IOM **LIBYA** 2017 2019

MIGRATION CRISIS
OPERATIONAL
FRAMEWORK (MCOF)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

LIBYA COUNTRY OFFICE

Tripoli, Libya

Tel.: +21.82 14 77 78 38

Fax: +21.82 14 77 78 39

Email: iomtripoli@iom.int

Tunis, Tunisia

Cite Les Pins 1053 - Tunis, Tunisia

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to provide technical support to address migration challenges, and to provide humanitarian assistance and transition opportunities to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. IOM globally has 166 member states, eight observer states, and offices in over 100 countries and became a related organization to the United Nations (UN) in 2016.

IOM Libya operates under the IOM Middle East and North Africa Regional Office in Cairo, Egypt, which coordinates IOM's activities in Algeria, Egypt, Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Sudan and Tunisia. IOM's objective for the MENA region is to:

Enhance good governance of migration throughout the Middle East and North Africa region, ultimately aspiring towards migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and that benefits migrants and societies.

IOM will do so by addressing the mobility dimensions of crises affecting the region and by contributing to structural transformations in the way in which migration is approached, addressed and discussed in the Middle East and North Africa.

MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Following the adoption of Council Resolution No. 1243 of 27 November 2012, the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is based on the concept of a **"migration crisis,"** a term that describes the complex and often large-scale migration flows and mobility patterns caused by a crisis. Migration crises typically involve significant vulnerabilities for individuals and impacted communities, and generate acute and long term migration management challenges.

A migration crisis may be sudden or slow in onset, can have natural or man-made causes, and can take place internally or across borders. For this reason, the MCOF looks at the patterns of human mobility **before, during, and after** a crisis in relation to IOM's **sectors of assistance.** Each sector of assistance represents a distinct set of IOM activities that have a specific function in an operational response, depending on the type and phase of the crisis. IOM's 15 sectors include: 1) camp management and displacement tracking; 2) shelter and non-food items; 3) transport assistance for affected populations; 4) health support; 5) psychosocial support; 6) (re)integration assistance; 7) activities to support community stabilization and transition; 8) disaster risk reduction and resilience building; 9) land and property support; 10) counter-trafficking and protection of vulnerable migrants; 11) technical assistance to humanitarian border management; 12) emergency consular assistance; 13) diaspora and human resource mobilization; 14) migration policy and legislation support; and 15) humanitarian communications.

The MCOF complements and reinforces existing **international systems,** including the cluster system, refugee regime, peace and security actors, and development actors. The MCOF was developed in order to provide an analytical tool to assess IOM's operations and to support states in times of migration crises.

IOM's first charter from southern Libya to Niger. ©IOMLibya

CONTENTS

On 29 December, 152 migrants received voluntary return assistance home to Mali.
©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

INTRODUCTION

The ongoing crisis in Libya is one of the most complex migration crises in the world. Economic prosperity pre-2011, porous borders, and the realities of political and economic dynamics in Libya and other regional Governments have seen Libya hosting mixed migration flows, consisting of internally displaced persons (IDPs), labour migrants, migrants seeking onward travel to Europe, and migrants who are long term residents of the country. Since the onset of the crisis in 2011, ongoing violence and instability continue to trigger large-scale internal displacement, and affect migration dynamics. The UN estimates that 1.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 300,000 IDPs[1] with the most severe needs in the east and south.

---

1 Available from https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/2017_libya_hrp_final.pdf

The implications of crisis in Libya are evident beyond its borders. In January 2017, IOM reported that 363,348 migrants arrived to Europe by sea in 2016, of which 181,436 arrived to Italy having mainly (estimated 90%) departed from Libya.[2] The Central Mediterranean route (between Libya and Italy) was the most dangerous crossing with the IOM's Missing Migrants Project[3] registering 4,579 dead or missing in 2016.

In an effort to support the Libyan authorities and its people to address the migration crisis, IOM has developed its Strategic Plan for 2017/2018 to both demonstrate the principles and outline the objectives towards achieving good migration governance. This comprehensive document lays the strategic direction for programmatic development that addresses current and anticipated needs in the coming years in Libya.

For 2017/2018, IOM Libya will continue to undertake a multi-faceted approach with the end goal to strengthen Libyan authorities' holistic response to the complex migration crisis including the protection of the fundamental rights of migrants and IDPs, meeting basic needs and supporting investments in stability and resilience.

To ensure an in-depth and systematic analysis and response, IOM uses the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) as a basis for a comprehensive view of the coordination and response needs across the 15 MCOF sectors of assistance. The Strategic Plan rests upon IOMs Principles for Humanitarian Action and IOMs Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations.[4] Furthermore, all strategic intervention areas are aligned with the Libya National Plan and the 2017 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

---

2 Available from http://migration.iom.int/docs/2016_Flows_to_Europe_Overview.pdf
3 Available from http://missingmigrants.iom.int

4 Available from http://www.iom.int/progressive-resolution-displacement-situations and https://emergencymanual.iom.int/entry/35745/ioms-humanitarian-policy-principles-for-humanitarian-action-pha

Distribution ahead of IOM's voluntary return assistance. ©Jawashi/IOM2016

IOM MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONS IN LIBYA

IOM opened its office in Libya in 2006 in cooperation with the Government representatives of Libya and has operational offices in Tripoli and Sabha. In mid-July 2014, together with the other UN agencies, IOM was evacuated to neighboring Tunisia. Currently, IOM has a large operational footprint in Libya. In addition, international staff based in Tunis frequently travel to Libya to ensure effective coordination between national staff, implementing partners and government representatives.

After the crisis broke out in 2011, IOM's immediate response focused on ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid to those in need, facilitating land transportation for migrants to the border with Egypt, and coordinating sea evacuations through chartered vessels for the thousands of stranded migrants. Since the eruption of armed confrontations in mid-2014, IOM has continued to increase direct assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants and IDPs, supported by community stabilization and transition projects where possible. This includes facilitating the safe, dignified, and voluntary return of migrants from 26 different countries, and continuing immediate humanitarian assistance to migrants rescued at sea. IOM also established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in 2015, a key online information management tool shared by the humanitarian community to monitor trends and track displacement in order to better target assistance to those most in need.

Increasing the skill and capacity of Government authorities and entities to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations is a core component of IOM's approach and is mainstreamed throughout projects. This ability to implement programming whilst building the capacity of local partners, professionals and authorities within Libya has led to better outcomes and trust in IOM. IOM's engagement in the wider mobility dynamics in the region and beyond, and its strong presence within the humanitarian community is a significant comparative advantage for implementing an integrated, comprehensive response.

IOM LIBYA IN NUMBERS

NFI

27,211
migrants received
direct assistance

24,733
internally displaced persons
received direct assistance
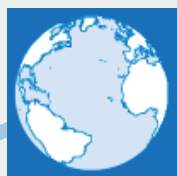
2016

2,775
stranded migrants
received voluntary

return assistance

554
stranded migrants received
reintegration assistance

4,399
migrants received
medical assistance

303,608
IDPs

**453,540**
RETURNEES

245,242
MIGRANTS

According to DTM Round 7.

IOM PROGRAM PORTFOLIO

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

IOM is committed to deliver life-saving humanitarian aid to migrants and IDPs in distress. Assistance includes emergency feeding services where food is limited or not available in detention centers, and provision of lifesaving assistance to migrants rescued at sea, and to internally displaced persons fleeing conflict zones.
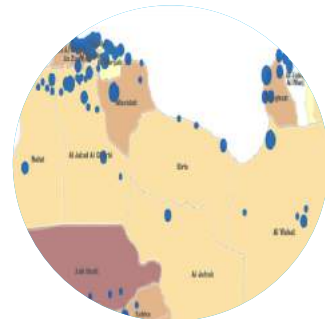
THE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The Displacement Tracking Matrix in Libya was established in 2015 with the purpose of providing accurate and timely information on the locations, movements, demographic profiles and intentions of IDPs, returnees and migrants. The data and results produced by DTM are used to coordinate targeted and evidence-based humanitarian assistance and advocacy.

HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

IOM medical teams offer medical consultations, treatment and referrals to area clinics for specialized health care. IOM also carries out small interventions to improve conditions in the detention centres, including disinfection and fumigation to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and the improvement of water and sanitation facilities to reduce disease risks.

PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE MIGRANTS

IOM advocates for the regularization of migrant status, alternatives to detention, and access to essential services. IOM also promotes awareness on safe migration and dangers on irregular migration.

RESCUE AT SEA AND IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE TO MIGRANTS

IOM provides immediate assistance to rescued migrants upon disembarkation after search and rescue (SAR) operations. Assistance includes vulnerability screenings and identification protocols, referrals to access further assistance, and other humanitarian solutions

VOLUNTARY HUMANITARIAN EVACUATION/RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAM:

Vulnerable and stranded migrants are able to voluntarily return home to their country of origin through dignified assistance and sustainable reintegration services.

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION PROGRAM:

IOM promotes stability and peaceful coexistence for IDPs, migrants and host communities through the engagement of local communities, Government authorities, NGOs and CSOs. IOM uses a development-minded, community-driven and participatory approach to encourage dialogue among stakeholders who contribute to common benefits. Projects are designed to promote cooperation and compromise with the overarching goal to mitigate conflict in areas where grievances are acute, due to historical or recent marginalization, or to social, economic or political instability.

CAPACITY BUILDING:

IOM focuses on the capacity building of government and non-governmental entities by providing a wide range of technical and rights-based training programs to increase and improve capacities for humanitarian, early recovery and migration management operations.

IOM LIBYA CAPACITY

Libya : IOM Presence (August 2016)

Tunisia **34**

Zuwara **3**
Sabratah
Al-Zawyah
Tripoli
IOM **18**
Garaboli **3**
Zliten **4**
2
4
Bani Waled **3**

Mediterranean Sea

West

Benghazi **9**

Tobruk **4**
Umm Saad **3**

Dirj **4**

Al Jaghbub **3**

Sabha **10**

South

East

Ghat **3**

Algeria

Al Qatrun **8**

Niger

Chad

Legend

IOM IOM main office

◉ Baladiya

— Roads

▢ Region

IOM Staff

115 Staff

■ National staff in Libya
■ National staff in Tunis
■ National staff (CTG)
■ International staff
■ International staff (CTG)
■ Hourly contracted staff
■ Consultant

1-3   4-8   9-15   16-34

Map prepared by
DTM

This map is for illustrative purpose only, names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

TIMELINE LIBYA CRISIS

Peace festival in southern Libya. ©LIAS2016

The 2011 revolution and overthrow of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi continues to have deep implications for the country, compounded by the upsurge in violence in 2014. Conflict in Libya since 2011 has evolved through various phases, in tandem with political developments and the creation of different governments over the course of five years, affecting the dynamics of both displacement and return. The timeline below outlines the main political and conflict-related events between 2011 and 2016.

LIBYA TIME LINE

The conflict leads to the ousting of Qaddafi when Tripoli falls to rebel forces on 20 August, and results in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Libyans.

Protests ignited in Benghazi on 15 February 2011 lead to clashes with security forces and nationwide demonstrations.

Clashes erupt between former rebel forces in Benghazi and the governing National Transitional Council (NTC). Violence escalates and continued fighting provokes a further wave of displacement.

There is widespread political and economic instability across Libya.

In February, protests are staged in response to the refusal of the GNC to disband after its mandate expires.

As protests escalate into a rebellion, Qaddafi's forces push eastwards in March, retaking several coastal cities before reaching Benghazi.

On 11 September 2012, the US consulate in Benghazi is attacked, during which the US ambassador and three others are killed.

In June, the General National Congress (GNC) elects the independent MP Nuri Abu Sahmein as chairman.

In July, the International Contact Group (ICGoI)[1] on Libya formally recognizes the main opposition group, the National Transitional Council (NTC), as the legitimate government of Libya, initially formed as an interim authority in rebel-controlled areas.

[1] The ICGoL was an international collective established to support the Libyan National Transitional Council in their effort to overthrow the regime of Muammar Gaddafi in Libya. It was hosted by western nations and members of the Arab League.

The GNC fires Prime Minister Ali Zeidan after a tanker laden with oil from a rebel-held port breaks through a Libyan navy blockade in March. Businessman Ahmed Maiteg is elected the new prime minister.

2011   2012   2013   2014

Fighting breaks out between forces loyal to outgoing GNC and the new parliament. The outbreak of civil war and an escalation of the conflict results in the UN's evacuation from Libya in July.

General Khalifa Haftar launches a military assault against militant Islamist groups in Benghazi.

A Libyan army offensive to retake Derna fails.

Libyan army and Tripoli-based militia alliance declare partial ceasefire in January after UN-sponsored talks in Geneva.

May sees renewed armed clashes in and around the port city of Sirte as the GNA leads a military campaign to retake the city seized the year before by IS militants.

In March, the new UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) arrives in Tripoli by boat after airspace is blocked, defying opposition warnings.

Between August and December, after lengthy negotiations, Misratah and Tawergha signed an agreement in Tunisia that will see the return of the displaced from Tawergha to their homes and the compensation for the damage done to both parties. The agreement was signed by the heads of the dialogue committees of the two cities on behalf of Misratah and Tawergha municipalities in August, and finalized by December.

IS seizes control of the Eastern port town of Derna.

In June, Prime Minister Maiteg resigns after the Supreme Court rules his appointment illegal. A new parliament voted in elections marred by a low turn-out attributed to security fears and boycotts. The Islamists suffer heavy defeat.

The United Nations continues to facilitate a series of negotiations seeking to bring together the rival governments of Libya.

In December 2015 the Tobruk government and the General National Congress (GNC), based in the capital Tripoli agree in principle to unite as the Government of National Accord.

In April, Derna is liberated from IS by forces loyal to General Haftar.

In early August, the US carries out air strikes on IS positions in Sirte, following a request by the GNA.

In December, the GNA Prime Minister officially announced the liberation of Sirte and the end of military operations there.

2015

2016

KEY FACTORS DETERMINING THE MIGRATION CRISIS IN LIBYA

Peace festival in southern Libya. ©LIAS2016

SOCIAL

Almost half (44%) of the Libyan population is under 24 years old. Although a large youth population can be a driver for economic growth, this can also be rapidly eroded by the absence of meaningful employment opportunities. Strong tribal divisions in Libya have also intensified conflict since violence broke out in 2011. As a result, tribal and social tensions continue to run high in Libya, in particular in the south. Tensions between migrants, IDP and host communities affect social dynamics throughout Libya. Racism and discrimination create deep distrust between Libyans and migrants. Sub-Saharan Africans typically receive the worst treatment, compared to migrants from other regions. There are also rifts between Arabic and non-Arabic speakers.

ECONOMIC

The political and security situation over the past years has had serious consequences for the economy, public finance and official reserves. Violence between tribal and militia groups around oil sites has steadily reduced oil production and exports by almost two-thirds compared to pre-crisis levels. Furthermore, the lack of stable banking structures has altered remittance corridors, leading to growing use of cash and black market alternatives, and severe limitations on cash liquidity. Delays in the payment of salaries to public service employees and inflation have also rendered many basic items such as food and rent unaffordable, especially for those displaced. The flight of foreign workers has led to gaps in the skilled labour market sectors. Low skilled migrant workers continue to seek employment in Libya, but lack of opportunities in Libya drives desire for onward mobility toward Europe. Irregular or unpaid salaries further exacerbates long running issues associated with corruption[1] which has been linked with trafficking and smuggling of human beings, as well as of goods including weapons.

---

[1] Transparency.org rated Libya at 161 out of 168 countries (2015) in terms of corruption perception: https://www.transparency.org/country#LBY

The main port of Libyan capital Tripoli, where IOM has established a medical clinic for quick medical assistance to rescued migrants at sea. ©PetreIOM 2017

ENVIRONMENTAL

More limited, but still relevant, are environmental aspects and their links to mobility patterns in Libya. Desertification and drought, linked to climate change, are evident in parts of southern Libya, as well as in neighboring Chad, Sudan and Egypt, and drive seasonal mobility patterns from these countries to Libya, with migrants seeking seasonal employment as an adaptation strategy. These factors are also linked among others to the depletion of underground water as a result of overuse in agricultural sector, leading to salinity and sea-water penetration into the coastal aquifers. Water pollution is another concern in Libya caused by the combined impact of sewage, oil byproducts, and industrial waste. Only about 68% of the people living in rural areas have clean drinking water.[2]

GOVERNANCE

Since 2014, Libya has been split between rival factions, 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, "unity" in Libya is more characterized by tribalism and regionalism, than by state or nationhood -- something that has further intensified after the fall of Gadaffi.[3] Furthermore, in some circumstances around Libya, nepotism and corruption and the lack of accountability further diminish trust in leadership and governance. According to the 2016 Ibrahim Index (a measurement of African governance) Libya dropped from the 29th rank to one of the lowest in terms of overall governance within the continent. The Ibrahim Index indicates that Libya has significantly deteriorated in Safety & Rule of Law as the most deteriorated country across all four constituent sub-categories, with a decline in National Security. Libya also registers the largest deterioration on the continent in Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development, driven by considerable declines in Public Management, Welfare and Education, in which it is the most deteriorated country.[4]

---

2 WHO/UNICEF Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: estimates on the use of water sources and sanitation facilities (1980 - 2015) https://www.wssinfo.org/documents/?tx_displaycontroller%5Bregion%5D=&tx_displaycontroller%5Bsearch_word%5D=libya&tx_displaycontroller%5Btype%5D=country_files

3 Nesic, Aleksandra and Kamal Shoowaia, "History of regionalism and tribalism in the current political struggle for Libya: key reflections and recommendations.", Small Wars Journal, 2016 http://smallwarsjournal.com/jrnl/art/history-of-regionalism-and-tribalism-in-the-current-political-struggle-for-libya-key-reflec
4 2016 IIAG: INDEX REPORT (p 23) http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/downloads/

Tripoli main port, 2017 ©Petre/IOM2017
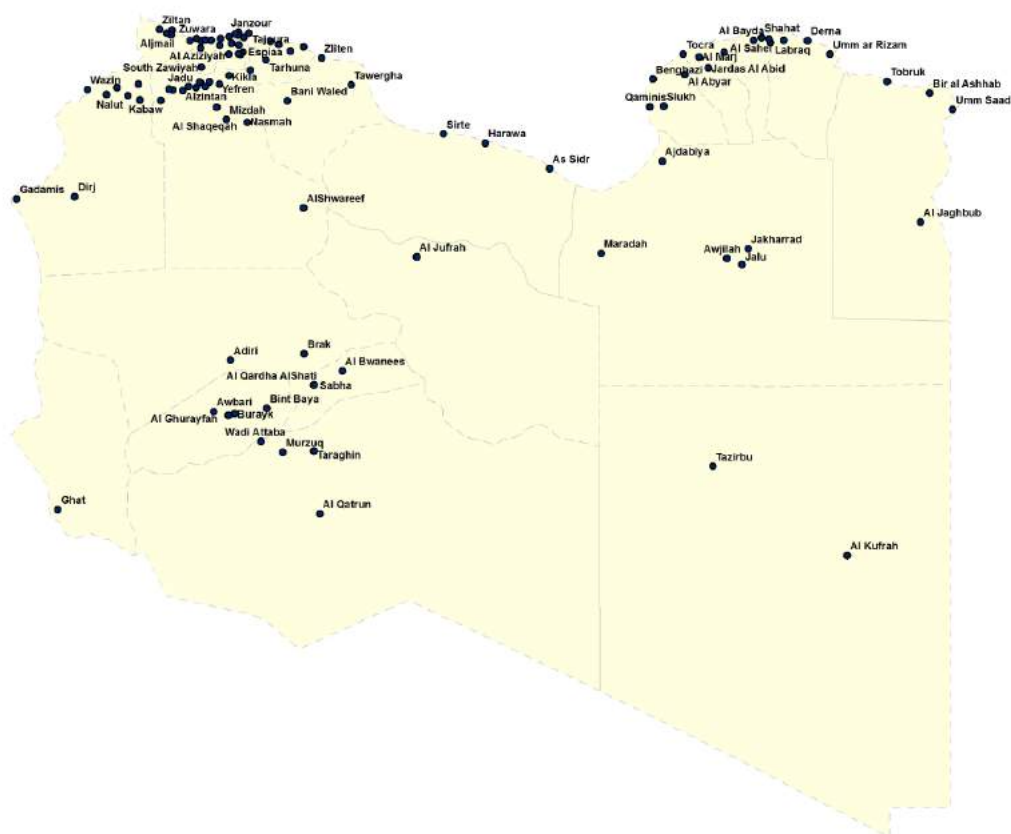
BORDER SECURITY

Libya's borders are largely uncontrolled, with extensive land borders across unpopulated desert regions. Illicit border crossing is the norm, with people trafficked or smuggled along with illicit goods including weapons and drugs. This illicit trade supplies militias and tribal groups as well as the black market. As efforts to apply anti-smuggling laws and border controls are stepped up by Libya's neighbours, prices charged by smugglers rise and routes change. The Government of Niger, for example, has introduced more stringent document control as well as vehicle search and seizure, along with punitive action for those caught smuggling, resulting in a net decrease in migration out flow.[1] Beyond the region, smugglers and traffickers take advantage of the lack of rule of law in Libya, with Europe, most notably Italy, receiving increased arrivals of migrants through the so-called Central Mediterranean route. Similarly, without adequate equipment and high-speed boats, Libya's long coastline also serves as a challenge for the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) to manage.

SECURITY

The 2011 revolution opened the space for militias and tribal groups to control parts of Libya, leaving the country divided under constant power struggles. Upsurges of fighting in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sirte and elsewhere continue the cycle of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law. Since the first appearance of ISIS in Derna in 2014, Libya has become the most prominent example of ISIS's ability to establish a stronghold outside its core territories in Syria and Iraq. However, a more significant security threat in Libya is the growing number of militia groups and arms proliferation. Militias have supplanted the police in areas in maintaining internal security, and control many border crossings. Some militias also operate their own detention centres, which commoditize vulnerable migrants who are often extorted for cash to buy their way to freedom.

---

1 Migration Flows to Europe, The Mediterranean Digest, 15 November 2016, IOM: http://migration.iom.int/docs/Med_Digest_2_17Nov16_.pdf

LIBYA MAP

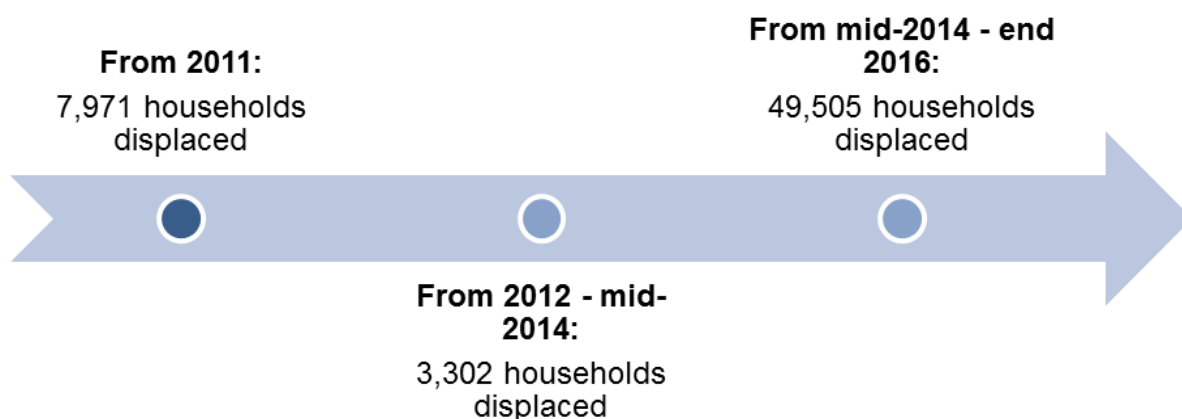| LIBYA AT A GLANCE	
Population	6,4 million
Major ethnic groups	Berber and Arab 97%, other 3% (includes Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians)
Median age	28,5
Life expectancy at birth	76,5
GDP	$34.70 billion (2011)
GNI per capita	7,820 (2014)
Land area	1.760.000 km²
Life expectancy at birth	76.5
Population density	3,56 (2014)
Urban population	78.6 (2015)
Major cities	Tripoli, Benghazi, Misratah, Tarhuna, Al Khums, Az Zawiyah, Ajdabiya, Sabha and Sirte
Number of governorates	10
Border countries	Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Algeria and Tunisia
Sources; World Bank and IndexMundi	
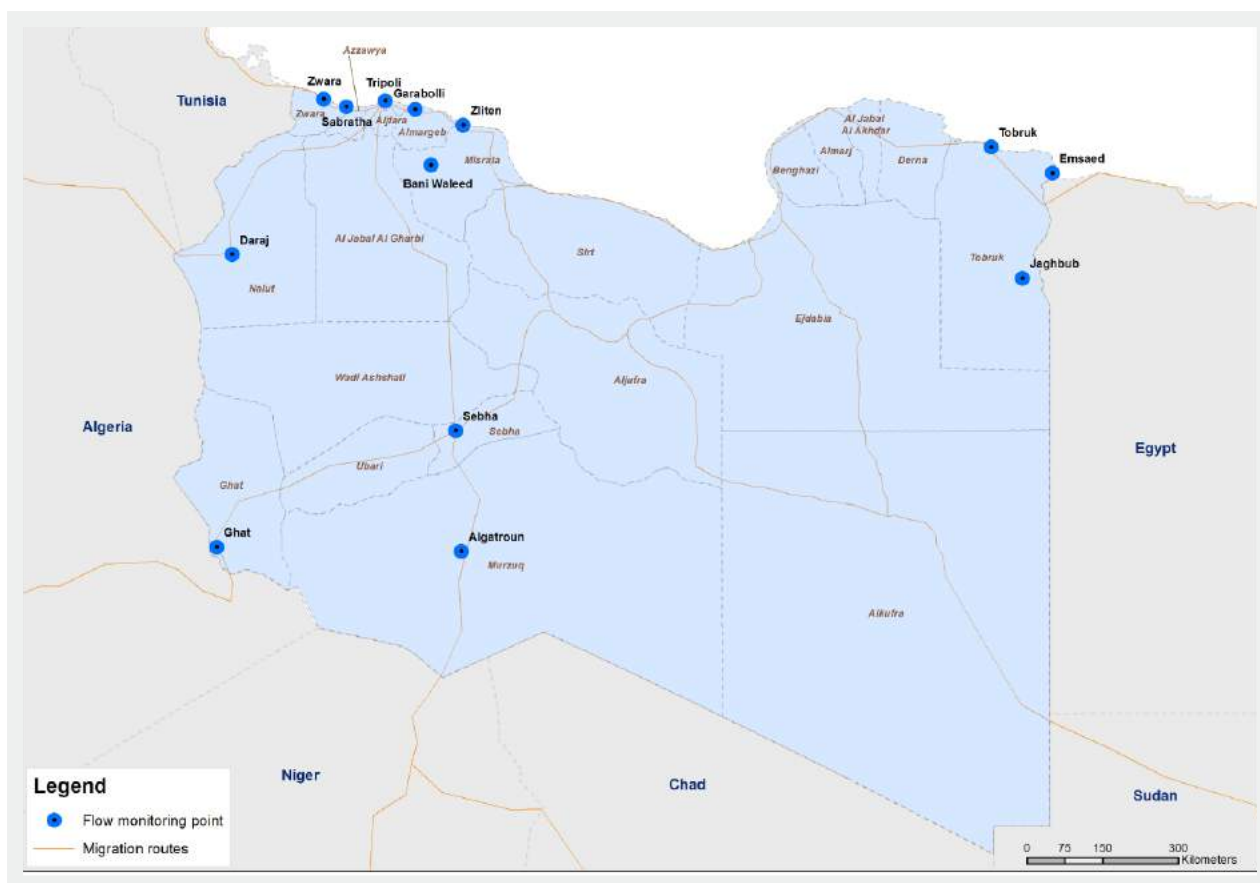
MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF THE CRISIS

Libya's 2011 revolution was accompanied by unprecedented levels of forced migration: out of a population of 6.5 million, 550,000 were uprooted within the country, while approximately 660,000 Libyans sought shelter in neighboring countries, alongside some 790,000 migrants who had been working in Libya before fleeing the erupting conflict. In 2017, the ongoing instability and violence in Libya and the region continue to result in massive internal displacement and other complex migratory flows and patterns. The below section is an overview of the moblity dimensions in Libya and the region from 2012 until the end of 2016. For more information regarding migration in Libya before 2012, please refer to Migrants Caught in Crisis: The IOM Experience.[1]

---

1 Available from http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrationcaughtincrisis_forweb.pdf

INTERNAL FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS;
CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

Displacement dynamics in Libya remain fluid as different areas of the country continue to experience shocks, often the result of violence and insecurity. At least 97% of IDPs identified were displaced due to threat or fear of general conflict and the presence of armed groups, according to DTM data, with 2% identifying other security issues related to political affiliation.

Since the onset of the crisis in 2011, internal displacement in Libya can be divided into three distinct waves, the first having taken place in 2011, the second lasting between 2012 and mid-2014, and the third starting from July 2014 and continuing until the end of 2016. As of January 2017, there are over 300,000 identified IDPs within Libya, most of whom are in the regions of Benghazi and Tripoli.[2] Benghazi has been particularly affected by displacement: more than a third of the original population of the city, or almost 190,000 people, were displaced between July 2014 and June 2016, and the city currently hosts the largest share of all IDPs in Libya.

From 2011:
7,971 households displaced

From 2012 - mid-2014:
3,302 households displaced

From mid-2014 - end 2016:
49,505 households displaced

Due to resurgent bouts of conflict, displacement is ongoing, with IDPs experiencing secondary or multiple displacements. In many areas return movements have been intermittent. IOM noted that the vast majority (86%) of all IDP households have been displaced since mid-2014 with two main groups of IDPs – those temporarily displaced within their own communities due to destruction of their homes, and those unable to return due to opposition from the communities in their place of origin. For many of these IDPs, and for those displaced since the onset of the crisis in 2011, there is no immediate prospect for return given the prevalence of insecurity, outbreaks of conflict and absence of rule of law, along with limited public services and damaged infrastructure. The most immediate needs of IDPs, especially those in protracted situations, are related to access to health, non-food assistance and shelter.[3]

2 Available from http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/
3 Available from http://www.globaldtm.info/libya

RETURNING IDPS

As open conflict subsides in some areas, many IDPs are returning to their former areas of residence. Returnees in transit face a number of protection concerns, such as threats posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Retuning IDPs may also cross conflict zones on their journey, risking collateral damage and general violence, and can be detained arbitrarily at check-points. These challenges notwithstanding, by January 2017, DTM had located and identified 453,540 returnees (93,565 households) who returned to their areas of former residence between 2015 and 2016. Some of the major areas of return include Benghazi (85,500 returnees) and in the West Az Zahrah, Al Mayah, and Al Aziziyah. Returns to Sirte commenced in late 2016 and will continue in 2017, as security allows. Upon return, there remain concerns regarding security, social acceptance, reintegration and access to public services. In some cases, returnees have no choice but to live in unsecure accommodation as their houses have been damaged or destroyed by the conflict. Lastly, some IOM partners have identified the need for transitional justice measures in reconciliation efforts where IDPs were displaced due to political reasons in 2011, as some were accused of supporting Gaddafi's government. (For example IDPs from Tawergha, Mashashya and Gwalesh.)

Other difficulties and legal concerns are related to durable solutions and the inability of most IDPs to access pre-displacement housing, land and property. During the Gaddafi period, foreign-owned property was nationalised and Libyan-owned property redistributed. For example, in 1978, Law No. 4 transformed all tenants into owners of the homes or land they rented. Later efforts to reverse this policy through restitution and compensation for confiscated property was never completed. IDPs who acquired their homes in connection with Law No. 4 fear that their legal rights may be revoked in their absence.[1]

---

1 Rhodri C Williams Dispossession and displacement in Libya North Africa and displacement 2011-2012 Forced migration Review 39. (p. 15) http://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/north-africa/williams.pdf

IDP Primary Needs
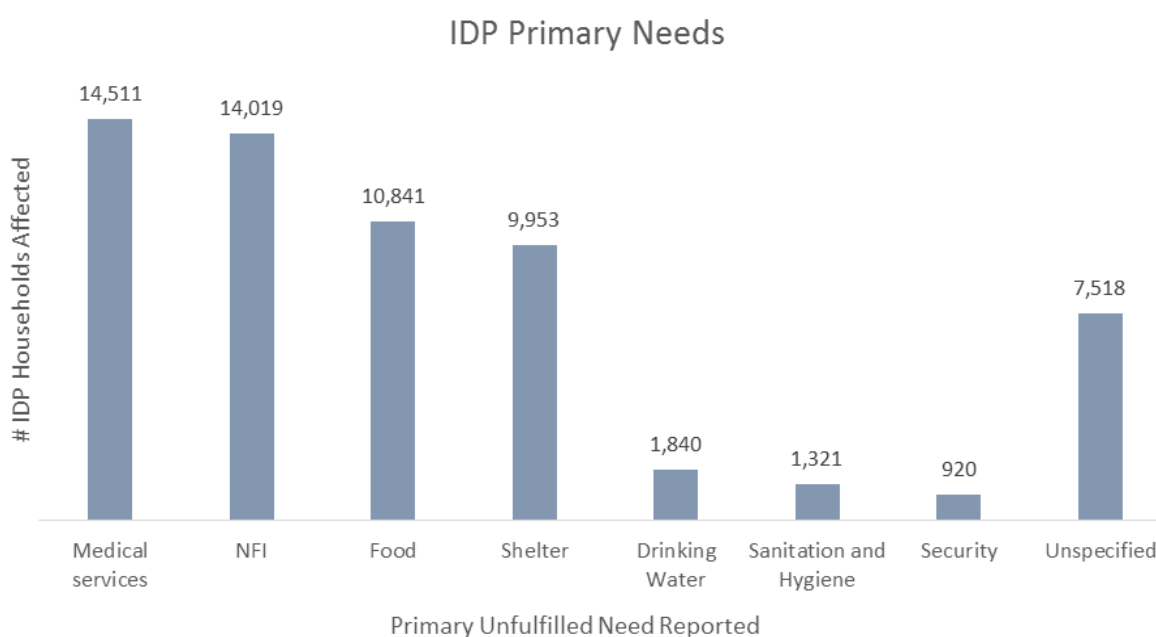
Source: DTM Libya January 2017

MIGRATION FLOWS TO AND THROUGH LIBYA

Rescue operation off the Libya coast. ©LCG2016

MIGRATORY FLOWS INTO LIBYA

Libya has been a part of migratory movements in the Saharan and Sahel regions, using traditional routes that have served trans-Saharan trade for centuries. Despite ongoing instability, Libya continues to host large numbers of migrants. Based on estimates provided by embassies, the total population of migrants in Libya may be over one million people, mainly from Egypt, Niger, Sudan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Syria, and Mali. Many migrants are mobile within the country; some arrive with the intention of earning money before attempting to reach Europe, others intend to live in Libya for a longer period of time, or to engage in circular economic migration between Libya and their countries of origin. In surveys conducted with over 8,000 migrants in Libya in 2016, DTM found that the majority of migrants (60%) had initially arrived to Libya with the intention to stay; the remaining 40% cited other countries as their intended destination, foremost among which were Italy, Germany and France. Migrants who successfully seek out livelihood opportunities in Libya engage in casual labor as daily workers, or more permanently in the services, construction and agriculture sectors. Others engage in informal activities to support their basic needs. Circular migration is also strong between Libya and Niger due to strong economic and social linkages between the two countries.

MIGRANTS CROSSING THE MEDITERRANEAN

Many migrants choose to journey onwards from Libya across the Mediterranean Sea, towards Europe. In January 2017, IOM reported that 363,348 migrants arrived to Europe by sea in 2016, with 181,436 arrived to Italy of which nearly 90% departed from Libya. The Central Mediterranean Route (between Libya and Italy) was the most dangerous crossing: the IOM's Missing Migrants Project[1] registered 4,579 dead or missing migrants along this route out of the total number of 5,082 missing migrants for all routes in 2016. Overcrowded, unseaworthy boats typically used by smugglers or traffickers often capsize. Many migrants rescued at sea by Libyan or Italian Coast Guard, or other actors in the Mediterranean[2] are transferred back to Libya to detention centres in dire condition.

1 Available from http://missingmigrants.iom.int
2 Available from http://migration.iom.int/docs/2016_Flows_to_Europe_Overview.pdf

One of the migrants in detention in Libya. ©STACO

CHALLENGES AND CONDITIONS OF MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

MIGRANTS' RISK OF ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

Migrants face major security concerns including arbitrary detention, extortion, and kidnapping for ransom. These acts have increased due to the worsening economic situation, lack of rule and law and increase of criminal networks in the country. Migrants experience arbitrary arrest by non-state actors, indefinite detention, bonded labour, harassment and general exploitation. Many times, they are kidnapped and held by militias and only freed once a ransom is paid by their family or social network. In order to live, work, and have access to basic services, migrants must have necessary documentation. While the majority of migrants enter Libya irregularly, others enter Libya in possession of appropriate travel documents. However, migrants are unable to renew these documents when they expire.

Since the outbreak of conflict in 2011 there has been a lack of oversight and institutional capacity in managing migration, with no organized system of checking or issuing legal papers. Faced with large migration flows often organized by criminal networks, the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM)[1] applies strict migration and punitive procedures, including arbitrary arrest, detention and deportation, without distinction between migrant workers, asylum seekers, refugees, migrants in transit, and victims of trafficking.

[1] DCIM was initiated in 2002 with the main objective to combat irregular migration in Libya. In 2014 the DCIM became a separate Directorate 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 of illegal migration; drafting and implementing security plans to combat the crimes of human trafficking and smuggling; Locating illegal immigrants and placing them in migrant reception centres (detention centers) and carrying out deportation; and registering illegal migrants and smugglers in a database.

MIGRANTS IN DETENTION

There were 256,690 migrants identified by DTM in September 2016, of whom between 3,000-6,000 migrants and refugees are held in overcrowded and poorly maintained migrant detention centers. There are reports of abuse and exploitation of migrants in some detention facilities, particularly those not under the management of the Government. They suffer from disease, malnutrition and physical and sexual violence. Insufficient sanitation facilities and the lack of access to proper healthcare to diagnose, refer and treat conditions often causes illnesses, specifically for vulnerable groups.

SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING

Libya as a major migration destination and transit country has meant that migrant workers, irregular migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees have long been subjected to trafficking and exploitation. Libya's geographic location has created demand that has resulted in the commoditization of migrant trafficking, with smugglers enjoying virtual impunity due to the lack of the rule of law. The complex migration routes that stretch from sub-Saharan Africa to Italy and beyond continue to fuel this illicit business, with trafficking networks reaching into Libya from Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and other sub-Saharan states.[1]

1US Department of State Trafficking Persons Report 2016: http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2016/258807.html

SPECIFIC CONCERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Women and children, especially migrants and IDPs, are a specific target of the conflict in Libya. One example includes reports showing ISIS using women as human shields in the besieged city of Sirte.[2] Violence against women and girls ranges from physical and verbal abuse to kidnapping and gender-based violence (GBV), such as rape and other forms of sexual assault. GBV is a sensitive topic in Libya and widely understood to be underreported. Due to the stigma, GBV against males is even more underreported. There is no legislation in place regarding domestic violence or harassment, and there are few services available for women who have suffered from GBV. Another growing protection concern is burgeoning youth population. Youth under the age of 24, frequently unemployed and out of school, are increasingly enticed by smugglers to join their illicit activities. Unemployed, undereducated, and at-risk, this vulnerable population is faced with little opportunity for growth, development or meaningful employment, these youth are a target for armed and extremist groups, drug dealers and human traffickers.[3]

2 ISIS affiliates in Libya's Sirte were paid to keep women as slaves - September 07, 2016 http://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/isis-affiliates-libyas-sirte-were-paid-keep-women-slaves

3 Available from https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/libya_hno_final_english_0.pdf

PART II: OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Migrants at Triq Al Matar detention centre on the International Migrants Day, 18 December 2016. ©Jawashi/IOM2016

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Existing relevant regional and international frameworks include the Libya Humanitarian Response Plan, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, international humanitarian frameworks led by the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster System active in the country. In addition, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) is a UN political mission designed to help the National Transitional Council establish the rule of law and support government institutions. Other important actors include the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) who liaise with key stakeholders inside and outside Libya, including humanitarian partners, donors, and authorities, with a view to strengthen coordination, reduce duplication of activities, mobilize resources, promote humanitarian access, and advocate for respect of international humanitarian law.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

IOM works closely with Libyan national and local authorities, community leaders and authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), international humanitarian systems, UN agencies, donors, host communities and beneficiaries. IOM has a presence on Inter-Agency Coordination Groups, including the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) and works with priorities that strengthen lines of coordination, communication and accountability. IOM co-chairs the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG) in partnership with UNHCR with its aim to ensure effective coordination of protection and assistance to migrants and refugees in Libya. The MMWG is responsible for the Refugee and Migrants Response Plan within the broader Libya 2017 HRP.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Local partner organizations have been critical to the effectiveness of IOM's humanitarian response by facilitating prompt aid delivery to remote areas through their presence and freedom of movement inside Libya. To foster local ownership and strengthen sustainability, IOM will continue to invest in strengthening the capacity of governmental, local NGOs and civil society organizations through a wide range of trainings and programs to increase response capacity and capability to growing humanitarian needs throughout the country.

HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES AND SYSTEMS

IOM's close relationships with humanitarian agencies and systems will also be vital for engagement with different actors moving into transition programming, including the development and implementation of the United Nations Common Country Strategic Framework for Libya (UNCCSF).

GOVERNMENTAL LEGISLATION AND STRUCTURES

While some legislation is in place relating to foreign nationals and migration governance, these laws require review to build a more coherent framework to safeguard migrant rights. While Libya is not a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention or its Protocol, it is signatory to the African Union Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Although Libya is signatory to the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, it does not have specific domestic legislation criminalizing trafficking and protecting the rights of victims of trafficking, which makes combat smuggling networks more challenging.[1]

1 See for more information Who Signed What available at: http://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/FMRpdfs/Human-Rights/signatories.pdf

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

Migrants receive new clothes ahead of return assistance to Mali.. ©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

REMOTE MANAGEMENT

Since the evacuation of international staff from Libya in 2014, IOM has managed operations in Libya from Tunis. A key challenge related to remote management is quality assurance through effective communication and monitoring. This ongoing challenge is mitigated by solidifying trust and credibility, and fostering relationships with local authorities and communities. IOM also uses local NGOs as implementing partners and third-party contractors who have freedom of movement throughout the country. In this context, enhancing humanitarian responses requires the capacity building of local partners responsible for the direct implementation of programming and fostering local ownership, program sustainability, and more effective interventions.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Access to areas in need of humanitarian intervention is often limited by insecurity and conflict across the country. Access varies considerably across governorates. Since much of Libya is controlled by militias and tribal groups, road travel is complicated by checkpoints monitored by competing militias. Whereas Tripoli allows some movement, areas around Sirte and Benghazi remain in conflict, and the security situation in the South is volatile. The lack of access to areas where vulnerable populations are in dire need of humanitarian and emergency assistance has frustrated many NGOs/CSOs and international organizations who have limited their activities and response.

GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY

Due to weak governance, continued violence, and ongoing tribal conflict, the government has limited influence or ability to reach certain areas of the country, therefore it cannot provide security or basic services to its citizens. It is also challenging for humanitarian actors to coordinate operations and activities due to inconsistent authority within the political boundaries of the country. Affiliations can change from one neighborhood to another depending on family and tribal allegiances, the presence of opposing militia groups, religious denomination, economic standing, and a myriad of other factors.

INFORMATION ACCESS

Access to timely and reliable information by the humanitarian community is an ongoing challenge in Libya, especially in light of the lack of rule of law in many parts of the country, and unreliable electricity and telecommunication networks. The establishment of the DTM in 2015 was an important step in bridging the information gap between developments on the ground and humanitarian actors. However, while DTM has established country-wide coverage and currently has access to 96% of the country, challenges remain in the form of ability to have timely access to information, especially in instances of sudden outbreaks of conflict or ongoing insecurity.

FINANCIAL LIQUIDITY

Libya has seen the near collapse of its banking system and currency. High inflation and the devaluation of the Libyan dinar, combined with restrictions on cash withdrawals, have resulted in a situation in which there is little to no access to cash to purchase goods or pay for services within Libya; more acutely so in the south. This reality creates an administrative challenge to making payments within the country, in particular to support implementation through local partners and suppliers. This issue is alleviated when vendors have bank accounts outside Libya, but there are challenges regarding communication with, and access to, foreign banks.

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

in Libya will remain a serious challenge in the coming years due to crumbling infrastructure, weak government institutions, and continued instability. Before the crisis of 2011, most public services such as health, education, and utilities, were provided free of charge to Libyan citizens. Currently, 60-70% of the hospitals in areas heavily affected by war are closed or only partially functioning due to damage, lack of proper medical equipment, lack of qualified staff, or occupation by armed groups.[1] Although Libyan citizens benefitted from free and compulsory education, the extended conflict has closed the majority of schools, while other remain not in function. Some schools have been damaged, converted to military posts, or converted to temporary accommodation for IDPs. Restoring access to basic services is a crucial part of recovery that will help communities to return to normal social and economic life.

1 ACAPS Libya Migration Profile, June 2016 (file:///C:/Users/nstuurman/Downloads/libyacrisisprofile22062016.pdf) referring to Libya's Minister of Health in Le Figaro 03/04/2016: http://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-actu/2016/03/04/97001-20160304FILW-WW00287-libye-le-ministre-de-la-sante-s-alarme.php

140 stranded Nigerian migrants on their way home on 20 December. ©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

PART IV: FORECASTING

With the return of the Presidential Council of the GNA to Tripoli in March 2016, one of the main tasks of the government will be to consolidate control over the country and bring national institutions under its authority. This will include stabilizing conflict between tribal communities and defeating internal and external security threats. While insecurity is likely remain fragile in the coming years, it is hoped that political transition to a recognised authority with influence across the entire country will translate into a growing sphere of the rule of law, and reinstating security, and revitalisation of the economy.

Ongoing fighting between militia groups and general instability will continue throughout 2017 and 2018. Support of tribal figures will therefore be important given the importance of tribalism to Libya's social structure. This will require improved conflict resolutions frameworks and reconciliation mechanisms. It will also be important to foster local security initiatives, empower (local) civil societies and governing structures, strengthen border security and support the government's ability to secure vital infrastructure.

Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high across populations on the move and associated communities, but should decrease over time. Intensity of conflict varies across the country, with some areas enjoying increasing amounts of stability. As security and stability are re-established in conflict zones, recovery and returns are likely to increase as displaced populations and their surrounding communities seek a return to normalcy. To support and expand these pockets of stability, it is crucial to ensure the security, safety and access to basic services to vulnerable populations to avoid returnees being forcibly displaced again. Additionally, during the years of conflict, tensions among political, tribal and community groups were brought to the surface, undermining social cohesion and fostering distrust at all levels, including within and across communities. Lastly, the psychological impacts of conflict, are evident across the population, although it will take time before access to the necessary range of quality psychosocial support is available to those in need.

As stability increases, resumption of oil production will potentially enable cash to flow into the economy, revitalize the economy and resurrect the banking sector. As salaries are reinstated and government operational costs are again funded, a sequential resumption of public services is expected, enabling access to basic services for all sectors of the population.

Associated job opportunities across the labour market will support the reintegration of IDPs and others affected by crisis and displacement, with an expected return of some Libyans who fled abroad. Stabilization and increased cash flow will also enable a better environment for market and cash-based programming. Cash-based assistance can provide an effective link between humanitarian relief and recovery by helping affected populations regain agency by investing in livelihoods; supporting local markets; and creating assets that may be useful in the longer term.

As an economy long-reliant on migrant labour, migration will play a significant role in Libyan reconstruction efforts. It is expected that economic revitalisation will also provide job opportunities for migrant workers across a range of sectors and skill profiles. This may result in growing numbers of migrants seeking employment in Libya, migrants with needed skills to fill gaps in the labour market.

The lack of adequate legislations to manage migration and up-hold migrant rights, plus the limited enforcement of existing legislation mean the protection of migrant rights and the arbitrary detention of migrants is likely to be an on-going challenge.

The potential for regional unrest could exacerbate the fragile security situation within Libya. With its porous border, lack of border security, and vast unpopulated frontiers, Libya remains at risk to external security threats caused by regional instability. Such instability could fuel the crisis in Libya and impact migration patterns in the country. As a result of large scale mixed migration flows to Europe over the past two years, European policy on migration has been dynamic. The effective closure of the Western Balkan route and to the EU-Turkey agreement in March 2016, resulted in a dramatic shift in mixed migration flows toward the Central European Route to Italy, with the majority of departures from Libyan shores. While Europe currently deems Libya to be unsafe for migrant processing or returns, should this change, migration dynamics and pressures in country could alter.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: To strengthen Libyan authorities' holistic response to the complex migration crisis, including the protection of the fundamental rights of migrants and IDPs, meeting their basic needs, and supporting investments in stability and resilience.

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	MOST CRITICAL MODALITIES OF INTERVENTIONS
SO1: Better informed assistance to most vulnerable populations affected by the migration crisis	1. Identify and assess the needs and patterns of displaced and other affected populations 2. Establish and strengthen communication and information systems within communities regarding available services with people assisting them
SO2: Increased access to emergency assistance and essential services for the most vulnerable populations and communities	1. Provide support to rescue at sea operations and facilitate immediate assistance to rescued stranded migrants 2. Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants 3. Facilitate voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration assistance 4. Assist conflict-affected populations and communities with emergency assistance 5. Provide access to basic health and psychosocial assistance to migration crisis affected populations and communities
SO3: Improved access to protection services for the most vulnerable populations affected by the migration crisis, particularly women and children	1. Coordinate and facilitate the provision of protection services for vulnerable migrants 2. Facilitate access to appropriate assistance and services for identified at-risk children

**PILLAR I
EFFECTIVE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	MOST CRITICAL MODALITIES OF INTERVENTIONS
SO4: Reduced drivers of instability and enhanced resilience of conflict-affected populations and communities	1. Assess IDPs intentions for local integration, return and or relocation to develop durable solutions 2. Provide basic services to ensure successful return, relocation, and (re) integration of IDPs 3. Facilitate community-led community stabilization activities 4. Create awareness among key stakeholders on land and property rights while reducing conflicts between host of origin communities 5. Provide conflict-affected populations and communities with improved access to protection services
SO5: Better equipped affected populations and communities to support economic recovery and development	1. Assess labour and economic gaps and opportunities for migrants, IDPs and affected communities 2. Capacity building of key stakeholders of migration crisis-affected populations to support sustainable livelihood opportunities and economic recovery 3. Promote diaspora engagement to support economic recovery and development 4. Promote and facilitate labour migration to Libya to support economic recovery
SO6: Improved capacity of local stakeholders to effectively respond to the needs of populations and communities affected by the migration crisis	1. Build the capacity of local stakeholders and partners in providing assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the migration crisis 2. Establish and strengthen partner networks for effective identification and referral of victims of trafficking
SO7: Improved capacity of Libyan authorities to implement rights-based, comprehensive migration policies and assistance	1. Strengthen the capacity of Libyan authorities to effectively implement and manage a comprehensive Border Management System 2. Build the capacity of the LCG and DCIM to enhance their SAR response 3. Support the strengthening of migration policies and legislative frameworks to improve national compliance with international standards 4. Provide technical assistance for the development of Counter Trafficking policies and legislation 5. Provide technical support to public health service providers to deliver comprehensive health services to communities affected by the migration crisis

PILLAR II
EARLY RECOVERY AND TRANSITION

PILLAR III
PROMOTING NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

PART V: STRATEGIC RESPONSE
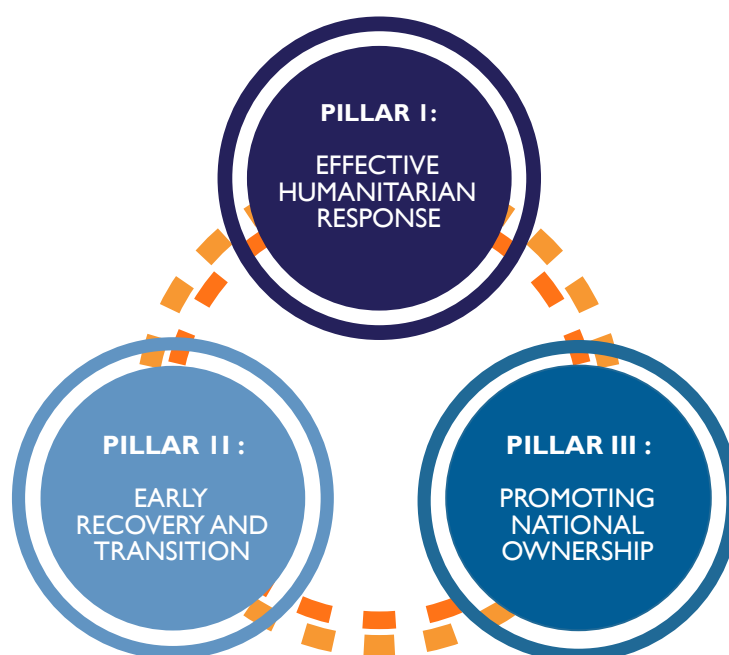
In order to better respond to the Libyan migration crisis, IOM, based on its MCOF, has adopted an integrated and multisector approach, to ensure a full-cycle response to the various dimensions of the crisis. Active during all phases of a crisis, IOM can bridge the gap between emergency and development, and divides its strategic plan into three pillars; Humanitarian Response, Early Recovery and Promoting National Ownership. The three pillars ensure a coherent and effective transition between interventions in all phases of a crisis, which are fluid and overlapping, to effectively address the mobility dimensions of the crisis in Libya.

For 2017/2018, IOM Libya will continue to undertake a multi-faceted approach with the end goal to strengthen Libyan authorities' holistic response to the complex migration crisis including the protection of the fundamental rights of migrants and IDPs, meeting basic needs and supporting investments in stability and resilience. IOM will do so by achieving the following specific objectives:

1 Better informed assistance to most vulnerable populations affected by the migration crisis

2 Increased access to emergency assistance and essential services for the most vulnerable populations and communities

3 Improved access to protection services for the most vulnerable populations affected by migration crisis, particularly women and children

4 Reduced drivers of instability and enhanced resilience of conflict-affected populations and communities

5 Better equipped affected populations and communities to support economic recovery and development

6 Improved capacity of local stakeholders to effectively respond to the needs of populations and communities affected by the migration crisisand communities affected by the migration crisis

7 Improved capacity of Libyan authorities to implement rights-based, comprehensive migration policies and assistance

The following section contains detailed information on the modalities of interventions, focusing on those MCOF sectors deemed most critical during the MCOF planning exercise, a tool to examine the varied needs and vulnerabilities of migration crisis affected populations through different phases and types of migration crises.[1]

---

1 See Annex A for the MCOF Wheel and Annex B for the detailed description of MCOF sectors relevant for the migration crisis in Libya.

PILLAR 1: EFFECTIVE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Life saving equipment including life vests are delivered to Tripoli. ©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

Pillar I focuses on the emergency and humanitarian assistance needed during the onset and height of the migration crisis in Libya, which most likely will continue in several areas for the next two years. Therefore, IOM will continue to provide evidence- and needs-based emergency assistance and essential services to meet the critical needs of stranded migrants, IDPs, (IDP) returnees, victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants.

IOM will do so first by improving information collection in order to provide effective evidence-based assistance to the most vulnerable affected populations and communities. Information will identify and assess the needs and patterns of migrants, displaced and other affected populations, while also strengthening communication and information systems within communities on available services, most notably through promoting communication with communities. Secondly, IOM will contribute to increased access to emergency assistance and essential services for the most vulnerable populations and communities through facilitating voluntary humanitarian return and the provision of lifesaving assistance for stranded migrants and IDPs through NFI, Shelter and health support. Lastly, IOM, as co-chair of the MMWG, will coordinate and facilitate improved access to protection services for the most vulnerable migration crisis affected populations, particularly women and children, including victims of trafficking and survivors of GBV.

Capacity building of respective partners and authorities is an integrated process throughout all phases and IOM's pillars. During the emergency phase will remain crucial to promote national ownership and to link to early recovery and development. To further ensure IOM will lay the base for early recovery, all IOM activities under this pillar will be evidence-based and will focus on conflict sensitivity principles as outlined in IOM Core Program Principles (see page 21).

MOST CRITICAL MODALITIES OF INTERVENTIONS PILLAR I

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

BETTER INFORMED ASSISTANCE TO MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE MIGRATION CRISIS

1.1. Identify and assess the needs and patterns of displaced and other affected populations: IOM will enhance approaches to track and monitor the conditions of IDPs and migrants in Libya by assessing the human mobility dynamics under its Mobility Tracking component and assessing the push and pull factors related to migrants under its Flow Monitoring component. In addition, DTM will produce Detention Centre Profile Assessments to provide routine overviews of Libya's detention centers. Multi-sectoral site assessments provide partners with routine information for the deployment of humanitarian services and while identifying vulnerabilities. Detention Center Profiles will similarly provide partners with critical information regarding the number of people hosted in detention centers, the condition in which they reside, and their primary needs. Lastly, DTM will introduce an Event Tracker component to provide weekly reports on developments across Libya. DTM's Event Tracker provides a continuous monitoring of events across the country, highlighting incidents during a specific week. DTM's Event Tracker will alert the deployment of a DTM Rapid Response Team, prepared to carry out multi-sectorial needs assessments in areas which have suffered an impact. (MCOF sector 1)

1.2. Establish and strengthen communication and information systems within communities regarding available services with people assisting them: IOM will establish and strengthen Communication with Communities (CwC) systems so that solutions can be jointly identified through an open dialogue between all stakeholders. This will include a feedback mechanism to ensure Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). In addition, IOM will increase awareness campaigns on relevant topics such as preventing the spread of communicable diseases and on the risks of human trafficking and smuggling. In coordination with respective stakeholders and partners, IOM will promote information on durable solutions, including the IDP return process to ensure all returns are voluntary, dignified, informed, and humane. This will include raising awareness on the dangers and threats posed by landmines, UXO and other collateral damages and general violence. (MCOF Sector 1 and 15)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

INCREASED ACCESS TO EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES

2.1. Provide support to rescue at sea operations and facilitate immediate assistance to rescued stranded migrants: As an important component of SAR operations, IOM will enhance assistance provided to rescued migrants, develop procedures for the safe disembarkation of migrants following SAR operations, conduct vulnerability screenings, and improve registration, referrals to access further assistance, and alternatives to detention. In addition, IOM will provide immediate direct assistance to migrants upon disembarkation, including triage and medical referrals, food, NFIs and hygiene kits, clothing, and psychosocial support. (MCOF Sector 2, 4, 5 and 11)

2.2. Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants including provision of NFIs, medical and psychosocial care. Specific attention will be provided to vulnerable migrants in need of additional protection assistance, such as women, children and victims of trafficking. (MCOF sectors 2, 4, 5 and 10)

2.3. Facilitate voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration assistance to those migrants who wish to return to their countries of origin. Assistance will include individual counselling and vulnerability screening, support to obtain travel documents and other consular services, pre-departure health checks, coordination with countries of origin for specific assistance to returnees and reintegration assistance for the most vulnerable. (MCOF sector 3, 6 and 12)

2.4. Assist conflict-affected populations and communities with emergency assistance: IOM will primarily target IDPs with little means to meet their own needs and are lacking support from family structures. IOM will support life-saving assistance such as NFIs, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) promotion, and to facilitate referral services for the most vulnerable such as unaccompanied migrant children, women and girls. (MCOF sector 2)

2.5. Provide access to basic health and psychosocial assistance to migration crisis-affected populations and communities: IOM will ensure urgent medical cases receive appropriate attention and treatment. Given the poor living conditions for detained migrants in Libya, IOM seeks to further invest in health support for affected populations through mobile clinics in crisis-affected areas. IOM will seek effective collaboration with the Ministry of Health and private hospitals to provide primary care to migrants and IDPs while providing capacity and technical support to hospitals and public health facilities. (MCOF sector 2, 4 and 5)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:

IMPROVED ACCESS TO PROTECTION SERVICES FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY MIGRATION CRISIS, PARTICULARLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN

3.1. Coordinate and facilitate the provision of protection services for vulnerable migrants:

As co-chair of the MMWG, IOM and respective partners will identify the most at-risk migrants, such as pregnant women and unaccompanied migrant children, to coordinate targeted services and assistance. This will also include advocacy for alternatives to detention and the development of internal and external referral pathways in coordination with relevant partners, including Libyan authorities. (MCOF Sector 10)

3.2. Facilitate access to appropriate assistance and services for identified at-risk children:

IOM will negotiate for the release of unaccompanied migrant children from detention centres and search for solutions in line with their best interests. Assistance for vulnerable IDP children range from establishing family links, transportation assistance, reunification assistance, PSS assistance and identification of tailored solutions, including family tracing and family reunification. (MCOF Sector 10)
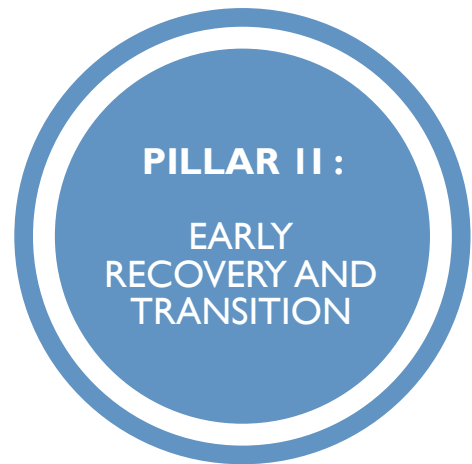
PILLAR II: EARLY RECOVERY AND TRANSITION

Migrants at Triq Al Matar detention centre on the International Migrants Day, 18 December 2016.
©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

Under the second pillar, IOM will actively promote early recovery and transition initiatives in identified pockets of stability. To achieve this, IOM will work to prevent, mitigate and reduce the drivers of instability that cause displacement, by addressing underlying structural, social and economic issues and building foundations for peace and sustainable development between and within communities.

Through an inclusive, participatory and flexible approach, IOM's community stabilization initiatives foster engagement, dialogue, trust-building, and local ownership throughout the entire process, strengthening community resilience and capacity in addition to providing improved outcomes in other areas. Each intervention will work in collaboration with beneficiaries, local leaders, NGOs/CSOs, and government authorities to design community-prioritized activities. IOM has emphasized community stabilization activities specifically in the south, due to the elevated level of perceived social and economic marginalization, lack of services, difficulty to coordinate with the central government, and the instability brought about by ongoing tribal rivalries. Further assessment and analysis will inform the identification of other vulnerable areas and priorities for community stabilization programming.

IOM will actively engage and enable migration crisis affected populations and communities, including migrants in Libya and diaspora,

to effectively contribute to the economic recovery and development in Libya. IOM will do so by conducting assessments on labour dynamics and economic gaps and opportunities within migrant and displaced communities to ensure its programming is not only evidence-based but also looks for future opportunities.

All activities and initiatives for community stabilization will be based on existing guidelines and frameworks such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[1] but also IOM's Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS).[2] IOM operates under Do No Harm principles, developing programming that consciously avoids or aims to minimize negative impacts, while working to create positive impacts on the conflict dynamics.

---

1 See for more information https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/ GuidingPrinciplesDispl.pdf

2 The PRDS Framework promotes an inclusive, resilience-based approach and embraces mobility strategies that support progression towards resolving displacement, while ensuring safety nets are in place to avoid potentially harmful mobility strategies. http://www.iom.int/progressive-resolution-dis- placement-situations

MOST CRITICAL MODALITIES OF INTERVENTIONS PILLAR II

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: REDUCED DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY AND ENHANCED RESILIENCE OF CONFLICT-AFFECTED POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES

4.1. Assess IDP's intentions for local integration, return and or relocation to develop durable solutions:

IOM will expand DTM programming to deliver more precise information and analysis on the multi-layered dynamics migrants and displaced persons. This will include determining the intentions and interest of IDPs to return to places of origin or preference for local integration. To ensure that localized drivers of instability impacting communities are identified, IOM will conduct conflict-sensitive assessments and analysis which will be the basis for designing IOM's early recovery and transition programming.[1] To ensure beneficiaries can make informed decisions regarding durable solutions, IOM will actively contribute to targeted information campaigns on various options for local integration, return and relocation. (MCOF sector 1, 7 and 15)

4.2. Provide basic services to ensure successful return, relocation, and (re)integration of IDPs:

IOM will apply its community-driven stability and social cohesion model to support communities witnessing high rates of displaced population return. The inability of communities of origin to absorb significant, and sometimes simultaneous, IDP returns can exacerbate community competition over basic resources, potentially leading to conflict between local and returnee communities. The community-based interventions will support local structures to enhance access to essential services and livelihood opportunities in addition to creating pathways for increased participation in local governance and in community mechanisms promoting social cohesion. The interventions will contribute to safe and lasting IDP returns and reintegration, and positive reintegration into communities of origin. (MCOF sector 6)

4.3. Facilitate community-led community stabilization activities:

IOM will implement initiatives to address the various drivers of instability affecting communities. Projects will be implemented using IOM's community-centered, multi-sectoral and flexible approach to build increased trust and collaboration within and between communities and foster stability, peacebuilding, early recovery, and, where relevant, successful reintegration.

---

1 As outlined in IOM Core Program Principles (see page 24).

Community priorities will drive the selection of specific activities but areas of work may include the rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructure including WASH, strengthening livelihood opportunities, health and psychosocial support, civil society strengthening and social and cultural activities particularly focused on youth. (MCOF sector 7)

4.4. Create awareness among key stakeholders on land and property rights while reducing conflicts within host and origin communities:

In collaboration with respective stakeholders, IOM will collect data to identity the scope of challenges related to land and property, and community conflict. Addressing issues of land and property will be important to reduce drivers of instability as displaced populations, IDP returnees and host communities face insecurity regarding land assets and uncertainty about land and property rights. In addition, IOM will support transitional justice measures in reconciliation efforts where IDPs were displaced due to political reasons, as the case for those IDPs from Tawergha, Mashashya and Gwalesh. (MCOF sector 9)

4.5. Provide conflict-affected populations and communities with improved access to protection services:

Based on DTM and other existing data, IOM and its key partners will provide the most at-risk populations with targeted protection assistance, including the development of a community-driven GBV prevention and response system and the establishment of a comprehensive GBV referral system. (MCOF Sector 10)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: BETTER EQUIPPED AFFECTED POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

5.1. Assessment labour and economic gaps and opportunities within migrant and displaced communities and populations:

In order to effectively contribute to economic recovery and development, IOM will first conduct a skills gap analysis and market assessment to identify potential growth sectors and specify the required skills needed to successfully optimize growth in sectors in Libya that are currently lacking in the country. This assessment will focus on economic sectors and analyze value chains that can be quickly reactivated and have the potential to generate significant employment to support livelihood opportunities. (MCOF sector 6 and 13)

5.2. Capacity building of key stakeholders of migration crisis-affected populations and communities to support sustainable livelihood opportunities and economic recovery:

Before the migration crisis, 84% of the Libyan workforce was employed in the public sector. With the collapse of this sector, it is important to provide sustainable livelihood alternatives for those affected by the crisis, such as IDPs, returnees and vulnerable and stranded migrants. Based on the assessment, specific (skills) trainings on communal and individual livelihood initiatives can be provided. The engagement of youth will be especially important given their large representation (44%) within Libya. (MCOF sector 6)

5.3. Promote diaspora engagement to support economic recovery and development:

The above assessment will be complemented with a mapping of Libyans living abroad in order to identify the main countries of destination and the potential to contribute resources toward Libyan economic recovery. Based on both assessments, IOM will support the mobilization of diaspora to contribute to the recovery and transition of the Libyan economy and institutions. This could include engaging Libyans abroad in the promotion of investment with their own resources or by channeling investment from associated companies or associates. In addition, IOM will facilitate the contribution of Libyan professionals to develop the public and private sector to fill key skills gaps. This will be done through the short to long term return of qualified nationals as well as creating opportunities for virtual presence. Concretely, Libyan professionals abroad will provide training and mentorship to build local capacities in within targeted economic sectors as well as within key government institutions needed for economic growth. (MCOF sector 13)

5.3. Promote and facilitate labour migration to Libya to support economic recovery:

Before crisis erupted in 2011, as much as 11% of the Libyan population was comprised of migrants. It is clear that migration could play a significant role in Libya reconstruction efforts. In order to promote safe and orderly labour migration to Libya in the short term, IOM can identify migrants with the skills needed to fill gaps within target sectors to spur economic activity. In the medium to long term, IOM will work with the authorities and other respective stakeholders to create conducive conditions for the integration of migrants in the labour market by combating anti-migrant sentiment and providing protection of migrant's rights; establishing mechanisms for forecasting labour market needs, shortages and opportunities; and renew labour cooperation with countries of origin.[1] (MCOF sector 13)

---

1 For additional information, see the chapter on the reconstruction of Libya in Migrants Caught in Crisis: The IOM Experience in Libya at https://publications.iom.int/books/migrants-caught-crisis-iom-experience-libya

Voluntary return assistance from Tripoli home to Nigeria. ©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

PILLAR III: PROMOTING NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Tripoli main port, 24 November 2016.
Photo: ©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

Pillar 3 aims to promote national ownership through inclusion and capacity building of national partners and actors such as Libyan authorities, national NGOs, civil societies and local communities and community leaders.

IOM will ensure that these beneficiaries are better positioned to respond to the current migration crisis, but also to future emergencies through technical support on contingency planning, strategic stockpiling and prepositioning and establishing guidelines and standard operating procedures. IOM will focus on active engagement, coordination, capacity building and technical support for actors and partners at national and local levels. Guided by the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), IOM will support Libyan authorities to improve capacity to implement comprehensive rights-based migration policies to ensure authorities are better equipped to assist populations and communities most affected by the migration crisis in Libya. Based on the current context, and most likely scenario for next two years, IOM will specifically focus on supporting authorities to address and respond to migratory flows by training DCIM and LCG on developing standard procedures, but also to ensure that international frameworks are respected such as the "Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement."

MOST CRITICAL MODALITIES OF INTERVENTIONS PILLAR III

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6:
IMPROVED CAPACITY OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS TO EFFECTIVELY RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE MIGRATION CRISIS

6.1. Build the capacity of local stakeholders and partners in providing assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the migration crisis:

All capacity building activities will ensure that IOM's partners, local governance, civil society and community committees are guided by AAP, Do No Harm and conflict sensitivity principles. IOM will build capacities in program implementation to increase self-reliance and independence. In addition to financial and administrative training to national partners, technical support will include thematic areas such as humanitarian assistance, community stabilization, psychosocial support and counter trafficking. (MCOF sectors 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10 and 15)

6.2. Establish and strengthen partner network for effective identification and referral of victims of trafficking:

IOM will continue to establish and provide access to migrant community networks for early identification of vulnerable migrants and to provide referral services to those in need. IOM will develop and disseminate multimedia information on safe migration practices, the dangers of irregular migration, and to raise awareness of the dangers posed by smuggling and trafficking networks in the southern deserts and across the Mediterranean Sea. (MCOF Sector 10 and 15)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7:
IMPROVED CAPACITY OF LIBYAN AUTHORITIES TO IMPLEMENT RIGHTS-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE MIGRATION POLICIES AND ASSISTANCE

7.1. Strengthen the capacity of Libyan authorities to effectively implement and manage a comprehensive Border Management System:

Given the increased flow of migrants entering Libya, IOM will support Libyan authorities to establish border crossing points, conduct a detailed needs assessment, and support the development of a comprehensive border management program. Activities will include the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure, and the training and provision of equipment to the border guards, including items such as vehicles, communication radios and an electronic Border Management Information System (BMIS), using biometric features for registration and identification. (MCOF sector 11)

.

7.2. Build the capacity of the LCG and DCIM to enhance SAR response:

IOM will provide capacity building for the LCG, the DCIM, Ministry of the Interior, the Port Authority, Border Guards, Ministry of Health and National Center for Disease Control to improve responses during rescue operations, upon disembarkation and at migrant detention centers. This will include the provision of lifesaving equipment and infrastructure improvements, installation of an electronic registration system for migrants upon disembarkation and admission to migrant detention centers, as well as procedures to properly identify and refer vulnerable migrants with immediate needs. (MCOF sector 11)

7.3. Support the strengthening of migration policies and legislative frameworks to improve national compliance with international standards:

IOM will develop key government counterparts on updated and revised migration-related policies, strategies and legal frameworks, in order to address migration patterns and dynamics throughout the MENA region, including tackling human trafficking/smuggling networks through strengthened law enforcement capacities within Libya, including enhanced collaboration with neighboring countries. (MCOF sector 11)

7.4. Provide technical support for the development of Counter Trafficking policies and legislations:

IOM will provide technical support to Libyan authorities for the development of national strategies, policies, and legislation to combat trafficking-in-persons and protect vulnerable migrants, to raise awareness, and to train relevant stakeholders in prevention, identification, and intervention. This will include the creation of a National Referral Mechanism for vulnerable migrants, the development of a National Plan of Action to Address Trafficking-in-Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, and support to finalize anti-trafficking legislation on protection, prevention, and prosecution. (MCOF sector 10)

7.5. Provide technical support to public health service providers to deliver comprehensive health services to migration crisis affected communities:

Through capacity building in primary care and preventative measures, IOM seeks to reduce the spread of disease and to improve health among migrants, IDPs and other vulnerable populations. Clinics and mobile teams will work to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, such as HIV and TB, and to address the health of displaced populations. IOM will assist in developing migrant-inclusive health care and capacity building for health services to better respond to the migration crisis, including in detention centers. (MCOF Sector 4 and 5)

IOM Trains Libyan Civil Society Organizations in Psychosocial Support
©IOM

COMMUNICATING WITH COMMUNITIES (CWC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

IOM's Communications with Communities (CwC) provides crisis-affected communities with access to information and life-saving communications. Information and communications are critical forms of assistance, which enable crisis-affected populations to better understand issues that affect their lives and to make the informed decisions for themselves and their communities. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) emphasizes the importance of listening to affected communities, with the aim of adapting international responses, strategic objectives and operational planning based on community feedback. Informed decisions are made based on the needs and concerns of affected populations. CwC and AAP are essential elements in ensuring accountability and transparency in humanitarian response. IOM will utilize the Community Response Map[1] methodology and tools, which prioritize two-way communication in order to raise awareness about the risks and realities of irregular migration, to collect feedback from beneficiaries on the assistance provided, and to improve service delivery to hard-to-reach populations.

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

IOM has extensive experience in implementing flexible programming to adapt existing programming as situations evolve. Programming design will provide solutions for sustaining assistance to populations affected by changing conditions such as displacement and the breakdown of civil and community frameworks. IOM operates under Do No Harm principles, and will ensure programmes consciously avoid or minimize preventable negative impacts by engaging with all concerned actors, by using participatory processes for decision making, by supporting traditional or tribal mechanisms for conflict resolution and reconciliation, and by mitigating residual risks attached to the inclusion of diversity of ethnic or religious groups, gender, or youth in programme activities and leadership structures.

---

1 See for more information: http://communityresponsemap.org/how-it-works

ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH ON MIGRANT RIGHTS

EVIDENCE BASED APPROACHES

MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT:

IOM programmes will aim to promote full protection and respect for the human rights of migrants. IOM will ensure a strong focus on advocacy and outreach on migrant rights to support the Government of Libya in meeting its national and international legal obligations on the rights of migrants, and to increase the awareness of migrants and civil society actors on migrant rights.

IOM is committed to evidence- and results-based programming and uses an adaptive lens in regards to humanitarian and development approaches to incorporate the results of continuous project monitoring. This involves innovative conceptualization of different approaches to humanitarian and development programming. DTM, and other research in the form of market and community assessments, intention surveys, pre-distribution of aid assessments, technical and operational reports will continue to inform and build programs.

IOM will strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to support mission and partner learning and decision-making, and to provide evidence of results in line with project objectives. Systematic and reflective use of feedback from M&E exercises is an important knowledge sharing and learning tool and will enable IOM to take a more analytical and adaptive approach to program planning and development, keeping interventions relevant and optimizing delivery through mid-course reviews and relevant adjustments. IOM will integrate results-based management into its programming.

GENDER-SENSITIVE APPROACH

IOM places specific emphasis on gender sensitive design and implementation of its projects with attention to the different roles and needs of specific populations. At the same time, IOM will work to ensure that tailored direct assistance is readily available for exploited, abused, and trafficked men, women, boys and girls, taking into account their specific needs. IOM programs are led by the IOM Gender Mainstreaming Policy which was adopted in 1995.

MARKET AND CASH BASED PROGRAMMING (MCBP)

MCBP provides beneficiaries flexible options to choose how to meet their own needs through cash for work initiatives or as an alternative to in-kind distributions. Furthermore, cash-based initiatives in emergencies provide an effective link with early recovery by assisting affected populations to invest in livelihoods promotion, support local markets, and create assets that may be useful in the longer term.

VULNERABLE AND MOBILE GROUPS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS:

IOM will ensure projects target the needs of the most vulnerable populations in Libya, based on IOM's established institutional vulnerability guidelines.

Migrants at Triq Al Matar detention centre on the International Migrants Day, 18 December 2016. ©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

Critical

Important

Recommended

Systems

Cluster System (OCHA)

Refugee Regime (UNHCR)

Development Actors (UNDP)

Security and Peacebuilding Actors

Clusters

Camp Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Early Recovery

Education

Protection

Logistics

Emergency Telecommunications

Health

Food Security

Shelter

Nutrition

Other Clusters / Sectors / Groups

Housing, Land and Property Rights

Gender-based Violence

Coordination

Rule of Law and Justice

Mental Health & Psychosocial Support

Safety and Security

Environment

Child Protection

Agriculture

AFTER

DURING

BEFORE

IOM • OIM

Camp Management and Displacement Tracking

Humanitarian Communications

Shelter and Non-food Items

Migration Policy and Legislation Support

Transport Assistance for Affected Populations

Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization

Health Support

Emergency Consular Assistance

Psychosocial Support

Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Border Management

(Re)integration Assistance

Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants

Community Stabilization and Transition

Land and Property Support

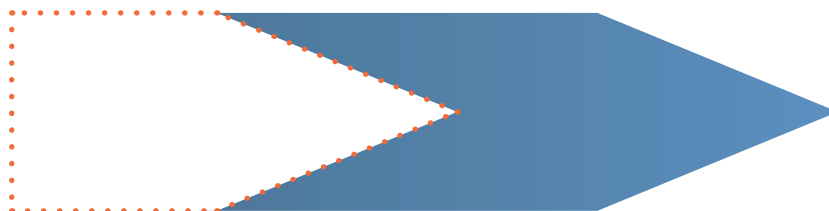Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building

IOM Libya speaking to women at Triq Al Sekka detention centre after they had been rescued at sea. ©IOMLibya

BEFORE DURING AFTER

DURING A MIGRATION CRISIS

This section describes those activities necessary per MCOF sector during the onset of a migration crisis in Libya.

Sector 1: Camp Management and Displacement Tracking CRITICAL
IOM assists in the provision of humanitarian assistance at camp-like settings in Libya, such as IDP settlements in schools, abandoned hotels, and unfinished buildings, and migrant populations in detention centres. DTM identifies the location and needs of displaced populations and vulnerable migrants, in addition to analyzing displacement trends and needs. Information gathered through DTM can contribute to establishing referral mechanisms, including gender and protection mainstreaming. Information leads to better advocacy for protection concerns, including human trafficking and GBV.

Sector 2: Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs) CRITICAL

Activities during the emergency phase in Libya should include provision of NFIs to vulnerable IDPs residing in host communities and camp-like settings such as settlements in schools, hotels, and unfinished buildings. Emergency shelter assistance is needed for both IDPs and migrants, as they continue to reside in rented accommodation that is often of low quality and without proper security of tenure, as informed by DTM reports. DTM has also reported that IDPs, especially those in Benghazi and Tripoli, have identified shelter as their priority need.

Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations CRITICAL

Given the context of Libya, transportation assistance should be provided to vulnerable and stranded migrants. Assistance should also focus on providing transport/evacuation assistance to other affected populations such as IDPs who are trapped in so called danger zones created by the conflict. IOM maintains partnerships with relevant embassies and consulates, transportation services and airlines, to provide emergency transportation of stranded migrants and IDPs from conflict zones.

Sector 4: Health Support CRITICAL

As 60-70% of hospitals are closed or only partially functioning, there is an immediate need to provide IDPs and migrants with primary healthcare through local and mobile clinics, provision of direct medical services and referrals, response to conflict-spurred hazards, and capacity building of medical systems to address increased medical needs during times of crisis.

Sector 5: Psychosocial Support IMPORTANT

IOM activities promote the mental well-being of migrants, IDPs, and host communities throughout all operations in the capacity building and training of NGOs/CSOs to support the mental health and psychosocial support needs of vulnerable populations. Activities include mobile psychosocial support teams, psychological counselling, and referrals.

Sector 6: (Re)integration Assistance IMPORTANT

During the emergency phase, IOM provides reintegration assistance to the most vulnerable migrants upon arrival in their home country. Based on the individual's needs, reintegration assistance for migrants includes medical assistance, rent assistance, vocational training, job placement, and assistance in setting up a small business. (Re)integration assistance for IDPs and returnees in emergency phase addresses housing, protection, stability, and economic needs and concerns.

Sector 7: Community Stabilization and Transition IMPORTANT

Transition operations during the onset of the crisis seek to address immediate needs, such access to basic social services and humanitarian support and livelihood concerns through direct support. Activities include working with communities in areas of potential return to create conducive environments for return and support of durable solutions. The identification of durable solutions recognizes the additional social, environmental and economic pressures on host communities and programs designed to benefit both displaced and host communities.

Sector 8: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience Building RECOMMENDED

Although Libya is not frequently affected by natural disasters, desertification and drought in southern parts of the country, neighboring countries as Chad, Sudan and Egypt, and further afield in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, drive seasonal mobility patterns within and towards Libya.[1] In order to address this during the migration crisis phase, more information and awareness needs to be raised on these issues, seasonal mobility patterns should be tracked, and those severely affected by the drought and displaced, should be assisted.

---

1 See page 10 environmental factors.

Sector 9: Land and Property Support RECOMMENDED

Although studies have been conducted regarding housing, land and property rights, during the crisis, IOM will col identity the scope of challenges related to land and property rights. This will ensure that, during the return process, affected populations will be supported and authorities are fully aware and trained on the subject matter.

Sector 11: Technical Assistance to Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) CRITICAL

IOM will assist in establishing registration systems for migrants through the provision of equipment and technical capacity building for government and border management officers along land and maritime borders. Registration of migrants enhances accountability and increases the likelihood to identify vulnerable migrants in need of humanitarian assistance. HBM also includes training of border staff on human rights and humane treatment of migrants, and identification of human trafficking and smuggling operations.

Sector 12: Emergency Consular Assistance CRITICAL

IOM coordinates with embassies to provide stranded migrants with necessary identification and travel documents. These documents are necessary for humanitarian evacuation from Libya to their country of origin. In this process, IOM identifies and refers migrants in need of consular services to relevant consulates, and obtains necessary information, such as photographs for official documents. Through relationships IOM has maintained with embassies and consulates, migrants can access critical documents for travel. IOM also organizes visits to detention centers for embassy representatives of countries with high numbers of detainees.

Sector 13: Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization RECOMMENDED

IOM supports mechanisms for close engagement of Libyans abroad with the ongoing migration crisis in their country of origin. Activities include mobilizing diaspora professionals to return to Libya to assist in fields such as healthcare, psychosocial support, and conflict resolution. IOM also supports economic investment from diaspora Libyans through well-managed remittance policies and legislation.

Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support IMPORTANT

Capacity building of government authorities during the crisis is important to assure orderly and humane migration management. This includes ensuring national and international frameworks, developing policies that are respected and implemented during a crisis, and providing technical support, such as capacity building where needed.

**Sector 15: Humanitarian Communications CRITICAL**

Effective communication is vital during a migration crisis to support enhanced collaboration between stakeholders and to improve the provision of humanitarian assistance. Activities include emergency communication assistance, dissemination of information critical to humanitarian assistance, media campaigns about the risks of human trafficking and smuggling, and specific dangers and threats posed by landmines and UXO.

Sector 10: Counter Trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants CRITICAL

Staff and key partners will be trained to identify possible victims of trafficking and smuggling, and referral mechanism for those identified will be put in place. Critical emergency assistance will be provided to Victims of Trafficking (VoT) and smuggling, such as shelter, NFIs, transportation assistance, health and psychosocial support, humanitarian return and reintegration, and consular assistance.

AFTER A MIGRATION CRISIS

This section describes those activities necessary per MCOF sector during the early recovery and transition phase of a migration crisis.
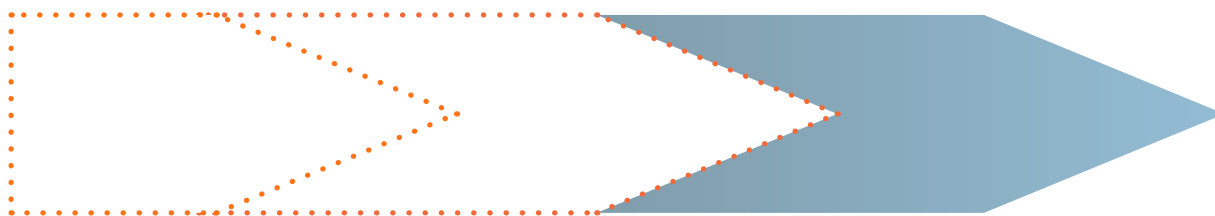
Sector 1: Camp Management and Displacement Tracking CRITICAL
During the early recovery phase of the crisis, it will be important to collect and analyze data and information regarding the intentions and willingness of IDPs to return to places of origin (or local reintegration and relocation). DTM efforts will lay the base for early recovery and transition programming, especially in terms of addressing the drivers of instability at the community level; all IOM activities will be evidence-based and focus on conflict sensitive programming.

Sector 2: Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs) CRITICAL
As needed, IOM will provide shelter and NFI assistance to IDP returnees to achieve durable solutions. Assistance can include providing technical and/or financial support to sustainable housing options through cash or voucher systems.

Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations IMPORTANT
Helping affected populations move onwards after a crisis is an essential component of a holistic response. IOM, in coordination with relevant authorities and UN agencies, will provide return assistance for returning IDPs, transport for migrants seeking safe return to their country of origin, and IDPs to return to their home communities and other relocation.

Sector 4: Health Support CRITICAL
During the transition phase of the crisis, IDPs, IDP returnees and migrants continue to require medical needs given the lack of health services available in Libya. IOM supports the revitalization of the medical system, the return of medical professionals to Libya, and the transition to a more sustainable healthcare system. IOM supports the development of more migrant-inclusive healthcare, including access to emergency and primary care and referrals for specialized care.

Sector 5: Psychosocial Support CRITICAL
Following an emergency, especially a violent conflict, psychosocial support is critical to recovery for the impacted populations. IOM assists in the development of a more stable psychosocial infrastructure, in increased accessibility for remote populations to access psychosocial support, and the establishment of well-being centres. Capacity building is important for government authorities and institutions for sustainable response to ongoing psychosocial needs, including the needs of IDPs, returnees and migrants. Activities contribute to strengthen resilience mechanisms to help communities manage future distress including such interventions as designing transitional solutions to better equip people to cope in areas of return.

Sector 6: (Re)integration Assistance CRITICAL

During the transition phase, IOM will continue to provide humanitarian return of stranded migrants where needed, which includes reintegration to the most vulnerable. Locally, IDPs returning to their areas of origin following a crisis are also supported with community-based programming to restore constructive reintegration into social and economic life, socio-economic recovery of the affected community, and to reduce potential tension between returnees and communities that remained in the affected area.

Sector 7: Community Stabilization and Transition CRITICAL

Activities foster stabilization and transition to peaceful and prosperous communities through small scale infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood development, vocational training, conflict management strategies, dialogue and discussion opportunities between conflict stakeholders, and transitional justice systems, among other activities.

Sector 8: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience Building IMPORTANT

IOM supports activities to strengthen authorities' and communities' capacities to reduce the risk of disasters and conflicts through early warning mechanisms. Although more data is needed to understand the scope of (potential) natural disasters, key activities would investigate the effects of drought and desertification currently affecting the south of Libya. Assistance could include promoting innovative water projects to address these challenges, and to support communities without clean drinking water.

Sector 9: Land and Property Support IMPORTANT

Although more information is needed, there are legal concerns related to the inability of IDPs to access pre-displacement housing, land and property. During the Gaddafi period, foreign-owned property was nationalized and Libyan-owned property redistributed. For example, Law No. 4 in 1978 transformed all tenants into owners of the homes or land they rented. Later efforts to reverse this policy through restitution and compensation for confiscated property were never completed. IDPs who acquired their homes in connection with Law No. 4 fear that their legal rights may be revoked in their absence. If this is not addressed, durable solutions will be difficult to obtain in Libya.

Sector 10: Counter Trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants CRITICAL

After the onset of the crisis, mainstreaming CT and protection measures throughout government institutions, NGOs, and CSOs is necessary to reduce the exploitation of migrants and vulnerable IDPs. Activities will support capacity building and legislation development to combat trafficking in persons and abuses of vulnerable populations, awareness-raising campaigns, and training of relevant stakeholders in prevention, identification, and intervention.

Sector 11: Technical Assistance to Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) CRITICAL

IOM's support to build capacity for HBM in the aftermath of a crisis will enhance freedom of movement for labour and transiting migrants. Activities include registration support of persons crossing international borders, equipment and technical support to governmental entities engaged in maritime and land border management, including training on fundamental migrants' rights.

Sector 12: Emergency Consular Assistance IMPORTANT

As stranded migrants continue to need humanitarian evacuation services and access to official identification documents, IOM will liaise with embassies and consulates to provide support. Assistance to vulnerable Libyans abroad in need of emergency consular assistance to return to Libya can also be provided by IOM.

Sector 13: Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization CRITICAL

As the country continues to rebuild following a migration crisis, support from the Libyan diaspora is recommended to speed recovery and maintain stability. IOM assists in the mobilization of diaspora populations to support peacebuilding efforts and the recovery of Libyan infrastructure and institutions. IOM supports the reintegration of Libyan nationals who wish to return to their country of origin post-crisis.

Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support CRITICAL

Continual improvements to migration policies and legislature are critical not only to prevent future migration crises, but to manage ongoing patterns of migration, and to ensure the rights of migrants are respected during all phases of a crisis. Using lessons learned from the migration crisis, IOM supports government authorities and institutions to enhance existing legislature and draft new policies in adherence with international and humanitarian standards.

Sector 15: Humanitarian Communications CRITICAL

IOM communicates with crisis-affected populations through dialogue to foster peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts, dissemination of information for ongoing stabilization and resiliency efforts, and engagement in policy decisions made after the migration crisis, including durable solutions to end displacement. This engagement is important if modalities of support change, and to track gains from earlier sustainability and resilience programming. IOM supports the development of the Libyan media for future dissemination of information, engagement between stakeholders, and fostering social cohesion, conflict resolution, and cultural understanding.

BEFORE A MIGRATION CRISIS

This section describes those activities necessary per MCOF sector during the preparedness phase of a migration crisis.

Sector 1: Camp Management and Displacement Tracking IMPORTANT

As the co-chair of the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG) in Libya, IOM is engaged in building the capacity of respective government authorities, local NGOs/CSOs and implementing partners are better equipped to respond to current and new crises; this includes trainings to improve humanitarian response to rescue at sea and disembarkation, training in protection and assistance to migrants and refugees in urban settings and coordinate the provision of capacity building activities for partners involved in detention monitoring to ensure consistency in approach and reporting.

Sector 2: Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) IMPORTANT

IOM has preparedness plans for the provision of NFIs and shelter material and locations for response in times of crisis. A logistics pipeline and distribution mechanisms is developed so that pre-positioning of emergency shelter and NFIs are available in the event of a migration crisis.

Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations RECOMMENDED

Activities under this sector should support preventative measures, such as moving populations in areas that are at risk of a crisis. IOM supports early warning systems to alert at-risk populations.

Sector 4: Health Support IMPORTANT

In preparing public health services for migration crises, IOM supports the provision of equipment and medical supplies, health awareness campaigns to prevent the outbreak and spread of disease, and advocacy for healthy hygiene practices. Through primary care and preventative measures, IOM seeks to reduce the spread of disease and to improve health among migrants. Clinics and mobile teams work to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, such as HIV and TB, and to address the health of displaced populations.

Sector 5: Psychosocial Support IMPORTANT

Activities support capacity building of the State and authorities, implementing partners, and CSOs to address the psychosocial needs of migrants, especially victims of trafficking, GBV and other abuses. IOM supports awareness raising, preparedness measures, and community building efforts to improve community resilience and cultural understanding.

Sector 6: (Re)integration Assistance RECOMMENDED

Preventive operations in view of (re)integration assistance for IDPs and returnees should focus on capacity building of local NGOs and CSOs on community-based programming. This would include training on project management cycle, conflict assessment and peace building.

Sector 7: Community Stabilization and Transition IMPORTANT

Activities to foster stability are important to maintaining resilient communities that can transition well during and after migration crises. Preventative operations include identifying sources of tension and building capacity to identify potential areas of future emergencies. IOM's DTM programme will support community stabilization efforts through its expanded Mobility Tracking component. DTM's Mobility Tracking component will provide IOM's community stabilization initiatives with data on specific population categories at the lowest geographical boundary possible. DTM's data will provide a platform to identify specific populations, assess needs and vulnerabilities, and to better target IOM's intervention. IOM supports activities that lessen criminal activity, tribal grievances, and discriminatory practices among Libyans and migrants, and along migration routes.

Sector 8: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience Building RECOMMENDED

DRR and resilience building is vital for populations likely to be effected by a migration crisis. IOM supports implementation of preventative measure, such advocacy for policies and projects that promote sustainability of the ecosystem. IOM supports mechanisms to analyze and reduce migration crises.

Sector 9: Land and Property Support RECOMMENDED

IOM takes a proactive approach to land and property disputes that can occur after situations of forced displacement are resolved. Forced displacement can result in challenges to housing because returning IDPs may find their property and belongings damaged, destroyed, or being used by someone else. IOM supports capacity building of government authorities for a clear system of property rights and responsibilities before a crisis. Preventative and preparedness activities include legislature and policy development, and local mechanisms for conflict resolution regarding land and property disputes.

Sector 10: Counter Trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants IMPORTANT

Activities include capacity building and awareness raising for government authorities, NGOs, CSOs, and local populations. IOM supports robust mechanisms for referral for victims of trafficking, GBV, and other abuses, including medical health, psychosocial support, provision of NFIs and shelter, transportation, humanitarian evacuation and consular assistance, and reintegration support. IOM supports legislation and policy development for the criminalization and prosecution of trafficking in humans, smuggling, and exploitation of vulnerable migrants.

Sector 11: Technical Assistance to Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) CRITICAL

HBM is of great importance before a migration crisis because proper preparation and capacity building directly contributes to dignified and orderly migration between countries in times of crisis. In line with international standards, activities include capacity building for government authorities through equipment and technical assistance. IOM trains HBM staff in human rights, trafficking in persons and smuggling, freedom of movement, information systems, security, and cooperation with neighbouring countries.

Sector 12: Emergency Consular Assistance RECOMMENDED

In order to ensure consular services and embassies are better positioned to respond to future migration emergencies and evacuation of their nationals, it will be important to ensure relevant embassies are kept abreast of new developments and respective procedures.

Sector 13: Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization RECOMMENDED

The diaspora and human resources mobilization play a key role in the emergency preparedness and response phase. As a preparedness measure, activities should focus on mapping of the diaspora community and ensuring active engagement and planning.

Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support CRITICAL

At the request of the State, IOM supports the development of vigorous legislation, policies, and migration frameworks through technical support and capacity building to government authorities in line with international standards. Activities support coordination with neighbouring countries and international institutions for comprehensive and humane migration management. IOM supports government institutions to review existing laws and policies for their relevance and application during migration crises.

Sector 15: Humanitarian Communications CRITICAL

Important activities under this sector include awareness raising campaigns, dialogue projects, dissemination of disaster preparedness and prevention information, communicating with communities and strengthening of communication system needed in times of crisis. IOM supports methods and policies that facilitate efficient communication through various media outlets to be used during emergencies.

REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

2012a   IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework: MC/2355. IOM, Geneva.

2012b   IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework: Resolution No. 1243. IOM, Geneva.

2012c   IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework: Sectors of Assistance. IOM, Geneva.

2012d   Migrants Caught in Crisis: The IOM Experience in Libya. IOM, Geneva

2013a   MCOF Info sheet. IOM, Geneva.

2014a   Assessment of Priorities for the Development of Libya's Migration Policy: A Strategic Vision. IOM and Eurasylum

2015a   IOM's Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action. IOM, Geneva.

2015b   Migration Governance Framework. Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance. IOM, Geneva.

2015c   IOM Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019, IOM Geneva

2015d   Assessment of data collection and statistics on international migration in Libya. IOM, Geneva

2015e   Migration Trends across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots. Altai Consulting and IOM, Egypt,

2015f   Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis, IOM, Geneva 2016f Corruption Perceptions Index, Libya. Transparency International

2016g   US Department of State Trafficking Persons Report 2016. United States (US) State Department, Washington, DC.

2016h   Who signed what. Forced Migration Review (FMR)

2017   Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2017. OCHA

 2016a Guidance Note on how to mainstream protection across IOM crisis response (of the Migration Crisis Operational Frameworks sectors of assistance). IOM, Geneva.

2016b   IOM Framework: Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations. IOM, Geneva.

2016c   IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Libya

2016d   Missing Migrants Project.

2016e   Protection Mainstreaming in IOM's Response to Migration Crises. IOM, Geneva.

2016f   IOM definition of a migrant with clarifications Final_15 March 2016

2016g   IOM Libya Country Website

2016h   Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost During Migration. Edited by Brian, T. and F. Laczko. IOM, Geneva.

2016i   Libya Plan of Action. IOM, Tripoli.

OTHER

2010b   IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

2012   Williams, R Dispossession and displacement in Libya". Forced Migration Review (FMR) 39 p. 15

2013   Libya Migration Profile, Migration Policy Centre

2015a   2015 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview. OCHA

2015b   WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: estimates on the use of water sources and sanitation facilities (1980 – 2015), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

2016a   Libya 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan. OCHA

2016b   Frontex Risk Analysis Reports. European Union (EU)

2016c   IIAG 2016 Index Report. Ibrahim Index of African Governance

2016d   ISIS affiliates in Libya's Sirte were paid to keep women as slaves. Libya Observer

2016e   Nesic, Aleksandra and Kamal Shoowaia. "History of regionalism and tribalism in the current political struggle for Libya: key reflections and recommendations". Small Wars Journal, 2016

ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability of Affected Populations
BIMS	Biometric Identification and Management System
BMIS	Border Management Information System
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
COD	Common Operational Dataset
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Counter-trafficking
CWC	Communication with Communities
DCIM	Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GNA	Government of National Accord
GNC	General National Congress
HBM	Humanitarian Border Management
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ICGoL	International Contact Group on Libya
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
LCG	Libyan Coast Guard
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework

MMWG	Mixed Migration Working Group
NFI	Non-Food item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NTC	National Transitional Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHA	Principles for Humanitarian Action
PRDS	Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations
PSS	Psychosocial Support
SAR	Search And Rescue
SOP	Standard operating Procedures
TB	Tuberculosis
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
UNCCSF	United Nations Common Country Strategic Framework for Libya
UNHCT	United Nations Humanitarian Country Team
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UMC	Unaccompanied migrant children
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VoT	Victim of Trafficking
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

LIBYA COUNTRY OFFICE

Tripoli, Libya

Tel.: +21.82 14 77 78 38

Fax: +21.82 14 77 78 39

Email: iomtripoli@iom.int

Tunis, Tunisia

Lac 1 1053 - Tunis, Tunisia

A young migrant in Triq Al Matar detention centre in Tripoli on the International Migrants Day, 18 December, 2016. ©Jawashi/ IOM 2016

المنظمة الدولية للهجرة
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للهجرة

International Organization for Migration
The UN Migration Agency