

UNHCR's presence in 2012	
Number of offices	2
Total staff	56
International staff	15
National staff	40
UNVs	1

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- UNHCR's regular visits to detention centres and advocacy with the authorities led to improvements in the conditions facing people of concern in detention, including permission to provide detainees with core relief items and health care. Furthermore, UNHCR's interventions led to the release of more than 1,000 vulnerable people.
- UNHCR assisted refugees and asylum-seekers in urban centres, notably Tripoli, to develop new skills and find employment. UNHCR also helped refugees to gain access to health services and assisted children to go to school. Vulnerable people and those with specific needs were supported with in-kind and/or cash assistance.
- Very few of those who were internally displaced in Libya were able to return to their areas of origin during 2012, as new conflict leading to fresh displacement erupted in June. UNHCR visited internally displaced people (IDPs) at sites throughout the country, recorded protection incidents and liaised with partners to raise awareness of IDP needs and advance reconciliation initiatives. UNHCR's interventions, protection monitoring and advocacy led to greater awareness among government officials of the plight of displaced people.
- As Syrians fleeing their country began to arrive in Libya, UNHCR developed a special registration arrangement for them in cooperation with the local Syrian Coordination Committees. Core relief items were distributed to Syrians throughout Libya.
- UNHCR identified new populations potentially at risk of statelessness and recommended preventive action. A study on the subject that will be completed in 2013 will be shared with the authorities to inform their decision making.

People of concern

In 2012, the main populations of concern to UNHCR in Libya were IDPs and returned IDPs who had fled their homes following the outbreak of violence in Libya in February 2011.

Partners

- | Implementing partners | Operational partners |
|---|--|
| <p>Government agencies:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>NGOs:
CESVI, International Medical Corps, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Al-Wafa Charity Society, Libyan Red Crescent, Libyan Society for First Aid and Response, ACTED, Mine Action Group, Mercy Corps, Danish Refugee Council</p> | <p>Government agencies:
Department for Combating Illegal Migration (under the Ministry of the Interior)</p> <p>NGOs:
Italian Refugee Council, ICRC, <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i></p> <p>Others:
Libaid, Catholic Church, University of Tripoli, University of Oxford, IOM, UNSMIL, UNICEF, OCHA, UNMAS, WFP, UNV, UNOPS.</p> |

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Palestinian	3,100	3,100	48	45
	Iraq	2,500	2,500	50	42
	Sudan	600	600	40	50
	Various	800	800	33	18
Asylum-seekers	Syrian Arab Rep.	3,800	-	44	98
	Eritrea	1,200	-	24	13
	Somalia	600	-	49	34
	Iraq	500	-	46	51
	Sudan	300	-	38	28
	Various	110	-	48	48
IDPs	Libya	59,400	59,400	-	-
Returned IDPS, including people in an IDP-like situation	Libya	177,500	172,900	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Tunisia	1,000	-	-	-
	Various	10	-	-	-
Total		251,420	239,300		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR systematically monitored detention centres to assess the protection needs of detained refugees and asylum-seekers and to identify people in need of international protection, such as unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking.
- As part of regular monitoring, UNHCR visited some 8,500 people of concern held in 33 migration detention centres and facilitated the release of vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers held in them.
- In 2012, UNHCR monitored and documented 350 protection incidents affecting IDPs and advocated for protection, reconciliation and solutions for IDPs. The organization and its implementing partners ran 25 projects promoting peaceful coexistence, including eight community-led initiatives and four protection awareness campaigns for IDPs. Furthermore, UNHCR conducted nearly 160 training sessions on conflict resolution/negotiation and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- The Office also trained government officials in international protection standards and key refugee law principles, and assisted the committee tasked to draft an asylum law. Finally, UNHCR worked with Libyan NGOs to organize a number of events for Libyan civil-society organizations to increase their awareness of the protection needs of displaced persons.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Some 2,700 individuals (over 900 cases) were registered with UNHCR, while nearly 2,000 asylum-seekers and refugees received new documents.

Basic needs and essential services

- UNHCR provided sanitary napkins, health care, psychosocial counselling and cash assistance to people of concern.
- Food and NFIs were distributed to some 5,700 people in 21 detention centres. In collaboration with implementing partners.
- UNHCR provided medical assistance in seven detention centres to more than 3,000 people of concern.
- UNHCR completed a nationwide assessment on housing, land and property and displacement. In collaboration with ACTED an assessment of some 18,000 shelters damaged during the uprising in 2011 was undertaken to aid rehabilitation initiatives.

Assessment of results

In 2012, UNHCR was able to meet its objectives by delivering emergency humanitarian assistance to respond to immediate needs while working with government institutions to find solutions for the long term. Despite instability in the country, UNHCR was able to address the immediate needs of people of concern, including sub-Saharan Africans and other foreign nationals arrested and detained at the hands of local armed brigades, people at risk of deportation and *refoulement*, as well as vulnerable groups and migrants arriving by sea across the Mediterranean. UNHCR also established a new community-development centre for refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas.

UNHCR coordinated protection and assistance for IDPs throughout the country. The organization's success in the protection working groups, and its interventions on behalf of detained people of concern, testifies to the central role it played in coordinating protection activities, even though the

lack of an agreement formalizing UNHCR's relations with the Government continued to inhibit longer-term planning for activities.

Lack of required staff, equipment and resources to open satellite offices elsewhere in the country and establish proper registration facilities in Tripoli hampered UNHCR's capacity to fully address the needs of the 15,000 asylum-seekers. In the last two months of 2012, through the reprioritization of available resources, funds were identified to enable UNHCR to establish a refugee registration centre.

Constraints

Despite early positive signals, UNHCR continued to operate without a country agreement or Memorandum of Understanding formalizing its presence in the territory. As a result, interventions were *ad hoc* and tenuous. This legal vacuum continued to hamper UNHCR's capacity to undertake core protection activities. Until further progress is made with the authorities, UNHCR will need to proceed cautiously in

conducting registration, refugee status determination and documentation activities under its mandate.

Unmet needs

- It is estimated that around 10,000 more individuals in need of international protection in Libya could have applied for asylum with UNHCR in 2012 if given the opportunity.
- Some 5,000 people, already registered as asylum-seekers, were awaiting status determination.
- Inadequate material and human resources impeded the registration of an increasing number of Syrian and Palestinian refugees fleeing the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.
- Some 300 individual cases were assessed for resettlement in 2013. However, these cases could not be followed up in 2012 and will have to be addressed in 2013.
- UNHCR was not able to respond to the needs of some IDPs, particularly the Tawergha people who have been forcibly displaced in the south.

Working with others

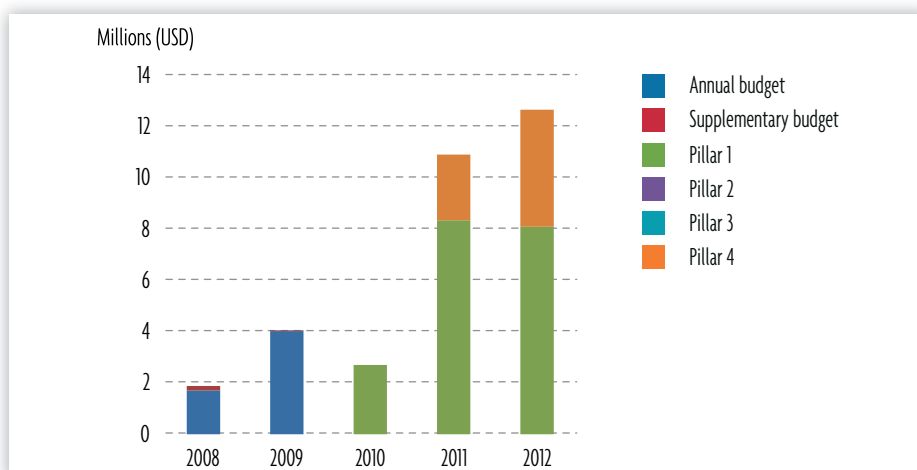
UNHCR monitored protection needs of people of concern and delivered assistance with its 10 implementing partners, in addition to chairing regular protection working groups and meetings to discuss people who were detained. A series of training opportunities were provided for detention managers and officials from the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Justice. In December 2012, UNHCR convened a workshop on international protection for civil-society partners.

The University of Tripoli and the University of Oxford joined UNHCR to convene a conference at Tripoli University at which three experts from Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre gave presentations on international refugee law.

| Financial information |

Expenditures in Libya | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Libya amounted to some USD 31.4 million in 2012. Owing to a delay in finalizing implementing agreements with partners in the first part of the year, the expenditure was lower than anticipated, amounting finally to some USD 12.7 million.



Budget, income and expenditure in Libya | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	14,437,885	16,925,723	31,363,608
Income from contributions ¹	5,625,823	733,204	6,359,027
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	2,465,449	3,832,775	6,298,224
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	8,091,272	4,565,979	12,657,251
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	94,486	0	94,486
Law and policy	478,002	0	478,002
Administrative institutions and practice	126,341	0	126,341
Access to legal assistance and remedies	169,514	0	169,514
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	189,512	0	189,512
Public attitude towards persons of concern	267,368	285,174	552,542
Subtotal	1,325,223	285,174	1,610,397
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	19,684	0	19,684
Registration and profiling	313,162	0	313,162
Status determination procedures	142,911	0	142,911
Subtotal	475,757	0	475,757
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	346,317	346,317
Prevention and response to SGBV	189,512	142,066	331,578
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	264,344	0	264,344
Protection of children	126,342	0	126,342
Subtotal	580,198	488,383	1,068,581
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	313,679	0	313,679
Nutrition	202,225	0	202,225
Sanitation and hygiene	127,997	0	127,997
Shelter and infrastructure	0	418,980	418,980
Basic and domestic items	848,756	410,311	1,259,067
Services for people with specific needs	191,056	0	191,056
Education	131,094	0	131,094
Subtotal	1,814,807	829,291	2,644,099
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	0	163,690	163,690
Coexistence with local communities	63,171	236,709	299,879
Self-reliance and livelihoods	381,406	151,258	532,664
Subtotal	444,577	551,656	996,233
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	142,066	142,066
Voluntary return	157,867	0	157,867
Reintegration	4,601	1,052,799	1,057,399
Integration	92,018	0	92,018
Resettlement	189,598	0	189,598
Subtotal	444,083	1,194,864	1,638,948

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	88	142,066	142,154
Subtotal	88	142,066	142,154
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	399,200	431,902	831,101
Operations management, coordination and support	704,279	226,304	930,583
Subtotal	1,103,479	658,205	1,761,684
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	1,903,060	416,340	2,319,400
Total	8,091,272	4,565,979	12,657,251

Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the “New or additional activities – mandate-related” (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.