

Annual Results Report

2022

Libya

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2022, Libya remained both a destination and transit country for large mixed movement flows involving asylum-seekers, refugees, and migrants due to its geographical position and porous land borders in the south. UNHCR-registered asylum-seekers and refugees increased from over 43,000 to over 44,000 last year. Large numbers of individuals attempted to cross the Mediterranean, of whom more than 24,000 were rescued or intercepted at sea, representing a 24% decrease compared with 2021.

Despite the de-escalation in conflict and improved humanitarian situation in 2021, in 2022, the political situation remained uncertain. While the October 2020 ceasefire continues to hold, a UN-led roadmap, aimed at withdrawing foreign mercenaries and holding national presidential elections, is yet to be fully and effectively implemented.

Since the ceasefire, thousands of internally displaced Libyans returned to their areas of origin. By August 2022, the overall residual number of IDPs stood at around 134,000, representing a 57% decrease since October 2020. The number of IDPs is expected to steadily decline between 2023 and 2025 as most of them are likely to achieve a durable solution either through voluntary return or local integration. To this end, together with IOM, UNHCR co-leads the Collective Outcome (CO) 1 on Durable Solutions for IDPs of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which, as part of the humanitarian transition, will replace the Humanitarian Response Plan as of 2023. UNHCR also co-leads the CO2 of UNSDCF on migration management, along with IOM, while all key priorities of UNHCR's multi-year strategy are also as much as possible consistent and aligned with UNSDCF.

In 2022, UNHCR Libya remained constrained by the absence of a Host Country Agreement with the Libyan Government. Though, UNHCR has been operational in Libya since 1991, it is the only UN agency without a formal Framework Agreement, resulting in multiple operational challenges.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By the end of 2022 more persons of concern are able to move freely throughout country and to remain in Libya without fear of arrest, exploitation or refoulement.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.00%	13.00%

In 2022, registration and documentation of refugees and asylum-seekers remained a top priority, being the first step of access to UNHCR assistance and services. To improve the quality of data collection, in January, UNHCR deployed a new database (proGres v4), a centralized, and web-based platform, and by the end- of 2022, the operation also managed to enrol 85% of the registered population in the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS). Verification via proGres and BIMS not only enhanced the integrity of asylum processing, but also played a crucial role in ensuring accuracy while planning and programming of all assistance interventions.

UNHCR continued implementing strategic use of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) only for asylum-seekers who were identified as in need of a durable solution, as RSD was not linked to the regularization of stay in Libya or provision of assistance. RSD process was also equipped with different processing modalities, and based on individual profiles, asylum-seekers were channelled to the applicable modality by a multi-functional panel to safeguard a systematic identification process. In addition, each processing modality also had procedural safeguards in place, ensuring a fair and transparent processing.

In 2022, UNHCR continued providing targeted assistance and services to refugees and asylum-seekers who were identified with specific needs, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Depending on the needs, UNHCR and partners provided individualized interventions such as temporary shelter, mental health and psychosocial services, cash assistance, and referral for durable solutions. In 2022, around 68% of individuals who were identified with specific needs reported to be subjected to GBV in Libya, and they were referred to the available services according to their identified needs. By the end of 2022, UNHCR also recorded a total of 2,154 registered UASCs, of whom 1,227 were registered in 2022 alone.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

More persons of concern have increased access to basic services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.30%	0.30%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	85.31%

Libya is not party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its Protocol but has ratified the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and is also party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. However, there is no national asylum legislation or any established asylum procedures. As a result, all non-Libyans, regardless of their status or protection needs - including, refugees and asylum-seekers - fall under national immigration laws. Libyan legal framework criminalizes illegal entry and exit which results in arbitrary detention of individuals who are detained for indefinite periods without access to due process. No alternative to detention is exercised in Libya despite

the extensive advocacy efforts of the international community. In 2022, UNHCR's advocacy efforts for release from the detention centres run by the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration facilitated the release of 445 individuals, solely those who were scheduled to depart from Libya through the resettlement or evacuation flights.

In 2022, UNHCR, through partners, assisted more than 13,000 asylum-seekers, refugees, internally displaced Libyans and IDP returnees with multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), enabling them to meet their basic needs and mitigating some of the negative socio-economic impacts. More than 70,000 individuals received non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits. For refugees and asylum-seekers, the Libyan Red Crescent shelter in Misrata provided shelter for some of the most vulnerable. For IDPs and returnees, UNHCR ran a shelter programme through the rehabilitation of 100 houses, a sewage pump station in Benghazi and a drinking pump station in Tripoli. In 2022, UNHCR assisted more than 24,000 refugees and asylum-seekers with medical consultations, while supporting the national health system with donations and rehabilitations of the healthcare facilities.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Higher number of all refugee children are included in the national education system and more skilled professional among PoCs have access to employment opportunities.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.50%	2.20%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.56%	2.20%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	74.00%	74.00%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.72%	71.49%

Access to the national education system for non-Libyan children remained challenging mainly due to lack of documentation and residence permit. Through various identification channels, UNHCR continued identifying children in need of education support. To this end, an education survey was conducted with more than 150 households caring for over 400 school-aged children, who were then referred to UNICEF under the Blueprint for Joint Action. Based on the circumstances of each child, they were supported for their enrolment either in public schools through advocacy or in non-formal education in Bayti centres run by UNICEF.

Under the Blueprint for Joint Action, UNHCR and UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of three schools, where more than 2,700 students pursue their education. School renovations included new electrical systems, replacement of windows and doors, work on water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities, instalment of shaded areas, repainting of the premises, improved access for children with disabilities, installation of water filtration system and building of additional rooms for social and health workers.

Community engagement remained a strong priority, supported by new initiatives. Service brochures, informative animation videos, and leaflets were prepared as part of the awareness raising efforts. To this end, Facebook Information Portal was actively used, reaching almost 8,000 followers and Help Page was launched in five languages. While individual queries were received via Common Feedback Mechanism, run by WFP, and protection hotline (over 80,000 calls), UNHCR also introduced Refugee Knowledge Base, an online structured and easily accessible platform aiming to assist frontline staff in providing accurate counselling on UNHCR's activities and services in a quick and efficient way. In addition, UNHCR held 21 community meetings to include asylum-seekers and refugees in the decision-making process to better understand their needs.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By the end of 2022, more persons of concern benefit from a wider range of solutions including timely and direct access to resettlement or complementary pathways.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	323	269
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	785	786
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34	73
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

Compared with 2021, resettlement pledges allocated to Libya in 2022 was significantly reduced (900 versus 400 slots) as resettlement countries shifted their focus to other priorities. In 2022, while 939 individuals were identified eligible for durable solutions, UNHCR submitted 464 individuals, to only two countries, exceeding the allocated quota of 400. Around 71% of the submissions were under urgent or emergency priority, based on the extreme hardship faced by refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya. With a 97% acceptance rate, UNHCR worked closely with IOM and the Libyan authorities to arrange the departures of 786 refugees to reach resettlement countries, including 49 individuals who were transferred to the Emergency Transit Centre (ETC) in Romania for onward departure to their final destinations following medical clearance and biometrics collection.

UNHCR continued its strategic use of the humanitarian evacuations through Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETMs) in Niger and Rwanda and the humanitarian admission programme of Italy. Accordingly, in 2022, 1,375 individuals departed from Libya on evacuation flights (982 to ETMs and 393 to Italy). UNHCR also assisted the departure of 73 individuals through additional complementary pathways (Swiss humanitarian visa programme, family reunification, Canadian Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot, and Canada's private/community-based sponsorship scheme).

In collaboration with IOM, UNHCR continued providing joint counselling to individuals who showed interest in returning to their countries. A total of 1,288 individuals from Mali (970), Somalia (154), Sudan (165), Ethiopia (5) and Iraq (3) were jointly counselled during 33 sessions. UNHCR also provided individual return counselling to registered refugees and asylum-seekers who expressed an interest in returning to their countries of origin. Accordingly, 78 people (74 Sudanese, 3 South Sudanese and 1 Ethiopian) were counselled and referred to IOM, and 18 registered individuals returned to their countries in 2022.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Libya remained both a destination and transit country for large mixed movement flows, while the pressure from Europe to prevent the onward movement across the Mediterranean Sea resulted in unprecedented restrictive policies against asylum-seekers, refugees, and migrants.

In 2022, refugees and asylum-seekers continued to be regarded as illegal migrants in Libya, including arbitrary arrest, detention and mass expulsions affecting large numbers of individuals in mixed movements who are believed to be in need of international protection throughout the year. In January 2022, a security operation was carried out against the protestors in front of UNHCR's office and Community Day Centre (CDC) resulting in the arrest and detention of around 100 refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR and partners faced several challenges identifying safe and secure locations to continue carrying out the life-saving activities following the closure of the CDC by UNHCR and partners in the end of 2021. During the first quarter of the year, until the reopening of the new CDC, this situation had a negative impact in the implementation of the planned activities and achieving the set targets.

While UNHCR assisted with the departure of more than 2,200 refugees and asylum-seekers from Libya to third countries across the world, the issuance of exit visa procedures remained sensitive,

which at times resulted in delays in the departure arrangements. Similarly, the departures UNHCR facilitated through complementary pathways were subjected to significant delays resulting from high processing costs, lengthy waiting periods, strict requirements of the concerned embassies and limited consular services in Libya.

In 2022, also a delay of implementation of activities and liquidity issues relating to the Libyan currency was also a notable challenge, the former partly resulting from the latter. This significantly impacted several activities which required local currency for their implementation, foremost the cash-cash assistance programme.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2022, UNHCR continued working in close coordination/collaboration with the competent Libyan authorities including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Health, IDPs, Justice, Local Governance, State for Displaced Affairs and Human Rights, Sports, as well as municipalities hosting large numbers of refugees and IDPs.

UNHCR also built on its partnerships with international non-governmental organizations (ACTED, CESVI, IRC, INTERSOS, NRC, Futbol Mas) and as well as national (LibAid, Libyan Scouts) organizations and sister agencies (UNICEF, WFP), with whom a strong level of engagement was maintained throughout the year. Collaboration remained crucial on both policy and practical levels. UNHCR was also the lead agency for three sectors, under the auspices of the Humanitarian Response Plan (Protection, Shelter/Non-food Items and Cash and Market Working Group). UNHCR mobilized and maintained adequate staffing capacity to effectively discharge its sector-based coordination functions through the designated coordinators. During the second half of 2022, the UN Country Team and the Government of Libya formally endorsed the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-25, derived from Sustainable Development Goals. Accordingly, in November 2022, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) formally endorsed the blueprint for the humanitarian transition in Libya, initiating the formal deactivation of sectors and changing the coordination architecture by transiting to Humanitarian-Development-Peace (H-D-P) Nexus Advisory Group. While co-leading the two collective outcomes of UNSDCF, along with IOM, on Durable Solutions for IDPs and Migration Management, with a specific emphasis on people in need of international protection, UNHCR strived to ensure all key priorities of the multi-year strategy remained also as much as possible consistent and aligned with those set out in UNSDCF.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

(1) Access to Territory: Documentation procedures and systems function effectively and in a timely manner.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By the end of 2022, UNHCR recorded 44,724 registered refugees and asylum-seekers and issued a total of 108,225 documents throughout the year. In 2022, UNHCR registered 17,837 individuals from the nine nationalities that UNHCR registers in Libya. UNHCR documentations were renewable provided that the individual remained in country and in contact with UNHCR. If the contact was not maintained for a considerable period of time, the file was inactivated until the individual approached UNHCR, and the situation was reassessed. More than 15,800 individuals had follow-up registration interviews to renew their UNHCR certificates, add individuals to their case files or update their contact information, helping UNHCR ensure that the information on the database was continuously updated. In 2022, 43 missions were carried out to conduct registration activities in medical centres for individuals who were unable to approach the centre and require emergency registration.

Given the presence of more than 600,000 foreign nationals in Libya, the identification of individuals in mixed movement who are in need of international protection remained challenging, particularly due to the restriction on the number of nationalities UNHCR registers, the geographical limitations in relation to carrying out registration and documentation activities, and lack of legal framework regularizing the asylum process. Hence, refugees and asylum-seekers faced arbitrary arrest, detention, and deportation, at times despite their UNHCR documentation. To improve access to territory, protection from refoulement, and identification and referral of individuals who may be in need of international protection, UNHCR carried out regular monitoring visits at disembarkation points, detention centres run by the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration and in urban areas in locations where the security situation and Libyan authorities allowed UNHCR staff to be present. Due to security constraints and issues in relation to obtaining authorization, monitoring at southern borders was not feasible on a regular and systematic manner.

In 2022, UNHCR, in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council, continued providing legal assistance to internally displaced Libyans and those who returned to their area of residence on issues related to housing, land and property (HLP) rights, and civil documentation to prevent future statelessness. The focus for HLP was to integrate information, counselling, and legal assistance to resolve issues linked with destruction of homes, compensation, property claims, and resolution of property disputes. Support against evictions will also be provided via negotiations, case management, and referrals to other services if required. Throughout the year, 337 individuals benefited from this assistance.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

By the end of 2022, 11,332 individuals had registration appointments, among whom over 8,000 were pending new registration, with a waiting period of five months. Technical issues in relation to the migration to the new database, which initially slowed down the processing capacity and shortage of interpreters were among the reasons for increasing the waiting period throughout 2022. When UNHCR increased the number of appointments to reduce the waiting period in the last quarter of the year, the operation had to tackle an increased workload with the same level of human resources.

In 2022, recognition of UNHCR documentation by the Libyan authorities remained problematic, resulting in arrests, detentions, and deportations. The limitation on the number of nationalities UNHCR registers and geographical restrictions limiting registration only in Tripoli also remained among the main challenges in relation to access to territory and documentation.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

(2) Status Determination: Persons of concern identified for solutions consideration are assessed promptly and in accordance and procedural standards and referred for resettlement or evacuation processing.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	768.00	768.00	993.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Libya, Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process continued being carried out by UNHCR pursuant to its mandate due to absence of state procedures for granting international protection. As RSD was not linked to the regularization of presence in the country of asylum or provision of assistance, RSD continued being used strategically, only for asylum-seekers who were determined as being in need of a durable solution. Based on profiles and nationalities, while some asylum-seekers went through a merged RSD/Resettlement process, in which two interviews were combined, some were processed through the regular RSD process. In addition, some individuals who were found eligible for evacuation processes through the Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETM) continued going through specifically designed RSD-driven processes. Identification of the appropriate processing modality was done by a multifunctional panel following a careful examination of each individual's profile, vulnerabilities and each processing modality's specificities to safeguard a systematic selection process, while each modality also had several procedural safeguards in place ensuring fair and transparent access to asylum processing.

Humanitarian evacuation flights to ETMs facilitated the prompt transfer of refugees and asylum-seekers to a place of safety (Niger, Rwanda) from where a durable solution will be sought for some of those most at-risk, including survivors of gender-based violence, trafficking and/or torture, unaccompanied children, single women, and female-headed households, older persons, and people with disabilities. In 2022, a total of 1,229 eligibility interviews were conducted for evacuation, and 982 people were evacuated to the ETMs in

close collaboration with these two offices.

To mitigate the limited presence of international RSD staff in Libya who are responsible for conducting the RSD interviews of asylum-seekers in Libya, however, on account of the security situation and logistical constraints, they do not have regular or frequent presence in Libya which means that interviews must be conducted remotely. The office maintained national staff on the ground to handle the logistical aspects and ensure a smooth and uninterrupted processing. In 2022, 150 individuals were recognized and referred for resettlement consideration via remote interviewing.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In the beginning of 2022, RSD processes faced significant challenges when access to the Serraj Office was blocked by the protestors camping in front of the premises. UNHCR managed to continue the RSD processes by using alternative locations despite the logistical challenges it imposed. Arbitrary arrest and detention of asylum-seekers, lack of residence permits and inability to hold permanent phone numbers at times resulted in difficulties in maintaining contact with individuals throughout their RSD processing, causing delays in finalizing the process. UNHCR was also unable to provide feedback to all asylum-seekers on their processing due to lack of a systematic notification of negative decisions, which resulted in difficulties in managing expectations.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

(3) Protection Policy and Law: National legal framework protects refugees and asylum-seekers from refoulement and allows access to basic rights.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not adequate	Not adequate	Not adequate

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Libya is not party to 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its Protocol. It has ratified 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and is also party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. While right to asylum is provided in Article 10 of Libya's 2011 interim Constitutional Declaration, there is no national asylum legislation or any established asylum procedures. As a result, all non-Libyans, regardless of their status or protection needs, including refugees and asylum-seekers, fall under national immigration laws. UNHCR registers people in need of international protection from nine nationalities. A "profile-based approach" is applied to individuals coming from major refugee-producing countries as well as people with specific profiles who are likely to have international protection needs. Libyan laws criminalize all irregular entry, stay, or exit, for example without the appropriate documentation or through unofficial border posts, without distinguishing between asylum-seekers/refugees, migrants, or survivors of trafficking. Refugees and asylum-seekers are often subject to arbitrary arrest, detention, and deportation. The lack of legal status creates numerous challenges for refugees and asylum-seekers in terms of their access to basic public services and their ability to fully and effectively enjoy their basic rights and fundamental freedoms including the right to work.

Despite Libya being a signatory to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, gender discrimination persists in the Libyan nationality legislation by restricting the right to nationality to a child born to a Libyan mother and a foreign father.

Marginalized communities, particularly those like the Tebu and Tuareg from South Libya, continue to be at risk of statelessness due to lack of civil status and documentation.

According to 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment for migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees, 95% of the respondents indicated that obstacles to access legal documentation and lack of documentation prevented them from accessing essential services, restricting movement or travel as well as limiting access to

livelihood opportunities. Against this background, UNHCR, in partnership with NRC, provided awareness sessions on civil documentation and access to essential services to over 110 asylum-seekers and refugees. As part of the capacity development efforts, in December, UNHCR co-facilitated a three-day workshop in Tunis on migration and asylum, organized by UNSMIL's human rights team for 20 chief prosecutors from across Libya. UNHCR, together with IOM, UN Office on Drugs and Crime and UN Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict facilitated sessions focusing on the Libyan legal frameworks, alternatives to detention, deportation, conflict-related sexual violence, and women's rights in criminal procedures.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the accession to the Organization of African Unity Convention (OAU) governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa, a collective undertaking by the Member States of the OAU to receive and protect refugees in accordance with their respective national legislations, in the absence of a national legal framework, all non-Libyans, including refugees and asylum-seekers, fall under national immigration laws and are considered as illegal migrants. Given the political instability, uncertainty, and volatile security situation in the country, which have been pressing issues for the Libyan authorities, the establishment of national asylum framework remains unlikely.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

(4) Gender-based violence: GBV survivors provided with case management and access to services, for refugees, IDPs and returnees

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.95%	1.00%	3.01%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.95%	2.00%	7.02%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	IDPs	Unknown	1.00%	0.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	78.00%	77.78%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR proactively continued identifying survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) through the survivor-centred approach, assisting them through comprehensive series of interventions and focusing on GBV prevention strategies. Throughout the year, refugees and asylum-seekers faced different forms of GBV. Implementation of harmful practices and lack of a legal framework providing protection particularly undermined the rights of all women and girls in Libya, with refugees and asylum-seekers experiencing barriers and challenges more acutely. Women and girls faced extensive challenges in accessing basic services including issues related to distance to service providers, difficulties and cost of travel, language barriers, and risks including sexual and other forms of violence and exploitation, stigmatization, arrest, and other legal repercussions. Against this background, in 2022, safe disclosure of individuals with vulnerabilities, with a specific emphasis on GBV survivors remained a high priority, and around 68% of the individuals identified with vulnerabilities reported to be subjected to different forms of GBV in Libya. UNHCR continued working in close collaboration with partner CESVI to provide timely and systematic response interventions to GBV survivors, most of whom were identified at the Protection Desk in Serraj Office, as well as through the common feedback mechanism and protection hotline. Throughout the year, a total of 461 individuals reported to be survivors of GBV. Accordingly, targeted shelter, mental health and psychosocial support and cash assistance was provided to survivors, and individuals were processed for durable

solutions.

As part of the efforts to gain a better understanding of the GBV concerns in Libya, in 2022, UNHCR participated in the Voices Initiative, a first of its kind in Libya, which was a qualitative analysis based on 50 to 100 focus group discussions (FGDs) among men, women, boys and girls, as well as service providers. UNHCR particularly focused on FGDs with men and boys in Tripoli as a gap in relation to this group had already been observed in the operation. The final report of the initiative, which is due to be finalized in 2023, will inform UNHCR's future GBV programming and response. In 2022, 16 Days of Activism events were essential to strengthen UNHCR's GBV prevention response. UNHCR worked in close collaboration with partners on the theme of uniting to end violence against women and girls. Furthermore, UNHCR facilitated dedicated sessions on prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA) for the community members across different nationalities.

Under the IDP response in 2022, the activities were limited and mainly focused on the prevention and response through the GBV sub-sector. In view of sensitiveness of this topic in Libya, the implementation of the response remained challenging as safe disclosure of survivors and individual interventions bear serious protection risks for all parties.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) continued facing legal repercussions while accessing health services to give birth due to the unfavourable legal framework criminalizing birth out of wedlock and absence of legal status for refugees and asylum-seekers in the country of asylum. While response services were available and operational through individual advocacy, limitations were experienced in relation to staffing capacity and punitive legal framework. Services to prevent and respond to GBV were generally unavailable for internally displaced women, and those seeking such services often experienced challenges in access. Societal pressure continued obliging women to remain silent and not to file a complaint for fear of shame and stigmatization. For refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs, access to GBV services was also hindered by challenges in relation to long distances to facilities, high transportation costs and unavailability of gender-segregated means of transportation.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

(5) Child Protection: UASCs as well as children at heightened risk are provided with services and assistance

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.00%	30.00%	4.64%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.94%	8.31%	8.32%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.50%	10.00%	7.57%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, the most prominent protection concerns included child labour, sexual violence and exploitation, child marriage, child trafficking or smuggling, detention, physical and emotional maltreatment, mental illness, and psychosocial distress. Children approaching UNHCR were mainly homeless, recently released from trafficking camps in southern Libya, unaccompanied and some with medical needs. Unaccompanied children had no community support, nor did they have the means to provide for themselves. In 2022, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) revealed the high rate of school dropouts and education needs resulting from the lack of legal status in the country of asylum as major child protection risk.

UNHCR continued implementing the Best Interests Procedure directly and through partner CESVI and under the framework of Blueprint Initiative with UNICEF. In 2022, UNHCR continued to play an active role in the Child Protection Sub-sector and the Child Protection Case Management taskforce where advocacy efforts resulted in finalization of the Case Management SOPs. Sub-sector was key in strengthening advocacy efforts particularly on children in detention. In 2022, UNHCR also joined other operations in MENA in the Best Interests Procedure (BIP) workshop which resulted in Libya creating an action plan to strengthen the BIP. By the end of 2022, UNHCR recorded 2,154 registered unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). A total of 1,227 UASCs were registered over the course of 2022. Around 52% of children were 15 years or under, with Eritrean children as the highest number. By the end of 2022, 1,077 (50%) UASCs registered with UNHCR had the best interest procedure initiated. A total of 1,044 best interest assessments were conducted in 2022.

In partnership with CESVI, UNHCR continued implementing alternative care arrangements for some of the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers, with specific emphasis on UASCs in need of temporary shelter, through their placement in host families from within their refugee communities. The caregivers were thoroughly trained, vetted, and monitored under the CESVI caregiver programme. By the end of 2022, 163 children were under this arrangement.

UNHCR, together with CESVI, opened a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the Community Day Centre (CDC) with the aim of providing recreational sessions for asylum-seeker and refugee children ranging from the age 3 to 15 who were selected based on vulnerability criteria, in addition to the children who were accommodated from the waiting area at the CDC. Trained facilitators organized sessions for selected groups for a duration of four weeks. By the end of 2022, CFS accommodated 693 children. The facilitators carried out two focus group discussions, and ten satisfactory surveys with the parents, most of whom emphasized the positive behavioural changes in their children, while they also noted the transportation costs as a difficulty to bring their children to sessions.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

A key challenge faced when receiving unaccompanied children, particularly those released from trafficking camps or detention centres, was the inadequacy of available assistance. In 2022, more than 50% of children UNHCR registered were under the age of 15, and while many required alternative care, the pool of caregivers remained limited. In 2022, only around 8% of UNHCR-registered unaccompanied and separated children were hosted by the caregivers, hence, many lived independently among other children or community members. Based on the findings throughout 2022, as part of efforts to strengthen a community-based approach to child protection, UNHCR will work with community volunteers who could also host children. The operation's shift in 2023 with the deactivation of the clusters may require closer monitoring particularly for refugee and asylum-seeking children given the context of Libya.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

(6) Safety and Access to Justice: Alternatives to immigration detention applied and persons of concern released into urban setting.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By the end of 2022, 3,489 (88% male, 12% female) foreign nationals were detained in the detention centres (DCs) run by the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) across Libya, of whom 1,340 (38%) were from the nine nationalities UNHCR registers in Libya. Based on UNHCR's database, at least 300 of these individuals were asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR. In the end of 2022, the highest percentage of detainees were concentrated in Tripoli at 55% (specifically Ain Zara DC), followed by the Eastern Region (41%) and Central Region (4%). Among the nine nationalities in DCs, the highest number was Sudanese nationals, followed by Eritreans, Ethiopians, Somalis, Syrians, South Sudanese, Yemenis, and Palestinians. 2022 also witnessed the closure of all DCIM detention centres in the western region under the new DCIM Director, and the reopening of others such as Abusliem DC and Sharaa Zawya DC which are respectively specified for women and girls, and unaccompanied children. There was also a decision by DCIM headquarters to reunify all DCIM branches in West, East and South under its control which also contributed to an increased coordinated effort to deport migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees. DCIM also reopened more DCs in the south with the aim to curb the flow of individuals undertaking sea crossings. UNHCR and partners carried out 530 visits to DCIM DCs across Libya with the aim of monitoring conditions of the DCs and detainees, provide lifesaving/essential assistance, medical assistance and refer individuals with emergency medical needs to health facilities. All visits were recorded through a data collection tool and specific data and trend analysis was done on a monthly basis to do the programming and implementation of the activities in an informed manner. Through those visits UNHCR also engaged in the informal communication channels with the DC managers to support identification of extremely vulnerable individuals and advocate for the targeted releases for those in dire need. Through advocacy, UNHCR facilitated release of 445 individuals (414 from Ain Zara, 5 from Abusliem, 10 from Triq Al Sikka, and 16 from Guanfooda) out of 1,639 individuals originally advocated for release. Life-saving activities continued at disembarkation points in Tripoli and Zawya through partner IRC. By the end of 2022, over 24,000 survivors were intercepted/rescued at sea across 263 operations. An increase in raids, deportation, and expulsions were also observed in different areas of Libya. UNHCR continued tracking those operations, providing life-saving interventions, collecting biodata, and eventually advocating for their release. Based on the data collected, 5,426 individuals were deported from Libya to neighbouring countries throughout 2022.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Security challenges, sensitive relations with the Libyan authorities in view of legal status of UNHCR and access constraints continued being contributing factors to the inability of UNHCR to fully exercise its protection mandate in relation to refugees and asylum-seekers in detention and at disembarkation points in Libya. The presence of Stabilization and Support Apparatus in the migration portfolio, operating Al Maya Detention Centre with no access for humanitarian actors, was another challenge, with no information on thousands of asylum-seekers and migrants who continued being detained. Access to DCIM detention centres also remained challenging, depending on the location, the dynamics at a given time period, and/or the management of the detention centres, which, in turn, impacted UNHCR's ability to collect biodata and/or effective and successful advocacy for release from detention.

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

(7) community engagement and women empowerment: CwC strategy is in place and implemented. Host communities have greater capacity and strengthened interest in supporting local integration of persons of concern.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	6.19%	20.00%	19.54%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.00%	2.00%	1.74%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	70.00%	70.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	50.00%	37.50%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, community engagement remained a strong priority, supported by new initiatives. UNHCR carried out 85 field and home visits, 21 community meetings, with an aim to raise awareness and identify/prevent protection risks. Efforts continued building community-based complaint mechanisms to better address issues such as sexual exploitation, abuse, and protection for different groups. Service brochures, informative animation videos, and leaflets were prepared as part of the awareness raising efforts. To this end, Facebook Information Portal was actively used, reaching almost 8,000 followers and Help Page was launched in five languages. While individual queries were received via Common Feedback Mechanism and protection hotline (over 80,000 calls), UNHCR also introduced Refugee Knowledge Base, an online structured and easily accessible platform aiming to assist frontline staff in providing accurate counselling on UNHCR's activities and services in a quick and efficient way.

In the beginning of the year, REACH, through partner ACTED, conducted the fourth Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA). MSNA shed light on the different experiences of refugees and asylum-seekers and formed a crucial groundwork for UNHCR's multi-year planning.

In 2021, UNHCR initiated a pilot project, with sport at its heart, to contribute to improved peaceful coexistence and psychosocial well-being of IDPs, IDP returnees, asylum-seekers, refugees, and the host community in Abusliem municipality, Tripoli. Tailored sports activities aimed to increase access to protection space through safe and inclusive sport for all and through providing a curriculum of activities. By the end of 2022, more than 300 IDP and refugee children participated in sport activities.

UNHCR targeted areas specifically hosting refugees, IDPs, and returnees with Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) to improve the access to the essential services by improving the capacity of different institutions and targeting health and education facilities through rehabilitations and donations. The selection of these areas was carried out in close collaboration and coordination with local municipalities, the beneficiaries and in view of the access of UNHCR staff to monitor the implementation of the projects in these sites. In 2022, UNHCR and partners completed 40 QIPs in different parts of Libya under health and education fields, including the donation of nine prefabs to health facilities to be used for COVID-19 testing and reception centres, donation of a school bus to Tawergha local council for the transportation of IDP students, donation of three medical ventilators to enhance COVID-19 response capacity, donation of generators to ensure the medical services are uninterrupted during power outages, rehabilitation of schools, primary healthcare facilities, and sports clubs across Libya.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the overall improvement in community engagement efforts, challenges remained in relation to specific groups. Xenophobia, discrimination, exploitation, and trafficking of individuals remained of concern to UNHCR in relation to specific communities, adversely impacting their engagement and empowerment. UNHCR was confronted with various needs to be addressed by QIPs, while the limited budget forced the team to focus only on the most prioritized needs among the competing priorities of the communities. Furthermore, turnover of staff within the government units and difficulties in obtaining approvals from

Ministry of Foreign Affairs to have access to certain areas caused additional challenges during the implementation of the QIPs.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

(8) Well-being and basic needs: Persons of concern with heightened risk or vulnerability can meet their basic needs.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	IDPs	36.56%	44.00%	44.05%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	68.00%	68.19%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	IDPs	30.95%	35.00%	30.95%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.11%	58.00%	57.11%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR and partners assisted 2,352 households (4,521 refugee and asylum-seekers) with multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) enabling them to meet their basic needs and mitigating some of the negative socio-economic impacts. A weighted ranking score approach using UNHCR's database was used for the selection of eligible individuals for regular cash assistance (RCA), while Protection Needs Assessments (PNA) were conducted to determine eligibility for emergency cash assistance (ECA), which was provided through a hybrid approach with the combination of cash-in-hand and vouchers.

UNHCR, through partners, assisted some 1,632 households (9,303 internally displaced Libyans and IDP returnees) with multi-purpose cash assistance MPCA across Libya. Eligibility was determined through a harmonized socio-economic vulnerability scorecard that was developed and endorsed by the Cash and Market Group of Libya (CMWG) by going through lists of beneficiaries received from Ministry of Social Affairs, local NGOs, civil society organizations, UNHCR referrals and local municipalities.

To assess the impact of the cash assistance, a post distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys were conducted with randomly selected asylum-seekers, refugees, IDPs and IDP returnees. The results in relation to the asylum-seekers and refugees informed that 47% of households reported a reduction in the use of negative coping mechanisms, 75% stated improved living conditions and a reduced feeling of stress as a result of the cash assistance. The survey also indicated 44% of the assistance was spent on food, 16% on water, 14% on hygiene items and 13% on health costs. The result in relation to IDPs and IDP returnees informed that 99% of the contacted households reported an improvement in their ability to meet their basic needs, and 100% reported a reduction in the use of harmful coping mechanisms. Furthermore, the assessed beneficiaries reported most of cash assistance was spent on food (34%), health costs (22%), hygiene items (11%) and clothes/shoes (8%).

In 2022, a total of 26,052 refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas, detention centres, Misrata shelter run by the Libyan Red Crescent, and disembarkation points received non-food items (NFIs) including mattresses, blankets, jerrycans, kitchen-sets, plastic sheets, solar lamps, heaters, winter clothing, raincoats, and baby kits. UNHCR supported 46,120 internally displaced Libyans and IDP returnees with NFIs and hygienic kits.

UNHCR, in partnership with WFP, distributed food rations to 13,577 food insecure asylum-seekers and refugees in the urban population and those released from detention. The beneficiaries were identified through a vulnerability assessment based on UNHCR database and a food security assessment conducted by WFP via phone.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to the liquidity crisis in Libya, the Central Bank introduced Know Your Customer rule as a requirement preventing the use of cards by refugees due to data protection issues. As a result, shifting to voucher modality caused significant delays in implementation. Moreover, partners experienced delays in receiving transfers due to liquidity issues. The Government also did not allow partners/NGOs to collect personal information of individuals, which blocked the provision of the required information to financial service providers for the issuance of digital methods of payment. Access to the stored NFIs at disembarkation points were at times problematic. The reduced capacity of the new CDC and its residential location also restricted the modality of NFI distributions. Furthermore, access constraints imposed by Libyan authorities, delays in obtaining authorizations, lack of accurate data on IDPs were among the challenges.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

(9) Sustainable housing and settlements: Persons of concern have increased options for energy, shelter and increased access to settlement infrastructure.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	30.95%	35.00%	34.22%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.11%	60.00%	58.25%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	30.95%	35.00%	34.22%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.11%	60.00%	58.25%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in partnership with International Rescue Committee and Libyan Red Crescent (LRC), continued operating a temporary transit shelter in Misrata for some of the most vulnerable refugees who were accepted for resettlement or found to be eligible for humanitarian evacuation out of Libya and required urgent support for accommodation. The shelter also hosted some other extremely vulnerable individuals in Misrata whose acute needs or problems in relation to their safety justified the exceptional provision of shelter prior to identification of solutions. Throughout 2022, 55 refugees and asylum-seekers were hosted at the LRC shelter.

UNHCR, in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council, also had a shelter programme for the internally displaced Libyans. The programme included identification of the project locations and vulnerability of beneficiaries, technical assessments, preparation of technical documents including bill of quantities, drawings, and scope of works for all the planned household-level activities. Through this comprehensive groundwork, implementation of the rehabilitation work was carried out in Tripoli and Benghazi.

UNHCR continued supporting conflict-affected communities by improving shelter and living conditions in urban settings across the north of Benghazi and south of Tripoli. Through partner NRC, UNHCR rehabilitated 100 units of sub-standard shelters (50 in Tripoli and 50 in Benghazi) which targeted 566 IDP returnees (286 in Tripoli and 280 in Benghazi), who returned to their homes.

Furthermore, two infrastructural projects, rehabilitation of a sewage pump station in Benghazi and rehabilitation of a drinking pump station in Tripoli, were identified in close coordination with community representatives and authorities. These projects and the areas were selected based on the neighbourhoods which were affected by armed conflict and displacement, with high density of IDPs and returnees. Following

the assessments, the shelter team, in consultation with local authorities and community representatives, completed these two projects which benefited around 17,000 individuals living in the two areas.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

During the participatory assessment in 2022, more than half of the participants in Tripoli and slightly less than half of the participants in Misrata reported that their physical safety was at risk in Libya, mentioning that as non-Libyans, they were subject to xenophobia and mistreatment. They defined anyone who needed to leave their house regularly as vulnerable, especially at checkpoints due to the lack of recognition of UNHCR certificates as official documentation. Some participants living at the outskirts of Tripoli also noted the constant risk of eviction due to informal rental arrangements and militia activities in their areas. UNHCR therefore aims to expand the capacity of community-based care arrangement to host more individuals including people with specific needs (medical, disabilities). The allocated budget for the shelter rehabilitation programme was not sufficient to rehabilitate some priority needs leaving beneficiaries at times unsatisfied.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

(10) Healthy Lives: National health system improved and able to respond to the needs of persons of concern

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.16%	60.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners continued providing primary healthcare services including mental health and psychosocial support to refugees and asylum-seekers in need of urgent medical support as part of a range of protection services. In 2022, UNHCR, in partnership with International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided 24,291 medical consultations to vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants with medical consultations and 1,816 referrals to secondary health care facilities. Of the number of individuals provided with medical consultations, 18,091 were in urban areas while the remaining 6,200 were in detention centres and disembarkation points for asylum-seekers, refugees, and migrants. Additionally, 2,697 specialized mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations were provided to refugees and asylum-seekers in different locations and sites.

The emergency hotline continued to be of vital importance for asylum-seekers and refugees in need of urgent health support. Throughout the year, 1,578 individuals received urgent life-saving medical assistance through this emergency hotline including but not limited to childbirth and trauma cases.

As part of the continued efforts to promote the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the local health system during the COVID-19 pandemic and to support the national health system in responding to the pandemic, UNHCR donated nine prefabs to be used for COVID-19 testing and isolation centres in Derna, Ben Nasser, Gharb Azzawya, Kufra COVID-19 centres, Sidi Khalifa and Bouatni primary health care centres, Tripoli University Hospital, Gherian and Sebha primary health institutions. Refugees and asylum-seekers had free access to vaccination programmes including the national vaccination programme and COVID-19 vaccine.

In coordination with Ministry of Health Office in the East, UNHCR was able to support Alkufra Hospital with

two batches of medical consumables as a response to an emergency call from National Centre for Disease Control Alkufra in relation to a COVID outbreak in Alkufra detention centre where 400 foreign nationals were detained.

In 2022, UNHCR continued its support to the national health system to further strengthen its capacity to respond to increased number of migrants and refugees also, to ensure more sustainable health services to asylum-seekers and refugees. To this end, UNHCR donated medical supplies to Tripoli University Hospital, that could aid 75,000 people, including face masks for oxygen, disposable bed sheets, antiseptics, and medical instrument trolleys. Similarly, UNHCR provided medical equipment including electrocardiogram, ultrasound, and other essential medical devices to Weryemmah, Sidi Khalifa, Althogar and Al Krimiya Primary Healthcare Centres.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Health services provided by national health system in the primary, secondary and tertiary levels are severely under-resourced and access to healthcare by refugees and asylum-seekers remained a major challenge due to the requirement for presenting a valid documentation and UNHCR issued registration certificates are not recognized. Healthcare services provided by private entities remained an expensive option and was not accessible to most displaced populations. Single women accessing the health facilities during their pregnancies remained as one of the major concerns and challenges since they were at risk of arrest for giving birth out of wedlock. Public health facilities did not have adequate resources due to shortage in medicines, medical consumables, medical equipment, and human resources, especially nurses and paramedics, at the secondary healthcare facilities.

11. Outcome Area: Education

(11) Education: Refugee children have unhindered access to the national education system

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.52%	2.00%	1.25%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to national education system for non-Libyan children remained challenging mainly due to lack of documentation and residence permit. Through various identification channels, UNHCR continued identifying children in need of education support. To this end, an education survey was conducted with more than 150 households caring for over 400 school-aged children, who were then referred to UNICEF under the Blueprint for Joint Action. Based on the circumstances of each child, they were supported for their enrolment either in public schools through advocacy or in non-formal education in Bayti centres run by UNICEF. Throughout the year, 77 UNHCR school kits were distributed to children who were screened by UNHCR and enrolled in public schools by UNICEF.

In the enrolment period for the school year 2022-2023, 130 refugee and asylum-seeking children were newly enrolled in public schools, who were referred by UNHCR to UNICEF for enrolment.

Under the Blueprint for Joint Action, UNHCR and UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 17 February School in Al-Awianat, Imsaad School in Imsaad and 17 February School in Ejdabia where more than 2,700 students pursue their education. School renovations included new electrical systems, replacement of windows and doors, work on water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities, installation of shaded areas, repainting of the premises, improved access for children with disabilities, installation of water filtration system and building of additional rooms for social and health workers.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

While on an individual level, parents and caregivers noted challenges linked to financial difficulties including not being able to afford the costs of transportation, school materials, and uniforms, large-scale advocacy efforts for granting refugee and asylum-seeking children access to the national education system through the recognition of UNHCR documents remained also challenging throughout the year. UNICEF within the Blueprint Initiative took several attempts for advocacy with Ministry of Justice, which did not yield to any positive results. Advocating for the enrolment of Eritrean children in public schools remained challenging throughout the year in comparison to Sudanese and Syrian children mainly due to language barriers and/or the age of the children and the school years they missed.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

(15) Resettlement: Opportunities for resettlement of vulnerable persons of concern are increased

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	822	464	464
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	587.00	479.00	479.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR continued utilizing the referral and identification mechanisms to ensure fair and efficient access to durable solutions for people who were most in need. Individuals in need of durable solutions were identified from UNHCR's database and internal and external referrals, the latter of which were channelled through the protection unit. Resettlement submission categories formed the basis of all referrals, which were thoroughly screened and assessed by the Joint Identification Panel and / or the Durable Solutions Panel.

In 2022, while 939 individuals were identified eligible for durable solutions, UNHCR submitted 464 individuals, only to Sweden and Canada, exceeding the allocated quota of 400 despite the challenges associated with the remote processing modality and strict selection criteria as well as tight deadlines of the resettlement countries. Of those refugees, 50% were survivors of violence and/or torture, 43% were women and children at risk (including 17 unaccompanied children), 6% had legal and/or physical protection needs, and less than 2% had medical needs. Around 71% of the submissions were under urgent or emergency priority under the allocated quota or priority global quota, marking the extreme hardship asylum-seekers and refugees faced in Libya.

With a 97% acceptance rate, UNHCR worked closely with IOM and the Libyan authorities to arrange the departures of 786 refugees to reach resettlement countries, including 49 individuals who were transferred to the Emergency Transit Centre (ETC) in Romania for onward departure to their final destinations following medical clearance and biometrics collection.

UNHCR continued its strategic use of the humanitarian evacuations through Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETMs) in Niger and Rwanda and the humanitarian admission programme of Italy.

Accordingly, in 2022, 1,375 individuals from 15 different nationalities from Libya departed on evacuation flights (982 to ETMs and 393 to Italy). Women and girls represented 37% of the evacuees and 17% of the total individuals evacuated were below the age of 18, including 59 unaccompanied children. Around 40% of the evacuated individuals were identified under the profile of female-headed household and single women.

In 2022, UNHCR also assisted the departure of 73 individuals through complementary pathways; these individuals all were in a very vulnerable situation in Libya and complementary pathways were a mean to address their protection concerns. Of those, seven individuals benefited from humanitarian visa programme, eight individuals travelled on family reunification procedures, five individuals were accepted by the Canadian Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot, and 53 individuals were able to depart under Canada's private/community-based sponsorship scheme.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Compared with 2021, resettlement pledges allocated to Libya in 2022 was significantly reduced (900 vs. 400 slots) as resettlement countries shifted their focus to other priorities. While UNHCR strived to assist the departure of 2,234 refugees and asylum-seekers from Libya to third countries across the world, the issuance of exit visa procedures remained sensitive, which at times resulted in delays in the departure arrangements. As the Libyan authorities remained keen to assist resettlement departures, UNHCR continued its engagement and collaboration with the authorities to minimize unforeseen challenges and administrative barriers as well as to expedite the processes for obtaining all relevant documentation. Similarly, the departures UNHCR facilitated through complementary pathways were subjected to significant delays resulting from high processing costs, lengthy waiting periods, strict requirements of the embassies and limited consular services in Libya.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Within the framework of UNHCR policy on Accountability to Affected People (AAP), in 2022, a participatory needs assessment was undertaken both for refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs ahead of the process to develop the operation's multi-year (2023-2025) strategy. To ensure a multi-disciplinary teamwork as highlighted in UNHCR's community-based approach, a multi-functional team (MFT) was formed which consisted of UNHCR and partner staff with various functions from different offices (26 UNHCR, 6 CESVI, 3 Albayan, 4 Terre Des Hommes, and 3 LibAid staff). In addition to these MFT members, who undertook the data collection in the field, approximately 25 UNHCR and partner staff coordinated the logistical support for the exercise. The data collection consisted of a series of focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) within each population group. In total, 22 FGDs and 24 KIIs were conducted with 216 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan, Syria, Eritrea, Somali, Ethiopia, and Iraq in Tripoli and Misrata. Participants reported concerns related to their physical safety, access to health and basic needs, violence against women and children and challenges in having access to information on UNHCR's services and solutions. During this exercise, UNHCR applied an AGD approach and worked on an action plan to improve communication with communities and AAP while promoting gender equality and participation in decision making, which was incorporated in the multiyear strategy and programming. For IDP population, 12 FGDs were conducted with a total of 100 participants in Tripoli and Misrata. The group reported concern in relation to the potential for returns including absence of infrastructure, and livelihood and education opportunities. The participatory assessment formed the basis of the operation's multi-year (2023-2025) strategy ensuring it is based on information gathered in an inclusive an AGD-sensitive approach.

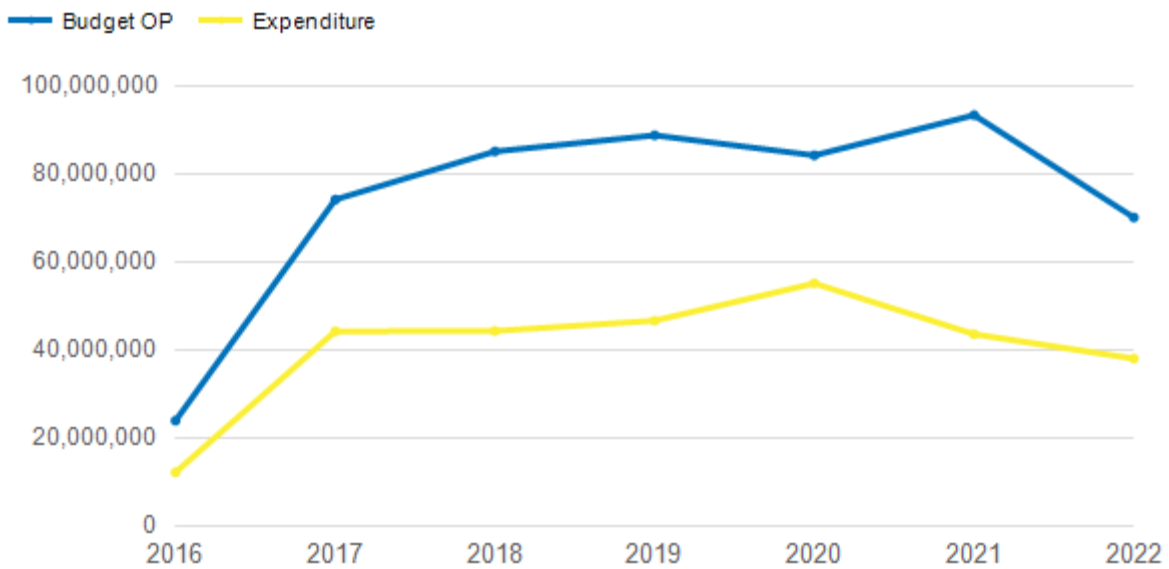
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

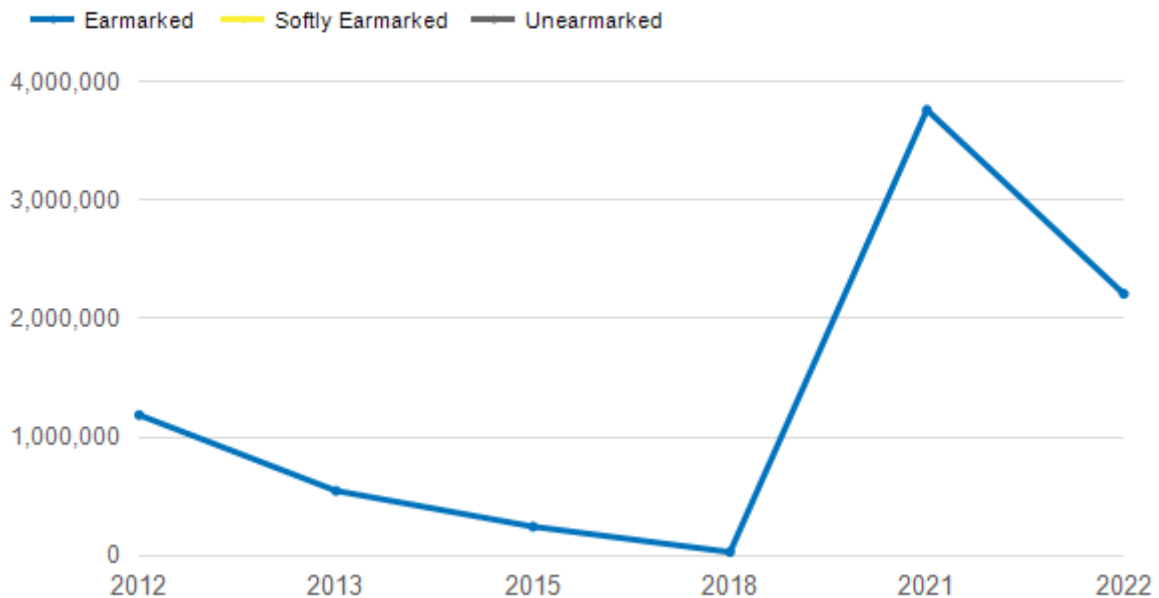
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	15,759,285	8,105,137	51.43%	8,105,137	100.00%
IA2: Respond	45,729,187	23,363,454	51.09%	23,363,454	100.00%
IA3: Empower	6,237,254	4,463,095	71.56%	4,463,095	100.00%
IA4: Solve	2,274,274	2,031,724	89.34%	2,031,711	100.00%
Total	70,000,000	37,963,410	54.23%	37,963,396	100.00%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	2,952,244	2,545,349	86.22%	2,545,336	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,481,385	887,053	59.88%	887,053	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,616,086	1,340,251	82.93%	1,340,251	100.00%
OA4: GBV	7,594,837	3,403,523	44.81%	3,403,523	100.00%
OA5: Children	3,730,818	1,269,212	34.02%	1,269,212	100.00%
OA6: Justice	3,366,086	1,616,499	48.02%	1,616,499	100.00%
OA7: Community	5,450,866	3,807,872	69.86%	3,807,872	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	27,425,601	13,233,043	48.25%	13,233,043	100.00%
OA9: Housing	7,105,327	3,646,848	51.33%	3,646,848	100.00%
OA10: Health	6,216,086	3,531,405	56.81%	3,531,405	100.00%
OA11: Education	786,388	650,631	82.74%	650,631	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,274,274	2,031,724	89.34%	2,031,724	100.00%
Total	70,000,000	37,963,410	54.23%	37,963,396	100.00%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR received USD 38 M out of the budget of USD 70 M in 2022. UNHCR continued engaging donor interest and support and maintained the funding level at 54% of the overall budgetary resources required for the comprehensive response. Over 99% of donor contributions were provided by public donors, foremost government donors.

In 2022, 78% of the expenditures were allocated to the implementing partners while 21% was allocated for direct implementation of the programme. As a result of not having an operational CDC for the first quarter of the year, lack of authorization for partner to operate in the planned area, liquidity, and bank related issues, which significantly affected the timely implementation of the programme, UNHCR had to constantly review and adjust the implementation plans, targets, and budget allocations between the partners, regions, and sectors to maintain a reasonable level of delivery and presence in

the country.



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