Highlights

• Eight years of insecurity in Libya has resulted in 241,000 boys and girls in urgent need of life-saving humanitarian assistance throughout the country. The majority of the people in need are in urban areas of the country.

• Following a military offensive on Western Libya which began on 04 April and has put up to 500,000 children at risk UNICEF and its partners have expanded the emergency response to ensure that all conflict-affected children and their families have life-saving health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and child protection support. Through a Rapid Response Mechanism, UNICEF together with the International Organisation for Migration, the United Nations Populations Fund and World Food Programme, reached more than 25,000 conflict-affected individuals with a minimum life-saving package of assistance.

• Following heavy flooding in Ghat between 28 May -05 June which affected 20,000 people in the municipality, UNICEF responded between 48 hours to the floods by providing safe drinking water to 3,014 people, water treatment tables to 7,747 beneficiaries of which 1,661 are children and implemented a fumigation and waste cleaning campaign for 5,656 people (2,771 males and 2,884 females.) Despite the ongoing crisis in Western Libya as well as through the rest of the country, UNICEF has only received USD 4.17m against the 2019 appeal of USD 23.4 million, representing a shortfall of 15.38 million (64.3 percent) to provide life-saving child protection, education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Health support to up to 250,000 of the most vulnerable children throughout the country.

Key UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Total Results*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (girls and boys) received psychosocial support and recreational activities in schools, community centers or child-friendly spaces</td>
<td>93,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people received essential hygiene items and critical WASH related information</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 823,000 # of people in need of humanitarian assistance
- 248,000 # of children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 97,000 # of Internally Displaced People
- 288,000 # of Migrants in need of humanitarian assistance
- 250,000 # of children targeted

UNICEF Appeal 2019

Funding Status 2019*

- Funds received: $23.4M
- Carry-forward amount: $1.5
- Funding gap: $15.38M

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2019, Libya entered its eighth year of insecurity and protracted conflict, a period marked by frequent clashes between rival armed groups that has been exacerbated by intertwined political and economic instability. In addition, widespread damage to the basic infrastructure, security threats associated with armed group activity and severe shortages of cash liquidity have undermined the future prospects of Libyan and non-Libyan residents and affected their livelihoods and their access to basic social services. At the beginning of 2019, 1.6 million people were reported to be impacted by the current crisis in Libya, and 823,000 people across the country including 241,000 girls and boys needing humanitarian assistance. The majority of people in need, according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview which served as the foundation for the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan, are located in urban areas, primarily in the western and eastern regions of the country.

The humanitarian situation has been exacerbated since 04 April 2019 when the Libyan National Army launched an offensive on Tripoli that was met with defence from the Government of National Accord and affiliated armed groups. Up to 500,000 children have been put at risk by this ongoing conflict and civilians have been caught in the cross fire, resulting in 5,863 casualties including 910 deaths, 50 of which were civilian deaths. The ongoing violence has also forced 105,000 people, the majority of whom are from areas in southern Tripoli, to flee from their homes. By 01 July, 47 collective shelters have been established in Western Libya by the Tripoli crisis committee to host 3,890 of these displaced persons.

As the conflict in Libya continues, child protection gaps and violence against children continue to be reported in homes, schools and communities. Since the inception of the conflict in Tripoli on 04 April children have been reported to suffer from psychosocial stress due to the ongoing conflict and children and their families are reported to be at increased risk to unexploded ordnances (UXO) and explosive devices. While Libya does not have a formal United Nations Security Council Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (Security Council Resolution 1612), Libya is a situation of concern for grave violations against children.

The protracted crisis in Libya continues to impact children’s access to quality education. Though Libya has traditionally had a high school enrolment rate, there has been a steady decline in enrolment and the quality of education due to the limited investments towards teacher professional development and school infrastructure. The conflict in Western Libya that broke out on 04 April has further impacted Libya’s education system: 21 are schools are reported to be used as collective centres to host displaced persons in and around Tripoli and the high levels of violence led to the suspension of the school year in impacting the education of some 122,088 school age children in nine districts in and around Tripoli. Many conflict, and displaced-affected children are suffering from psychosocial distress or trauma, affecting their ability to learn and develop to their fullest potential.

The steady deterioration of health services and health infrastructure during 2018 is evidenced by the disrupted access to and investment in health facilities, as well as the increase in communicable and non-communicable diseases. In 2019, an estimated 17.5 percent of hospitals, 20 percent of primary health care facilities and 18 specialized hospitals are partially damaged or completely destroyed throughout the country. Health workers have been targeted by the recent...

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1 Ibid.
2 Health Sector Working Group Libya, 01 July 2019, Situation Report No.33, June 23-30, 2019
3 DTM, 05 July 2019, Libya- Tripoli Rapid Migrant Assessment, 04 July 2019
4 OCHA Data
5 OCHA, 31 May 2019, Libya Tripoli Clashes Situation Update No. 26
6 Ibid.
conflict in Western Libya: since 04 April 2019, ambulances have been struck, six health workers have been killed and 12 have been wounded while four health facilities have been hit by airstrikes.\textsuperscript{7}

Water and sanitation services and infrastructure have continued to deteriorate. Displaced and conflict-affected communities are particularly vulnerable to the negative consequences of a deterioration in hygiene and sanitation services. Thirty three percent of schools in Libya do not have access to WASH services.\textsuperscript{8} Sporadic attacks on water infrastructure had been reported since the start of clashes in April 2019, making it difficult for Man Made River Project (MMRP) staff to carry on routine maintenance of infrastructure. Furthermore, frequent electricity cuts have been reported from the violence and there is a breakdown of the waste management system which, in addition to the electricity cuts, could have severe impacts on access to and availability of clean water and increases the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks including cholera.\textsuperscript{9}

Between 28 May-05 June the municipality of Ghat in southern Libya experienced heavy rain which caused flooding, damaging several locations in the municipality, impacting 20,000 people and resulting in four deaths, including three children and 30 injuries. 4,250 people were displaced from their homes because of the flooding, of which 1,200 were hosted in five collective shelters. Water infrastructure was also damaged and contaminated by the flooding, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks including acute watery diarrhoea and damaging telecommunications networks. By 11 June 22 cases of acute water diarrhoea were recorded due to the flooding.\textsuperscript{10}

Libya has always been a migratory crossroads but in recent years mixed migration, including children on the move (asylum seekers, economic migrants, unaccompanied and separated children, environmental migrants, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants)\textsuperscript{11} has increased by 33 percent since 2014.\textsuperscript{12} By May 2019 there were an estimated 64,398 migrants, including almost 58,000 children, 20,000 of which were separated or unaccompanied.\textsuperscript{13} Migrants and asylum-seekers face multiple violations of their basic rights, including movement restrictions, high levels of gender-based violence, systematic and arbitrary detention with inhumane conditions, unlawful killings, disappearances, kidnapping, extortion and robbery.\textsuperscript{14} Children on the move have very limited access to or are out of school and are discriminated against in regard to access to essential healthcare services. Reports also indicate that migrants at times lack access to adequate quality and quantities of food.\textsuperscript{15} There are approximately 5,000 migrants and refugees, including children, hosted in 20 detention centres across the country. Since the inception of the conflict in Western Libya on 04 April, 3,800 migrant and refugees are being held in detention centres in Western Libya close to conflict lines putting them at increased risk.\textsuperscript{16}

Access into and throughout Libya has expanded and improved since the United Nations increased its international presence in June 2018. In the first half of 2019, humanitarian missions were organized for the first time to Derna, Sebha and Ghat, marginalized cities in the far south of Libya. OCHA has created also a central access working group in which UNICEF is a key member. However, cross-line access to people in need remains a challenge especially with the different clearances procedures required, lack of a clear deconfliction mechanism for staff and partners, and the huge size of the country itself which complicates logistics.

\textsuperscript{7} Health Sector Working Group, Libya, Situation Update No. 30, 01 July 2019
\textsuperscript{8} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{9} Reach, 17 April 2019, Tripoli Situation Overview
\textsuperscript{10} OCHA, Libya Floods in the South-West, Flash Update No. 2, 11 June 2019
\textsuperscript{11} Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), July 2017, Mixed Migration Trends in Libya: Changing dynamics and protection challenges
\textsuperscript{12} UNICEF (Dec 2018). “Solitary journeys of unaccompanied and separated children in Libya”
\textsuperscript{13} DTM, Libya’s Mixed Migration Report March-May 2019 (Round 25), 11 July 2019
\textsuperscript{14} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{15} Medecins Sans Frontiers (March 2019) “Libya: Report on Nutrition Screening Findings in Sabha Detention Centre”
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid.
**Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of humanitarian response:</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in Need</td>
<td>823,000</td>
<td>502,030</td>
<td>320,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (Under 18)</td>
<td>241,000</td>
<td>118,090</td>
<td>122,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination**

- UNICEF continues to be an active member in the Humanitarian Country Team which provides a strategic and operational platform for the decision making and oversight of humanitarian operations in Libya. UNICEF continued to lead the WASH, Education sectors and Child protection working groups which have been actively responding to the crisis in Western Libya. UNICEF also activated the Rapid Response Mechanism, in collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration, the United Nations Fund for Population and the World Food Programme, to provide life-saving essential items to conflict-affected families 72 hours after their displacement. Since the staff footprint per UN Agency is low due to the high levels of insecurity in Tripoli, coordination of UN activities is increasingly difficult.

- UNICEF is also a key player in the Interagency Nutrition Working Group in Libya and is in the process of working with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to conduct a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey to gather quality evidence-based data on the nutrition situation in the country.

- UNICEF has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and action plan with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to coordinate the referral of unaccompanied and separated children of concern on the move and identify safe shelter for them, to strengthen non-formal education for children of concern and establish child-friendly spaces in UNHCR's community development centres. UNICEF also has an MoU with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to focus on child protection, health and nutrition, education and to address the rights and needs and vulnerabilities of children and adolescents in Libya.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF’s work in Libya is guided by the 2019 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan and UNICEF’s Core Commitment for Children in Humanitarian Action. UNICEF aims to improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities and provide maternal and neonatal health and nutrition packages while establishing community-based multisectoral centres that will provide child protection and education services.

In the first and second quarter of 2019 UNICEF Libya expanded its emergency response and presence by opening a field office in Benghazi (June 2019); extending coverage to reach the most vulnerable populations in southern Libya; by providing emergency assistance to children and their families affected by the conflict in Western Libya and by responding to natural disasters such as the floods in Ghat. UNICEF also scaled-up its emergency preparedness by prepositioning life-saving essential items in conflict-affected areas.

UNICEF has worked in collaboration with the government and local communities to identify the most vulnerable, conflict-affected populations in Western Libya in collective shelters and urban areas and then support them with child protection, education, WASH, or health and nutrition support. To ensure that the most vulnerable populations were reached despite the high levels of insecurity in Western Libya, UNICEF relied on national partners to support to conflict-affected families in collective shelters and living in urban areas. UNICEF also conducted two separate airlifts (20 April and 05 May) at the

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17 OCHA (October 2018) "Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019"
onset of the crisis to preposition sufficient health, nutrition, WASH, child protection and education supplies to support all conflict-affected persons and their families.

UNICEF has a presence in five municipalities- Al Bayda, Sebha, Benghazi, Zintan and Zuwarah, in addition to the capital city of Tripoli. During the first half of 2019, UNICEF partnered with 12 national and international nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) in 13 municipalities located throughout the country and prioritized programmes in conflict-affected municipalities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education
As the education sector lead, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Education’s (MoE) crisis committee to support conflict-affected children with, preparations for examinations and to ensure that education interventions in preparation for the start of the academic school year will begin in September 2019 without delays.

During the first half of 2019, UNICEF through its four education partners reached 4,269 children and youth (609 males and 660 females) through non-formal education, 102 children (49 boys and 53 girls) through the provision of essential learning materials and supplies, 7,682 children (4,596 boys and 3,086 girls) through light rehabilitation of schools in five locations (Aljfara, Misrata, Murzuq, Sebha, and Zwara).

During this period a total of 364 teachers and education staff were trained on different education package as following:

- 63 teachers and education personnel (46 males and 17 females) through training of trainers on life skills and citizenship education (LSCE).
- 288 teachers and education staff were trained on Education in Emergency from Tripoli, Derna, Obari, Wahat, this is part of the rollout training that was conducted for TOT in December 2018.
- 13 teachers (9 females and 4 males) during the first quarter were trained on Child Safeguarding.

The low total reach for number of children against the targets for 2019 can be attributed to the identification of additional education partners and also delays experienced in finalizing pre-intervention assessments by the education partners with the onset of the crisis in Western Libya. UNICEF has finalized key partnerships and has strengthen coordination through the signing of the annual workplan with the MOE, which will support the scale up of the education interventions in the second half of the year. A funding gap of 64.14 percent for education activities is also preventing UNICEF from further scaling up education in emergency activities.

In response to Education in Emergencies (EiE) needs in Tripoli, UNICEF in partnership with the MOE has reached 927 children (437 males and 490 females) including 372 internally displaced children through provision of teacher transport support for catch up classes, which enabled children to take end of the year exams scheduled for July 2019. In addition, in May-June 2019 UNICEF and partners provided non-formal education sessions by mobile teams to 162 displaced children (74 boys and 88 girls) residing in collective shelters. In order to scale up EiE support and to prepare conflict-affected school aged children for the 2019-2020 school year, preparations are under way to implement summer school and catch-up classes between July to September 2019.

To support education needs outside of Tripoli, UNICEF concluded partnership agreements with four local partners during the reporting period to provide education support to 33,000 pre-school children, school age children, and both Libyan and non-Libyan youth in Sabratha, Sebha and Benghazi by May 2020.

Child Protection
As the child protection sub-sector lead, UNICEF mobilised the implementation of a REACH assessment on the protection situation in Tripoli and supported data collection on the Joint Protection Needs Assessment in collaboration with the Protection Sector. The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) also established the Case Management Task Force

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8. UNICEF and its partners are planning to distribute supplies in the second half of 2019.
During the first six months of 2019, UNICEF and partners trained 683 child protection actors (521 female, 162 male) on providing services and psychosocial support in Tripoli, Jabal Al Gharbi, Sebha, Benghazi, Derna and Ejdabia.

In order to support children to cope with stress and trauma and to develop a sense of normalcy, between January and June 2019, 50,585 children (25,224 boys, 25,361 girls) benefited from recreational and psychosocial activities through community and school-based child friendly spaces and Bayti centres and in IDP shelters and other urban settings across Libya - in Ajdabia, Tripoli, Derna, Alzawia, Al Margeb, Al Jafara, Al Jabal Al Gharbi79.

Specifically, to help children cope with trauma from the conflict in Western Libya and develop a sense of normalcy, UNICEF and partners reached 22,862 conflict-affected children (10,981 girls and 11,881 boys) with child protection services in Tripoli and other areas affected by displacement including Garaboli and Zwara.

In addition, UNICEF through partners20 providing specialized child protection services, such as individual counselling and psychological first aid 5,743 children (2,587 boys, 3,156 girls) and specialized care to 804 survivors of violence (420 boys, 384 girls), abuse and exploitation, including gender- based violence in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha and Zintan.

To reintegrate children affected by conflict, during the reporting period, UNICEF with a cooperating partner21 provided psychosocial support and reintegration services to additional 81 children (18 girls, 63 boys) in Al Zintan centre in Zintan for release and rehabilitation and provided 179 children (108 boys and 71 girls) that were survivors of violence including recruitment and other violations further referral to specialized services.

In addition, 10,988 individuals including children parents and community members (4,662 boys and 6,326 girls) were reached with messages about child protection risks in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha, Derna, Ajdabia, Al Jfara, Al Jabal Al Gharbi with support for UNICEF partners.22

Due to a 64.89 percent funding gap for child protection activities, scaling up life-saving activities such as Mine Risk Education and Gender Based Violence is proving challenging.

Health

In a follow up to the UNICEF and WHO-supported nationwide Measles, Rubella, Polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation campaign implemented by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) Libya in close collaboration and support with UNICEF and WHO at the end of 2018 which successfully reached 2.65 million children during the first quarter of 2019 UNICEF worked with partners to assess the coverage/results of the vaccination campaign and supported planning for improved expanded programme on immunization (EPI) coverage during 2019 and beyond.

During the first half of 2019, NCDC reported a vaccine shortage which UNICEF sought to support by capitalizing on the agencies vaccine procurement system. This activity was not implemented, however since the NCDC decided to use their own governmental procurement system. UNICEF also participated in an EPI / surveillance desk review and updated the EPI 2019 quality improvement plan.

To respond to the crisis in Tripoli, UNICEF provided sufficient emergency health kits to support 95,352 people in 13 Primary Health Care Facilities and responded to a scabies outbreak by providing scabies treatment for 1,000 people, including 100 children in addition to lice treatment to 250 people, including 10 children in Tripoli during the ongoing crisis.

Outside of Western Libya, UNICEF also procured essential maternal and child health (MCH) equipment, supplies and medicines for 14 health facilities, including secondary level hospitals in Ubari, Jallo, Brak and Solouq during the first half of 2019. The MCH packages will be distributed for 44,400 people (29,900 females and 14,500 males) which includes 2,425

UNICEF responded to the floods in Ghat by distributing emergency health kits capable covering the needs of 10,000 people and by implementing a health and nutrition assessment and in the affected municipality.

A funding gap of 50.5 percent, USD 2.3 million for health activities is preventing UNICEF from further expanding our health activities throughout the country.

**Nutrition**

To prevent malnutrition for vulnerable women and children in Libya, during the first half of 2019 UNICEF provided High Energy Biscuits (HEBs), Emergency Food Rations and multiple micronutrient supplementation to 4,625 women and 716 children aged 6 to 59 months in 18 detention centres and collective shelters. UNICEF also provided ad-hoc support through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes and nutrition supplies to UNHCR, International Medical Corps (IMC) and Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) to assess nutritional status of detainees, asylum seekers and vulnerable populations located in detention centres.

Moreover, UNICEF has conducted a rapid MUAC assessment for around 120 internally displaced children in Ghat and reported a good nutritional status of the children. The nutrition interventions are ongoing to prevent nutrition related morbidity and mortality among children and pregnant and lactating women.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

UNICEF as the WASH sector coordinator, has coordinated the overall WASH response to the crisis in Western Libya and to the floods in Ghat. The WASH sector also continues to advocate with the humanitarian coordinator to ensure that water is not used as a weapon of war and to mobilize resources necessary for responding to the floods in Ghat. The WASH sector also supported the Government of Libya’s General Company for Water and Waste Water in ensuring that two pumps, two generators and cash was sent to Ghat to respond to the floods.

To respond to the crisis in Western Libya, UNICEF in collaboration with implementing partners23 and concerned line departments, provided safe drinking water to 7,747 conflict-affected people (3,783 men and 3,964 women) in Tripoli and rehabilitated the WASH facilities in 11 collective shelters for 715 people, including 370 children displaced by the conflict. As part of the Rapid Response Mechanism, UNICEF provided hygiene kits to 5,002 households (25,011 individuals including 5,003 children) in collective centres and urban areas in Western Libya. On 11 June UNICEF, through implementing partners, improved the water supply in Tarik Al Seka detention centre for 425 people (192 males, 196 females and 37 children) by rehabilitating the water pipelines and installing two water pumps.

UNICEF rapidly responded to the floods in Ghat within 48 hours of their onset and in collaboration with implementing partners24 and concerned line departments, providing safe drinking water to 3,014 people affected by the floods. To avoid water borne diseases and to ensure provision of safe drinking water, water treatment tablets were provided to 7,747 beneficiaries after the floods in Ghat, of which 1,661 were children.

UNICEF also implemented a fumigation and waste cleaning campaign in Ghat, benefiting a total of 5,655 people (2,771 males, 2,884 females.) UNICEF also provided 3,608 people (1,712 males and 1,896 females) with hygiene kits to ensure they have safe drinking water and sensitised on key hygiene messages.

A funding gap of 84.18 percent in addition to access issues is preventing UNICEF from further scaling up activities to ensure all vulnerable people in Libya have access to safe drinking water.

**Communications**

During the first half of 2019, the external communication rolled out the CRC 30 campaign in Libya on its social media platforms. Alongside the online campaign, an agreement was signed with the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movement in

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23 Libyan Society and Al-Emdad Charity Organization
24 Libyan Society and Al-Emdad Charity Organization
Libya to launch an awareness campaign in 14 municipalities across Libya to mark the 30th celebration of the CRC and sensitize the target audience on Child Rights and the articles of the CRC.

As of April, UNICEF utilized different online platforms and regular media to respond to the humanitarian situation caused by the outbreak of fighting around Tripoli. The response focused on advocating for the protection of all children and families, ending the detention of migrant and refugee children, as well as calling for the cessation of attacks on schools, health centres and water infrastructure.

UNICEF continues its commitment to evidence-based communication and reporting on the impact of its programmes, hence the social media platforms have become a reliable source of information, frequently quoted by regular media and regularly gaining new followers, especially during humanitarian situations.

Security
UNICEF continues to operate in all areas of the country with offices in Tripoli and Benghazi. Some international staff members were obliged to work from outside of Libya since 04 April 2019 as a risk control measure. Programme delivery, however, continues across Libya with movement to programme locations continuing although at a lower frequency coupled with a robust risk mitigation measure being adopted to ensure that UNICEF continue to deliver programmes for children in Libya.

Funding
In 2019, UNICEF Libya is appealing for US$23.4 million for the country and requested USD 5.5 million to respond to the crisis in Western Libya. As of the end of June 2019, the funding gap is 65.60 percent for the entire Humanitarian Appeal for children and a 56.7 percent funding gap to respond to the crisis in Western Libya. Adequate and timely funding support is urgently required to enable UNICEF to continue providing life-saving support and reach all vulnerable children in Libya throughout the rest of 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Year</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition (Child Survival and Development)</td>
<td>4,554,555</td>
<td>1,437,709</td>
<td>781,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>4,529,650</td>
<td>239,052</td>
<td>477,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>7,472,245</td>
<td>1,847,501</td>
<td>748,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,881,526</td>
<td>580,051</td>
<td>1,887,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,437,976</td>
<td>4,167,311</td>
<td>3,895,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

Next Situation Report: 15/10/2019

UNICEF Libya Facebook
UNICEF Libya Twitter
UNICEF Libya HAC 2019

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+216 990 708 15
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**Annex A**

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2019 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>2019 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months (girls and boys) who received emergency nutrition services, including screening, treatment, supplementation and referrals</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children, Pregnant and lactating Women (PLW) received multiple micro-nutrients</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>4,625</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (girls and boys) vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases.</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people receiving a minimum package of health services through fixed or mobile facilities</td>
<td>560,704</td>
<td>23,750</td>
<td>95,352</td>
<td>95,352</td>
<td>393,000</td>
<td>278,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of New-borns received essential lifesaving care</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>3,698</td>
<td>3,698</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people provided with the minimum quantity of safe drinking water in line with international standards</td>
<td>266,919</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>7,747</td>
<td>7,747</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>40,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people with improved access to sanitation facilities</td>
<td>266,919</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,240</td>
<td>6,240</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>8,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people received essential hygiene items and critical WASH-related information</td>
<td>266,919</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>21,072</td>
<td>20,822</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>24,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children provided with improved WASH facilities in schools and health centres</td>
<td>126,688</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (girls and boys) received psychosocial support and recreational activities in schools, community centres or child-friendly spaces</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>93,450</td>
<td>50,585</td>
<td>33,128</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>51,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (girls and boys) supported with specialized child protection services</td>
<td>489,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,743</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>138,000</td>
<td>6,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of actors’ males and females from service providers and/or institutions trained on CP approaches</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individuals reached by awareness raising activities (Communicating with Communities)</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>10,986</td>
<td>6,961</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>10,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (Girls and Boys) reached by Mine Risk Education activities.</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of School-aged children (boys and girls) accessing formal/non-formal education services</td>
<td>82,681</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>1,269</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>71,236</td>
<td>2,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Children (boys and girls) having received essential learning materials and supplies</td>
<td>92,980</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>71,236</td>
<td>3,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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25 Part of these results were achieved through non-emergency (SC) funding.
26 No UNICEF supported vaccine campaign has been conducted during the first quarter of 2019. Routine immunization, however, continues through the NCDC.
27 UNICEF reached higher than initial target during the reporting period due to escalated emergency response.
28 UNICEF reached higher than initial target during the reporting period due to escalated emergency response.
29 Due to the funding gaps and intensified clashes in Western Libya it is quite challenging to achieve the planned target.
30 UNICEF reached a higher number of children than the original target due to the escalated emergency response.
31 Assessment for this target has been done, contracts awarded, and execution of work is ongoing through the selected contractors.
32 Out of this number, 503 were funded by SC grants (ORR Germany) and UNICEF reached a higher number than the target during the reporting period due to the escalated emergency response.
33 Out of this number, 3,688 were funded by SC grants (Italy, EU, and ORR Germany), low reach can be attributed to operational challenges.
34 UNICEF reached a higher number of children than the original target due to the escalated emergency response.
35 Out of this number, 126,688 were funded by SC grants (EU and Germany) and UNICEF reached a higher number of children than the original target due to the escalated emergency response.
36 This was funded by SC grants (EU Migrants and Global Education). UNICEF and its partners are planning to reach more children in the latter half of 2019, therefore, in pipeline.
This was funded by SC grants (ECHO and Germany).

This was funded by SC grants (EU Migrants and EU Youth).

UNICEF and its partners are planning to implement more training in the 3rd quarter of 2019, therefore, in pipeline.

This activity will be reported against in the upcoming quarter, no progress has been achieved to date due to restrictions partner faced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of School aged children (girls &amp; boys) accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms</th>
<th>72,830</th>
<th>14,500</th>
<th>7,682</th>
<th>7,682</th>
<th>14,500</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Teachers and education personnel trained on child centered and protective pedagogy</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Children receiving psychosocial/recreational activities in schools and learning spaces</td>
<td>92,980</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65,266</td>
<td>21,450</td>
<td>21,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>