



UNITED NATIONS  
LIBYA



# UN LIBYA ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2024



In Tripoli, Libyan youth, community leaders, and CSOs joined UNSMIL and ministries to shape peaceful futures—starting with a community-led violence reduction initiative in Ubari. ©UNSMIL

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# Foreword by the UN Resident Coordinator

I am pleased to introduce the 2024 UN Results Report for Libya. This past year was marked by key moments of transition in the political and economic spheres as the country continues to make strides toward achieving sustainable development and lasting peace.

This past year, our strong partnership with Libyan authorities and local partners resulted in significant accomplishments aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025). I am also pleased to share that given its importance as the only comprehensive development planning framework in the country at the moment and in light of the country's circumstances, the UN and the Government have agreed to extend the Cooperation Framework for another year, until the end of 2026.

The successful election in 58 municipalities was one of several accomplishments this year under our peace and governance work. Other notable achievements include the launch of the UN-facilitated, Libyan-owned-and-led political process and our advocacy that facilitated the resolution of the Central Bank of Libya leadership crisis.

Our support for Libya's economic development enhanced the economic skillset of over 10,000 people, helped launch over 140 startups across nine municipalities, provided technical and financial assistance to 70 small and medium-sized enterprises, and mentored hundreds of youths eager to enter the private sector.

We implemented robust programming to advance social and human capital development, including achieving the government's endorsement of the One Health Initiative across eight municipalities, developing a digital health transformation roadmap, delivering health services to over 2 million people, and reaching over 100,000 people with mental health and psychosocial support.

To maintain steady progress in support of Libya's efforts on climate change, environment and water management, we collaborated with the government on a range of initiatives, including developing Libya's first National Sustainable Energy Strategy, advancing the implementation of the Montreal Protocol through digitalisation of registration systems, ensuring access to safe drinking water for 185,000 people and introduced a water optimisation system for the Man-Made River Authority.

We continued to support the government's efforts to ensure every Internally Displaced Person was on a solutions pathway by raising awareness of Housing, Land, and Property rights to over 500 IDPs, providing access to education, renewable energy, and other public spaces to over 300,000 IDPs and host communities, targeting 14 businesses and 80 households in flood-affected areas with business opportunities, and launched the interministerial task force on durable solutions for IDPs with the Ministry of Local Government.

We remained steadfast in supporting migrants and persons of concern by launching the comprehensive Sudanese Persons of Concern Response Plan for Libya. This work resulted in the provision of humanitarian assistance, such as food assistance, to 250,000 people, access to healthcare to 241,000 people, non-food items for 240,000 people and protection services to 5,000 children. We worked closely with our local and international partners to deliver consistent humanitarian assistance and will continue to support those fleeing conflict throughout 2025.

I wish to express my gratitude to our Libyan partners for their commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2026), and promoting peace for all Libyans in 2024. Our collaboration is crucial in ensuring that our efforts effectively reach the most vulnerable communities in Libya and appropriately address their needs, ensuring that our joint efforts benefit day-to-day lives of girls, women, boys, and men from various walks of life in Libya.

Therefore, in 2025, the UN in Libya will prioritise catalytic programming to expedite the progress on the SDGs, with a particular focus on youth and addressing climate change and environment. Additionally, we will continue supporting municipal elections throughout Libya and collaborate with the newly established municipal councils to help them evolve into strong and effective public-sector institutions while backing the multi-faceted, Libyan-led political process.

**Aeneas Chuma**

UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya



# UN Country Team

The UN in Libya comprises 19 resident and non-resident UN agencies, funds, programmes, and entities that support Libya in advancing sustainable peace and development, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.



## Key development partners of the UN development system in the country

In 2024, the UN in Libya worked to advance sustainable development and peace priorities under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023–2026) by strengthening effective partnerships with 21 ministries, 50 institutions, 23 Member States, 28 donors, and 10 UN global funds. A detailed list is provided in the annex at the end of the report.

### Our Top 10 Donors



# 01

## Key Developments in the Country and Regional Contexts

The year 2024 was marked by significant developments and evolving dynamics in Libya and the broader regional context. Libya's journey towards achieving the SDGs was punctuated by progress and pronounced challenges, with implications for "Leaving No One Behind" and the 2030 Agenda.

The Libyan political landscape was affected by several overlapping crises in 2024 that threatened the country's fragile stability. Many of Libya's institutions at the national level remained divided, with the internationally recognised Government of National Unity operating in the West and the House of Representatives-appointed government in the East. The lack of unified institutions at the national level complicates UN efforts to support national development priorities and humanitarian needs. A series of unilateral actions by various stakeholders resulted in armed clashes in and around Tripoli and a crisis over the Central Bank leadership. In response, UNSMIL facilitated an agreement between the House of Representatives and the High Council of State in September, which led to the appointment of the new Central Bank leadership and its Board of Directors. The High Council of State also faced a prolonged crisis following its disputed presidential election results in August, which continued into 2025. Against this backdrop, and in line with Security Council Resolution 2755 (2024), UNSMIL announced on 16 December a new UNSMIL-facilitated, Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process aimed at resolving the outstanding politically contentious issues pertaining to the holding of national elections.

Meanwhile, the municipal elections were successfully held across 58 municipalities in November 2024, offering an opportunity for the Libyan people to exercise their right to choose their representatives and foster accountable and responsive democratic governance.

For the first time in Libya's history, a female candidate was elected as a municipal mayor, and more women were serving on municipal councils.

The economic landscape presented mixed signals. Libya's reliance on hydrocarbons persisted, with limited progress on diversification despite global vulnerabilities. Unemployment remained high at about 20%, with exceptionally high youth unemployment. Public sector inefficiencies impeded equitable resource distribution and service delivery, marginalising communities in the South.

In 2024, one United States Dollar (USD) traded at approximately 4.8 Libyan Dinar (LYD), while the parallel market exchange rate was higher, at about 6.8 LYD, reflecting persistent economic challenges. The CBL recorded a surplus of around USD six million, with revenues at USD 24.97 billion and expenditures at USD 24.91 billion.

Chapter One budget (salaries) rose by 12.6%, Chapter Two (operations) dropped by 14.4%, Chapter Three (development) increased by 83%, and Chapter Four (subsidies) declined by 19.5% compared to 2023.

Social indicators reflected inequalities, exacerbated by social dynamics. Progress in health, education, and social protection was uneven. Infrastructure deficits hampered service delivery, particularly in rural areas. While the majority of remaining internally displaced persons (104,262) are on pathways to durable solutions, 35,043 IDPs who still experience long-term displacement face barriers to

In Benghazi, UNICEF's Baity Centre celebrated World Children's Day with children and mothers coming together to explore children's rights through art, learning, and creativity. ©UNICEF



## Key Indicators 2024



Total Population  
**7.2 million<sup>3</sup>**



GDP growth  
**2.5%<sup>4</sup>**



Inflation  
**2.5%<sup>5</sup>**

returning home or reintegrating into host communities. Migration challenges intensified with Sudanese persons of concern fleeing conflict, over 277,000 persons of concern are estimated to be in Libya, including 79,000 persons of concern registered with UNHCR<sup>1</sup>, leading to overwhelming local capacities in areas like Kufra. The country currently hosts a migrant population of around 824,131<sup>2</sup>.

Regionally, the Sahel's deteriorating security and the conflict in Sudan compounded Libya's challenges. These crises fuelled the influx of persons of concern, straining Libya's fragile public services. Regional instability heightened the need for stronger migration management and coordination among Libya, neighbouring countries, and international actors. The emerging risks in 2024 underscored the need for sustained international engagement and a cohesive national strategy to address Libya's crises.

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR Statistics Dashboard for Libya

<sup>2</sup> IOM DTM Round 55

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Population Division. "World Population Prospects 2024." UN

<sup>4</sup> International Monetary Fund

<sup>5</sup> World Bank data portal

# 02

## UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities through the UNSDCF

### 2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

Throughout 2024, the United Nations in Libya continued to support the country's development agenda, fostering sustained peace and promoting stability through over 250 programmes, projects, and initiatives across the country, reinforcing its commitment to supporting all people in Libya.

The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2026) has four strategic pillars: 1) peace and governance, 2) sustainable economic development, 3) social and human capital development, and 4) climate change, environment, and water. The framework includes two collective outcomes aimed at addressing residual humanitarian needs while advancing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach, namely: 5) durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 6) migration management.



### Where we worked in 2024



### Supported SDGs



## 2.2. Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs

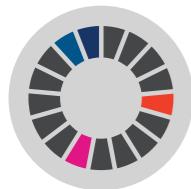
PILLAR  
**1**



PEACE AND GOVERNANCE



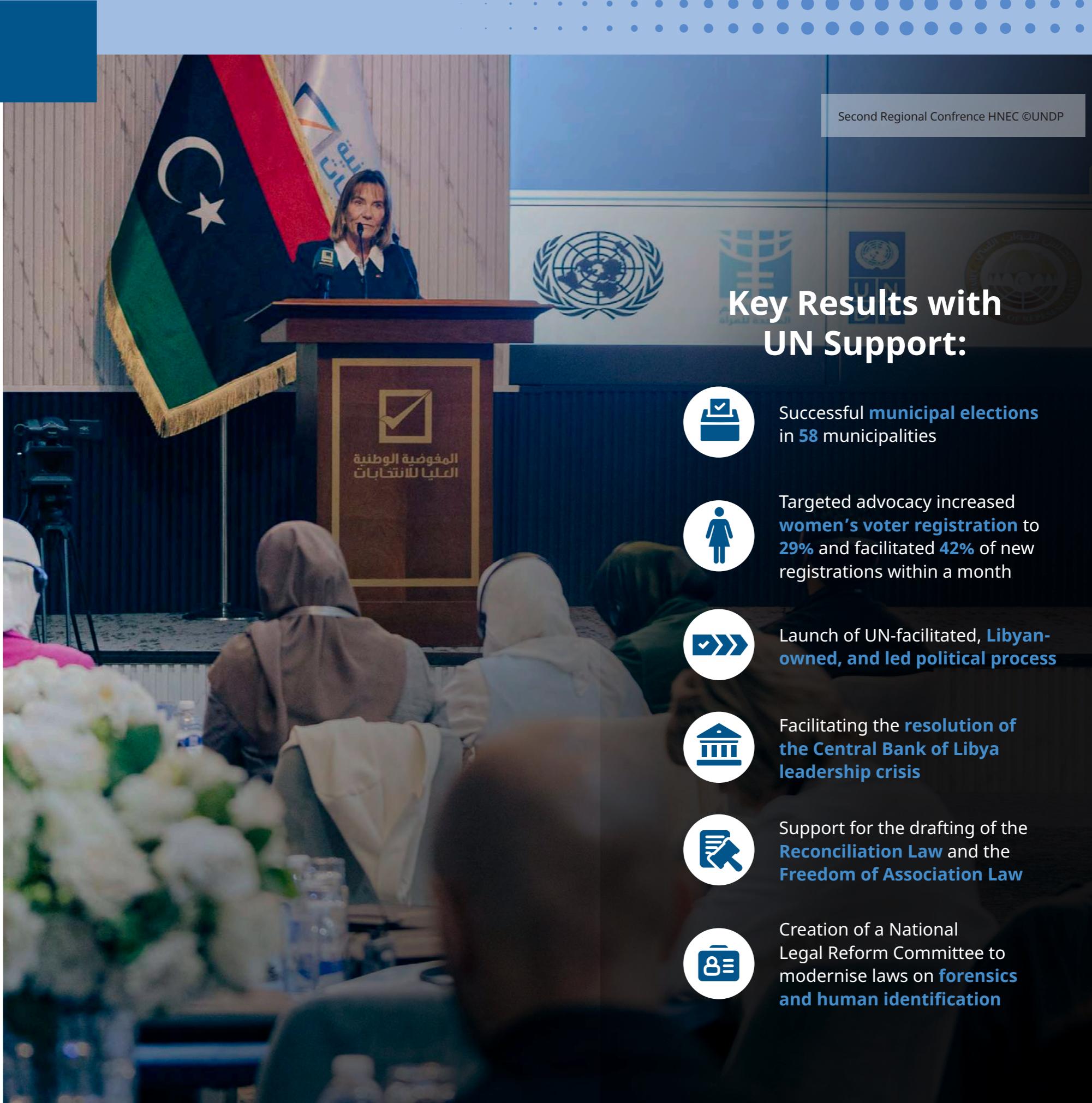
Expenditure in 2024:  
USD 15 million



Supported SDGs:



UN entities contributing to the Pillar:



Second Regional Conference HNEC ©UNDP



Successful **municipal elections** in **58** municipalities



Targeted advocacy increased **women's voter registration** to **29%** and facilitated **42%** of new registrations within a month



Launch of UN-facilitated, **Libyan-owned, and led political process**



Facilitating the **resolution of the Central Bank of Libya leadership crisis**



Support for the drafting of the **Reconciliation Law** and the **Freedom of Association Law**



Creation of a National Legal Reform Committee to modernise laws on **forensics** and **human identification**

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**The ability of women to exercise their rights freely is fundamental to social justice.**



Brigadier Emad Al Essawi during the training programme held earlier in March  
©UNDP

## Ensuring Safe and Inclusive Elections for Women in Libya

In Libya, where women remain underrepresented in governance and elections, efforts are underway to ensure their safe participation. Women hold only 16.5% of seats in the House of Representatives and 15% in the High Council of State, and they continue to face barriers as voters, candidates, and observers.

The High National Elections Commission (HNEC) and the Ministry of Interior (MOI) are working together to address violence against women in elections and public life, with support from UNDP's Promoting Elections for the People of Libya (PEPOL) project, funded by the Government of Canada.

*“Violence affects the whole society, and therefore, it concerns us all. Every member of society must work together to reject and fight against it,”* says Brigadier Emad Al Essawi, Associate for the Head of Electoral Security and Protection.

Online violence is also a growing concern. *“Violence is violence, no matter the means. Online attacks can be even more damaging, as perpetrators remain anonymous, and harmful content continues to circulate,”* he explains.

The police play a key role in preventing election-related violence. Efforts include ensuring women's safety at polling stations, deploying female security officers, and establishing safe reporting channels run by female officers.

However, Al Essawi emphasises that preventing violence is a shared responsibility. *“Men, in particular, must take a stand. Those who perpetrate electoral violence are mostly men, which means they have the greatest responsibility to stop it.”*

Through awareness campaigns and specialised training, these initiatives aim to create an electoral process where women can participate freely, without fear or intimidation. In March 2024, with support from UNDP and HNEC, female police officers in Tripoli received training to strengthen electoral security, ensuring safer elections for all.

*“The ability of women to exercise their rights freely is fundamental to social justice,”* Al Essawi adds.

As Libya moves towards more inclusive elections, efforts to protect women's participation are crucial to strengthening democracy and governance.

## Political and electoral processes

To advance Libya's political stability and democratic transition, and following consultations with a range of Libyan stakeholders, including youth, women, and other civil society actors, the UN-facilitated the launch of Libyan-owned and Libyan-led multitrack inclusive political process late last year. The process is intended to help preserve stability, unify and strengthen institutions, and lead the country to national elections and a permanent constitution.

Extensive consultations with Libyan and international stakeholders enabled municipal elections in **58 municipalities**, electing **426 representatives**, including **Libya's first female mayor**—a milestone for democratic governance. These elections, held simultaneously across all three Libyan regions, marked a critical step in restoring public trust. To enhance electoral integrity, the High National Elections Commission (HNEC) improved its voter data accuracy by deploying **60 biometric devices** across **27 election centres**, supported by the UN. The four-week 2024 Voter Registration period started with very low women's participation, and increased after the UN-targeted initiatives, in

support of HNEC, increased the women registration percentage from **19% to 29%** and enabled **42%** of new registrations.

## Advancing the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda

To ensure women's meaningful participation in Libya's political and peacebuilding processes, the UN supported the Ministry of Women's Affairs, in partnership with ESCWA, in the periodic review of the **Beijing Declaration**, reaffirming national commitments to women's empowerment. Following recommendations from national and regional conferences, a committee of **nine female parliamentarians** and **ten HNEC representatives** was established to drive legal reforms, including advancing the **Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) draft law**. To combat Violence Against Women in politics and enhance women's electoral participation, the UN collaborated with CSOs and HNEC to empower the **760 Network for Women Candidates**<sup>6</sup>—a platform supporting past and aspiring female candidates—and improve their understanding of national electoral goals.



The UN further supported HNEC to implement the **eMonitor**<sup>7</sup>, which provides critical data on technology-facilitated violence, reinforcing efforts to remove barriers to women's political engagement. A regional learning exchange equipped **14 parliamentarians** with legal reform strategies, leading to actionable recommendations for advocating a **30% quota for women in elections**, adopting the **EVAW law** and strengthening legislation on women's rights.

## Strengthening reconciliation, social cohesion, and conflict prevention

The UN played a key role in advancing Libya's reconciliation efforts by supporting the drafting of the **Reconciliation Law** and amendments to the **Transitional Justice Law No.29**.

The UN and the Ministry of Local Governance established nine Local Peacebuilding and Development Committees across nine municipalities, engaging **286 members** (36% women, 24% youth, and representatives of IDPs and persons with disabilities) to develop local peacebuilding plans. These were translated into tangible projects on livelihoods, infrastructure, and social inclusion, supported by the Peacebuilding Fund.

## Towards a vibrant civic space

To counter the shrinking civic space, the UN led a series of roundtables and legal briefings to advocate for legislative reforms aimed at aligning Libya's legal framework with international human rights standards. These efforts sought to create an enabling environment for civil society organisations (CSOs) to advocate effectively for the rights of vulnerable groups while playing a more prominent role in national reconciliation efforts. The International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Working Group (IHL/HR WG) and the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS) jointly worked with Libyan civil society to develop a **unified draft law on freedom of association**, ensuring alignment with international human rights conventions and standards, which will be submitted to the House of Representatives in 2025.



<sup>6</sup> A network established by the Women's Support Unit in 2024, bringing together women who applied to run in previous elections or those wishing to run in the future.

<sup>7</sup> Customized technology for quantifying prevalence and detecting trends in technology-facilitated violence against women in politics.

To strengthen **civil society's role in monitoring Libya's human rights commitments**, the UN supported capacity-building initiatives for **20 CSOs**, leading to the formation of a national coalition of female human rights defenders. This coalition plays a crucial role in advancing grassroots advocacy and ensuring sustained civil society engagement in promoting human rights and legal reforms across the country.

## Strengthening integrated evidence-based national planning

To strengthen Libya's capacity for evidence-based policymaking, **316 staff from the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC)** benefited from enhanced knowledge and skills training on survey methodologies and data analysis, ensuring sustainable data collection and utilisation.

## Advancing rights-based governance and rule of law

To strengthen Libya's rule of law and access to justice through legal reform and capacity-building, the UN supported the **creation of a National Legal Reform Committee** to modernise laws on forensics and human identification, aligning them with international standards. Nationwide consultations involving local communities, justice sector stakeholders, and government actors led to **the development of local roadmaps** aimed at improving justice access, legal protections, and security governance. In addition, the UN trained **32 practitioners** from key ministries<sup>8</sup> on missing persons case management and thereby enhancing national capacities to support victims, survivors, and affected communities.

The UN enhanced Libya's **counterterrorism** capabilities by improving the skills of **over 130 criminal justice and law enforcement officials** in counterterrorism investigation, prosecution, and digital evidence handling, while ensuring compliance with human rights and the rule of law. In addition, a specialised counterterrorism unit was established within the Criminal Investigation Department.

To support **women's participation in governance and legal processes**, the UN improved the legal knowledge of **25 representatives** from Women's Empowerment Offices across various ministries on labour law, inclusive budgeting, and strategies to promote women's participation in public life.

To support investigative capabilities and digital security governance, law enforcement officers and security personnel received specialised training on **cybercrime, Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) investigation techniques, and handling digital evidence**. These training sessions equipped Libyan law enforcement with advanced tools to conduct complex investigations and combat emerging cyber threats, as well as knowledge of modern security operations, reinforcing accountability and evidence-based law enforcement practices.

## Towards a comprehensive security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR)

To support the alignment of security policies with international standards, the UN and its partners' advocacy efforts, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence, resulted in revising **the minimum recruitment age** for armed forces from 17 to 18 years while establishing protocols to transfer children from military custody to child protection authorities.

To support civilian oversight and accountability of security institutions, **16 civil society activists** enhanced their capacities in drafting reports, effective communication, and engagement with the international community. In parallel with the continuous promotion of the Ceasefire Agreement implementation by the 5+5 JMC, efforts to counter community violence were marked by the launch of a pilot programme that adopted a **Guiding Charter on Mediation** at the youth and community leader levels.



<sup>8</sup> Including the Ministry of Justice, the General Authority for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Defence.

# PILLAR 2



## SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Expenditure in 2024:  
USD 8.3 million



### Supported SDGs:



### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



International  
Labour  
Organization



UN MIGRATION



UN  
DP



UNFPA



UNIDO



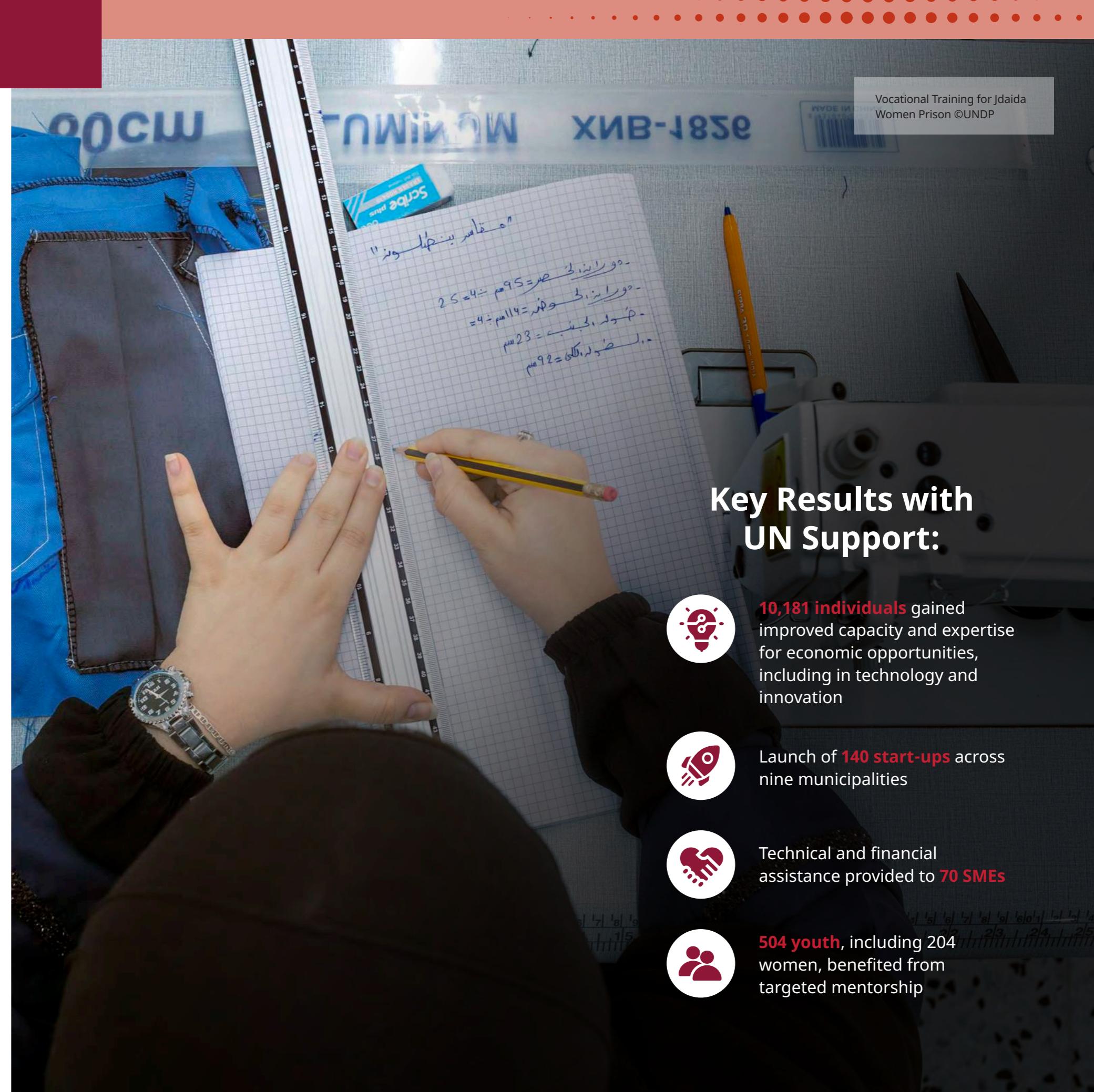
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



UN  
WOMEN



World Food  
Programme



## Key Results with UN Support:



**10,181 individuals** gained improved capacity and expertise for economic opportunities, including in technology and innovation



Launch of **140 start-ups** across nine municipalities



Technical and financial assistance provided to **70 SMEs**



**504 youth**, including 204 women, benefited from targeted mentorship

“

Women have always played a major role in tech, whether in coding or beyond, since its inception.



### Empowering Young Women Through Coding

In Libya, a new generation of young women is shaping the future through technology. Durrah Abdelmoula Elhareshi and Sokaina Kashbour are among them—two aspiring coders whose journeys began at Maharah Coding School, an initiative by UNDP and Libyan Spider, with funding from the European Union (EU).

For Durrah, coding was an unexpected passion. Introduced to machine learning in high school, she was drawn to its logic and creativity. Despite initial doubts, Maharah gave her the confidence to pursue it. Her dedication paid off when her team, Cloud, won first place at Maharah's Demo Day in Tripoli.



*“Taking risks and seizing learning opportunities is key. There is a wealth of free resources available to aspiring coders—make the most of them,”* she advises.

In Benghazi, Sokaina, a 19-year-old software engineering student, found coding to be a puzzle she loved solving. She developed Wejha, a mobile app designed to unlock opportunities through digital skill-sharing, which she presented at Maharah's Demo Day. *“Through Maharah, I honed essential tools like front-end and back-end development, widening my horizons for the future,”* she shares.

On women in tech, she adds: *“Women have always played a major role in tech, whether in coding or beyond, since its inception.”*

Sokaina, a Maharah Coding School participant from Benghazi, is using tech to empower youth and shape a brighter digital future ©UNDP

## Towards stronger economic governance for stability and growth

To maintain public confidence and enhance transparency and integrity in the banking sector, the United Nations' good offices facilitated an agreement between the House of Representatives and the High Council of State **to appoint new leadership for the Central Bank of Libya**. Beyond resolving the CBL crisis that erupted in August, this agreement paves the way for the development of a strategic plan focused on monetary policy, exchange rate management, regulatory frameworks, and the activation of the Monetary Policy Committee through the newly appointed Board of Directors—laying a solid foundation for the effective management of Libya's monetary policy.

The UN supported Libya in assessing its food security situation and formulating strategic policies to enhance food availability, accessibility, and sustainability. **Eight assessment reports** and **eight action plans** were developed to inform the **2025–2035 National Food Security Strategy**, while government officials' capacities in food security data and monitoring were strengthened. These efforts go beyond immediate food access—they also lay the foundation for economic diversification by fostering sustainable agricultural practices, strengthening food supply chains, and promoting agribusiness as a viable sector for employment and investment.

## Promoting decent work

Through a catalytic situational analysis on a **resilient and inclusive labour market**, **33 members** of the General Libyan Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture—a key employers' organisation representing all Libyan regions—enhanced their skills in the effective management of Employer and Business Membership Organizations and equipped themselves with skills to enhance advocacy and private sector representation. These efforts provided a platform for Libyan chambers to exchange ideas, develop strategies, and enhance their role in economic policymaking while aiming to position the Union as the **unified voice of Libya's private sector**, driving policies that foster job creation, youth employment, and stronger international economic partnerships.

Efforts to advance an inclusive labour market resulted in the establishment of the Women's Empowerment Offices Network, which now serves as a coordination platform connecting 25 offices from line ministries to enhance women's participation in the economy, promote policies that are sensitive to women's needs, and ensure equal economic participation.

As part of efforts to strengthen Libya's labour market, **317 new jobs were created**, including roles for 35 women, contributing to sustainable economic recovery Through UN-supported programmes. These opportunities, spanning multiple sectors, have enabled youth and vulnerable groups to access stable employment, ensuring sustainable livelihoods and greater financial security.

## Empowering people through skills development

Recognising skills development as a key driver of sustainable livelihoods, **10,181 individuals** were equipped with the expertise needed to enhance their economic opportunities and resilience, thanks to UN-supported programmes.

Key highlights include:

- **132 youth** gained skills in the tech industry, leading to the creation of **91 new tech-related jobs**. Additionally, 663 individuals, including 278 women in seven municipalities, strengthened their livelihoods through vocational training delivered by 15 Libyan civil society organisations, utilising UN grants to implement a community-led skills development approach.
- Skills-building programmes benefited **9,066 women, boys, and girls** via eight Women and Girls Safe Spaces and youth centres, including through **hackathons, robotics, and coding training** that benefited **1,906 boys and girls**, equipping them with future-ready skills.
- **320 individuals**, including 73 migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs), received training in pastry making, barbering, and other trades, including heavy machinery operation in flood-affected areas, for employment opportunities in the construction sector.



## Strengthening entrepreneurship and sustainable business development

The United Nations played a pivotal role in fostering entrepreneurship and driving inclusive business growth by supporting start-ups, small enterprises, and institutional capacity-building. A business incubation partnership between the UN and the private sector led to the successful launch of **140 start-ups** across nine municipalities, including **40 agricultural ventures** that received business grants.

Targeted mentorship programmes and webinars provided **504 youth**—including **204 women**—with essential entrepreneurial skills. Complementary initiatives, such as start-up weekends and hackathons, further engaged **238 young innovators**, with over **53% female participation**, strengthening Libya's innovation ecosystem.

**Women's economic empowerment** remained a key focus of the UN's efforts in 2024. In partnership with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the UN launched a **12-episode podcast series** amplifying the success stories of pioneering Libyan women entrepreneurs, celebrating their impact on local economic development and inspiring over **100,000 listeners**.

The UN's efforts supported food security and market resilience by providing technical and financial assistance to **70 small and medium-sized food enterprises (SMEs)**. Additionally, **32 bakeries** were supported to serve an estimated **90,000 people** in flood-affected areas, enhancing both community food access and income generation opportunities.

To support **agricultural recovery in flood-affected areas**, the UN played a crucial role in restoring and enhancing livelihoods while strengthening the resilience of Libya's rural economy against future shocks. At the national level, key stakeholders utilised skills acquired through training on **Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards** and **Good Emergency Management Practices**, improving their ability to mitigate risks and sustain livestock health and productivity. In addition, essential veterinary equipment—including diagnostic tools, medications, and 100,000 LSD vaccines—was provided, benefiting local farmers. Additionally, 100 beekeepers received 800 hives, reinforcing local honey production and diversifying income-generating activities. These interventions not only strengthened local economies but also contributed to long-term agricultural sustainability.



Expenditure in 2024:  
USD 36.8 million



**Supported SDGs:**



**UN entities contributing  
to the Pillar:**



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



International  
Labour  
Organization



UN MIGRATION



for every child



World Food  
Programme



World Health  
Organization



At Hai Alandalus Health Care Centre,  
children receive vaccines as part of the  
national campaign. ©UNICEF

**Key Results with  
UN Support:**



Developing a **digital health transformation roadmap**, with phased plans towards Universal Health Coverage



Endorsing the One Health Memorandum of Understanding, across eight government ministries



Delivering health services to **2 million people** through **59 primary healthcare facilities**



**1.2 million children** under six received vaccinations



**614 teachers** adopting inclusive education techniques to better support **children with disabilities**



**20,000 children** benefiting from the school-feeding programme



Finalising the **Libya National Mental Health Strategy 2025-2030**



**103,000 individuals** benefiting from mental health and psychosocial support services

“

**What I love most about the classes is how kind and patient the teachers are.**

### Helping Children Thrive: The Impact of Baity Centre's Remedial Classes

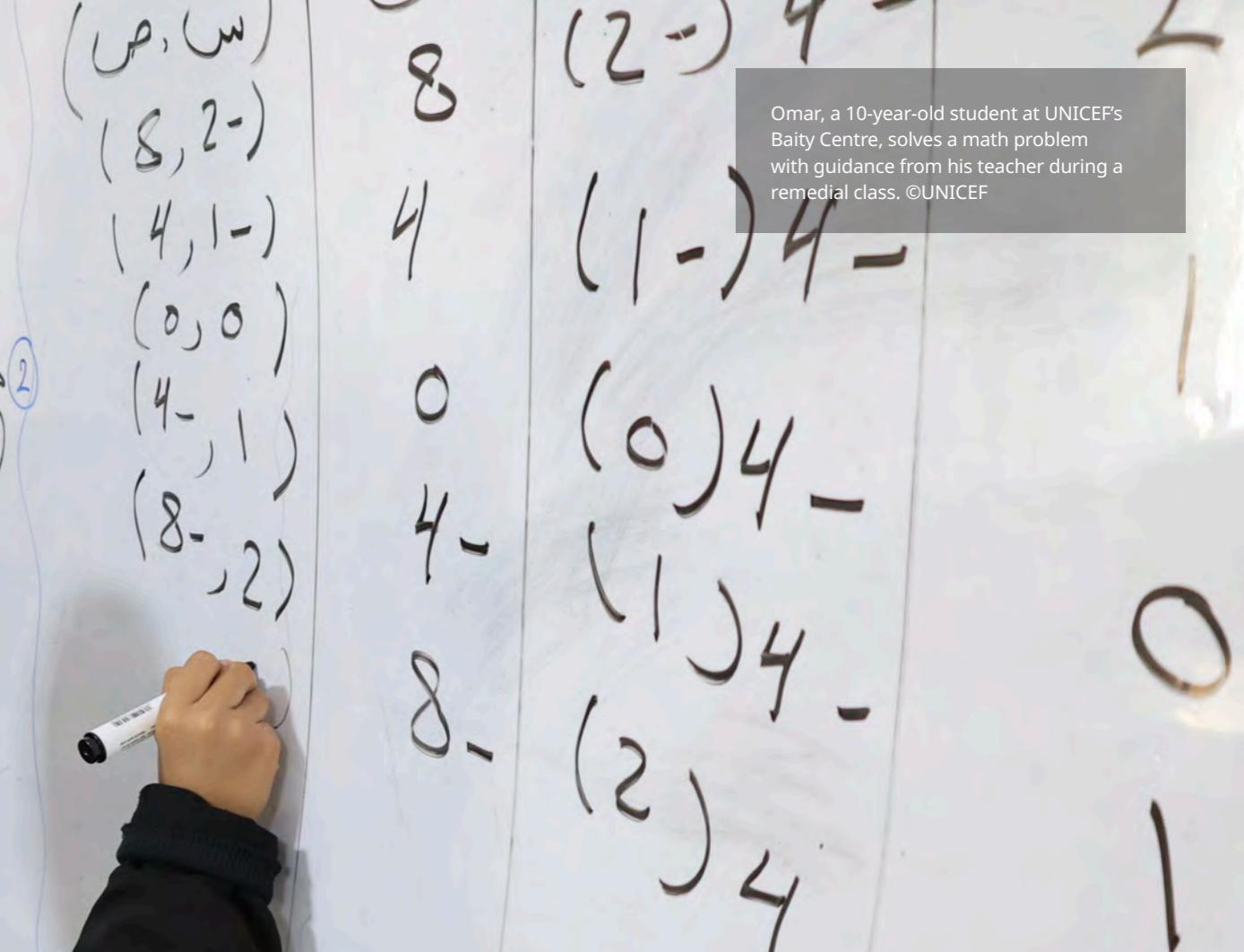
At UNICEF's Baity Centres across Libya, children are receiving the support they need to overcome academic challenges and build confidence. The 13 centres, located in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha, Ubari, Ghat, Ajdabiya, and Kufra, offer remedial classes to help students bridge learning gaps in core subjects like maths, reading, and language, while fostering social interactions in a safe and nurturing environment. Currently, 11 centres are active, ensuring widespread access to quality education.

Omar Mokhtar, a 10-year-old student, speaks enthusiastically about his experience. **“What I love most about the classes is how kind and patient**

**the teachers are,”** he shares. **“Sometimes I ask my teacher to repeat the lesson because I enjoy the way she explains things. When she teaches, I tune out everything else and focus only on her.”**

Omar's struggles with concentration and academic performance are now behind him. **“I'm doing much better than before. My level was weak, but it's improving step by step. I'm really grateful to my centre for helping me,”** he adds with a smile.

For Huda Elfoghi, Omar's mother, the impact of these classes extends beyond academics. **“Omar used to struggle with writing and comprehension. As soon as I heard about the remedial classes, I enrolled him and all my other children. I've seen a big difference—they enjoy reading and writing so much more now.”**



Omar, a 10-year-old student at UNICEF's Baity Centre, solves a math problem with guidance from his teacher during a remedial class. ©UNICEF



## Strengthening health systems for efficient and quality care

A landmark **One Health Memorandum of Understanding**, developed by a multisectoral team of **eight government ministries and institutions** with UN support, established the foundation for **One Health approach** in Libya. The One Health approach aims to sustainably balance and optimise the health of people, animals, and ecosystems while enhancing disease prevention, response and public health resilience in Libya. In addition, the UN and the Ministry of Health jointly developed a **digital health transformation roadmap**, reinforcing Libya's commitment to **Universal Health Coverage**, with a phased plan for a modern, efficient, and inclusive health system.

The United Nations continued to **strengthen the health system in Libya** to ensure an efficient response to both routine and emergency health needs. In 2024, **59 primary healthcare facilities** were operationalised, delivering essential services to **2 million people**. Additionally, **43,050 women, girls, and boys** received Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health services, made possible

through the enhanced capacities of **176 healthcare providers**, trained in collaboration with the Primary Healthcare Institute. To reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases, the Ministry of Health expanded the **Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses** programme across **54 facilities**, reaching over **84,600 children**. Additionally, efforts to improve **child nutrition** saw over **500,000 children benefit** from the enhanced capacities of national health workers in promoting optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices.

The UN also focused on disease prevention through vaccinations. The **national immunisation strategy** was updated to systematically reach underserved and hard-to-reach areas, complemented by **advanced vaccine tracking tools** to ensure equitable immunization access. The nationwide **Polio and Measles Supplementary Immunization Activities** targeted children under six in **104 municipalities**, particularly in flood-affected areas. To ensure access to high-quality immunisation services, **712 vaccination centres** and **94 vaccine storage facilities** were operated to deliver routine vaccinations to **460,000 children under two** and supplementary vaccines to **708,700 children under six**, significantly boosting population immunity.



Children receiving essential vaccines under the national campaign ©UNICEF



With the UN's support, **emergency preparedness** within the health system was enhanced. Notably, the Ministry of Health was supported in developing **24 contingency plans**, and more than **25 health facilities** received support for rehabilitation, medicine supply, and equipment, providing the country with a strong basis to mitigate health risks, strengthen preparedness, and improve the health system's responsiveness. Simultaneously, **disease surveillance and outbreak control** in disaster-affected areas were bolstered with **106 surveillance officers** and rapid response team members from the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Disease Control through strengthened surveillance capacities, expansion of event-based monitoring in southern Libya, and establishment of **two measles surveillance laboratories**.

## Towards a stronger education system and learning outcomes

In 2024, the United Nations supported the implementation of **evidence-generation tools** such as the Education Management Information System, piloted in **200 schools**, and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. These tools facilitate real-time data collection, improving the monitoring of enrolment, attendance while enhancing education planning.

To foster an inclusive and equitable education system, **3,000 teachers** were trained in active learning methodologies through a targeted pedagogy programme, supported by **192 trainers**. Additionally, **614 teachers** adopted inclusive education techniques to better support children with disabilities. Recognising the role of nutrition in achieving better education outcomes, over **20,000 students** across Libya benefited from the school feeding programme, improving school attendance and learning outcomes.

## Towards comprehensive and nationwide protection

The Ministry of Health finalised the ***Libya National Mental Health Strategy 2025-2030***, providing a strategic framework to guide mental health interventions. Concurrently, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) was widely integrated into **59 primary healthcare services**, marking a transformative step towards establishing a comprehensive, intersectoral, and responsive mental health system.

In **strengthening systematic and institutional capacity**, **2,687 frontline workers**, including social workers, law enforcement officers, and healthcare

staff, were trained on protection concepts, case management, referral and the prevention of violence against women and children. In parallel, **103,000 individuals** directly benefited from mental health and psychosocial support services.

To strengthen **child protection** at the national level, the UN supported the development of **child protection curricula** for government ministries, enhancing institutional capacity to effectively address children's needs. Simultaneously, referral mechanisms were institutionalised through the establishment of **eight Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS)** and the handover of Baity centres and child-friendly spaces to government entities, ensuring sustainable child protection services.

**31,423 individuals** were sensitised on women and girls empowerment, child rights, and violence prevention, while **9,076 parents and caregivers** acquired positive parenting techniques, resulting in reduced violence in homes.



Recreational activities for children in Benghazi in World Children's day  
©UNICEF

## Towards inclusive and shock-responsive social protection systems in Libya

The United Nations supported the National Economic and Social Development Board in developing a comprehensive, inclusive, and shock-responsive **National Social Protection Strategy**, which incorporates dedicated mechanisms to address the needs of vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), during crises. To strengthen the efficiency and inclusivity of social protection programmes, a **unified social registry** was solidified through strategic planning workshops with government ministries and institutions these workshops focused on several critical social assistance programmes, including the Basic Income Programme, the Women and Children Programme, and the Disaster Compensation Programme.

For Libya's resilient social protection systems, the Social Solidarity Fund was supported in assessing gaps and proposing **potential reforms leading to the revisions of key programmes**, such as the National Child and Wives Grant and the Basic Income Assistance Programme, with the potential to expand coverage during emergencies.

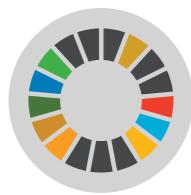
At the sub-national level, targeted interventions **strengthened government capacities in social protection**. **22 ministerial officers** gained expertise in social protection policy design, targeting, and cash transfer systems, with some accredited as master trainers to sustain capacity-building efforts. **30 frontline workers** were trained in data management, grievance handling, and safeguarding beneficiary dignity. **12 individuals** were certified as trainers to address women-specific needs during humanitarian crises.



Improving mental health and psychosocial support in schools through workshop for teachers ©WHO



Expenditure in 2024:  
USD 10.6 million



#### Supported SDGs:



#### UN entities contributing to the Pillar:

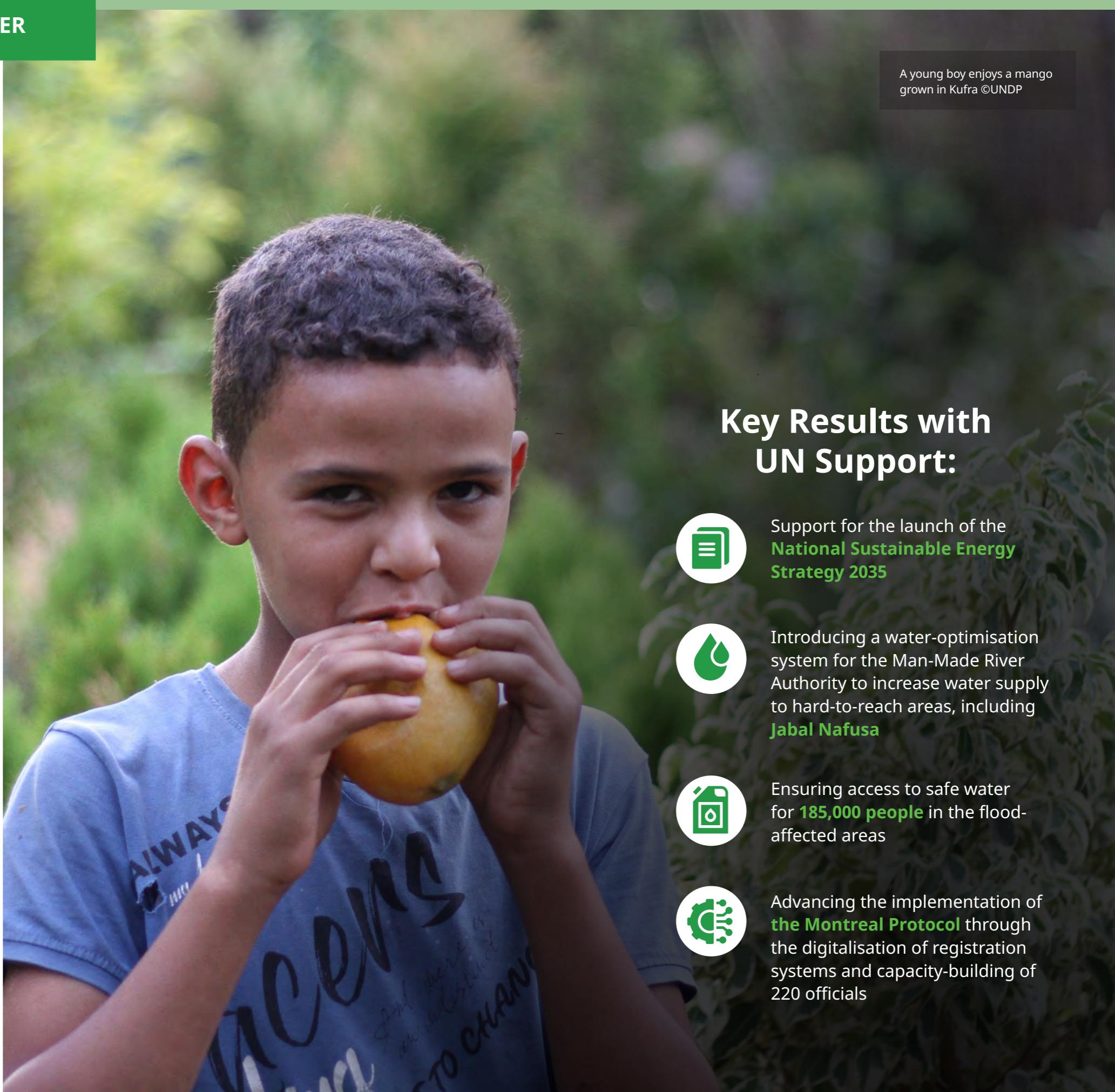


Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



IOM

UN MIGRATION



A young boy enjoys a mango  
grown in Kufra ©UNDP

## Key Results with UN Support:



Support for the launch of the  
**National Sustainable Energy  
Strategy 2035**



Introducing a water-optimisation  
system for the Man-Made River  
Authority to increase water supply  
to hard-to-reach areas, including  
**Jabal Nafusa**



Ensuring access to safe water  
for **185,000 people** in the flood-  
affected areas



Advancing the implementation of  
**the Montreal Protocol** through  
the digitalisation of registration  
systems and capacity-building of  
220 officials

“

We deserve to live in a healthy environment, waste-free and beautiful.



“Clean-up day” in Tripoli, organised under UNOPS plastic waste management project ©UNOPS

## Turning Plastic Waste into Opportunity: A Libyan Initiative for a Greener Future

Plastic waste management poses a significant challenge in Libya, where a lack of adequate waste management systems threatens public health and the environment. Streets and waterways are increasingly filled with plastic pollution, with limited infrastructure for recycling. Across Tripoli, however, local communities and international organisations are coming together to tackle the crisis.

In response, UNOPS and UN-Habitat, with funding from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, are working with communities in three municipalities in Tripoli to reduce plastic waste.

These efforts aim to promote sustainable waste management practices, improve recycling infrastructure, and raise awareness about the impact of plastic pollution.

To mark World Cities Day, UNOPS organised a cleanup day in partnership with the Ministry of Local Government, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, and the Italian Embassy to Libya. Volunteers, environmental advocates, and community members joined forces to clear plastic waste from public spaces, demonstrating the power of collective action. Many volunteers belonged to CSOs that received training to implement awareness-raising and education campaigns on plastic waste management during the project.

*“One of the biggest issues that we face as CSOs is the lack of public awareness about voluntary and community work,”* says Nariman Al-Sahati one of the project beneficiaries. *“I call on everyone to take part in the collection and recycling of plastic.”*

Beyond cleanup efforts, local entrepreneurs are taking the initiative further—collecting, processing, and repurposing plastic into reusable materials. Their work is not only helping to reduce pollution but is also creating job opportunities and inspiring a new generation to rethink waste.

Despite ongoing challenges, including limited infrastructure and policy gaps, these efforts highlight the potential for sustainable waste management in Libya.

Advocates call for greater investment in recycling systems, emphasising that with the right support, Libya can transition towards a circular economy where waste is minimised, and resources are reused.

*“We deserve to live in a healthy environment, waste-free and beautiful”* says Aisha Issa Al-Basbas a local volunteer and activist.

This initiative is a testament to resilience and collaboration, proving that even in the face of challenges, community-led action, international support, and innovative solutions can drive meaningful change—one plastic bottle at a time.

## Towards sustainable water resources management

To enhance sustainable water and land management, agricultural productivity, and climate resilience in Libya, the UN-supported a strategic partnership between the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Libyan Centre for Remote Sensing and Space Science led to the launch of a Geospatial Platform<sup>9</sup>, a tool improving evidence-based decision-making. Additionally, **124 professionals** were trained in optimising agricultural water use, and **616 stakeholders** gained awareness of water rationalisation in agriculture. The UN supported the design and installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, optimising the operation of critical pumping stations, which will enable the Man-Made River Authority to increase the water supply **to Jabal Nafusa by 15%**.



## Towards improved access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sustainable water resources management

**170,000 people** in flood-affected regions benefited from 33 solar-powered water systems, while **15,000 people** gained daily access to **90,000 litres of safe water per hour** through reverse osmosis desalination plants. In addition, **84,000 individuals** in eastern Libya benefited from hygiene promotion campaigns, raising awareness to reduce waterborne diseases and promote sustainable water use practices. **50,000 individuals**, including migrants and IDPs, benefited from Community Improvement Projects, which provided essential infrastructure such as water systems and public facilities.



## Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Towards achieving its obligations under international environmental and climate-related agreements, Libya has taken significant steps forward in 2024 with UN support. The development of the first-ever **National Climate Change Strategy and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** is underway, aiming to provide a comprehensive framework to ensure climate action is **integrated** into every sector and to support coordinated efforts to lower emissions.

To strengthen compliance with the **Montreal Protocol**, with UN support, Libya's National Ozone Unit set and monitored Ozone-Depleting Substance quotas, ensuring consumption remained within control limits. Concurrently, efforts to advance environmental legislation led to the establishment of e-licensing and e-registration systems and reinforced controls on banned refrigerant imports. Additionally, **100 customs officers** were trained to identify prohibited refrigerants, while **120 refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians** enhanced their reclamation capacities. In addition, regulatory frameworks and **five Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)** for domestic appliances<sup>10</sup> were established and approved to enhance energy efficiency and attract private sector investment.

## Advancing renewable energy and sustainable resource management

With UN support, building on the draft Renewable Energy Law (2023), the Government of Libya finalised and launched the National Sustainable Energy Strategy 2035, targeting a 22% increase in the use of renewable energy and aiming to attract foreign investment.

## Disaster risk reduction

To advance **data-driven policymaking**, the UN worked with municipalities and first responders on a comprehensive analysis of Libya's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework—including hazard mapping, risk identification, and resilience assessments in four disaster-affected municipalities—was conducted. The Libyan National Meteorological Centre (LNMC) enhanced its **institutional and technical capacities, improving early warning systems** and expanding weather forecasting to subnational levels. To improve climate-related disaster management capacities, the Ministry of Water Resources reinforced its ability to utilise GIS tools for flood mapping and emergency planning to better protect vulnerable communities. In addition, over **110 local officials** increased their knowledge of climate change impacts, enhancing their capacity for crisis response.



Expenditure in 2024:  
USD 14.5 million



Supported SDGs:



UN entities contributing  
to the Pillar:



Nine months after Storm Daniel, IOM's Protection team continues to support displaced families—and the people in need ©IOM

## Key Results with UN Support:



A catalytic study and the training of 505 individuals on **Housing, Land, and Property (HLP)** rights in support of Tawerghan IDPs and returnees



**303,047 IDPs and host communities gained** access to education, renewable energy, and other public spaces



**14 businesses and 80 households** in flood-affected areas benefited from targeted business opportunities



Launch of the interministerial **Task Force on Durable Solutions for IDPs**, led by MoLG, to drive systematic and coordinated action to end internal displacement

“

I remember always drawing and painting when we were displaced, channelling my emotions into art.



### YESS to Success: Nawara's Journey from Loss to Creative Triumph

At just 22 years old, Nawara Benras Ali is redefining student life in Libya, balancing her marketing studies with a growing career in design.

Her journey into graphic design began with a love for painting, but a life-changing loss reshaped her path. Two years ago, Nawara lost her father—a moment that thrust her into new responsibilities. Determined to support her five siblings, she turned her artistic passion into a career.

Her challenges didn't start there. In 2014, she was displaced from her home in Benghazi. Amid the upheaval, art became her refuge. *“I remember always drawing and painting when we were displaced, channelling my emotions into art,”* she recalls.

With her family's support, Nawara taught herself graphic design using online tutorials, but staying focused was difficult. Then, she discovered IOM Libya's Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS) programme, which provided her with specialised training, mentorship, and a creative community.

Through YESS, she mastered Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator, gaining the skills and confidence to pursue her dreams.

Receiving her YESS certificate was a deeply emotional moment, filled with memories of her father. *“I am sure he is truly proud of me,”* she reflects.

Now, Nawara is building a promising future. With job offers coming her way, she has launched a small design venture with a fellow YESS trainee, combining their talents to grow a business.

*“I am proud of what I've achieved at a young age. I believe many women, despite challenging circumstances, can reach their goals with hope and determination,”* she says.

From displacement to creative success, Nawara's journey is a testament to resilience, talent, and the power of opportunity.

Providing emergency medical care to IDPs affected by Storm Daniel, highlighting the critical response efforts in the aftermath of the disaster. ©IOM



## Strengthening housing, land and property rights for IDPs and returnees

A catalytic study on **Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights** for Tawerghan IDP returnees identified critical legal gaps, paving the way for durable solutions, particularly in securing housing and facilitating local integration. **20 Tawerghan lawyers** led legal awareness sessions with support from the UN, equipping **505 individuals** (186 men and 319 women) with essential knowledge on property ownership under national law, inheritance rights, verification methods, and key legal frameworks, including Law No. 10 on real estate registration. Additionally, **52 returnees** (14 men and 38 women) received individual legal counselling, enhancing their ability to reclaim housing and assert property rights.

## Ensuring uninterrupted access to basic services

Through the UN's support, **303,047 IDPs and host communities** benefited from enhanced access to education, renewable energy, and public spaces through 12 rehabilitation works and 301 essential equipment items, which serve IDPs and host communities. **56 IDP returnee families** benefited from shelter rehabilitation. To promote social cohesion, **540 IDPs and host community members** engaged in structured sports programmes, leadership training, and community football leagues, fostering resilience and peaceful coexistence.

For the IDPs displaced due to multiple floods in 2024, the UN supported **13,174 IDPs** with essential relief items, while **3,532** received food assistance. **149,000 people** benefited from diverse WASH initiatives, including the rehabilitation of 20 water wells, distribution of 500 hygiene kits, and improved sanitation facilities. To reinforce community resilience, **four southern municipalities** benefited from **20 community infrastructure projects** enhancing schools, clinics, and public spaces. Meanwhile, **92 frontline workers** enhanced their skills on delivery of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, and **1,158 flood-affected IDPs** received cash-based assistance to support recovery and financial stability.

## Towards improved access to sustainable economic and livelihood opportunities

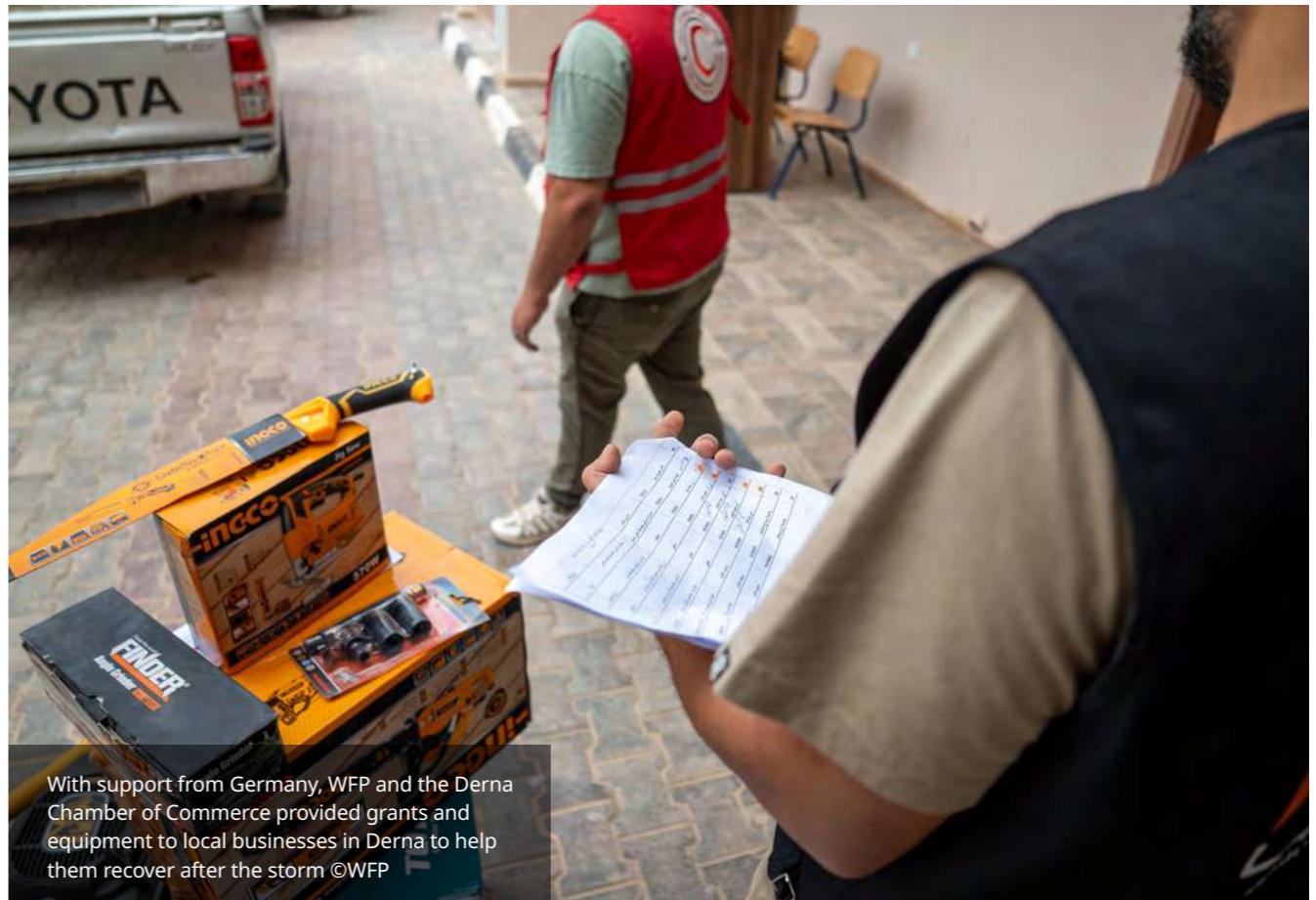
To support IDPs' economic integration, the UN advanced key policies, including by finalising **five policy recommendations** informed by market analysis, rapid livelihood assessments, and targeted business strategies. To ensure adequate living standards, livelihood access, and protection, a socio-economic assessment of **346 IDP and returnee households** (1,873 individuals) guided the UN's interventions, resulting in multipurpose cash assistance for **885 IDP households** (4,604 individuals), addressing IDPs' urgent needs and fostering resilience.

For the IDPs in the flood-affected areas in the East, **14 businesses** received support, while **80 households** (including 38 women) were provided with business assets, enabling returnees to reopen shops and revitalise local economies. In parallel, the UN's vocational training and entrepreneurial grants to food-related businesses generated employment opportunities and bolstered resilience in displacement-affected communities.

## Strengthened coordination

In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Governance, the UN developed a knowledge product on displaced women and girls, ensuring the availability of disaggregated data to inform inclusive policies. Insights from **300 displaced women and girls** on economic recovery and displacement challenges shaped tailored interventions by local authorities and UN programmes. In addition, **96 government officials**, women IDPs, women municipal council members and women CSO members (36 men and 60 women) enhanced their knowledge of inclusive durable solutions.

In 2024, the interministerial **Task Force on Durable Solutions for IDPs** was launched as a joint UN-Government initiative to drive coordinated action on durable solutions for internal displacement. Co-chaired by the Ministry of Local Governance and the UN, the Task Force aligned joint efforts to implement and monitor the Solutions Roadmap, including accelerating the integration of IDPs into social protection and reconstruction plans, facilitating joint planning for area-based action plans, and advancing housing, infrastructure, and livelihood support.



With support from Germany, WFP and the Derna Chamber of Commerce provided grants and equipment to local businesses in Derna to help them recover after the storm ©WFP



Expenditure in 2024:  
USD 31.8 million



Supported SDGs:



UN entities contributing  
to the Pillar:



Direct Assistance Unit held a  
Distribution at Al Assa ©IOM

## Key Results with UN Support:

Launch of a comprehensive Libyan Chapter of the Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan

Life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants  
- 250,000 food assistance, 134,000 non-food items, 241,771 medical consultations and 5,589 child protection services

Facilitating technical discussions between the Government and Chad on the Bilateral Labour Agreement

Supporting 16,210 migrants and 355 persons of concern departure from Libya through voluntary humanitarian return and humanitarian corridors programmes

I am just looking for a safe place; it doesn't matter where.



### Mother's Fight for Survival: From Darfur to Libya

Before the war, 35-year-old Tahani Hamid lived in Sudan's Darfur region, caring for her three children and supporting her husband, a local policeman. But when conflict erupted in April 2023, her world was shattered.

A stray bullet struck her at home, requiring surgery. Months later, armed fighters stormed her house, took her husband away, and beat her severely. She has not seen him since. Then, in August, an explosion hit her home while she was at the market. Killing her twin daughters and their grandmother.

With her 18-month-old son, Emad still in her arms, she had no choice but to flee to Libya, enduring a dangerous desert journey. The truck carrying her and other persons of concern broke down, leaving them stranded without food or water for three days. *"I thought, me too, I will die here,"* she recalls.

Nearly 100,000 Sudanese persons of concern have arrived in Libya since the war began. After reaching Tripoli, Hamid found shelter with a Sudanese family, who helped her find a job and a home. But when Emad fell seriously ill, Tahani couldn't afford his medication. Financial assistance from UNHCR allowed her to pay for treatment and cover rent for the apartment she now shares with two other persons of concern families.

Despite escaping Sudan's violence, Hamid still lives in precarious conditions. Like many persons of concern, she hopes for a permanent home through resettlement to a third country, family reunification, or evacuation programmes.

*"I am just looking for a safe place; it doesn't matter where,"* she says. Her only dream now is to protect her son and give him a future.



## Access to life saving humanitarian assistance for migrants and persons of concern

To reduce the needs, risks, and vulnerabilities of migrants and persons of concern, in 2024, the UN improved infrastructure and sanitation by rehabilitating **nine detention centres**, conducting 105 fumigation interventions, and upgrading water access in southern Libya through the rehabilitation of 13 wells and the installation of wastewater pumps. In addition, the UN provided life-saving food assistance to **250,000 individuals** and non-food items to **58,000 migrants** (30% female) and **76,000 persons of concern**.

**5,589 children** received protection services, while **1,839** gained access to education through UN-supported programmes. **241,771 medical consultations** benefited **120,646 men, 79,765 women, and 41,360 children**. Additionally, **83 healthcare professionals** were trained in migrant-sensitive health services, and 309 frontline workers received MHPSS training, while MHPSS services were provided to **8,661 individuals**.

## Comprehensive national migration management

The United Nations continued to support and advocate for migration management efforts at both national and subnational levels. As a result, the **Bilateral Labour Agreement with Chad** was concluded, and a **Technical Committee for Monitoring Irregular Migration and Border Management** was established, alongside a roundtable on Human Rights-Based Migration Management in Tripoli and a Coordination Meeting in Benghazi. In addition, the UN-facilitated a third bilateral meeting between Libya and Bangladesh to enhance cooperation in combating trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants (TIP/SOM), which improved intelligence sharing and judicial cooperation, as well as enhanced capacity for joint investigations and prosecutions.

With UN support, Libya participated in key international and regional forums related to migration management, including UNTOC Conferences, TIP/SOM Working Groups, and specialised meetings in the Middle East and

North Africa. These engagements enhanced the government's understanding of international frameworks and fostering cross-border collaboration to combat trafficking and smuggling.

To further strengthen capacity and operational effectiveness in migration management, the Ministries of Interior and Justice received essential forensic, cybercrime, and criminal investigation equipment, improving the quality of TIP/SOM investigations and prosecutions. In addition, **463 law enforcement officers** enhanced their knowledge of border and migration management.

## Enhancing national data and information management systems for migration management

In 2024, the UN published **four in-depth Migrant Reports** and **five migrant profiles**, providing comprehensive insights into migration trends in Libya. In addition, **four specialised reports** were published, including one on **migrants' legal documentation**, which examined administrative and legal barriers affecting their status. To improve situational awareness, maritime updates were regularly shared with partners, detailing rescues and interceptions of migrants attempting to cross the Mediterranean.



## Humanitarian support to Sudanese Persons of Concern in 2024

With UNHCR's technical leadership, the Libyan chapter of the **2024 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)** was launched in July 2024. In support of Libyan authorities and communities, the 17 partners (six UN agencies and 11 international NGOs) coordinated interagency support through seven thematic areas per global humanitarian response structure (Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Food Security, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Education, Access), fostering coherence, minimizing duplication, and strengthening monitoring. The Plan also aligns its interventions with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) across essential sectors.



### Protection (including children and women's protection)

In 2024, the Protection Taskforce provided critical services to **more than 120,000 individuals** in **12 Mantikas**, including Tripoli, Ajdabiya, Misrata, Kufra, Sebha, Tobruk, Wadi Ashshati, Zwara, Benghazi, Ghat, Aljufra, and Azzawa. While UNHCR enhanced registration processing in Tripoli, the taskforce supported strengthening national registration in Kufra and advocated for reducing deportations due to infectious disease diagnoses. Regular visits to detention centres were conducted in Kufra and Benghazi to assess conditions and identify urgent needs. A rapid protection assessment was conducted, identifying several challenges; women face significant protection risks, including a lack of job opportunities, leading to financial dependence and poor living conditions. Over 8,500 women received integrated gender-based violence (women and men) services, including psychosocial support, case management, medical referrals, awareness sessions, and cash assistance for protection. The Child Protection Taskforce provided critical support to 20,000 children and individuals.

### REGISTRATION

By the end of December, UNHCR registered 57,648 Sudanese persons of concern in Tripoli, including 38,003 who arrived after April 2023 when the Sudan conflict began, while the estimated number of Sudanese persons of concern in Libya is currently over 277,000. Registration enables access to essential services, such as healthcare, critical relief items, and tailored protection support, including for most at-risk cases. However, it is important to note that UNHCR is only allowed to register persons of concern in Tripoli, while restrictions remain in Kufra and the east, where the vast majority of Sudanese persons of concern are arriving, which hampers the identification of vulnerable families for much-needed emergency assistance. To complement this, the UN supported the registration of Sudanese persons of concern by Libyan authorities in Kufra.



### Health and nutrition

The Health and Nutrition Taskforce provided services to **181,996 individuals** in **nine Mantikas**, including Kufra, Tripoli, Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Sebha, Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Ghat, and Wadi Ashshati. A total of 115,847 consultations were conducted in hospitals, primary healthcare centres, gathering sites and mobile clinics. The taskforce provided 49 teams of general practitioners and specialists, nurses, and mental health professionals. Nutritional screenings reached 11,099 children, identifying 958 cases (8.6%) of moderate wasting and 528 cases (4.8%) of severe wasting, for whom therapeutic feeding was provided. Over 300 healthcare workers received training on surveillance, emergency preparedness, mental health, and nutrition. 96 community awareness sessions promoted hygiene, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and basic health practices, benefiting 5,531 individuals.

Vaccination campaigns immunised 2,334 children against polio and measles. Essential medical supplies, including 82 diagnostic tools, emergency health kits, mental health kits, and non-communicable disease kits, were distributed.



## Education

The Education Taskforce provided non-formal education, basic literacy and numeracy, life skills training, and MHPSS services to **more than 10,000 children in seven Mantikas**, including Tripoli, Ajdabiya, Misrata, Kufra, Benghazi, Sebha, and Wadi Ashshati. A total of 563 Sudanese children were supported with documentation and placement tests to facilitate their enrolment into the Libyan public system. In parallel, schools in Kufra were provided with 12 prefabricated classrooms to mitigate overcrowding caused by the increasing number of students.



## Food security and cash-based initiatives

The Food Security Taskforce supported **more than 92,000 Sudanese persons of concern in 13 Mantikas**, including Ajdabiya, Misrata, Benghazi, Tripoli, Kufra, Azzawya, Almargeb, Sebha, Zwara, Derna, Almarj, Alfara, and Murzuq. This included direct food support to 81,095 individuals. Malnutrition prevention support was provided to 3,180 children under five and 1,396 pregnant and breastfeeding women. In addition, 6,914 persons of concern in western Libya received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), with 86% prioritising food needs. Outcome surveys showed that 58% improved food acquisition and 58.3% reduced negative coping mechanisms.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In 2024, the WASH Taskforce reached **44,681 Sudanese persons of concern across Libya**. A total of 49,206 hygiene kits were distributed in key locations, including Tripoli, Kufra, Benghazi, and Sebha. To strengthen access to clean water, 24 submersible pumps and a solar-powered water pump were installed in the Tullab area, ensuring water availability even during power outages. Additionally, water trucking services delivered clean water to approximately 3,000 Sudanese persons of concern in three gathering sites in Kufra. To further improve water safety, two water disinfection units were installed, contributing to the availability of safe drinking water.



## Basic Needs and Non-Food Items (NFI)

The NFI Taskforce provided coordinated support in **nine Mantikas**, namely Kufra, Tripoli, Benghazi, Ajdabiya, Sebha, Misrata, Azzawya, Zwara, and Al Jabal Al Akhdar. **195,456 Sudanese persons of concern and 18,850 host community members** received essential relief items, such as clothing, blankets, and solar lamps. To address urgent shelter needs, 5,475 plastic sheets were distributed, benefiting 5,280 families. At the Kufra registration centre, 1,000 NFI kits—comprising sleeping materials, pillows, and lamps—were provided to newly arrived Sudanese families.



## 2024 Funding status

SECTOR	REQUIREMENT	FUNDING	GAP	FUNDED
Health & Nutrition	\$16,285,000	\$9,948,001	\$6,336,999	61%
Basic Needs	\$8,765,000	\$3,357,906	\$5,407,094	38%
Protection	\$6,180,000	\$4,261,816	\$1,918,184	69%
Child Protection	\$3,573,000	\$208,320	\$3,364,680	6%
Gender-Based Violence (women and men)	\$2,757,000	\$1,338,774	\$1,418,226	49%
Food Security	\$4,985,000	\$4,570,000	\$415,000	92%
WASH	\$3,190,000	\$1,043,330	\$2,146,670	33%
Education	\$2,005,000	\$478,642	\$1,526,358	24%
Livelihoods, Resilience & Economic Inclusion	\$400,000	\$75,000	\$325,000	19%



## 2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2024, the UN in Libya continued to strengthen collaboration with national institutions, development partners, and local communities to accelerate progress on peacebuilding, humanitarian action, and sustainable development, guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023 – 2026).

Most notably, the United Nations supported Libya's second Voluntary National Review on its implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and key climate action initiatives, **supporting Libya's contribution to advancing global agendas**.

At the national level, the UN strengthened partnerships with key government institutions to build a **solid foundation for addressing Libya's longer-term development challenges** and promoting equity through the development and adoption of the Social Protection Strategy and the Food Security Strategy.

**Advocacy for government financing for the SDGs and the UNSDCF** remained a priority, in light of Libya's high-middle-income country status.

The UN and the government jointly explored a range of options to unblock government financing, including a Multi-Partner Trust Fund, which will be continuously pursued in 2025.

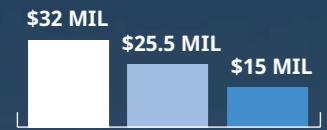
To deepen partnerships and engagement at the local level, the United Nations conducted several interagency visits to areas such as **Al Bayda, Derna, Dirj, Ghadames, Kufra, Sebha, and Shahat**. These missions were essential in ensuring that no one is left behind, particularly in disaster-affected and remote areas, by facilitating direct dialogues with local communities, helping to assess their needs, strengthening partnerships, and ensuring that the UN's interventions effectively address local priorities.

The **South-South cooperation** has been an effective tool to improve Libya's understanding of global initiatives. For example, the Libyan National Meteorological Centre learned from Turkey's State Meteorological Service and Morocco's Direction de la Météorologie Nationale on early warning systems and weather forecasting, which also assisted in extending the Centre's coverage to subnational regions. In addition, Libyan officials took part in a study tour to Egypt to obtain valuable insights into renewable energy practices, reinforcing Libya's commitment to sustainable energy solutions and climate adaptation.

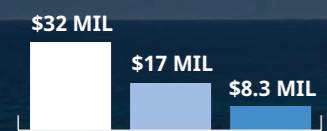
## 2.4. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

During the second year of implementing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023 – 2026), the UN in Libya mobilised USD 185.1 million out of the total planned requirement of USD 204.7 million for 2024. This included a rollover of USD 80 million from 2023, leaving a funding gap of USD 20 million. Total expenditure for the year amounted to USD 117 million, with an overall implementation rate of 55.6%.

### Pillar 1 PEACE AND GOVERNANCE



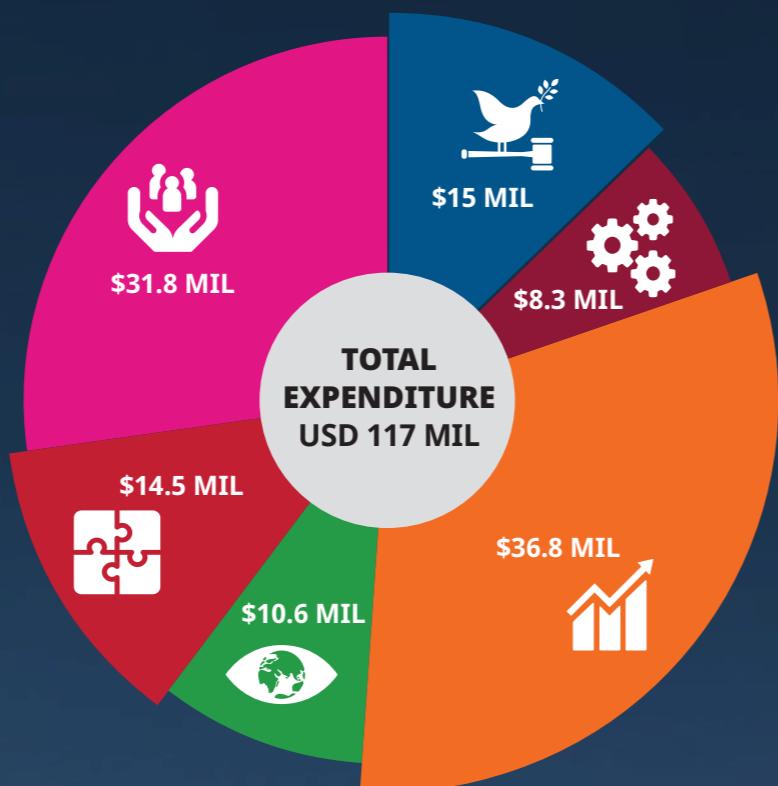
### Pillar 2 SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



### Pillar 3 SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT



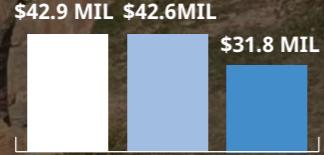
### Pillar 4 CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT, AND WATER



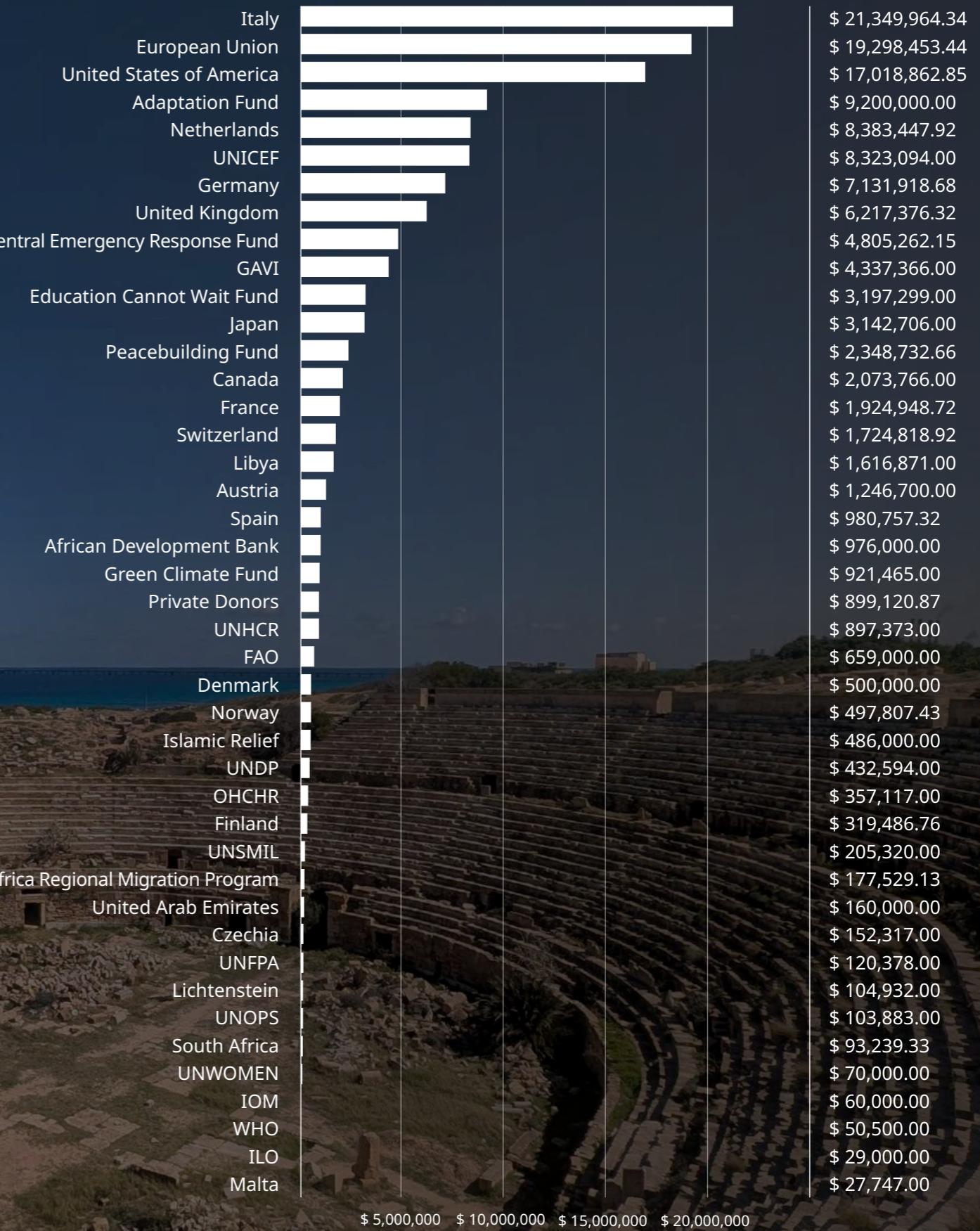
### Collective Outcome 1 DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR IDPS



### Collective Outcome 2 MIGRATION MANAGEMENT



■ Planned  
■ Available  
■ Expenditure



## 2.5. Delivering as One: Strengthening UN Coherence, Effectiveness and Efficiency in Libya

### BUSINESS EFFICIENCIES

In 2024, the United Nations significantly enhanced operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness through the full operationalisation of the UN Common Compound, now hosting 10 UN agencies, which generated economies of scale in Libya's high-cost operational environment. Further efficiency gains were achieved through the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy, common premises (in Tripoli and Benghazi), and shared services, resulting in **cost savings of approximately USD 2.4 million** in 2024.

### ENSURING RELEVANCE AND INCREASING ADAPTIVENESS

In light of the unexpected flood emergency in 2023 and the ongoing humanitarian response for Sudanese persons of concern, the UN and the government agreed to **extend the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for an additional year**, until the end of 2026, ensuring continuity in critical interventions while refining strategies to advance the SDGs. This extension allows the UN to deepen its support for governance reforms, service delivery, and resilience-building, while scaling up successful initiatives in youth empowerment, climate action, and peacebuilding.

In 2024, the UN advanced an **area-based approach for the South**, tailoring interventions to the unique challenges of the region, where governance fragmentation, insecurity, and economic marginalisation are most pronounced. Consolidating various assessments conducted by the UN and INGOs from 2018 to 2023, a situational analysis for sustainable development, peacebuilding, and resilience was produced as the 2024 Common Country Analysis of the UN in Libya. This analysis identified key governance, economic, and service delivery gaps that will refine the UNCT's strategy in 2025 to enhance service provision, social cohesion, and institutional support in the South, in alignment with Libya's development priorities and the SDGs.

### COMMUNICATING AS ONE – UN LIBYA'S ENHANCED OUTREACH AND ADVOCACY

The UN in Libya revitalised its **Communications Group (UNCG)** to expand joint advocacy and public engagement while amplifying the **UN's role as a trusted partner in development and humanitarian efforts**. Several key UN system-wide campaigns were launched, such as the "UN in Libya" campaign, highlighting the UN's role in development and youth empowerment, and the "Derna Commemoration Campaign", honouring resilience in flood-affected communities. These initiatives contributed to a significant increase in public engagement, with an overall 5% rise in the number of subscribers across the various UN in Libya social media channels.

### TOWARDS A MORE INCLUSIVE, YOUTH-DRIVEN FUTURE FOR LIBYA

Recognising Libya's youth—who make up nearly two-thirds of the population—as key drivers of transformation, the UN has prioritised their empowerment in areas such as resilience to crime and violence, increased economic opportunities, political participation, and climate action.

Most notably, the **UN #YouEngage** strategy<sup>11</sup> was launched, equipping 587 young Libyans with the tools to shape political and societal change. The **Ra'itat Programme**, a UN initiative training 65 young Libyan women in peacebuilding and governance, and fostering a network of female leaders, was expanded. Libya's **First Youth Climate Summit** took place, convening 150 young advocates to engage with government officials and develop innovative solutions for sustainable water management and climate resilience. The UN also supported Libya's youth-led CSOs in joining **#PARTICIPATE4IMPACT** at the regional level to help reflect on the risks of drug abuse and empower youth for positive development.

The UN also strengthened its **partnerships with the Ministry of Youth**, focusing on strengthening grassroots advocacy, engaging local youth councils—especially in rural and tribal areas—and breaking down barriers to participation, particularly for young women.

<sup>11</sup> Aligned with UN Security Council Resolutions 2250, 2419, and 2535

## 2.6. Lessons Learned from 2024: Enhancing UN Impact

In 2024, despite political instability and unpredictability, access constraints, and funding limitations, the UN demonstrated adaptability and resilience and making significant strides in its humanitarian and development efforts. To distil insights and improve effectiveness, the UN regularly conducted comprehensive reviews of its performance, which helped shape the UN's strategic priorities and work plans for 2025. Key Lessons Learned from 2024 included:

### SCALING UP A HUMANITARIAN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PEACE NEXUS APPROACH

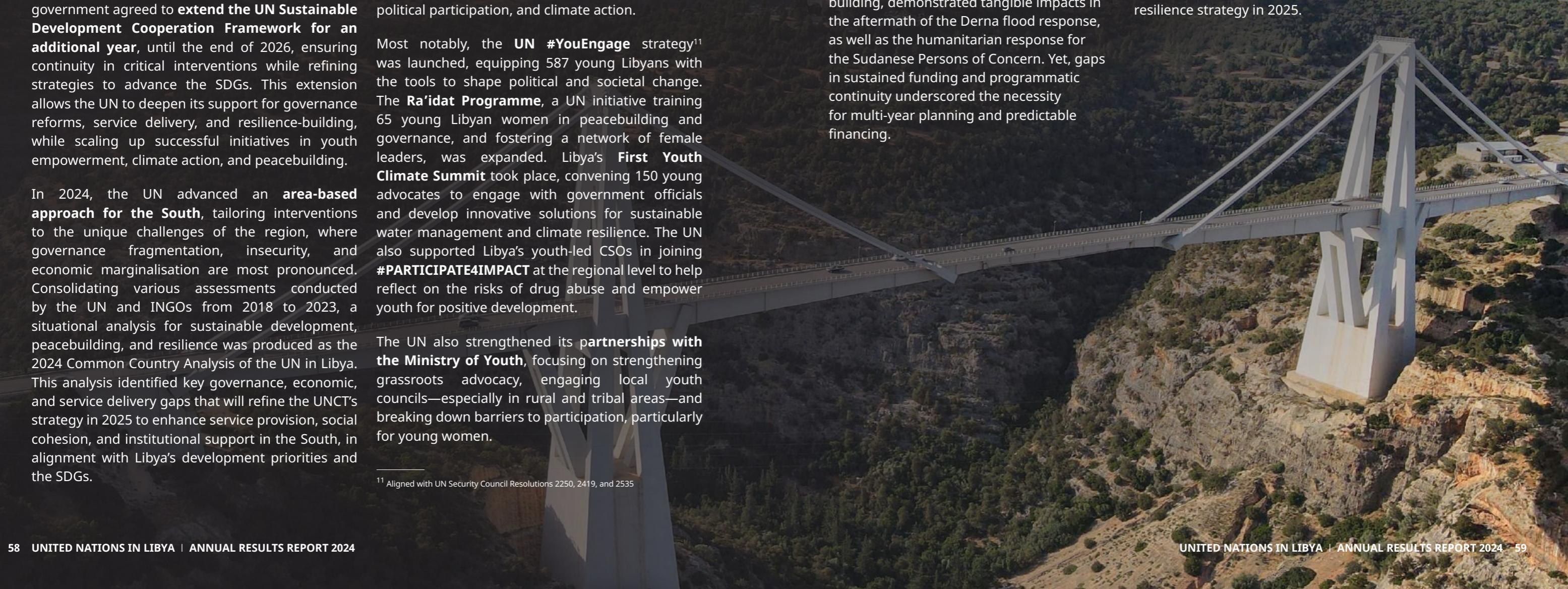
Integrated programming across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding sectors proved essential in addressing Libya's complex needs. Joint analyses and initiatives, particularly in peacebuilding, early recovery, and resilience-building, demonstrated tangible impacts in the aftermath of the Derna flood response, as well as the humanitarian response for the Sudanese Persons of Concern. Yet, gaps in sustained funding and programmatic continuity underscored the necessity for multi-year planning and predictable financing.

### STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS AND LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

Effective engagement with national and local authorities facilitated access and operational continuity, particularly in service delivery and governance strengthening. However, fragmented institutional structures, frequent turnover, and evolving political dynamics necessitate more adaptive and flexible engagement strategies to ensure that interventions remain relevant and responsive.

### OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Logistical constraints, particularly concerning staff movement and security measures, posed operational hurdles throughout 2024. Lessons learned from mitigating these challenges—such as strengthening liaison with government counterparts, investing in local capacities, and finding practical and cost-effective solutions—will inform a more robust risk management and operational resilience strategy in 2025.



# 03

## UNCT key focus for 2025

The UN in Libya will continue to implement the UNSDCF and work closely with Libyan authorities and local partners to maximise the impact of its programming. After reviewing the substantial progress made under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and considering the country context, the UN agreed with the government to extend the Cooperation Framework for one additional year—until the end of 2026.

In 2025, youth and climate change were identified as catalysts to accelerate the implementation of the Cooperation Framework in Libya. The UN will conduct a Youth Scorecard exercise to objectively and comprehensively assess the socio-economic and political situation that Libyan youth are facing, which will serve as a basis for effective and structured UN engagement with youth. The impact of climate change and environmental degradation remains a pressing issue, and the UN will continue to strengthen resilience-building initiatives, including in flood-affected areas. Through the Cooperation Framework's coordination mechanisms, the UN will create joint initiatives and programmes in these areas that align with the strategic interests of the government, with the support of the international community.

Building upon the successful municipal elections in 2024, the UN in Libya will continue to support the launch of the next round of local elections until each municipality in Libya has the opportunity to elect its local leaders. Additionally, the UN will provide tailored support to the newly elected municipal councils. The UN will work collaboratively with HNEC, the government, and other partners to support the building of responsive and transparent public institutions and improve public confidence in future national elections for Libya.

The crisis in Sudan led to a rapid increase in the number of persons of concern in Libya in 2024. The humanitarian response for Sudanese persons of concern and host communities will be a core element of the UN's efforts in 2025, focusing on health and nutrition, protection, basic needs, food security, and education, as part of the broader regional response efforts.

The UN in Libya will innovate its resource mobilisation efforts and engage new and emerging partners to seek SDG financing. This will include establishing a new coordination structure to engage financial partners, diversifying funding modalities, exploring cross-border and regional partnerships, and building relationships with the private sector in Libya.

Building upon the success of the UN Communications Working Group, the UN will gather more data on its audience's media habits and perceptions, to further refine its messaging on sustainable development and humanitarian efforts. The UN will focus more on storytelling in 2025, by amplifying the voices of youth, especially young women, and raising awareness of the critical development and humanitarian activities we engage in nationwide.

The UN will also continue to advance a multi-track, UN-facilitated, Libyan-owned, and Libyan-led political process, leading to unified institutions, the holding of national elections, and a permanent constitution.

The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with UNICEF Libya, hosted an Indicator Workshop to streamline data integration into the Education Management Information System (EMIS) ©UNICEF



# ANNEX1: List of UN Development Partners

## Government Ministries

Libya Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Libya Ministry of Defence, Libya Ministry of Economy and Trade, Libya Ministry of Education, Libya Ministry of Environment, Libya Ministry of Finance, Libya Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Libya Ministry of Health, Libya Ministry of Higher Education, Libya Ministry of Housing & Construction, Libya Ministry of Industry, Libya Ministry of Interior, Libya Ministry of Justice, Libya Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Libya Ministry of Local Governance, Libya Ministry of Planning, Libya Ministry of Social Affairs, Libya Ministry of Transportation, Libya Ministry of Water Resources, Libya Ministry of State for Women Affairs, Libya Ministry of Youth

Institute, Libya Prime Minister's Office, Libya Sahara and Sahel Observatory, Libya Social Solidarity Fund, Libya Supreme Court, Libya Supreme Judicial Council, Libya Urban Planning National Authority, High National Elections Commission of Libya, LibAid, Libyan Bar Association, Libyan Centre for Remote Sensing and Space Science, Libyan Customs Department, Libyan Directorate of Health Services, Libyan Mine Action Centre, Libyan Municipal Councils, Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education, National Council for Liberties and Human Rights, National Technical Committee on Migration, Presidential Council, Renewable Energy Authority of Libya

## Private Sector

eLEAF, Libyan General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (GLUCC), Libyan Spider, Tatweer Research, Team Libya, Tadawul Financial Group, Sabri Investments, PepsiCo

## Funds

Adaptation Fund – Agriculture and food security, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Education Cannot Wait Fund, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), UNICEF Global Thematic Funds, UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, UNFPA Emergency Fund, UNFPA Humanitarian Trust Fund, Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, German-funded Global Emergency Response Fund (GERP), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

## Development Partners

African Development Bank, Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organisation, Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, European Union (EU), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America.



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