



# Libya

July - September 2019

Humanitarian Situation Report

unicef 

for every child

## Highlights

- At least 4,915 school students in Tripoli in July and August were impacted due to schools damaged from shelling. UNICEF remains concerned about the continued violence in Western Libya and in and around Tripoli which has displaced 128,150 people and continues to subject children to death, injuries and violence. On 3 July an airstrike hit a detention centre in Tripoli- the Tajoura Detention Centre- killing 53 migrants and injuring over 130 of them during the attack.
- Following the uptick in violence in the Southern municipality of Murzuq in August 2019, UNICEF as part of the inter-agency response, provided four interagency emergency health kits to three hospitals and health care facilities sufficient to support 24,000 people for three months and distributed 1,025 hygiene kits to 5,125 displaced persons, including 2,050 children. UNICEF also prepositioned and distributed 100 emergency food rations to support 400 vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women impacted by the conflict.
- The UNICEF humanitarian response remains underfunded. The current funding gap stands at US\$14.8 million until the end of 2019 with major funding gaps in all life-saving health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection activities.

## Situation in Numbers

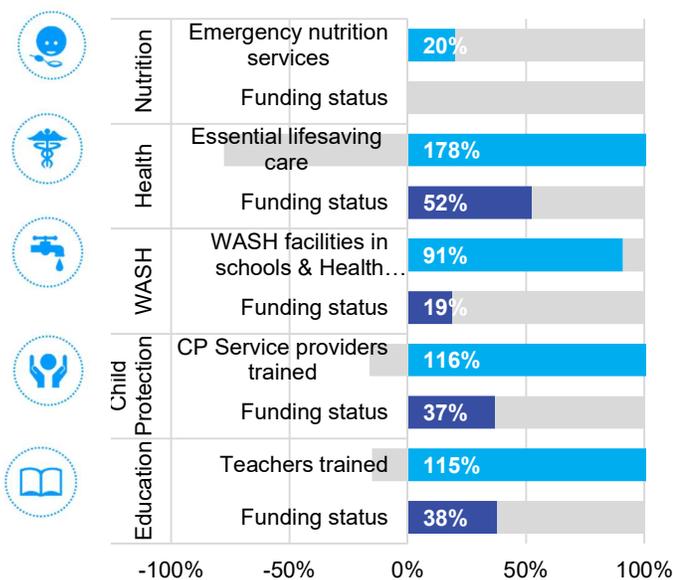
**250,000**  
children in need of humanitarian assistance

**1,600,000**  
people in need (Libya Humanitarian Response Plan)

**301,407**  
Internally displaced people (IDPs)

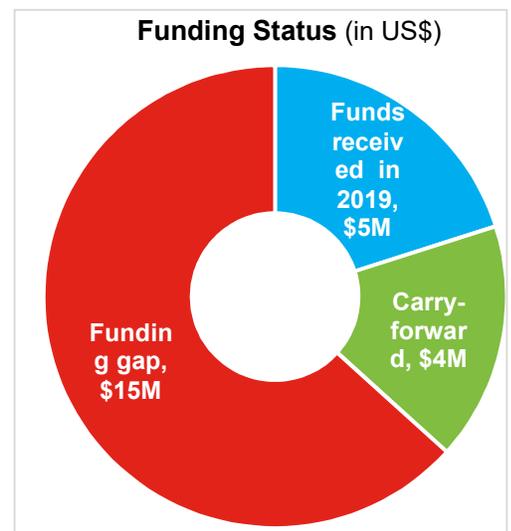
**655,144**  
Registered Migrants in the country

## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



## UNICEF Appeal 2019

**US\$ 23.4 million**



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for US\$ 23.4 M in 2019 to sustain provision of life-saving services for vulnerable and conflict affected Libyan and non-Libyan women and children. In 2019, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the German Development Cooperation, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) have generously contributed to UNICEF's humanitarian preparedness and response for Libya. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public donors for the contributions received. However, the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) still has a funding gap of 63 per cent (US\$ 14.8 million). Without an urgent contribution of US\$ 540,000, UNICEF will not be able to provide life-saving mine risk education (including on unexploded ordnances) to 50,000 conflict-affected and vulnerable children. UNICEF implements all programmes aiming to assist the most vulnerable Libyan and non-Libyan conflict-affected or vulnerable migrant, refugees or internally displaced persons (IDP) in collaboration with relevant government ministries and 18 national and international non-governmental organizations.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over seven years of conflict in Libya has impacted 1.6 million people. Out of these, of which 823,000 people across the country including 241,000 girls and boys need humanitarian assistance.<sup>1</sup> The majority of the people in need are located in urban areas, primarily in the western and eastern regions of the country while there has also been a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in southern Libya. It is to be noted that the overall humanitarian situation in the South is generally endemically more dire than in the rest of the country. However, the total figures are lower in the South as it is less densely populated than the coastal areas of North-Eastern and North-Western Libya.

Since the 4 April escalation of the conflict in Western Libya when the Libyan National Army (LNA) launched an offensive on Tripoli that was met by defense from the Government of National Accord (GNA) and affiliated armed groups, the causality toll has been heavy with over 1,000 fatalities, including at least 100 civilian deaths and over 300 civilian injuries<sup>2</sup> reported. A total of 128,150 people fled from their homes – some of these IDPs are being hosted by extended families or in rental accommodations while less advantaged displaced persons found refuge in the IDP shelters in and around Tripoli. Thirteen (13) schools are being used as collective shelters for which the Ministry of Education (MOE) is seeking a solution with the crisis committee and the Minister of State for Displacement to ensure the academic school year can begin in these schools. Civilians continue to be impacted by indiscriminate shelling and an increase in unexploded ordnances is putting children and their families at increased risk. Violations of international law and international humanitarian law have been reported with attacks on health facilities and health workers have also been frequent with 12 deaths and 48 injuries to health workers being reported since April 2019.<sup>3</sup> Humanitarian space has also decreased since the 4 April offensive on Western Libya with areas like Tarhouna, Gharyan, Surman and Zintan difficult to reach.<sup>4</sup>

Children and women have been reported to suffer from psychosocial stress due to the ongoing conflict and children. While Libya does not have a formal United Nations Security Council Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (Security Council Resolution 1612) nor a Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement (MARA) on conflict-related sexual violence (Security Council Resolution 1960), Libya is a situation of concern for grave violations against children and conflict related sexual violence.

The high levels of violence in Western Libya also led to the suspension of the academic school year for 122,088 school aged children in nine districts in and around Tripoli. While the academic school year is set to start in mid-October, the General Teachers Union has been implementing a sit-in since 13 September 2019 demanding the enactment of a law to increase salaries and medical insurance.<sup>5</sup> Trash build up has also been reported in Western Libya due to the largest landfill in Tripoli being inaccessible since the beginning of the conflict, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

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<sup>1</sup> 2019 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan, OCHA, January 2019

<sup>2</sup> Remarks of the SRSG Ghassan Salame to the United Nations Security Council on the situation in Libya, UN Support Mission in Libya04 September 2019

<sup>3</sup> Libya- Airstrike attack on health infrastructures (UN OCHA, WHO, Ministry of Health) (ECH) Daily Flash of 08 October 2019), ECHO, 08 October 2019

<sup>4</sup> Libya Humanitarian Access Snapshot, OCHA, September 2019

<sup>5</sup> Information from Ministry of Education

Ethnic violence between two tribes located in the southern municipality of Murzuq also increased in August 2019, resulting in 90 civilian deaths and 200 civilian injuries and uprooting 16,700 individuals from their homes,<sup>6</sup> bringing the total number of IDPs in Libya to 301,407.<sup>7</sup> Frequent electricity cuts and damage to infrastructure were reported, preventing hospitals from operating normally while public water and sanitation services are mostly unavailable.

Libya remains a migratory crossroads with 655,144 migrants currently registered in the country, including some 52,412 children of which 17,296<sup>8</sup> were separated or unaccompanied and are exposed to gross rights violations and harsh environmental conditions. On 3 July 2019 an airstrike targeting a Detention Centre in Tripoli-Tajour- hosting migrants and refugees killed 53 migrants and injured 130 others.<sup>9</sup> The Central Mediterranean Route from Libya to Europe remains the deadliest migrant route on the Mediterranean, with 642 deaths already recorded in 2019.<sup>10</sup>

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

During the reporting period, UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Health provided child, maternal and neo-natal supplies and medicines to primary health care facilities supporting conflict-affected or displaced persons in Western Libya- Tripoli and surrounding areas (Al jfara, Msellata, Garrabolli and Tajoura) and Murzuq in the south, supporting 323,064 people. UNICEF reached a much higher target than the original plan for 2019 due to the uptick of violence in Western Libya and Murzuq which increased needs in health facilities. Specifically, UNICEF responded to the crisis in Murzuq during the reporting period by providing four health facilities sufficient supplies and medicines to support 24,000 conflict-affected people. UNICEF also facilitated the transportation and distribution of routine immunization vaccines sufficient to support children in Murzuq and those displaced in Wadi Etba, Tragen and Um Alareneb for two months.

UNICEF also supported the provision of newborn care services to 1,190 newborn children, expanding its reach and geographical scope during the reporting period to respond to the escalating humanitarian situation in areas around Western Libya and Murzuq.

### Nutrition

To prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, UNICEF in partnership with cooperating partners has been providing nutrition supplies to vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women in detention centres and the Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF). During the reporting period, UNICEF supported detainees in the Ghanfouda Detention Centre in Benghazi and Zintan and the GDF in Tripoli, where 385 children aged 6 to 59 months received emergency lifesaving nutrition services and screening and 660 children and pregnant and lactating women received micronutrients.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

During the reporting period partners and concerned line departments, provided adequate sanitation services to 154,250 people (60,250 men, and 94,000 women, 53,987 being children) in conflict-affected areas in Eastern, Western and Southern Libya, including to respond to the increase in conflict in Murzuq, through the rehabilitation of sanitation facilities. UNICEF provided adequate sanitation services through rehabilitation of sanitation facilities to a higher number of people than the original plan due to the increase in conflict in Western Libya and Murzuq. Through a multi-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) aiming to prevent disease outbreaks during the early days of displacement, UNICEF provided 5,965 people (2,722 men, 2,922 women and 2,087 children) mainly in Murzuq and Gharyan hygiene items and key messages on hygiene promotion during emergency situations.

UNICEF also rehabilitated the WASH facilities in three health centres (two in Benghazi and one in Ejadbia) supporting an estimated 18,200 children (8,918 boys and 9,282 girls). UNICEF as a sector lead of the WASH sector also facilitated the provisions of hygiene items and safe drinking water for 1,928 people held in one detention centre.

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<sup>6</sup> Libya: Communal Violence in Murzuq, Flash Update 30 August 2019, OCHA, 30 August 2019

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Displacement Tracking Matrix Libya's Migrant Routes Round 26 June-July, DTM, June 2019

<sup>9</sup> Three Months After Tajoura Airstrike, IOM Renews Calls for Urgent Action, International Organization for Migration, 01 October 2019

<sup>10</sup> Mediterranean Migrants Arrivals Reach 53,844 in 2019; Deaths Reach 929, IOM, 13 September 2019

To ensure that girls, boys, women and men are provided with a minimum quantity of safe drinking water in line with international standards, UNICEF provided the Libyan Government's General Authority of Water Resources eight water bladders, two dewatering pumps and a half a ton of chlorine materials which benefitted 16,250 people in Tripoli, Benghazi, Ghat and Murzuq.

## Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF partners provided non-formal education support to 2,388 conflict-affected children (1,268 females and 1,120 males) in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha, Tamanhant, Samno, Zigin, Ghadwa, Murzuq and Tragan. The low reach in providing non-formal education can be attributed to the difficulties in finding cooperating partners and the uptick of violence in Western Libya since April 2019, which has limited the availability of spaces to conduct Non-Formal Education (NFE) support. With the resumption of schools in October, UNICEF plans to scale-up this activity in the fourth quarter of 2019 to achieve the 2019 target.

To ensure the continuous education support in Tripoli, particularly for the 112,000 children in nine municipalities in and around Tripoli who were not able to attend school since April, UNICEF provided summer school activities in Tripoli for 1,000 children grades one to nine, in close cooperation with the MOE and implementing partners. UNICEF also provided essential learning materials to 537 children (272 females and 265 males) in Tripoli and Benghazi during the reporting period while 1,562 children (816 girls, 746 boys) participated in recreational activities in learning centres conducted by UNICEF and partners. The outreach to children is low during this reporting period since schools are not in session. A total of 327 teachers (239 female and 88 male) were also trained on a child centred protective pedagogy in Ain Zara, Hai Andalus, Sabratha, Sabha, Suq Aljumaa and Tripoli that will enable them to conduct summer school classes. A total of 1,534 children (1,138 girls, 396 boys) in Azzawya and Benghazi benefitted from rehabilitated classroom facilities.

## Child Protection

To support vulnerable and conflict-affected women and children cope with distress and adversity and reduce their direct exposure to violence, UNICEF and partners provided recreational and psychosocial support activities to 30,758 children (15,310 boys and 15,448 girls) in Bayti centres. multi-sectoral centres that contribute to children and young people's full development, addressing their physical, cognitive and social and economic wellbeing through linking interventions in education, child protection, adolescent and youth participation and health services- and IDP shelters in Ain Zara, Azzawya, Azzintan, Derna, Ejdabia, Hai Andalus, Janzour, Sabrahta, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, Tarhuna and Tripoli. UNICEF and its partners also continued to provide specialized psychosocial support, such as individual counselling and psychological first aid, to 1,430 children (634 boys and 796 girls) in Al Jafra, Benghazi, Sabha and Tripoli while 4,558 individuals including parents and community members (2,255 males and 2,303 girls) were reached with messages about child protection risks, including on children associated with armed groups in Al Jfara, Al Jabal Al Gharbi and Tripoli. UNICEF is to sign a partnership to start implementing GBV response and prevention interventions in Tawargha and Misrata starting from Q4.

To decrease the risk of exposure/ danger related to explosive ordnances, 5,787 conflict-affected individuals, refugees, migrants, displaced persons and returnees, including 1,193 children (670 boys and 523 girls) received mine and explosive remnants of war risk education by UNICEF and partners in Al Jfara, Jabal Al Gharbi, Tawargha and Tripoli.

UNICEF and partners also trained 142 child protection actors (51 female, 91 male) on conducting mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) risk education (through Training of Trainers) and providing psychosocial support and other child protection services.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is an active member of the United Nations Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and leads the United Nations Communication Group as well as the WASH and Education Sector and the Child Protection sub-sector. The major objectives during the reporting period were responding to the emergency in Western Libya and Murzuq and preparing for the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

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

and nutrition, education and to address the rights, needs and vulnerabilities of children and adolescents in Libya. UNICEF is also working in collaboration with IOM, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to implement the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) modality providing emergency assistance to displaced populations at the onset of a crisis.

The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) organised a joint Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP) case management workshop on caring for child survivors in August 2019 to identify existing procedures and capacity of child protection and GBV partners on reporting and assistance of child survivors. In preparation of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, CPWG developed a child protection severity analysis framework to identify the critical child protection needs and organised a partner consultation workshop engaging with national and international partners.

As a co-chair of the Inter-agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network, UNICEF is contextualising PSEA information, education and communication (IEC) materials in collaboration with UNFPA. A draft PSEA inter-agency action plan has been developed and to be endorsed by the HCT.

As the WASH sector continues to coordinate all emergency responses in Libya, during the reporting period the WASH sector provided WASH support to populations displaced from the conflict in Western Libya and Murzuq while continuing to advocate that water infrastructure is respected by all parties to the conflict and is not used as a tool of war. The WASH sector also continued to support the Libyan Government's General Authority of Water Resources through the provisions of supplies.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

Digital technology and social media have been increasingly utilized by UNICEF Libya to reach and motivate supporters around Libya and showcases the programmes implemented by UNICEF and partners. As of 30 September UNICEF has 30,372 likes on the UNICEF Libya Facebook page and 30,914 followers while the UNICEF Libya Twitter account has 8,994 followers and the Instagram account has 2,070 followers.

Human Interest Story: UNICEF supports education of displaced Tawerghan children in Benghazi

Today Ahmed feels that his school year has been more fulfilling than the previous ones. Thanks to an installation by UNICEF Libya, nearly 100 primary school students benefitted from newly erected classrooms that were readied by the beginning of the school year 2018-2019. The school, in Benghazi, eastern Libya, hosts displaced Tawerghan children, and now has four additional fully furnished prefabricated classrooms. Read the full story [here](#)

## Next SitRep: 15 January 2020

UNICEF Libya Humanitarian Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/libya.html>

UNICEF Libya Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/unicef.libya/>

UNICEF Libya Twitter Account: <https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya>

UNICEF Libya LinkedIn Account: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/unicef-libya-8b1797155/>

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## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results<sup>11</sup>

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2019 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2019 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲ ▼
<b>Nutrition</b>							
# of children aged 6 to 59 months (girls and boys) who received emergency nutrition services, including screening, treatment, supplementation and referrals					5,500	1,101	▲ 385
# of children, Pregnant and lactating Women (PLW) received multiple micro-nutrients					5,500	5,285	▲ 660
<b>Health</b>							
# of Children (girls and boys) vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases.					250,000	0 <sup>12</sup>	0
# of people receiving a minimum package of health services through fixed or mobile facilities	553,704	393,000	278,519	0	21,750	418,416 <sup>13</sup>	▲ 323,064
Number of Newborns received essential lifesaving care					2,750	4,888 <sup>14</sup>	▲ 1,190
<b>WASH</b>							

<sup>11</sup> Part of these results were achieved through non-emergency (SC) funding

<sup>12</sup> UNICEF supported the EPI program and the reached children will be reported at the end of the year.

<sup>13</sup> UNICEF reached higher than initial target during the reporting period due to escalated emergency response. In Western Libya and the ethnic conflict in Murzuq

<sup>14</sup> UNICEF reached higher than initial target during the reporting period due to escalated emergency response.

# of people provided with the minimum quantity of safe drinking water in line with international standards	266,919	60,000	65,345	▲24,763	60,000	23,997 <sup>15</sup>	▲16,25016
# of people with improved access to sanitation facilities	266,919	30,000	8,635	▼500	20,000	160,490 <sup>17</sup>	▲154,250
# of people received essential hygiene items and critical WASH-related information	266,919	40,000	30,677	▼6,529	30,000	27,037	▲5,965
# of children provided with improved WASH facilities in schools and health centers	126,688	20,000	1,186	▲1,000	20,000	18,200	▲18,200
<b>Child Protection</b>							
# of children (girls and boys) received psychosocial support and recreational activities in schools, community centers or child-friendly spaces	140,000	80,000	77,954	▼26,548	93,450	81,358 <sup>18</sup>	▲30,758
# of Children (girls and boys) supported with specialized child protection services	489,000	138,000	7,847	▼1,262	4,000	7,173 <sup>19</sup>	▲1,430
# of actors' males and females from service providers and/or institutions trained on CP approaches		2,000	1,046	▲305	700	813 <sup>20</sup>	▲130
Number of individuals reached by awareness raising activities (Communicating with Communities)	440,000	200,000	13,902	▲10,247	40,000	15,546 <sup>21</sup>	▲4,558
# of children (Girls and Boys) reached by Mine Risk Education activities.			2,688		6,000	1,193	▲1,193
<b>Education</b>							
# of School-aged children (boys and girls) accessing formal/non-formal education services	82,681	71,236	5,102	▲2,665	64,000	3,662 <sup>22</sup>	▲2,388
# of Children (boys and girls) having received essential learning materials and supplies	92,980	71,236	7,142	▼3,484	80,000	639 <sup>23</sup>	▲537
# of School aged children (girls & boys) accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms	72,830	14,500	7,682	▲0	14,500	9,216 <sup>24</sup>	▲1,534
# of Teachers and education personnel trained on child centered and protective pedagogy	94,130	900	795	▲6,523	600	689 <sup>25</sup>	▲327
# of Children receiving psychosocial/recreational activities in schools and learning spaces	92,980	65,266	21,119	▼0	59,000	1,562 <sup>26</sup>	▲1,562

## Annex B

### Funding Status\*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available	Funding gap
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<sup>15</sup> As a result of inadequate funding, not all the targeted families were reached.

**16 Despite the funding gap, this number of people have been reached through the provisions of safe drinking water from using funding normally used for stability and resilience purposes.**

<sup>17</sup> The higher figure than the original target can be attributed to the increased needs from the conflict in Western Libya and Murzuq.

<sup>18</sup> Out of this number, 48,182 were funded by SC grants (Italy and EU)

<sup>19</sup> Out of this number, 6,536 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.

<sup>20</sup> Out of this number, 633 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

<sup>21</sup> Out of this number, 7,506 were funded by SC grants (Italy, EU, and ORR Germany), low reach can be attributed to operational challenges

<sup>22</sup> This was funded by SC grants (EU Migrants and Global Education). UNICEF and its partners are planning to reach more children in Q4 of 2019, therefore, in pipeline.

<sup>23</sup> UNICEF and its partners are planning to distribute supplies in Q4 of 2019, therefore, in pipeline.

<sup>24</sup> This was funded by SC grants (ECHO and Germany).

<sup>25</sup> This was funded by SC grants (EU Migrants and EU Youth). UNICEF and its partners are planning to implement more training in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2019, therefore, in pipeline.

<sup>26</sup> This activity will be reported against in the upcoming quarter, no progress has been achieved to date due to restrictions partner faced.

		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Health and Nutrition (Child Survival and Development)	4,554,555	1,608,421	781,570	2,164,564	47.53%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	4,529,650	373,765	477,544	3,678,341	81.21%
Child Protection	7,472,245	2,009,214	748,676	4,714,355	63.09%
Education	6,881,526	714,763	1,887,636	4,279,127	62.18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,437,976</b>	<b>4,706,163</b>	<b>3,895,426</b>	<b>14,836,387</b>	<b>63.30%</b>

\* As defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 01/01/2019 for a period of 24 months