



Libya Plan of Action

August 2016
December 2017

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The instability and violence negatively affecting Libya since October 2014 has resulted in massive internal displacement. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified and located 425,250 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and hundreds of thousands displaced abroad. Host communities have absorbed the bulk of the internally displaced, however, as the situation becomes protracted, their resources and basic services have become scarce and overstretched. Potential for return is minimal in safe areas because the overall security situation has not allowed for international assessment and assistance. For most of the internally displaced communities—including people displaced since the onset of the crisis in 2011—there is no immediate prospect for return given the prevailing inter-community tensions.

IOM DTM, as of the end of May, 2016, has also identified and located 264,014 international migrants in Libya. Despite the current situation consisting of insecurity, a lack of rule of law and the loss of financial stability, Libya is still an important transit and destination country for migrants who arrive searching for employment or

trying to reach Europe. Historically, migrants have faced discrimination; in a country torn by a crisis and lack of employment opportunities, the migrants' situation becomes even more tenuous. In certain instances, migrants remain stranded in Libya and are caught by the authorities and imprisoned, or they become easy targets for the smuggling networks which promise safe travel to desperate people willing to embark on a dangerous trip by sea to Europe, or, are exploited and face human rights abuses within Libya.

Based on estimates provided by embassies, the total population of international migrants in Libya is over 1 million people, mainly coming from Egypt, Niger, Sudan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Syria, and Mali. Migrants presently experience extreme insecurity in Libya, including arbitrary arrest by non-State actors, detention for indefinite periods of time, bonded labor, harassment and general exploitation. Given these circumstances, many migrants who had originally intended to stay and work in Libya eventually choose to take the journey across the Mediterranean Sea, perceiving this option as a safer living environment than remaining in Libya.

During the first half of 2016, IOM's 'Missing Migrants Project' (<http://missingmigrants.iom.int/>) reported that 207,260 migrants arrived to Europe by sea with 2,858 dead or missing. During the month of May alone, the Mediterranean death toll reached over 1,000 people in one week, most of whom had left from Libya. The constant tragedies in the Mediterranean, coupled with the deteriorating situation of the local population, make it necessary to address the instability in Libya through various interventions.

IOM commenced activities in Libya in 2006, and continues to maintain a strong presence in the country since the establishment of the mission in Tripoli. Despite the present evacuation of all international IOM staff from Libya to Tunisia, the IOM office in Libya is fully operational and continues to provide humanitarian repatriation assistance to migrants, particularly to the most vulnerable such as victims of trafficking (VoTs) and other forms of abuse, women and single mothers, as well as to families, to return home to their country of origin in a safe and dignified manner. Since the eruption of armed confrontations in and around Tripoli in August, 2014, IOM has facilitated the safe return of 2,469 migrants from 26 different countries, the majority of whom moved directly from Tripoli or via Tunis. In addition, and in response to the humanitarian crisis affecting migrant and IDP communities all over Libya, IOM has distributed Non Food Items (NFIs) including Hygiene Kits (HK), clothes, shoes, and other basic necessities to 8,881 IDP families and 22,454 migrants over the same period. IOM has provided immediate humanitarian assistance to several hundred migrants rescued at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard through the provision of specialized health care including psychosocial support, clothing, hygiene articles and other basic necessities. These services have been provided by local partners on the ground, who have been thoroughly trained to assess migrants' needs through the identification of potential vulnerable groups, such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, and migrants in need of mental health services. Referrals to specialized professional institutions or to pertinent international organizations for further assistance are also provided.

IOM recognizes the need to provide tailored assistance to those individuals falling into the following vulnerable categories: (a) Migrants, (b) IDPs, and (c) Host Communities. As much as immediate and life-saving direct assistance to migrants on their precarious journeys is necessary, a comprehensive response needs to be de-

veloped that addresses the lack of rule of law, the proliferation of smuggling, trafficking in persons and human rights abuses against migrants, as well as the continuous displacement of persons and the burden this places on the local communities. IOM has developed a comprehensive approach designed to strengthen the capacity of relevant authorities to address these complex migration flows. In order to implement this programming, IOM will build on its current work with relevant national and local authorities, national non-governmental organisations (NGOs)/civil society organizations (CSOs), and local communities and leaders.

The Plan of Action for 2016-2017 is based upon the results of the Plan of Action for 2015-2016, the latest assessments and analysis carried out in 2016 by IOM and other organisations that are operational in Libya, and the information released by various actors involved in migration in the Mediterranean and in the broader Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

Over a 16-month period, IOM is requesting a total of **USD 61,800,000** to implement the following activities in Libya, between August 2016 and December 2017.



Non Food Items distribution, Abu Sleem Center, Libya © IOM 2016

IOM STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION

1. PROTECTING THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS AND IDPs (\$ 24,050,000 needed)

1.1 Rescue at Sea and Immediate Assistance to Migrants

In order to prevent further unnecessary and tragic deaths at sea and to alleviate the suffering of desperate migrants embarking upon the dangerous voyage across the Mediterranean Sea, IOM will implement appropriate programming. Working together with the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG), the Libyan Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM), the Italian Coast Guard, and other relevant actors, IOM will establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to provide assistance to migrants rescued at sea. The SOPs will include best measures to promote successful identification of those who die or go missing at sea. This can involve including questions on the missing/dead in interviews with survivors, retrieval of bodies, as well as proper management of bodies to improve the likelihood of identification. The SOPs will refer to the assistance to be provided upon disembarkation after search and rescue (SAR) operations, procedures for the safe disembarkation of migrants from smugglers' vessels, provision of immediate assistance for men, women and children, vulnerability screenings and identification protocols, referrals to access further assistance, and other sustainable solutions. IOM will provide capacity building support including training, infrastructure and equipment support to the Libyan Coast Guard and other stakeholders for implementation at three designated points of disembarkation around Tripoli and in the West of the country.

In addition, IOM will provide immediate direct assistance to migrants intercepted at sea which will include triage, health care, referral services, food, and NFIs. Migrants will be medically screened, registered, and classified based upon vulnerability, referred to immediate assistance if needed, and informed and educated about the Humanitarian Repatriation and Reintegration program, which would support migrants return to their countries of origin. First responders will be trained on Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and supportive communication (see 3.1). Following the initial 16-month period, based on experience and lessons learned, IOM will support referral health facilities with basic medical equipment and supplies.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Capacity building of the Libyan Coast Guard: training	500,000
Infrastructure rehabilitation/construction and equipment (technical - needed during SAR operations)	6,500,000
Healthcare, emergency ration of food and NFIs for rescued migrants	2,000,000
TOTAL	9,000,000

1.2 Assistance to Migrants in Detention Centres and/or Other Official Gathering Points

IOM will continue to provide immediate assistance to migrants in detention centres or other holding facilities where it has been granted access, including those in Surman, Al-Zawyah, Abu Sleem, and Al-Kums. This includes distribution of emergency ration of food, NFIs, basic medical equipment and supplies, provision of triage, critical health care, psychosocial counselling, and referral services.

Additionally, IOM will carry out small interventions to improve living conditions in the centres, including disinfection and fumigation to improve health and sanitation conditions and prevent the spread of communicable diseases. Furthermore, IOM will conduct health promotion and prevention of disease activities, including the dissemination of information regarding sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and other public health interventions, with NGO partners specializing in health.

Migrants will be screened for vulnerabilities in order to coordinate provision of appropriate services. The group will include: single mothers, pregnant women, malnourished children, unaccompanied minors, elderly people, victims of trafficking, and those who are sick or require psychosocial support. These individuals will be referred to the appropriate assistance structures. Additional activities in the detention centres will be based on the findings of rapid assessments that will be conducted locally by both IOM and NGO and/or CSO partners.

IOM will provide support for the installation of a Biometric Identification and Management System (BIMS) at designated places of disembarkation to register migrants and identify vulnerabilities. IOM will additionally train DCIM officers on the use of BIMS. To assure migrant protection, this will include the provision of trainings for Libyan personnel working in detention centres on respect for the human rights of detainees based upon internationally-recognised best practices. DCIM officers working in detention centres and/or other implementing partners, such as local NGOs and CSOs, will be trained on how to conduct vulnerability screenings and will benefit from soft skill trainings targeted at personal development, such as language classes to facilitate communication with the broader humanitarian community and with non-Arabic speaking migrants.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Assistance to migrants in detention centres and/or other official gathering points across Libya: NFIs and HKs	2,500,000
Upgrade of detention facilities to improve living conditions of detained migrants	2,000,000
Rights-based capacity building for DCIM personnel in detention centres	750,000
Set up of a biometric registration system	1,500,000
Improving living conditions in detention centres (heating/ventilation, showers, toilettes, etc.)	2,000,000
TOTAL	8,750,000

1.3 Protection of Vulnerable Migrants (Migrants Outside of Detention Centres)

IOM will map protection services available to vulnerable migrants with particular emphasis on victims of trafficking (VoTs), Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC), migrants with serious medical conditions (including HIV/AIDS), and other categories of those at-risk. Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) will be developed in conjunction with all identified stakeholders on assisting vulnerable migrants, drawing upon global standards and recent developments in the field.

For vulnerable migrants outside of detention centres, IOM will establish and provide access to migrant community networks for early identification of vulnerable migrants and provision of referral services to those in need. IOM will continue to advocate for the regularization of migrants' status, alternatives to detention, and improved access to basic services, including health. IOM will develop and disseminate multi-media campaigns that transmit messages regarding safe migration practices and the dangers of irregular migration. Campaigns will raise awareness meant to discourage the very productive smuggling and trafficking activities that have spilled over into Libya especially from the Southern desert of Niger. This campaign will complement similar activities in the North of the country regarding irregular journeys in the Central Mediterranean.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Support to vulnerable migrants outside of detention centres through advocacy and outreach	1,000,000
TOTAL	1,000,000

1.4 Awareness Raising and Technical Assistance on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

Media campaigns will include meetings with institutional actors, civil society representatives and representatives from the media to discuss development of Libya's migration policy and best practices on migration-related issues (integration and community cohesion, human rights protection, intercultural mediation, migration and urban dynamics, migration and media, among others). It will include development of messages on migrants' legal status, their right to basic services, and the dangers of irregular migration, and it will mainly target southern parts of Libya. The local authorities and local tribal representatives will be involved in the development of the key messages for best impact results.

IOM will continue to support its established Centre for Psychosocial Support of Multakana in the locality of Tripoli. The Centre provides psychosocial and physical support to migrants in need in the Abu Slim area. IOM will also establish and consolidate support networks to create a more robust referral system to provide assistance to vulnerable migrants —regardless of status—through cooperation with local com-

munities and NGOs. Expansion to two other areas of the country will be undertaken to replicate interventions similar to the Multakana centre based on the experience and lessons learned from Multakana centre.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Awareness raising and technical assistance to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	500,000
TOTAL	500,000

1.5 Immediate Assistance to IDPs

IOM will deliver immediate assistance to vulnerable IDPs through the provision of life-saving NFIs, triage and emergency health services, psychosocial support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) promotion, as well as facilitated referral services. IOM will also carry out activities for health promotion and disease prevention, including STIs, HIV/AIDS, and TB, and will provide capacity building support to local health authorities on the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases with a focus on TB, HIV/AIDS, as well as other public health initiatives. Following the first 16 months of operations, an expansion of services will be considered to include new and complementary activities.

In addition, as DTM Libya is showing in every released report, IDPs are in need of distinct types of assistance, especially those who have depleted their savings as a result of multiple displacements. Without access to employment opportunities, these vulnerable IDPs do not have a means to support themselves. For this reason, IOM will consider cash or voucher assistance.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Direct assistance to IDPs (NFIs, HKs, and Cash/Voucher)	3,000,000
Transitional shelter, WASH, and health	1,800,000
TOTAL	4,800,000



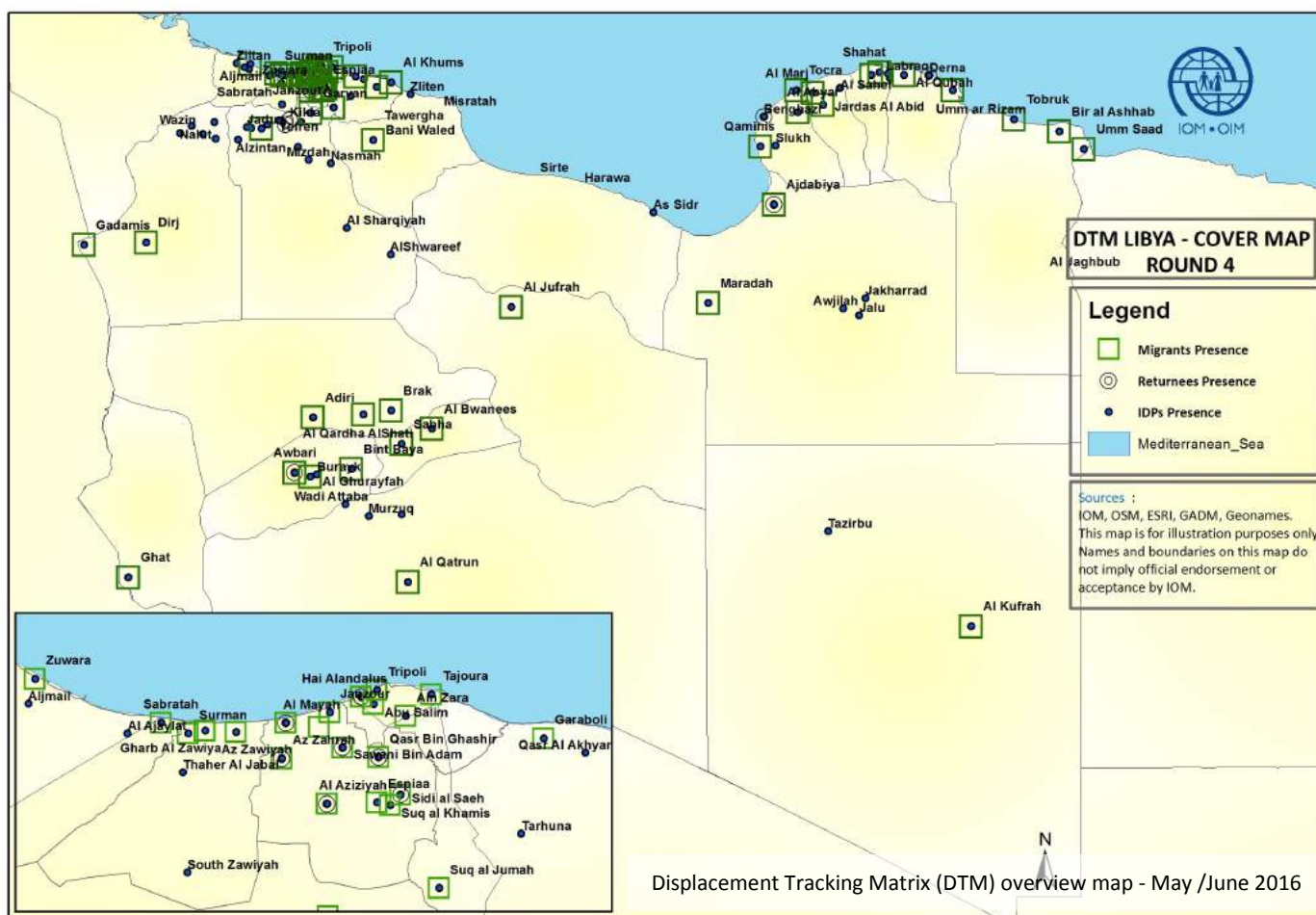
2. ASSESSING NEEDS, MONITORING DISPLACEMENT, AND REDUCING THE DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY OF IDPS, MIGRANTS, AND HOST COMMUNITIES

(\$ 17,500,000 needed)

2.1 Implementation of Displacement Tracking Matrix in the Whole of Libya, Including Along Migratory Routes and in Return Areas

IOM will continue implementing Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities in the whole of Libya. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools developed by IOM that regularly captures processes and disseminates multi-layered information on the locations, needs, and vulnerabilities of migrant and displaced populations. DTM provides humanitarian actors with the information they need in order to provide timely, evidence-based and coordinated humanitarian assistance in displacement crises.

In Libya, DTM was established in the wake of several displacement crises since 2011 with the purpose of providing accurate and timely information on the locations and movements of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable migrants in the country. The data and results produced by the DTM is being shared and utilized



by the UN agency and NGO members of the Protection Working Group, as well as other humanitarian aid cluster members, who use it as a base for their delivery of timely, targeted and better coordinated humanitarian assistance and advocacy.

DTM provides updated information on the locations, numbers, movements and needs of internally displaced persons and migrants. IOM will also employ the DTM to assess the intentions and willingness of IDPs to return to places of origin. DTM will continue to expand its field network and enhance approaches to track migrants, aiming to gain a more comprehensive picture through additional flow monitoring modules. DTM will expand its portfolio by initiating the *Flow Monitoring* and *Areas of Return Profiling*. The DTM team will also work with local partner organizations, in particular the Libyan Crisis Committees, to target assistance and provide support.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Mobility tracking assessments: numbers, locations, demographics, living conditions, and multi-sectorial needs of IDPs as well as returning IDPs and vulnerable migrants	1,000,000
Flow monitoring: movement of migrants in and out of the country at key entry, transit and departure points on a daily basis to provide data on regional migration dynamics	750,000
Areas of Return Profiling: information on key indicators essential to ensure that reintegration programs are developed and implemented on accurate information	750,000
TOTAL	2,500,000

2.2 Community Stabilisation Activities in Local Communities

IOM will implement activities contributing to community stabilisation and addressing the various drivers of instability in Libya. Community stabilisation activities are designed to create conditions to improve governance and create social and economic stability for the benefit of local populations, displaced persons, and migrants. Through an inclusive, participatory approach, communities will be empowered as dialogue and confidence-building is fostered through relationships with local government institutions. Activities to produce the expected results include the expansion of basic public services, rehabilitation of infrastructure, social cohesion measures, and livelihood activities to mitigate migrant smuggling, human trafficking, and violent extremism. In order to address the ongoing migration flow towards Europe and unnecessary loss of life in the Mediterranean Sea, ongoing efforts to stabilize communities and strengthen social cohesion will be complemented with ongoing assisted voluntary return and enhancement of the Libyan Coast Guard's capacity to control illegal departures from its shores.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Community cohesion through provision of small grants intended to promote community engagement, dialogue, service delivery, rule of law, livelihood opportunities and basic infrastructure	15,000,000
TOTAL	15,000,000

3. IMPROVING MENTAL HEALTHCARE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES TO MIGRANTS, IDPs, AND HOST COMMUNITIES

(\$ 3,250,000 needed)

3.1 Support to CSOs/NGOs to Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Services

In Libya, IOM established three social and recreational centres for families in 2012, organized a Master's Degree program in psychosocial interventions in war torn areas at the University of Tripoli, and trained 30 local NGOs and CSOs in MHPSS. The Social and Recreational Centre in Tripoli has remained active for several years despite the prevailing security conditions. IOM will continue to partner with Libyan NGOs trained in providing Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) through the provision of refresher trainings and capacity building within local communities. Additionally, IOM will replicate the Master's Degree program in order to build capacity amongst the next generation of students to provide services to the displaced population and local community members alike.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Events Planning with MHPSS components promoting community engagement amongst different tribes and cultures	250,000
Replicate the Master's degree program in Tripoli on psychosocial support and inter-ethnic dialogue	1,500,000
TOTAL	1,750,000

3.2 Support to Vulnerable Migrants in Detention Centres and Urban Gathering Points

Due to alarming reports received from IOM's implementing partners regarding the deplorable conditions in detention centres where migrants, especially women and unaccompanied minors, are subject to mul-



Psychosocial Support training for Libyan partner NGO © IOM 2013

multiple human rights violations (e.g. discrimination, physical and sexual abuse, forced labour, etc.), IOM will continue to support migrants with psychosocial support. This program has the possibility to expand through the establishment of mobile teams to provide assistance to migrants residing in urban settings. IOM will train NGO partners in skills related to advocacy and the provision of services to vulnerable migrants. This will include training personnel on psychosocial support delivery, the specific needs of men, women and children, and 'do no harm' principles, as well as promoting social cohesion. In the medium and long term, IOM will work towards the creation of a National Referral Mechanism for vulnerable migrants, the development of a National Plan of Action on addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and supporting the finalisation of anti-trafficking legislation on protection, prevention, and prosecution. IOM will also assess the possibility to establish temporary shelters for VoTs and UMC, where security allows. IOM will also establish Migration Response and Resource Mechanisms (MRRMs) in select Libyan municipalities to deliver basic assistance, information and referral services.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Provision of PSS Support for Migrants in detention centres, particularly to women and children	750,000
Provision of PSS support to migrants in urban settings through mobile PSS teams	750,000
TOTAL	1,500,000

4. PROMOTING SAFE, ORDERLY, AND DIGNIFIED HUMAN MOBILITY (\$ 11,000,000 needed)

4.1 Humanitarian Repatriation and Reintegration Assistance

In order to support safe, orderly, and dignified human mobility, IOM will provide humanitarian repatriation and to 5,000 migrants who wish to return to their countries of origin, with priority given to those most vulnerable. 50% of this caseload will also be provided with reintegration assistance. The Humanitarian Repatriation program includes individual counselling and vulnerability screening, immediate direct assistance, support to obtain travel documents and other consular services, pre-departure health checks, coordination with countries of origin for specific assistance to returnees and VoTs, on arrival assistance, and reintegration assistance packages of USD 1,000. Monitoring and evaluation of the process is central to IOM's approach to humanitarian repatriation projects throughout the world.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Return and support to volunteer migrants to their place of origin	11,000,000
TOTAL	11,000,000



5. INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY POLICING (\$ 6,000,000 needed)

5.1 Infrastructure Development for Border Offices

Detailed in recent IOM reports from the IOM Niger mission, large number of migrants are entering Libya through its southern border. IOM Libya proposes to identify the exact border crossing points, conduct a detailed needs assessment, develop a comprehensive plan for border management, and implement it together with Libyan authorities. Activities may include the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure, and the training and provision of equipment to the border guards, including items such as vehicles, communication radios, personal identification surveillance equipment, and office equipment.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Infrastructure development for border offices, for the Libyan Coast Guard	2,500,000
TOTAL	2,500,000

5.2 Installation of an Electronic Border Management Information System (BMIS) at Key Ports of Entry

In line with the IOM developed MIDAS (Migration Information and Data Analysis System), IOM will set up the technical infrastructure to install a computerized Entry/Exit System at Tripoli International Airport(s), as well as other main Points of Entry to Libya. This will act as means to collect, process and store travellers' information, including bio-data and biometrics, at entry and exit border points for the purpose of traveller identification, authentication of travel documents, data collection and analysis. Furthermore the system will allow access to national and international alerts lists to check travellers' data and ensure entries and exits are in line with national interests and policy, including a possible interconnection with Interpol's I-24/7 Global Communication System and its Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database. The requisite user trainings for all stakeholders will also be undertaken through this initiative.

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Installation of an electronic BMIS at main PoE, including the provision of related user trainings	3,500,000
TOTAL	3,500,000

Total Needed for 16 months: \$ 61,800,000

PROTECTING THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS AND IDPs
(\$ 24,050,000 needed)

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Rescue at Sea and Immediate Assistance to Migrants	
Capacity building of the Libyan Coast Guard: training	500,000
Infrastructure rehabilitation/construction and equipment (technical - needed during SAR operations)	6,500,000
Healthcare, emergency ration of food and NFIs for rescued migrants	2,000,000
TOTAL	9,000,000
Assistance to Migrants in Detention Centres and/or Other Official Gathering Points	
Assistance to migrants in detention centres and/or other official gathering points across Libya: NFIs and HKs	2,500,000
Upgrade of detention facilities to improve living conditions of detained migrants	2,000,000
Rights-based capacity building for DCIM personnel in detention centres	750,000
Set up of a biometric registration system	1,500,000
Improving living conditions in detention centres (heating/ventilation, showers, toilettes, etc.)	2,000,000
TOTAL	8,750,000
Protection of Vulnerable Migrants (Migrants Outside of Detention Centres)	
Support to vulnerable migrants outside of detention centres through advocacy and outreach	1,000,000
TOTAL	1,000,000
Awareness Raising & Technical Assistance on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants	
Awareness raising and technical assistance to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	500,000
TOTAL	500,000
Immediate Assistance to IDPs	
Direct assistance to IDPs (NFIs, HKs, and Cash/Voucher)	3,000,000
Transitional shelter, WASH, and health	1,800,000
TOTAL	4,800,000

ASSESSING NEEDS, MONITORING DISPLACEMENT, AND REDUCING THE DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY OF IDPS, MIGRANTS, AND HOST COMMUNITIES

(\$ 17,500,000 needed)

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Implementation of Displacement Tracking Matrix in the Whole of Libya, Including Along Migratory Routes and in Return Areas	
Mobility tracking assessments: numbers, locations, demographics, living conditions, and multi-sectorial needs of IDPs as well as returning IDPs and vulnerable migrants	1,000,000
Flow monitoring: movement of migrants in and out of the country at key entry, transit and departure points on a daily basis to provide data on regional migration dynamics	750,000
Areas of Return Profiling: information on key indicators essential to ensure that reintegration programs are developed and implemented on accurate information	750,000
TOTAL	2,500,000
Community Stabilisation Activities in Local Communities	
Community cohesion through provision of small grants intended to promote community engagement, dialogue, service delivery, rule of law, livelihood opportunities and basic infrastructure	15,000,000
TOTAL	15,000,000

IMPROVING MENTAL HEALTHCARE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES TO MIGRANTS, IDPs, AND HOST COMMUNITIES

(\$ 3,250,000 needed)

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Support to CSOs/NGOs to Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Services	
Events Planning with MHPSS components promoting community engagement amongst different tribes and cultures	250,000
Replicate the Master's degree program in Tripoli on psychosocial support and inter-ethnic dialogue	1,500,000
TOTAL	1,750,000
Support to Vulnerable Migrants in Detention Centres and Urban Gathering Points	
Provision of PSS Support for Migrants in detention centres, particularly to women and children	750,000
Provision of PSS support to migrants in urban settings through mobile PSS teams	750,000
TOTAL	1,500,000

PROMOTING SAFE, ORDERLY, AND DIGNIFIED HUMAN MOBILITY (\$ 11,000,000 needed)

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Humanitarian Repatriation and Reintegration Assistance	
Return and support to volunteer migrants to their place of origin	11,000,000
TOTAL	11,000,000

INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY POLICING (\$ 6,000,000 needed)

Projects	Requirements (USD)
Infrastructure Development for Border Offices	
Infrastructure development for border offices, for the Libyan Coast Guard	2,500,000
TOTAL	2,500,000
Installation of an Electronic Border Management Information System at Key Ports of Entry	
Installation of an electronic BMIS at main PoE, including the provision of related user trainings	3,500,000
TOTAL	3,500,000





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