDACTED] to facilitate the delivery of targeted assistance as soon as possible to affected and in-need populations. DTM triangulates data gathered from rapid displacement assessments against the existing baseline in the area established through the programme's regular Mobility Tracking assessments. Rapid displacement assessments are meant to provide preliminary findings that are later confirmed in the next round of Mobility Tracking.

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 4.1.1 Conduct rapid community assessments

Over the course of the reporting period, the conflict sensitivity assessments for [REDACTED] were completed. The assessments identify how the program can be implemented in a manner that contributes to,

rather than undermines or does harm to, community stabilization locally. The assessments look at what critical interventions should be undertaken, how it should be delivered, and how local political dynamics should be managed. Recommendations flowing from the assessments apply to the strategic, programmatic and activity level. As an example of the assessment's recommendation, IOM's strategic focus in [REDACTED] at the early stages of the program should be on addressing urgent humanitarian needs, as this is considered the best avenue for IOM to establish a level of trust with authorities, communities and other relevant partners. Accordingly, the program is working on rehabilitating hospitals, schools and public parks in order to directly support communities. The assessments are currently under review and are being finalized, to be shared within the upcoming reporting period, to enable the appropriate presentation of the outcomes to external partners, stakeholders and the donor.

Activity 4.1.2 Conduct community outreach initiatives and information campaigns, including traditional authorities and representatives of host, migrant and IDP communities

From 9 until 12 May, IOM organized a workshop in [REDACTED] for all field teams from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The workshop's main objective was to agree collectively on conflict-sensitive strategies for community outreach and working with community representatives, including members of the Community Management Committees (CMCs). For this purpose, the output of the workshop included Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for engagement with the CMC members, and talking points for the presentation of the program to external parties. The workshop was attended by [REDACTED]

On Wednesday 11 July, IOM facilitated a debriefing session on the four conflict sensitivity assessments that he conducted for the four localities of the Community Stabilization program. He informed staff members (including various program managers and the chief of mission) on the outcomes and conclusions of his assessments in [REDACTED]. IOM is planning a similar debriefing session for relevant stakeholders including the EU delegation in [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

Activities have been identified to build the capacity of local associations and civil society organizations, but due to the challenges in the security situation and the implications for staff (further elaborated in the challenges section), these activities have temporarily been put on hold. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], IOM closely monitors developments in the security situation in order to plan and progress with the implementation of activities.

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

Activity 4.2.1 Quick impact maintenance and rehabilitation of common infrastructure and or provision of equipment for essential services delivery

IOM in [REDACTED] has opened the bid for the rehabilitation of its first projects. In May, the team published on various media outlets the invitation letter for participation in the tender for the rehabilitation of a public garden in [REDACTED]. Following the publication, IOM received the companies who expressed their interest and subsequently made a shortlist of companies who are qualified to participate in the tender. On 23 July, IOM held the bid opening meeting of the tender for the rehabilitation of the [REDACTED] for a total of seven pre-qualified companies in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of [REDACTED]. The meeting was attended by all partners who had been involved in the activities and the event was covered by multiple news outlets. The seven participating contractors expressed their

appreciation with the level of transparency of the process. IOM has now started the assessment of the companies and their respective offers with the aim to commence the construction work in the following reporting period.

On 28 May, IOM opened the tender for 9 infrastructure projects in [REDACTED] which include the rehabilitation of 5 football pitches, 2 theatre schools, the African school and a social events square. The tender has been reviewed and contractors are under selection. IOM has also initiated the procurement process for the provision of air conditionings and school equipment to various schools in Qatroun, as well as for delivery room equipment for clinics in [REDACTED]. IOM also continued the procurement process of 10 submersible pumps for the Water and Waste Water Company in [REDACTED] through the ongoing collection of offers from vendors. Neighborhoods in [REDACTED] have been suffering from waste water leakages, and these pumps will help enable the company to address the water leakages. Finally, the procurement process for the provision of a dental chair and laboratory equipment to [REDACTED] is ongoing and the equipment is expected to be delivered to the clinic in the following reporting period.

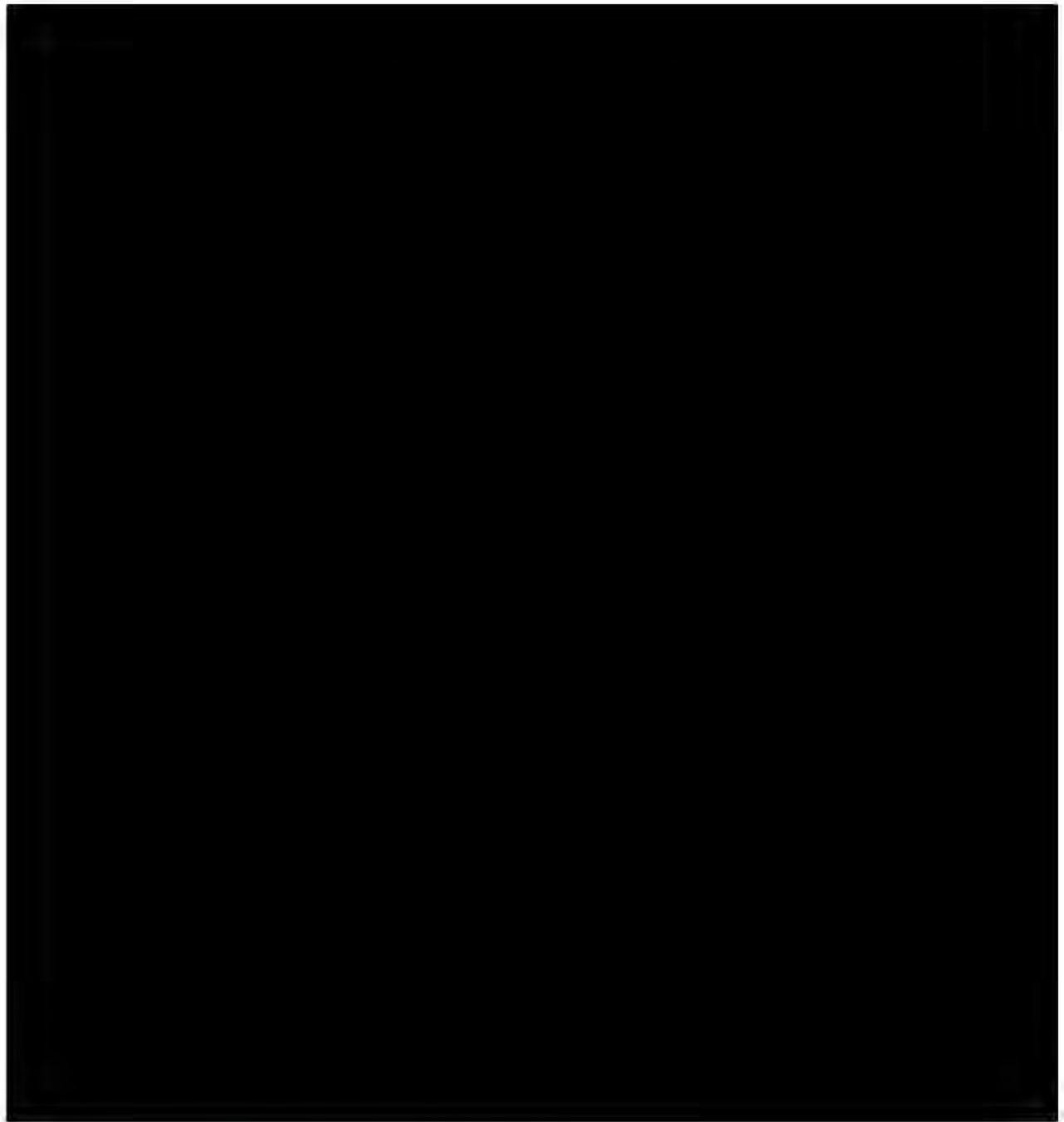
IOM in [REDACTED] is also preparing the procurement process for an Optical Fiber Laboratory to the [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] the only institution of its kind in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Situated in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The provision of laboratories will allow 650 students of the college to practice their skills in complementarity of their theoretical education. IOM is following up with the representative for international organizations of the [REDACTED] in order to obtain the official approval letter which enables IOM to initiate the procurement process of the rehabilitation material.

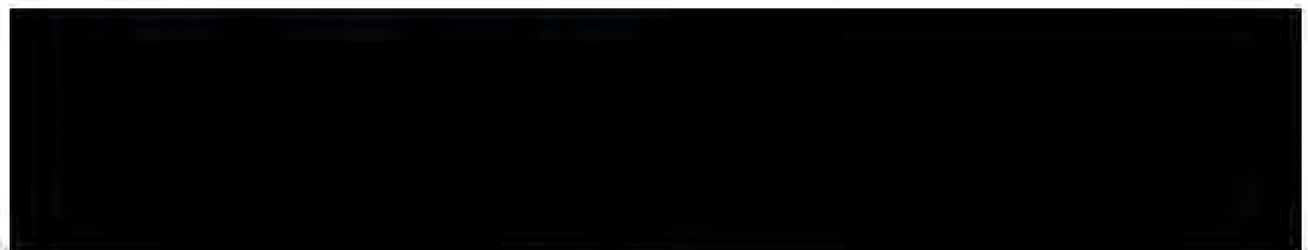
IOM and FAO made preparations for a Training of Trainers (ToT) in [REDACTED] scheduled between 13 and 16 August. As part of this preparation, IOM led the identification of training participants through supporting agricultural cooperatives from different areas in [REDACTED]. The training forms part of an emergency project to help resist the green scale mealybug – a pest affecting date palm trees in the region of [REDACTED] – and is a follow-up of a similarly conducted training in January.

VI CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Challenges	Mitigation Measures Taken
[REDACTED]	



VII IOM ENGAGEMENT WITH LIBYAN ACTORS



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

VIII ANNEXES

I. Visibility and Communication Report EU Trust Fund 2018 (May-June-July)