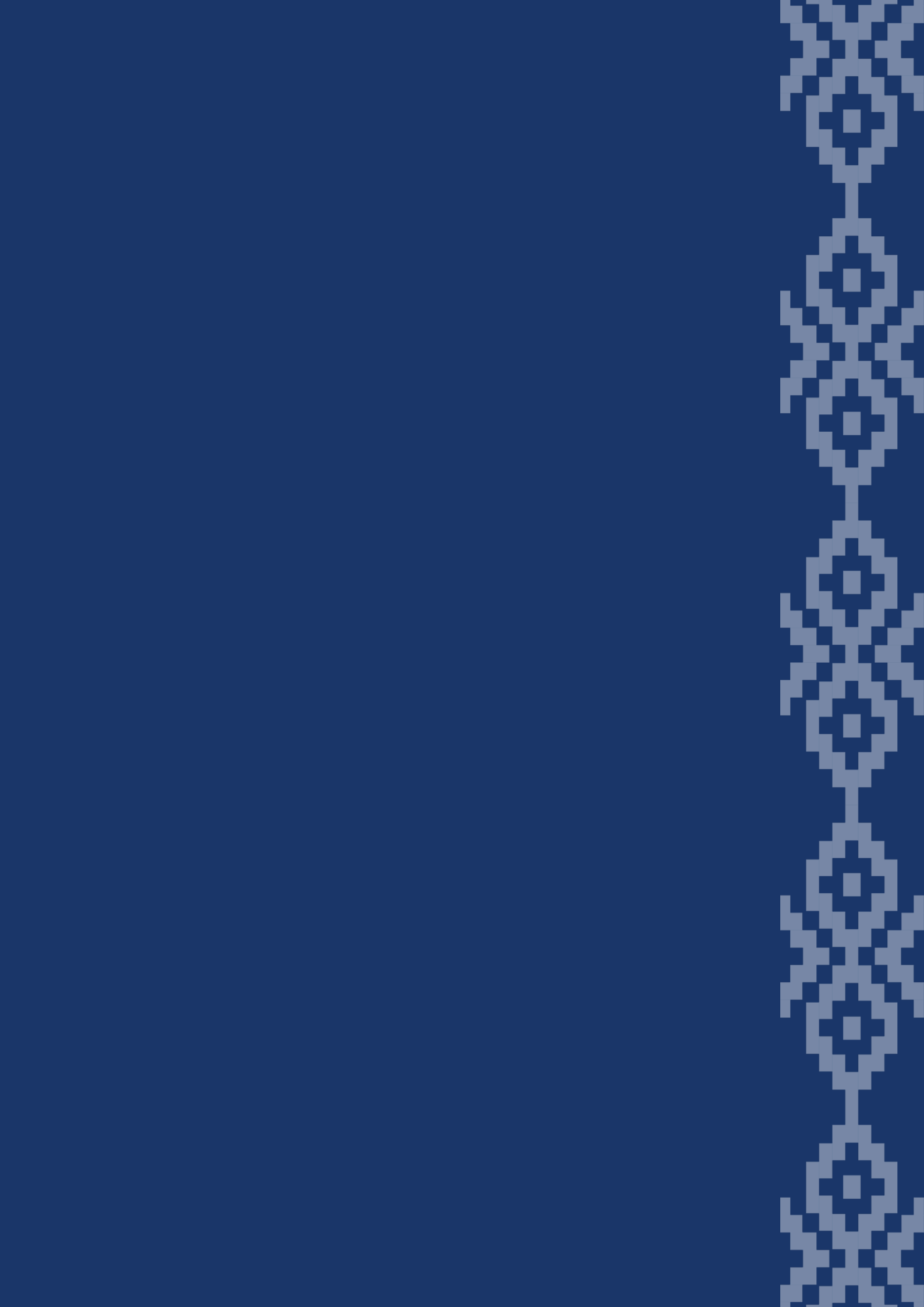




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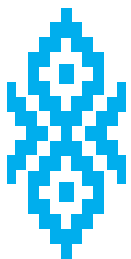


UNITED NATIONS LIBYA RESULTS REPORT 2025





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LIBYA



UNITED NATIONS LIBYA RESULTS REPORT 2025

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The Reactive Monitoring Mission of UNESCO to the Old Town of Ghadames, conducted on 26 February 2025, was the final step that led to the site's removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger, on which it had been inscribed since 2016. The mission highlighted the tireless efforts of local authorities and their partners to preserve, restore, and safeguard this important World Heritage property. © UNESCO



FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

I am proud to present the 2025 Results Report of the United Nations in Libya, which highlights the collective contribution of the UN system in Libya. In response to Libya's priorities, the following pages will describe the results achieved jointly with Libyan partners under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. The report reflects both progress made as well as the growing complexity of the operating environment, underscoring the importance of sustained, coordinated international engagement alongside Libyan leadership.

In 2025, Libya continued to navigate a complex operating environment marked by institutional fragmentation, localized insecurity, intensifying economic pressures, and climate and mobility challenges. As these dynamics increasingly interacted, they continued to further strain institutions, service delivery, and household resilience. At the same time, Libyan institutions, municipalities, civil society actors, and communities demonstrated resilience, particularly at the local level, by sustaining services, advancing practical locally adapted solutions, and strengthening systems despite constrained resources and political uncertainty.

Through UNSMIL's good offices and coordinated UN engagement, the UN in Libya continued to support a Libyan-owned and Libyan-led political process anchored in the political roadmap presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) Hanna Tetteh to the Security Council on 21 August 2025, which advances a sequenced approach to enable presidential and legislative elections by promoting a technically sound and politically viable electoral framework. The roadmap

also supports efforts toward institutional unification, and broadening participation through structured dialogue on governance, economy, security, and human rights and national reconciliation. In the context of the prolonged instability and transition, these efforts remained critical to sustaining political momentum and preventing further institutional erosion. In parallel, municipal council elections in 59 municipalities strengthened local representation and civic participation, helping bring decision-making and service delivery closer to communities and reinforcing the role of municipalities as anchors of stability and development.

Together with national counterparts, the UN in Libya expanded access to essential services while strengthening governance, standards, and nationally anchored systems. In 2025, UN-supported health and immunization interventions improved coverage in high-need areas, education and protection initiatives strengthened inclusion for vulnerable children and families, and targeted policy and systems support advanced longer-term protection and social policy frameworks that reinforce institutional ownership and accountability.

As entry point for enhancing development opportunities, the UN in Libya supported efforts to strengthen economic governance and expand practical solutions, particularly for women and youth, through skills development, entrepreneurship, and enterprise support. Against a backdrop of rising economic stress, these interventions helped enhance employability and stimulate local economic activity, including in underserved areas.



Ulrika Richardson

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UN Resident Coordinator in Libya

In partnership with broad range of partners, the UN in Libya strengthened climate and water governance and supported the delivery of climate-resilient solutions at scale. Hundreds of thousands of people benefited from improved access to water, including through solar-powered systems that reduce dependence on costly fuel and improve resilience to electricity disruptions. At the policy level, the UN advanced steps to strengthen climate governance and readiness for climate finance, helping translate national priorities into scalable investments.

Displacement and migration remained defining features of Libya's landscape, though the nature of needs continued to evolve. The UN in Libya supported nationally led efforts toward durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and strengthened migration management through protection-centred services, and community-based recovery approaches benefitting both displaced people and host communities, while reinforcing national and local capacities to plan and respond sustainably. In parallel, the Libyan Chapter of the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, strengthened coordinated support to persons of concern and host communities in response to arrivals linked to the Sudan crisis. As humanitarian needs became more focused and coordination arrangements evolved, in the context of the global humanitarian reset, OCHA concluded its presence in Libya at the end of 2025, with interagency coordination continuing through established national, international, and UN mechanisms.

I express my sincere gratitude to our Libyan partners and to our multilateral and international development partners for their continued commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UNSDCF, which is now

extended one additional year through 2027, and the shared objective of peace, stability, and dignity for all people in Libya. In a context of increasing economic and institutional strain, this partnership remains increasingly critical to ensure coherence, scale, and impact across the country.

As we enter 2026, the United Nations in Libya will prioritize catalytic, integrated programming to accelerate SDG progress, focusing on areas where collective action can deliver greater impact where feasible—strengthening economic management, local governance, expanding youth opportunities, reinforcing resilient and inclusive services, and scaling climate-resilient solutions,—while continuing to support Libyan-led political processes and nationally owned pathways toward sustainable peace and development.

Students participate in a classroom activity supported by UNICEF © UNICEF



UNITED NATIONS IN LIBYA

The United Nations in Libya brings together 19 resident and non-resident UN Agencies, Funds, Programmes and entities working collectively to support Libya in advancing sustainable peace, recovery and sustainable development, aligned with national priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda.

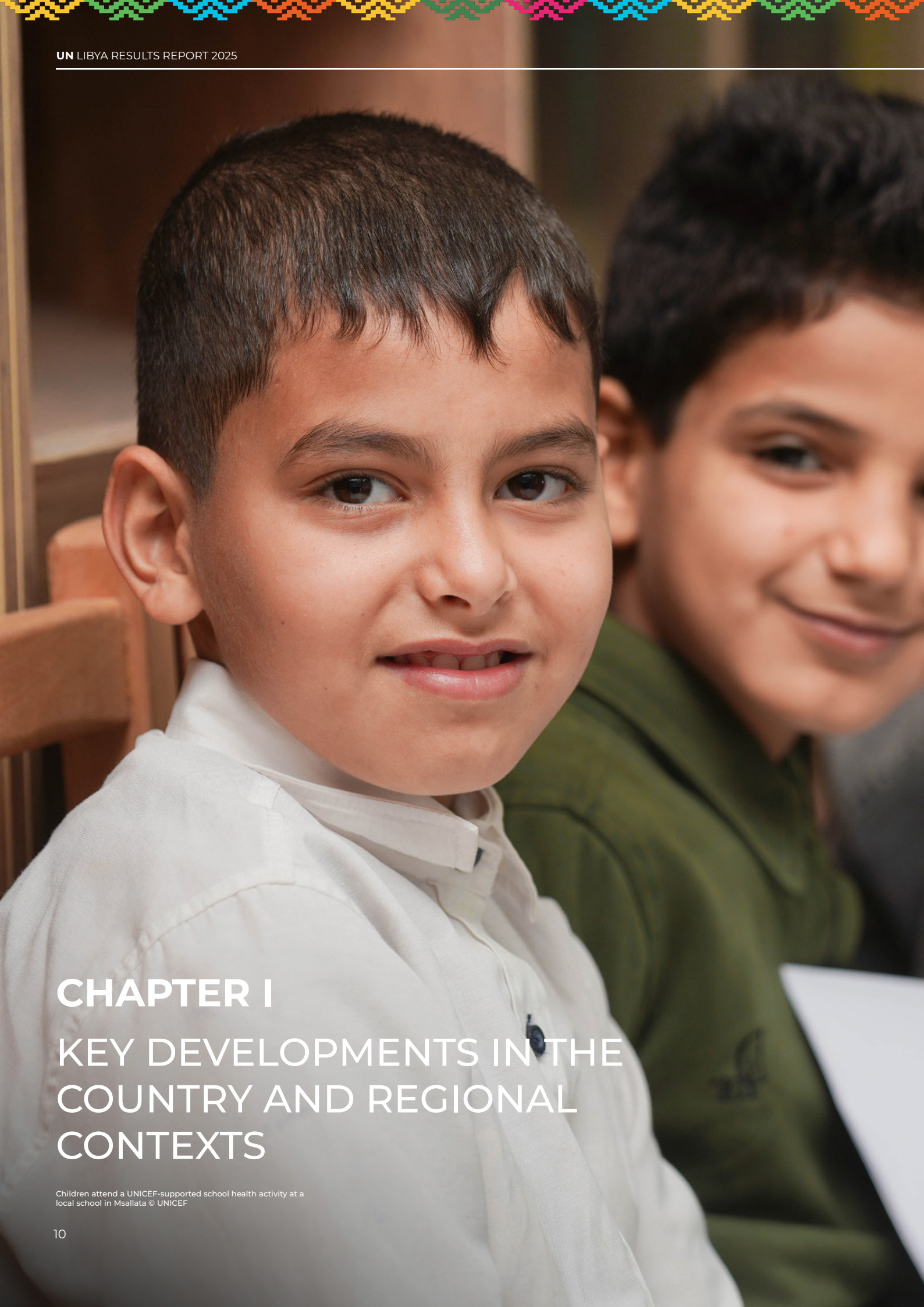
THE UN IN LIBYA INCLUDES

13 resident entities



6 non-resident entities





CHAPTER I

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXTS

Children attend a UNICEF-supported school health activity at a local school in Msallata © UNICEF

Libya's operating environment in 2025 was defined by periodic insecurity, continued institutional fragmentation, deepened macro-fiscal volatility, and climate and mobility pressures, with these dynamics increasingly reinforcing one another and shaping progress toward the SDGs and the commitment to leave no one behind. Persistent governance gaps and competition over resources continued to weaken service delivery and public trust, while illicit flows and criminal activities—spanning fuel smuggling, arms trafficking, drug smuggling, and trafficking in persons—continued to undermine institutions coherence and accountability, particularly in border and transit areas.

Despite these uncertainties, political engagement continued. In February 2025, an Advisory Committee was established with UNSMIL's facilitation to address key electoral disputes and help advance a viable pathway toward elections. Its recommendations informed the political roadmap presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) Hanna Tetteh to the Security Council on 21 August 2025, outlining a sequenced approach to enable presidential and legislative elections and advance institutional unification through broader dialogue. In December 2025, UNSMIL launched the Structured Dialogue, bringing together over 120 Libyans from across the country—including women, youth, and persons with disabilities—to deliberate on governance, economic management, security, and national reconciliation issues and shape a shared vision for addressing long-term conflict drivers. Municipal council elections continued in 59 municipalities, promoting local representation and civic participation.

Security conditions remained fragile and localized. Clashes in May 2025 in Tripoli resulted in civilian casualties and widespread disruption, followed by a truce that helped cease immediate hostilities. However, sporadic violence and militarisation persisted across the country. Libya's porous southern borders continued to facilitate the smuggling and trafficking of arms, people, and drugs, which in turn boost the criminal economy, undermining formal institutions and contributing to corruption.

Economically, Libya's outlook improved primarily due to the recovery in hydrocarbons. Real GDP growth is projected at 13.3% in 2025,¹ driven by an estimated 17.4% expansion in oil sector activity.² Reported inflation in Libya remains low—around 2%—but the figure may underestimate actual price pressures due to methodological weaknesses in the consumer price index and Libya's extensive subsidy system.³ A key macroeconomic development was the Central Bank's

devaluation of the dinar twice each by approximately 14%,⁴ intended to address currency distortions but with immediate implications for import costs and household purchasing power. The Unified Development Programme agreed in November 2025 aimed to improve nationwide development spending, but its full impact depends on effective implementation.

Climate-related shocks and environmental stress—floods, droughts, water scarcity, and extreme heat—continued to compound existing vulnerabilities, particularly where infrastructure deficits and weak coordination limited structured investments in risk management and resilience.



Teams coordinating the distribution of essential household items to support displaced families and strengthen on-site assistance efforts. © IOM

Mobility and migration pressures intensified in 2025. IOM's DTM estimated that migrant numbers in Libya rose steadily, reaching about 928,839 from 44 countries by October 2025.⁵ The Sudan crisis continued to drive displacement toward Libya, with an estimated 550,000 Sudanese refugees in the country by December 2025. UNHCR registered 108,455 persons of concern, including 89,153 Sudanese.⁶

According to IOM, Libya hosted 106,371 IDPs as of December 2025. Of these, 80,951 (76%) were on pathways toward durable solutions with no immediate humanitarian needs, while 25,420 (24%) remained in protracted displacement and required humanitarian, development, and legal assistance.

Looking forward, Libya can anticipate moderate economic growth according to the World Bank, impacted by political fragmentation, the lack of a unified budget, oil market volatility, and climate shocks.⁷ Progress toward stability and development will require strengthening protection systems for vulnerable groups, reinforcing rule-of-law and accountability institutions. Joint efforts will also tackle conditions that enable illicit economies and corruption, and expand women's participation and youth livelihood pathways as key pillars of resilience and stabilization.

1 World Bank (2025) Libya Economic Monitor (Fall 2025): Setting the Path Towards Accountability and Transparency in Public Financial Management. Washington, DC: World Bank. Available at: [IDU-c0e7bf48-4328-62f-8740-96fc606ca2cf4.pdf](https://documents.worldbank.org/6fc606ca2cf4.pdf)

2 National Oil Corporation (NOC) (2026) Annual Production Report 2025: Highest Average Crude Oil Production in a Decade. Tripoli: National Oil Corporation. Available at: noc.ly

3 IMF (2025) Libya: 2025 Article IV Consultation-Press Release; and Staff Report; IMF Country Report No. 148/25. Washington DC:IMF. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/-/media/files/publications/cr/2025/english/1lbyea-2025001print-pdf.pdf>

4 Central Bank of Libya (2026) Exchange Rate Policy. Tripoli: Central Bank of Libya. Available at: <https://cbl.gov.ly/en/exchange-rate-policy/>

5 IOM (2025) Libya | Displacement Tracking Matrix. Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/libya>

6 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Libya country page. UNHCR. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/liby>

7 World Bank (2025) Libya Economic Monitor (Fall 2025): Setting the Path Towards Accountability and Transparency in Public Financial Management. Washington, DC: World Bank. Available at: <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/09911412152517093>

KEY INDICATORS IN 2025

GOVERNANCE AND INCLUSION



WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC OFFICE



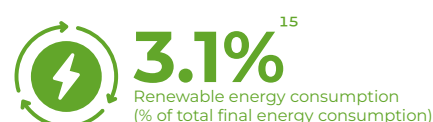
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMY



CLIMATE AND ENERGY



8 Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) (2025) Global Peace Index 2025: Measuring Peace in a Complex World. Sydney: IEP. Available at: <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/06/2025/Global-Peace-Index-2025-web.pdf>

9 Transparency International (2025) Corruption Perceptions Index 2024. Berlin: Transparency International. Available at: <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/libya>

10 United Nations Population Division. "World Population Prospects 2024." UN.

11 World Bank (2025) Libya Economic Monitor (Fall 2025): Setting the Path Towards Accountability and Transparency in Public Financial Management. Washington, DC: World Bank. Available at: <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/09911412152517093>

12 National Oil Corporation (NOC) (2026) Annual Production Report 2025: Highest Average Crude Oil Production in a Decade. Tripoli: National Oil Corporation. Available at: noc.ly

13 WFP (Jan 2026) Libya Market Price Monitoring, January 2026. Libya: WFP. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/wfp-libya-market-price-monitoring-january2026>

14 The Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) and UNICEF (October 2025) Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 25-2024. Libya: BSC and UNICEF

15 World Bank (2024) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) - Libya. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS>



CHAPTER II

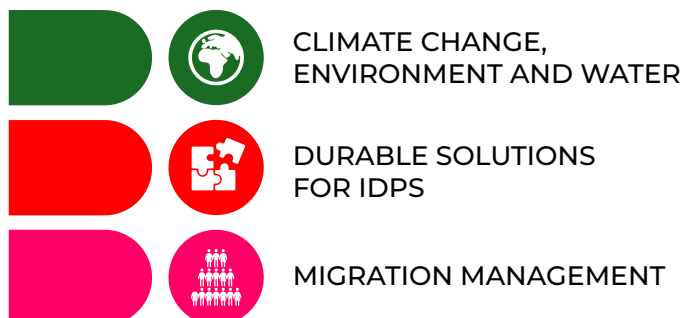
UNITED NATIONS RESULTS AND SUPPORT TO LIBYA'S DEVELOPMENT

2.1 OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS



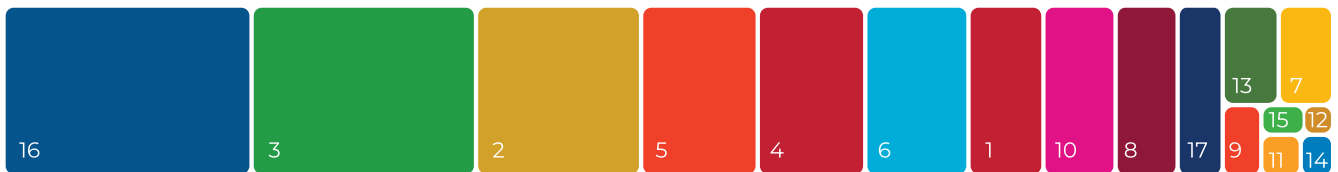
Special Representative of the Secretary-General Hanna S. Tetteh delivers opening remarks at the UN Day photo exhibition in the Old Town of Tripoli.
© UN WOMEN

In 2025, the United Nations in Libya translated collective engagement under **the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027** into nationally anchored institutional and service-level gains, implementing over 100 programmes nationwide through increasingly integrated approaches that linked governance reform, economic recovery, service delivery, and climate resilience in a challenging operating environment.

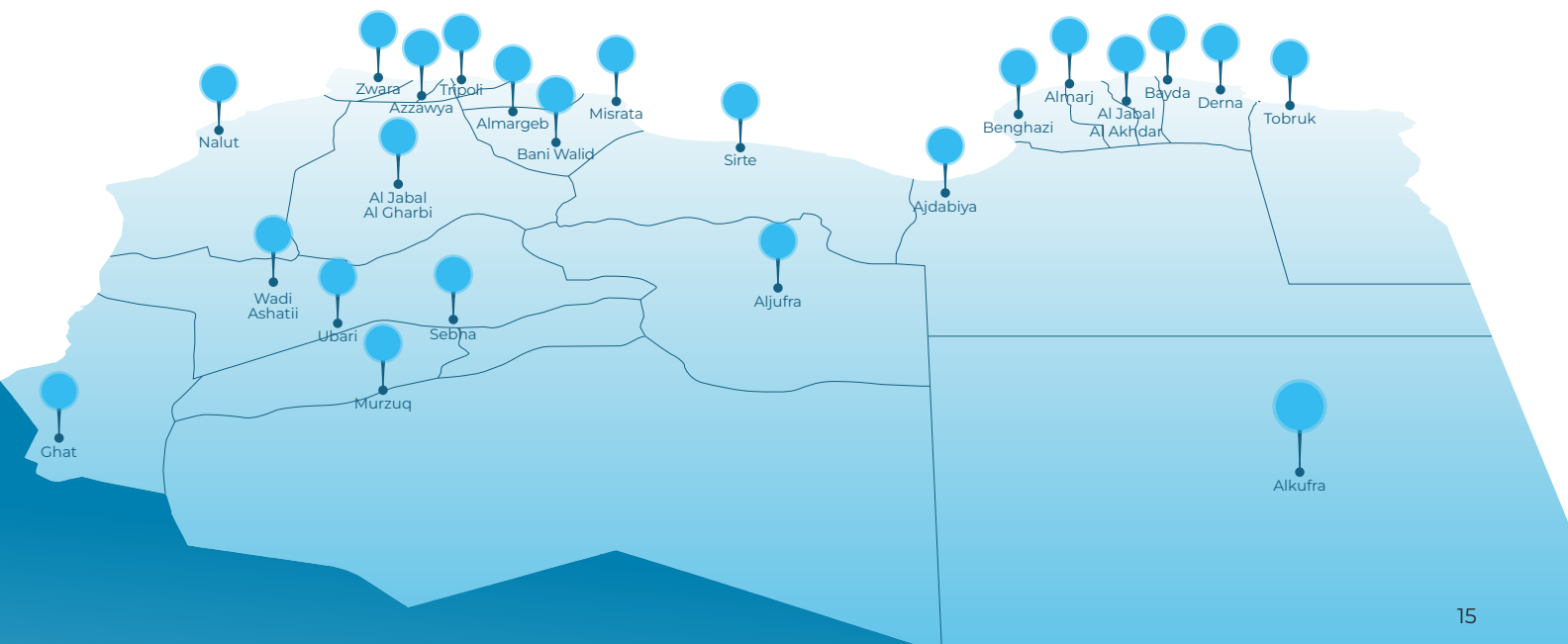


GEOGRAPHIC FOOTPRINT AND SDG CONTRIBUTION

Where Efforts Are Focused: UN Contributions to the SDGs



Where We Work: The UN's Programmatic Interventions



2.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Notables and community leaders from across the western region met at UNSMIL to support local peacebuilding after the Tripoli clashes in June 2025 © UNSMIL



PILLAR 1: PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

PRESERVING PATHWAYS TO PEACE,
STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS

SUPPORTED SDGS:



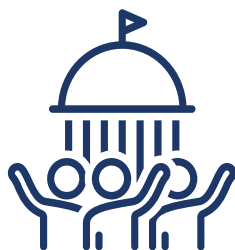
EXPENDITURE IN 2025:

\$16,257,908

UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE PILLAR:



KEY RESULTS WITH UN SUPPORT:



120+ Libyan actors (35% women)

Engaged in the Structured Dialogue to preserve political pathways across governance, economic management, security, reconciliation, and human rights, shaping a shared vision for addressing long-term conflict drivers.



Municipal elections held in 59 municipalities

Including a second women mayor electing **555 representatives** (132 women, 58 persons with disabilities, 8 cultural representatives) and registering **693,497 voters** – strengthening local electoral governance.



Women's participation and civic safeguards strengthened

Through adoption of a women-responsive budgeting guide, endorsement of a Code of Conduct on Violence Against Women in Elections and progress towards a Civil Society Law aligned with international standards.



National data systems strengthened

Through completion of the **Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey** across 17,549 households and closing a decade-long data gap for planning in health, education and social protection.



National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2025–2033) launched

Reinforcing Libya's institutional framework for transparency, integrity and accountability.



National Handover Protocol validated

Establishing standardized procedures to safeguard children in contact with the law.



Mine Action efforts cleared **1.5M+ m²** of contaminated land

and **destroyed 52,000+ explosive items**, enabling safer returns and infrastructure rehabilitation.

Opening session of the Structured Dialogue in Tripoli in December 2025.
© UNSMIL

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وحقوق الإنسان

الحوار
المهيكل

FROM COMMUNITY MEDIATION TO NATIONAL POLITICAL PROCESS AND GOVERNANCE

In the southern city of Ubari, peace was not restored overnight. It began with rebuilding trust between neighbours.

During the 2014 conflict between Tuareg and Tebu communities, the city's central market closed, deepening economic hardship and social divisions. Years later, local leaders began working to rebuild dialogue between the communities. Drawing on mediation and negotiation training supported by UN WOMEN and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Maryam Amghar facilitated dialogues between community leaders to resolve the dispute.

After sustained discussions, the market reopened.

"The return of the market was more than just an economic event," Maryam explains. "It reduced prices, created job opportunities for youth and women, and brought life and a sense of community back to the city."

The success of these local efforts helped build broader confidence in community-led mediation. Maryam's work in Ubari brought her experience and credibility into wider national discussions. In 2025, she was selected as a member of the Advisory

Committee established by UNSMIL. In this role, she advocates for increasing women's representation in legislative bodies to at least 30% and supports measures to prevent violence against women during elections.

In its final report submitted in May 2025, the Advisory Committee recommended raising women's representation to at least 30% in Libya's legislative chambers, placing women's inclusion within the broader reform proposals informing the Structured Dialogue.

Maryam's journey—from mediating community tensions in Ubari to contributing to national political processes—demonstrates how local leadership can shape broader governance processes.

"Peacebuilding is not only about ending conflict," she says. "It is about creating space for everyone to participate."

PRESERVING POLITICAL AND ELECTORAL PATHWAYS

In 2025, UN good offices helped sustain active political engagement despite continued fragmentation. Building on the Advisory Committee's work earlier in the same year, **more than 120 Libyans (35% women) participated—both in-person and online—in substantive exchanges within the Structured Dialogue**, contributing to the roadmap that maintained momentum on constitutional and electoral progress and preserved a negotiated pathway toward elections and unified institutions. Targeted support to women leaders and the Libyan Women's Caucus helped ensure women's empowerment and perspectives were reflected in the Structured Dialogue. To strengthen participation by youth and persons with disabilities, UNSMIL launched a dedicated digital youth platform and outreach plan, engaging more than 3,000 young Libyans from across the country, as well as the National Charter on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Libya.

At the local level, **elections were held in 59 municipalities**, reinforcing decentralized governance and public participation for the Libyan people. **A total of 555 municipal representatives were elected** (including 132 women, 58 persons with disabilities, and 8 cultural representatives). **Voter registration rose sharply**, from 186,055 (2024) to 693,497 (2025), supported by UN assistance to the High National Elections Commission, including the rollout of biometric voter verification, strengthening confidence in electoral processes amid political uncertainty.

“I appreciate the technical support provided by the UN in Libya and the pivotal role that Libyan female leaders play in advancing peace efforts, supporting political dialogue, and driving the country's trajectory towards stability.”

- Dr. Hourya Al-Tarmal, Former Minister of State for Women's Affairs

ADVANCING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN GOVERNANCE

Women's participation in governance advanced through practical reforms and safeguards. **39 elected women municipal council members across 31 municipalities** strengthened engagement in planning and budgeting, reinforcing women's roles in local decision-making.

At the national level, an **Inclusive Budgeting Guidebook** supported ministries to integrate priorities to support women in public spending, while **a national study on women in public office** provided the first consolidated

evidence on barriers to women's representation, informing **96 senior officials**. Adoption of a **Code of Conduct on Ending Violence Against Women** strengthened protection against harassment and intimidation.

STRENGTHENING CIVIC SPACE

Civic participation and human rights engagement expanded despite a constrained environment. A **draft civil society law** aligned with international standards became a nationally recognized reference point, endorsed by civil society actors and reflected in engagement with international human rights mechanisms. Civic participation broadened through the launch of a Women's Charter and a Charter on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, consolidating national demands on representation, protection, and equal participation. Civil society engagement with accountability mechanisms deepened through three thematic submissions to **the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)** and structured exchanges with UN human rights bodies.

STRENGTHENING EVIDENCE-BASED PLANNING AND DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Reliable data strengthened decision-making nationwide. Completion of the **Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)**, covering 17,549 households with a 99% response rate, closed a decade-long data gap, enabling more targeted social and development investments and improved SDG monitoring. Advisory support to the General Information Authority laid foundations for a national digital interoperability framework, enabling better data exchange across ministries and supporting improved service delivery.

ADVANCING JUSTICE, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND RULE OF LAW

Justice, judiciary, and enforcement institutions strengthened evidence-based and accountable practices. **Libya's first consolidated national analysis on drug trafficking dynamics across Libya and North Africa** improved data and understanding of trafficking routes and security linkages, supporting more coordinated investigations. 39 specialized officials strengthened financial investigations targeting money laundering and illicit financial flows, reinforcing transparency and institutional credibility. Oversight bodies improved coordination under **the national anti-corruption framework**, strengthening accountability across institutions.

INSTITUTIONALIZING RIGHTS-BASED JUSTICE AND DETENTION SAFEGUARDS

Protection standards for vulnerable groups and human rights safeguards improved. Validation of the **National Handover Protocol** and related Standard Operating

An instructor from the mine action service (UNMAS) component of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya delivers an ammunition management course to officers from Libya's General Administration of Central Support in September 2025. © UNSMIL

Procedures (SOPs) strengthened rights-based pathways **for children** in contact with the law or armed groups. Two juvenile justice centres were upgraded, expanding access to legal aid and rehabilitation. Detention oversight strengthened through application of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, benefiting **over 210 judicial and security officials** across the judicial police, military police, prosecutors, internal security, and military courts.

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM

Accountability mechanisms have become more systematic. National committees reviewing detention legality and conditions strengthened oversight and reduced risks of arbitrary detention. Support to the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights enhanced monitoring capacity. Legislative reform advanced through revisions to the draft law on protecting women from violence, improving alignment with international standards and enabling formal consideration by the House of Representatives.

SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE, MINE ACTION AND ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR STABILIZATION

Libyan-led security mechanisms structures, including the Security Arrangements Committee and the Truce Committee, remained operational during periods of tension, helping contain localized violence and preserve

conditions for future disarmament, demobilization and reintegration under national ownership.

Security sector governance became more structured. **Over 300 officers** applied **six SOPs for maritime operations, seaport control and search-and-rescue**, strengthening professionalism and compliance in border management. 29 senior officials strengthened counterterrorism threat analysis and cross-border risk coordination, while progress toward a unified Code of Conduct with the Ministry of Defence reinforced civilian oversight.

Mine action delivered life-saving results. More than 1.5M m² of land were cleared and over 52,000 explosive items destroyed, enabling safer returns, restored access to farmland, and infrastructure rehabilitation. Strengthened national standards and oversight reinforced the regulatory role of the **Libyan Mine Action Centre**, embedding mine action within broader stabilization efforts. SOPs on weapons and ammunition management and strengthened oversight by the Ministry of Interior and Military Engineering further embedded mine action within broader stabilization efforts.

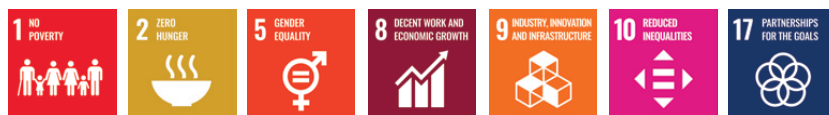
During its October 2025 mission to Ghadames, UNDP visited the EU-funded Ghadames Women Training Centre and met with local women's organizations. © UNDP



PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

REBUILDING FOUNDATIONS, UNLOCKING GROWTH

SUPPORTED SDGS:



EXPENDITURE IN 2025:

\$6,578,863

UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE PILLAR:



KEY RESULTS WITH UN SUPPORT:



Economic Track of the Structured Dialogue launched

Creating a platform for Libyan economic institutions and experts to engage on fiscal stability and economic governance.



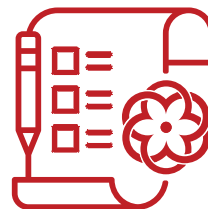
National seed laboratories advanced toward ISO 17025 accreditation¹⁶

Strengthening quality assurance across agri-food value chain.



Foundations for digital governance and emerging sectors advanced

Including development of national frameworks for interoperability, AI and cloud computing.



Strategic Plan of the General Libyan Union of Chambers of Commerce finalized

Strengthening private sector dialogue and institutional engagement on economic governance.



Strengthened business and digital marketing skills

Supporting MSME growth across multiple municipalities.



Young women and men gained market-relevant vocational skills

Improving employability prospects across multiple sectors.



MSME support helped create or stabilize over 400 jobs

Strengthening local enterprises and livelihoods.

¹⁶ ISO 17025 is the international standard for testing and calibration laboratories, ensuring technical competence, reliable results, and internationally recognized quality assurance systems.

At a restaurant in Sebha, a Gdyah team member prepares outgoing orders, reflecting how Youssef transformed a local startup into a growing e-commerce and delivery enterprise serving southern Libya. © UNDP

INNOVATION SAHARA – POWERING DIGITAL GROWTH IN SOUTHERN LIBYA

In southern Libya, distance from major markets and limited infrastructure have long constrained economic opportunity. For many young people, turning ideas into sustainable businesses remains a challenge.

To help address this gap, Innovation Sahara initiative, launched by UNDP in late 2024, supports entrepreneurs across Sebha, Ubari, Bint Bayya, Gurda Al-Shati and Al-Sharquaia with training, mentorship, and seed funding to build viable enterprises.

Among the participants is Youssef Al-Hidiri, an IT graduate from Sebha who saw opportunity in his city's growing demand for delivery services. As a programmer, Youssef developed Gdyah, an e-commerce application that connects restaurants with customers through online ordering, digital payments, and delivery tracking. The idea came from challenges he observed in Sebha, where customers often faced delays and limited options when ordering food.

Early on, the business struggled. Delivery relied on independent drivers, and coordination with restaurants was inconsistent. Through Innovation Sahara's incubator workshops, Youssef strengthened his marketing, business management skills and

adapted his model by introducing company-owned delivery bikes and hiring a dedicated logistics team to improve efficiency.

Today, Gdyah operates with a growing technical and logistics team in Sebha, providing reliable service to customers while helping local restaurants expand their reach.

“Youssef’s ambition to introduce food delivery app in Sebha solves a problem while advancing digital transformation for the South”

Across the programme, in partnership with Norway and the Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP supported more than 110 entrepreneurs—including 53 women-led ventures—who received training in business planning, budgeting and marketing, and 60 startups received grants to launch or expand their businesses.

By supporting local innovators like Youssef, Innovation Sahara contributes to job creation, digital innovation and private-sector growth in the underserved South.

STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURED ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

In 2025, Libya initiated renewed engagement on economic governance through the launch of **the economic track of the Structured Dialogue**, as part of the political roadmap presented by the SRSG. The time-bound process brings together representatives from key economic institutions, experts and stakeholders to discuss fiscal transparency, public spending management and coordination among economic actors. The dialogue aims to generate practical recommendations to support more rules-based fiscal management, strengthen communication among institutions and mitigate macroeconomic risks despite continued political fragmentation.

MODERNIZING REGULATORY AND SECTORAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

In 2025, Libya advanced key elements of its regulatory foundations for digital transformation and economic diversification. Progress on a **national interoperability framework** marked an important step toward improving data exchange across public institutions and enabling more integrated digital government services. In parallel, new policy frameworks were initiated in emerging sectors including **artificial intelligence, cloud computing and the blue economy**, helping lay the groundwork for innovation-driven growth, stronger marine resource governance and longer-term economic diversification.

“The interoperability framework and digital transformation are a key step toward improving coordination across public institutions.”

- Dr. Abdulraouf Ali Al-Bibas, General Information Authority, Libya

DIVERSIFICATION, LABOUR MARKETS AND SKILLS

In 2025, labour market governance became more evidence-driven and institutionally coordinated. **Agricultural statistics reform** advanced through a nationally agreed roadmap, consolidation of a dedicated statistics unit, and development of a digital database. This produced a costed investment pathway for the next Agricultural Census, strengthening the evidence base for rural and agricultural policy and supporting a shift towards data-informed planning.

Employer organizations assumed a more institutionalized role in labour governance, with 73 representatives of chambers of commerce strengthening advocacy and

institutional capacities and contributing to the finalization of **a national Strategic Plan for the General Libyan Union of Chambers of Commerce** - reinforcing institutional maturation of social dialogue.

In parallel, a national labour market assessment enabled 37 public and private actors to identify high-demand sectors and align TVET planning accordingly. While rehabilitation of TVET centres in multiple municipalities, alongside capacity development of 37 national trainers, reinforced institutional ownership of skills systems and strengthened school-to-work pathways.



During a UNDP mission to Nalut and Chadames, the UNDP Resident Representative engages with participants at the Chadames Women Training Centre, including a demonstration on operating a sewing machine. © UNDP

YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY, MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME) GROWTH AND LOCAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

In 2025, UN led employment and enterprise initiatives translated into tangible livelihoods and local economic recovery for the Libyan people. **A total of 1,238 young women and men acquired certified vocational skills aligned** with labour market demand, supported through partnerships with 53 private companies, enabling 89 youth to secure employment or internship opportunities.

Entrepreneurship support expanded pathways to self-employment. Of the youth who completed vocational training, **914 individuals** enhanced their business management, digital marketing, and job-readiness skills, including participants from under-served municipalities in the southern region. Enterprise development and

From youth participation in Diwan Al-Shabab: Youth Justice Innovation Lab for Rule of Law & Access to Justice © UNDP



area-based recovery initiatives contributed to the creation or stabilization of **over 400 jobs**, strengthening MSME resilience in shock-affected and economically marginalized areas.

At community level, these outcomes translated into visible service expansion and restored livelihoods. In Gurda Al-Shati, entrepreneur Rahma Al-Farjani opened the area's first engineering office after receiving support through MSME programmes:

“There were no engineering offices in the Al-Shati area. Establishing my office allowed architectural services to reach the community for the first time.”

- Rahma Al-Farjani, Entrepreneur

UPGRADING AGRI-FOOD AND FISHERIES SYSTEMS

Institutional upgrading in agri-food and fisheries value chains supported a transition from short-term recovery toward productivity enhancement and standards compliance. Progress toward ISO 17025 accreditation in national seed laboratories, supported through capacity development of 120 technical staff, marked a significant milestone in strengthening the competitiveness and

quality assurance within domestic agricultural production.

“Upgrading Libya’s seed analysis laboratories to ISO 17025 standards is a first-of-its-kind for the country and a crucial step to strengthening the cereals value chain.”

- Hani Tarhouni, Director of International Cooperation, National Economic and Social Development Board

Over 70 farmer Field Schools, farmers and fisheries professional, including 19 artisanal fishers in coastal and shock-affected areas, adopted improved production and resource management practices, linking immediate income restoration with longer-term blue economy development and strengthening community-level economic recovery.

Children participate in activities under WFP's School Feeding Programme in Derna, which provided daily nutritious meals to 15,040 primary schoolchildren across 33 schools during January and February 2025, supporting inclusion, wellbeing, and school attendance. © WFP



PILLAR 3: SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

FROM SERVICE CONTINUITY TO SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

SUPPORTED SDGs:



EXPENDITURE IN 2025:

\$18,219,375

UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE PILLAR:



KEY RESULTS WITH UN SUPPORT:



520,000

People accessed primary healthcare services nationwide

Expanding coverage in high-need and underserved areas.



313,967

Children vaccinated against measles

Supported by strengthened **cold-chain capacity** in **100 health facilities**, advancing Libya's zero-dose immunization strategy.



70,000+

People

In **disaster-affected municipalities** accessed essential primary, reproductive and mental **health services**, sustaining continuity of service during crisis.



45,000

Out-of-school children

Supported through **remedial education**, while **15,040 students received 359,468 school meals**, improving learning continuity and child wellbeing.



Community-based protection service

Reached **23,200 children and caregivers**, while **751 survivors** of gender-based violence (women, men and children) received protection and support services.



1,000

Frontline protection and social workers strengthened their skills

Improving quality and consistency of child protection and survivor support services.



Government-led task force established to advance social protection reform

Supporting transparent financing and improved coordination of social programmes.

Jannat Ali Ibraheem, 13, with her classmates at Doujal School after accessibility improvements transformed the school into a more inclusive environment for children with disabilities. © UNICEF

OPENING DOORS TO INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

For 12-year-old Masouda Abdulkawi, going to school once meant depending on others just to reach her classroom.

“Before, it was very hard for me to get into my classroom”

Masouda recalls. “I had to ask my friends to help me up the stairs every day. Sometimes I couldn’t even go to the bathroom because my wheelchair couldn’t fit. I missed many classes because it was too difficult to move around.”

At Doujal School, steep stairs, narrow doorways, and inaccessible bathrooms created daily barriers for students with mobility challenges. Learning often requires constant assistance — and sometimes means staying home.

Through rehabilitation works supported by UNICEF, the school environment has been transformed. Ramps now connect classrooms, doorways have been widened, and accessible bathrooms allow students to move independently. Classrooms have been renovated with improved lighting and furniture, creating a more comfortable learning space for all. A new football field has also provided a safe place for students to learn, play, and build friendships.

Today, Masouda moves confidently throughout the school.

“Now I can come to school by myself,” she says. “I don’t have to wait for someone to help me anymore. I feel happy and free. I can join all activities and play with my friends.”

For Principal Hasan Ali Hasan, the changes go beyond infrastructure. Since the improvements, attendance has increased and participation has expanded.

“Students who once struggled to access classrooms are now fully engaged in lessons and activities”

The principal explains. “We’ve seen greater focus and more confidence.”

For Masouda, the biggest change is simple but powerful.

“I don’t feel different anymore,” she says. “I dream of becoming a teacher one day.”

By improving accessibility and learning conditions, Doujal School now offers a more inclusive environment where every child can learn, participate, and plan for the future with confidence.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES

In 2025, essential health services expanded nationwide including in high-need areas, despite continuous system pressures. Measles immunization campaigns protected **313,967 children**. Primary healthcare coverage reached **520,000 people**. In disaster-affected municipalities, coordinated health responses provided primary, reproductive and mental health services **to over 70,000 people**, sustaining care in shock-affected areas. Together, these results reflected a shift from short-term outreach toward broader service expansion, focusing on high-need areas.



A child reacts during a UNICEF-supported school health awareness session in Msallata © UNICEF

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE AND SYSTEM RESILIENCE

In 2025, Libya strengthened the resilience of its health system to sustain essential service delivery amid growing pressures. **26 primary healthcare facilities across 22 municipalities** were rehabilitated and solarized, reducing service disruptions linked to electricity instability. At the same time, cold-chain capacity was strengthened **in 100 facilities** supporting implementation of the national zero-dose immunization strategy enabling outreach to children who had never received routine vaccinations, particularly in conflict-affected and displaced communities. In parallel, the **National Tuberculosis Programme** expanded its functional branches from 17 in 2021 to **27** in 2025 nationwide, reducing geographic service gaps, and improving early detection capacity. These efforts strengthened Libya's ability to manage communicable disease risks in high-mobility contexts.

HEALTH GOVERNANCE AND WORKFORCE STEWARDSHIP

Health governance improved through stronger coordination between the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Disease Control, reinforcing linkages between service delivery, disease surveillance and emergency preparedness. Capacity strengthening of 22 surveillance officers enhanced readiness to detect and respond to public health risks in high-mobility contexts.

Health workforce stewardship advanced through the reaching of a national consensus on the content of the National Policy and Strategic Plan for Nursing and Midwifery Services (2023–2033) establishing an agreed framework to strengthen professional standards and workforce roles, with nationwide rollout planned as the next phase. In parallel, development of the Maternal and Child Health Handbook advanced continuity of care by introducing portable medical records designed to support displaced and mobile populations.

BUILDING DIGITAL FOUNDATIONS FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Digital governance reforms strengthened education system inclusion and planning. With UN support, authorities scaled up **EMIS-linked registration systems**, enabling **45,000 children**, particularly those affected by displacement and lack of documentation, to be registered within national education databases and access remedial classes. By reducing administrative barriers, digital systems improved identification, tracking and support for vulnerable learners nationwide, strengthening data-driven planning.

“EMIS aims to create an incubator for integrated educational databases that helps decision-makers in making and building decisions.”

- Masouda Al-Aswad, Deputy Minister of Education, Tripoli, Libya

In Derna, time-bound emergency school feeding supported early recovery, with 15,040 schoolchildren in 33 schools receiving 359,468 school meals, stabilizing attendance and protecting learning outcomes.

TOWARDS NATIONALLY ANCHORED PROTECTION SYSTEMS

In 2025, Libya strengthened the foundations of its national protection system by shifting from parallel service delivery toward government-owned and standardized frameworks. The **validation of the National Handover Protocol and**

Students participate in a classroom activity supported by UNICEF
© UNICEF



development of SOPs for justice-sector staff clarified roles, responsibilities and referral pathways, strengthening institutional accountability within government systems. The formal **handover of “Baity” child protection centres** to the government further reinforced national ownership and the long-term sustainability of services previously supported through humanitarian actions.

Across the country, at the community level, **23,200 children and caregivers** accessed integrated child protection services, while survivor-centred support reached 751 survivors of gender-based violence (women, men and children) in high-risk contexts. Quality and consistency of protection services strengthened through professional support to **1,000 frontline personnel**, while 19 local actors institutionalized inclusive protection practices, improving survivor-centred service delivery skills among 184 community members.

STRENGTHENING FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION REFORM

In 2025, Libya progressed toward a more structured, accountable and shock-responsive social protection

system. With UN support, a government-led task force was established, and budget briefs validated by the National Economic and Social Development Board, supporting more transparent and evidence-based financing of social sector programmes. Additionally, implementation of the Universal Wife and Children Grant was strengthened through the establishment of standardized operational procedures covering eligibility, registration, payments and grievance redress, enhancing accountability and operational readiness of Libya’s national cash transfer system, with nationwide rollout expected in 2026. In parallel, pilot shock-responsive delivery mechanisms reached 445 displaced households, advancing adaptive social protection approaches.

Solar panels installed under WFP's Hayat project support sustainable water supply systems in southern Libya, helping improve water access and strengthen livelihoods for more than 150,000 people across Ubari, Ghat, Tahala, AlAwainat, Sebha, and Alberkit in 2025. © WFP



PILLAR 4: CLIMATE CHANGE, WATER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

FROM FOUNDATIONS TO FORWARD MOMENTUM

SUPPORTED SDGS:



EXPENDITURE IN 2025:

\$6,389,248

UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE PILLAR:



KEY RESULTS WITH UN SUPPORT:



Climate governance and finance readiness advanced

through Libya's first UN-standard carbon inventory, approval of the Nationally Determined Contributions, and endorsement of pathways to access international climate finance.



National water governance strengthened

through adoption of the National Drought Strategy and progress towards a national Water Security Strategy



642,600

People gained access to climate-resilient water system

In water-stressed and electricity-unstable areas.



Municipality water systems restored

benefitting **49,000** residents in Yefren and restoring water access for **75%** of Qatroun population.



Standardized waste-data systems were adopted

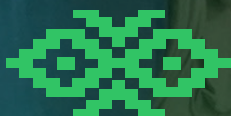
by 70 national and municipal authorities, establishing Libya's first reliable baseline for waste management and environmental planning.



Community and youth climate action expanded

engaging **60,000** young people, mobilizing **600** volunteers in removing nine tons of waste, and strengthening climate literacy for **3,000** students

Water infrastructure at Tahala's rehabilitated desalination unit, restored through the Hayat Project to bring back a reliable supply of clean water after 15 years of disruption. © WFP



REVIVING TAHALA'S WATER LIFELINE

In southern Libya, water is a matter of survival. In Tahala, an agricultural community facing rising temperatures and prolonged water scarcity, families had lived for 15 years without a reliable source of clean water.

The town's main desalination unit—once supplying nearly 80% of residents—had stopped functioning. Families relied on limited mosque supplies or purchased water at high cost. Securing drinking water became a daily concern. Unlike other regions, Tahala cannot depend on shallow wells; groundwater lies nearly 400 metres underground, far beyond the reach of simple local solutions.

“People struggled every day just to get clean water”

says Mr. Ali, the unit manager. “The system had been broken for so long that many had lost hope. Now, for the first time in 15 years, the water supply is working again.”

Through the Hayat Project—meaning “life”—the desalination unit was rehabilitated and powered

through solar energy. Using solar power instead of costly fuel allows the system to operate more reliably and sustainably despite extreme heat and energy constraints.

Today, the restored plant produces up to 240 cubic metres of clean water daily, distributed through a 70-kilometre network of pipes. Families no longer plan their days around finding water. Children can drink safely at home, and farmers can irrigate crops more consistently, strengthening local food security and agricultural livelihoods.

Completed in May 2025, the Hayat Project rehabilitated four desalination plants and installed ten solar power systems across southern Libya, benefiting more than 150,000 people. The project was implemented by WFP in partnership with the Organization for Democratic Progress, with support from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, as part of a joint initiative with UNDP and IOM.

For Tahala, restoring the desalination unit is more than repairing infrastructure. It means renewed stability, stronger harvests, and a community better prepared for the dry years ahead.

Solar panels installed through WFP's Hayat project provide sustainable water access and support livelihoods for over 150,000 people in southern Libya in 2025. © WFP



STRENGTHENING NATIONAL WATER GOVERNANCE

In 2025, Libya marked a turning point in national water governance. The **adoption of the National Drought Management Strategy and advancement of the forthcoming National Water Security Strategy** enabled more integrated, forward-looking planning for water scarcity and climate risk. These policy developments were reinforced through practical capacity building, with **40** water and irrigation specialists applying geospatial tools via the Water Libya platform, improving monitoring and decision-making in high-risk regions. Together, these efforts strengthen Libya's ability to anticipate, manage and mitigate climate-induced water stress through coordinated national systems.

DELIVERING CLIMATE-RESILIENT WATER SECURITY AT SCALE

Climate-resilient water solutions translated directly into improved access for communities across Libya. A total of **642,600 people nationwide** were reached through climate-resilient water systems in water-stressed and electricity-unstable areas. **40 solar-powered** pumping and treatment systems reduced reliance on fuel and water trucking, **with 58%** of beneficiaries now accessing water through renewable energy solutions, strengthening reliability and reducing costs. Development of local Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) plans in municipalities such as Yefren enabled long-distance water delivery directly to urban centres, **benefiting 49,000 residents (52% women)**.

“The installation of these pumps will allow water to be delivered directly to the city centre, reducing reliance on water tankers and lowering costs for residents”

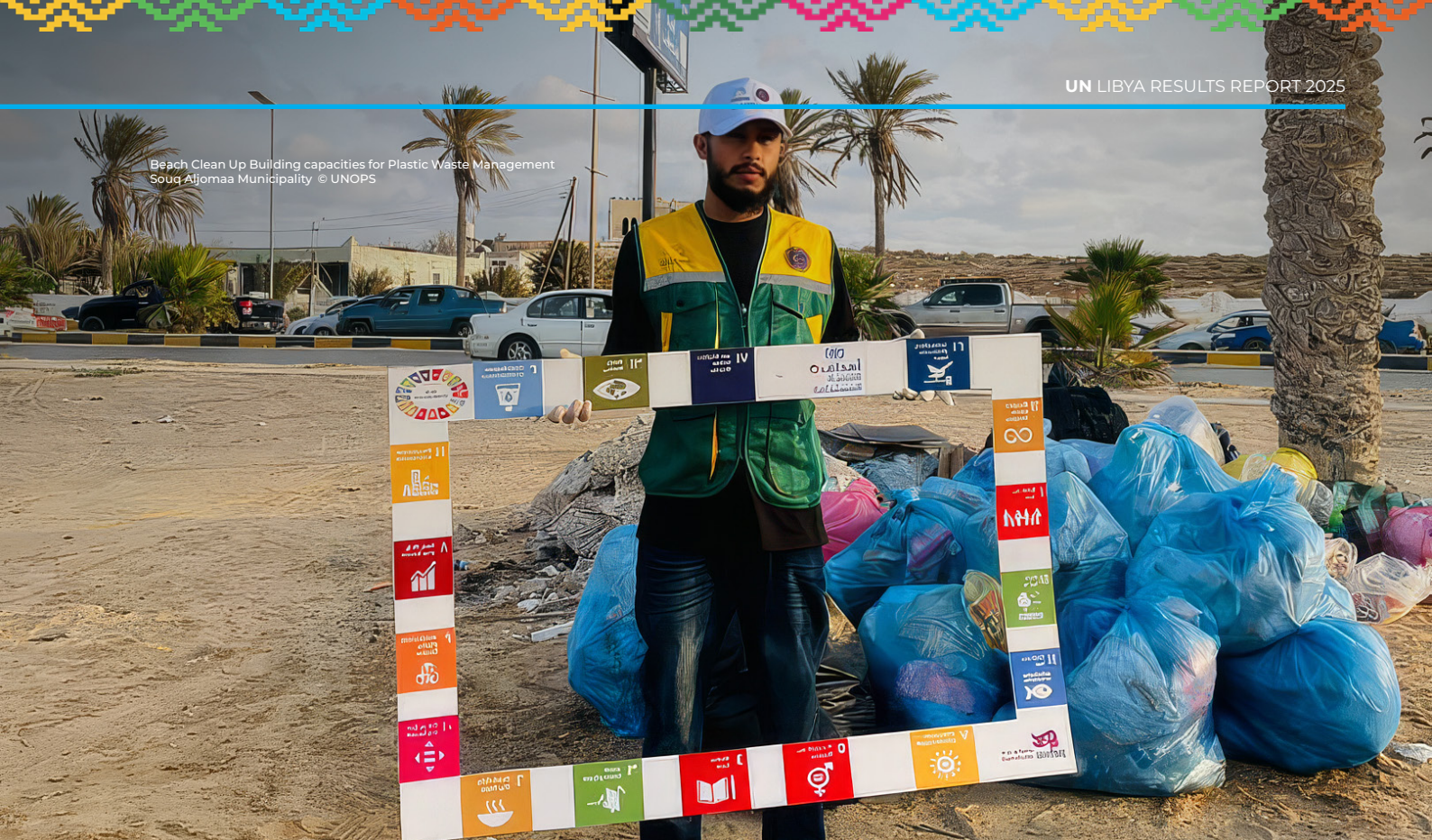
- Hussein Kafo, Mayor of Yefren Municipality

Through a **water-food nexus approach** promoting sustainable water supply and livelihoods in Ubari, Ghat, Tahala and Alberkit, the quality and reliability of water services were enhanced using solar energy. This included the installation and rehabilitation of **four desalination units** and the installation of **10 solar powered systems** for water extraction, benefiting more than **150,000 people** and strengthening the resilience of local food systems. In Qatroun, restored wells re-established water access for **75% of the city's population**, with systems formally handed over to the General Company for Water and Wastewater, reinforcing sustainability and national ownership. In climate-exposed areas, such as Tahala, **nine solar energy systems** restored drinking water and irrigation, supporting livelihoods and household resilience.

ADVANCING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOUNDATIONS

Environmental management advanced from fragmented practices toward a more structured system in 2025.

Beach Clean Up Building capacities for Plastic Waste Management
Souq Aljomaa Municipality © UNOPS



70 municipal and national authorities applied standardized waste data systems, generating **Libya's first reliable baseline on waste generation and collection efficiency**, a foundational step toward modern, data-driven environmental planning. These gains were complemented by the rehabilitation of **15 WASH facilities**, strengthening public health resilience, and early support to micro- and small enterprises, piloting recycling and waste-reduction activities, laying foundations for circular economy opportunities.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE: LIBYA STEPS FORWARD

In 2025, Libya strengthened its position within the global climate architecture. The country established its **first Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)-compliant national carbon inventory**, strengthening the technical foundation for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and informing climate policy. Libya's **draft Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** were endorsed by the National Climate Change Committee, marking an important step toward aligning national climate priorities with global frameworks and preparing the country for future engagement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In parallel, structured pathways to **access Green Climate Fund (GCF)** financing was advanced through nationally led feasibility studies and strengthened inter-ministerial coordination, helping translate climate priorities into financeable programmes.

“This work enables institutions to access and effectively implement climate finance.”

- Mustafa Solimen, Libya GCF Focal Point, Ministry of Environment

Libya also initiated the first national Water–Energy–Food–Ecosystem policy dialogues, bringing key national institutions together who agreed priority actions, strengthened coordination and align sectoral policies to progress in 2026.

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES AND YOUTH FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Climate action increasingly reached communities and young people in 2025. **60,000 children and youth** engaged in digital climate advocacy initiatives, while **seven** community clean-up campaigns mobilized over **600 volunteers** and removed approximately **nine tons of waste**, reflecting local environmental stewardship. In parallel, climate awareness and behaviour-change initiatives reached **3,000 students and teachers** across 17 schools, strengthening climate literacy and grassroots participation.

A returnee women from Murzuq and Tawergha shares their struggle to access basic services after displacement, underscoring water, healthcare, and education as essential to rebuilding life with dignity. © UN WOMEN



COLLECTIVE OUTCOME 1: DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs FROM HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO NATIONAL SOLUTIONS

SUPPORTED SDGs:



EXPENDITURE IN 2025:

\$2,907,148

UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE PILLAR:



KEY RESULTS WITH UN SUPPORT:



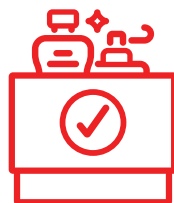
Community led recovery plan for Tawergha

Finalized, mobilizing local voices to identify 29 priority investments to guide sustainable return and reintegration.



Inclusive local planning strengthened

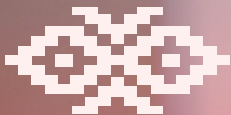
with **289 displaced and returnee women** participating in consultations to inform recovery priorities and **27 women leaders** contributing to planning and advocacy for durable solutions.



780 IDPs received time-bound non-food items and hygiene kits

Reducing immediate health and protection risks during the transition period.

With support from the programme, Aljazeera Factory resumed production in Murzuq after years of displacement, helping revive local economic activity and support community reconstruction.
© UNDP



SMALL BUSINESSES HELP MURZUQ REBUILD

In the aftermath of conflict and displacement, Murzuq's recovery depends not only on rebuilding infrastructure, but also on restoring livelihoods and local confidence. Supporting small businesses has become a critical step in stabilizing the city and helping families rebuild their lives.

Across Murzuq, business owners who suspended operations during years of conflict are restarting their work and contributing directly to reconstruction. Among them is the owner of Aljazeera Factory, which produces PVC and aluminium products.

“Our factory had been operational since 2017, but the conflict forced us to leave for five years,”

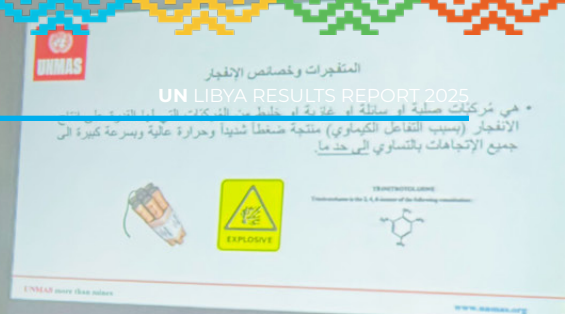
he recalls. “When we returned, most of our equipment had been stolen. Through the programme, we received training and a grant to replace our equipment. This allowed us to restart operations and help repair schools and homes in our community.”

With operations restored, the factory now supplies materials for housing repairs and public buildings, supporting reconstruction and generating local employment. Restarting production has strengthened the business while restoring services that residents rely on as they rebuild their homes and communities.

Through the USAID-funded Local Peacebuilding and Resilience initiative in southern Libya, implemented by UNDP, 60 small and medium-sized enterprises received business training, financial grants, and technical coaching. By July 2025, the project had created 77 new jobs, including 16 for women.

By helping local enterprises recover and grow, the initiative supports household incomes, revitalizes local markets, and contributes to stability in displacement-affected communities across Murzuq.

Women representing the Libyan National Council for Women in Tawergha attend an Explosive Ordnance Risk Education session aimed at reducing risks and strengthening community safety in high-risk areas. © UNMAS



TRANSITION TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS

In 2025, Libya's displacement response continued to transition toward nationally led durable solutions. Collective Outcome 1 remained a key coordination platform anchored within national institutions, bringing together the Ministry of Local Governance, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning and other stakeholders through the IDP Task Force. This mechanism supported dialogue on (IDPs) data, registration approaches and linkages with national social protection and reconstruction efforts.

With large-scale conflict displacement largely subsiding, most IDPs are now assessed to be on pathways toward return or local integration, with needs increasingly aligned with broader community vulnerabilities rather than displacement-specific humanitarian gaps. Smaller residual caseloads remain in locations such as Tawergha and Murzuq, where protection and service gaps continue to require targeted support.

In this context, UN engagement increasingly focused on area-based and development-oriented approaches aligned with national systems, including support to local planning, service stabilization and evidence-based decision-making. These efforts contribute to the gradual consolidation of national ownership of the IDP file and prepare the transition toward the planned conclusion of Collective Outcome 1 in 2026.

EMBEDDING DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS

In 2025, Tawergha advanced toward sustainable reintegration through the validation of a **Community Engagement and Local Development Plan** developed with the participation of 149 displaced and returnee community members. A 22-member multi-stakeholder working group, representing local authorities, civil

society, women, youth, persons with disabilities and IDPs, guided the process. The Plan identified **29 SDG-aligned priority investments** across economic development, infrastructure, basic services and social inclusion. By integrating these community-defined priorities into municipal planning processes, the initiative helps link durable solutions for IDPs with broader local development frameworks.

SUSTAINING BASIC SERVICES DURING TRANSITION

To prevent renewed vulnerability during transition, essential services were sustained in fragile displacement and return areas. **16** health facilities in storm-affected areas, including northeastern Libya, were supported with equipment and staffing, maintaining access to health services for displaced and host communities. Time-bound assistance reached **780 IDPs** (445 men and 335 women) through non-food items and hygiene kits, reducing immediate health and protection risks while avoiding the creation of additional humanitarian caseloads.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL EVIDENCE AND LEADERSHIP

Recognizing that durable solutions depend on locally informed planning, UN support strengthened municipal leadership and evidence generation, with a focus on women affected by displacement. In Murzuq and Tawergha, **289** displaced and returnee women participated in consultations to document recovery priorities, directly informing municipal planning and strengthening their roles in local decision-making processes. In parallel, **27** women leaders from municipal institutions, civil society and academia strengthened their engagement in local planning and advocacy, reinforcing inclusive leadership and laying foundations for sustainable, nationally anchored solutions.

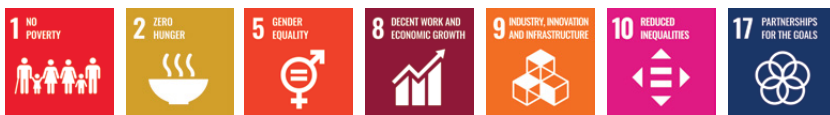
A mother sits with her son at the Jugurthine Medical Centre before their evacuation to Rwanda through the Emergency Transit Mechanism, in search of safety and a fresh start © UNHCR



COLLECTIVE OUTCOME 2: MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

TOWARDS COORDINATED MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

SUPPORTED SDGS:



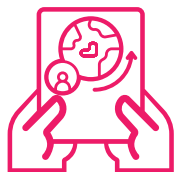
EXPENDITURE IN 2025:

\$50,972,378

UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE PILLAR:



KEY RESULTS WITH UN SUPPORT:



Migration evidence base was strengthened

with four Displacement Tracking Matrix Migrant Reports, two thematic studies, and a new quarterly border monitoring series, improving migration situational awareness.



UN Network on Migration was reactivated

bringing together **26 representatives from key ministries and UN entities** to advance policy dialogue on labour migration and protection standards.



300+

Officials strengthened their capacity

to address trafficking, smuggling and protection risks in mixed migration contexts.



Safe and voluntary solutions pathways expanded

with **16,090** migrants supported through Voluntary Humanitarian Return, **1,198** persons of concern accessing durable solutions in third countries, and **439 Syrians** voluntarily repatriated.



Libyan Chapter of the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan launched

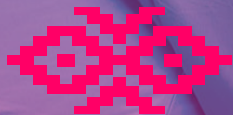
strengthening coordinated support for Sudanese refugees and host communities.



Life-saving assistance sustained for vulnerable migrants and persons of concern

Including **375,600+** individuals receiving food assistance, **250,000+** hygiene kits distributed, **117,100+** relief items provided, **137,500+** medical consultations delivered, and **35,600+** children and pregnant women receiving nutrition support.

A UNHCR staff member assists a young refugee as families prepare to enter Mitiga Airport in Tripoli for evacuation to Rwanda through the Emergency Transit Mechanism. Safe pathways offer hope to vulnerable refugees seeking protection. © UNHCR



A NEW BEGINNING BEYOND SURVIVAL

Carrying her youngest child in her arms, Khadra Ahmed stepped onto the bus that would take her to the airport. For years, she had imagined this moment.

“This is a new beginning for me and my children,” said the 29-year-old Somali mother. “Today, I have hope again.”

Khadra fled Somalia as a child after conflict and forced marriage uprooted her life. Her search for safety took her across several countries before she was trafficked into Libya, where she endured years of hardship, abuse, and exploitation. Serious health complications later left her unable to walk for long periods.

After reaching Tripoli in 2018, she received medical care and humanitarian assistance that helped her slowly regain her strength. Despite ongoing challenges, Khadra remained focused on building a future for her three children. With support from UNHCR, she accessed health services, emergency assistance, and protection services while awaiting a safe solution.

In February 2025, Khadra and her children boarded a humanitarian evacuation flight from Libya to Italy, alongside other persons of concern facing extreme risks. The evacuation provided a safe and legal pathway out of insecurity for those identified as particularly vulnerable.

“I want my children to study, play, and grow up safely.”

For Khadra, the journey marked more than departure—it was the first real opportunity to live beyond survival, as she said, “I want to have a future.”

Through humanitarian evacuation and resettlement pathways, vulnerable persons of concern in Libya are able to access safety and begin rebuilding their lives.

STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL EVIDENCE BASE FOR MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

In the absence of a centralized national migration data system, the UN strengthened Libya's migration evidence base in 2025 to support informed decision-making. **Four Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports** (Rounds 56–59) were produced, alongside **two thematic and analytical studies** examining migrant vulnerability, agricultural workers, and the links between migration, climate change, food security, and mobility dynamics. A newly launched **quarterly series on migration trends at Libya's borders** provided regular, granular insights into cross-border movements, improving situational awareness and planning for national authorities and partners.

TOWARDS RE-ESTABLISHING INSTITUTIONAL FORA FOR RIGHTS-BASED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

The UN Network on Migration workshop was reactivated in 2025. With the UN's support, **inter-ministerial coordination resumed** through recognized national mechanisms on migration governance, **engaging 26 representatives from key ministries and UN entities** to advance shared priorities, including bilateral labour agreements and protection standards. Legislative and policy engagement strengthened alignment with international human rights norms, including **contributions to the draft Law on Missing Persons**. Targeted exchanges and study visits for Libyan officials further enhanced practical understanding of labour migration pathways, legal tools and inter-ministerial coordination, reinforcing a more coherent and nationally anchored migration governance architecture.

ADVANCING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND PROTECTION STANDARDS

Institutional capacity to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants was strengthened in 2025. More than **300 officials** across justice, law enforcement, foreign affairs, border management and financial investigation institutions improved their ability to apply international legal and human rights standards, identify victims, and conduct coordinated and rights-based responses. Training on human rights, protection in mixed movements, counter-trafficking, risk analysis and first aid strengthened safer border and search-and-rescue operations, with particular attention to women and other vulnerable migrants.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND PROTECTION PATHWAYS EXPANDED

In 2025, protection-driven solutions pathways expanded, allowing legal departure and reducing reliance on

unsafe migration routes. A total of **16,090 migrants** were supported to return voluntarily and safely to their countries of origin through Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance, accompanied by pre-departure counselling, protection screening and referral. In parallel, **1,198 persons of concern** departed from Libya through complementary and third-country pathways, while **439 persons of concern** were supported through voluntary repatriation to Syria, expanding safe and dignified solutions beyond Libya.



Migrants preparing for departure with essential items, marking a moment of transition toward safe and dignified return. © IOM

STRENGTHENING SERVICE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION IN HIGH-RISK SETTINGS TO PRESERVE SAFETY AND DIGNITY

Amid rising displacement pressures, the UN strengthened national and local capacities to respond to the needs of migrants and persons of concern, including those coming from Sudan, while delivering lifesaving services in high-risk settings. Coordinated action across protection, health and nutrition, WASH and basic assistance and referral services reduced immediate risks, preserved human dignity and ensured continuity of essential services, while reinforcing national systems rather than creating parallel mechanisms.

In line with the 2025 Libya Sudanese Refugee Response Plan, WFP continued supporting Sudanese refugees in Libya through food basket distributions and nutritional assistance for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. © WFP

UN SUPPORT PROVIDED TO THE PERSONS OF CONCERN AND MIGRANTS



PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED

Enhanced referral systems and strengthened safeguards for children and women helped to reduce risks of exploitation, misinformation and service exclusion across detention, border and displacement contexts.

- **108,455** persons of concern registered including 89,153 Sudanese.
- **11,150** protection needs assessments conducted.
- **1,832** children received protection assessments.
- **289** unaccompanied and separated children identified and referred while 465 received targeted case management.
- **13,843** children accessed child-friendly spaces.
- **15,373** individuals received mental health & psychosocial support.
- **~300,000** gained improved access to safe service, of which 8,100+ individuals referred for specialized follow-up.
- **4,780** persons with heightened protection risks received voucher-based assistance.
- **169** persons with disabilities received assistive devices.
- **16** community support projects benefited 300,000 Libyan communities and persons of concern.



LIFE-SAVING RELIEF AND BASIC ASSISTANCE

Supported life-saving response, dignity, and immediate access to essential services.

- **117,033** people received non-food items, including 94,900 Sudanese Refugees.
- **15,000** people provided with Immediate life-saving assistance provided at disembarkation points and in detention settings.
- **4,785** persons of concern received cash or vouchers to



SAFER LIVING CONDITIONS THROUGH WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Strengthened infrastructure resilience, reduced waterborne disease risks and reliance on emergency water trucking.

- **229,600** people gained access to safely managed drinking water, reducing reliance on emergency water trucking.
- **34,000** individuals accessed emergency hygiene services.
- **250,000+** hygiene kits distributed.
- **243** disinfection campaigns conducted.
- **204** waste disposal operations organized.



CONTINUITY OF HEALTH CARE IN FRAGILE SETTINGS

Deployment of mobile medical teams strengthened emergency health services and improved disease surveillance and outbreak preparedness in remote and infrastructure-constrained areas.

- **137,500+** emergency consultations in high-pressure areas.
- **83,800+** mobile clinic consultations nationwide.
- **8,549** consultations delivered in detention settings.
- **36,276** women and children reached with lifesaving RMNCAH¹⁷ services.
- **11,287** individuals received reproductive health information.
- **550** safe delivery kits distributed to displaced pregnant women.
- **89,980** benefitted from healthcare services.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SUPPORT

Integrated food and nutrition support reduced acute food insecurity, lowered malnutrition risks, and strengthened household resilience in displacement-affected communities.

- **375,615** food insecure Sudanese refugees received life-saving food assistance (4,595 MTs delivered).
- **10,568** vulnerable Libyans in host communities received cash transfers.
- **35,609** children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received lipid-based nutrient supplements.
- **46,385** pregnant and breastfeeding women received nutrition counselling.
- **5,400** malnutrition prevention leaflets distributed to caregivers.
- **635** severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases were referred to primary health centres.

2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA



Opening session of the Structured Dialogue in Tripoli
in December 2025. © UNSMIL

In 2025, the United Nations in Libya helped Libya unlock and align financing for national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including for mobilizing international and climate financing, and expand strategic partnerships.

STRENGTHENING DATA FOR SDG-ORIENTED PUBLIC FINANCE

In 2025, Libya strengthened the institutional foundations for SDG-aligned budgeting. Government-validated budget briefs in health, education, and social protection informed expenditure decisions, including the implementation of the Universal Wife and Children Grant, helping direct resources toward priority social needs.

Completion of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) closed a decade-long data gap, enabling more precise targeting of investments toward the most deprived municipalities under the principle of Leaving No One Behind. In parallel, modernization of population data systems through the integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digital census methodologies improved revenue forecasting, expenditure planning and monitoring of development outcomes, strengthening the fiscal and statistical infrastructure required for sustainable SDG financing.

MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCING

In 2025, Libya mobilized new international and climate financing to support resilience, livelihoods and essential

Launch of the budget briefs with government counterparts during a national policy event. © UNICEF



services. A major milestone was the launch of the first **International Fund for Agricultural Development**-financed investment initiative USD 9 million supporting climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management. Additional financing included **USD 5 million from the Global Environment Facility** (GEF) for transboundary water resource management and **USD 1.5 million from the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund** (GBFF) supporting environmental protection through regional cooperation.

Technical support also strengthened Libya's readiness to access global financing mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, GAVI and the Global Pandemic Fund, helping build a national pipeline for climate and resilience investments. Libya also strengthened its evidence for climate-related mobility financing, with **the Climate Mobility Portal for the Middle East and North Africa** providing regional-level data to anticipate climate-driven displacement and guide investments toward emerging resilience needs.

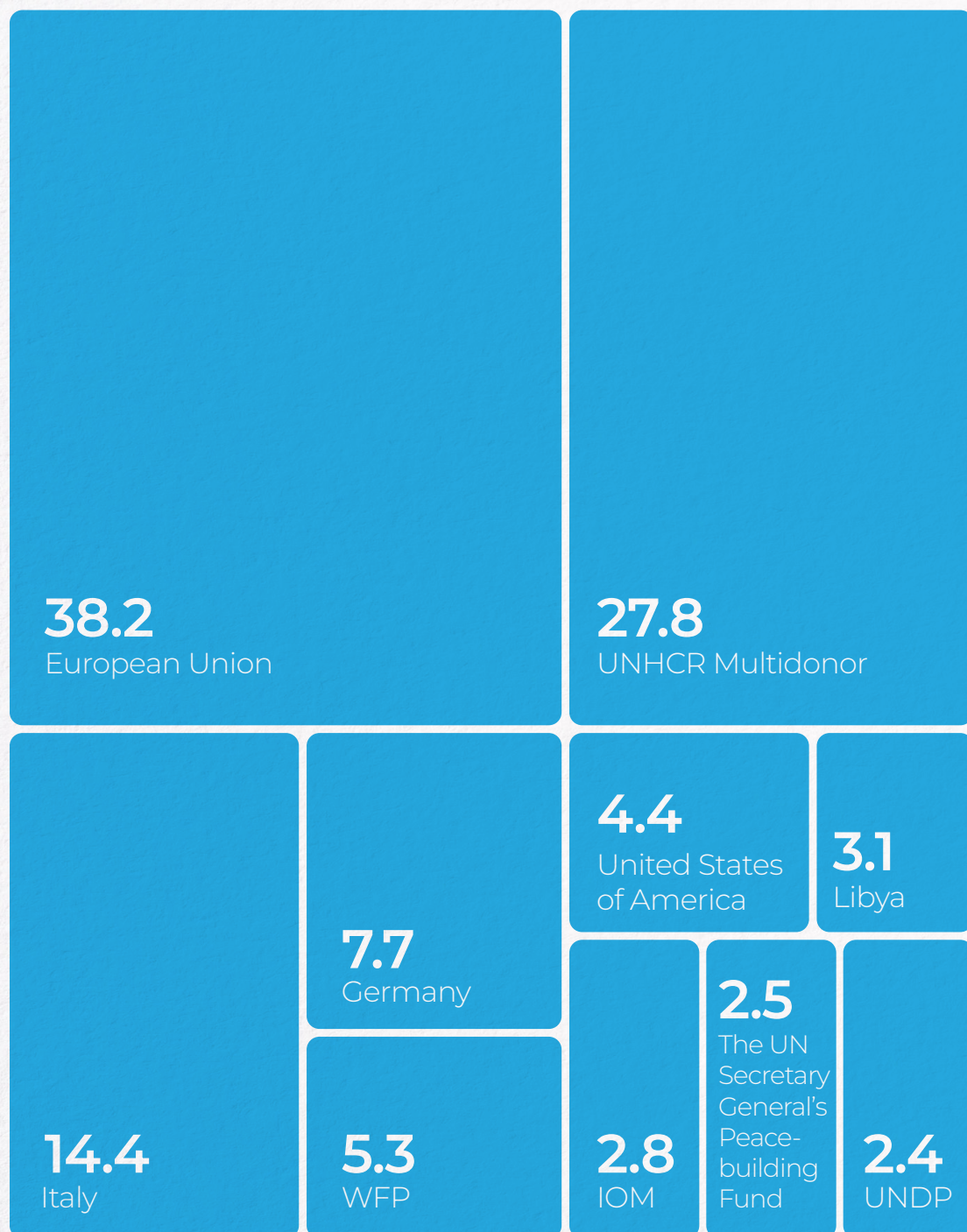
ADVANCING SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

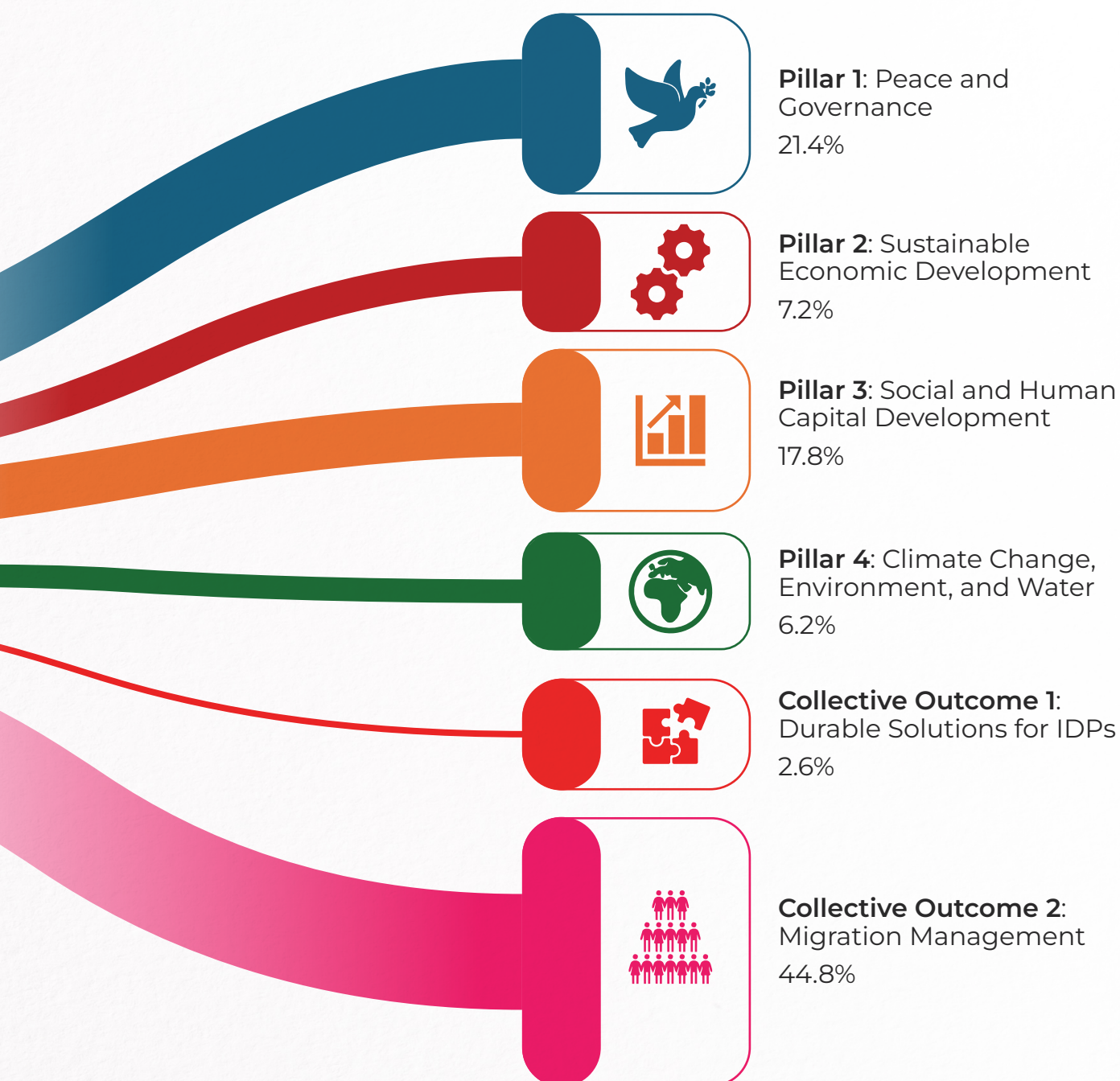
South-South and triangular cooperation accelerated learning and policy modernization across priority SDG sectors. Study visits and regional exchanges connected Libyan institutions with peers in Morocco, Algeria, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Cyprus, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Japan, **supporting practical solutions** in migration governance, labour mobility, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), census modernization, trafficking legislation, port control, environmental governance and disaster risk reduction. These UN-facilitated peer-to-peer exchanges reduced institutional transition risks and **accelerated adoption of tested policy models**, strengthening SDG 17 - Partnerships and supporting more durable, nationally owned reforms.

2.4. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

TOP UNSDCF CONTRIBUTORS IN 2025

INVESTMENT IN 2025 PER UNSDCF PILLAR (MILLION USD)





2.5. DELIVERING AS ONE: STRENGTHENING UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY IN LIBYA



During a joint mission to Nalut, the DSRSG/RC, the UNDP Resident Representative, and the European Union Ambassador to Libya highlighted progress in cultural heritage restoration, essential services, and local resilience. © UNDP

In 2025, the United Nations in Libya continued to strengthen its Delivering as One approach, reducing duplication, lowering costs, reinforcing multilateral cooperation and presenting a clearer and more coherent partnership to the Libyan authorities, donors, and the public under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023–2027).

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION

Concrete efficiency gains were achieved through common UN premises in Tripoli and Benghazi, where under joint facility management, security and administrative services reduced overlap and ensured streamlined operations of the UN in Libya. The UN Benghazi Hub expanded accommodation rooms and office space **to increase the**

UN's presence in eastern Libya. The hub can now host 96 staff members, up from 40. With 10 UN entities operating from the hub, shared services generated significant efficiency gains, with reported cost avoidance ranging from USD 30,000 to USD 700,000 per agency, depending on the scale of each entity's presence. These efficiencies enabled agencies to redirect resources towards programme delivery.

In 2025, the UN expanded local procurement, with a view to improving efficiency and value for money. An interagency procurement database consolidated 20 Long-Term Agreements, accelerating procurement processes and reducing costs. A UN Supplier Conference in November 2025, convening nearly **200 Libyan vendors**, broadened access to local suppliers, improving sourcing efficiency and supporting local economic participation.



Visitors gather at the United Nations Day 2025 photo exhibition at Eskandar Arts House in Tripoli, highlighting the UN's work and partnerships across Libya and to mark the UN's 80th anniversary under the theme "Building Our Future Together." © UNSMIL

COMMUNICATING AND ADVOCATING WITH ONE VOICE

The UN Communications Group strengthened joint outreach, combining digital platforms with increased in-person engagement to enhance dialogue with communities, media and national and international stakeholders. Coordinated public events and campaigns presented UN priorities and results through a unified narrative, improving visibility and clarity of UN engagement. Structured engagement with journalists contributed to more consistent and accurate public understanding of UN work, while flagship moments such as **United Nations Day on the occasion of the UN's 80th anniversary** reinforced the UN's role as a trusted and coherent partner across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts.

JOINT PLATFORMS FOR YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Youth participation was structured and enhanced through the revitalized UN Youth Working Group. Progress toward establishing a **UN Youth Advisory Team** marked an important step towards institutionalizing youth voices in policy dialogue. Partnerships with the Ministry of Youth and engagement with **92 municipal youth councils** expanded platforms for civic participation and social cohesion.

Multi-agency initiatives demonstrated the practical value of system-wide collaboration. The **EcoVision Youth Climate Challenge** supported youth-led innovation in climate action and green entrepreneurship across Benghazi, Sebha and Tripoli. The **Ra'idat ("Pioneers") initiative** strengthened leadership and advocacy skills among 34 young women, contributing to a growing network of youth leaders engaged in civil society and local governance. UNSMIL's youth engagement strategy "YouEngage", which promotes youth empowerment and political participation through training, advocacy and networking, has received international recognition, including the **UN Secretary-General's Award** for its innovation and impact.

2.6. LESSONS LEARNED FROM 2025: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE UN IMPACT



Young people painting as part of 'Innovation Summer Season' activities organized by UNDP in partnership with the Centre of Entrepreneurship and Innovation at the University of Tripoli. © UNDP

Experience in 2025 demonstrated that **results in fragmented contexts depend on locking in policy and institutional agreements early**. Where national frameworks, standards and roles were clarified in advance, such as in basic services, data, climate governance, implementation continued, albeit slowly, despite political disruption. Where policy alignment lagged, delivery slowed or remained localized. Sequencing policy clarity before scale proved essential.

The year also confirmed that **institutional anchoring determines sustainability**. Interventions embedded in ministries, institutions, municipalities and statutory bodies—rather than parallel delivery by the UN—were more likely to endure, be replicated and inform Libya's development priorities. Capacity investments tied to defined functions, budgets and data systems outperformed ad hoc training or project-based support, particularly in high-turnover institutions.

The UN experience showed that **internal coherence is not a process issue but an impact driver**. When UN entities aligned policy advice, programming and messaging, government counterparts engaged more consistently and policy development, implementation and reforms advanced faster. Fragmented engagement

increased transaction costs for national institutions and diluted outcomes, reinforcing the value of multilateral joint positioning under the Cooperation Framework.

Evidence from 2025 also underscored that **integrated solutions deliver better value for money**. Programmes that combine service delivery with institutional reform, such as linking health services to workforce policy or basic service delivery and livelihoods to municipal planning, produce more durable outcomes than sector-isolated interventions. Digital and data systems strengthened accountability and scale where ownership and governance were built from the start.

Finally, the operating environment reinforced the need for **locally grounded delivery through trusted communication channels**. Results were sustained where programmes were designed around municipal capacity, community priorities and realistic absorption levels, and where delivery models could adjust quickly to security, climate or funding shocks. Balancing a dual focus on life-saving support and sustained policy engagement helped preserve essential services while progressively strengthening national systems and steadily reducing reliance on emergency modalities.

CHAPTER III

UN LIBYA'S KEY FOCUS FOR 2026

Gaberoun Oasis, Wadi Al-Hayaa District, southwest Libya. © UNDP



In 2026, the United Nations in Libya will focus on consolidating political momentum, tackling core economic drivers of Libya's instability, and strengthening national systems that protect the people in Libya and reduce conflict risks, while responding to humanitarian pressures linked to regional instability.

In the context of the political roadmap presented by the SRSG, the UN will continue to support a **Libyan-led process**, with the Structured Dialogue serving as a key platform to translate dialogue into practical steps for peacebuilding. Particular emphasis will be placed on the **economic track**, recognizing that economic fragmentation, rent capture and weak governance remain central drivers of political and security instability. Progress in this area is essential to restoring confidence, reducing incentives for conflict, and enabling political convergence.

Building on this, UN engagement will prioritize **evidence-based economic governance reforms**. Support will focus on curbing illicit financial flows linked to smuggling and trafficking networks, strengthening anti-corruption efforts and rule-of-law oversight institutions, advancing the unification of key economic institutions and national budget, and enabling informed debate on critical macroeconomic reforms. Given mounting economic pressures, these efforts aim to lay the foundations for a more stable and inclusive economic trajectory capable of delivering lasting peace and development dividends to the Libyan people.

The UN will also **accelerate the shift from parallel service delivery toward coherent nationally owned systems**, where space allows. Priority sectors include health, social protection, durable solutions for IDPs,

economic governance, and climate and environmental management. The focus will be on strengthening institutional capacity, standards, and national financing arrangements that sustain results over time.

Climate and water resilience will remain central in 2026. The UN will support **implementation of national climate and water strategies**, expand access to climate finance, and strengthen early warning systems, also framed as conflict-prevention measures in water-stressed and climate-vulnerable areas.

Addressing **geographic inequities** will remain a priority, particularly in southern Libya, where services are overstretched and the presence of Sudanese refugees has intensified pressure on fragile local systems. Integrated, area-based programming will be expanded alongside stronger field presence of the UN and its partners and municipal partnerships.

In parallel, the UN will continue to scale **life-saving assistance for Sudanese** while they seek temporary refuge in Libya, while strengthening registration, referral systems and access to essential services. These efforts will be aligned with support to Libya's shock-responsive systems, integrating emergency preparedness, early warning and resilience to reduce future vulnerability.

Finally, the UN will invest in **data governance and evidence-based policymaking**, strengthening national statistics, digital government tools and SDG-aligned planning and budgeting to better serve the Libyan people, in line with the UN Libya data vision. Reliable data will underpin better targeting, accountability, and credible policy dialogue across all priority areas.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF UN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES (21)

Libya Ministry of Agriculture, 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 and International Cooperation, Libya Ministry of Health, Libya Ministry of Higher Education, Libya Ministry of Housing and 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 State for Women Affairs, Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education, Libya Ministry of Transport, Libya Ministry of Water Resources, Libya Ministry of Youth

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (55)

Libya Administrative Control Authority, Libya Authority for Supporting and Developing Therapeutic Services, Libya Benghazi and Derna Reconstruction Fund, Libya Central Bank, Libya Committee on International Humanitarian Law, Libya Department for Combating Illegal Migration, Libya Department of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Libya Financial Information Unit (Central Bank of Libya), Libya General Authority for the Care of Families of the Missing and Amputees, Libya General Authority for Monitoring Media, Libya General Authority for the Search for and Identification of Missing Persons, Libya General Company for Water and Wastewater, Libya General Company for Water Desalination, Libya General Electricity Company, Libya Great Man-Made River Authority, Libya Health Emergency Room, Libya Health Information Centre, Libya High National Elections Commission, Libya Higher Institute for the Judiciary, Libya House of Representatives, Libya Judicial Police, Libya National Anti-Corruption Commission, Libya National Bureau of Statistics and Census, Libya National Cancer Control Program, Libya National Control Disease Centre, Libya National Economic and Social Development Board, Libya National Immunization Technical Advisory Group, Libya National Meteorological Centre, Libya National Oil Corporation, Libya Social Security Fund, Libya Supreme Judicial Council, Libya Audit Bureau, Libya Bar Association, Libya Centre for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences, Libya Customs Department, Libya Mine Action Centre, Libya Municipal Councils, Libya National Army, Libya Primary Health Care Institute, Libya Public Prosecution, Libya Relief Agency, Libya Sahara and Sahel Observatory, Libya Social Solidarity Fund, Libya Supreme Court, Libya National Authority for Urban Planning, Libya Office of the Prime Minister, Libya Office of the Military Prosecutor, Libya Presidential Council, Libya Renewable Energy Authority, Libya Sub-Committee for Security Arrangements of the Joint Military Commission (5+5), Libya Sub-Committee of Local Observers (4+4), Libya Technical Committee for Following up the Migration File, Libya Office of the Attorney General

FUNDS (16)

Adaptation Fund, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Education Cannot Wait Fund, Green Climate Fund, IOM Development Fund, Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, Global Environment Facility, UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), UNDP Funding Windows, UNFPA Trust Funds, UNHCR Multi-donor, UNICEF Child Protection Thematic Fund, UNICEF Education Thematic Fund, UNICEF WASH Thematic Trust Fund, United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (20)

African Development Bank (AfDB), Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Libya, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, The United Kingdom, The United States of America



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