Annex IV to the Agreement establishing the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa and its internal rules

<u>**Action fiche of the EU Trust Fund to be used for the decisions of the Operational Committee**</u>

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	**"Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development"** (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03)
Total cost	Estimated total cost: EUR 95 M Total amount from the EC: EUR 90 M
Aid method/Implementation methods	Indirect management with International Organisations and Member States agencies
DAC code	110, 120, 130, 150, 160, 720

2. GROUNDS AND BACKGROUND

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

This Action Fiche captures the interventions in Libya to be committed during 2017 under the *European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa* (i.e. "Trust Fund"), building on the priorities set by the European Commission in the joint Communication "Migration on the Central Mediterranean Route: Managing flows, saving lives" released on 25 January 2017, confirmed and further developed by the European Council in the Malta Declaration issued on 3 February 2017.

The proposed action responds to the effects of the ongoing instability and difficult socio-economic conditions of migrants[1], refugees and host communities in Libya. It aims to respond to current concerns with regards to protection of vulnerable populations in Libya, especially migrants and refugees, through interventions in reception centres at points of disembarkation, in communities, and in migrant detention centres, but also through providing access to voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration[2] as a durable solution. In order to strengthen resilience through local governance structures, the Action will target municipalities in selected locations to improve socio-economic opportunities for migrants, refugees, and host communities in Libya in an inclusive and comprehensive manner. While municipalities' elected authorities are recognised as legitimate political representatives and interlocutors, the central government institutions remain key stakeholders in order to ensure recovery of the

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[1] IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; the causes for the movement; or the length of the stay. IOM (2015), *IOM Definition of 'Migrant'*, available online: https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/IOM-definition-of-a-migrant-15March2016.pdf
[2] As per IOM's terminology, the concept "humanitarian return" is best suitable for the Libyan context, given the crisis situation and the extreme vulnerability of migrants in detention or stranded in communities.

overall political, economic and social systems in Libya and will also be involved to the extent possible.

This Action builds on the approach adopted by the EU through the Communication *Lives in dignity: from aid-dependency to self-reliance*[3] as regards the support given to forcibly displaced persons and vulnerable host communities in terms of access to protection services, education, health and job opportunities. The project targets different locations with high concentrations of migrants and refugees, in particular Southern Libya, coastal cities, reception facilities at points of disembarkation and detention centres. This Action also strengthens the capacity of relevant Libyan authorities through trainings and provision of technical advice and assistance regarding rights-based migration management, in full coordination and complementarity with other ongoing interventions.

For activities related to voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration, this Action is fully in line with the *EU-IOM Partnership for Sahel and Lake Chad and Libya*, and it pays particular attention to providing sustainable and impartial reintegration assistance, according to established vulnerability criteria, while taking into account local contexts and existing development cooperation in countries of return. In doing so, the 'do not harm' principle will be fully respected.

The overall objective of this Action is to reinforce protection and resilience of migrants, refugees and host communities in Libya while supporting an improved migration management along the migration routes in the country. This Action Document is structured along two pillars:

- The 'Protection Pillar' (Pillar 1) aims at increasing the protection space for migrants, refugees and host communities in Libya through both scaling up relevant capacities and provision of assistance. Protection and assistance will be provided to persons in need by improving the general response of Libyan and international stakeholders in Libya and setting up dedicated spaces.

- The 'Local governance and socio-economic development Pillar' (Pillar 2) aims at fostering socio-economic development at municipal level and support local governance, in order to better integrate migrants and refugees, and to stabilize host communities. Activities under this Pillar will also contribute to preventing potential further movement of migrants or potential displacement of host communities, by enhancing local socio-economic conditions and promoting cohesion and by offering alternative economic opportunities for persons involved in smuggling and trafficking activities or tempted to do so. The Communication "Migration on the Central Mediterranean Route: Managing flows, saving lives" stresses the importance of socio-economic development and access to basic services (including for migrants), not only to improve opportunities for local integration of migrants and reduce push factors for further migration northwards but also for offering an alternative income sources to smuggling activities.

The protection Pillar incorporates and expands interventions foreseen in the program adopted in December 2016 for Libya under the North of Africa window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa ("Supporting Protection and Humanitarian Return and Reintegration of Vulnerable Migrants in Libya" T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02).

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[3] Communication COM (2016) 234 final: Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance.

Both Pillars of this Action will contribute to the following Valetta Action Plan domains:

1. Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement; 3. Protection and asylum; *4. Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings* (especially through promoting economic activities in localities where a large part of the source of income comes from cross border crimes related to human migration)*; and also *5. Return, readmission and reintegration.*

The Action will also contribute to the following priority actions identified in the Central Mediterranean Communication and Malta Declaration: *development of local communities in Libya to improve their socio-economic situation and enhance their resilience as host communities*; *protecting migrants*, *increasing resettlement and promoting assisted voluntary returns and reintegration* and *managing migrant flows through the southern Libyan border.*

Additionally, the Action will contribute to the **Specific Objective 3** of the **Operational framework of the North of Africa Window** of the EU Trust Fund for Africa, "*To strengthen the protection and resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced persons and local populations*", to **Specific Objective 4** "*To foster more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region*" and to **Specific Objective 5**: "*To reduce the enablers of, and mitigate vulnerabilities arising from, irregular migration*".

2.2. Background

2.2.1. National background, where applicable

Since 2014, Libya has been split between three rival governments based in the western and eastern regions, each backed by different militias and tribes. In December 2015, the UN brokered an agreement that brought opposing parties together in Tripoli, creating a unity government and presidency council to govern during a transition period of two years. However, "unity" in Libya is more characterized by tribalism and regionalism, than by state or nationhood -- something that has further intensified after the fall of Ghadaffi. 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.

Populations in Libya have suffered tremendously since the crisis deepened in 2014, particularly migrants, host communities and other vulnerable groups. Continued heavy fighting has affected living conditions and displaced large numbers of people from many cities, including Benghazi and Sirte that were previously large and busy towns. Local infrastructure significantly deteriorated and livelihoods decimated, with access to healthcare, justice mechanisms and other services heavily reduced. Conflict has affected livelihood prospects, creating conditions for social tensions and engagement in illicit activities such as migrant smuggling, while invigorating the drivers of irregular migration related to state fragility, conflict and violence. Gender-based violence (GBV) and forced recruitment of children increasingly threaten women and children; youth are increasingly at threat of psychological problems, with disenfranchisement leading to possible enlistment in militia groups. Despite efforts to establish a unified national government, the current political stalemate is further aggravating considerable gaps in socio-economic support to communities. This adds to the already precarious situation of stranded migrants and the communities hosting them. The context also produces strong drivers for outwards migration or secondary displacement, particularly for younger populations.

2.2.2. Sectoral background: policies and challenges

<u>Migration and asylum context:</u>

Libya's current migration crisis is characterized by different migratory flows and patterns in and through an increasingly fragile and conflict-ridden country. The roots and drivers of the country crisis are complex, involving underdevelopment, state fragility, marginalization and security threats in West Africa, East Africa and the Middle East. Political insecurity and conflict in Libya has led to failing governance, social and economic inefficiencies, collapse of service provision and direct threats to the life and liberty of all populations within Libya. Economic prosperity pre-2011, porous borders, and the complex realities of the political and economic situation in Libya and other regional countries have seen Libya hosting various mixed migration flows, consisting of forced migrants, labour migrants, migrants seeking onwards travel to Europe and migrants who are long term residents of the country. According to UNHCR, there are currently an estimated 100,000 refugees and asylum seekers, of which 38,670 have been registered by UNHCR. IOM estimates that migrants are ranging between 700,000 and 1 million. Migrants in Libya have highly diversified profiles, and include mainly persons in search of protection and better socio-economic opportunities in the country, while others transit through Libya on their way to Europe.

Following the crisis since 2014, Libya increasingly became a transit country towards Europe. The absence of powerful central authorities, effective border control and lack of rule of law provide fertile ground for international smuggling and trafficking networks in Libya. Migrants and refugees have become another commodity to be exploited for profit. Of the three main sea routes used by refugees and irregular migrants to reach Europe, the central Mediterranean route is currently most used and numbers have been increasing since 2014. Libya is currently the most important migration gate for refugees and irregular migrants aiming to reach Europe by sea, representing over 90% of sea arrivals to Italy.

In 2016, over 181,000 irregular migrants arrived to Italy. Demographics of those arriving by sea to Italy in 2016 remained broadly stable throughout the year: overall, 71% of arrivals are men, 13% are women and 16% are children. The vast majority of children (92%) are unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs). Their numbers have increased by 132% compared to the same period in 2015 (25,846 UASC in 2016 compared to just 11,154 in 2015). Moreover, the route between Libya and Italy was the site of a record number of deaths in 2016. IOM data shows that the number of deaths and missing persons – a rough estimate due to the absence of passenger lists and few bodies recovered – increased from 2,876 in 2015 to over 4,500 in 2016.

Whether or not intending to move onwards, migrants and refugees transiting or remaining in Libya face particularly dire conditions and are victims of physical and mental abuse, discrimination, forced and unpaid labour, financial exploitation, gender based violence, arbitrary arrest and detention, and marginalization.

As per the Libyan law which **criminalises entering, exiting and staying in Libya**[4], 4,000 to7,000 refugees and migrants are detained in the 24 centres run by the Department for

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[4] Source: Global detention project, *Immigration Detention in Libya*, February 2015, URL: **http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5567387e4.pdf**; Global legal monitor (US Govt.): **http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/jurisdiction/libya/**

Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM[5]). Additionally, armed groups hold migrants in an unknown number of unofficial detention centres across the country. Migrants and refugees do not undergo any kind of formal registration and don't have access to legal process before and while being in detention.

Conditions in detention are generally inhumane: severely overcrowded, without adequate access to toilets or washing facilities, food, or clean water. In several detention centres, migrants are held in large numbers in a single room without sufficient space to lie down.

When migrants and refugees are rescued or intercepted at sea inside Libyan territorial waters by the Libyan Coast Guards, they are returned to points of disembarkation on the shore, before typically being taken to detention centres. The small, underequipped reception centres at points of disembarkation have now become 'transitory' areas for rescued migrants and refugees, and people are staying longer, typically from one to three days. The rising numbers of people put extreme pressure on already under-resourced operations and facilities. The lack of equipment and space results in a minimum level of first aid and primary health assistance available to migrants/refugees who are often in distress and injured after spending hours at sea. Significantly, this means that migrants are not always screened for protection or human rights violations and do not receive appropriate treatment or referrals.

Socio-economic stabilisation and local governance:

In the current context in Libya, needs of different segments of the population are becoming more acute. Insecurity and violence across Libya has created unsafe living conditions and damaged critical infrastructure, placing people at high risk of injury and death, disrupting access to public utilities and services and driving internal displacement.

Many have sought shelter with host communities, however, as the situation becomes protracted, basic resources and services have become scarce and overstretched leading to increased levels of tension between communities. In areas where continued violence has subsided, families who were displaced are trying to return to their homes. Thus socio-economic development as well as cohesion represent key challenges, including for municipalities and local authorities, in order to stabilize host communities, better integrate migrants along the route and prevent possible further displacements.

As municipalities need to work with a wide array of formal and informal actors that play a key role in responding to the immediate needs of the population (e.g. executive organs in delivery public services; tribal structures in reducing local conflicts; private sector in generating jobs), supporting municipal leadership and capacities to deliver tangible results through collective action can help strengthen social peace and deepen the social contract between state and society.

The protracted crises have affected many sectors of the economy. Infrastructure, utilities, health and educational facilities and residential buildings are damaged because of the war in

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

many cities and there is an overall absence of maintenance to public and social infrastructures. Thus, municipalities are facing challenges in service delivery, coupled with the absence of resources. The challenge for reconstruction and rehabilitation is of paramount concern for local authorities.

So far, the Government of National Accord does not have a strategy for decentralization, despite the 'law 59' which was endorsed by the House of Representatives in 2012. It provides the legal framework for decentralization but the necessary procedures and coherent governance structures for the different levels have not been set up.

The Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG) and associated ministries such as the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance retain a considerable amount of power over the municipalities, including the right to veto decisions made at the local level. Additionally, the national level is also in charge of approving municipal budgets and allocating funds to the municipalities. Municipal councils are, therefore, dependent on the Ministry of Local Governance for funds, which has created several challenges for them since 2014.

2.3. Lessons learnt

The present Action incorporates a rights-based and development-oriented approach. It builds on experience gained by the EU and its implementing partners in Libya over the last years. This programme incorporates notably the following main lessons learnt from the EU-funded programme "*Stabilizing at-risk communities and enhancing migration management to enable smooth transitions in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya (START)*".

- A flexible and responsive approach to the needs of the target groups and key stakeholders is vital. Fast and sometimes unpredictable changes within the political and security environment can result in changing migration routes, patterns and trends, shifting needs and priorities, and affect the feasibility of engaging in certain activities or regions.

- Given the difficult security situation in Libya, local community groups such as Local Crisis Committees are vital partners, as they are best placed to access, identify and respond to populations' needs. Investing in capacity building and empowering local entities leads to better evidence, monitoring and evaluation, alongside sustainability and resilience.

- It is needed to seek and improve needs assessments and monitoring mechanisms in order to ensure an adequate response to the needs and an accurate targeting, as well as an improved accountability for both implementing partners and donors in a volatile context where remote management adds to the difficulty of delivering aid in an efficient manner.

- Remote management[6] and communications challenges have been mitigated through solidifying relationships with local NGOs as implementing partners, who have taken

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[6] In July 2014, UN agencies, along with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, evacuated their staff in Libya due to the deteriorating security conditions in the country as a temporary measure. Implementing partners have different working arrangements in order to allow for international presence on the ground, at least on a temporary basis. IOM is currently considering the permanent redeployment of international staff.

more responsibility for carrying out operations and activities. Partnerships include training support for project management, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation. Local partner ownership also leads to programme sustainability, and improves co-ordination mechanisms leading to more effective value-for-money interventions.

- Assistance to migrant communities is deemed a sensitive political issue. A comprehensive approach between vulnerable migrants and refugees on one hand and host communities, IDPs and returnees on the other hand is particularly needed in today Libya, in order to respond to needs in a balanced manner and therefore prevent misperceptions among Libyans on EU supporting third country nationals only. It is also critical to keep local authorities and government agencies clearly informed of the objectives and activities of the project, and engage in building the capacity of authorities working as first-responders while national political dialogue is ongoing.

- Striving to improve conditions in detention Centres where migrants are held – and measuring the change – along with offering psychosocial support answers to recommendations by the voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration evaluation, along with responding to observations of United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) reports on the human rights and humanitarian situation of migrants, including conditions relating to their treatment and prolonged detention.[7]

- The recommendations included in the *'Study on the results and impact of EU-funded projects in the area of voluntary return and reintegration*', funded by the EU, will be duly considered while implementing voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration projects in the framework of this Action. Additionally, this Action also builds upon experiences and various evaluations, including a 2015 external evaluation of IOM's Regional Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme (AVRR). Full consistency of projects related to voluntary return and reintegration with the EU development cooperation and its overall objective of maximizing the positive impact of migration on the development of partner countries must be ensured, in particular with regard to the reintegration component in countries of origin.

- Implementing partners will build upon analysis, lessons learnt and recommendations already drawn by actors working in the field of local economic development in Libya, including the World Bank.

2.4. Complementary actions

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

This Action will explore and prioritize the creation of synergies with ongoing projects and programmes, in particular other Trust Fund supported actions in Libya, such as the 'Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya', adopted in June 2016 and implemented by a Consortium led by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The project to be implemented by IOM under the Action 'Supporting Protection and Humanitarian Return and Reintegration of Vulnerable Migrants in Libya' adopted in December 2016 will be absorbed by this new Action.

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[7] See UNSMIL Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL S/2016/452. Available online: https://unsmil.unmissions.org/Portals/unsmil/Documents/N1613214.pdf

Specific synergies will be ensured with the Regional Development and Protection Programme for the North Africa, funded by the European Commission under the EU Trust Fund for Africa and the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF).

Complementarities will be sought with ongoing European Commission Humanitarian support as appropriate.

Additionally, IFRC is also implementing two projects funded through ENI bilateral envelope, in cooperation with the Libyan Red Crescent to improve rights-based migration management and bring psychosocial support to populations in need. Coordination will be sought particularly as far as the delivery of psychosocial support services, human rights-based management of detention centres and socio-economic integration of migrants and vulnerable groups are concerned.

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

Several EU funded interventions are addressing critical needs on health and education, water and sanitation, child protection and non-food items distribution. Regarding the health sector, complementarity will be addressed with the projects implemented by WHO and GIZ, especially regarding the provision of basic health care interventions in detention Centres, disembarkation Points and to local communities. In education and child protection, complementarity will be sought with the EU funded programme implemented by UNICEF, *Towards Resilience and Social Inclusion of Adolescents and Young People in Libya,* especially for the actions focusing on protection for children and adolescents (including informal schooling).

Special complementarity will also be sought with the UNDP-implemented *Stabilization Facility*, where good practices developed in this Facility can be used to develop actions notably as regards the improvement of access to basic services and the realisation of light infrastructures. Complementarity will be also enhanced with the IOM-implemented programme *Repatriation Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants Stranded inside Libya & Promoting Stability in Libya's Southern Regions*, both for the capacity building/community stabilisation actions implemented in Sabha and Qatrun and for the Assisted Voluntary Return component. Synergies and complementarities will also be sought in the framework of other EU funded programmes working in the field of Local Governance; special cooperation with the VNG-implemented Programme *Libya Local Governance and Stabilisation Project*, especially in the actions aiming at improving local authorities' capacities and with the EU *Public Administration Facility II* (for the part related to the activities financed in the framework of the Nicosia Initiative, with the aim of implementing small interventions in infrastructures and basic services delivery).

As for activities related to disembarkation of persons rescued at sea, a particular attention will be devoted to ensuring proper coordination with other types of interventions involving Libyan Coast Guards, such as Sea Horse project and Eunavfor Med Operation Sophia.

Furthermore, this Action is fully in line with the EU-IOM Partnership for Sahel and Lake Chad and Libya and the Return and Reintegration Facility under the Horn of Africa Window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa. It pays particular attention to providing sustainable and

impartial reintegration assistance according to established vulnerability criteria, while taking into account local contexts and existing development cooperation in countries of return. In doing so, the 'do not harm' principle will be fully respected. Strong coordination between the three windows of the EU Trust Fund for Africa will contribute to ensure the sustainability of the voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration component of this Action.

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

2.5. Donor coordination

The governance system of the EU Trust Fund for Africa entails close coordination and joint decision-making based on detailed analysis of the complementarity of interventions funded by donors sitting in the Operational Committee of the Trust Fund.

The EU respects the mandate of UNSMIL to coordinate international support and is fully involved in the exercise to channel international **donor support** to the emerging GNA. For that purpose, a joint coordination initiative was launched by the EU for Libya in 2015, which resulted in the creation of several donors' meetings in Tunis organised thematically, aiming at reaching common analysis and understanding of needs in a conflict sensitive manner. For example, a local governance coordination group is regularly held under the chairmanship of the German Embassy for Libya, while a coordination group on migration is led by the EU Delegation to Libya. Implementing partners involved in Pillars 1 & 2 of this Action will continue to closely coordinate in such groups.

Additionally, several coordination mechanisms and working groups already exist between **key implementing partners in-country**, which facilitate effective use of funds and help avoid duplications. IOM is the lead of the 'Migrants in Detention Working Group' and co-lead with UNHCR of the 'Mixed Migration/Population Movement Working Group'. Additionally the following implementing partners are part of the 'Protection Working Group': IOM, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Implementing partners of this Action will coordinate as part of the regular meetings held by the above-mentioned working groups. Discussions will in particular focus on ensuring an efficient referral mechanism between implementing partners in the different locations foreseen by the Action in order to enhance access to protection and assistance, in particular for the most vulnerable cases.

On top of the already set coordination mechanisms and working groups, a **Steering Committee for this EU programme** will be formed. The committee will be chaired by the EU Delegation and will include implementing partners (IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and GIZ) as well as Libyan authorities involved i.e. Local municipalities, Ministry of Local governance, Planning, Interior, etc. Italy, as leading State of the consortium managing the Regional Development and Protection Programme - North Africa, will be invited as a permanent observer. Other actors such as the World Bank and implementing partners of similar actions funded through the EU Trust Fund for Africa in Libya, such as Danish Refugee Council, can be invited to the Steering Committee as observers on an occasional basis.

The Steering Committee will:

- review the programme risk matrix and relevant measures.

- give strategic guidance to the partners and ensure in particular that a conflict sensitive approach is followed throughout the project cycle;

- identify priorities, activities and locations for the implementation, based on updated needs' analysis;

- take stock of the actions, based on the activity reports presented by the implementing partners;

The Steering Committee will meet twice a year.

Additionally, a Technical Coordination Group (TCG) composed of the implementing partners and chaired by the EU Delegation will be set up. The TCG will meet regularly (every two months). Partners will present their implemented activities in the previous period and inform on their actions to come. Ad hoc Technical Groups may be foreseen when and if deemed necessary.

3.   DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1.   Objectives

The **overall objective** of this Action is to reinforce protection and resilience of migrants, refugees and host communities (including Internally Displaced Persons and returnees) in Libya while supporting improved capacities for migration management along the migration routes in the country. To better respond to the challenges associated to mixed migration flows to, through and from Libya onwards to the EU, the current action will focus its activities in different locations inside Libya on two different pillars.

Pillar 1 Strategic objective: Expanding the protection space in Libya, with a particular focus on migrants and refugees through both scaling up relevant capacities of national stakeholders and provision of assistance.

Pillar 2 Strategic objective: Supporting socio-economic development at municipal level and local governance, in order to better integrate migrants and stabilize host communities

The action seeks to achieve the above-mentioned strategic objectives by supporting a set of complementary activities in strategic locations. Locations targeted follow two criteria:

- main areas of settlement or transit of migrants and refugees (Libyan Southern border, municipalities along the migratory routes and along the Coast where main departure points to Europe are located and presenting the higher potential for economic development and socio-economic inclusion of migrants)

- areas of displacement of Libyans and places to which displaced populations are returning (within Libya).

The implementation in the envisaged locations remains subject to the evolution of the situation on the ground, in particular as regards security and safety in remote area such as the South.

The **specific objectives** of the action are the following:

Pillar 1

- Specific objective 1: Strengthening mixed migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends;

- Specific objective 2: Providing multi-sectoral assistance and protection to migrants, refugees and host communities in different locations inside Libya, in particular inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings;

- Specific objective 3: Enhancing humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable migrants through voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration from Libya;

Pillar 2

- Specific Objective 4: Supporting local public authorities and administrations in fulfilling their role and responsibilities

- Specific Objective 5: Ensuring better provision of basic services at local level and increasing access for most vulnerable groups in particular migrants

- Specific Objective 6: Supporting local economic development and job creation

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Pillar 1: Protection

The Protection Pillar aims at expanding protection space in Libya for stranded migrants, refugees and the most vulnerable persons while ensuring assistance for those in need. By increasing the support to a range of national stakeholders contributing to the protection of the most vulnerable in Libya, this action seeks to reinforce their capacities and improve complementarities and synergies in order to expand the protection space both in term of effectiveness and geographical scope. Therefore, this Pillar builds on the mandate, roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders involved. Improving screening, identification and referral mechanisms is at the core of the strategy followed under this pillar. Additionally, to ensure coordination in reaching the most vulnerable populations, jointly agreed upon vulnerability criteria will allow for prioritization and identification of at risk groups in need of further assistance and protection.

With regards to voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration, the aim is to ensure that all returnees from Libya receive some form of reintegration assistance (individual, collective or community-based as appropriate) upon return to their countries of origin. Returning migrants who do not receive reintegration assistance under this Action will be referred to other ongoing EU-funded reintegration projects (in particular West and Central Africa and the Horn of Africa).

The protection Pillar incorporates and expands interventions foreseen in the program adopted in December 2016 for Libya under the North of Africa window of the EU Trust Fund for Africa ("Supporting Protection and Humanitarian Return and Reintegration of Vulnerable Migrants in Libya" T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02).

<u>SO 1: Strengthening mixed migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends</u>

Result Area 1.1: DTM Mobility Tracking and Flow Monitoring reports are produced and disseminated.

Indicative list of possible activities:

− Produce and disseminate Mobility Tracking Reports
− Produce and disseminate Flow Monitoring Reports
− Produce in depth studies and researches on migration

Result Area 1.2: Detention Centre Profiles are produced to capture the number and demographic breakdown of populations and conditions, including protection concerns;

Indicative list of possible activities:

− Produce Detention Profiles for selected centres;
− Ensure coordination with DCIM and relevant UN/NGO stakeholders.

Result Area 1.3: Event Tracker reports are issued on evidence for Rapid Response Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments;

Indicative list of possible activities:

− Produce weekly monitoring reports, highlighting key events such as a change in the migration demographics in Libya, changes in the routes, and incidents of considerable humanitarian magnitude.
− Provide baseline figures on the movement of people following a major event.
− Provide the baseline required information to flag the need for a Rapid Response Team intervention.

<u>SO 2: Providing multi-sectoral assistance and protection to migrants, refugees and host communities in different locations inside Libya, in particular inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings</u>

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

Indicative list of possible activities:

− **Improve capacity** of local actors and humanitarian responders to access and protect vulnerable migrants and refugees and monitor their situation (inside detention centres, at disembarkation points and in urban settings);
− Timely **identification, referral, assistance and protection of vulnerable persons in need of international or specific protection, including support to unaccompanied and separated children**, vulnerable women, victims of modern slavery, victims of trafficking and persons of concern (refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons)

- **Ensure access** to sufficient, adequate and culturally appropriate **food and non-food items** to most vulnerable migrants, refugees and host communities, based on regular, structured and integrated assessments of the needs; **distribution of assistance** in selected locations; post distribution evaluations.
- **Establish "Safe Spaces"** as a safe haven or as a possible alternative to detention where 24/7 care and protection services are provided to a limited number of beneficiaries, i.e. **the most vulnerable migrants and refugees**, including Victims of Trafficking, victims of gender-based violence, and other victims of extreme risk. They will be established in conjunction with relevant Libyan authorities and will build on the expertise and activities of all the relevant stakeholders in particular IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, Civil Society Organisations.

*Result Area 2.2: Access and availability of **medical and public health services** are increased for stranded migrants, refugees and host communities in target areas; **public health risks** in detention centres are monitored and responded to, at reception facilities, and in migrant-dense urban settings; and **capacities of local actors** in Libya are enhanced to meet the health needs of migrants and refugees.*

Indicative list of possible activities:

- Build a network of health care providers to provide emergency and essential primary health care and referral services for vulnerable migrants.
- Establish/**upgrade and operate health clinics at disembarkation points and in detention centres** to provide essential primary health care and referral services to vulnerable migrants and refugees. Provide psychological first aid at disembarkation points.
- Provide targeted health care for pregnant women and infants in detention.
- Establish and maintain a surveillance system for assessing the public health risks of migrants and refugees and their host communities at points of disembarkation, in detention centres, as well as other locations with large number of stranded migrants.
- Build the capacities of public health care providers to ensure services that benefit the migrants, refugees and host communities and to ensure that referral health facilities are provided with necessary equipment, medicines and supplies (operational materials).

*Result Area 2.3: Provision of **child protection services** and systems' strengthening for children, regardless of their status (migrants, refugees, host communities), are improved through service delivery and enhanced capacity of the respective government institutions and civil society organisations.*

Indicative list of possible activities:

- Support relevant authorities and civil society organizations with capacity development in order to provide **child protection case management** services for all vulnerable children in the targeted locations (including registration, referrals and family tracing).
- **Capacity development** for child protection actors including justice sector professionals (police, judges, public prosecutors and others) and Ministry of Social Affairs officials and staff, to address the issues of **children in contact with law.**

- Support transitional care for **Unaccompanied and Separated Children** (UASC), including through the establishment of local institutions that provide access to basic social services for this specific group.
- Evidence based knowledge generation on protection gaps in the national system for all UASC.
- Implementation of communication for development campaign "children are children".

Result Area 2.4: Vulnerable migrants and refugees will be adequately informed and assisted en route

In transit locations along the routes, establish a coordinated approach that encompasses both IOM's "Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism" (MRRM) and UNHCR's Reception and information Centre (RIC). Through increased presence on the ground, ensure comprehensive assistance, information, protection of migrants and refugees 'en route'. Additionally, an efficient referral system will be enforced so as to cover the different types of assistance needed for migrants and refugees (including voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration, facilitation of protection status) in different locations across Libya.

The targeted areas will be selected based on coordination including with the municipal authorities and the high number of migrants residing or transiting the areas.

Indicative list of possible activities:

- Register and collect information from migrants including intentions, motivations, and other demographic data (nationality, gender, age, education level, key transit points on their route, cost of their journeys, etc.).
- Provide NFI and food assistance, as needed.
- Provide referrals for immediate assistance and protection and for access to critical services for migrants, refugees in distress and conflict-affected communities.
- Provide migrants and refugees in transit with information on the viable options (including durable solutions such as return) and on the risks of irregular migration.

SO3: Enhancing humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable migrants through voluntary humanitarian return from Libya and reintegration

Result Area 3.1: Voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration assistance is provided for stranded and vulnerable migrants;

Indicative list of possible activities:

- Focusing on the most vulnerable migrants, voluntary humanitarian returns activities include: pre-departure counselling interviews and consular support; facilitating the issuance and/or replacement of missing, lost or expired travel documents; ensuring fit-to-travel checks; transit/reception assistance; family tracing and escorts for unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs) or migrants with health needs; and facilitating onward transportation to the final destination within the migrant's country of origin. Each case will be assessed individually, using the Personal Data Form and the medically fit to travel document. This component will initially target the

voluntary humanitarian return of 10,000 migrants, with the understanding that the mechanism will be adaptable to changing circumstances.
- All of the returnees will be provided with sustainable reintegration assistance notably under the *EU-IOM Partnership for Sahel and Lake Chad and Libya* and *the Return and reintegration facility of the Horn of Africa window,* both funded by the EU Trust Fund and other EU-funded reintegration efforts. Under this specific programme, reintegration assistance is foreseen for an estimated 10% of the caseload in the countries of return, in particular for migrants returning to countries not covered by the above mentioned mechanisms or for the most vulnerable cases. Each case will be assessed individually to ensure that reintegration support is tailored to migrants needs and addresses specific vulnerabilities.

Pillar 2: socio-economic development at municipal level and local governance

Activities under Pillar 2 aim at countering rising discrimination and tensions rising from increasingly scarce resources and limited access to services for the general population. Additionally, supporting socio-economic development at local level in strategic locations on the main migration routes and in the south will contribute to providing safe and legal income opportunities as an alternative to criminal activities such as smuggling and human trafficking. Following this strategic approach, the Action will primarily work with actors (including the private sector) at the level of municipalities in selected locations to improve socio-economic opportunities for migrants, refugees, and host communities in Libya in an inclusive and comprehensive manner. Throughout the activities envisaged under this Pillar, it is expected that all implementing partners will ensure conflict-sensitive approach, including through regular conflict assessments and updates. In addition to the specific activities that promote social cohesion, anti-discriminatory and inclusive approaches to socio-economic development and local development are mainstreamed throughout the envisaged activities under this Pillar.

SO 4: Local public authorities and administrations are supported in fulfilling their role and responsibilities

Result area 4.1: the capacities of municipalities are improved so as to be able to increase strategic planning of resources at local level, as well as cooperation with central level administrations

Indicative list of possible activities:

- strengthen inclusive and participatory community planning and decision making processes through municipalities plans for local development**;** support formulation of two strategies at state level that include local priorities identified through the development plans;
- improve access to finances for services and infrastructure by establishing and launching a sustainable municipal funding mechanism; prioritise services and infrastructure needs for each municipality selected;
- facilitate partnerships on municipal development between Libyan and EU municipalities, with a view to enabling exchange of best practices;
- Establish and run municipal development working groups/desks with an inclusive participatory approach towards migrants and refugees**.**

Result area 4.2: local authorities are enabled to better enforce rule of law

Indicative list of possible activities:

- in coordination with the Ministry of Interior, support model police stations through training for local police and local rule of law institutions in pilot municipalities, notably on anti-corruption, transparency and migrants rights;
- providing essential equipment (non-lethal) to local police to support coordination among rule of law institutions and refurbishment of local police facilities in pilot municipalities.

Result area 4.3: community social cohesion is improved to enable successful and mutually-beneficial integration of migrants and refugees

Indicative list of possible activities:

- train CSOs and NGOs on fostering inclusion of migrants in local social and economic development; identify and support local projects on inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, migrants, etc) to be managed by CSOs, such as labour intensive community activities (garbage collection, cleaning, and recycling), training for improving or establishing social and community service, farming and food processing enterprises, skills development for repair services, etc.;
- conduct community outreach and information campaign with local authorities, including traditional authorities and representatives of host, migrant and IDP communities notably on anti-corruption, transparency, migration; include where possible, local police institutions to raise their awareness on migration and its context specific aspects.
- identify and select Community Management Committees that gather local community leaders, civil society and representatives of local institutions to promote community stability and sustainable small scale community projects.

SO 5: Better provision of services at local level and increased access to services for most vulnerable groups, in particular migrants and refugees, are ensured

Result area 5.1: service delivery is strengthened and improved in municipalities in the priority areas identified by this action

Indicative list of possible activities:

- based on needs assessments, rehabilitate basic infrastructure through works (hospitals, schools, and other key municipal basic infrastructure); support rehabilitation and maintenance of common infrastructure with works and equipment, including hospitals and schools to be used for remedial and catch-up classes for Libyans, migrants and refugees (including children on the move); provision of equipment for essential service delivery;
- strengthen gender-sensitive and age-sensitive municipal service delivery, including housing, solid waste management, law and order, healthcare, education, and human rights protection through small to medium infrastructure projects.

- support capacities of local authorities and municipalities to be able to deliver basic services so as to enhance the quality, equity of coverage and access to basic social services; improve teaching and social care skills of teachers and social workers in schools and senior Ministry of Education officials to ensure that the child's best interests (migrants, refugees and Libyans) are respected and that psychosocial needs are identified and addressed;

Result area 5.2: access to quality services for Libyans (including IDPs and returnees), migrants and refugees is improved

Indicative list of possible activities:

- provide remedial and catch-up classes with a strong psychosocial support care for Libyan and migrant children and in line with the Ministry of Education agreed curricula; distribute essential education supplies for the school children and teachers in the targeted municipalities;
- ensure non-discriminatory and inclusive approach in the provision of all types of services (public health infrastructures, schools etc.);
- provision of equipment for essential service delivery.

SO 6: Inclusive local economic development is supported

Result area 6.1: capacities for economic recovery in target municipalities are supported

Indicative list of possible activities:

- conduct a local economic survey in the targeted municipalities, including on livelihoods and micro, small & medium enterprises situation, to identify high-potential actions and economic sectors to drive job creation and contribute to resilience of local communities;
- establish and institutionalise local economic development support mechanisms, such as establishment local labour offices for identifying potential demand and supply as well as for responding to local labour demand, support organization and networking of private sector associations, etc.;
- prepare 15 local economic development strategies in the selected municipalities using a participatory approach; establish local economic development support mechanisms; support 30 local development initiatives in line with the local economic development strategies prepared in the selected municipalities;
- support municipalities and local actors in matching manpower needs in the recovery of the economy with the current working skills available;

Result area 6.2: access to job opportunities for Libyans and migrants is improved

Indicative list of possible activities:

- building up on current activities targeting Libyans, provide Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in promising economic sectors with a focus on life skills for vulnerable adolescents and youth (including migrants and Libyans) in targeted municipalities with high number of migrant and refugee families;
- prepare migrants and young Libyans, through tailor-made specialized vocational and skill building training matching the local needs (plumbers, electricians, etc.), to take advantage of local employment opportunities;
- increase matching between persons trained and employment opportunities through strengthened partnerships with the private sector (local and international – based on the context);
- provide small-scale business management trainings and equipment;
- support micro, small and medium scale businesses and income generating opportunities for young population, vulnerable families (female headed households, migrants and displaced families) through the provision of grants and seed funds.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risks	Risk level	Assumptions	Mitigating measures
Risk of escalated political instability in the region and possible changes of governments.	Medium to High	Local authorities/ governments maintain authority, and environments are safe enough to implement planned activities.	The political situation is continuously monitored. The programme activities have been identified taking into account the current political situation and anticipated developments. Mitigation measures have been designed to apply if the security situation deteriorates. Democratic structures and principles are firmly supported in the framework of the EU's political dialogue with partner countries.
Changes in numbers and priorities of migrants and host communities, and relevant authorities	Medium	There will be new displacements (primary, secondary and tertiary) as well as a new, emerging caseload of those whose vulnerabilities have increased as a result of the conflict and its secondary effects.	The action will be flexible and adaptable to any changed context or to better suit the unique needs of those affected, this includes ensuring flexibility in implementation activity for other priority areas. Past programming from implementing partners will be evaluated and best practices utilised where possible. Any changes will be discussed and agreed upon with EU locally before being implemented.
Government officials systematically deny access to detention centres or other migrant detention facilities	Medium	Local authorities/ governments allow continued access to detention facilities	Through this Action, maintaining effective and positive relationships with Libyan officials will remain critical to ensure continued capacity building activities and to maintain access to detention facilities.
Access issues related to security and infrastructure, including deteriorating security situation on roads, leading to some populations being cut-off; related inability to identify locations	Medium to High	Access to locations is not hindered by security, local authorities and leaders, migrant participation, government restrictions, military interventions, and security. The security and political environment allows for	The action continues to coordinate with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), partners and authorities regarding security and implementing partners presence to ensure a trustful relationship between stakeholders. Implementing partners utilise third-party contracting where possible and appropriate.

deemed 'appropriate' for intervention. Suspensions in implementing activities in the event that access is not possible.		access and response to the needs of migrants and will not further deteriorate to a level preventing project implementation.	Activities delayed until the security situation in the target area is sound and there is no potential for harm to beneficiaries or project staff; training sites may be moved pending security assessments.
Political pressures systematically restrict opportunities for migrants to engage in sustainable livelihoods activities	Medium	Commitment of the Governments and local authorities to support the provision of opportunities to migrant communities.	The project includes activities such as training and support for self-employment, as well as activities to support livelihoods in the event that political pressures reduce migrants' access to the local labour markets.
Beneficiaries cannot engage due to fear, insecurity, inability or lack of access; unhappiness based on misconceptions about services or assistance not being equally provided.	Low	Target beneficiaries are willing to participate/cooperate Safety of the civilians in the detention centres sites or other organised facilities is adequately provided.	Messages to the project beneficiaries will be communicated through government authorities or local/community leaders to effectively reach the target beneficiaries. Consistent, open and honest partner communication and engagement continues to be based on mutual trust and respect for beneficiaries.
Loss of resources (funds, goods, assets) due to looting, vandalism and fraud. Impact of the declining economic environment on the cost of operations and related capacity of local partners.	Medium	The operating environment will remain similarly restrictive this year due to the stalled political process, with minimum operating space for implementation and monitoring. Local implementing partners are willing and able to participate/cooperate	Putting in place security measures and effective internal control to mitigate potential loss of resources, reinforcing third party monitoring. Continuing to build the capacity of local partners with ability to operate in Libya. Implementing partners will closely liaise with relevant actors to ensure expectations are clear and response is based on need; Activities will all be implemented within the parameters of civil military guidelines. Continuing regular coordination meetings in Tunisia, allowing implementing partners to keep close contact with implementing partners and verify information, triangulated through feedback received from other partners active inside Libya. Regular monitoring and evaluation exercises in order to assess the implementation of the Action and allow for the suspension of activities, should the conditions on the ground not allow for their proper implementation.
The threat of economic collapse will negatively impact financial liquidity	Medium	Implementing partners will have access for banking institutions in Tunisia	Continuously monitor how the changing security situation affects Libya's economic outlook, financial liquidity, and availability of cash. Encourage implementing partners to establish bank accounts in Tunis to facilitate transfer of funds to support interventions.
Human rights violations in the areas related to the action's field of intervention increase	Medium	The Libyan political situation does not further deteriorate	The Action is driven by a rights' based approach and the conflict sensitivity is mainstreamed in all the activities.

3.4.   Crosscutting issues

As far as **gender mainstreaming** is concerned, it is acknowledged that migrant women, girls and female unaccompanied minors have greater need for protection, especially in detention centres. This project will specifically address these concerns through the provision of human rights and gender-based awareness training for detention centres' officials, separate hygiene and housing for female migrants and provision of specialized healthcare. Gender considerations are integrated in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of all activities.

Populations with **specific vulnerabilities** (physical disabilities or individuals made vulnerable due to gender such as young boys or women) will be served using methodologies that ensure access and prevent harassment. Sensitivity to vulnerability and confidentiality is important, to promote the wellbeing of beneficiaries. Relevant data will be sex-disaggregated to ensure aims and objectives are appropriately reaching populations. GBV indicators are included in the DTM, serving as a reference point for partners to tailor planning and responses.

This action seeks to increase the **resilience of migrants**, particularly those who avail themselves to the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme. For Libyan government officials, including Libyan Coast Guard, Port Security, DCIM, and Detention Centre staffs, resilience will be increased through capacity building, training, and assistance with infrastructure improvements.

In terms of **community ownership and mobilisation**, this programme applies a participatory approach in the development, planning and implementation of activities to reduce the potential for tensions. Where applicable, project teams will coordinate with traditional leadership structures, local authorities, religious and business leaders, women and youth groups. The project applies a human rights based approach when identifying, monitoring, preventing and responding to protection threats through mobilisation of community service organisations in support of government actions, particularly regarding vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

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

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

3.5.   Stakeholders

Beneficiaries: this Action will support:

- vulnerable migrants and refugees in Libya, targeting in particular disembarkation points and detention centres;

- migrants and refugees across Libya, in urban settings and in transit;

- host communities, including internally displaced persons and returnees, in regions affected by displacement, or with a high concentration of migrants and refugees.

The **Protection Pillar** targets more specifically **migrants and refugees, including host communities** based on vulnerability criteria, whereas the **Local Development Pillar** targets **more widely** the needs of the population at municipal level, **mainstreaming migration in its activities.**

Libyan authorities (in particular those invited to the Steering Committee) will be a main stakeholder in the implementation of this Action. Strengthening their capacities at national, and especially at local level, will ensure sustainability of the activities, as well as a durable impact through supporting an improved efficiency of the governance system, compliant with human rights standards. Local community groups such as Local Crisis Committees are vital partners as well.

The Action may make use of existing relationships that implementing partners have in place with **local CSOs and NGOs**. The Action will utilise the experience of other community bodies such as women's or youth groups, who are often best placed to assess the actual needs. Partnerships will continue to lead to ownership and sustainable development through transfer of expertise and knowledge.

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

4.   IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1.   Financing agreement, where applicable

It is not foreseen to conclude a Financing Agreement with the partner country.

4.2.   Indicative period of operational implementation

The period of operational implementation will range between 12 and 36 months. The current implementation period will not go beyond 31 December 2020.

4.3.   Implementation components and modules

The Action will be implemented through indirect management with International Organisations and Member States Agencies.

Selection of the implementing partners for this Action is based on the following criteria: presence on the ground, operational capacity, and degree of expertise and/or exclusive mandate. All international organisations and agencies have been evacuated following the crisis in 2014, and operate from their Libya country office based in Tunis. For this reason, operational presence and capacity within Libya through national staff on the ground, sub-offices, network of implementing partners and remote monitoring systems is a key factor for an effective impact on the ground.

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

Under both pillars of this action, a comprehensive approach is adopted, building on the complementarity and expected synergies in order to address the main protection concerns related to mixed migration flows in today Libya.

Activities under Pillar 1 (Protection) will be implemented by IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF, whereas Pillar 2 encompassing a balanced approach between support to migrants and to the Libyan population (host communities, IDPs, vulnerable Libyans) and contributing to socio-economic development, will be implemented by UNDP, GiZ, IOM and UNICEF.

The activities under both Pillars are based on the complementarity and coordination between the different proposed implementing partners. In particular, the IOM-UNHCR Joint Operation Framework for the Humanitarian Response in Libya of 8 March 2017 is an important element.

IOM is the main agency with the operational capacity to cover in Libya a wide range of protection issues related to mixed migration. IOM, through its own staff and through a network of national and international implementing partners, has access to most of the detention centres, disembarkation points, hard to reach localities (e.g. already present in Sebha and Qatroun). Moreover, it is the only stakeholder able to provide assisted voluntary return and reintegration to a substantial number of stranded migrants, in compliance with international conventions and standards. IOM current redeployment of international staff in Libya on a permanent basis is subject to UNDSS agreement as is the case for all UN partners.

UNHCR has the exclusive global mandate to ensure international protection of those entitled, and to seek durable solutions for persons of concern. It makes it an indispensable partner to respond to protection and assistance needs of refugees and asylum seekers present in Libya. UNHCR has two field offices in the North (Tripoli and Benghazi) and is planning to reopen an office in the South (Sebha).

UNDP Libya has gained a lot of experience on local governance owing to the implementation of local development programmes since 2012 and has developed particular competence in the support of municipalities through the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, support to the transition to sustainable development and resilience, access to improved basic services including health and education. UNDP has an international expertise on local sustainable, inclusive socio-economic development and is the main UN agency working in this field in Libya.

GIZ has developed a particular expertise in capacity development for improving municipal service delivery and support to local governance and decentralization processes. Given its long standing experience in Libya and strong collaboration with the authorities, GIZ is well placed to implement the local governance dimension of this Action.

UNICEF has maintained a very active presence inside Libya. Despite the challenging context in Libya, UNICEF is delivering a multi-sectoral emergency response programmes and continues to work towards sustainable solutions to provide the basic services to children and protect their rights. UNICEF delivers its programmes in Libya in partnership with line ministries, municipalities, national, local and international NGOs. Given its international expertise and its solid experience in Libya, UNICEF is proposed to provide education and child protection under this Action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's

authorising officer responsible for the delegated agreement, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

4.4. Indicative budget

Components	Amount in EUR
Pillar 1: indirect management with IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF	48 Million
Pillar 2: indirect management with UNDP, GiZ, IOM and UNICEF	42 Million
Total:	**90 Million**

At this stage, an indicative amount of EUR 5 M co-financing is mentioned. Nevertheless, the co-financing might increase in the course of the negotiation process with implementing partners.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Partners implementing this Action will comply with the ad hoc Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for the Trust Fund's North of Africa Window as well as with the reporting requirements and tools being developed by the EU Trust Fund.

In addition to the remote monitoring conducted by the EU Delegation to Libya based in Tunis for all Actions funded by the EU in Libya (see role and responsibilities of the Steering Committee as enounced in 2.5. Donor coordination) and to the third party monitoring already being used by some implementing partners, this Action will ensure the mobilisation of regular review and analysis of results under the Commission's Results Oriented Monitoring system. A mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the European Commission. Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts; making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

The monitoring and evaluation exercises mentioned above will represent milestones in the implementation of the activities. These regular assessments will constitute a basis for a possible decision of suspension of activities, should the conditions on the ground not allow for their proper implementation.

4.6. Communication and visibility

All implementing partners funded by the EU Trust Fund for Africa North of Africa window shall take all appropriate steps to publicise the fact that an action has received funding from the EU under the Trust Fund. These measures shall be based on a specific *Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action*, to be elaborated by each implementing partner at the start of implementation on the basis of the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Action15. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the grant contracts, and/or delegation agreements.