

Annual Results Report

2024

Libya

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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.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Libya, with its vast and remote land borders, continues to serve as both a destination and transit country for refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, many of whom attempt to reach Europe. In 2024, 20,001 refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants who attempted to cross the Mediterranean from Libya were rescued or intercepted and disembarked in Libya. Of these, 7,414 were in need of international protection, marking an increase from 5,170 in 2023. These attempted sea crossings represented less than 10% of the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers who have been registered by UNHCR in Libya by the end of 2024.

In 2024, refugees in Libya continued to face arbitrary arrest and detention in both official and unofficial detention centres (DCs) controlled by State and non-State actors. UNHCR had access to 18 out of 30 official DCs operated by the Directorate of Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). During these visits, UNHCR carried out protection monitoring, assessed conditions, identified individuals in need of international protection, provided essential items, conducted medical assessments and made referrals as necessary. UNHCR also advocated for and facilitated the release of 131 people in need of international protection.

Since the outbreak of the war in Sudan in April 2023, there has been a steady flow of Sudanese refugees arriving in Libya, which increased significantly at the beginning of 2024. As a result, Libya was included in the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan. In response to the crisis, Libya allowed Sudanese entry and stay, granting them access to primary health care and education. Most Sudanese enter Libya through Alkufra in the southeast, from where many move north to Ajdabiya, Benghazi, and Tripoli in search of work and public services. The East-based authorities are registering refugees in Alkufra, which enables them to enjoy freedom of movement and access public services. Sudanese new arrivals in the West are registered by UNHCR in Tripoli, where the authorities allow mandate registration activities. In spite advocacy efforts, authorities in the West were reluctant to carry out registration. Increased collaboration with the State of Libya has expanded the protection space for refugees. Interagency missions to Alkufra have assessed the needs of refugees and identified opportunities to strengthen the collaboration, facilitating the humanitarian response.

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 (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.00%	14.35%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.72%	44.01%

Libya is not a party to the 1951 Convention, and there is no national legal framework regulating refugee protection. Matters of persons in need of international protection fall under the purview of national legal framework regulating “illegal migration” which criminalized illegal entry, stay and exit. UNHCR carries out mandate activities in Libya, including access to asylum procedures. However, in absence of a formal Country Agreement with the State of Libya refugees and asylum-seekers registered by UNHCR do not enjoy protection from refoulement.

Against this background refugees and asylum-seekers face limited access to public services and legal recourse, especially when subjected to abuse, violence, or exploitation due to their irregular entry into the country. This situation increases their risk of detention and deportation. Volatile political and security conditions in the country further heightens their protection risks and obstructing their access to justice and other fundamental human rights, including freedom of movement within the country.

Certain refugee groups, such as Sudanese and Syrian, are tolerated and in general, they are not subjected to direct risk of detention by the Libyan law enforcement authorities. The State of Libya publicly declared that Sudanese refugees in Libya would be treated as brothers and would have access to available public services. Libyan authorities in the east have set up a registration and documentation system for Sudanese new arrivals in Al Kufra, provided they test negative for infectious diseases. Those testing positive were deported to Sudan. Security registration card to facilitate access to some services and freedom of movement.

Before the fall of the previous Syrian regime, most Syrian refugees entered Libya with direct flight from Damascus to Benghazi. Entry procedures for Syrian nationals into Eastern Libya were organized by EL Sham Wings, which provided flight services and security clearance prior to departure from Syria, operating direct flights. This security clearance allowed Syrians to move freely with reduced risk of arrest or detention, particularly in the eastern and southern parts of Libya. However, following the fall of the Assad regime in late December 2024, this arrangement between the Libyan National Army (LNA) and the former Syrian regime has been suspended, along with direct flights between Damascus and Benghazi.

The change in government in Syria has also affected the favorable treatment of Syrians in Eastern Libya, and now it follows on general regulations applicable to all foreigners, requiring visa procedures through the Libyan Ministry of Interior.

The national mechanisms for the protection of refugees from other nationalities remain minimal and are dependent on UNHCR advocacy and interventions. In the absence of a national asylum law, refugees and asylum-seekers are typically perceived within the context of mixed migration, with illegal entry criminalized under Law 19 of 2010. As a result, refugees and asylum-seekers face arrest and detention in harsh conditions and are at risk of refoulement without access to legal protections or due process. In this

restrictive protection environment, UNHCR’s interventions remain crucial given to preserving the right to asylum. UNHCR has strengthened its protection efforts through its presence, advocacy and monitoring in urban areas, at disembarkation points and in detention centers, collaborating closely with relevant authorities to analyze trends and developments in DCIM DCs.

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 (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.00%	30.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.91%	50.90%

In 2024, the situation of forcibly displaced people evolved towards a moderately improved access to basic services, as reflected in the surveys and protection monitoring conducted throughout the year. Despite persistent challenges, more efforts are to be made, mainly in the health sector. The provision of core relief items was the most important portion of the assistance delivered in 2024, with some interventions through the implementation of Social Cohesion Projects (SCPs), such as medical supplies and equipment to health facilities in locations hosting large numbers of refugees and quick impact projects focusing on restoring essential public services and infrastructure. Cash assistance played a vital role in bridging gaps, allowing both refugees and internally displaced families to meet urgent needs. While infrastructure constraints and economic and security instability remain, the assistance provided by UNHCR helped to mitigate barriers to service access. On one hand, UNHCR has expanded its humanitarian services. On the other hand, the significant increase in the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country has widened the needs gap.

For internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP returnees, access to essential services was strengthened in key locations, in particular in areas targeted for quick impact projects, supported by community-based interventions and government engagement.

Coupled with UNHCR’s interventions, this progress was the result of broader multi-stakeholder efforts, including government policies, development actors, and community resilience. In 2024, the authorities strengthened their coordination and assistance delivered to refugees, including in many areas of which neither UNHCR nor other partners have access. Going forward, sustaining these gains requires further investment in policy engagement for integration with national systems.

In Libya, the government have included a sample of migrants (which includes a sub-group) of refugees in the 2024 national census. Being counted is a critical step towards understanding the needs across the different groups including refugees, migrants and nationals. While a positive step forward, in the next census UNHCR will advocate with government and partners to include a separate sample for migrants and refugees to be able to learn more about the different population groups.

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 (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.58%	9.49%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.15%	6.91%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.73%	64.01%

Libya's approach to the Sudanese refugees provided protection space, which included access to livelihood due to historical ties, and high regard of Sudan's education system. Thus, Sudanese refugees could gain legal employment especially if holding professions deficient in Libya's labor market, such as doctors and teachers. Refugees of other nationalities were considered illegal migrants, and as such not enjoying access to legal livelihood opportunities, having to resort to informal work opportunities, often at lower wages compared to nationals.

The Libya chapter of the Sudan Response Plan has included the 45,000 host communities, to facilitate and boost peaceful coexistence, alleviate pressure on local infrastructure, including health care and education, through the provision of technical and material assistance especially in Alkufra, and social cohesion projects in across the State of Libya. Moreover, UNHCR responded to floods affecting communities hosting Sudanese refugees.

While the State of Libya provided access to education for Sudanese refugees, the enjoyment of right to education varied across the country, depending on the schools' capacities, evidence of previous school records, placement tests for children who lost school years, hidden costs that refugee parents could not afford such as transportation, school supplies and food. Thus, often the only education opportunity for refugee children were the Beity centres run by the international community that offered informal education as well as catch-up classes.

In the framework of UNHCR-UNICEF's Letter of Understanding signed in 2024 progress was made in expanding access to formal education for refugee children. This project bridged critical learning gaps, ensuring refugee children could access, remain in, and exercise their right to education. To enhance access to learning opportunities, UNHCR, with partner ACTED, also implemented three Quick Impact Projects focused on rehabilitating schools in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Alkufra, improving learning environments for both refugee and host community students.

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 (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,224	514
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	409	536
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66	400
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	1

UNHCR worked to expand access to solutions for refugees and asylum seekers. The precarious security situation in Libya however presents unique challenges for processing durable solutions and in some circumstances, has resulted in the interruption of interview schedules. Movement restrictions due to checkpoints, incidents of arbitrary arrest, and a lack of necessary documentation also hinder processing of refugees who live in remote locations. Moreover, UNHCR's accessibility to refugees in Libya is one of many challenges as refugees very often can no longer be reached during the process or even after having progressed to advanced stages including at the time of departure.

Humanitarian evacuations to Italy via the Humanitarian Corridor programme (355 evacuated) and to Rwanda through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (566 evacuated) was sought for vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers at heightened risk. Evacuation to Italy continues to depend on reception space made available and evacuation to Rwanda is contingent on resettlement departures from Rwanda to accommodate for an evacuation from Libya.

Family reunification has helped to prioritize the limited resettlement opportunities available and offer alternative options, albeit limited, for refugees with family members outside of Libya. However, the lack of consular services in Libya creates difficulties for family reunification departures and other pathways as many countries require and are unwilling to waive bio metrics. UNHCR continues to engage and collaborate with all relevant authorities to facilitate timely departure for cases submitted under urgent or emergency priorities, and to address barriers to accessing complementary pathways.

Further to UNHCR's advocacy the EU Ambassador in Libya sent a formal call to the EU Member States to consider offering safe and legal pathways to protection in EU Member States to eligible asylum seeker and refugee children and their caregivers.

In line with UNHCR's commitment to sustainable responses to forced displacement, which uphold the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), renewed efforts are needed to advocate with development partners and peace actors for solutions in the country of origin, particularly Sudan.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

UNHCR's operational space in Libya would be significantly enhanced by a country agreement which would provide a formal framework for advocacy and the enjoyment of refugees' rights. Without such an agreement, advocacy efforts are limited, and large-scale refoulement remains a critical concern, especially for refugees and asylum-seekers testing positive on infectious diseases. Due to criminalization of illegal entry, stay and exit, vast majority of refugees and asylum-seekers are at risk of arbitrary detention and refoulement.

UNHCR is authorized to register refugees and asylum-seekers of nine nationalities (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen) only at its Tripoli registration centre. UNHCR's refugee certificate provides refugees with access to services, assistance and limited durable solutions, However, it does not protect refugees and asylum-seekers from arrest, detention or refoulement. With the

increased number of Sudanese refugees arriving in Alkufra, East-based authorities have been registering new arrivals and issuing them with a security registration card, allowing them freedom of movement and access to public services and the labor market. According to the Libyan labor law, any foreigner, including refugees, who arrive in the country legally, can access the formal labor market. However, this security card is not recognized in the West. UNHCR has been advocating for Libya to either replicate the Alkufra registration system or expand the scope of UNHCR documentation to ensure freedom of movement and protect refugees and asylum-seekers from arbitrary arrest, detention and refoulement.

In 2024, access to the national education system for refugee children remained challenging, primarily due to lack of documentation and residence permits, school capacities, absence of placement tests for children who missed school years, attestation of former education, education associated costs, as well as the frequent move within Libya. Furthermore, due to the volatile situation in the country, access to education was differing from one city to the next, also due to the lack of formally promulgated policy on access to education.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2024, UNHCR strengthened its partnerships and collaboration with Libyan authorities, including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Health, Justice, Local Governance, State for Displaced Affairs, and Human Rights. This collaboration was pivotal in enhancing the capacity to support and protect refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

UNHCR Libya established nine partnership agreements, including with three national organizations: ACTED, CESVI, IRC, INTERSOS, NRC, Futbol Mas, Moomken, LibAid, and the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC). These partners received the necessary registration to operate in Libya, with two international NGOs also authorized to operate in the east. Among the national partners, LibAid and LRC operate throughout the country, ensuring comprehensive coverage for UNHCR's programmes. In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR Libya managed to strike a good balance between direct implementation and working with partners, adopting a hybrid approach that maximized efficiency and impact. This collaborative effort underscored the resilience and adaptability of the organizations involved, ensuring that humanitarian assistance continued to reach those in need across Libya.

Within the 2024 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, UNHCR leads the coordination of the humanitarian response for Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya, supporting the State of Libya and coordinating the efforts of 17 partners, comprising six UN agencies and 11 international NGOs. The plan aligns its interventions with the UNSDCF across essential sectors. To enhance coordination, in May 2024 UNHCR appointed a Senior Coordinator in Benghazi to liaise with UN agencies, INGOs, national aid organizations, and government authorities. Through the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR and its partners continue to support national and local authorities, ensuring an inclusive and effective humanitarian response for Sudanese refugees in Libya.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	94.93%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	31.35%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36,159
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36,159

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to territory, registration and documentation are essential for refugees and asylum-seekers arriving in Libya, as they enable UNHCR to advocate for protection in cases arrest and risk of refoulement and facilitate access to assistance and basic services. Registration is conducted at the UNHCR Sarraj Registration Centre in Tripoli, where registered refugees and asylum-seekers are provided with documentation that allows them to access protection services and assistance based on their needs.

By the end of 2024, UNHCR had registered a cumulative of 79,019 individuals (out of which 36,159 new registrations only in 2024), a 40% increase from 2023 (56,687). 73% were Sudanese, followed by Syrians (11%), Eritreans (10%), and other nationalities (6%). This increase was driven by the scale-up of registration activities from September 2024, which prioritized newly arrived Sudanese. Furthermore, as a protection measure, following the L2 Declaration of Emergency for Sudan situation in Libya, as of August 2024, the Operation suspended inactivation of Sudanese files in proGres data base to ensure registered Sudanese have access to protection services and humanitarian assistance.

A total of 57,648 Sudanese refugees were registered by the end of 2024, compared to 31,103 in 2023. Among them, 30,119 Sudanese refugees were newly registered in 2024, of whom the vast majority (98%) arriving after April 2023, when the conflict in Sudan began. With the adoption of an emergency individual registration dataset in September 2024, along with increased human resources, significantly enhanced UNHCR's registration capacity, enabling the registration of an average of 4,000 newly arrived Sudanese per month.

The demographic composition of the registered population remained largely consistent, with Sudanese, Syrians, Eritreans, and Ethiopians constituting the top four nationalities. Notably, 29% of Syrians and 8% of Eritreans who were previously registered lost contact with UNHCR, resulting in the closure of their files. By the end of 2024, two-thirds of the registered population consisted of single males, while 37% represented families, which led to an increase in the average registration group size to 2.17 individuals per group, compared to 1.8 in 2023. The average family size for registered families was 4.1 individuals. In terms of geographic distribution, most registered individuals remained in Tripoli (46%) and Al Jafra (23%), due to UNHCR's registration authorization being limited to Tripoli.

At the beginning of 2024, UNHCR's registration team in Tripoli transitioned to using the Libya Appointment and Services System (LASS) to schedule and process registration cases. The waiting period for scheduled applicants was maintained at one month, though demand continued to exceed available registration slots, with many new arrivals seeking access to UNHCR services.

To enhance the protection of Sudanese arriving in Alkufra, UNHCR has supported the East-based authorities in conducting registration by providing materials (such as printers, computers, and consumables) and technical expertise. Refugees who are medically cleared are given a Registration Security Card that enables freedom of movement, strengthens protections from detention and refoulement, and improves access to essential services, such as healthcare.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	768.00	700.00	169.00
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.06%	34.00%	26.61%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process in Libya remained under UNHCR's mandate in 2024 due to the absence of a national asylum legislation and 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 for whom a durable solution, such as resettlement or complementary pathways, had already been identified as urgently needed.

As a result, RSD is not foreseen for the entire registered asylum-seeker population, and the indicator on average processing time from registration to first-instance asylum decision is not applicable to the Libyan context. RSD is initiated only when – and if – a case is prioritized for durable solutions, ensuring that the process aligns with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Therefore, we have revised the methodology and reported the indicator, which refers on the “average processing time (in days) from RSD case creation to first instance asylum decision.”

To determine the appropriate RSD modality, a multifunctional panel assesses each individual's profile, vulnerabilities, and eligibility to ensure a structured, fair, and transparent selection process. Each modality incorporates multiple procedural safeguards to uphold due process and access to asylum procedures.

In 2024, key RSD figures included

218 individuals who underwent regular RSD processing;

64 cases (278 individuals) referred for resettlement or complementary pathways;

857 eligibility interviews conducted for evacuations through the Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETMs), resulting in 564 individuals being evacuated to Rwanda via five flights (March: 2 flights; June: 1; September: 1; December: 1).

Additionally, the RSD team introduced a presumption of eligibility screening for cases under the Humanitarian Corridor to Italy, in line with programme criteria. A total of 855 screening interviews were conducted and reviewed in 2024, while 355 individuals departed to Italy via four flights (May: 2 flights; July: 1; September: 1)

Furthermore, the RSD team processed 26 exceptional registration referrals, recommending registration for 16 cases based on protection needs

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
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	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Libya is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol but has ratified the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. While Article 10 of Libya's 2011 Interim Constitutional Declaration recognizes the right to asylum, the absence of national asylum legislation means that refugees and asylum-seekers are subject to general immigration laws, which criminalize irregular entry, stay, and exit.

Libyan law does not distinguish between asylum-seekers, refugees, migrants, or survivors of human trafficking, leading to arbitrary arrests, detention, and, in some cases, deportation/refoulement. The lack of legal status further restricts access to essential public services, including primary healthcare and education, while raids and detentions remain a primary protection concern for UNHCR and its partners. In 2024, Sudanese and Syrian refugees were generally released from detention centres and disembarkation points if rescued or intercepted at sea. However, over 2,600 Sudanese refugees were deported after testing positive to Hepatitis B or C, or HIV.

UNHCR is authorized to register individuals in need of international protection from nine nationalities, notably from Sub-Saharan countries, as well as the middle East countries, and mainly of Arab origin. Despite the lack of formal asylum procedures, strengthening Libya's national legal framework in line with international standards would enhance refugee protection. UNHCR, in collaboration with other UN agencies, continues its advocacy efforts with Libyan authorities to enhance refugee protection in line with international legal instruments. This includes advocating for the establishment of an identification and referral system for individuals in need of international protection, and capacity development and awareness-raising initiatives for both government and non-governmental partners.

Libya is also a signatory of the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. While nationality matters in Libya are considered sensitive, the Libyan officials and parliamentarians participated in a Global Summit on strengthening women's nationality rights. A positive step, considering that Libyan women do not have equal rights to pass their nationality to their children. Libya was also represented at an event convened by the League of Arab States at which the "Arab Declaration on Belonging and Legal Identity" was launched, and an action plan for its implementation was discussed amongst member states, relevant UN agencies, international and regional organizations.

In efforts to build capacity, in 2024 officials from the Government's Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs visited Jordan and met with Jordanian authorities to discuss collaborative efforts between the Jordanian government and UNHCR. The authorities visited UNHCR Jordan's registration centre to observe registration and the cash assistance programme. Subsequently, UNHCR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior, hosted a two-day workshop in Tripoli aimed at strengthening coordination to enhance the response to Sudanese refugees in Libya. A team of legal experts from UNHCR facilitated sessions on international and regional legal frameworks and ways to enhance joint coordination among all relevant stakeholders.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.71%	80.00%	82.54%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,040

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, significant progress was made in activities to prevent violence against women and girls, men and boys and to respond to the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya. UNHCR, in partnership with specialized UN agencies, NGOs, and the Government of Libya, under the UNSDCF framework, implemented targeted interventions and capacity-building initiatives, leading to strengthened prevention and response mechanisms.

The number of gender-based violence cases reported rose from 816 in 2023 to 1,441 in 2024, marking a 77% increase. Among these, 902 cases were referred for specialized case management and 474 survivors received comprehensive support services from UNHCR and its partners, of which high risk cases were prioritized. Women and girls constituted most survivors, with 972 female cases documented at protection desks, primarily among Sudanese, Eritrean, and Ethiopian nationals. Male survivors were predominantly Sudanese. In response to the rising numbers, UNHCR strengthened partner collaboration and enhanced staff capacities to ensure effective support for survivors.

Trafficking remained a major concern, accounting for 586 cases reported through the protection desk at UNHCR's registration center in Tripoli. Girls under 18 were disproportionately affected, particularly from Eritrea (272 cases), Sudan (133), and Ethiopia (125).

UNHCR conducted 29 awareness sessions for 965 individuals. These sessions aimed to provide vital information, gather feedback, and address community concerns. Participants were introduced to key communication with communities' channels such as the Help Page, Information Portal, Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), Hotline, and WhatsApp MS Form as essential platforms for GBV survivors to access confidential support, report concerns, and ensure safe referrals to specialized services.

In response, UNHCR prioritized timely access to specialized survivor-centered services. Clinical care and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) helped to address the physical and psychological impacts of GBV. GBV prevention activities reached 489 women, girls, men, and boys, including 139 community members trained on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). UNHCR has expanded its outreach to address cultural stigmas by regularly conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with different communities, creating space for open dialogue and awareness. Additionally, through the NARE, 2,648 Sudanese refugees were oriented.

UNHCR also worked with partners to strengthen referral pathways, ensuring access to services, even in areas with limited UNHCR presence. 82% of GBV survivors expressed satisfaction (a sample of 63 surveys) with the GBV services and response mechanisms provided by UNHCR and partners.

UNHCR remained actively engaged in coordination platforms, such as the PSEA interagency network and Violence against Women group, contributing to workplans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to improve data management and evidence-based responses. These efforts enhanced the quality and reach of GBV services, ensuring sustainable, survivor-centered solutions while addressing the growing vulnerabilities of refugees in Libya.

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

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56.66%	55.00%	80.26%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
IDPs	0.52%	5.00%	2.08%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.50%	20.00%	60.05%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.31%	5.00%	6.73%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	718
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12,144

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As of 31 December 2024, UNHCR had registered 2,135 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), with the majority being unaccompanied boys. Among the 1,753 children identified as requiring urgent protection interventions, key risks included family separation, child labor, lack of access to education, and vulnerabilities related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The primary countries of origin were Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Syria.

In 2024, UNHCR implemented specialized child protection responses, including 797 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs), supporting 36% of at-risk children. The low percentage is due to limited available resources in 2024, and the remaining at-risk children's cases will be responded gradually in the following year. Meanwhile, a total of eight Best Interests Determinations (BIDs) were presented to the inter-agency BID panel for durable solutions. These BIDs are part of the Best Interest Procedure and are conducted in line with Durable solution prospect for the child. The rest of the at-risk children undergo BIA. Comprehensive case management services were provided to 436 children, including specialized mental

health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for 167 children. In addition, 80 unaccompanied children were referred to UNICEF's partner, INTERSOS, for BIAs and access to the Baity Centre, a safe space for children.

Community-based alternative care programmes provided stable living arrangements for 149 unaccompanied children, while 46 caregivers received training in positive parenting, psychological first aid, and trauma-informed approaches. The indicator "Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement" reflects the success of UNHCR's community-based care programs, which placed 149 unaccompanied children in stable living arrangements. The training of 46 caregivers in positive parenting, psychological first aid, and trauma-informed approaches further ensures the quality of care, supporting the well-being and protection of these children.

Material assistance, including cash and non-food items, helped to meet the basic needs of children and their families. Child-friendly spaces (CFS) supported 12,110 children, providing structured activities that promoted resilience and well-being, marking a notable increase from 2023. Children were actively involved in Child protection programs in established CFSs where structured and non-structured activities are arranged, as well as during the Sport for Peace initiative.

UNHCR advanced efforts in the development of tools, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and capacity-building to strengthen partner response and advocacy. Collaboration with CESVI, UNICEF, and local NGOs enhanced holistic child protection programming, ensuring coordinated responses and long-term solutions.

These collective efforts, supported by local communities, contributed to a safer and more protective environment for refugee and asylum-seeker children, addressing immediate needs while fostering long-term protection mechanisms.

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 (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	134

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the absence of a national legal procedure for asylum, refugees and asylum-seekers are widely treated within the context of mixed migration, where irregular entry, stay and exit are criminalized under Law 19 of 2010. As such, refugees and asylum-seekers are often arrested and detained arbitrarily under harsh conditions or subjected to refoulement without access to due legal process in the country.

In 2024, movements into the country continued to rise, driven by the ongoing Sudan conflict and expulsions from Tunisia, leading to increased detentions. Refugees and migrants are arbitrarily detained in both official and unofficial detention centres (DCs). As of 31 December 2024, 18 of Libya's 30 official DCs were under the control of the DCIM, with detainee numbers ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 individuals at any given time, approximately 20% of whom were usually found to be in need of international protection.

UNHCR and partners conducted 406 visits to detention centres, monitoring conditions, advocating for releases, and coordinating humanitarian interventions. These efforts led to the identification of 260 asylum-seekers for advocacy, leading to the release of 131 individuals. To note that DCIM conditions release from DC with identification of durable solution in prior. Additionally, UNHCR collected biodata for 1,326 detainees, distributed 31,381 core relief items (CRIs) and 14,726 hygiene kits, and provided medical support to 5,042 detainees, including 285 referrals for specialized care. Psychosocial support was also prioritized, with phone services provided to 205 detainees to help them reconnect with their families. UNHCR co-chaired key platforms, including Collective Outcome II on migration management under the UNSDCF, and the Detention Centre Working Group (DC-WG). UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) finalized a review of the Principled Framework that governs humanitarian interventions in official DCs.

Since June 2023, thousands of refugees and migrants have faced arbitrary detention following expulsions from Tunisia and in the context of arrest campaigns. In 2024, Libyan authorities intercepted 12,438 individuals along the Tunisian border, transferring them to both official and unofficial DCs, including Al-Assa facility. UNHCR and IRC conducted six visits to Al-Assa, providing medical consultations, CRIs, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and refreshment kits.

Maritime movements also increased in 2024, with 67,137 individuals attempting to cross the Mediterranean from Libya to Europe. Of these, 20,001 were intercepted and returned to Libya through 275 operations led by the Coast Guard or GACS, with additional interventions led by actors not mandated to engage in interceptions or SAR. 221 bodies were recovered along the Libyan coast. During rescue operations, UNHCR and IRC responded to 155 disembarkations, assisting 11,551 survivors by providing 6,263 refreshments, 5,268 hygiene kits, 1,191 medical consultations, and 109 medical referrals. In 2024, UNHCR' partners had access to five disembarkation points along the Libyan shores, namely Tripoli Commercial Port, Tripoli Al Shaab Port, Tripoli Marine Club, Tajoura Port "Alhamidiya" in Tripoli and Marsa Delah in Azzawya and Zawia Refinery Port (ZRP).

UNHCR remains committed to advocating for durable solutions, ending detention, expanding protection interventions, and coordinating humanitarian assistance in Libya.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	70.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,896
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	15,122
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29,003
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	15,051
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60,577

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In partnership with CESVI and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to 7,678 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 77 conditional cash disbursements, strengthening their ability to meet essential needs and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Eligibility for emergency cash assistance (ECA) was assessed through Protection Needs Assessments (PNA). Due to liquidity constraints, assistance was delivered via a hybrid model—combining cash-in-hand and vouchers. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys assessed the impact, finding that

- 75% of beneficiaries reported improved living conditions,
- 74% experienced reduced stress,
- 65% stated assistance covered at least half of their basic needs and
- 59% reported a decrease in negative coping strategies. A total of 68% beneficiaries indicated spending the assistance on food, 42% on rent, 26% on healthcare, 17% on hygiene, and 14% on transportation.

These findings underscore cash assistance's role in promoting financial resilience and well-being. UNHCR will continue refining response strategies to maximize impact for vulnerable groups.

In partnership with NRC and ACTED, multi-purpose cash assistance reached 890 Libyan households (4,893 individuals), including 810 households affected by floods in eastern, southern, and western Libya. Eligibility for IDPs and returnees was determined using a harmonized socioeconomic vulnerability model (Proxy Means Testing) integrated into the protection monitoring tool (MPDSA). For flood-affected populations, a targeting questionnaire guided beneficiary selection, using lists sourced from Ministry of Social Affairs, NGOs, civil society organizations, UNHCR referrals, and local municipalities. PDM surveys assessed the impact, finding that

- 98% reported improved living conditions,
- 97% experienced a reduction in stress
- 80% stated cash assistance covered more than half of their needs, and
- 54% reported reduced negative coping strategies. A total of 96% individuals indicated spending the assistance on food, 22% on healthcare, 60% on hygiene products, 22% on rent, and 36% improved access to services. These results highlight cash assistance's role in enhancing resilience and well-being, particularly in emergency responses.

In partnership with IRC and LibAid, UNHCR assisted 75,533 individuals by distributing 200,309 core relief items (CRIs) and 55,319 hygiene kits, marking a 46.9% increase from 2023, including blankets, mattresses, solar lamps, plastic sheets, kitchen sets, among other essential items.

Overall, 44,203 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers living in different areas in Libya (mostly in Alkufra, Benghazi, Sabha, and Tripoli) were assisted with NFIs and/or CRIs. This represents only about 26% of the total Sudanese population in Libya.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	56.36%	26.00%	8.64%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.94%	75.00%	36.42%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	4,893
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,678
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	6,876
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75,533
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
IDPs	6,876
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29,459

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In partnership with CESVI and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to 7,678 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 77 conditional cash disbursements, strengthening their ability to meet essential needs and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

Eligibility for emergency cash assistance (ECA) was assessed through Protection Needs Assessments (PNA). Due to liquidity constraints, assistance was delivered via a hybrid model—combining cash-in-hand and vouchers. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys assessed the impact, finding that:

75% reported improved living conditions.

74% experienced reduced stress.

65% stated assistance covered at least half of their basic needs.

59% reported a decrease in negative coping strategies.

68% indicated spending the assistance on food, 42% on rent, 26% on healthcare, 17% on hygiene, and 14% on transportation. These findings underscore cash assistance's role in promoting financial resilience and well-being. UNHCR will continue refining response strategies to maximize impact for vulnerable groups.

In partnership with NRC and ACTED, multi-purpose cash assistance reached 890 Libyan households (4,893 individuals), including 810 households affected by floods in eastern, southern, and western Libya. Eligibility for IDPs and returnees was determined using a harmonized socioeconomic vulnerability model (Proxy Means Testing) integrated into the protection monitoring tool (MPDSA). For flood-affected populations, a targeting questionnaire guided beneficiary selection, using lists sourced from Ministry of Social Affairs, NGOs, civil society organizations, UNHCR referrals, and local municipalities. PDM surveys assessed the impact, finding that:

98% reported improved living conditions

97% experienced a reduction in stress

80% stated cash assistance covered more than half of their needs

54% reported reduced negative coping strategies

96% indicated spending on food, 22% on healthcare, 60% on hygiene products, 22% on rent, and 36% improved access to services. These results highlight cash assistance's role in enhancing resilience and well-being, particularly in emergency responses. In partnership with IRC and LibAid, UNHCR assisted 75,533 individuals by distributing 200,309 core relief items (CRIs) and 55,319 hygiene kits, marking a 46.9% increase from 2023, including blankets, mattresses, solar lamps, plastic sheets, kitchen sets, among other items.

As part of the Sudan emergency response, 44,203 Sudanese refugees received essential relief assistance at major points, including Alkufra, Benghazi, Sabha, and Tripoli. To address shelter needs, UNHCR provided 6,746 plastic tarpaulins for newly arrived refugees in Alkufra, Benghazi, Tripoli, and other key locations. Additionally, 1,305 families benefited from core relief support during flood and rainfall emergencies mostly in Alkufra, Ghat and Sebha.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	56.36%	34.00%	38.61%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.23%	29.00%	13.91%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	11,582

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The shelter programme aimed to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to Tawergha by rehabilitating damaged housing units. In 2024, 56 IDP returnee families (334 individuals) benefited from this initiative, improving their living conditions and promoting sustainable reintegration.

The State of Libya maintained its strict no camp policy and rejection of group settlements , as demonstrated by a number of raids on refugee makeshift settlements and expulsions from properties considered to be illegally leased due to the individuals' illegal presence in Libya.

For newly arrived Sudanese refugees, UNHCR provided a total of 6,746 plastic tarpaulins as emergency shelter support in Alkufra city, Benghazi, Tripoli, and other smaller towns across the country. Additionally, 114 refugees of various nationalities received emergency accommodation at the Jugurhine Medical Centre (JMC) shelter in Tripoli, where they were provided with temporary shelter due to protection or medical needs.

The Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) programme played a crucial role in supporting internally displaced persons, refugees, and host communities, and building and nurturing social cohesion that benefited 66,053 individuals comprising 12,460 IDPs, 2,512 refugees, and 51,081 host community members.

In 2024, 13 QIPs were implemented, 11 through international partner ACTED and two directly by UNHCR, that focused on restoring essential public services and infrastructure while promoting social cohesion and resilience. Most projects (7) targeted the health sector, rehabilitating clinics and medical centres and providing essential equipment. Education projects accounted for 3 QIPs, supporting displaced students through school rehabilitation and the provision of learning materials. Additionally, two projects focused on the renovation of sports facilities to promote psychosocial well-being, and one project addressed public space enhancements, improving community access and safety.

All QIPs were developed in coordination with national and local authorities, ensuring community participation in planning and implementation. The programme has significantly enhanced access to basic services, strengthened host community relations, and supported long-term recovery for displaced populations in Libya.

Moving forward, UNHCR will continue to scale up QIPs, prioritizing health, education, and infrastructure rehabilitation, while exploring sustainable solutions for displaced populations in coordination with government stakeholders and development actors.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28,280

10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,441

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024 amidst the Sudan emergency declaration in Libya, UNHCR expanded its health response, enhancing access to primary healthcare services for refugees, asylum-seekers, and vulnerable host communities. Health interventions focused on both mobile and fixed healthcare services, ensuring medical assistance at disembarkation points, detention centres, and other health facilities.

UNHCR conducted a total of 23,499 medical consultations, and 2,971 individuals were provided with medical referrals in 2024. Moreover, UNHCR in partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided more than 5,042 medical consultations and 285 referrals at detention centres and 1,191 and 109 respectively at disembarkation points.

Mobile health teams operated in Tripoli and Az-Zawiyah, providing emergency care and referrals, while the Community Day Centre in Tripoli served as a key hub for general consultations, maternal and child healthcare, and mental health support. Two Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) in Tripoli operated on alternate days, allowing mobile teams to extend services to urban refugees. Although the health interventions still focused on Tripoli and its surroundings, the scope expanded significantly following the increased number of Sudanese arrivals.

UNHCR also provided essential medical supplies and equipment to 17 public health facilities and implemented Quick Impact Projects targeting seven primary health care centres in Murzuq, Shahat, Tauorgha, and Tripoli, focusing on infrastructure rehabilitation, medical supply distribution, and capacity-building for healthcare workers. Mental health and psychosocial support were also prioritized, with specialized care integrated into mobile units and outreach sessions conducted for stress management and trauma support, particularly for survivors of trafficking.

In Alkufra, UNHCR provided medical equipment to Al-Hawari Hospital and Alkufra Diabetes Centre. On average, the hospitals serve around 60 and 150 patients per day, respectively. The items delivered were essential medical equipment including ultrasound machines, complete blood count machines, and an electrocardiograph. Other supplies and furniture were also provided to enhance the capacity of the two facilities.

Through these targeted interventions and strengthened partnerships with WHO, Ministry of Health, and humanitarian health actors, UNHCR ensured a coordinated, multisectoral approach to improving health outcomes and reinforcing community resilience for displaced populations in Libya. The Integrated Refugee Health Information System (iRHIS) is operational from April 2024, enabling real-time data collection and monitoring. UNHCR remains engaged in ongoing coordination efforts, proposal development, and active participation in health sector and task force meetings to support an inclusive and sustainable health response for refugees in Libya.

11. Outcome Area: Education

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

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Under the framework of UNHCR and UNICEF's letter of understanding signed in 2024, progress was made in expanding access to education for refugee children. UNHCR referred 1,844 children to UNICEF for tailored educational interventions, prioritizing equity and inclusivity for those excluded from formal education. This partnership leveraged joint technical expertise to bridge critical learning gaps, ensuring refugee children could access, remain in, and benefit from education.

Through ongoing advocacy and collaboration with UNICEF, out of 1,858 refugee children referred by UNHCR, a total of 649 (312 boys, 337 girls) were enrolled in the national education system. Due to budget constraints and the handover of the education programme to UNICEF, this progress is calculated by the total number of children referred by UNHCR, against the number of children successfully enrolled in public schools by UNICEF programme.

3,423 out-of-school children (1,716 boys, 1,707 girls) benefited from non-formal education programmes, addressing barriers to schooling. 3,594 children (1,856 boys, 1,738 girls) participated in remedial education programmes, reinforcing their learning outcomes. 1,698 children (885 boys, 813 girls) received individual learning materials, enhancing academic preparedness. To foster resilience and personal development, UNHCR, in collaboration with UNICEF, supported 4,096 children (2,113 boys, 1,983 girls) in life skills programmes, equipping them with critical social and emotional competencies. In addition, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and local authorities facilitated the integration of Arabic-speaking refugee children, predominantly Sudanese, into the national system.

This collaboration has strengthened the education system's capacity to accommodate refugee children, ensuring sustainable and inclusive learning environments despite ongoing challenges, such as documentation to access the public system and the capacity of national schools to include refugees. To enhance capacity, UNHCR, with partner ACTED, undertook three quick impact projects (QIPs), supporting displaced students through school rehabilitation and the provision of learning materials.

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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	750	700	690

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Specific to resettlement, UNHCR's quota was 615, representing a decrease of around 11% (695 in 2023). In 2024 only two countries, Canada and Norway, processed cases out of Libya compared to five in 2023.

Access to complementary pathways helped offer alternative options, albeit limited, for refugees with pressing needs. In this respect, the renewal of the MoU with Italy on the humanitarian corridor programme in late 2023 foresaw the resumption of humanitarian admissions in 2024 and possibility of evacuating 1,400 people over three years.

In 2024, 690 individuals (154 cases) were submitted based on the available quotas. The largest group considered for resettlement originate from Sudan (72%) followed by Syria (14%) and Eritrea (9%) as well as a small variety of other nationalities. Of those, the majority were survivors of violence and/or torture (67%) followed by women and girls at risk (15%), children and adolescents at risk (13%) and refugees with legal and/or physical protection needs (4%) while around 1% were submitted under the categories of 'Medical Needs' and 'Restoring Family Unity'. Almost half of the submitted cases were processed for resettlement consideration under 'urgent' and 'emergency' priority, which reflects the complexity of the context in Libya and the forcibly displaced population's extreme vulnerabilities. The group comprised 53% girls and women. The average size of families was around five, which - in addition to the limited resettlement pledges made available - explain why UNHCR partially met its resettlement target planned for 2024 but met and exceeded its quota achieving an implementation rate of 112%.

In 2024, the acceptance rate was 96%. In collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Libyan government, UNHCR obtained exit permits for 536 refugees who departed on resettlement and found safety in a third country. The processing time from submission under 'normal' priority to departure saw significant improvement with a processing timeline of 291 days on average. This is attributed to the fact that approximately one third of the departures happened via the Emergency Transit Centre.

A total of 400 people departed through other complementary pathways. UNHCR's target was to evacuate 500 persons on humanitarian corridor flights in 2024; however, the limited capacity at the receiving end allowed for the evacuation of only 355. UNHCR also continued to facilitate and support family reunification (and to a lesser extent other pathways). As a result, family unity was restored for 10 people, 34 refugees had successful private sponsorships, and one person was admitted on a humanitarian basis.

UNHCR counselled 899 people for voluntary repatriation. Among those, one Eritrean and 25 Sudanese received individual counselling while 576 Somalis, 295 Ethiopians and two Iraqis were counselled jointly by UNHCR and IOM. In total, 513 Somalis and 1 Ethiopian voluntarily returned.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	899

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2024, UNHCR strengthened the implementation of the AGD Policy, enhancing inclusion and participation. A total of 248 persons with disabilities received tailored assistance, including specialized focus group discussions. Cases involving diverse individual's backgrounds were identified and assisted, including referrals for durable solutions.

Efforts to promote participation and inclusion were expanded through 13 community meetings with 174 individuals of various nationalities and AGD profiles. Additionally, eight focus group discussions (FGDs) with 74 participants, including persons with disabilities, provided insights into barriers faced by marginalized groups. Strengthened partnerships with communities amplified underrepresented voices, though logistical challenges limited outreach in some areas.

UNHCR reaffirmed its commitment to women & girls by prioritizing their participation in group sessions to understand their needs. Tailored services addressed gender-specific needs, including prevention of and response to gender-based violence, and access to healthcare and livelihoods. Awareness-raising sessions attended by 965 individuals focused on protection, with particular emphasis on women & girls. During the 16 Days of Activism, sessions also engaged men & boys.

The FGDs provided refugees with first-hand information on services available. Men & boys participating in GBV prevention sessions learnt about the definitions, types of GBV and its negative impact on women and consequently the family. It is expected that the information from these sessions will be shared with other refugee members in the community through word of mouth, as well as the engagement of community mobilizers.

Women and girls play key roles as community mobilizers and caregivers, fostering leadership and representation. World Refugee Day activities included structured programmes for over 12,000 children in child-friendly spaces (CFS), with age-appropriate GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse awareness sessions.

Section 3: Resources

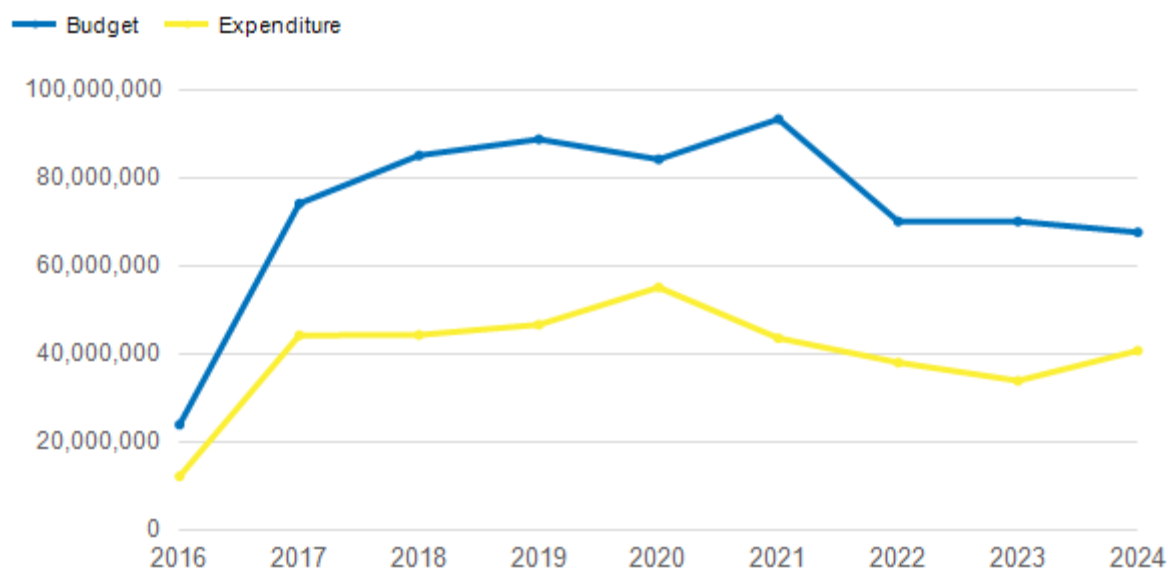
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

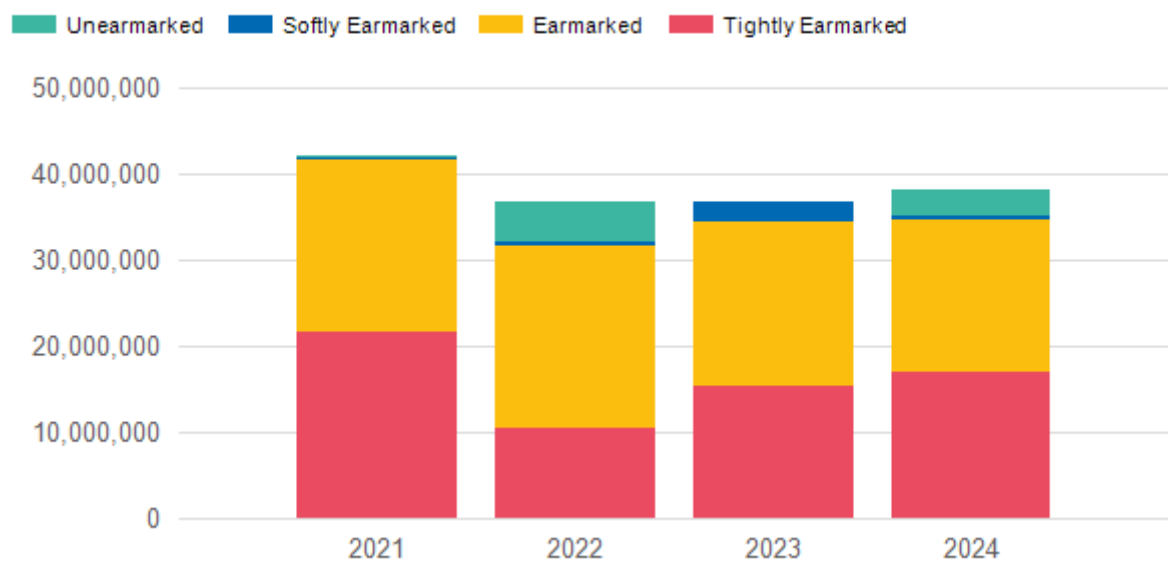
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	23,968,708	14,269,656	59.53%	14,203,155	99.53%
IA2: Assist	34,518,131	21,882,579	63.39%	21,882,579	100.00%
IA3: Empower	5,606,213	3,216,155	57.37%	3,216,155	100.00%
IA4: Solve	3,453,664	1,350,008	39.09%	1,350,008	100.00%
All Impact Areas		562			
Total	67,546,716	40,718,959	60.28%	40,651,897	99.84%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	3,646,829	4,197,797	115.11%	4,197,797	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,862,046	1,852,253	64.72%	1,852,253	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,362,046	885,458	65.01%	885,458	100.00%
OA4: GBV	6,072,599	2,832,785	46.65%	2,766,285	97.65%
OA5: Children	5,751,099	2,539,803	44.16%	2,539,803	100.00%
OA6: Justice	3,462,046	1,269,470	36.67%	1,269,470	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,464,423	2,837,196	81.90%	2,837,196	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	21,173,603	14,314,955	67.61%	14,314,955	100.00%
OA9: Housing	4,403,728	2,532,344	57.50%	2,532,344	100.00%
OA10: Health	8,940,801	5,035,280	56.32%	5,035,280	100.00%
OA11: Education	2,141,790	378,959	17.69%	378,959	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	3,453,664	1,350,008	39.09%	1,350,008	100.00%
EA20: External	812,046	692,090	85.23%	692,090	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		562			
Total	67,546,716	40,718,959	60.28%	40,651,897	99.84%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, UNHCR received nearly \$38.9 million out of a budget of \$67.5 million, representing a funding level of 58% against the overall financial needs. As a result of a significant increase in the number of Sudanese refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan, Libya was included in the Regional Refugee Response Plan for Sudan in July 2024, thus enhancing UNHCR’s ability to mobilize resources to respond to the crisis. With the introduction of the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR was able to underscore its leadership role in coordinating the interagency response, as well as its collaboration with and support to the State of Libya. This was further enhanced through social media platforms to highlight the difference that the humanitarian activities of UNHCR and its partners were making on the lives of refugees and the Libyan host communities.

Resource allocation was prioritized based on the severity of vulnerability and the immediate life-saving nature of assistance, focusing on community-based protection, multi-purpose and emergency cash assistance, health services, and emergency response in southern Libya. Support to authorities for the registration of newly arrived refugees and for strengthened service capacity were prioritized, including through social cohesion projects.

The Libya operation maintained its presence in the country through a country office in Tripoli, a field office in Benghazi and a back office in Tunis. In the last quarter of 2024, due to the situation in Sudan, another location was established in Alkufra, where a limited number of national staff were placed. The implementation rate of the administrative budget reached 90% in 2024, while staffing consumption was at 100%. Most of the administrative budget was related to security and personnel accommodation, which is a normal trend in Libya. A substantial amount of the budget was also used for staff temporarily hired for the Sudan response.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2024, in addition to liaising and coordinating with two authorities in Tripoli and Benghazi, UNHCR began operating in the southeastern region (Alkufra), the main entry point for Sudanese refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Lack of access and travel restrictions imposed by the authorities during the first half of the year resulted in having limited presence of UNHCR national staff only in the latter part of 2024. To overcome these challenges, UNHCR established partnerships with the government (LibAid) and a National NGO (LRC) which have access to remote locations including in Alkufra and to other parts of the country where the Sudanese refugees are arriving and moving to, providing necessary life-saving assistance. Also, UNHCR seconded a National Officer in the office of the Resident Coordinator to facilitate coordination with authorities in the context of the Sudan response. As part of key lessons learned, UNHCR is working towards expanding the current partnerships with three (3) national NGOs, as well as exploring further nationalizing other funded projects, enabling better access in areas beyond Tripoli.

Regarding the economic environment and due to prolonged political deadlock and lack of agreement on the leadership of the Central Bank of Libya (CBL), the country is still experiencing liquidity issues and UNHCR and all partners switched to implementing in dual currency (US dollar and Libyan dinar). All projects were amended to respond to the emergency declaration of the Sudan situation, prioritizing protection, in-kind, cash/vouchers, and health assistance. UNHCR also implemented social cohesion projects, following consultations with host and refugee communities targeting areas with higher concentrations of refugees. The 2025 partnership agreements were already designed following the lessons learned from the first months of the Sudan emergency response in Libya, and further resources reprioritized to cover the needs where most refugees and asylum-seekers are located.

UNHCR expanded registration and case management, enhanced the complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) system, revised the principled framework on engagement in detention centers, achieved targets for resettlement and evacuation, and continued advocacy efforts to expand humanitarian access and protection for refugees. As most refugees are located in the eastern and south-eastern regions in Libya, UNHCR is currently improving and expanding the CFM system, allowing refugees and asylum-seekers to reach UNHCR virtually. While continuing to strengthen the refugee response and enhance support to the authorities, UNHCR will gradually mainstream the Sudan response into the regular refugee programme.



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