



WORKPLAN PROTECTION SECTOR

2021

1.OBJECTIVE

The Protection Sector remains committed to support evidence-based, conflict sensitive, accountable actions aimed at making age, gender and diversity sensitive protection central to the overall response and to collective protection outcomes, while advancing access to durable solutions for displacement affected communities. The response is driven by the sector protection strategy and mirrors the Humanitarian Country Team's one.

The Protection Sector Strategy, drafted in 2019 has a biannual cycle. We will revise it and update it in accordance with the changing operational context as well as with the HRP submission. The updated strategy will have a richer capacity strengthening programme; a stronger, standardized data management system and a more predominant role for our advocacy with key stakeholders in the humanitarian, peace, development and donor community to influence the implementation of protection and assistance within the framework of a rights-based approach.

The two Protection Sector Coordinators work in close collaboration and coordination in performing all the tasks required not only by their terms of reference and the relevant documents regarding the running of the Protection Sector, but also by the need of ensuring a protection and people centred approach to response and advocacy. Nevertheless, in view of the complexity and the rapidly changing developments that require timely and efficient follow ups and replies, below is a division of roles and responsibilities for the different tasks carried out by the Protection Sector, keeping in mind that final products will always be discussed and agreed by both coordinators.

2. CONTEXT UPDATE ¹

The COVID-19 pandemic has seen dramatic events that forced humanitarian actors to profoundly change the modus operandi and to find alternative modalities to deliver protection services, assistance and uphold rights of persons in need. In 2020, a critical protection exercise helped adapt the programming to the existing constraints to ensure priority assistance and response for affected population while minimizing the potential harm in the delivery of protection and assistance. The majority of the service delivery moved into virtual mode and when in person, all the safety and security measures were put in place. We expect the same modalities to be implemented also in 2021.

The Berlin Peace talks and recent developments such as carrying out of talks in Tunisia and in Morocco open new opportunities for engagement, including the possibility of a stabilization process with a focus

¹ Please refer to the strategy for more detailed information



that shifts from humanitarian to a more development oriented intervention in which humanitarian, peace and development actors work in a complementary, cooperative way.

The capacity to respond is hindered by access constraints that partner organization face in trying to reach affected communities which include, but are not limited, to difficult in obtaining organizational registration, in obtaining visas for international staff, volatile conflict environment and limited understanding of the humanitarian imperative and acceptance of the humanitarian community by the key governmental counterparts. The remote management from Tunis is an additional challenge.

Last year has also seen an increase in threat or actual evictions against IDPs. Should the stabilization process progress a boost in economic activities can be envisaged and the will – by governments or private entities – to renter in possess of buildings and land to rebuild too, with a consequent higher risk of evictions by those families and communities currently hosted in unfinished buildings or in public spaces.

3. LIBYA PROTECTION SECTOR INTERNAL FOCUS

Considering the above-mentioned changes in the context, arising opportunities, capacities and well as identified risk and gaps the Protection Sector plans to focus in 2021 on several themes listed below, based on three possible scenarios, to ensure the relevance of engagement. These thematic priorities rationale for PS engagement are further elaborated on in the Protection Sector strategy.

Scenario	Priority thematic focus ¹
<p>Progress in the peace and reconciliation process, post war recovery efforts create conducive environment for durable solutions. Stronger governance provides opportunities for improved protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and alternatives to detention are strengthened. Number of migrants transiting through Libya does not decrease. Overall humanitarian access, including in the Fezzan, improves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable Solutions • HLP and evictions • Community – based protection and recovery esp. community driven safety /conflict management/reconciliation • Advocacy/policy dialogue on legal reform incl. GBV and protection of the rights of migrants • Conflict sensitivity • Stronger presence of protection actors in the Fezzan based on area-based conflict analysis • Improved legal protection of excluded/marginalized groups esp. Tebu and Tuareg • Localization
<p>Peace process fails and ceasefire is violated, renewed violent conflict, and dynamically shifting tribal alliances. Lack of legal protection for migrants and asylum seekers and constraints in protection of refugees, leaves people exposed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency response to persons in internal displacement • Interagency referrals • MHPSS • Cash for protection • Advocacy on IHL and alternatives to detention



<p>to severe protection risks, incl. of trafficking. Detention policies remain in place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection mainstreaming and conflict sensitivity
<p>Ceasefire is implemented, however no visible progress on the peace process made. Access remains constrained, however INGOs can operate from inside of Libya. Detention policies of migrants remain in place though their enforcement levels are low, with ad hoc releases from DCs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solutions mainstreaming • HLP and evictions • Cash for protection • Community – based protection and recovery esp. community driven safety /conflict management/reconciliation • Advocacy on IHL and alternatives to detention • Stronger presence of protection actors in the Fezzan based on area-based conflict analysis • Improved legal protection of excluded/marginalized groups esp. Tebu and Tuareg • Localization • Protection mainstreaming and conflict sensitivity

These priorities will be included in all pillars of the sectors work, reflective of the core functions of cluster coordination²: *information management; advocacy; capacity support; programmatic guidance, policy, standards and quality assurance; coordination of protection response; strategic planning; localization and government engagement.* Specific activities falling under the thematic focus are listed in section 5 of the document.

The thematic areas will be aligned with the strategic objectives of the Protection Sector and corresponding results framework included in the 2021 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan focusing on:

- Sector Objective 1: Identify and respond to the protection needs and promote the rights of Libyans and non-Libyans through the provision of specialized protection services through:
 - Protection monitoring
 - Provision of specialized protection services
 - Provision of integrated protection support
 - Legal aid
- Sector Objective 2: Enhance the protective environment and reinforce community ownership of protection initiatives by strengthening accountability to affected populations through:
 - Capacity support to community leaders and community structures
 - Awareness raising
 - Community driven initiatives
 - Advocacy

² <https://www.who.int/health-cluster/about/cluster-system/cluster-coordination-reference-module-2015.pdf>



4. INTERAGENCY AND INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION

In 2021 at intersectoral and interagency level the Protection Sector will prioritize engagement on:

- a. **Centrality of Protection/HCT strategy** – with the current HCT Protection Strategy coming to an end in December 2021 and very limited impact its implementation had, there is a clear need for a strategy that is more focused, reflective of the changes in the context and current HCT priorities and capacities. The Protection Sector will support the process of setting the next strategy and implement aspects relevant to the PS work, while assertively putting accountability for the overall implementation of it with its rightful owner – the HCT. The Protection Sector will provide regular updates on evidence-backed critical protection issues.
- b. **PSEA** – similarly to the HCT Protection Strategy, streamlining of PSEA efforts is a responsibility which exceeds the Protection Sector or GBV AoR. At the same time considering the critical gap currently in Libya the PS in collaboration with the GBV AoR will provide technical guidance and support mainstreaming of best practice until a long-term solution is provided by the HC's office.
- c. **Protection Mainstreaming** – with the 2021 HRP Protection Risk Analysis as an entry point for tailored engagement with each sector on addressing key concerns and mitigating dominant risks related to protection, including conflict sensitive programming.
- d. **Accountability to Affected Populations** – these efforts will be supported through engagement with WFP on the Common Feedback Mechanisms and ensuring the transmitted feedback leads to required course correction of protection programmes and stronger protection mainstreaming. The PS recognized that AAP goes beyond the rather responsive collection and response for complaints and feedback but needs to be complemented with a preventative approach focused on community engagement, community driven processes and communication within communities and will support intersector/interagency efforts on strengthening these, including by documenting good practice.
- e. **Age, Gender, Diversity mainstreaming** – the PS will provide technical support on mainstreaming age, gender, different disabilities, diversity (including but not limited to religion, ethnicity, tribal affiliation) throughout all phases of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle as well as for specific sectoral interventions and information management.
- f. **HPC:** The Protection Sector HPC has 11 partners, targeting 133,000 population in need, in 16 mantikas for a total budget of 34 Million USD. The HRP process in 2021 will foresee a mid-year review, where targets could be adjusted according to challenges and achievements and as of the second half of the year, the 2022 cycle will begin. The Libya's HPC will pass from project based to unit based exercise and coordinators will ensure a proper support to partners in the transition among these two modalities;
- g. **Contingency Planning:** Following the example of the contingency preparedness plan for Sirte and strong of the critical exercise conducted with partners to mitigate the impact of the COVID19 pandemic,



the sector, will draft preparedness plans in line with the scenarios described above to ensure a prompt, timely, coordinated response should one of these scenarios take place.

h. **Nexus:** In January 2019 the DSRSG/RC/HC's Office contracted a Humanitarian, Development & Peace Nexus Consultant to work with the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to initiate work towards operationalizing the nexus or New Way of Working (NWoW) within the Libyan context. The Protection Sector will continue working with the nexus coordinator in ensuring the centrality of protection and age, gender and diversity focus in medium and long term initiatives.

5. PILLARS

5.1 Coordination

The Protection Sector holds a monthly meeting for all its members and a bi-monthly meeting with its Strategic Advisory Group (SAG). Needs-based *ad hoc* meetings will be organized in case of sudden events with strong protection implications. Specific, time bound and result oriented working group could also be organized should the situation require (e.g. evictions, should the current trend increase).

Supporting the centrality of protection within an age, gender and diversity perspective as requested by the HC and the HCT, and expected by all stakeholders in the Libya operation, requires the two coordinators to be present, as much as possible, in person, to the different subsector coordination meetings; working groups, fora and online discussions including those based on different areas of interventions and persons of concern. If the coordination architecture will stay the same also in 2021, there will be 14 Sector/Working Groups (Humanitarian Access; Cash; Child Protection; Education; ETC/CFM; Food Security; GBV; Health/MHPSS; Information Sharing; ISCG; Migrants and Refugee Platform; Mine Action; Shelter Sector) and 3 area coordination working groups (East, South, West). To ensure a timely and efficient follow-up, the coordinators will cover the different areas and groups of concern, as follows:

Sectors/WG	Focal point
Humanitarian Access Working Group	Anna
Information Management and Assessment Working Group	Anna
Cash WG	Anna
Child Protection	Tiziana
Education	Tiziana
ETC/CFM	Tiziana
Food Security	Anna
GBV	Anna
Health/MHPSS	Tiziana
Information sharing forum	Anna/Tiziana
ISCG	Anna/Tiziana
Migrants and Refugee Platform	Tiziana
Mine Action	Anna



SAG	Anna/Tiziana
Shelter Sector	Tiziana
WASH	Anna
Nexus	Tiziana
Libya INGO Forum Advocacy WG	Anna

Area based follow up and support

Area	Focal point
West	Anna
East	Tiziana
South	Anna

In 2021, the Sector coordinators will strengthen the cooperation with key stakeholders. In line with our enhanced commitment in advocating and promoting an inclusive approach to durable solutions we will work towards the establishment of regular (monthly or bimonthly) bilateral meetings with UNDP, UN Habitat, OHCHR and UN Women.

The monthly update meetings with ECHO will continue throughout next year and the PS coordinators will strive to have similar engagement with others key donors too (e.g. USA). In the meantime, the Libya Protection Sector Team channel will be updated with all the relevant information, and documentation produced by the Sector or its members.

The Protection Sector will also do a mapping exercise of the academia in Libya and engage with those universities and fields of study and mutually benefit from a cooperation (e.g. internship, engagement with specific countries, etc).

As of 2021 the Protection Sector Team will include also a translator/interpreter (supporting also the Shelter Sector). This colleague will be key in ensuring more inclusiveness not only in the sector membership but also with a more regular engagement with local and national authorities.

5.2. Information Management

The Protection Sector will use the Protection Information Management framework to build collective approaches towards specific protection IM systems. The streamlining and coordination will be done under the umbrella of the Libya Protection Sector, to the possible extent aligning with the global processes.

Area of intervention	Content Development	Key stakeholders
General	Set up General Protection Monitoring – Libya wide ³ collective IM system	DRC GPC
	Continued Service mapping – online dashboard	IM Unit
	Continued Response monitoring via ActivityInfo	SAG



	Protection Analytical Framework – contribution to work at GPC level	UNHCR WFP
	Common Feedback Mechanisms - follow up on recommendations/issues identified	
Durable Solutions	Post return/(re)integration monitoring – develop harmonized tools	DRC SAG UNHCR
HLP	Eviction tracking and risk monitoring - develop Libya wide ⁴ collective tracker	NRC
Cash and Protection	Area level protection risk analysis in relation to CVA/Cash Based Programming – develop tools and analysis	Cash WG ISCG
Protection Mainstreaming	Site safety audits of collective sites/camps hosting IDPs, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees - Libya wide ⁵ collective system focusing on major urban areas	DRC ISCG IMAWG
	Indicators to measure Protection Mainstreaming - tools	Shelter Sector

5.3 Programmatic guidance, policy, standards, and quality assurance

In terms of guidance, standards and quality assurance the Protection Sector will develop the following documents, focusing on the most relevant themes based on the context developments in Libya, as mentioned in Section 3 above.

Area of engagement	Content Development	Key stakeholders
Durable Solutions	Protection Sector engagement approach/ framework on Durable Solutions in Libya including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ criteria for conduciveness to support solutions and red lines for engagement ✓ solutions mainstreaming approaches ✓ solutions programme principles 	DRC, IRC, ISCG, NRC, UNDP UNHabitat
	Contingency plans for large scale returns	
	Contingency plans for IDP camps/settlements closure	
	Needs-based support to development of the IDP Strategy	
HLP and Evictions	Protection Sector engagement strategy on evictions	Global HLP AoR NRC Shelter Sector
	Localized guidance on evictions and dignified departures	
	Large scale eviction contingency plans and response SOPs	
	Guidance note on types of tenure security and their protection in the Libyan laws	
	SOPs for response to large scale releases from detention centres	IOM



Alternatives to detention for migrants and asylum seekers	Support to the review/implementation/monitoring of the MRP Principled Framework	IRC MRP (lead) UNHCR
Cash and Protection	Market assessment for rental subsidies/cash for rent	Cash WG
	Guidance and monitoring tools on protection risk analysis in CVA	GPC
	Mapping of opportunities for Cash for Protection (C4P) and harmonization of transfer amounts based on market assessment	Shelter Sector REACH
Community Based Protection	Overview of best practice on community-based protection	ACTED DRC/DDG NRC UNHCR
Protection Mainstreaming	Sector – specific Protection Mainstreaming tip sheets	GPC ISCG
	Sector – specific Protection Risk Analysis	
	Harmonized approach to Protection Mainstreaming monitoring/evaluation	
Exclusion	Guidance note on disability inclusive programming tailored to the Libyan context	Health Sector HI MHPSS WG,
Response monitoring and coordination	4W reporting guidance and glossary	GPC all PS partners PS SAG
	Joint protection response peer monitoring	
	Activity based costing	
	Sector Coordination Performance Monitoring	
Localization and government engagement	Protection Sector government engagement strategy/plan	ISCG LIF PS SAG
	Protection Sector localization roadmap	
HCT Protection Strategy	Support drafting of the new HCT Protection Strategy and its implementation plan	GPC HCT (Lead)
PSEA	Support in setting up the PSEA Network	HCT (Lead)

5.4. Capacity support

The focus on standardising tools and key documents will also go hand in hand with initiatives to build the protection capacities of partners and civil society organizations and support local authorities in coordinating rights-based and protection – sensitive responses. In 2021, the Sector is planning at least 6 webinars on protection related issue with particular focus on community-based protection and peaceful coexistence and protection for non-protection actors.

To ensure the best use of resources and to respond efficiently to needs the Sector will build a database collecting all the protection needs and the skills and resources available to use external facilitation and



expertise, only if internal skills and expertise are unavailable among partners. The document will be updated on a quarterly basis.

The Protection Sector will organize a series of capacity strengthening activities targeting its members and colleagues from other sectors as per below table (bearing in mind that dates and subjects might change in accordance with changing operational environment). In view of the staffing rotations in the organizations as well as in the membership, the IngerAgency Referral SOPs and the Protection mainstreaming will be featured again and will target new protection sector members and those sectors that did not benefit from it in 2020.

Training	Content	Key Resources	Target	Tentative Date
IA Referral SoPs	Standardized Tool to refer PoCs with specific needs or at heightened risks	PS Coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Newly arrived Protection members staff ✓ Other sectors 	March and when requested
Protection Mainstreaming	Ensure centrality of protection and conflict sensitivity (workshop/clinic style)	PS Coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ISCG ✓ Other Sectors 	April-May
Durable Solutions	Explore the linkage of durable solutions with operational context and possible scenarios	PS Coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All 	June-July
HLP	House, Land and Property rights: challenges in the Libyan context	NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PS ✓ ISCG ✓ Shelter 	March
4W reporting training	Familiarization of the PS and AoR actors with 4W reporting	IMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PS 	January
Community and Rights Based Protection	How to do programming, monitoring and assessment with a community and rights based focus (best/promising practices)	PS, ACTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ISCG ✓ Other Sectors 	July
Disability and Diversity Mainstreaming	How to ensure a disability and diversity focus in protection and response in the Libyan context (exclusions, marginalization)	PS Coordinators HI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PS ✓ ISCG ✓ Sectors 	September



IHL and other legal provisions	Analysis of the international and national legal framework: Challenges and opportunities	OHCHR ICMPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PS ✓ ISCG ✓ Sectors 	May
Lessons learnt from the PS response	Knowledge fair on challenges, gaps, opportunities and achievements	PS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Protection Sector 	August
Protection Information Management	PIM framework, process and principles including data	DRC and PS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PS ✓ IM 	January
PSEA	Refresher on PSEA and steps needed to set up interagency network	PS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All 	February

5.5. Advocacy

The Protection Sector will formulate and agree on its advocacy messaging via SAG and whenever possible aligning or engaging in joint advocacy with other stakeholder to ensure amplification of the message (e.g with MRP for any refugee and migrant related advocacy) and through reporting on critical protection concerns to the HCT. Regular updates to donors will also be used as a vehicle for our advocacy messaging, with the aim of capitalizing on their role as protection actors and allies in key issues where the leverage of donors vis-à-vis government could play in favor of protection outcomes.

The following are the key priority area where our advocacy will focus on, with the caveat that additional advocacy could be develop throughout the year, should need arise.

Area of Advocacy	Content	Target audience
Durable Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explorer opportunities for DS programmes ✓ Work with development and peacebuilding partners on finding sustainable solutions to forced displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ HCT ✓ Donors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure principled approaches to solutions including voluntariness, safety and dignity of returns and reintegration of IDPs encompassing physical, material and legal safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Libyan Government
Evictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Work with authorities through a whole-of-government approach on mitigating risks of IDP evictions from collective sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ HCT



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prevention of forced evictions and protection of safety and dignity in situations of evictions ✓ Identify low-cost housing options for persons in need and at risk of evictions, both Libyans and non-Libyans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Libyan Authorities
Strengthened protection from violence coercion abuse and neglect and access to justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changing legal frameworks related to sexual violence which punish GBV survivors ✓ Access to citizenship and legal recognition of persons at risk of statelessness within Libya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Libyan Authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Respect for International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All parties to the conflict
Protection Mainstreaming, conflict sensitivity, PSEA and AAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On critical issues identified via the CFM ✓ On progress, achievements and critical gaps in PSEA mechanisms in Libya to ensure sufficient capacity and accountability of the PSEA network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ISCG/HCT ✓ HCT
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On documenting learning from HRP 2021 and address critical challenges and bottlenecks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ OCHA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On strengthening the need-driven approach toward the HRP in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ HCT

6. PRIORITIZATION BASED ON OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

The operational capacity of the sector (its partners and the coordination team) and efficiency of the coordination architecture will also determine the number and focus of deliverables planned. The table below provides an insight into the priority deliverables based on available coordination and response capacity. While the thematic priorities will be largely determined by the development of the context as identified in the scenarios in section 3 and can vary based on the urgency and feasibility the table below also indicates prioritization of those.

Scenarios Coordination	Priorities	Outputs
Scenario 1: Decreased coordination and response capacity (worst case scenario): <i>PS partners face significant access</i>	Coordination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain engagement with PS partners through regular plenary and SAG meetings • LL from HPC 2021 	Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 plenary meetings • 6 SAG meetings • 1 LL document



<p><i>challenges and funding decreases, leaving needs in many areas uncovered. PS and AoRs have staffing gaps in terms of co/coordinators and IM support limited only to reporting on activities. . Coordinators are based in Tunis in their GLA offices. ISCG meetings held regularly but without an overarching plan/objectives for the year and with limited engagement of sectors. No progress on the revision and implementation of the HCT Protection Strategy. No channels to raise protection concerns in HCT available to the PS.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity based costing • Protection Sector Coordination Performance Monitoring • HNO, HPR 2022 <p>Information Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure accurate 4W reporting • Maintain online service mapping • Harmonization of tools/indicators for Protection Monitoring <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance note on evictions (including collective sites and individuals in urban centres) • Develop an overview of promising practice on community – based protection • Development of sector specific tip sheets on protection mainstreaming and one dissemination event <p>Capacity support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on HLP • Refresher training on IA referrals <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support advocacy on humanitarian access, resources for coordination and critical IHL/IHRL issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity-based costing <p>Information Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly 4W reporting • Online service mapping • Core set of Protection Monitoring Indicators <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 programme policy/guidance documents <p>Capacity Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 sector training • 1 intersectoral training <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 advocacy documents supported
<p>Scenario 2: No major changes in the current coordination and response capacity</p> <p><i>The PS has two full time dedicated coordinators but no dedicated IMO or translator. AoRs are not fully staffed, majority of coordinators are double hatting only few sectors have NGO – co-leads. Coordinators are based in Tunis in their GLA offices. ISCG meetings held regularly but without an overarching</i></p>	<p><i>(in addition to the above)</i></p> <p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication channels with relevant government entities established to coordinate on evictions <p>Information management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective approach to PIM piloted and at least one report available • Eviction tracking set up • Common Feedback Mechanisms - follow up on recommendations/issues identified • Develop harmonized tool for post return/reintegration monitoring piloted in priority areas <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p>	<p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 plenary meetings • 6 SAG meetings • 1 LL document • Activity-based costing • 4 meetings with gov. counterparts <p>Information Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly 4W reporting • Online service mapping • Online Protection



<p><i>plan/objectives for the year and with limited engagement of sectors. Limited progress on the revision and implementation of the HCT Protection Strategy. Few channels to raise protection concerns in HCT available to the PS.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSEA implementation progress review/recommendation • Durable solutions engagement approach/strategy • Contingency plans on: (1) mass releases from DCs (2) large scale returns (3) closure of IDP settlements/evictions • Needs – based support to the development of the IDP strategy and HCT Protection Strategy <p>Capacity support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable solutions technical training • Protection Mainstreaming refresher training <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards Libyan authorities on prevention of forced evictions and protection of safety and dignity in situations of evictions (including needs for low cost housing) • Towards HCT on working with authorities through a whole-of-government approach on mitigating risks of IDP evictions from collective sites • Towards HCT/donors on exploring opportunities for DS programmes and on working with development and peacebuilding partners on finding sustainable solutions to forced displacement • To HCT on progress, achievements and critical gaps in PSEA mechanisms in Libya to ensure sufficient capacity and accountability of the PSEA network 	<p>Monitoring dashboard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 eviction tracking reports • CFM recommendation follow up tracker • PRRM monitoring tool <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 programme policy/guidance documents • 3 contingency plans <p>Capacity Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 sector training • 2 intersectoral training <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 advocacy documents supported
<p>Scenario 3: Improved coordination and response capacity within the sector as well as at intersectoral level (most likely scenario)</p>	<p><i>(in addition to the above)</i></p> <p>Information management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective Protection Monitoring system including collective analysis (quantitative and qualitative) • Interoperability between CFM and protection focused hotlines/helplines 	<p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 plenary meetings • 6 SAG meetings • 1 LL document • Activity-based costing



<p><i>The PS has two full time dedicated coordinators, IMO and translator support also other sectors. AoRs have a coordinator and co-coordinator, all sectors have at least one dedicated coordinator, majority have co-coordinators. Coordinators are based in Tunis but work from one coordination office. Regular travel to Libya possible. ISCG has an annual workplan but not fully endorsed/implemented by all sectors. HCT Protection Strategy is revised but implementation remains limited. PS channels critical protection issues through the UNHCR and DRC representatives in the HCT.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area level protection risk analysis in relation to CVA/Cash Based Programming • Development of tools for Site safety audits of collective sites/camps <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government engagement strategy • Localization roadmap • Market assessment for rental subsidies/cash for rent • Guidance and monitoring tools on protection risk analysis in CVA Mapping of opportunities for Cash for Protection (C4P) and harmonization of transfer amounts based on market assessment <p>Capacity support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learnt from the PS response in 2021 • Disability and Diversity Mainstreaming • Protection and conflict sensitivity clinic style workshops <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards Libyan authorities on alternatives to detention for migrants and asylum seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 meetings with gov. counterparts <p>Information Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly 4W reporting • Online service mapping • Online Protection Monitoring dashboard and at least 2 joint analysis and dissemination events • At least 3 eviction tracking reports • CFM recommendation follow up tracker • Referral mechanism between CFM and helplines • PRRM monitoring tool • At least 2 area-level protection risk analysis <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Programme policy/guidance documents • 3 contingency plans <p>Capacity Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 sector training • 8 intersectoral/no
---	--	---



		<p>n-protection sector training</p> <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 advocacy documents supported
<p>Scenario 4: Significantly increased coordination and response capacity (best case scenario)</p> <p><i>The PS has two full dedicated coordinators, IMO, translator and a national protection colleague in the team. AoRs and other sectors are fully staffed with coordinator, co-coordinator and IMO. Coordinators are based in Libya and work in a dedicated coordination office. ISCG has an annual workplan fully endorsed and implemented by all sectors. The HCT Protection Sector is multiyear, intersectoral and fully implemented in cooperation with national and local authorities. Protection concerns and gaps are a regular feature in the HCT.</i></p>	<p><i>(in addition to the above)</i></p> <p>Information management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longitudinal site safety audits of collective sites/camps inform intersectoral response/progress monitoring • Protection Mainstreaming harmonized indicators <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency Planning are written in cooperation with key governmental counterparts and localized with municipal authorities • Mapping of opportunities for Cash for Protection (C4P) and harmonization of transfer amounts based on market assessment • Guidance note on disability inclusive programming tailored to the Libyan context • Joint protection response peer monitoring <p>Capacity support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and rights-based protection • IHL and national legal frameworks <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards Libyan authorities on changing legal frameworks related to sexual violence which punish GBV survivors • Towards Libyan authorities on access to citizenship and legal recognition of persons at risk of statelessness within Libya 	<p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 plenary meetings • 6 SAG meetings • 1 LL document • Activity-based costing • 4 meetings with gov. counterparts <p>Information Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly 4W reporting • Online service mapping • Online Protection Monitoring dashboard and at least 2 joint analysis and dissemination events • At least 3 eviction tracking reports • CFM recommendation follow up tracker • Referral mechanism between CFM and helplines • PRRM monitoring tool



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2 area-level protection risk analysis <p>Programmatic guidance and policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Programme policy/guidance documents • 3 contingency plans inclusive of government • 2 joint field monitoring of protection projects <p>Capacity Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 sector training • 8 intersectoral/non-protection sector training <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 advocacy documents supported
--	--	---

7. WORKPLAN AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A timebound workplan is available in Annex 1 specifying focal points within the Protection Sector for the specific deliverables, while recognizing that many of those will require collective efforts and leadership from PS partners or other stakeholders and the coordinators will play a facilitating role.

The PS coordinators will report on the progress in implementation of the workplan on quarterly basis in the PS plenary meeting and will conduct a mid – year review to adjust the workplan based on changes in the situational and operational context.

For any clarification or comments please contact Libya Protection Sector Tiziana Clerico clerico@unhcr.org and Anna Geller anna.geller@drc.ngo