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Libya

2018
Humanitarian
Situation Report

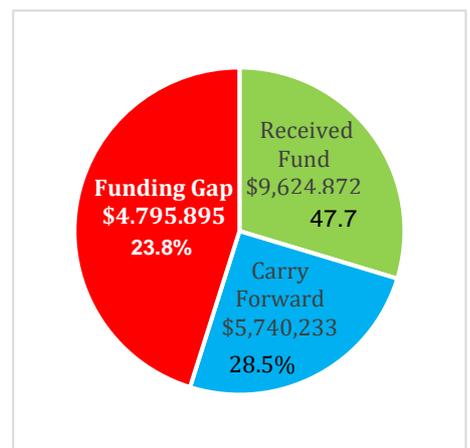
SITUATION IN NUMBERS*

Highlights

- Out of the targeted 2.75 million children, 2.65 million children across Libya were vaccinated through the national vaccination campaign against Measles, Rubella (2,654,466 children reached, 96.3% of targeted children) and Polio (1,423,957 children reached, 97.7% of targeted children) and the distribution of Vitamin A; the campaign was conducted under the leadership of the Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), in close coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO).
- A total of 90,682 children (45,299 girls and 45,383 boys) received structured recreational and psychosocial activities in community-based child friendly spaces and schools in greater Tripoli (Janzour, Ain Zara, Tripoli centre), Tarhouna, and Zintan.
- A total of 12,352 children (4,323 girls and 8,029 boys) benefited from an improved learning environment as a result of the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 24 schools in Benghazi, Sirte, and Tripoli.
- In 2018, UNICEF had a funding gap of 23.8% (4,795,895) which impacted its ability to fully achieve results

- 1.1 million**
of people in need of humanitarian assistance
- 378,000**
of children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 268,000**
of children in need of safe water, sanitation and hygiene
- 300,000**
of children in need of education in emergency support
- 343,200**
of children in need of protection
- 97,000**
of Internally Displaced People
- 670,920**
of Migrants

UNICEF Appeal 2018:
US\$20,161,000
Funding Status: US\$ 15,365,105



UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results*	Sector Target	Total Results*
Number of people reached with hygiene items and information	45,000	13,027	90,000	60,752
Number of schools-aged children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities	33,450	19,305	33,450	19,305
Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the	93,450	90,682		

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

* Results are cumulative January to December 2018

*Numbers are taken from the UN Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2018 and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix [DTM] Round 22 (September-October 2018); IDP figures were taken from the Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Libya continued to be of concern in 2018. The majority of the affected population are located in urban areas, predominately in the Western and Eastern regions of Libya. Tribal violence and armed clashes continue to displace families and hinder humanitarian access in the South. The armed conflict which erupted in Tripoli between August 26 until September 26 killed 117 people and injured 581 persons, many of whom were children¹. During last quarter of 2018, displaced families began to return to Tripoli, although the security situation remained precarious. The conflict and displacement have had a sustained negative impact on the well-being of children, particularly as it delayed the start of the academic year.

Throughout Libya the ongoing conflict and subsequent displacement continued to impact essential infrastructure and the provision of basic services. 156 schools have been partially damaged, 18 schools are being used as shelters for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and 38 schools are fully destroyed.² The national immunization programme has been particularly affected. Libya has experienced a significant measles outbreak during the second half of 2018, which resulted in over 869 cases (as of December 2018), most of which were children. UNICEF successfully supported the Libyan government in implementation a national vaccination campaign during the last quarter of 2018. Reduction in the volume of the safe water is attributable to power cuts, poor maintenance of water and sanitation systems, and sporadic attacks against the Great Manmade River, particularly in the south.

For children on the move transiting through or residing in Libya, the escalation of violence in Tripoli increased their vulnerability and their exposure to rights violations. Across Libya, unaccompanied children face high levels of violence, exploitation, trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment by armed groups and unlawful detention. As a result of the conflict in Tripoli, hundreds of detained refugees and migrants, including children, were forced to move from detention centres due; others remained stranded in centres in dire conditions. Children on the move, particularly non-Arabic speakers, are predominately out of school.

UNICEF will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups during 2019 in response to the likely continuation of protracted conflict and political instability, deteriorating public services and economic instability.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

During the last quarter of 2018 UNICEF continued to provide humanitarian leadership and engaged in humanitarian coordination. UNICEF continued to support the Emergency Operation Group to coordinate humanitarian response among the UN and international and national NGOs for the greater Tripoli area during the 4th quarter. To strengthen its coordination efforts and push forward the agenda for children, UNICEF recruited dedicated coordinators for education, child protection and WASH. As the sector lead for education, child protection and WASH, UNICEF contributed to the development of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019, in close coordination with partners and UN agencies. UNICEF's HRP for 2019 will continue to prioritise the most vulnerable children, in close coordination with government, non-government organizations and the UN country team to consolidate and strengthen the response.

To strengthen the coordination mechanism between the MoE and the international community, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education (MoE) UNICEF co-chaired the Education Working Group (under the umbrella of the Joint Technical Coordination Committee structure) on the 10th of December 2018 to discuss with key stakeholders the priorities for the education sector for the coming year. During the meeting the MoE present education needs for 2019 to key stakeholders and all parties discussed mechanism for improved coordination and communication. The meeting was attended by technical department heads from the MoE, UN agencies and donors.

In quarter 4 of 2018 UNICEF activated the Child Protection Sub-Working Group to improve coordination among child protection actors and to encourage inter-sectoral collaboration; this working was strengthened during the fourth quarter of 2018. UNICEF continued to provide support to civil society organizations operating in Libya; several coordination and capacity building events were held during this period.

Humanitarian Strategy

During 2018, UNICEF established partnerships to support the delivery of life-saving health, water, sanitation, protection and education services prioritizing the most vulnerable children, in alignment with the 2018 HRP and UNICEF's 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). In coordination and collaboration with IOM, WFP and UNFPA, UNICEF led the process of establishing the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) as a response modality within the HRP 2019, to be launched in the first quarter of 2019. The RRM will help to ensure that the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach children in Libya are reached during the sudden-onset of emergencies. This mechanism will allow UNICEF and partners to respond in a coherent and time-effective manner to critical humanitarian needs before the rollout of the wider programme response.

¹ As per the Ministry of Health (2018), Libya

² IOM – DTM, Round 22 (September -October 2018), https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTM%20Libya%20-%20R22%20IDP%20Returnee%20Report%20FINAL_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=4806

UNICEF scaled-up its emergency preparedness in Libya during the last quarter of 2018, including through its investment in approximately \$350,000 of pre-positioned supplies needed to respond to the rapid on-set of emergencies. Accordingly, UNICEF signed an agreement with STACO (a Libyan NGO) to manage the pre-positioned stock in Libya, towards improved delivery of lifesaving response. To improve the provision of humanitarian assistance, UNICEF has set plans for strengthening its presence in the east and to increase its footprint in the south. UNICEF's response is focused on enhancing the quality of programme delivery and reaching the most vulnerable children, including children on the move. Finally, UNICEF put in place a WASH Preparedness Plan and is in progress of developing a WASH Sectoral Preparedness and Response Strategy in consultation with the Inter Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

UNICEF continues to provide critical child protection and psychosocial support services to vulnerable children, including children on the move and children affected by armed conflict and displacements, to enhance their psychosocial wellbeing and resilience. UNICEF continues to prioritize capacity development and awareness raising on key child protection issues as part of its behaviour change strategy to ensure that all children in Libya are protected.

During 2018, in partnership with the local partners, CESVI, Al-Nahla, Attadamon for Rehabilitation, Noor Al Hayat, and Multakana, UNICEF reached a total of 90,682 children (45,299 girls and 45,383 boys) with structured recreational and psychosocial activities in community-based child friendly spaces, schools, BAYTI centres³ and through mobile teams in Tripoli, Tarhouna, and Zintan. In the fourth quarter of 2018, UNICEF and its partners provided 20,622 children (10,517 boys and 10,105 girls) with psychosocial support in schools. As part of UNICEF's response to the escalating conflict in Tripoli, 2,053 children (20 percent of affected population) benefited from the provision of recreational and psychosocial activities through child friendly spaces and mobile teams.

Between October and December 2018, 207 children/adolescents (109 boys and 98 girls) associated with armed conflict benefited from specialized child protection services in Zintan. Services included psychosocial support and reintegration services including life skills. The 125 adolescents released from armed groups in 2017 continue to receive psychosocial, reintegration and vocational training support through UNICEF's partner, Attadamon for Rehabilitation and Psychosocial Support.

Given the child protection capacity gaps in schools, mainstreaming psychosocial in school was prioritized, including capacity building teacher on essential child protection skills. In partnership with Al Nahla, Noor Al Hayat, and Essafa Centre for Mental Health, 1,166 child protection social actors and staff (893 female and 273 male) from partner NGOs were trained on child protection and psychosocial support in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha. During Q4, 130 child protection actors were trained, contributing to this total. Dialogue around violence against children continued during 2018, with 2,890 parents and community members (1,541 female and 1,349 male) engaged in awareness messages and provided with information on ending violence against children.

To address critical evidence gaps regarding the situation of children on the move (particularly unaccompanied and separated children), UNICEF and REACH conducted an assessment entitled "Solitary journeys of unaccompanied and separated children in Libya: mobility, protection risks and support mechanisms". This report was validated by key stakeholders in October 2018 and will be published in 2019. Additionally, in quarter 4 of 2018 UNICEF and the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) cleared the Violence against Children study (undertaken by Coram Children's Legal Centre) with NCDC; this report will be published in 2019. This study will serve as the baseline for a five-years national action plan to address violence against children in Libya.

Education

The protracted political and economic crisis and armed conflict continues to impact access to quality education for both Libyan Internally Displaced People and returnees. Many children across Libya are suffering from psychosocial distress or trauma as a result of the armed conflict and displacement, affecting their ability to learn and develop to their fullest potential.

During the 4th quarter of 2018, UNICEF and partners continues to provide non-formal education alternatives in areas that have a high population density of children on the move and conflict-affected children. Non-formal education, psychosocial support and recreational activities were provided to 14,235 children, including 7,478 boys and 6,757 girls.

In line with the leave no one behind campaign, in 2018 totally, UNICEF's education program continued to reach the most vulnerable school age children and adolescents including children on the move and children with disabilities in Libyan and non-Libyan communities across the country through education in emergency (EiE) activities. More specifically, 82,612 children (44,617 girls and 37,995 boys) have benefitted from the provision of essential teaching and learning materials across the east, west and south of Libya.

During the last quarter of 2018, UNICEF and partners supported the capacity development of 78 teachers (74 males and 4 females) were trained as trainers in EiE, conflict resolution, Mine Risk Education and psychosocial; during the quarter 60

³ These are community centres which offer an integrated service including child protection, non-formal education, youth development and skills building programmes.

teachers were trained in cascading training by partners. These teachers will be responsible for a cascading training of teachers in Libya, scheduled for the first quarter of 2019. The capacity development programmes strengthened teachers' skills in active learning to ensure the continuation of children's right to education in emergencies and post-crisis reconstruction.

WASH

During the last quarter of 2018, UNICEF and partners provided 22,147 people (11,533 males and 10,614 females) with access to safe water, including 3,247 refugees and migrants in three detention centres, through rehabilitation of water facilities and networks, delivering chemicals and installation of water pumps in Graret Elgatef, Tripoli, and in Derna and Zintan.

UNICEF ensured that 31,147 people (16,033 males and 15,114 females) had access to improved sanitation facilities through the installation of emergency latrines, rehabilitation of sanitary and drainage networks, and providing wastewater pumps (four wastewater pumps and 56 tons of chemicals) to service provider of General Company of Water and Wastewater (GCWW) in Zintan, Tawergha, Sebha and Tripoli. During the last quarter of 2018, 2,823 children (1,128 boys and 1,695 girls) benefited from an improved learning environment as a result of UNICEF's rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools in Benghazi, Sirte, and Tripoli.

UNICEF strengthened the technical capacities of the governmental WASH institutions through : (a) capacity strengthening of two service providers, General Company of Water and Wastewater and the Man Made River Project (GCWW and MMRP), through training of four staff on WASH - Bottle Neck Analysis (BAT) and Water Safety Plan (WSP); (b) supporting service delivery through the procurement of supplies and equipment, including pumps and generators for operation and maintenance for both water and waste water systems; and (c) facilitating discussion regarding the review and up-dating of the National Water Strategy and the development of the Integrated Water Resource management Plan (IWRMA).

UNICEF supported evidence generation to assist governmental institutions in evidenced based planning and needs identification. During the last quarter of 2018, UNICEF finalized an assessment of the water systems (including the Man-Made River Project) across Libya. The findings of this assessment will enable the identify the bottlenecks, priority actions, and the development of an investment plan. The assessment found that critical priorities for the MMRP include the provision of power back up, rehabilitation of wells and water quality, maintenance and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and removal of war ruminants, capacity building, and development of emergency and strategic plans.

Health and Nutrition

During the last quarter of 2018, the health and nutrition programme contributed to bridging the gaps in preventive and curative health and nutrition services in Libya. In response to the measles outbreak which began in July 2018, the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) requested UNICEF, WHO and other UN agencies to support a nationwide vaccination campaign. In close coordination with WHO, IOM and UNHCR, UNICEF took extraordinary action to ensure the successful implementation of the national implementation of the lifesaving campaign. UNICEF provided technical support to the development of micro-plans; capacity building vaccination teams and supervisors (about 4,990 trained as trainers and cascading training happened throughout Libya); and the procurement of vaccines, medical supplies and vitamin A. Additionally, UNICEF provided monitoring and supported supervision of vaccination teams. A comprehensive Measles, Rubella, Polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation was conducted nationwide for children from 9 months to 15 years. Against a target of 2.75 million, 2,654,466 children received MR vaccination (a coverage rate of 96.3%) and 1,423,957 children had received the OPV vaccination (a coverage rate of 97.7 per cent).

Extraordinary context specific action was taken to reach the most vulnerable populations in hard to reach areas, with a particular focus on migrants and Internally Displaced People (IDPs). To strengthen the routine immunization program and to ensure quality vaccines, UNICEF procured cold chain equipment, including 225 refrigerators, cold boxes, vaccines carriers, and solar refrigerators for hard to reach areas. Additionally, a lifesaving package of equipment was procured for 55 health facilities to enable health facilities to provide responsive maternal, newborn and child health care.

To prevent malnutrition and its related morbidity and mortality among most vulnerable women and children in the detention centres, UNICEF worked in partnership with its local implementing partner to provide High Energy Biscuits (HEB). Between October and December 2018 approximately 1,516 children, reaching a total 3,417 (1,889 boys and 1,528 girls) during 2018, between the ages of 0 and 6 years old. The planned SMART nutrition survey could not be carried out in 2018 due to unavoidable circumstances; it is planned for the first quarter of 2019.

On the 8th of December 2018 the Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategy (2019-23) was launched by the UN agencies and the Ministry of Health. The strategy was presented by the Ministry of Health and NCDC to all partners, including UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF and IOM and formally was endorsed by the Minister of Health on the 8th of December 2018. This strategy provides a framework of action to strengthen RMNCAH services aimed to prevent morbidity and mortality in the country. 120,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women will benefit from the distribution of 12 inter-agency health kits, which were received in Tripoli during the last quarter of 2018.

Media and External Communication

Capitalizing on its growing social media reach, UNICEF Libya supported the social mobilization around the vaccination campaign against Measles, Rubella and Polio and Vitamin (A).

UNICEF Libya continued to use social media as a platform for dialogue with stakeholders as well to act as a credible and trustworthy channel of information about the situation of children. During the year, the number of followers on Facebook has doubled to reach over 26,000 followers (59% males, 41% females) among which, some 21,000 are from within Libya, while Twitter account has witnessed almost a triple fold increase to reach over 4,700 followers. Instagram account which has been launched on the first day of 2018 reached 1,450 followers.

UNICEF continues to strongly advocate amongst Libyan authorities and key decision-makers for vulnerable children in Libya. Stemming from its fundamental mission to protect every child – everywhere, with no child left behind.

Security

Sporadic armed conflict continued across Libya, including significant terrorist incidents, abductions and high crime rates. During the reporting period, the majority of the international staff were temporary relocated to Tunis due to security threats, leaving senior management to operate from Tripoli. International staff are expected to return at the beginning of 2019, when improved security measures have been put in place in the UNICEF compound.

Funding

In 2018, UNICEF appealed for US\$20,161 million. At the end of December 2018, the funding gap was at 23 percent. The received funding helped in providing life-saving support and reached the vulnerable children with basic services throughout 2018. UNICEF would like to express its continued and sincere appreciation to all donors who are supporting the humanitarian response in Libya. Key humanitarian donors during 2018 were the Italian government, the German government and CERF. The funding shortages were complemented by UNICEF internal humanitarian funds to enable the country office to support life-saving humanitarian action.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2018)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Education	5,338,000	1,692,157.69	1,987,110	1,658,732	31.07%
Child Protection	5,908,000	1,448,616.68	2,008,664	2,450,719	41.48%
Health	4,050,000	4,467,428.82	2,579	0	0%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,200,000	1,013,893.12	445,585	1,740,522	54.39%
Cross Sectoral Coordination and Communication	1,665,000	1,002,776.14	1,296,295	0	0%
Total	20,161,000	9,624,872	5,740,233	4,795,895	23.79%

* Multi- year funds covering programmes during 2017, 2018 and 2019.

** Health received a surplus of \$420,008 and the cross-sectoral coordination and communication received a surplus of \$634,071 which will be carried over to 2019.

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**Who to
 contact for
 further
 information**

Dr Abdel-Rahman Ghandour
 Special Representative
 Libya Country Office,
 Tel: +218 910012132
 Email: arghandour@unicef.org

Mr Mostafa Omar
 Communication Specialist
 Libya Country Office,
 Tel: +218 910 012 129
 Email: mosomar@unicef.org

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Annex A

	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs		Sector Response	
		2018 Target	2018 Results*	2018 Target	Total Results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE					
Number of people provided with the minimum amount of safe water in line with international standards	276,000	35,000	46,887	85,000	69,887
Number of people provided with gender appropriate sanitation facilities	276,000	20,000	35,562	85,000	38,362
Number of people reached with hygiene items and information	276,000	45,000	13,027 ⁴	90,000	60,752
Number of children (boys & girls) provided with improved water and sanitation facilities in their learning environment	257,000	10,000	12,352	10,000	12,352
EDUCATION					
Number of school-age children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities	300,000	33,450	19,305	33,450	19,305
Number of children (boys and girls) having received essential learning materials and supplies	300,000	80,000	82,612	80,000	82,612
Number of teachers trained in conflict-affected areas	200,000	120	169	120	169
Number of children benefited from the establishment of mobile classes and rehabilitated schools in conflict-affected areas	300,000	14,400 ⁵	2,000	20,000	2,000
HEALTH					
Number of children aged 0 to 6 years vaccinated against polio	-	1,400,000	1,423,957	-	-
Number of children under 5 years, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) reached with maternal and child health services	-	100,000	120,000	-	-
Number of children aged 0-6 received emergency nutrition services (screening or supplementation or referral)	-	300	3,417	-	-
CHILD PROTECTION					
Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces	-	93,450	90,682	-	-
Number of children (boys and girls) survivors of gender-based violence receiving specialized care	-	4,000	4,434	-	-
Number of child protection actors and stakeholders trained (males and females) ⁶	-	400	1,166	-	-
Number of children (boys and girls) associated with the armed conflict benefiting from specialised child protection services	-	1,500	1,390	-	-

*Results are cumulative January 2018 – December 2018.

⁴ The gap to reach the targeted people with hygiene materials was covered by other WASH sector partners.

⁵ While this indicator only looks at prefabricated/mobile classes which faced challenges of procurement and installation. More children were reached through the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools as per WASH indicator regarding learning environments.

⁶ UNICEF's work with the Elssafa Center for Mental Health in the first half of 2018 has prioritised delivering trainings to child protection actors, hence the reason why the target has already been exceeded