



Supplementary Appeal

January- December 2017

MAY 2017

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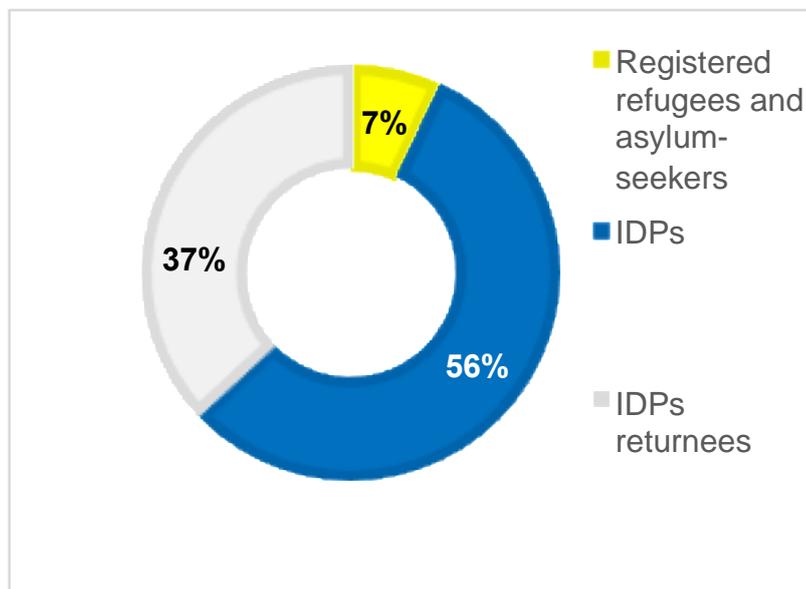
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At a glance

A total of 531,547 people of concern as of April 2017

This appeal aims to expand UNHCR's presence and response in Libya to meet the increased humanitarian and protection needs of 40,259 registered refugees and asylum-seekers (out of an estimated 100,000¹), 294,436 internally displaced people (IDPs) and 196,852 returnee IDPs.

In 2016, 90 per cent of the more than 181,400 people who irregularly reached Italy by sea departed from Libya. As of mid-May 2017, 45,750 people irregularly reached Italy by sea, representing a 30 per cent increase from 2016 during the same period.



\$USD 75.5 MILLION is needed in financial requirements to expand UNHCR's response in Libya for January until December 2017²

| SUMMARY OF REVISED LIBYA REQUIREMENTS | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| LIBYA Refugees | 59,936,440 |
| LIBYA IDPs | 12,458,777 |
| SUBTOTAL | 72,395,217 |
| Support costs (7 per cent) | 3,141,863 |
| TOTAL | 75,537,080 |

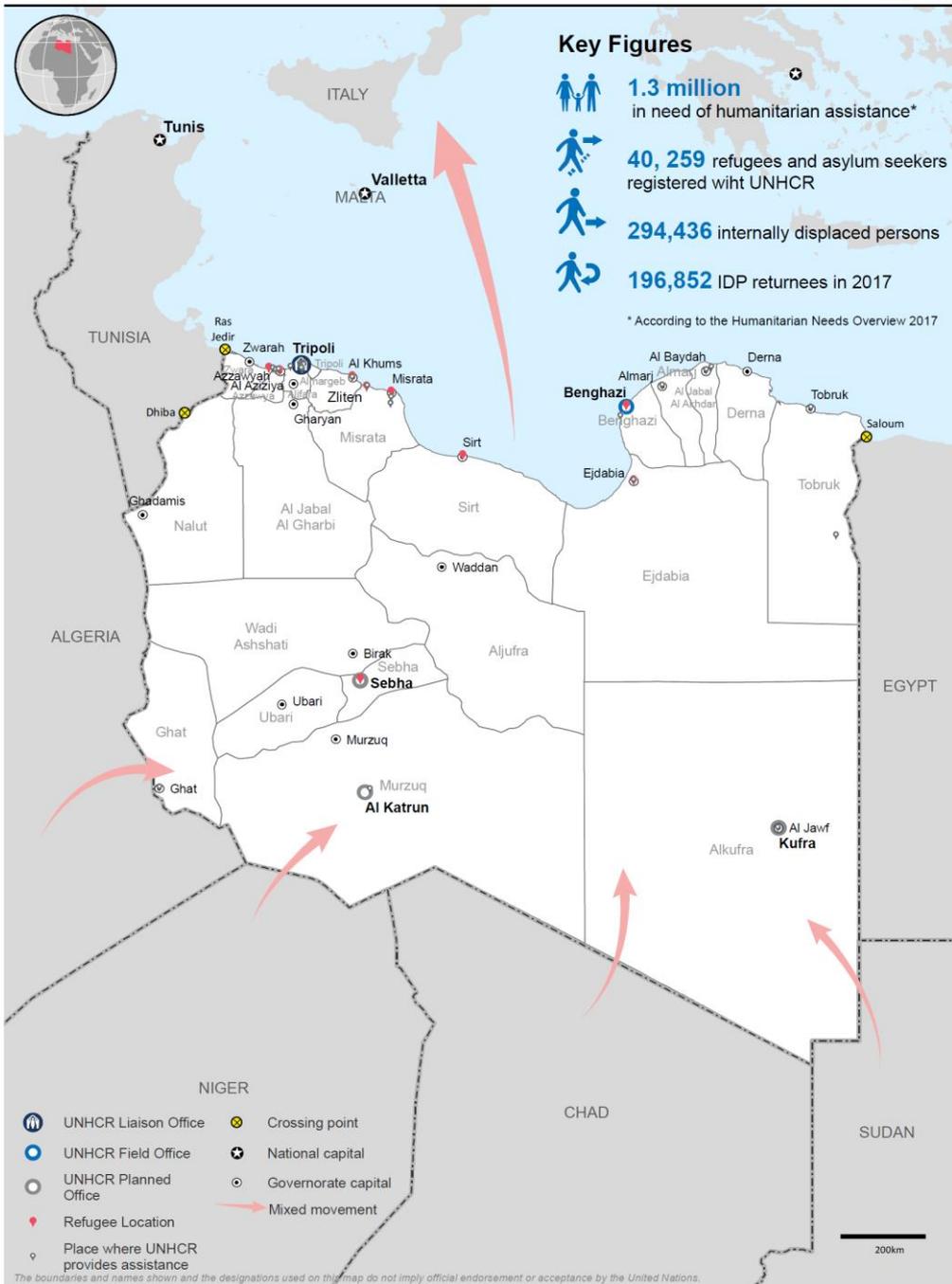
¹ According to the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP): https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/2017_libya_hrp_final.pdf

² All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes regional activities, and support costs (7 per cent).

Map

Libya

as of 1 April 2017



Introduction

This Supplementary Appeal outlines UNHCR's expansion plans for the operation in Libya and presents funding requirements to meet the increased humanitarian and protection needs of conflict affected populations, both Libyan and non-Libyan.

In line with its Protection Strategy for Libya, UNHCR's objective is to enhance and expand the protection response to refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, through facilitating solutions to displacement and increasing the level and quality of assistance provided to civilians affected by the conflict. Key protection activities will include protection monitoring and interventions as well as advocacy on issues related to respect for human rights, access to basic services and asylum procedures, and freedom of movement. UNHCR will also work towards building the capacities of Libyan actors in these areas.

Civilians in Libya continue to suffer as a result of conflict, insecurity, political instability and a collapsing economy. The direct humanitarian impact has been that hundreds of thousands of people across the country are now suffering, living in unsafe conditions, with little or no access to life-saving health care, essential medicines, food, safe drinking water, shelter and education. A total of 1.3 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

The absence of functioning government institutions and a breakdown in law and order have provided fertile ground for the proliferation of criminal networks in Libya, including international smuggling and trafficking operations. Migrants and refugees have become another commodity to be exploited for profit. Of the three main routes bringing refugees and migrants to Europe, the Central Mediterranean route currently represents the largest migration channel. Libya is by far the most important transit point for refugees and migrants aiming to reach Europe, with over 90 per cent of sea arrivals to Italy having departed from Libya. More than 180,000 people reached Italy by sea in 2016 - this is an increase of 18 per cent compared to same period in 2015 (153,842). As of mid-May 2017, 45,750 people reached Italy by sea, which also represents a 30 per cent increase from the same period last year. Furthermore, 2016 recorded an unprecedented increase of 109 per cent of sea arrivals of unaccompanied and separated children (25,846) compared to 2015 (12,360) and this trend is expected to continue in 2017.

The number of people reaching or attempting to reach Italy is only indicative of the total number of refugees and migrants in Libya, whether in transit or settled in the country. Despite high security risks in the country, Libya continues to host a large number of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants. Currently, there are 40,259 registered refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya, out of an estimated 100,000. Syrians represent half of the population registered with UNHCR in Libya

(20,228 people). Palestinians and Iraqis are also amongst the top nationalities, followed by East African countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan.

According to IOM, there are also an estimated 381,463 migrants in Libya from Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Estimates of migrants differ, with figures as high as 1 to 2.5 million having been reported. Not all of them intend to travel onwards; about half of respondents interviewed by UNHCR and its partners for the 2017 Mixed Migration Trends in Libya survey indicated their wish to remain in Libya, either permanently or until return to their country of origin becomes an option. The lack of stability, widespread human rights abuses and the current economic crisis push some of those initially intending to stay to attempt the crossing towards Europe.

Libyan civilians are also bearing the brunt of the ongoing conflict and instability. Since 2014, military operations, insecurity, and pervasive rights violations have forced entire communities to flee. Over half a million people have been forced to leave their homes due to the conflict and the presence of armed groups. As open conflict subsides, many Libyans have recently returned to their area of origin in conditions of insecurity, facing challenges with social acceptance, reintegration and access to public services.

While taking note of the challenging political and security situation on the ground, it is clear humanitarian needs in Libya currently far outpace operational capacities. This Supplementary Appeal presents the blueprint for a substantial scale-up by UNHCR to comprehensively address the situation.

Populations of concern

| OPERATION | Population of concern | DISPLACED POPULATION | PLANNED POPULATION |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | <i>as of 1 April 2017</i> | <i>as of 31 December 2017</i> |
| LIBYA | Refugees and asylum-seekers | 40,259 | 45,250 |
| LIBYA | Internally displaced people (IDPs) | 294,436 | 280,000 |
| LIBYA | IDP returnees | 196,852 | 300,000 |
| | TOTAL | 531,547 | 625,250 |

The Libyan authorities only recognize the following nationalities and groups as “coming from refugee-producing countries”: Oromo Ethiopians, Eritreans, Iraqis, Somalis, Syrians, Palestinians, and Sudanese from Darfur. Accordingly, UNHCR is only permitted by the local authorities to register those hailing from these groups or nationalities as refugees. Once registered, these individuals have access to basic services in Libya on the basis of documentation provided by UNHCR. The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers reside in Benghazi, Misrata and Tripoli. Urban refugees often rely solely on UNHCR’s assistance.

While the number fluctuates significantly, there are currently an estimated 6,000 to 7,000 people detained for irregular entry or stay in Libya. This includes vulnerable women, children, and victims of torture or exploitation.

According to the latest IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix³ (DTM), there are 294,436 IDPs in Libya. The majority were displaced in 2015 and 2016 and come from cities affected by conflict (such as Benghazi, Kikkla, Misrata, Sirte and Yefren). Of this population, 86 per cent live in private accommodation and have either rented premises or are staying with relatives.

From January 2016 to mid-February 2017, an estimated 196,852 people who had been internally displaced returned to their areas of origin.

In many instances, host communities in locations where refugee and migrants are present are also in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

³ DTM Libya Round 8 Mobility Tracking Report January – February 2017 : <http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-round-8-mobility-tracking-report-january-february-2017/>

Financial summary

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for Libya in 2017 was **\$27.5 million**. To scale-up the response in Libya for people of concern, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this Appeal, amounting to **\$48 million**. **The total revised 2017 requirements for Libya, including activities under the Europe and North Africa situation, now amount to \$75.5 million** (including \$3.1 million in support costs for the additional requirements).

The total revised 2017 additional requirements for Europe and North Africa situation (Previously referred to as the "Refugee Crisis in Europe") within the region of Europe are summarized in the 2017 regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe (RMRP), which was launched mid-January 2017. The overall RMRP budget is \$691 million for the needs of refugees and migrants in Turkey, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Serbia, other affected countries in South Eastern Europe and Central Europe, and affected countries in Northern, Southern and Western Europe. The overall requirements for UNHCR within the RMRP are \$332.9 million. However, the figure presented below differ from the RMRP because seven per cent support costs have been excluded. Furthermore country specific figures presented in the RMRP and this appeal differ as Italy is now presented individually and 'regional and global activities' now include the MENA and Africa regions.

SUMMARY OF REVISED LIBYA REQUIREMENTS

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| LIBYA Refugees | 59,936,440 |
| LIBYA IDPs | 12,458,777 |
| SUBTOTAL | 72,395,217 |
| Support costs (7 per cent) | 3,141,863 |
| TOTAL | 75,537,080 |

| OPERATION | ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments | Additional requirements | Total revised requirements |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| LIBYA- IDPs | 2,958,777 | 9,500,000 | 12,458,777 |
| SUBTOTAL | 2,958,777 | 9,500,000 | 12,958,777 |
| Support costs (7 per cent) | - | 665,000 | 665,000 |
| TOTAL | 2,958,777 | 10,165,000 | 13,123,777 |

| OPERATION | ExCom budget and subsequent adjustments excluding the Europe and North Africa Situation | EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA SITUATION ⁴ (REVISED REQUIREMENTS) | | | Total revised requirements |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | | ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Europe and North Africa Situation | Additional requirements | Total | |
| LIBYA- REFUGEES | 8,340,039 | 16,212,650 | 35,383,751 | 51,596,401 | 59,936,440 |
| NORTH AFRICA EXCLUDING LIBYA⁵ | 123,513,428 | 4,370,016 | - | 4,370,016 | 127,883,444 |
| SUB TOTAL NORTH AFRICA | 131,853,467 | 20,582,666 | 35,383,751 | 55,966,417 | 187,819,884 |
| GREECE | 7,131,437 | 238,734,828 | - | 238,734,828 | 245,866,265 |
| TURKEY | 355,533,206 | 12,458,568 | - | 12,458,568 | 367,991,775 |
| ITALY | 15,051,126 | 12,370,367 | - | 12,370,367 | 27,421,493 |
| SERBIA | 15,662,789 | 6,517,283 | - | 6,517,283 | 22,180,072 |
| FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA | 2,702,976 | 3,475,061 | - | 3,475,061 | 6,178,037 |
| OTHER AFFECTED COUNTRIES CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE⁶ | 36,463,377 | 8,034,345 | - | 8,034,345 | 44,497,722 |
| OTHER AFFECTED COUNTRIES NORTHERN, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE⁷ | 23,987,714 | 2,879,642 | - | 2,879,642 | 26,867,357 |
| SUB TOTAL EUROPE | 456,532,625 | 284,470,642 | - | 284,470,642 | 741,002,721 |
| SUB TOTAL AFRICA | 297,728,054 | 32,749,754 | - | 32,749,754 | 330,477,808 |
| REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ACTIVITIES | 82,332,328 | 16,698,422 | - | 16,698,422 | 99,030,750 |
| SUBTOTAL⁸ | 968,446,473 | 354,500,938 | 35,383,751 | 389,884,689 | 1,358,331,162 |
| Support costs (7 per cent) | - | - | 2,476,863 | 2,746,863 | 2,476,863 |
| TOTAL | 968,446,473 | 354,500,938 | 37,860,614 | 392,361,552 | 1,360,808,025 |

⁴ Previously referred to as the Refugee Crisis in Europe.

⁵ Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia

⁶ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Montenegro, Slovenia and sub-regional activities

⁷ Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

⁸ Minor differences in totals due to rounding

Regional strategy and coordination

Strategy overview

Along the route to North Africa and Europe, migrants and refugees are at high risk of being abused. Although a majority of those reaching Italy from Libya are not from countries at war, a significant number may be fleeing persecution, may have become victims of trafficking, or may have other valid reasons for seeking safety and international protection. Refugees and migrants travel the same routes and face the same dangers from smugglers and traffickers, including the threat of abduction, arbitrary and prolonged detention in deplorable conditions, torture, exploitation, and even death. Particularly vulnerable people fleeing Libya to Europe include victims of torture, survivors of sexual violence, pregnant women, and unaccompanied and separated children. Approximately 37 per cent of those who reach Italy are granted international protection.

While a large number of people transiting through or staying in Libya are from West African countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, new routes have started to emerge from Algeria and Chad. In Niger, UNHCR, in collaboration with the local authorities, has set up a programme to strengthen the existing asylum system so that those in need of international protection receive it there, and thus avoid the risky journey through Libya. This programme includes small-scale community mobilisation, capacity building and awareness raising activities.

A collective response to this alarming situation is urgently needed. UNHCR's comprehensive and coordinated approach will focus on refugees and other people of concern in key origin, transit, and destination countries.

The scope of UNHCR's programme in the West Africa sub-region for example, which is designed to provide credible alternatives to dangerous onward movements, needs to be expanded both geographically and in terms of the types of activities undertaken. There is a need for an increased focus on fair and efficient asylum procedures, community-based protection and monitoring along migratory routes, increased solutions such as resettlement, family reunification, return and reintegration, material support, awareness-raising, outreach activities as well as data collection and analysis.

In Libya, UNHCR will focus on the following main priorities:

- Expanding UNHCR's presence throughout the country, including at disembarkation points, detention centres and key locations of refugee and migrant transit.
- Increasing the scale of humanitarian interventions on site.
- Strengthening support to Libyan IDPs.
- Enhancing capacity building initiatives for Libyan authorities.
- Scaling up identification of resettlement opportunities for refugees.
- Expanding advocacy and communication with affected communities, targeting individuals in countries of origin and transit.
- Ensuring coordination and complementarity with IOM and other relevant actors through the Mixed Migration Working Group.

Key elements of the overall coordinated response in Europe include:

- Working with governments to ensure effective and safe access to asylum, protection services and solutions, as well as management of migration in an orderly and dignified manner.
- Strengthening national and local capacities and protection systems, and ensuring safe access to longer-term solutions for refugees and migrants, in particular through reinforced alternative legal pathways to protection such as through relocation, family reunification, resettlement and assisted voluntary return.
- Identifying and supporting people with specific needs or at high risk and prioritising their safe and predictable access to adequate services and protection. This includes survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), unaccompanied and separated children, people and children with disabilities, and victims of trafficking.
- Systematically communicating with refugees and migrants in an age, gender and diversity sensitive manner, and through a participatory dialogue, on their rights and obligations.

Coordination and partnerships

UNHCR's comprehensive and coordinated response focuses on refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR and encompasses key origin, transit, and destination countries. Close cross border cooperation and coordination with all concerned stakeholders, particularly IOM, are at the heart of this program as the mixed movement flows in the Central Mediterranean require a comprehensive approach.

Under the 2017 regional RMRP for Europe, UNHCR and partners are strengthening their collaboration to ensure a coherent and predictable protection response to refugees and migrants. Civil society, national and faith-based organisations are important partners in this endeavour in terms of service provision, protection of human rights and action to combat intolerance. The regional RMRP for Europe brings together 74 partners, including UN agencies, international organizations, international and national NGOs. Its regional approach is reinforced by the recent appointment of a Special Envoy for this situation, with a particular focus on the Central Mediterranean.

The Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation (SECM) will represent the High Commissioner in relevant inter-regional fora and pursue close relations and high level inter-agency engagement. The SECM will provide support for more integrated policy synergies building on the 2015 Central Mediterranean Sea Initiative (CMSI) and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants⁹, common strategic messaging and support for mobilizing resources in countries of first asylum and transit relevant to flows going to Libya and to the Central Mediterranean route. The SECM will also focus on a harmonized approach to solutions and will suggest targeted programmatic interventions to contribute to the reduction of dangerous secondary movements.

⁹ UN Summit 19 September 2016

Planned response

The planned response in Europe and North Africa is described in the regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe (RMRP).

LIBYA

Existing response

Many of the proposed activities are already undertaken by UNHCR, albeit on a smaller scale. The components are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing, thereby ensuring a comprehensive and holistic approach to dealing with the crisis in Libya. UNHCR's protection and solutions strategy targets IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR's existing response in Libya currently focuses on five key strategic objectives:

- 1) Preventing *refoulement*;
- 2) Improving access to territory and asylum;
- 3) Providing humanitarian assistance and strengthening access to comprehensive solutions for the most vulnerable;
- 4) Strengthening advocacy and promoting access to rights and basic services to IDPs throughout Libya; and
- 5) Maintaining and enhancing UNHCR's coordination role and partnerships with other agencies.

As part of its refugee and asylum-seeker response, UNHCR identifies, registers and documents people in need of international protection through its reporting hotlines, via its three community development centres in Benghazi and Tripoli and through outreach visits conducted by partners. In 2016, 47,000 medical consultations were held in UNHCR's community development centres. Almost 8,200 refugee families received core relief items and cash assistance. UNHCR's partners, CESVI and IMC, provide support to people with specific needs, including unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking, as well as newly released refugees and asylum-seekers with compelling protection needs.

UNHCR advocates with Libyan authorities to find alternatives to detention and to ensure that basic needs are met inside detention centres. UNHCR and its partners, IMC and LibAid, have access to 27 detention centres run by Libyan authorities, where they have conducted 286 visits so far in 2017. Medical and protection teams provide basic assistance (such as healthcare, hygiene items) to individuals detained for irregular entry or stay in Libya and identify vulnerable cases to advocate for their immediate release. In 2016, UNHCR successfully secured the release of 578 refugees and asylum-seekers from detention. So far in 2017, 53 persons were released, including a group of women held by ISIS in Sirte.

UNHCR also encourages authorities to adopt protection-sensitive approaches, including during rescues at sea, with due respect for the principle of non-refoulement. Through six health posts located in Al Khums, Tajurah, Tripoli (three) and ports, UNHCR's partner, IMC, delivers emergency assistance upon disembarkation to survivors of rescue at sea/interception incidents.

Overall, UNHCR reinforces national capacities in Libya by reaching out to key officials, civil society and other actors and offering training on core protection principles and refugee law. UNHCR is also training local NGOs in the east, west and south of Libya to expand its network of partners. In 2016, UNHCR organized 16 training events for government and NGO officials, in Libya and Tunisia.

UNHCR is also providing basic assistance to IDPs in Libya. UNHCR completed an assessment on IDP vulnerability in December 2016, which indicates that the majority of displaced households wish to remain in Libya, either in their current location or to return home when conditions allow. UNHCR is currently carrying out a second assessment focusing on the needs of people returning to Sirte. With current funding, UNHCR is only able to meet approximately three per cent of the total estimated needs of IDPs. In 2017, 514 displaced families received core relief items.

Since the evacuation of all UN international staff in 2014, UNHCR has maintained its presence in Libya through national staff and partners, with international staff managing remotely from Tunisia. In 2016, UNHCR progressively re-established its international presence, with regular one-day missions and, since April 2017, overnight international missions, on a rotational basis with other UN agencies. UNHCR expects to further increase its presence in the country, notably through the establishment of a presence in the south. UNHCR also plans to expand its partner network through international, national and non-traditional actors already active in delivering humanitarian assistance in Libya.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR's comprehensive strategy aims to expand the scope of protection and assistance provided to IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers, whether on the move, in urban areas or in detention facilities. Many of the proposed activities are already undertaken by UNHCR, albeit on a smaller scale. UNHCR's comprehensive strategy is focused on eight key elements:

1. **Expanding UNHCR's presence in key strategic locations in Libya**, by establishing a sub-office and three additional community development centres to ensure broad protection coverage in the south of the country. Based on their proximity to the main migration routes into Libya, the proposed presences will be Al Ghatroun, Kofra and Sabha. Establishing a presence in these locations is crucial to ensure proper outreach and early identification of the most vulnerable people and to provide timely and appropriate responses. UNHCR estimates that the three additional community developments centres in the south will conduct outreach and provide direct medical, psychosocial and in-kind assistance to an average 1,000 individuals on a monthly basis.
2. **Scaling up UNHCR's presence and response to cover 12 disembarkation points**, in close cooperation with IOM, to ensure permanent presence in at least six locations and expand protection monitoring to all 12 locations. Activities will include establishing permanent and mobile medical presences, distributing core relief items, and expanding UNHCR's protection monitoring. Targeted age and gender-specific measures, including for protection from SGBV, will be included as well as strengthening capacities of the Libyan Coast Guard, through training and provision of light equipment for registration and other activities.
3. **Increasing access and humanitarian assistance at additional detention facilities**, managed by the Libyan authorities by deploying additional capacity across the country and securing regular access to all 34 detention facilities (UNHCR currently has access to 27 facilities). Within detention centres, UNHCR will focus on maintaining life-saving assistance and will also advocate for enhanced access for screening, identification and registration, measures for SGBV prevention, and the release of unaccompanied and separated children and vulnerable individuals. UNHCR will also continue promoting alternatives to detention, including care arrangements for children and family tracing.
4. **Strengthening support to IDPs, returnees and other conflict affected populations**, in line with the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan for Libya for 2017. Reinforcing assistance to host communities and Libyan civilians in need is critical to

facilitating broader efforts to gain access to detention centres, disembarkation points and institutions in Libya.

5. **Enhancing capacity building initiatives for Libyan authorities**, both in Libya and in Tunis.
6. **Expanding the UNHCR base of partners** by mapping institutions and actors and delivering targeted guidance and support to strengthen their capacity as partner organizations. This includes in particular reporting, planning, designing budgets and monitoring, in line with donor requirements.
7. **Strengthening advocacy and outreach to communities**, including through information-sharing mechanisms to reach IDPs and host communities, as well as via mass information campaigns to highlight the challenging protection environment in Libya and the risks associated with the journey along the Central Mediterranean route.
8. **Seeking durable solutions**, by scaling up identification of resettlement opportunities and access to other legal admission avenues for vulnerable refugees by increasing advocacy efforts with Member States to establish predictable resettlement quotas and facilitate family reunification, and by reinforcing UNHCR resources to prepare and follow up on resettlement cases and submissions as well as voluntary returns.

Partnerships and coordination

While ensuring leadership on the refugee response, UNHCR is closely coordinating with other UN agencies, authorities and partners to address the humanitarian needs in Libya, while taking into account the mixed movement flows across the country.

As outlined in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Libya, UNHCR and IOM are co-leading the Mixed Migration Working Group, which remains the main platform to coordinate protection and assistance to refugees and migrants in Libya. In line with the Joint Operational Framework for the Humanitarian Response in Libya, signed on 8 March 2017, UNHCR and IOM will expand their activities in line with their respective mandates. The two organizations will undertake joint advocacy initiatives, with the aim to expand targeted assistance to migrants and refugees in detention centres and at disembarkation points, and facilitate access to sustainable solutions. Collaboration and division of tasks with IOM is being formalized through the finalization of standard operating procedures, in particular for assistance upon disembarkation, in detention centres and with regards to voluntary returns.

As part of the HRP, UNHCR leads the Protection, Shelter/NFI and Cash sector groups, as sub-group of the Humanitarian Country Team. These working groups will continue to meet regularly to design joint strategies, priorities and advocacy messages.

UNHCR is working with international and national NGOs inside Libya and is mapping local capacities to identify other potential partners across the country, including local committees and municipal actors. Expanding UNHCR's base of partners is a critical part of the strategy. UNHCR will continue to provide support to Libyan authorities at all levels, by providing training and equipment, and by ensuring the sustainability of the humanitarian response and fostering ownership, including on refugee protection.

Finally, UNHCR will increase efforts to reach out to Libyan civil society in Libya as well as refugees and asylum seekers in Libya. Engagement on social media, focus group discussions, and joint participatory assessments will form the basis for programming on further communication with local communities.

Planned activities

| Favourable protection environment | |
|--|---|
| Law and policy | Conduct five advocacy events in Tunisia targeting at least 100 high level officials and key stakeholders engaged in refugee protection |
| Administrative institutions and practices | Undertake an assessment on “communication with communities”, followed by a mass information campaign |
| Access to legal assistance | Conduct a cash market monitoring and feasibility study |
| Access to territory | Carry out five advocacy trainings on refugee law and policies |
| | Provide light communications and IT equipment (e.g. generators, desktops, radios) to 100 Libyan Coast Guards involved in night rescue operations |
| | Strengthen the capacity of 100 Libyan Coast Guard staff for registration of refugees and migrants intercepted/rescued at sea and for coordination and communication |
| | Support Libyan officials with IT and biometrics equipment for the purpose of registration upon disembarkation and provide technical training |
| Public attitude towards people of concern | Train 200 Libyan officials at technical level on refugee protection principles, rescue at sea and IDPs. |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | |
| Reception conditions | Establish an additional three community development centres in Al Ghatroun, Kofra and Sabha, to inform, identify, register and assist people of concern |
| | Establish a permanent presence and temporary reception areas in six disembarkation points and expand UNHCR’s protection monitoring to 12 disembarkation points |
| Registration and profiling | Provide medical, psychosocial and in kind assistance to an average of 1,000 individuals monthly through the three community development centres operating in the south of Libya |
| | Register an average of 300 individual asylum claims monthly through the three community development centres operating in the south of Libya |
| | Issue UNHCR documentation to registered asylum-seekers and refugees, as a protection tool against refoulement, arbitrary arrest and detention |
| Status determination procedures | Coordinate with the Regional MENA Refugee Status Determination (RSD) hub for additional support through training, capacity building of national staff and also for deployment of international RSD experts to support the operation |
| Security from violence and exploitation | |
| Prevention of and response to SGBV | Provide psychosocial support to an estimated 1,000 vulnerable people and strengthen referral mechanisms |
| | Identify temporary shelter for an estimated 100 vulnerable cases, rotating locations for security reasons |
| | Provide legal assistance for all victims of SGBV including victims of trafficking |

| | |
|--|--|
| Detention and freedom of movement | Identify refugees, asylum-seekers and vulnerable cases in detention through regular visits and advocate for the release of a monthly average of 20 |
| Protection of children | Increase partner staff who have experience working with children, including carrying out best interest of the child determination |
| | Build capacity of partners and officials and provide trainings |
| Basic needs and essential services | |
| Health | Distribute multi-propose cash grants to IDPs to support access to basic services, including healthcare |
| | Establish three emergency mobile medical teams to reach a monthly average of 1,000 vulnerable people on the move in Al Ghatroun and Sabha |
| | Set up medical teams at six disembarkation points, with a mobile component to dispatch as needed, to assist a monthly average of 6,000 people |
| | Provide basic medical assistance to 100 people and refer 500 people on a monthly basis, through the community developments centres |
| | Set up six additional mobile medical units to reach people of concern (two in Al Ghatroun, two in Kofra and two Sabha) |
| Sanitation and hygiene | Rehabilitate and maintain WASH facilities in six disembarkation points |
| | Rehabilitate and maintain WASH facilities and conduct comprehensive WASH intervention in 15 detention facilities to prevent waterborne diseases |
| | Upgrade hygiene kits, taking into consideration the needs of women, children and people with specific needs, and distribute to a monthly average of 3,000 individuals at disembarkation points, community development centres and detention facilities |
| Shelter and infrastructure | Provide cash-based and in-kind assistance to an estimated 3,000 refugees and 2,000 IDPs |
| Core relief items | Procure and preposition 8,000 core relief items to address new internal displacement and/or sudden emergencies which will include associated transport, logistical and administrative arrangements |
| | Increase in-kind and cash-based assistance to reach 16,500 individuals (30,000 households) in a situation of protracted displacement or affected by the conflict, including host communities |
| | Support 2,500 refugees (around 500 households) with core relief items and/or cash assistance. Standardized CRIs kit has been designed in accordance with identified needs as well as sector requirements. |
| Durable solutions | |
| Voluntary return | Coordinate with IOM to refer and facilitate the voluntary return of an estimated 100 people |
| Resettlement | Scale up capacities to identify, interview, process and resettle 420 refugees |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | |
| Community mobilization | Implement 25 Quick Impact Projects in key strategic locations, with participation of communities and local authorities, to improve access to basic services. This will benefit an estimated total 27,500 people |
| | Develop an online information tool designed for IDPs to provide up to date |

| | |
|--|--|
| | information on services available and existing referral mechanisms |
| | Support health facilities involved in handling human remains to allow for a dignified burial of lives lost at sea, in close coordination with ICRC |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | Carry out and complete needs assessments on IDPs |
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | |
| Coordination and partnerships | Co-lead with IOM the Mixed Migration Working Group to design joint responses and common advocacy messages with regards to protection and assistance to migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers |
| | Ensure effective leadership and coordination of protection activities within the Protection Sector working group |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | Reinforce capacities to provide regular information on UNHCR programmes and activities in Libya |
| Logistics and operations support | |
| Logistics and supply | Purchase and preposition core relief item kits for distribution to people of concern, and maintain warehouse in the south (Sabha) |
| Operations management, coordination and support | Liaise and advocate with the international community and partners to address humanitarian needs in Libya |

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for the Libya operation amounts to \$27.5 million. To scale-up the response for people of concern in Libya, **UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of \$48,025,614 bringing revised requirements for the activities presented above to \$75.5 million** as shown in the table below.

| | ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to Libya | Additional requirements | TOTAL |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Favourable protection environment | 1,140,402 | 2,143,763 | 3,284,165 |
| Law and policy | 129,038 | - | 129,038 |
| Administrative institutions and practices | - | 2,143,763 | 2,143,763 |
| Access to legal assistance | 10,036 | - | 10,036 |
| Access to territory | 244,837 | - | 244,837 |
| Public attitude towards people of concern | 756,491 | - | 756,491 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | 1,038,068 | 7,817,229 | 8,855,297 |
| Reception conditions | 589,323 | 3,782,620 | 4,371,943 |
| Registration and profiling | 284,416 | 2,143,763 | 2,428,179 |
| Status determination procedures | 164,329 | 1,890,846 | 2,055,175 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | 5,229,413 | 3,151,720 | 8,381,133 |
| Prevention of and response to SGBV | 490,889 | 629,973 | 1,120,862 |
| Detention and freedom of movement | 4,482,934 | 2,521,747 | 7,004,681 |
| Protection of children | 255,590 | - | 255,590 |
| Basic needs and services | 18,211,220 | 22,062,964 | 40,274,184 |
| Health | 9,696,530 | 4,412,593 | 14,109,123 |
| Sanitation and hygiene | - | 629,973 | 629,973 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | - | 7,564,312 | 7,564,312 |
| Basic and domestic items | 8,154,690 | 9,456,086 | 17,970,776 |
| Durable solutions | 558,191 | 1,260,873 | 1,819,064 |
| Voluntary return | 277,602 | | 277,602 |
| Resettlement | 280,589 | 1,260,873 | 1,541,462 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | - | 881,962 | 881,962 |
| Community mobilization | - | 629,973 | 629,973 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | - | 251,989 | 251,989 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | 132,795 | 882,890 | 1,015,685 |
| Coordination and partnerships | 5,000 | 882,890 | 887,890 |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | 127,795 | - | 127,795 |
| Logistics and operations support | 1,201,377 | 6,682,350 | 7,883,727 |
| Logistics and supply | 353,811 | 1,260,873 | 1,614,684 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 847,566 | 5,421,477 | 6,269,043 |
| SUBTOTAL | 27,511,466 | 44,883,751 | 72,395,217 |
| Support costs (7 per cent) | - | 3,141,863, | 3,141,863 |
| TOTAL | 27,511,466 | 48,025,614 | 75,537,080 |

EXPANDED RESPONSE IN LIBYA

2017

Supplementary Appeal

January – December 2017

MAY 2017



UNHCR

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