



PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING TO THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

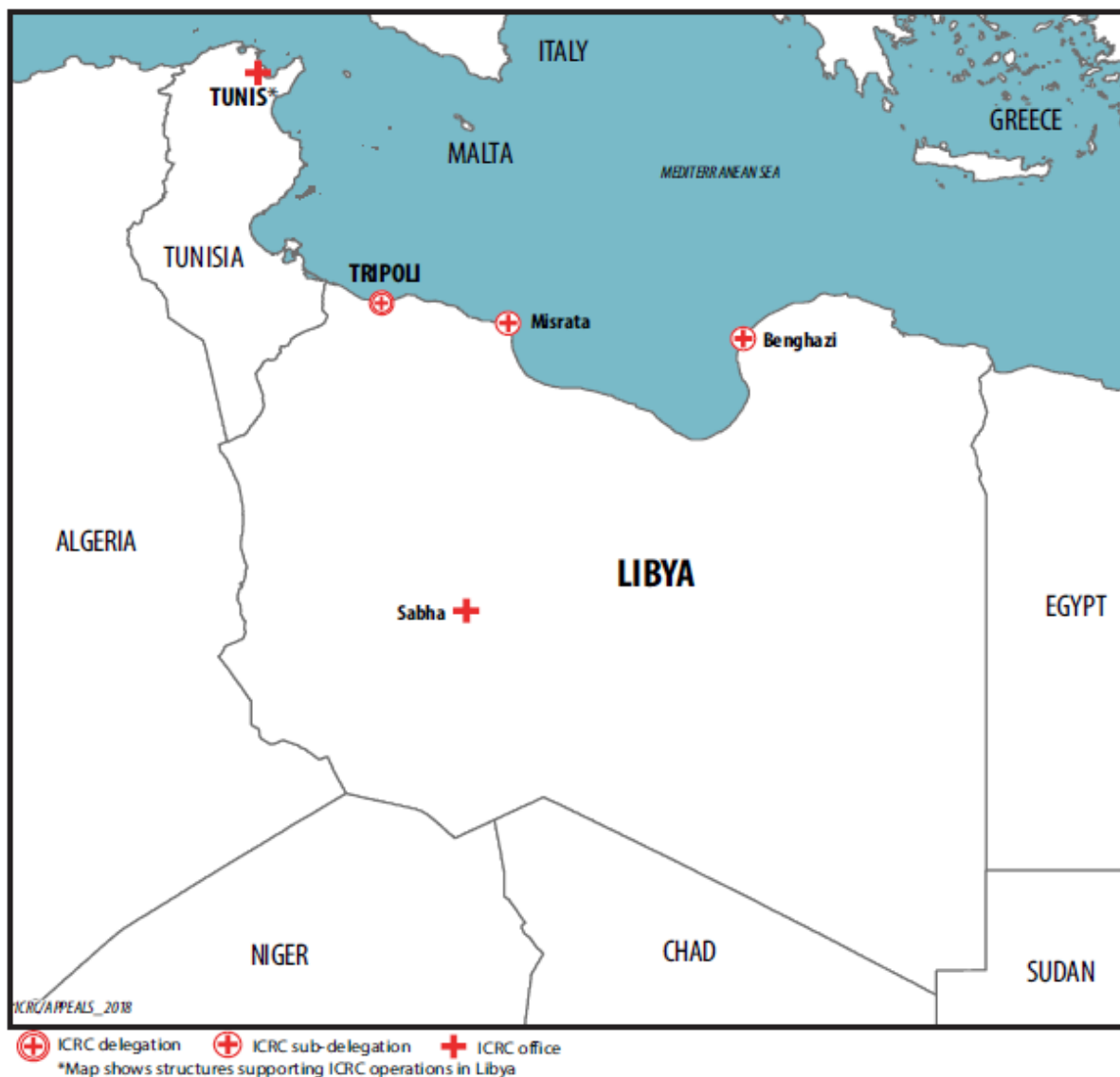
From the
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Summary

Applicant organization:	International Committee of the Red Cross 19 Avenue de la Paix, CH-1202 Geneva
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Date of submission:	27 August 2018
Zone of operation:	Africa
Countries:	Libya
Programme:	“Operations Appeals 2018-2019”
Start-up date:	Date of the signature of the Ministerial Order granting the funds to ICRC
Duration:	24 months
Amount requested:	EUR 4'434'000 <i>(To be paid as a first instalment of EUR 3'200'500 in 2018 and a second instalment of EUR 1'233'500 in 2019)</i>

Libya

The ICRC opened a delegation in Libya in 2011 after social unrest escalated into armed conflict. It works to respond to the needs of violence-affected people, including migrants, in terms of emergency relief, family contact and medical care. It works closely with the Libyan Red Crescent and supports it in developing its capacities. It also seeks to assist forensic authorities through technical advice, and to resume visits to detainees. It promotes IHL and humanitarian principles.



Situation

- ▶ Libya continues to be the site of numerous armed conflicts and other situations of violence – dating back to 2014 in some cases, and with shifts in front lines. Political uncertainty also persists: up to three governments, each with armed supporters, are competing for power and legitimacy. Negotiations aimed at reconciliation have yet to yield results.
- ▶ In Tripoli, armed groups affiliated with one of the governments have driven out rival groups after intense fighting. A different set of armed groups are engaged in clashes in other areas in western Libya. In the eastern part of the country: the violence in Benghazi has declined, although clashes in the city centre continue to be reported; the city of Derna is under siege. The Islamic State group, which was pushed out of Sirte in 2016, is reportedly active elsewhere.

- ▶ Communal tensions remain high in southern Libya, and sometimes erupt into violence. Criminality persists throughout the country.
- ▶ Libya is also experiencing an economic and financial crisis, which has driven up the prices of essential commodities and caused shortages of cash.
- ▶ Migrants from other parts of Africa and from the Middle East, including refugees and asylum seekers, continue to pass through Libya to Europe.

Humanitarian concerns

- ▶ The violence in Libya is an ever-present threat to the safety and welfare of civilians, especially because it takes place in densely populated areas and often involves the use of heavy weapons. Disproportionate and indiscriminate use of force, and attacks on civilians and public infrastructure, have also been reported.
- ▶ Intense fighting in late 2016 and early 2017 has caused major displacements, adding to the hundreds of thousands of IDPs from previous years. The newly displaced usually have few belongings with them. People who have returned to their communities – in Benghazi, Sirte and Tripoli, for example – often lack the means to resume their livelihoods. The volatile security conditions and the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war threaten their safety.
- ▶ Obtaining basic services and essential commodities is increasingly difficult for most people in Libya, whether IDPs, returnees or residents. Hospitals lack the supplies, equipment and personnel necessary to cope with influxes of patients, especially during emergencies. Budgetary and other constraints make it difficult for the authorities to ensure proper operation and maintenance of water and electricity networks and other vital infrastructure.
- ▶ Migrants traveling through Libya are susceptible to abuse, loss of contact with their families, and arrest. Those arrested are often held in facilities ill-equipped for such purposes. Vessels carrying migrants across the Mediterranean Sea are sometimes involved in accidents that cause deaths.
- ▶ The volatile security condition hampers the activities of most humanitarian organizations. In recent years, several international organizations, including the ICRC, have scaled back their presence in Libya and relocated some staff to Tunisia, for example.

ICRC Operational priorities

In 2018, the ICRC's main priorities in Libya will be to:

- ▶ redeploy its delegation in the country, in order to increase its proximity to vulnerable people and enhance the response to their needs; to this end, build support for its mandate and activities, and initiate the gradual return of its staff members who have been relocated to Tunisia;
- ▶ expand the scope of efforts to help IDPs, returnees and residents meet their basic needs and have access to essential services; implement projects to help households strengthen their resilience to the effects of conflict;
- ▶ increase support for emergency responders and health-care providers, so that they can address people's needs – for basic health care, surgical treatment and specialized medical services – more effectively;
- ▶ enable migrants, including those detained, to restore contact with their relatives; monitor their protection-related concerns and the situation of people in areas affected by conflict and other violence; and
- ▶ maintain comprehensive support for strengthening the operational and institutional capacities of the Libyan Red Crescent, particularly in emergency preparedness and response.

ICRC Action

1. CIVILIANS

Objective: Civilians are respected and protected in accordance with applicable law; those affected by violence can meet their basic needs. Members of dispersed families, including migrants, restore or maintain contact. Human remains are managed in a professional manner.

Helping people become more resilient to the effects of violence

Taking into account developments in the humanitarian situation caused by the prolonged violence and shifts in the front lines, the ICRC will expand the scope of its assistance activities for the people affected. The ICRC will continue to provide emergency relief – good for a month’s supply – for newly displaced people and for those who have recently returned to their places of origin; it will also help people who have been displaced, or returned to their places of origin, for some time to meet their needs for food for around three months. The ICRC will initiate projects to help these people, and others who have lost their livelihoods, to launch income-generating activities, so that they can address their needs independently and start building their resilience to the effects of violence.

The ICRC will support health facilities in providing ante-natal, immunization and other outpatient services, and treatment for diabetes and other common chronic diseases. It will also help local authorities repair or maintain water-supply, wastewater-treatment, sanitation and electrical infrastructure in cities and in areas hosting large numbers of IDPs. Where necessary, it will carry out such repairs and maintenance work itself. These efforts aim to help ensure people’s access to essential services.

The ICRC will seek to involve its intended and existing beneficiaries regarding the design and implementation of the activities mentioned above, so that they can contribute their views and give their feedback

Addressing the protection-related concerns of migrants and other violence-affected people

The ICRC will pursue efforts to further its understanding of the protection-related concerns of people affected by conflict and other violence. It will seek to contribute to their protection by seizing opportunities to discuss these matters – particularly attacks on health facilities – with the authorities and weapon bearers, and by highlighting them in its public-communication initiatives, as appropriate.

Activities carried out by the ICRC under its protection programme will focus on helping people to restore contact with their relatives, and on promoting the proper management of human remains.

Members of families dispersed by ongoing conflicts and other violence in Libya, or as a consequence of detention or migration, will have access to family-links services offered by the ICRC and the Libyan Red Crescent.

The ICRC will continue to support the proper management of human remains, with a view to increasing the likelihood of future identification. It will raise this subject during discussions with the pertinent authorities and extend technical assistance and other support to forensic professionals and to the National Society, which is involved in retrieving and managing the remains of people killed during clashes or in accidents at sea.

The ICRC delegation in Libya will coordinate its family-links services, and efforts related to the management of human remains, with those of other ICRC delegations and Movement components in the region, and with other organizations working on these issues.

Supporting the Libyan Red Crescent's response to humanitarian needs

The ICRC will implement some of the activities mentioned above with or through the Libyan Red Crescent, its main partner in the country. It will provide support for National Society staff and volunteers to develop their ability to deliver timely and good-quality services.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection of civilians and respect for the law

- ▶ monitor the situation in violence-affected places, paying particular attention to violations of norms protecting people not or no longer involved in the fighting, attacks on medical personnel and facilities, and abuses against migrants; raise these matters during discussions with the pertinent authorities and weapon bearers
- ▶ promote basic provisions of IHL through dissemination sessions and other means

Restoring family links

- ▶ in coordination with the UNHCR and other pertinent organizations, issue travel documents to asylum seekers, among others

With the National Society:

- ▶ offer RCMs and other family-links services to people separated from their relatives; facilitate phone or video calls between Libyan families and their relatives held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba; help a Libyan family visit a former internee who has been resettled in Senegal
- ▶ offer tracing services to people, including migrants and their families, who are seeking news of their relatives; register unaccompanied minors and, where appropriate, help reunite them with their families

Forensics

With the National Society:

- ▶ pursue discussions with judicial and security authorities, and with forensic professionals, about their responsibilities and relevant best practices; organize workshops and training sessions for them, distribute reference materials, and lend technical expertise; encourage coordination between these authorities, the National Society and others involved in forensic work and the management of human remains

Economic security

- ▶ provide up to 1,000 households (some 6,000 people in all) with cash grants and training for starting small businesses

With the National Society:

- ▶ distribute food – a month's supply – to up to 180,000 people and essential household items to some 72,000 people (12,000 households); provide the same assistance to up an additional 48,000 people (8,000 households) through the National Society
- ▶ provide up to 180,000 people (30,000 households) with food rations for two months and vouchers or cash, through electronic transfers, to buy enough food supplies for one month
- ▶ organize vocational or basic-skills training for members of local cooperatives, including fishermen's and entrepreneurs' cooperatives

Water and habitat

- ▶ during emergencies, carry out projects to restore access to water and other basic services for up to 10,000 people
- ▶ donate, to the pertinent authorities, spare parts and other materials for repairing or maintaining vital infrastructure serving some 400,000 people

- ▶ repair or improve facilities at ICRC-supported primary-health-care and specialized treatment centres, and at facilities used by National Society mobile health units; carry out repairs at up to three retention centres for migrants, benefiting some 1,500 people
- ▶ organize training for local technicians and engineers in operating and maintaining vital infrastructure

Health

With the National Society:

- ▶ provide up to 12 primary-health-care centres with medicines and other supplies, basic medical equipment and training, and up to 2 specialized treatment centres with medicines and other supplies
- ▶ extend financial support to ICRC-supported health-care and specialized treatment centres, to enable them to facilitate timely referral to hospital for up to 500 people
- ▶ give the National Society financial, technical and material support for operating two mobile health units
- ▶ document security incidents at ICRC-supported health facilities and, through dialogue or written representations, urge the pertinent parties to take corrective measures

Support for the National Society

- ▶ provide National Society personnel with training, on-the-job instruction, technical advice, reference materials and other support to assess needs and carry out more effective activities, particularly restoring family links, distributing emergency relief, improving people's economic security and ensuring their access to water, and managing human remains
- ▶ carry out repairs or upgrades at selected National Society offices and other buildings

2. PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Objective: Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to contact their relatives.

The ICRC stopped visiting people deprived of their freedom in Libya in mid-2014, when it scaled back its activities and presence because of the deteriorating security situation. In 2018, it will seek to resume such visits, to selected places of detention, after it has re-established the presence of key staff members in the country.

Helping detained migrants restore contact with their families

The ICRC will continue to carry out the limited range of activities – mostly for detained migrants – that it had been able to undertake since mid-2014. It will keep abreast of the situation of people deprived of their freedom, especially migrants and other foreign detainees, through dialogue with the pertinent authorities and interaction with other organizations assisting detainees, and by monitoring media and other sources. In particular, the ICRC will maintain contact with the Department for Combating Illegal Migration, based in Tripoli, and with the authorities in charge of migrant retention centres in Misrata and Tripoli. As a priority, the ICRC will enable detained migrants to restore contact with their relatives abroad; it will also implement, on an ad hoc basis, small-scale projects to ease their living conditions.

The ICRC will help the Libyan Red Crescent build up its capacity to carry out family-links activities for people deprived of their freedom.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection of people deprived of their freedom

- ▶ pursue contacts among the pertinent authorities, including armed groups, and among other humanitarian and international organizations, with a view to monitoring issues affecting people deprived of their freedom; where possible, explain to the pertinent authorities the ICRC's working methods and scope of its activities for detainees
- ▶ develop dialogue with authorities in charge of migrant retention centres, to discuss the situation of people held in these facilities, the internationally recognized standards applicable to their treatment and living conditions, and the possibility of visiting and, where necessary, assisting them

Restoring family links

- ▶ collect and distribute RCMs and short oral messages at one detention facility; facilitate family visits for foreign detainees held there
- ▶ offer family-links services to detained migrants

Support for the National Society

- ▶ enable the Libyan Red Crescent to sustain its family-links services for detainees by providing with it financial, technical and material assistance – for example, organizing training for its staff

3. WOUNDED AND SICK

Objective: Wounded and sick people have access to appropriate care, and those with physical disabilities receive suitable services.

Helping ensure the availability of first-aid services

The ICRC will continue to help the Libyan Red Crescent strengthen its first-aid and other emergency medical services, especially as the National Society is under constant pressure to expand these owing to the lack of other first responders in Libya. The National Society will be assisted, for example, in expanding its pool of first-aid instructors and ensuring that its volunteers are adequately trained and equipped to respond to emergencies.

With a view to making life-saving care more widely available, the ICRC will also organize first-aid courses for people likely to be at the scene of clashes and other emergencies; these courses will include sessions on the ICRC's mandate and basic provisions of IHL.

Backing the provision of surgical care and physical rehabilitation services

On a monthly or bi-monthly basis, the ICRC will provide medical supplies to hospitals in cities heavily affected by violence – Benghazi, Misrata, Sabha and Tripoli – to help them provide adequate care to people requiring surgical treatment. It will also make emergency donations of supplies to other hospitals receiving large numbers of wounded people. Advanced or refresher training courses will be organized for doctors and other health professionals. Because of the uncertain security conditions in Libya, the ICRC will organize some of the planned training sessions in Tunis, Tunisia.

The ICRC will continue to support two physical rehabilitation centres, in Benghazi and Misrata, so that they can make appropriate services available to people with physical disabilities; such support will be extended to an additional centre, in Tripoli, in 2018. The ICRC will work with the staff at these centres to assess the need for mental-health care and psychosocial support among people using the centres' services. Support for these staff members to develop their capacities, especially by acquiring professional certification, will continue. The ICRC will also seek to promote the social inclusion of disabled people.

Material and other forms of support will be made available to authorities in charge of selected hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres, with a view to ensuring that key facilities in these structures are well-maintained.

Plan of action and indicators

Medical care

- ▶ regularly provide medical supplies to up to 6 hospitals, and make ad hoc donations of such supplies to some 28 others
- ▶ organize courses in: first aid for community members, weapon bearers and other people likely to be at the scene of emergencies; emergency-room trauma care for doctors; and weapon-wound surgery for surgeons and/or anaesthesiologists

Water and habitat

- ▶ donate materials to the pertinent authorities, for improving or maintaining infrastructure at up to six hospitals and two physical rehabilitation centres (some 1,500 beds in all)
- ▶ in coordination with the authorities concerned, repair or construct morgues at up to three hospitals

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ give raw materials, equipment, guidance and financial support to three physical rehabilitation centres, so that they can provide assistive devices and physiotherapy to some 900 people; cover transportation costs for up to 150 people with disabilities and their caretakers, so that they can reach ICRC-supported centres
- ▶ provide technical advice and financial incentives for up to two specialists at one of the centres; facilitate attendance at courses abroad for up to nine staff members from the three centres
- ▶ donate wheelchairs to sports clubs for people with disabilities

Support for the National Society

- ▶ give the Libyan Red Crescent financial, material, logistical and technical support for its emergency response activities, including its first-aid services; in particular:
 - organize train-the-trainer courses for National Society personnel, and refresher courses for previously trained instructors; help these instructors conduct first-aid training for National Society volunteers; include a mental-health and psychosocial-support component in these courses; back National Society focal points in implementing and monitoring first-aid activities
 - train National Society volunteers in emergency response and provide them with dressing kits, stretchers and similar supplies
 - sponsor two National Society staff members to attend a Health Emergencies in Large Populations course, or similar training courses, abroad
- ▶ provide mental-health and psychosocial support for National Society volunteers involved in retrieving human remains; train them to extend such support to others

4. ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Objective: Weapon bearers and government representatives understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence. Traditional/religious leaders and the media help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these parties and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All parties concerned understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Fostering acceptance for humanitarian action and broadening awareness of IHL

The importance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action is not always understood or accepted by those involved in violence in Libya or by the people who can influence them, such as traditional or community leaders and members of Islamic circles. Moreover, members of armed groups often lack awareness of IHL and other applicable rules.

With a view to facilitating the delivery of assistance to vulnerable people and contributing to their protection, the ICRC will pursue efforts to broaden acceptance for its mandate and working methods, support for the Movement's activities, respect for the red cross and red crescent emblems, and awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles. It will take every opportunity to raise these matters with government representatives, weapon bearers, traditional and religious leaders, and other influential parties. The ICRC will also draw attention to such matters as the safety of people seeking or providing health care and the situation of people deprived of their freedom.

The ICRC will address the issues mentioned above, as appropriate, in its public-communication initiatives. It will make particular use of online media and social networking platforms – which are popular sources of information, and can influence public opinion – to reach a wider audience and to engage with its beneficiaries.

The ICRC will also help academics, and others who can help promote domestic implementation of IHL, to add to their knowledge of the subject.

Plan of action and indicators

- ▶ pursue meetings and other means of contact with government representatives, weapon bearers, members of Islamic circles, community leaders, NGO representatives, and diplomats and other members of the international community; organize dissemination sessions for them and distribute IHL publications and other reference materials
- ▶ conduct briefings on the basics of IHL for government representatives and members of armed groups, and advanced training sessions for commanders; cover these topics during first-aid training sessions for weapon bearers; sponsor the participation of government representatives, Islamic scholars and academics in training courses abroad
- ▶ maintain contact with members of the local and international media, through meetings, workshops for Libyan journalists, and the distribution of news releases and other reference materials
- ▶ give three universities technical advice for including IHL in their law curricula; organize an IHL competition for their students

With the National Society:

- ▶ develop and implement means to: enable people affected by violence to communicate their humanitarian concerns and their feedback on the Movement's activities; and inform them of the services available to them and how they can gain access to these services

Support for the National Society

- ▶ carry out joint public-communication initiatives with the National Society – to inform people about risks linked to the presence of mines and ERW, for example – and provide it with technical advice, staff training and support for producing informational materials; help it set up a legal department that can promote domestic implementation of IHL

5. RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Objective: The Libyan Red Crescent has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

The partnership with the Libyan Red Crescent – for responding to the humanitarian needs in the country – will be bolstered. The ICRC will continue to provide comprehensive support for the National Society's efforts to strengthen its institutional capacities and to develop the abilities of its personnel to respond to emergencies, especially staff at branches serving areas prone to or affected by violence. In particular, the ICRC will help the National Society implement its action plan related to the Safer Access Framework.

Within the framework of the Movement Coordination Agreement it signed with the Libyan Red Crescent and the International Federation in August 2017, the ICRC will intensify its efforts to spearhead coordination of the Movement's activities in Libya. Together with the International Federation, it will help the Libyan Red Crescent develop an organizational development strategy.

Plan of action and indicators

- ▶ provide the National Society with supplies, equipment, funds, expertise and training; in particular:
 - organize workshops for staff and volunteers about the Safer Access Framework; give the National Society financial assistance for providing insurance coverage for volunteers
 - conduct briefings for volunteers and sponsor staff members' participation in regional and international meetings, especially those related to the Fundamental Principles
- ▶ support the International Federation in helping the National Society develop a long-term plan for organizational development
- ▶ organize meetings periodically and facilitate information sharing among Movement components

FINANCE AND REQUEST FOR FUNDING

The ICRC is hereby submitting a request for funding to the Belgian government to allow the delegation in Libya to implement activities planned in the framework of its Operational Appeal 2018-2019. The financial support from the Belgian government will represent a co-funding contribution to the overall budget of the delegation (see table below). The delegation will carry out the programmes it defined on the basis of the assessed needs, in full respect for its integrated approach towards victims of the conflict situation.

BUDGET	KCHF	KEUR
Protection	4,299	3,710
Assistance	29,754	25,678
Prevention	4,906	4,234
Cooperation with National Societies	3,604	3,110
General	269	232
Total	42,832	36,965
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,614</i>	<i>2,255</i>

The total amount hereby requested is **4'434'000 EUR** / 5'137'675.8 CHF*

* August 2018 exchange rate 1 EUR = 1.1587 CHF

The amount of EUR 4'434'000 will be divided as follows: **EUR 3'200'500 in 2018** and **EUR 1'233'500 in 2019**.

Nature of costs	CHF	EUR
Operational costs	4'803'727	4'145'790
Administrative costs	333'949	288'210
Total amount requested	5'137'676	4'434'000

Bank account details:

Account name: COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

Bank: UBS SA
P.O. BOX 2600
CH-1211 GENEVA 2

Swift Code: UBSWCHZH80A

Account number (EUR): 240-C0129986.5

IBAN CODE (EUR): CH 25 0024 0240 C012 9986.5

ANNEXES

Libya - Budget 2018

Budget		Ope-Sup			
Programme	Objective	Operations	Support	Overhead	Grand Total
1- Protection	LIBYDFGPRODET0	233'133	101'959	21'781	356'872
	LIBYDFGPRODET1	465'611	445'088	59'195	969'895
	LIBYGENPROPPC0	405'618	344'319	48'746	798'683
	LIBYSEPPROFOR0	690'006	403'521	71'079	1'164'606
	LIBYSEPPRORFLO	509'438	437'649	61'561	1'008'648
1- Protection Total		2'303'806	1'732'536	262'362	4'298'704
2- Assistance	LIBYGENASSECO0	10'687'904	2'000'437	824'742	13'513'083
	LIBYGENASSENG0	2'693'834	1'231'486	255'146	4'180'465
	LIBYGENASSMED0	3'208'756	707'505	254'557	4'170'819
	LIBYWSGASSENG0	683'149	271'627	62'060	1'016'836
	LIBYWSGASSMED0	3'652'228	991'059	301'814	4'945'100
	LIBYWSGASSORT0	1'339'156	470'710	117'641	1'927'507
2- Assistance Total		22'265'026	5'672'824	1'815'960	29'753'810
3- Prevention	LIBYAIGPREACT0	1'333'661	942'134	147'927	2'423'722
	LIBYAIGPREACT1	1'394'476	936'367	151'505	2'482'348
3- Prevention Total		2'728'138	1'878'501	299'432	4'906'071
4- Cooperatio	LIBYRCGSNSGEN0	454'511	332'739	51'171	838'422
	LIBYRCGSNSGEN1	1'921'680	271'330	142'546	2'335'555
	LIBYRCGSNSGEN2	316'492	87'478	26'258	430'228
4- Cooperation Total		2'692'684	691'547	219'975	3'604'206
5- General	LIBYLNDICRGEN0	4'952	247'642	16'419	269'012
5- General Total		4'952	247'642	16'419	269'012
Grand Total		29'994'604	10'223'050	2'614'148	42'831'802

LIBYA Budget details 2018

Amounts in CHF

Operations	29'994'604
1 Staff related costs	7'015'225
2 Mission & Living allowances	1'387'631
3 Assistance to victims	13'797'145
4 Financial assistance	2'148'421
5 Means of Transport	4'295'570
6 Premises costs	693'021
7 IT & Telecommunication costs	184'899
8 Miscellaneous costs	472'692
Support	10'223'050
1 Staff related costs	5'398'643
2 Mission & Living allowances	283'561
5 Means of Transport	507'988
6 Premises costs	2'255'824
7 IT & Telecommunication costs	967'262
8 Miscellaneous costs	809'771
Overhead	2'614'148
9 Overhead	2'614'148
Grand Total	42'831'802