

# Annual Results Report

**2025**

**Libya**

## Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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### Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

**Downloaded date:** 08/05/2026

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, Libya remained politically fragmented and economically fragile, with periods of calm masking persistent insecurity and a shrinking humanitarian space. Rising anti-migrant rhetoric and the nationwide “no to settlement” campaign heightened social tensions and placed organizations assisting refugees under increased scrutiny. Several international NGOs in western Libya had their activities suspended, further complicating access and the delivery of protection and assistance. Following the Rapid Support Forces’ takeover of the Sudan–Libya border, Sudanese refugees lost a major entry point and were pushed toward more dangerous routes through Chad and Libya’s southern desert.

The conflict in Sudan continued to drive large-scale displacement toward Libya. By end-2025, UNHCR estimated that approximately 550,000 Sudanese refugees were residing in the country. The influx placed additional pressure on already overstretched health, education, and accommodation services shared with host communities. The scale is significant: Sudanese refugees now represent about 8% of Libya’s population of 7.3 million, making it one of the highest refugee proportions in the region. UNHCR had registered 108,455 refugees from 9 nationalities (82% Sudanese). A high number of people are at risk of arbitrary detention.

These dynamics unfolded against deepening economic stress and liquidity constraints that left many Libyans only marginally above the poverty line and reduced national capacity to absorb new arrivals. Amid a wider humanitarian funding crisis, UNHCR received USD 29 million—just 47% of its USD 61.5 million requirements—necessitating strict prioritization of life-saving protection and basic needs. Throughout 2025, UNHCR adapted by focusing on high-risk refugees and the most affected host communities, while advocating for access to territory, essential services, life-saving humanitarian action, and expanded pathways to durable solutions outside Libya for the most vulnerable.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**By the end of 2025 more forcibly displaced people are able to move freely throughout Libya without fear of arrest, exploitation, with access to services, assistance and durable solutions for those most in need, including protection from refoulement for refugees and asylum-seekers.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.35%	37.23%
<b>1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.01%	87.32%

Libya is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, and UNHCR's operates without a formal Country Agreement. Thus, refugees registered with UNHCR lack formal protection against arbitrary detention and refoulement, especially those testing positive for infectious diseases. UNHCR registration in the West provides access to humanitarian assistance and services, including limited opportunities for durable solutions, such as evacuations, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement, which enabled 1,637 refugees' durable solutions outside Libya. Most Sudanese refugees remain undocumented due to intermittent eastern authority-led registration and documentation procedures with limited geographic coverage. Their freedom of movement was conditioned on testing negative for infectious diseases, while the overall protection environment was marked with a series of policy decisions and measures, that further constrained the protection space in Libya. Combined with underfunding have caused onward movement, and a push to return to Sudan, generally supported by the State of Libya.

UNHCR invested massive efforts in strengthening collaboration with the State of Libya, and moving towards direct implementation of protection individual case management, enhancing outreach and communication with communities. The absence of INGO has left a considerable gap, and many refugees, especially in the East without access to protection services. Efforts to strengthen collaboration with Ministry of Health and Education are underway, but the progress is slow, due to Government reshuffling and cumbersome interministerial coordination.

UNHCR reinforced its field presence, provided life-saving assistance and enhanced advocacy and monitoring. UNHCR managed to reestablish provision of emergency healthcare in DCs. Advocacy for access to Marsa Della DP is progressing steadily, with UNHCR access expected to be reestablished in 2026. Access to Tobruk DP has been secured through a funded partner (LRC).

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**Between 2023-2025, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and IDP returnees have access to basic services.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.90%	64.90%

In 2025, the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya remained precarious due to legal, economic and social challenges, as well as limited access to essential services. Rising discrimination have led to social exclusion and violence, while economic hardship pushes families into heightens risks of exploitation, including eviction from their rented houses.

Despite these challenges, UNHCR and partners managed to provide protection and assistance to most vulnerable people, including through seasonal assistance and prioritizing newly arrived Sudanese refugees in the east and south. Over 117,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and host community members were provided with a total of 88,800 CRI, 117,033 NFI and 61,933 hygiene kits, alongside 32,140 tarpaulins. UNHCR also provided 25 mobile latrines to public institutions that improved sanitation for more than 56,000 people. Post-distribution monitoring showed good outcomes, with 97% of households reporting the assistance as useful and 94% noting improved hygiene, warmth and reduced financial pressure. Voucher-based humanitarian assistance enabled 4,533 refugees and asylum-seekers to meet their basic needs, with most households reporting reduced negative coping and better living conditions.

In health, 13,260 refugees were supported through a complementary package combining direct service delivery, referrals, and health-system strengthening inputs. Targeted backing for public facilities in Tripoli, Benghazi and adjacent areas, together with support to the National Tuberculosis Programme and specialist respiratory services, strengthened continuity of care for priority diseases.

Community support projects bolstered the service environment, with a total of 16 initiatives rehabilitating health clinics, public schools and spaces and reaching an estimated 300,000 people (32,000 refugees and 272,000 host community members). These improvements reduced service gaps while strengthening social coexistence with host communities.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**Forcibly displaced people have a strengthened environment for peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, and better access to livelihood opportunities while Refugees and asylum-seeking children have improved access to the national education system.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.49%	12.09%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.91%	8.80%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>		
IDPs	10%	99.05%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.01%	52.00%

2025 in Libya was characterized by continued internal conflict and social media campaigns against refugees significantly affecting the availability of services. While Sudanese refugees were tolerated by the authorities, comparing to 2024 their access to education was governed by contradicting instructions resulting with inconsistent access to public schools. The enjoyment of the right to education varied widely across the country. Access was constrained by Government's conditionality of enrolment with presentation of residency permits, which was removed later in the year, but inconsistently implemented country wide, school capacity, lack of documentation and several other issues. According to UNICEF estimates only 10% of Sudanese refugees have access to formal and informal education.

In contrast, refugees of other nationalities were largely considered irregular migrants, with no access to formal education. Suspension of INGOs resulted in refugee children losing access to education opportunities provided by UNICEF for most of the year. Access to legal livelihood opportunities remain extremely limited, resulting in many relying on informal work, often underpaid and exposed to risks of detention. Towards the end of the year, LNA moved away from free of charge registration and documentation of Sudanese, to labor based annual residencies, requiring employers guarantees, LYD 500 fee and ID documents, many could not provide.

UNHCR continued working closely with UNICEF under the 2024 Letter of Understanding to refer out-of-school refugee children for enrolment in public or non-formal education programmes. These efforts supported some children's access to and retention in education. UNHCR also rehabilitated 7 public schools, improving accessibility and functionality for both refugee and host community students. To reduce financial barriers, 5,909 school kits were distributed, and 13 mobile latrines were provided to 11 schools.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**By the end of 2025, more refugees and asylum-seekers benefit from a wider range of durable solutions, including timely and direct access to resettlement, humanitarian evacuation, and complementary pathways.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	514	1,315
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	536	687
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	400	374

The resettlement quota was 725, increased by 18% as compared to the previous year, with pledges from 2 countries. 687 refugees were resettled from Libya. The processing time from submission under 'normal' priority to departure was an average of 284 days, below the standard average. This is attributed to the fact that 25% of departures happened via the Emergency Transit Centre (ETC), underscoring that, despite the Libyan context, resettlement remains feasible through the ETC, dossier processing, or virtual selection missions. Access to complementary pathways created essential additional opportunities for refugees who could not benefit from resettlement.

The Italian humanitarian corridor programme remained active in 2025, enabling the evacuation of 329 refugees from Libya. UNHCR continued to support family reunification and other pathways with realistic prospect of success. As a result, family unity was restored for 12 people, 22 refugees had successful private sponsorships, ten persons were admitted on a humanitarian basis and one person benefited from a third country employment opportunity.

UNHCR conducted two return surveys for Sudanese and Syrian refugees and facilitated the voluntary return of 439 Syrians with valid travel documents via direct commercial flights. In parallel, 724 Somalis and 152 Syrians benefited from IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme.

While voluntary repatriation was scaled up and there was 13% increase in resettlement and complementary pathways departures, the number of evacuation flights to the Emergency Transit Mechanism in Rwanda declined due to the suspension of major resettlement schemes, challenges affecting departure timelines and limited available capacity.

Only one flight was operated – evacuating 137 individuals. Similarly, UNHCR aimed to evacuate 500 people to Italy; 329 were ultimately evacuated due to broader global demands and associated priorities and commitments, which affected reception arrangements.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2025, progress towards the four impact areas was constrained by a combination of policy, security, operational and resource-related factors. Measures introduced to regulate entry and stay, including new fees and health-related requirements, together with irregular and inconsistent national registration procedures for the Sudanese refugees, reduced asylum space and delayed access to documentation, humanitarian assistance and solutions for people in need of international protection. The suspension of international non-governmental organizations further narrowed humanitarian space and reduced the diversity and scale of specialized services, while UNHCR expanded direct implementation and accelerated partnerships with national actors over a limited period.

Severe underfunding obliged UNHCR and partners to prioritize life-saving activities and the most urgent cases, slowing efforts to systematically strengthen protection systems, expand basic services for people in need of international protection, advance inclusion in national health and education structures, and grow pathways to durable solutions. At the same time, rising discrimination and xenophobic rhetoric, including organized anti-refugee campaigns, have increased social tensions, hampered peaceful coexistence and made it harder for refugees to move safely and seek assistance.

Despite these constraints, prospects for progress remain. UNHCR is maintaining constructive dialogue with national and local counterparts to preserve access to territory, reduce barriers to registration and promote safeguards against refoulement, while supporting authorities and communities to uphold protection standards. UNHCR is investing in community-based protection, digital channels and national civil society partners to sustain outreach and services. If minimum predictable funding is secured and humanitarian space stabilizes, these efforts can gradually restore and expand access to protection, life-saving services and solutions.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, collaboration and UNHCR partnerships with INGOs were under extreme scrutiny by the Government. While programmes of 10 INGOs were suspended from March to October, including all 5 of UNHCR's funded partners, the absence of formal government approval to restart activities targeting refugees meant UNHCR was unable to resume these partnerships. Strengthening coordination with the State of Libya was important and remained UNHCR's top priority facilitated by continuous consultations, data sharing, regular reporting and capacity development to form an essential foundation for operational delivery.

Against this background and combined with reduced funding, partnerships with national organizations, notably Moomken, the Libyan Red Crescent and LibAid, in addition to activities implemented directly by UNHCR, ensured protection services remained available, and humanitarian assistance and outreach was provided to the most vulnerable refugees and host communities. These collaborations helped sustain community-based protection and the humanitarian response.

UNHCR worked closely with UN agencies under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, ensuring joint analysis, programming and advocacy that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. Within the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, the Libya chapter brought together 20 UN agencies and international NGOs working in partnership with national NGOs to provide protection services and humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees and vulnerable Libyan host communities. UNHCR coordinated advocacy with Embassies and key partners, including members of the UN Country Team, and continued identifying new stakeholders ready to support these efforts.

Looking ahead, UNHCR will deepen localization by investing in national and local partners while further consolidating collaboration with the Libyan authorities, to maximize collective impact and link humanitarian action with development and peacebuilding initiatives.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Registration and documentation procedures and systems function effectively and in a timely manner for refugees and asylum-seekers, and IDPs' awareness on documentation is raised.

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.93%	100.00%	19.72%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	36.00%	36.16%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.35%	100.00%	24.81%

##### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40,699	
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44,773	

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress towards the outcome in 2025 was notable, with registration and documentation systems providing coverage for most refugees and asylum-seekers in western Libya. A total of 108,455 (40,699 new registrations in 2025) refugees and asylum-seekers were registered on an individual basis, of which 89,153 (82%) are Sudanese. Individual registration reached 40,699 people, and biometric enrolment covered 41,157 individuals aged five years and above. The operation also registered 35,130 newly arrived Sudanese refugees, equal to 88% of those planned for registration.

UNHCR Libya ensured that registration systems remained functional and accessible, and that procedures were consistently applied. Through individual registration and biometric enrolment, UNHCR helped strengthen the reliability of population data and reduce duplication, which in turn supported better planning for protection and assistance. Systematic support to obtain civil, identity and legal status documentation helped ensure that many refugees and asylum-seekers possess valid registration certificates, enabling access to humanitarian assistance and protection services, and consideration for solutions outside Libya for the most at-risk refugees.

In eastern Libya, registration by the authorities in Alkufra was suspended between August and November, when it was resumed at the newly established facility managed by the Security Registration Committee. The new process is costly, complex, and unattainable for most refugees. While the official fee is 500 LYD, additional legal and notary fees raise the total cost of the Security Registration Card (SRC) to 580–650 LYD. Applicants must provide extensive documentation, including a work contract, housing attestation/proof of residency, valid ID/passport, and employer contact details, along with other documents such as proof of identity from community leaders and four personal photos. A similar process was launched in Sabha, in the south, in December 2025, unifying registration practices. The SRC is currently the only legal document that allows Sudanese refugees to avoid detention and move freely in the East of Libya.

UNHCR and partners used regular field visits to farms and detention centres, as well as hotlines that captured registration-related queries, to identify people facing documentation obstacles and to provide counselling, referrals and coordinated follow-up with authorities and the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC). In the south, including Brak Al Shati, Sabha, and Al Qatroun, earlier security campaigns and deportations targeting individuals without valid documents had underscored how lack of documentation, especially in eastern and southern Libya, severely restricted freedom of movement and access to basic services, reinforcing the importance of UNHCR's interventions and the complementary role played by national authorities, LRC, and Sudanese community leaders in shaping access to territory and documentation.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**Refugees and asylum-seekers: Refugees and asylum-seekers with heightened protection risks identified for solutions consideration are assessed in accordance with procedural standards and cleared for resettlement or evacuation in a timely manner.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	169.00	659.00	169.00
<b>2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.61%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process in Libya remained under UNHCR's mandate in 2025 due to the absence of national asylum procedures. Given that RSD is not linked to legal stay or access to basic assistance, its application in Libya remained strategic, limited to asylum-seekers most at risk for whom a durable solution, such as resettlement or other complementary pathways, had been identified. As a result, RSD is not foreseen for the entire registered asylum-seeker population and measuring the average processing time from registration to first-instance asylum decision is not applicable to the Libyan context. Consistent with previous years, in 2025, the strategic use of RSD took the form of regular RSD interviews and assessments, eligibility screenings for evacuations to the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda and the Italian humanitarian corridor programme, as well as presumption of eligibility interviews with individuals outside the nine nationalities referred for exceptional registration based on the likelihood of refugee recognition and eligibility for durable solutions. To determine the appropriate RSD modality, a multifunctional panel assessed each individual's profile, vulnerabilities, and eligibility, ensuring a structured and transparent selection process with procedural safeguards.

Specific to RSD, 167 cases (269 individuals) underwent regular RSD interviews. This includes completing RSD procedures for fifty community care givers, as a procedural safeguard and integrity measure in the caregiver selection process. A total of 68 cases were referred for consideration for resettlement or complementary pathways and 10 cases (21 individuals) appealed the negative first instance RSD decision, and their submissions were reviewed. Concerning the ETM process, 317 cases (391 individuals) underwent eligibility interviews and as a result, 137 refugees were evacuated from Libya. The majority of the refugees evacuated were from Sudan (81), followed by South Sudan (21), Ethiopia (21) and Eritrea (14). The group included 56% male refugees and 44% female. With respect to the humanitarian corridor programme, 493 cases (718 individuals) underwent screening interviews. In total, 329 refugees departed from Libya to Italy. Most of the refugees evacuated were Sudanese (45%), followed by Eritreans (26%) and a variety of other nationalities including 34 outside of the select nationalities. Female refugees represented 62% while girls and boys represented 30%. Regarding the presumption of eligibility process, 36 interviews were conducted recommending exceptional registration and identification of durable solutions for 23 individuals outside the selected nationalities.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**Refugees and asylum-seekers: National legal framework protects refugees and asylum-seekers from refoulement and allows access to basic rights.**

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment

#### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Libya is not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and has no national asylum system, although it has ratified the OAU Refugee Convention and its Constitutional Declaration guarantees the right to asylum. In practice, people in need of international protection fall under migration laws No. 19 of 2010 and No. 6 of 1987, which criminalize irregular entry, stay and exit without distinguishing refugees, migrants or survivors of trafficking. The 2023 Law on Combating Foreign Settlement further reinforces a security-focused approach by increasing penalties related to the perceived permanent settlement of foreigners.

This context continued to expose refugees to arbitrary arrest, detention and deportation, and to restrict access to basic services such as primary health care and education. In 2025, 3,918 refugees (out of which

3,642 Sudanese) were reportedly deported after testing positive for Hepatitis B, C or HIV, mainly from eastern Libya through the border triangle with Sudan.

UNHCR remained the sole entity registering refugees of nine nationalities and issuing asylum-seeker and refugee certificates. However, the non-recognition of these documents by Libyan authorities meant that they did not provide protection against refoulement or arbitrary detention. Practice of registering and issuing security registration cards initiated by the authorities in Al Kufra in 2024, has been interrupted and then stopped in 2025. Finally, in late 2025 it has been replaced by annual, labour based, residency conditions with employers guarantees, LYD 500 fee and documentation, thereby leaving majority of Sudanese in the east undocumented. By contrast, western authorities did not register Sudanese refugees and did not recognize documentation issued in the east or by UNHCR, leaving many at heightened risk.

Against this backdrop, UNHCR focused on key areas of engagement that included advocacy for a more systematic and predictable access to detention facilities, identification of persons in need of international protection and advocacy for their release.

UNHCR participated in Government led presentations of National Strategy on Combatting Illegal Migration, advocating for continuous exception from deportation of nine nationalities registered by UNHCR, and offering UNHCR support with capacity development, awareness raising and triaging. Officials from the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs participated in specialized training at the San Remo Institute, enhancing their understanding of international law, policy frameworks and practical approaches to refugee protection. Considering that Government is taking a more proactive steps in funding and organizing deportations through arrangements with the Diplomatic Representations of the countries of origin, this area of engagement remains of crucial importance.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**IDPs: Protection risks of IDPs are identified, assessed, and IDPs are referred to relevant service providers in an adequate and timely manner through protection monitoring.**

**Refugees and asylum-seekers: By the end of 2025, risks of gender-based violence (GBV) are reduced for refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya, through access to quality response services and prevention programming effectively addressing the root causes of GBV.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.00%	5.00%	65.24%
<b>4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	91.00%	90.24%
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.54%	80.00%	99.04%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,012

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, 65% of refugees and asylum-seekers reported knowing where to access protection and support services for people affected by violence, compared to 3% in 2024. This represents a marked improvement in awareness of lifesaving services in a highly constrained protection environment and indicates that people at risk were better informed about where and how to seek support following an incident.

534 survivors of violence (33% of 1,621 total cases) accessed specialised case management services, receiving timely, safe and confidential support in line with survivor-centered standards. In parallel, more than 1,290 women, men, boys and girls were reached through awareness-raising as the main primary prevention activities on violence, which focused on increasing knowledge of rights, available services and safe helps seeking pathways, while also addressing harmful social norms and promoting positive, nonviolent behaviours.

Progress was driven by the sustained delivery of specialised, survivor-centered protection services and structured information-sharing integrated into service delivery. Information on available services for people affected by violence was systematically provided through individual and group sessions, ensuring that refugees and asylum-seekers received clear, practical guidance on when, where and how to safely access support, in line with globally recognised survivor centered response standards.

UNHCR contributed directly to this positive change by prioritising survivor-centered protection from violence under its direct implementation modality. Through directly delivered specialised services, including psychosocial support and case management, information on available services and referral options was consistently shared during safe and confidential interactions, helping to reinforce trust in services and reduce barriers to disclosure and help seeking.

In 2025, 99% of surveyed survivors reported satisfaction with the protection and support services received, up from 83% in 2024. This demonstrates significant progress in delivering high-quality, survivor-centered case management services for people affected by violence, even within a highly constrained operational environment. Satisfaction data were collected through anonymous client feedback surveys, administered with informed consent and in line with interagency standards and ethical considerations.

Taken together, the increased awareness of services for people affected by violence, the scale of case management and the high level of survivor satisfaction (99%) indicate that survivors are increasingly able to access timely, safe and adequate protection and support services. Combined with the reach of primary prevention activities, this also suggests that the workforce has the knowledge and skills needed to effectively prevent, mitigate and respond to violence.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**IDPs: Children benefit from child protection activities**

**Refugees and asylum-seekers: Child protection services are strengthened to ensure children at risk are adequately supported by families, communities, and humanitarian actors.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.26%	55.00%	32.52%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.05%	75.00%	75.28%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.73%	55.00%	13.47%
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## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	748

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, child protection programming for refugee children in Libya continued under severe operational constraints. UNHCR and partners sustained essential child protection functions, preserving core case management services and maintaining child-friendly spaces (CFS), while non-emergency activities were necessarily scaled back.

A strong focus was placed on early identification and protection planning. By the end of the year, 732 Best Interests Assessments (BIA) and 16 Best Interests Determinations (BID) had been completed, strengthening the systematic identification of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at heightened risk, and enabling more timely, individualized protection responses and durable solutions planning.

Protection outcomes were further strengthened through collaboration with partners and refugee communities. A total of 132 children (including 7 children from 2024) were supported in family-based care arrangements through vetted 47 active community caregivers, offering safe alternatives to homelessness, exploitation, and unsafe informal accommodation. These placements prioritized the most vulnerable children and were actively managed through structured follow-up, with exits primarily linked to successful family reunification, reflecting measurable and sustainable protection outcomes. Caregivers were supported through mentoring, group discussions, and capacity-building on positive caregiving and child protection principles.

Psychosocial support services were expanded through both individual and group interventions, with hundreds of structured sessions delivered to strengthen emotional well-being, and coping mechanisms. 11,316 children accessed CFS activities, benefiting from safe environments, structured psychosocial programming, recreational activities, and age-appropriate information on safety, hygiene, and self-protection. These spaces also functioned as key entry points for the early detection of protection risks.

UNHCR's operational approach emphasized specialized child protection evidence-based programming and integrated service delivery. Through structured Best Interest Procedures, children affected by trafficking, violence, family separation, and prolonged displacement were identified and linked to coordinated assistance, including legal counselling, material support, and solution-oriented pathways where feasible.

The Community Support Centre and protection hotlines functioned as critical access points for families and children to seek assistance, undergo protection screening, and enter formal child protection case management. Through this combined system of case management, community-based care, psychosocial services, and community engagement, refugee and asylum-seeker children at risk were more consistently identified, supported, and protected within safer family and community environments.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

**Refugees and asylum-seekers: Alternatives to immigration detention are applied and refugees and asylum-seekers are released into urban setting.**

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, the protection environment for refugees and migrants in Libya deteriorated sharply. Divisive anti-migrant rhetoric and stigmatization, fueled by misinformation on social media, translated into widespread discrimination, arbitrary arrests, detention and forced evictions. Xenophobic violence peaked, with violent attacks and hate speech inciting discrimination against refugees and migrants.

Progress toward safety and access to justice remained limited. Legislation criminalizing irregular stay and movement continued to shrink protection space, and detention remained central to migration management. On average, around 4,600 people were held in official detention centres (DCs), including some 1,200 people in need of international protection, with limited legal safeguards. Mixed movements across the Central Mediterranean increased, with 24,819 refugees and migrants intercepted or rescued at sea and returned to Libya, a 24% rise from 20,001 in 2024. Continued expulsions from neighbouring countries to Libya often resulted in renewed detention. In parallel, about 3,918 potential persons in need of international protection, mainly Sudanese, were deported from Libyan DCs by the Directorate for Countering Illegal Migration (DCIM), reportedly for medical or emergency reasons but without effective screening, raising serious concerns of refoulement.

Within these constraints, UNHCR helped prevent further deterioration and secure targeted improvements for people in detention, at borders and at disembarkation points (DPs). Advocacy with DCIM led to the release of 163 detainees, including 53 unaccompanied children, following 208 advocacy interventions. A total of 185 protection monitoring visits to DCs enabled assessment of conditions and the identification and profiling of 1,070 detained individuals through biodata collection. UNHCR provided communication services to 95 people in need of international protection, enabling contact with their families, and distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 12,925 detainees. Through partners, 1,839 medical consultations were facilitated for people in detention.

UNHCR also achieved important access gains. Access to protection services at Tajoura DC in western Libya was maintained, while advocacy with DCIM leadership in the east yielded a modest but important breakthrough of access to Ganfouda DC. At marine DPs, UNHCR distributed 1,349 hygiene kits, 1,649 refreshment kits and 818 blankets, and supported 624 medical consultations and 3 referrals to external clinics for secondary care. In September 2025, through its partner the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC), UNHCR regained access to Tobruk DP in eastern Libya, enabling rescue-at-sea (RAS) response activities and renewed engagement with authorities. This resulted in an official request for UNHCR support to Marsa Dela DP in the west, and agreement of a support package is expected to enable a more predictable protection presence.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Host and displaced communities have strengthened capacity and greater interest in supporting peaceful coexistence and empowerment of their communities.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>			
IDPs	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	70.10%	28.57%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.00%	43.00%	42.19%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,129
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	181,441
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	181,441

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened communication, accountability, and protection monitoring through an expanded Communication with Communities (CwC) and community-based protection approach, contributing to improved access to information and services for refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR facilitated a participatory assessment, reaching 507 individuals, 114 CwC awareness sessions were conducted across multiple locations, reaching 6,971 individuals, of whom 5,301 were Sudanese (76%). Sessions focused on official UNHCR communication channels, reporting misconduct, available services, and the proper use of complaint boxes, while addressing emerging community concerns.

Protection monitoring adapted to access constraints. 49 protection assessments were conducted, reaching 978 individuals, while 29 focus group discussions (FGDs) and community consultations engaged 239 participants of various nationalities to identify protection risks, service gaps, and priority needs. UNHCR provided 66 assistive devices to people with disabilities.

To support sustained community engagement, the Community Service Centre (CSC) was established in late 2025. The CSC served as an alternative and accessible setting for FGDs, community consultations, awareness sessions, interviews, and child-friendly space activities, particularly where access constraints

limited other engagement modalities.

Community mobilizer and interpreter projects facilitated 1,717 interpreted interviews, 447 crowd sessions, and 9 violence against women and men awareness sessions, while 1,415 cases were submitted for service review. In parallel, the community-based protection hotline processed 5,197 requests and generated 142 referrals, complementing community-based protection interventions.

Digital and remote channels complement community-based activities. The UNHCR Call Centre processed 299,784 calls via its interactive voice response (IVR) tool, of which 149,796 calls were escalated to operators, representing an increase of approximately 145% compared to 2024. This reflected both growing protection needs and improved responsiveness following the expansion of staffing from 16 to 20 operators across two shifts. Protection, registration, and health were the main drivers of escalated calls, linked to security operations, raids, forced evictions, homelessness, and detention. Education-related requests increased at the start of the academic year, while voluntary repatriation-related inquiries rose due to contextual changes in countries of origin (mainly Syria) and the expansion of UNHCR-supported voluntary repatriation flights. Calls related to mental-health and psychosocial support also increased towards year-end.

Digital information platforms further supported access. The Help Site recorded 52,511 visits and 145,910 page views. UNHCR also initiated the soft launch of the Libya WhatsApp chatbot and WhatsApp channel, strengthening information sharing and two-way communication.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and IDP returnees with heightened risk or vulnerability can meet their basic needs**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.42%	75.00%	22.12%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.00%	14.00%	13.71%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,592
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	117,033
<b>08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75,387

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners helped refugees, asylum-seekers and vulnerable host community members with heightened risks meet basic non-food needs through distributions of core relief items (CRIs), non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits and seasonal support. Assistance was prioritized for households with the most urgent and unmet needs, including many newly arrived Sudanese refugees in eastern and southern Libya, contributing to more adequate shelter conditions, improved hygiene and reduced financial pressure.

Over 88,800 CRIs, 109,600 NFIs and 61,933 hygiene kits were distributed to some 117,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed that 97% of households considered the assistance useful and 94% reported improved hygiene, warmth and reduced pressure on limited incomes, indicating that the content and targeting of assistance largely matched priority needs.

UNHCR's focus centered on needs-based targeting, coordination of CRI/NFI supply and partner distributions, and systematic PDM to understand item usage and to inform adjustments to kit composition and planning. Beneficiaries also highlighted gaps such as winter clothing, heating, water storage and child-specific items. Partners, particularly LibAid and the Libyan Red Crescent, played a critical role in last-mile delivery, community outreach and feedback collection. Together, these efforts strengthened access to essential items for people with heightened vulnerabilities and helped preserve dignity and well-being in a challenging protection environment.

Through voucher-based humanitarian assistance, UNHCR enabled refugees and asylum-seekers to better meet basic needs and improve living conditions. Multi-purpose humanitarian assistance reached 4,533 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 59 persons receiving conditional support for acute protection, health or shelter needs. Post-distribution monitoring showed that 52% of households experienced significantly reduced stress and 37% moderate or slight reductions; 70% were able to cover half or more of their basic needs, and 94% reported improved living conditions. Most households used the assistance to buy food (98%) and hygiene items (74%), with smaller numbers using it for rent and other essentials; 86% reported not resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

UNHCR led the programme design and oversight, applying vulnerability-based targeting, protection needs assessments and appropriate delivery mechanisms despite liquidity constraints. High satisfaction levels (99% very satisfied or satisfied, 87% able to find required items of adequate quality), confirmed cash/vouchers as a dignified and effective modality. Joint implementation with partners strengthened outreach. UNHCR and partners managed access, distribution sites, coordination with authorities and verification processes, consolidating a collaborative system that reinforced basic-needs for people with heightened vulnerabilities.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**IDPs and IDP returnees have increased access to individual shelter opportunities while refugees and asylum-seekers with identified heightened vulnerabilities have increased access to alternative care arrangements and transitional shelter, pending solutions**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.91%	29.00%	16.67%
<b>9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.00%	92.00%	91.59%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance</b>	
IDPs	5,053

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

State of Libya has in place a strict no shelter policy, as reflected in the Law 24/23, therefore, limiting UNHCR's shelter interventions to providing tarpaulins and improving access to sanitation. UNHCR distributed 32,140 tarpaulins, which contributed to meeting the minimum shelter needs of 91,670 refugees across Alkufra, Benghazi, Sabha, Tripoli, and surrounding municipalities. UNHCR's support ensured that the most vulnerable individuals, particularly those exposed to harsh climate conditions or facing protection risks, had access to emergency shelter materials.

Progress toward improved access to safe sanitation was also evident. The distribution of 25 mobile-latrines containers enhanced hygiene standards and contributed to a safer living environment for 56,078 refugees in informal settlements, schools, and health facilities contributing to reduced exposure to sanitation-related health risks and improving service availability for refugee populations.

Social Cohesion Projects (SCPs) strengthened community resilience and fostered positive interactions between refugees and host communities. Reaching an estimated of 300,000 individuals (32,000 refugees and 272,000 host community members), 16 SCPs implemented nationwide, rehabilitated clinics, schools, and public spaces, expanded community assets, and improved local service delivery.

The projects were implemented by UNHCR directly in the West and a funded INGO partner ACTED in the East and South in close coordination with national and local authorities that ensured alignment with community priorities. Schools, health facilities, and municipal councils helped extend the reach of SCPs and sanitation interventions.

Improvements in data collection and field monitoring, along with stronger engagement with the WASH taskforce, supported evidence-based programme adjustments and helped ensure that assistance was targeted to the most vulnerable population groups. Collectively, these efforts contributed to enhanced service access, strengthened community relations, and measurable progress toward the operation's intended outcomes.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

**Refugees and asylum-seekers: Access to health services is improved for refugees and asylum-seekers**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.00%	33.00%	32.07%
<b>10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>			

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	87.12%
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## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,276
<b>10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	421

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Within the constraints on refugee access to public healthcare, particularly in western Libya, UNHCR supported access to essential primary healthcare for refugees and vulnerable host communities through a combination of direct assistance and targeted health-system support. UNHCR-supported interventions reached 89,982 people across key health operational streams, including 3,155 individuals assisted at detention and disembarkation points, 6,422 people benefitting from urban health services in Tripoli, and 905 receiving medical support linked to humanitarian evacuation and VolRep. UNHCR also strengthened service continuity and quality within public health facilities through health-system support that reached 22,000 people in Tripoli and 55,000 in Benghazi, thereby helping maintain access to healthcare in high-demand areas.

Direct service delivery continued to play a critical role in improving access to health services for refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR provided 5,344 primary healthcare consultations and 418 mental health and psychosocial support consultations for refugees, along with 2,854 primary healthcare consultations for refugees and migrants in detention centres. In addition, 339 referrals to secondary and tertiary care, 76 medical referrals from detention centres, and support through an emergency hotline ensured timely access to higher-level care for individuals with priority needs.

A key achievement in 2025 was the strengthening of national and referral-level capacity for priority diseases. UNHCR supported the National Tuberculosis Programme and Abusitta Respiratory Medicine Hospital with essential medical consumables, infection-prevention and control materials and specialized equipment, strengthening TB and respiratory care pathways and improved continuity of care for refugees and host communities. In eastern Libya, UNHCR support focused on selected public facilities in Benghazi and surrounding high-demand areas, helping maintain access to essential primary care for refugee and host populations.

Health-system resilience was further supported through eight health-related infrastructure interventions implemented under the Social Cohesion Projects, benefiting an estimated 291,300 people, including over 30,800 refugees. These small-scale rehabilitations improved basic infrastructure, patient flow and service readiness in primary care facilities in Benghazi, Qarqarah and Germa municipalities.

Community-based prevention and health promotion were also prioritized. Through the funded partner Libyan Red Crescent, health-awareness and group counselling activities reached 2,500 people across Alkufra, Az-Zawiyah, Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Tobruk and Tripoli. Coordination with the Ministry of Health and other health partners contributed to a coherent, multisectoral public health response that improved service availability, enhanced system resilience, and supported better health-seeking behaviour among refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

### Refugees and asylum-seekers: Children have unhindered access to the national education system

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.00%	3.00%	11.31%

#### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	405

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued advocating for inclusion of refugee and asylum-seeking children into Libyan schools. Building on the Strategic Collaboration Framework (SCF) with UNICEF to expand access to public services for refugee children, UNHCR identified 5,437 out-of-school refugee children and referred them to UNICEF's Bayti Centres for tailored educational support. These efforts translated into concrete enrolment gains: 405 refugee children were integrated into the national education system, while others accessed community schools (675 children), non-formal education (2,428 children), and remedial classes (4,410 children), supporting their ability to catch-up academically and remain engaged in education. Nevertheless, due to restrictive and contradicting Government policies that non-Libyan children must have residency documents to attend Libyan schools, access to education for refugee children remains extremely challenging. UNICEF estimates that only 10% of Sudanese refugee children have access to education. Without the proper documentation, refugee children can only access informal education, which was further constrained by the suspension of INGO activities between March and October.

UNHCR rehabilitated seven public schools improving classroom safety, accessibility and functionality for both refugee and host community students and provided 13 mobile latrines to 11 schools to address critical sanitation needs that often deter girls and younger children from attending. The distribution of 5,363 school bags containing items such as books and pencils, reduced the financial burden on refugee and vulnerable Libyan host community families. Earlier joint work with UNICEF to fully rehabilitate a school in Ajdabiya, specifically to enhance access for refugees and asylum-seekers, further consolidated national infrastructure that can serve all children, regardless of status.

UNICEF and NGO partners operated the Bayti centres and community-based education programmes, providing non-formal education, remedial classes and life skills curricula for migrant and refugee children. UNICEF supported documentation and school enrolment procedures with municipalities and education authorities. In western Libya, a Prime Ministerial directive issued on 22 December exempted Sudanese students from residency requirements for the 2025/26 academic year. A similar decree was also issued by East-based authorities, thereby correcting the directives of September which required residency permits. However, many schools, both East and West, continue to ask for residency documentation. Thus, challenges remain. Despite joint efforts by UNHCR, national authorities and partners, inclusion of refugee children in the national education system remains uneven and requires sustained advocacy and systems-level support. UNHCR and UNICEF have developed joint advocacy lines in this regard.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**Refugees and asylum-seekers: Vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers have access to increased resettlement opportunities, including humanitarian evacuation and complementary pathways**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	690	700	833

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued advocating for increased resettlement, humanitarian evacuation and complementary pathways opportunities for the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya, in line with available quotas and operational constraints. While the initial target was to identify 1,000 cases for resettlement and complementary pathways, 690 were profiled, which was sufficient to meet operational planning requirements based on available quotas.

A total of 833 refugees (176 cases) were submitted for resettlement based on the available quotas of 725 places, representing a 21% increase in submissions compared to 2024. The largest group considered for resettlement originate from Sudan (92%), followed by Eritrea (5%), and a smaller number from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Syria, reflecting overall registration trends.

Resettlement priorities focused on those with the most serious protection risks: 69% were survivors of violence and/or torture, 19% women and girls at risk, 7% children and adolescents at risk, and 4% refugees with legal and/or physical protection needs, while around 1% were submitted under the category of 'restoring family unity'. Almost 34% of the submitted cases were processed under urgent or emergency priority, and the overall caseload comprised 52% women and girls, and 60% children. UNHCR met its resettlement implementation target, achieving 115% including over submissions and use of the priority global quota, with a 95% acceptance rate by receiving States.

Voluntary repatriation activities were also scaled-up, with 3,320 individuals from the nine nationalities receiving individual or joint UNHCR-IOM counselling on return options. Syrians represented the majority of counselled cases (63%), followed by Somalis (31%), Ethiopians (5%) and then Eritreans and Sudanese (1%).

As a result, durable solutions were achieved for 2,513 refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya through a combination of direct resettlement (687 individuals), other complementary pathways (45), humanitarian corridors to Italy (329), humanitarian evacuation to the Emergency Transit Mechanism in Rwanda (137), and UNHCR-facilitated, IOM-supported, voluntary repatriation programmes (1,315).

These outcomes were made possible through close collaboration between UNHCR, resettlement States, IOM and other partners, which together expanded safe pathways out of Libya for refugees and asylum-seekers facing acute protection risks.

### Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,347
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR redirected protection service delivery through direct implementation due to the suspension of INGOs, necessitating intensified efforts to strengthen AGD policy implementation and ensure inclusive participation of refugees across all age, gender, and diversity groups. UNHCR provided tailored assistance to people with disabilities, including dedicated counselling sessions and specialized focus group discussions (FGDs).

A strengthened case management system was established to assess the needs of women and men, and persons with legal and physical protection needs, while best interest assessments were conducted for unaccompanied and separated children from different nationalities. These assessments were followed by tailored services such as referrals to durable solutions, psychosocial counselling, cash and voucher assistance, and provision of non-food items.

Participation and inclusion improved through 53 FGDs with 455 refugees, ensuring representation, directly informing programme adaptation.

In line with accountability to affected people (AAP) commitments, the countrywide Call Centre was strengthened with an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, enabling information sharing and referrals in multiple languages, including confidential incident response. UNHCR also enhanced its Help Page to provide information on mixed migration issues and safe options for refugees in transit.

Sensitive services were scaled-up, including prevention and response to violence against women through awareness sessions and inclusion of men and boys in structured activities during the 16 Days of Activism. UNHCR's Child Friendly Spaces provided regular sessions for children at risk, parents, and caregivers to support mental well-being and ensure early identification and assistance for children.

Community engagement continued through regular interaction with community caregivers and community mobilizers to share information and better understand community needs and priorities.

## Section 3: Resources

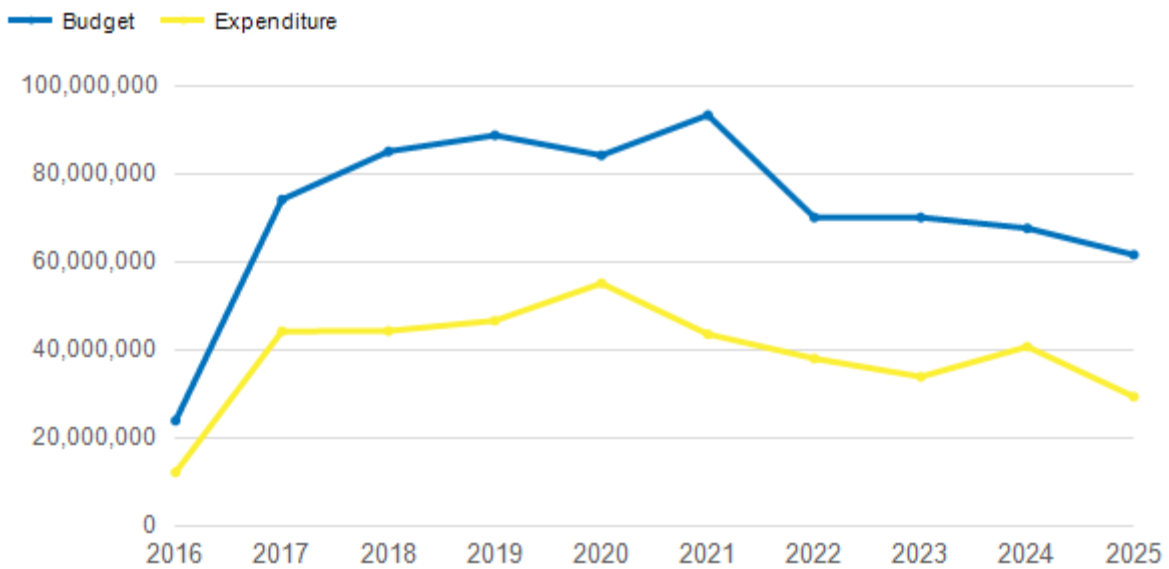
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

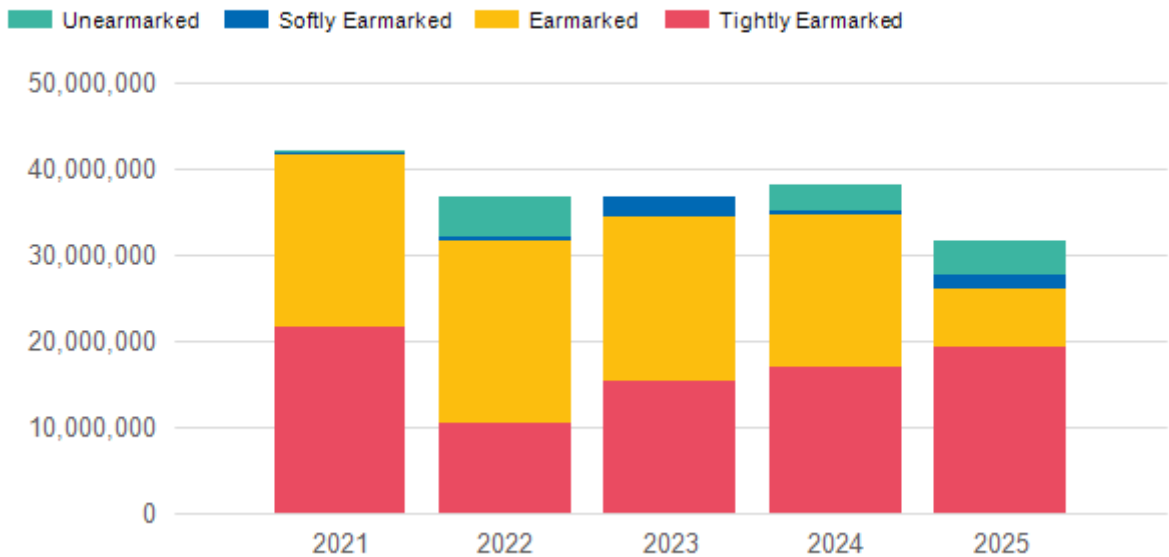
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	18,286,765	12,725,013	69.59%	12,377,779	97.27%
IA2: Respond	30,208,333	10,603,217	35.10%	9,817,564	92.59%
IA3: Empower	8,017,969	5,333,085	66.51%	5,333,085	100.00%
IA4: Solve	5,022,281	1,785,395	35.55%	1,785,395	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,535,348</b>	<b>30,446,710</b>	<b>49.48%</b>	<b>29,313,823</b>	<b>96.28%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	2,901,655	3,148,039	108.49%	2,904,315	92.26%
OA2: Status	3,426,630	2,402,880	70.12%	2,299,371	95.69%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,379,479	1,019,120	73.88%	1,019,120	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,210,202	1,459,361	45.46%	1,459,361	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,640,365	2,560,271	96.97%	2,560,271	100.00%
OA6: Justice	3,914,814	1,409,603	36.01%	1,409,603	100.00%
OA7: Community	6,802,965	4,901,968	72.06%	4,901,968	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	19,364,806	7,094,485	36.64%	7,094,485	100.00%
OA9: Housing	3,320,182	304,345	9.17%	304,345	100.00%
OA10: Health	7,523,346	3,204,386	42.59%	2,418,734	75.48%
OA11: Education	1,215,003	431,118	35.48%	431,117	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	5,022,281	1,785,395	35.55%	1,785,395	100.00%
EA20: External	813,621	725,737	89.20%	725,737	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,535,348</b>	<b>30,446,710</b>	<b>49.48%</b>	<b>29,313,823</b>	<b>96.28%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR’s operational presence in Libya adapted to a reduced but still diversified funding. Budgeted needs were revised from USD 38.2 million in 2024 to USD 29.4 million in 2025, requiring careful prioritization while maintaining a strong field footprint. The operation further invested in field offices, including Benghazi and other outposted presences, to remain close to communities and authorities, while non-essential missions were deprioritized to maximize resources for direct protection and assistance.

Resource allocation was guided by protection risks, severity of needs and the commitment to preserve life-saving activities. Tighter targeting criteria were introduced for core relief and non-food items, voucher and

specialized services, focusing support on people at greatest risk. Following global guidance, UNHCR progressively shifted from direct provision of some health services towards strengthening public health centres and referral pathways to national systems, contributing to more sustainable access to care. At the same time, UNHCR safeguarded and expanded investments in solutions, allocating resources to voluntary repatriation flights to Syria, as well as to ongoing humanitarian evacuations and the Emergency Transit Mechanism, to widen pathways to safety for those most in need.

The funding reduction inevitably left important needs unmet, particularly in protection, basic services and health, and limited the pace at which services could be expanded. Available flexible funding was used to respond to emerging priorities, sustain critical protection activities and preserve key partnerships, including with national and local actors. The budget remained supported by a diversified range of public and private contributions, which helped cushion some of the impact of shortfalls. A significant share of expenditure continued to be channeled through partners, with increased emphasis on national organizations in line with localization and Global Compact on Refugees commitments.

Looking ahead, UNHCR Libya will continue to pursue additional multi-year and flexible resources, to progressively close the gap between budgeted needs and available funding, reduce reliance on emergency responses, and promote more predictable support for inclusion in national systems and durable solutions for people in need of international protection across Libya. Building on lessons from 2025, UNHCR is broadening resource mobilization.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2025 strategic review confirmed that, in the context of global budget constraints, concentrating on core protection functions, solutions and support to national systems is both necessary and effective. The transition to increased direct implementation, while challenging, showed that UNHCR and partners can preserve protection services and life-saving assistance when humanitarian space narrows, provided that access and flexible funding are in place.

Consultations with refugees and key stakeholders, as well as protection monitoring, underlined that sustainable improvements in access to humanitarian assistance and public services depend on stronger national institutions, not parallel structures. Inter-agency reviews on the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in Libya also highlighted the importance of embedding the centrality of protection and displacement-sensitive approaches across broader UN and government programmes, through joint planning and coordination under the Cooperation Framework.

UNHCR Libya will continue to prioritize partnerships with national organizations and community structures and to implement community support projects, with a focus on expanding access to public health, education and documentation for people in need of international protection. The multi-year strategy will sharpen its emphasis on protection services, including registration, case management and strengthened referral pathways to solutions outside Libya, such as resettlement, humanitarian evacuations and safe voluntary return where conditions allow.

Feedback from communities will increasingly guide targeting and programme design, helping to ensure that limited resources are directed to those most at risk. At the same time, the operation will invest further in advocacy with national and international counterparts to promote predictable access to territory, services and rights, while contributing to longer-term efforts that reduce protection risks and support social cohesion.



**UNHCR**  
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