Executive summary

The humanitarian situation of children and families in Libya remained precarious during 2017, with significant protection concerns and child rights violations continuously reported. The protracted conflict over the past six years has left an estimated 1.3 million people, of which 439,000 are children, in need of assistance. Insecurity, economic downfall and violence across the country have created unsafe living conditions and damaged critical infrastructure, placing vulnerable children at heightened risk of harm and disrupting access to public services.

Since the fall of the former regime, Libya’s transition has been marked by heightened vulnerability. In 2014, political power in Libya split into two governments and the following year the Presidential Council was created to act as head of state, leading to the establishment of the Government of National Accord (GNA), which was not endorsed by the House of Representatives. This led to a scramble for power leaving the country in extreme uncertainty and acutely divided. To ensure UNICEF Libya’s ability to continue programme implementation, workplans were established with key government ministries and authorities. The political fragmentation in the country has found its way to the municipality level. Issues of legitimacy and imposed barriers in place against international and national non-governmental organisations have impacted UNICEF Libya’s direct programme implementation, which is often constrained or delayed.

The rollout of UNICEF Libya’s programme in 2017 targeted all vulnerable children, regardless of their status, including, for the first time, migrant children. To address the growing needs of vulnerable children, UNICEF Libya responded through a nexus of interventions. Development and humanitarian actions merged to address specific vulnerabilities. UNICEF Libya bolstered efforts to ensure more children had safe access to psychosocial support services through community and school-based child-friendly spaces.

UNICEF Libya prioritized engagement with institutions to ensure continued, uninterrupted service delivery, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. National capacity building was a core focus of work in 2017. UNICEF Libya concentrated on safeguarding national institutions from collapse. This engagement supported the national immunization campaign, which exceeded its target, reaching 1.53 million children with polio vaccines. UNICEF Libya also prioritized engagement with civil society organisations in order to build their overall capacity.

The Child-Friendly Municipality Award was launched in 2017 to recognise the positive contributions and dedication of municipalities that promote child rights.

Major challenges in 2017 included the evacuation of all international UN staff from Libya, ongoing since 2014. UNICEF Libya’s programmes continued to be supported by national staff and consultants in-country with remote management from the Outpost in Tunis, Tunisia. There was some positive progress in 2017 and 40 trips were made to Libya by international personnel during the year. A cash shortage in the banking system inhibited UNICEF Libya’s programme implementation, leading to delays and constraints in reaching children in need.
To generate evidence on the situation of children on the move, UNICEF Libya issued a Child Alert Report in 2017. This provided an in-depth look at the extreme risks refugee and migrant children face as they make the perilous journey from sub-Saharan Africa into Libya and across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. A series of policy recommendations were presented to address the scale of this challenge. Based on the report, UNICEF Libya defined strategies to address the specific needs of the children in a multi-sectoral holistic manner.

Approximately 125 young boys associated with the armed group in Zintan municipality were released, rehabilitated and provided with community reintegration services, including specialised psychosocial support services. The major outcome of this initiative was the establishment of permanent structures for release and integration of children associated with armed groups.

UNICEF Libya continued its humanitarian leadership and coordination role as chair of the both the education and WASH sector working groups. UNICEF Libya conducted WASH activities in a highly collaborative manner throughout 2017. An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan was prepared for the Libyan main governmental water and wastewater institutions and the WASH programme was implemented in Benghazi, Sabha and Ubari with support from national partners.

UNICEF Libya reached a total of 89,280 students through non-formal education, recreational activities and distribution of essential teaching and learning materials in 2017, laying down the foundation for sector reform.

UNICEF Libya worked with five line ministries, six donors and 17 non-governmental organisations throughout 2017. Support from UNICEF Libya’s three largest donors (Germany, Italy and the European Union) ensured that children were able to access basic education and WASH services and receive psychosocial support.

**Humanitarian assistance**

Throughout 2017, UNICEF Libya’s humanitarian interventions aimed to save lives, protect rights and reduce vulnerability within the fragile context of Libya. At year end, civilians continued to suffer as a result of conflict, insecurity and a collapsing economy. Some 1.3 million people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and asylum seekers were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, out of which 439,000 were children.

Severe security constraints directly obstructed access and programme interventions. Due to the fragmented nature of municipalities and the resulting barriers in place against international and national non-governmental organisations, support was limited and often delayed.

Since the retaking of Sirte from the ‘so called Islamic State/ Daesh’ control, delivery of aid to the city became a priority for UNICEF Libya’s humanitarian response.

UNICEF Libya and partners continued to provide quality psychosocial support (PSS) services for child survivors and victims of gender-based violence (GBV), internally displaced persons and migrant and host communities in Tripoli, Ubari, Sebha and Benghazi. A total of 30,394 children (16,607 girls and 13,787 boys) in Tripoli, Ubari, Sebha, and Al-Zintan benefited from school-based psychosocial support services in Janzour, Zintan, Sebha, Benghazi, Sebratha, AlZawiya, Ghat, and Ubari. By the end of 2017, 1,393 children (726 girls and 667 boys) in Tripoli,
Benghazi, Zintan, Sebha, and Sebratha benefited from one-to-one professional counselling and family support, contributing to their overall wellbeing, psychological health and recovery.

Child rights violations, including recruitment by armed groups and sexual gender-based violence, have been widely reported since the onset of the civil conflict in 2011. UNICEF Libya’s advocacy efforts to prevent and respond to such violence were focused on systems building, coordination and engagement with local municipalities. UNICEF Libya actively engaged Al-Zintan and municipalities to advocate for the release, rehabilitation and reintegration of 125 children associated with armed groups and 714 other vulnerable children affected by armed conflict. UNICEF Libya supported the establishment of the Al Zintan Centre for the Release and Reintegration of Youth and Children. A total of 3,526 adolescents attended awareness sessions on the adverse impact of recruitment of children and young people in armed groups and other child protection concerns.

UNICEF Libya reached 89,280 children, including 46,884 girls (representing 82 per cent of the target), through non-formal education, recreational activities and essential teaching and learning materials. Out those children, 948 (473 girls) received pre-school education in Benghazi through partnership with the NGO Breezes Libya for Sustainable Development. Recreational activities were provided to 9,751 children (47 per cent girls) by Scouts in eight cities.

UNICEF Libya continued to chair the education sector working group. In 2017, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2017/2018 was drafted to benefit 133,450 vulnerable children and conduct trainings on several topics, including education in emergencies and mine risk education.

UNICEF Libya also chaired the WASH sector working group under the basic and social services (BSS) through the joint technical coordination committee (JTCC) composed of government and development actors. In 2017, UNICEF Libya focused on providing humanitarian WASH assistance to 115,612 most vulnerable people, including 38,500 children, exceeding the target by 22 per cent.

Through UNICEF Libya’s emergency response interventions, 97,390 people (including 18,350 migrants and refugees, and 79,040 internally displaced persons, returnees and non-displaced people) gained improved access to safe water through water trucking and rehabilitation of water networks in five camps for internally displaced persons and three detention centres. A total of 16,390 children accessed better WASH facilities in their learning environment, of which 35 per cent were girls. Water and sanitation facilities also were rehabilitated in 24 schools and in 10 health centres.

UNICEF Libya’s technical assistance to water and sanitation institutions in Libya included: organising a workshop for emergency preparedness planning; providing three water pumps in municipalities; and providing water treatment chemicals to Derna. This contributed to building the resilience of institutions in case of future loss of water and sanitation access.

UNICEF Libya, in partnership with the National Centre for Disease Control and World Health Organisation, procured 1.8 million doses of vaccines and vitamin A supplements for the polio, measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) and Vitamin A supplementation national campaign in Libya. Through this initiative, more than 1.53 million children aged 0-6 years old were reached (101 per cent of the target).

**Equity in practice**
UNICEF Libya targets children based on their vulnerability, with a focus on refugee and migrant children. In 2017, UNICEF Libya continued to promote equity across all programme interventions. The Sabratha case study is an example of how emergency response activities targeted vulnerable children, not only migrants, but also in host communities in Libya.

According to UNHCR, in 2017 there were an estimated 100,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Libya, of which 42,834 were registered with UNHCR. Migrants and refugees transiting or remaining in Libya faced particularly dire conditions and many were victims of physical and mental abuse, discrimination, forced labour, financial exploitation, gender based violence, arbitrary arrest and detention and marginalization.

When migrants and refugees are intercepted at sea inside Libyan territorial waters by the Libyan Coast Guards, they are returned to points of disembarkation on the shore, before typically being taken to detention centres. Under Libyan law, which criminalizes entering, exiting and staying in Libya, refugees and migrants (including children) are detained in centres. Armed groups hold migrants in unknown numbers of unofficial detention centres across the country. Migrants and refugees do not undergo any kind of formal registration and do not have access to legal processes before and of during detention.

Many children and families, especially internally displaced persons and returnees, were adversely affected when fighting broke out in Sabratha in September 2017. In response to the unpredictable situation on the ground, the Sabratha municipality and crisis committee assessed and reported the need for medicine and medical supplies, access to safe drinking water, appropriate and gender segregated sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support, particularly for children. Child protection interventions and family tracing activities for unaccompanied and separated children were also needed. An increasing number of unaccompanied and separated children were among the most vulnerable, many of whom were under six years of age and other had lost their parents during the conflict. According to the Sabratha municipality, 14,000 people returned to their homes during 2017, including 7,000 children; however, living conditions continued to be substandard, with 120 homes considered as inhabitable and an additional 400 in need of critical repair.

UNICEF Libya aimed to address the needs of all vulnerable children, including migrants, refugees and host communities, targeting 33,000 children through a multi-sectorial response including WASH, education and child protection. The WASH programme was extended to host communities and engaged in activities such as the installation of 30 temporary emergency latrines, repair of wastewater drainage systems and distribution of hygiene supplies. Women and children were provided access to psychosocial support services to help cope with anxiety, post-trauma disorder and sleep disorders, as well as other reported psychosocial disorders. Education supplies were also widely distributed to support learning for children in a complex environment.

**Emerging areas of importance**

**Refugee and migrant children.** Libya experienced a mixed migration crisis in 2017. Mixed migration flows consisted of forced and labour migrants, those seeking onward travel to Europe and those who were long-term residents in the country. Out of an estimated 400,000 migrants, nine per cent were children. More than 14,000 children were unaccompanied. In 2017, an estimated 1,200 people died while trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe, more than half of whom were children. Refugee and migrant children and women were vulnerable on every
step of their journey along the route from North Africa and routinely endured sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and detention.

In 2017, UNICEF Libya and UNHCR Libya signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to build on the comparative advantages of the two agencies for delivering assistance to vulnerable children in Libya. UNICEF Libya and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) joined forces in an action plan to increase support to migrant children in Libya, focusing on child protection, education, water, sanitation and health, ensuring that child rights are placed at the heart of all interventions. Among the planned programmatic response activities, the agencies will: jointly advocate for the rights of vulnerable children regardless of their status; support the technical coordination of WASH interventions and service delivery; work together to spearhead rapid response mechanisms (RRM) in Libya; plan and coordinate joint assessments related to migrant, refugee and internally displaced children; and plan joint capacity building actions for Libyan counterparts. These strategic partnerships will boost complementarities and employ efficient capacities and resources of these agencies.

UNICEF Libya focused on children in targeted locations, whether they were migrants, refugees, internally displaced, returnees or from host communities, and ensured their access to quality, inclusive and improved education services. In 2017, UNICEF Libya focused efforts to reach Arabic speaking children (migrants, refugees, internally displaced, or out-of-school children) and established referral mechanisms to facilitate the enrolment of these children into the formal education system in Libyan public schools. Non-Arabic speaking children accessed non-formal education opportunities through private community schools providing non-formal accredited French or English curricula and non-formal catch-up classes and life skills were also provided for youth.

Migrants rescued at sea or intercepted, including children, were transferred from points of disembarkation to detention centres where there was no formal registration, legal process or access to lawyers or judicial authorities. UNICEF Libya continued to provide access to basic literacy and recreational activities in those detention centres, with a focus on psychosocial support.

**Summary notes and acronyms**

BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development  
BOS Business Operations Strategy  
BSS basic and social services  
CERF Central Emergency Response Fund  
CMT country management team  
COHA cash on hand account  
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child  
C4D communication for development  
DCIM Department for Combating Illegal Migration  
DCT direct cash transfers  
DMT displacement tracking mechanism  
ECD early childhood development  
ECHO European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations  
EMIS Education Management Information System  
EPRP Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan  
EVM effective vaccine management  
EUTF European Union Trust Fund
Capacity development

Capacity development at individual, community and government levels remained one of the priority implementation strategies of UNICEF Libya in 2017. UNICEF Libya focused on training and technical assistance to improve service provision, strengthen supply chain management and pilot models for scaling up, with special attention to quality assurance and use of national and local systems.
Before the fall of the former regime, no civil society existed in Libya. Since then UNICEF Libya has focused its efforts to develop the country’s civil society by building the capacity of government institutions and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to ensure that they play a central role in the evolution of Libya. In 2017, civil society organizations became more numerous and vibrant and UNICEF Libya had more registered partners conducting service delivery activities than ever before. Nearly all NGO partners were national organizations, working extensively across all programmatic areas.

UNICEF Libya organized a workshop for 872 social workers, specialists, and teachers (730 female and 142 male) to implement quality delivery of child protection services. A total of 223 justice for children professionals (82 female) attended training on restorative justice and protection of child victims of crime and violence through which they acquired skills to better apply child friendly procedures. More than 155 community leaders and military commanders also participated in an awareness campaign on child recruitment and child protection concerns.

UNICEF Libya supported learning opportunities for at least 15 NGOS on harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) as well as follow up discussions that included micro-assessments and a capacity development component.

**Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy**

In preparation for the Country Programme Document 2018-2021 (CPD), UNICEF Libya, with a number of partners, finalized a situation analysis of children in Libya. The analysis comprehensively disaggregated the situation in-country with regard to children’s rights, identified several gaps in service delivery and informed strategic thinking for the consolidation of priorities and actions.

UNICEF Libya led collective evidence generation efforts during the preparation of the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview that informed the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. Assessments addressed evolving humanitarian needs and generated in-depth, sector specific information essential for planning, prioritization and resource allocation. UNICEF Libya successfully ensured that child-sensitive indicators were included in interagency multi-sectorial assessments.

With the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDN), the Ministry of Education and the General Authority of Water Resources, UNICEF Libya conducted water quality analyses in 140 schools across Libya. These results were used to advocate for the needs of school children. The emergency preparedness and response plan, developed during a workshop in Tunis, helped UNICEF Libya and government partners highlight the acute needs of water and sanitation services in Libya. UNICEF Libya signed a workplan with the NCDN to undertake a study on Violence against Children in schools together with CORAM International.

UNICEF Libya, together with the Ministry of Planning, conducted a Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) study to generate quality evidence on child poverty and disparities among children in Libya. The study is expected to be finalized in 2018.

UNICEF Libya continued advocacy efforts, based on policy recommendations and the roadmap generated from the situation analysis of the education system, and contributed to the establishment of a unit for reserve teachers.
UNICEF Libya focused on system strengthening through the establishment of an Education Management Information System for sector planning and monitoring implementation of education policies.

**Partnerships**

In 2017, partnerships with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations were crucial in the delivery of humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and their families caught in conflict and insecurity in Libya.

In 2017, planning for a Positive Peace Workshop for young community leaders in Libya was jointly convened by the Institute of Economics and Peace (IEP) and UNICEF Libya within the framework of the European Committee of the Regions Nicosia Initiative. The concept was to build on a previous pilot conducted in Tunis, which was supported by the city mayors of Libya and which gathered 17 young Libyan community leaders to discuss issues such as building resilience and positive peace for Libyan youth. These workshops facilitated a series of tangible, impactful and locally-owned interventions based on the empirical evidence of what creates and sustains peaceful and resilient societies.

UNICEF Libya signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to build on the knowledge of the two agencies for delivering assistance to vulnerable children in Libya, including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, conflict-affected and host communities. UNICEF Libya and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) joined forces to increase support to migrant children in Libya, focusing on child protection, education, water, sanitation and health, ensuring that child rights were put at the heart of all assistance in Libya.

UNICEF Libya continued to deliver health services in partnership with the Ministry of Health, World Health Organization and other UN agencies in Libya. The strategic partnership with the Ministry of Education was further strengthened, leading to concrete steps in laying the foundation for sector reform.

**External communication and public advocacy**

During 2017, the communication and public advocacy strategy focused on reflecting the voice of vulnerable children in Libya through tailored plans to address emerging issues. Advocacy efforts throughout 2017 paid off with the release and reintegration of 125 children associated with armed conflict in Zintan. Advocacy with the Constitution Drafting Assembly resulted in articles on child rights and education being included in the final draft presented for a referendum.

As the mixed migration crisis continued in Libya, UNICEF Libya supported the issuance of a Child Alert titled ‘A Deadly Journey for Children: The Central Mediterranean Migrant Route’, which provided an in-depth look at the extreme risks facing refugee and migrant children as they make the perilous journey from sub-Saharan Africa into Libya and across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe.

To further build the capacities of implementing partners, a five-day workshop on digital story telling was conducted for the first time in Tripoli and was attended by 10 partners and colleagues from UNSMIL and UNHCR. An international media firm conducted the workshop and offered a chance for partners to test and learn about new tools for telling the story of children in Libya.
UNICEF Libya participated in the global campaign #kidsTakeOver to encourage engagement of children by taking over news channels, schools, municipalities and the streets in Tripoli.

UNICEF continued to be open to all local media channels while avoiding the sensitivities between the east, west and southern areas and the politically affiliated media channels. Social media as a platform for dialogue with stakeholders and target audiences continued, with an overall 50 per cent increase in followers. The UNICEF Libya Facebook account exceeded 14,000 followers and Twitter reached 1,800 followers. Instagram and LinkedIn accounts were launched in 2017.

**South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation**

South-South cooperation supports the development and learning between countries through shared past experiences. In 2017, UNICEF Libya used lessons learned from UNICEF Iraq, which had ensured efficient effective vaccine management (EVM) in Iraq. Recognizing the similar circumstances of prolonged conflict, the Ministry of Health in Libya requested UNICEF Libya’s support to learn from the successes of UNICEF Iraq’s immunization programme and effective vaccine management.

Pre-primary education continued to be extremely limited in Libya. A major constraint is that kindergarten is not compulsory for Libyan children aged six years and under. As part of empowering pre-school teaching provision in Libya, as part of the “Quality Early Childhood Education” training workshop in 2017, a field visit was organized of 30 pre-school education personnel (50 per cent female) from Libya to a kindergarten in Tunisia. Participants agreed on areas of interest for the enrichment of existing programmes.

**Identification and promotion of innovation**

UNICEF Libya identified and engaged innovative approaches during 2017 that were adapted to the complex Libyan context, ensuring uninterrupted programme interventions and support to partner implementation. A cash shortage in the banking system caused major upheaval in Libya throughout 2017. According to the World Bank, the Libyan dinar lost 70 per cent of its value in the parallel market. This issue of cash liquidity remained among UNICEF Libya’s main challenges for programme implementation, causing a number of delays during the year. These constraints were largely due to the centralized nature of government expenditure, which was limited to wages and salaries, goods and services, development budget and subsidies. UNICEF Libya was restricted from making international funding transfers directly to government ministries, which at times could take up to three months, thus impacting heavily on programme performance. UNICEF Libya relied significantly on annual workplans already in place with the Authority of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Planning to overcome the issue of cash liquidity and sanctions to facilitate the transfer of funds. This innovative approach was organized by engaging NGO partners as intermediaries for these transactions. Partner organizations were subject to harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) procedures, including regular micro-assessments and spot checks, which ensured transparency, established the ability to address the challenges due to the liquidity and helped define budgets to better manage expenditures of government ministries and therefore improve programme implementation. Other advantages included avoiding misuse of funds and increasing productivity of UNICEF Libya, ministries and partners.

**Support to integration and cross-sectoral linkages**
UNICEF Libya supported integration and cross-sectoral linkages as an explicit implementation strategy during 2017. This strategy contributed to evidence generation, policy dialogue and knowledge management specific to cross-sectoral dimensions.

In 2017, the focus on adolescents and youth was further strengthened as a cross-cutting issue through programme implementation in UNICEF Libya. This was done in response to the growing vulnerability of young people aged 10-24 years. The number of adolescents and youth dropping out of school and youth unemployment both increased, and involvement in armed conflict and hostilities expanded. Many adolescents have become disenfranchised from civic engagement.

In 2017 a centre was established in Zintan by UNICEF Libya, in partnership with the municipality, for age-appropriate protection services accessible to adolescents and youth. As a result of ongoing advocacy efforts, 125 young people associated with armed groups were released, rehabilitated and provided with community reintegration support, including specialised psychosocial services.

During 2017, youth development committees in Zintan, Zuwara, Al-Bayda, and Sebha were established, and commitments for long-term youth programming were secured in these four targeted municipalities.

Cross-sectoral synergies were enhanced between the education, WASH and child protection sectors. WASH facilities in 33 schools were completed and water quality was assessed in 140 schools across Libya. Issues of psychosocial well-being and violence in schools were addressed jointly between education and child protection programmes. UNICEF Libya also provided integrated support to child protection activities through the rehabilitation and improvement of WASH facilities in child-friendly spaces.

### Service delivery

Delivering essential services, along with communication for development (C4D) to encourage people to use those services, continued to be a core approach of UNICEF Libya’s programmes in both humanitarian and development settings. Throughout 2017, UNICEF Libya supported relevant line ministries and implementing partners to ensure the provision of services for children and families across Libya through capacity development activities. This involved the participation of more than 30,394 children in structured community-based child protection and psychosocial activities in 10 child-friendly spaces and 30 schools and 1,393 children affected by violence, including gender-based violence, who accessed specialized child protection services.

UNICEF Libya organized a consultative meeting with the participation of 30 Libyan authorities from different sectors, including health, education, social welfare, and planning, and civil society organization representatives and introduced communication for development methodology for the first time in Libya. Communication strategies for prevention of violence against children in Libya were also discussed. A communication strategy for promotion of non-violent disciplining among Libyan parents and school administrations was developed and agreed upon by all participants. UNICEF Libya also developed a C4D strategy for improving service delivery for migrant children in Libya and for addressing discrimination concerns, through a campaign called ‘A child is a child’. The C4D component for the polio campaign reached 1.53 million children aged six years and under.

### Human rights-based approach to cooperation
UNICEF Libya achieved results for children by adopting a human rights-based approach to all its programmes, operations and advocacy efforts. However, interventions that take place in Libya lack reinforcement from the central legal system. For example, key articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including Article 19, Article 34 and Article 38, and Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the involvement of children in armed conflict, are insufficiently addressed under national laws. The laws that do exist are outdated.

UNICEF Libya engaged in efforts to support strengthening of accountability mechanisms for the realization of rights of all children. UNICEF Libya supported the establishment of the Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) within the police force in Tripoli and Azzawiya as a step toward a more coordinated response to the protection of children in contact with law. UNICEF Libya emergency programming for children affected by the armed conflict was inclusive of all children, regardless of their status, and served internally displaced, host community and migrant and refugee children across the country. Programming consistently ensured that even the most vulnerable children in targeted locations had access to quality, inclusive and improved services, thus promoting their fundamental rights.

In 2017, UNICEF Libya worked with the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to strengthen cooperation through the establishment of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms (MRM) of grave child rights violations. UNICEF provided financial support for the MRM network and UNSMIL provided technical supervision. The MRM network was comprised of 25 civil society child rights activists and monitored and reported child rights violations such as rape, child recruitment, abduction, killing and maiming, access to humanitarian assistance and attacks on schools and health facilities.

In 2017, a joint UN position paper was developed to highlight key management concerns of mixed migration flows in Libya. The position paper will contribute to developing policies and interventions that will enhance the respect of human rights, including the immediate protection of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, while laying the groundwork for a long-term, sustainable migration management approach in Libya.

Gender equality

Gender equality was a core element of UNICEF Libya’s refocus on equity and of all interventions throughout 2017. UNICEF Libya ensured that acceptable, culturally-appropriate, gender-based standards were applied to service provision. UNICEF Libya joined UN Women, UNFPA, the Embassy of Canada and Embassy of Austria in Tunis in organizing a series of events for advocacy and awareness raising on issues related to women’s and girls’ rights as well as prevention of violence against women and girls. The theme of these events was “girl child rights.” They mobilized 20 Libyan girls and female activists during the UN Women Open Day.

UNICEF Libya supported other activities in coordination with UNFPA, including: launching a national networking event for women aimed at harmonizing efforts in favour of women and girls; organizing a radio programme; and publishing communication materials and other awareness activities. UNICEF Libya supported the Alnahla NGO in organizing a girls’ march in Tripoli with the message ‘Leave no one behind, listen to her’. A Human Rights Day event took place in Tunis, with assistance from UNICEF Libya, which focused on the prevention of violence against women and girls, with participation from civil society organizations and government authorities from Libya.
UNICEF Libya promoted gender mainstreaming in its education, WASH and child protection programmes. UNICEF Libya supported the rehabilitation of six schools in Benghazi, through which 2,120 girls gained access to education. UNICEF Libya and its partners provided specialized psychosocial services to child survivors and victims of gender-based violence and conflict-related violence, including sexual violence. By the end of 2017, 1,393 children (726 girls and 667 boys) benefited from one-to-one professional counselling and family support in Tripoli, Benghazi, Zintan, Sebha, and Sebratha, contributing to their overall wellbeing, psychological health and recovery. A total of 30,394 children (16,607 girls and 13,787 boys) in Tripoli, Ubari, Sebha, and Alzintan benefited from school-based psychosocial support services.

**Environmental sustainability**

In Libya, due to frequent electricity cuts, the man-made water system is subject to quality control issues as well as problems related to supply. Affected children and families have no access to running water for up to four or five hours per day. Wastewater management is also a major concern, specifically related to groundwater quality, which when polluted can lead to major health hazards. Wastewater in Libya is often discharged directly into the sea without pre-treatment, which exposes the water to contamination and pollution.

To address these challenges, UNICEF Libya, endeavoured throughout 2017 to generate evidence with the intent of creating more awareness and consciousness about these issues and encourage the Government to engage in finding solutions. UNICEF Libya, in collaboration with the National Centre for Disease Control, conducted water quality analyses in 140 schools across the country. The results were used to strengthen evidence-based programming and also for advocacy around the needs of schoolchildren in Libya.

As part of UNICEF Libya’s efforts to strengthen the inclusion of environmental sustainability, climate adaption and environmental protection, the Libyan Society Organization planted 160 indigenous trees in two parks and at one school in Benghazi. UNICEF Libya supported greening and mitigation of desertification in Sirte and Benghazi areas. The use of environmentally friendly packaging materials was promoted during the hygiene kits distribution.

**Effective leadership**

The country management team (CMT) met seven times throughout 2017. Topics discussed included issues related to staff morale, the Global Staff Survey, relocation of the premises in Tripoli and Tunisia, the fragile security status in Libya and logistics for returning to full programme capacity in-country in Libya. In 2017, there were two staff retreats with sessions conducted by a specialized consultant along with a UNICEF counsellor. In order to mitigate challenges faced by the remote operation, UNICEF Libya established new standard operating procedures (SOPs) for travel, low value procurement of goods and services, long-term agreements (LTAs), bank optimization and cash forecasting.

UNICEF Libya continued to provide leadership and support to the United Nations Country Team, the Security Management Team, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Programme Management Team, as well as to UNSMIL, to ensure that vulnerable children in Libya were given special visibility and appropriate support in humanitarian programming, preparedness and response cycles.

In 2017, UNICEF Libya placed a strong focus on planning the return of international staff to Libya to reignite full programme capacity in-country. This included gradually increasing UNICEF
Libya’s presence in Libya through frequent missions to Tripoli and strengthening direct interaction with implementing partners and government counterparts for all programme and operation interventions.

**Financial resources management**

UNICEF Libya managed 12 individual funding sources in 2017. UNICEF Libya continued to focus on improving financial management and budget control systems, keeping in mind its accountability for effective and efficient use of resources. As a result, most of the financial key indicators improved during the year.

By the end of 2017, allocated Regular Resources (RR) were fully utilized, and Other Regular Resources (ORR) and Other Resources Emergency (ORE) utilization rates stood at approximately 99 per cent each.

UNICEF Libya had five ORE grants expiring at the end of December 2017. All the grants were managed to achieve 100 per cent utilization by all deadlines. Programme staff regularly held grant management meetings to review contractual information and commitments and clarify accountabilities and progress.

Three micro-assessments were conducted in 2017 (out of six planned), as well as five financial spot-checks of implementing partners (out of 10 planned) and 245 programmatic visits (out of 250 planned).

The timely liquidation of direct cash transfers (DCT) was thoroughly tracked. At the end of December 2017, only 0.2 per cent of the total DCT (US$24,615) was outstanding for more than six months and none were for more than nine months.

In addition to UNICEF thematic funding, UNICEF Libya’s donors included the Government of Germany (through its Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ) and the Foreign Ministry, Government of Sweden, the Government of Italy, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF).

**Fundraising and donor relations**

In response to the Humanitarian Action for Children 2017, UNICEF Libya received US$8,214,840 (out of the US$14,976,800 appeal) which represented an 11 per cent decrease from 2016. Main donors included the Government of Germany through its Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Government of Sweden, Government of Italy, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). In 2017, UNICEF Libya received funding from European Union Trust Fund (EUTF), a joint trust fund with other UN agencies, under the resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya.

In 2017, UNICEF Libya strengthened its partnership with BMZ, its main donor, by negotiating multi-year, multi-sectoral funding for a total of US$10 million, in addition to US$592,295 from the Government of Germany to fund a vaccination campaign in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the National Centre for Disease Control and the World Health Organization. UNICEF Libya also signed a contribution agreement of US$1.2 million with the Government of Italy for improving resilience of vulnerable children in Libya.
An information management specialist and a reporting and donor relations officer were recruited in 2017 to ensure both the quality and timeliness of reporting. A structured reporting mechanism was created consisting of a workflow process and checklist for reviewing reports, expenditure monitoring and HACT assurance activities.

To ensure the donor community remained engaged, and given the impossibility of joint monitoring visits in-country, UNICEF Libya continued to share monthly situation reports, humanitarian snapshots and quarterly humanitarian updates. Eighteen 18 reports were shared and UNICEF regularly corresponded with donors to illustrate programmatic achievements and highlight the struggles faced by children and families in Libya. For donor recognition, visibility products including photographs, videos and human-interest stories were shared widely on social media platforms and directly with donors.

**Evaluation and research**

No evaluations were scheduled in 2017. The Country Programme Document (CPD) will end in 2018, and an evaluation will be initiated as per the requirements.

**Efficiency gains and cost savings**

In 2017, UNICEF Libya had a drastic change in programme and operations which led to huge growth in structure, financial transactions and procurement of goods and services. This encouraged the operations section to explore all available options in both UNICEF Tunisia and UNICEF Libya to invest and respond timely to programme demands.

UNICEF Libya shared office premises in Tripoli with UNFPA, which reduced rental costs. Efforts were made during 2017 to encourage other UN agencies to share office spaces. Relocation of the UNICEF Libya outpost in Tunis achieved considerable savings as a result of sharing the building with UNICEF Tunisia. Savings were identified for expenditures on security, ICT, transport and operational services. UNICEF Libya also shared the cost of a number of staff positions with UNICEF Tunisia, including a security officer and procurement and administration assistant.

UNICEF Libya relied on Skype-for-Business throughout the year, making collaboration easier and more cost-effective among UNICEF Libya staff in both Tripoli and Tunis, as well as with external partners. The service offered self-managed, online meetings and audio and video calls. UNICEF Libya shared long-term agreements (LTAs) with other UN agencies to save time and respond to the increased demands of programmes in procurement of goods and services. UNICEF Libya continued to monitor the cost of travel, telecommunication and transportation throughout the year.

UNICEF Libya and UNICEF Tunisia successfully coordinated shared services of vehicles, which improved during 2017. UNICEF Libya supported the initiative of Business Operations Strategy (BOS) with other UN agencies and contributed to covering the cost of a consultancy to implement BOS effectively among all UN agencies.

**Supply management**

During 2017, UNICEF Libya procured and delivered services and supplies ranging from teaching and learning materials, printing materials, WASH equipment, food complements, vaccines and other medical supplies and consumables, representing a significant proportion of
its support to promoting the welfare of women and children in Libya. Through the operations section, UNICEF Libya supported the rehabilitation of six schools in Benghazi.

UNICEF Libya procured US$3,626,060.47 worth of supplies services, an increase of US$ 853,805.80 from last year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF Libya services and supplies</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme supplies</td>
<td>2,382,503.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service supplies</td>
<td>786,161.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,168,665.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF Libya 2017 rehabilitation and construction projects</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>457,395.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>457,395.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of US$1,705,548.91 worth of procurement supplies and services was carried out through global long-term agreements (LTAs), regional LTAs, offshore country LTAs and local LTAs. UNICEF Libya benefited from an offshore country (UNICEF Syria) LTA that was opened to accommodate UNICEF Libya’s requirement for procurement of winter clothing for migrant children in Libya.

Given the remote operations from Tunis, UNICEF Libya collaborated regularly with the Supply Division’s Shipping Unit, global freight forwarders and local implementing partners for customs clearance and in-land transportation of its offshore procured supplies. In 2017, UNICEF Libya began the process of identifying the clearance of organisations based in in Libya with the objective of establishing LTAs for services next year.

In 2017, UNICEF Libya did not operate any warehouse in-country. Therefore, most of the supplies it procured were delivered directly to implementing partners, who then distributed them to beneficiaries. This was deemed the most efficient way of reaching women and children with essential supplies until the office is fully re-established in Libya.

UNICEF Libya recruited a supply logistics officer to fill in the gap that for several years had been filled with stretch assignment support from other UNICEF offices. That position, and the proposed supply assistant, based in Tripoli, will help expedite procurement of supplies and services and in-country logistics to support programme implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security for staff and premises</th>
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</table>

The security situation in Libya remained complex in 2017, although there were increasing signs of stability in key areas and major cities such as Tripoli and Benghazi. Sporadic armed conflict continued in various parts of the country as groups affiliated with competing forces tried to
establish or reaffirm areas of control. Serious security incidents, such as the attack on the Misrata Courts Complex, underline possible acts of violence that could not be predicted and occurred without warning.

UNICEF Libya focused on preparing staff and assets to be able to operate in all environments, with the support and acceptance of local communities and to deliver results for all children in Libya. UNICEF Libya ensured that humanitarian principles laid the baseline foundation for planning staff safety and security, as well as that of partners. All UNICEF Libya staff completed mandatory safety and security trainings before their arrival in the country.

Preparations were ongoing throughout 2017 for the full return of all staff to Libya. Internal contingency planning was initiated to support the anticipated full staff capacity inside Libya next year. Additional safety and security equipment was procured to replace outdated stocks and additional safety trainings were provided for all staff.

**Human resources**

Due to the increasing needs of vulnerable children in Libya, UNICEF Libya’s programme expanded considerably, leading to a significant growth in staff in 2017. Three submissions to mail poll for exceptional approval were concluded with the establishment of two positions under the support budget (human resources assistant GS6 and ICT assistant GS5) and eight fixed-term positions. Eight temporary appointment positions also were initiated (six international and two national) in the Tunis outpost. UNICEF Libya relied on additional technical support throughout the year, including 15 stretch assignments and 19 consultants. The total number of staff reached 29 at the end of 2017, and the gender balance improved to 48 per cent female and 52 per cent male. Stretch assignments provided needed support and allowed for fast deployment of experience from within UNICEF, but relying heavily on multiple stretch assignments was a challenge. With the new incoming staff, it is expected that the stretch assignments will be minimized considerably.

The talent management system (TMS) was initiated to support recruitment during 2017. Efforts were made to develop the capacity of hiring managers on using TMS effectively, since it is now the only tool used for recruitment processes.

UNICEF Libya faced challenges with the human resources reform initiative, largely due to a lack of interest from the talent pool in the duty station, leading to delays in filling positions. Discussions on performance management of staff were ongoing throughout the year. Briefings were given to staff to ensure proper filling of the respective PERs in light of the new changes regarding WIGSI.

The UNICEF Regional Office staff counsellor visited to provide support to staff and identify Peer Support Volunteers to strengthen the support.

A committee was established to oversee the office improvement plan (OIP).

**Effective use of information and communication technology**

In 2017, the UNICEF Regional Office Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Support Hub continued to remotely manage the ICT function for UNICEF Libya in Tripoli and the UNICEF Libya Outpost in Tunis, in coordination with UNICEF Libya’s operations manager and the ICT officer in UNICEF Tunisia.
The UNICEF Regional Office completed two on-site missions to Tunis during the year, undertaking a needs assessment which recommended the sharing of services between UNICEF Tunisia and UNICEF Libya in Tunis and sharing the cost of a national ICT position to be based in UNICEF Tunisia. An expansive bidding process took place for ICT services and the contract was awarded to one bidder. An ICT national position was established and will be recruited in 2018.

UNICEF Libya in Tunis relocated to new premises where ICT connectivity and services were reinforced. Plans were put in place for a shared telephonic system with UNICEF Tunisia. The new office space supported the sharing of services with UNICEF Tunisia, leading to cost savings.

UNICEF Libya initiated the procurement of ICT equipment and applied global guidelines related to the migration to Windows 10. Office assets were upgraded and all staff were equipped with new version laptops.

Skype-for-Business made collaboration easier among UNICEF Libya staff in both Tripoli and Tunis, as well as with external partners. The service offers free, self-managed, online meetings and audio/video calls.

UNICEF Libya’s ICT systems leveraged the ‘Lightweight, Agile ICT Infrastructure’ (LIGHT) standard in the Tunis Outpost in Tunis, reducing the infrastructure footprint. Office data was hosted in the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) Light Service Centre and cloud based Office 365 services. Use of LIGHT enhanced users’ mobility and access to corporate applications, increased cost savings on power and hardware, improved business continuity and reduced local ICT support complexity.

Programme components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 Technical assistance

Analytical statement of progress
Violence against children (VAC) in different forms, such as physical, emotional and sexual abuse, was common in Libya. Findings from a recent study in 2017 by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) on violence against children among middle school students in Libya indicated a high prevalence of violence at home and in school, with 92 per cent of male students and 88 per cent female students having experienced at least some form of violence and more than one in three children reported to have experienced some form of sexual violence during their lifetime. Social norms, attitudes and practices, lack of services that address violence and a limited confidential reporting mechanism were the main factors contributing to ongoing violence against children in Libya. Gaps were also observed in child protection laws, services and systems related to children in contact with the law and with the justice system.

Child protection concerns have increased dramatically since the escalation of the conflict in 2014. With fighting concentrated mainly in urban areas, a high proportion of casualties are civilians, including children. As the situation deteriorates, boys and girls become more vulnerable to gender-based violence and child recruitment, which adversely affects their health and wellbeing.
In 2017, UNICEF Libya provided technical support to the Government of Libya and continued advocacy efforts to strengthen the child protection system and address major gaps in services, which led to solid achievements, including the establishment of the Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) in the police force in Tripoli. The FCPU built on lessons learned from the success of a similar pilot in Alzawiya, which provides child-friendly services for children in contact with the law and which included a successful community awareness movement. UNICEF Libya built awareness of FCPU in Tripoli through awareness campaigns focused on reducing child violations in the home and in schools, and by encouraging children and parents to report cases of abuse and violence.

**OUTPUT 1** By 2014, National Child Protection system capacities for implementation of new/enhanced legislation and application of equity and gender lens strengthened.

**Analytical statement of progress**

UNICEF Libya managed 12 individual funding sources in 2017. UNICEF Libya continued to focus on improving financial management and budget control systems, keeping in mind its accountability for effective and efficient use of resources. As a result, most of the financial key indicators improved during the year.

By the end of 2017, allocated Regular Resources (RR) were fully utilised, while other Regular Resources (ORR) and Other Resources Emergency (ORE) utilisation rates stood at approximately 99 per cent each.

UNICEF Libya had five ORE grants expiring the end of December 2017. All the grants were timely managed to achieve 100 per cent utilisation by all deadlines. Programme staff regularly held grant management meetings to review contractual information and commitments and clarify accountabilities and progress.

Three micro-assessments and five financial spotchecks of implementing partners and 245 programmatic visits were conducted by UNICEF Libya in 2017. This increased the financial management capacity of implementing partners.

The timely liquidation of direct cash transfers (DCT) was thoroughly tracked. At the end of 2017, only 0.2 per cent of the total DCT (US$ 24,615) was outstanding for more than six months and none were outstanding for more than nine months.

UNICEF Libya continued to maintain cash on hand accounts (COHA) in Libyan Dinar (LYD), which was streamlined to comply with the cash management policy procedures. The petty cash account ceiling in LYD was increased to US$1,000 and the custodian was changed in compliance with the cash management policy. The signatory panel was amended in VISION, but signatories were not yet in process due to the restrictions and constraints encountered with the local bank in Libya.

In 2017, there was a drastic increase in cash shortage where bank transfers and checks were delayed, sometimes up to three months, impacting heavily on programme activities. International transfers experienced delays and rejections because of enforced sanctions. Bank reconciliations continued to be submitted on time and all relevant monthly accounting activities were completed. UNICEF Libya continued to face bottlenecks with some partners on timely
liquidation or implementation. As a result, additional efforts on capacity building activities of partners were initiated. Financial benchmarks on the provision of necessary cash flow liquidity, clearing outstanding balances of GL accounts and bank reconciliations were completed.

The target of month end bank balances not exceeding 50 per cent of total monthly replenishments was met in three months as end of November 2017. This was due to the failure to disburse forecasted needs by programmes on time as well as to the balance of the local US$ account which failed to be converted to LYD due to technical reasons in VISION.

OUTCOME 2 Programme

Analytical statement of progress
Under the leadership of the Special Representative and in collaboration with UNICEF Headquarters and Regional Office, in 2017 UNICEF Libya continued to track funding trends to capitalise on donor opportunities and to coordinate its advocacy with public partners. Efforts were also made to advocate for flexible and un-earmarked funding.

Resource mobilisation was monitored during country management team (CMT) meetings where gaps were analysed and priority areas for fundraising and targeted donors were identified. In 2017, UNICEF Libya strengthened its partnership with BMZ, its main donor, by negotiating multi-year multi-sectoral funding for a total of US$10 million in addition to US$592,295 from the Government of Germany to fund a vaccination campaign in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the National Centre for Disease Control and the World Health Organisation. UNICEF Libya also signed a contribution agreement of US$1.2 million with the Government of Italy for improving resilience of vulnerable children in Libya.

Under the joint Trust Fund of the European Commission (EUTF), UNICEF Libya received US$13 million to improve resilience building for vulnerable children in Libya, especially for host communities, migrants and refugee children in eight targeted municipalities (Janzour, Sebha, Misrata, Benghazi, Sabratha, Zawiya, Zuwara and Murzuk). As part of the programme on ‘Toward Resilience and Social Inclusion of Adolescents and Young People in Libya’ funded by the European Union, UNICEF Libya facilitated a Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Review Mission. The ROM experts conducted field visits in targeted municipalities in Libya and interviewed different stakeholders. They reported on the programme’s progress and proposed recommendations and ways forward for the improvement of programme implementation. Progress was made in establishing relevance, ownership and sustainability of the programme. Challenges remained linked to the issue of remote management and monitoring of UNICEF Libya from the Tunis Outpost.

As part of its internal programmatic planning process of 2018-2020, UNICEF Libya invited its major donors to be part of the Strategic Moment of Reflection (SMR) in late 2017. Through this consultative meeting, the needs of children in Libya were more holistically identified and the main priorities discussed. Donor visibility continued to be a priority for UNICEF Libya throughout the year and detailed advocacy and visibility plans were developed for each programme and project in close collaboration with the UNICEF public partnership division (PPD) and donors.

UNICEF Libya recruited a reporting and donor relations officer in 2017 to ensure that both quality and timeliness of reporting was achieved. A structured mechanism was put in place for timely submission and quality assurance of donor reports, including a clear workflow process
and checklist for reviewing quality of donor reports, expenditure monitoring and Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) assurance activities.

OUTPUT 1 ORE_GC_Governance and systems

Analytical statement of progress
UNICEF Libya focused its efforts on supporting system strengthening through the establishment of an Education Management Information System (EMIS) for sector planning and monitoring implementation of inclusive quality education policies. The capacity building component was completed in late 2017. Two workshops were conducted in Hammamet, Tunisia for 25 key personnel from the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) was conducted on ‘Using data and indicators for Education Planning and Education Management’. As a result, and for the first time, timely and reliable data will be obtained.

As part of UNICEF Libya’s support for teacher development, 75 master trainers from the Ministry of Education, Kindergarten Department and main universities were trained on child rights, special education needs, management of overcrowded classrooms, inclusive education and child-centred teaching and learning.

A total of 1,289 teachers and key stakeholders from the MoE and TVET benefited from training on data collection and analysis. A total of 800 teachers in Greater Tripoli and 378 teachers from 378 institutions in Libya who are responsible for data collection from their schools and institutions were reached and will be responsible for routine future data collection and dissemination.

As humanitarian sector lead in education, UNICEF Libya coordinated with partners and submitted the Humanitarian Response Plan 2018, designed to benefit 133,450 vulnerable children.

OUTPUT 2 ORE_GC_Governance and systems

Analytical statement of progress
During 2017, UNICEF Libya supported the development of strategies and innovative models to promote positive youth engagement and enhance social inclusion in Libya. This included the provision of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) for young people, both in formal and non-formal settings. Mapping of current formal and non-formal TVET service delivery through various pathways was conducted throughout the year and was ongoing at year end.

The groundwork for a strategic paper was laid to set the overall framework and programmatic direction for the improvement of quality TVET delivery, enhancement of employability skills to ensure labour market relevance and bring diverse stakeholders together.

Working toward the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (‘Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all’), UNICEF Libya prepared the way to establish a contract with an international non-governmental organisation and a civil society organisation to provide life skills learning opportunities in formal and non-formal settings in the four target municipalities of Sabha, Al-Bayda, Zinten, and Zuwara. Interventions included the development of training resources and toolkits for life skills and citizenship education, training of at least 40 Ministry of Education master trainers, teachers,
inspectors and head teachers on life skills and citizenship education and establishment of school clubs for citizenship education to conduct activities at school level.

UNICEF Libya continued its advocacy efforts with the Government of Libya for life skills and citizenship education and has been improving its presence in-country to initiate the programme, with a particular focus on the four target municipalities. Some 115 adolescents and youth (14 females) were trained on life skills and citizenship education, particularly on leadership skills, youth mobilisation and advocacy techniques.

Life skills and citizenship education is an emerging area in Libya. Challenges existed related to the limited capacity of national institutions, communities and youth themselves. UNICEF Libya remote programming presented further restrictions in service delivery. Young girls are not permitted to travel to Tunis without a chaperone, thus creating further challenges to gender mainstreaming in activities and trainings.

OUTPUT 3 ORE_GC_Governance and systems

Analytical statement of progress
In 2017, UNICEF Libya reached a total of 89,280 children, of whom 50 per cent (46,884) were girls, through non-formal education, recreational activities and essential teaching and learning materials. Of those children, 948 (473 girls) received pre-school education in Benghazi through partnership with Breezes. Some 9,751 children (4,587 girls) participated in recreational activities by the Scouts in eight cities (Alkufra, Azzawya, Tarhouna, Alejelat, Aljamil, Houn, Wadan, and Kufra) to help them gain a sense of stability and normalcy, which plays a vital role in children’s psychosocial well-being and development. Targeted conflict-affected areas were Benghazi in the east, seven cities in the South and Sirte in the west. Activities were conducted through partnerships with Ekraa, Breezes, the Libyan Association for Youth and Development and Quduratty.

A total of 20,510 students (7,739 female) benefited from the rehabilitation of six schools in Benghazi, Sirte, Sebha, Tripoli and Ubari cities. The rehabilitated schools in Benghazi can accommodate up to 1,000 students each, however, since internally displaced persons began returning home, the schools are now catering for half of the expected number of students. To create a conducive learning environment for 11,500 children (5,865 female), an assessment was conducted in 23 schools in Tawargha.

Some 1,501 teachers (961 female) from across Libya were trained on education in emergencies, management of overcrowded classrooms, early childhood care and education, EMIS and child rights.

By the end of 2017, UNICEF Libya reached 26,639 children (13,390 female) through non-formal education and recreational activities (against a target of 35,000). UNICEF Libya reached 78,868 children (39,667 female) through school supplies (against a target of 80,000) and 20,510 students (7,739 female) through school rehabilitation and mobile classes (against a target of 11,500). Some 1,501 (961 female) teachers from all parts of Libya were trained on education in emergencies, management of overcrowded classrooms, early childhood care and education and EMIS (against a target of 1,000). Overall, UNICEF Libya exceeded its target (104 per cent) with 76 per cent being achieved in the provision of non-formal education.
UNICEF Libya, as a lead agency for the education sector, submitted the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2017/2018 to benefit 133,450 vulnerable children and conducted trainings on several topics such as education in emergencies and mine risk education. UNICEF Libya planned for the upcoming HRP in coordination with UNOCHA and other UN agencies.

Challenges UNICEF Libya faced during 2017 arose from being the only development partner working on education in Libya, and limited capacity of local partners on the ground. Remote planning also hindered implementation and ongoing difficulties such as cash liquidity, devaluation of the Libyan currency and a heightened security situation restricting movement led to constrained programme implementation.

**OUTPUT 4 ORE_GC_Governance and systems**

**Analytical statement of progress**

Based on recent research conducted in 2017 by the National Centre for Disease Control, approximately 92 per cent of male students and 88 per cent of female students (aged 9-15 years) in Libya experienced some form of violence, such as physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and did not report the incident. More than one in three children indicated having experienced some form of sexual violence during their lifetime. Social norms and practices, lack of knowledge, attitudes, limited services and lack of a confidential reporting mechanism are the main factors contributing to the prevalence of violence in Libya. There are many gaps in the child protection system related, particularly to children in contact with the law and with the justice system and those in need of care and protection. Justice services are not specialised for children nor are they integrated with other sectors. As a consequence, children are placed at greater risk of rights violations at different stages of the justice process. There is shortage of trained and qualified personnel responsible for addressing violence against children and there is an absence of a unified set of procedures to support vulnerable groups, including children.

In 2017, UNICEF Libya provided technical support to the Government of Libya and continued advocacy efforts to strengthen the child protection system and address major gaps in services. This led to solid achievements, including the establishment of the Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) in the police force in Tripoli, replicating the FCPU model in Azzwiyah. Approximately 223 justice professionals, including police officers, judges, prosecutors and social workers, attended a week-long training on the protection of child victims of violence or crime and in restorative justice. Job descriptions of staff responsible for the FCPU were adapted and standard operational procedures (SOPs) were developed and adopted. Referral pathways were distinguished between the FCPU and other relevant sectors and services, including social welfare, health and prosecution. Consequently, professional practices and skills of personnel became more child-friendly and services more accessible to children and communities.

**OUTPUT 5 ORE_GC_Governance and systems**

**Analytical statement of progress**

Despite the prolonged security, political and institutional challenges in Libya, UNICEF Libya continued to lead on child protection within the protection sector of the UN Country Team. In collaboration with four national NGOs, UNICEF scaled up the provision of quality child protection and specialised recovery services, leading to enhancing protection and psychosocial well-being of conflict affected boys and girls, particularly victims/survivors of gender-based violence and other types of conflict-related violence. Community mobilization initiatives and
expansion of psychosocial services resulted in 31,912 internally displaced, migrant and host community children (14,579 boys and 17,333 girls, against a target of 35,000) accessing community and school-based child protection and psychosocial services through 10 child friendly spaces and 30 schools established in Tripoli, Sebha, Ubari and Alzintan.

The establishment of referral systems to mitigate the adverse effects of psychological stress on children requiring special attention due to the adverse effects of the conflict has led to victims of violence and abuse (667 boys and 726 girls), including sexual violence, living in Tripoli, Sebha, Alzintan and Benghazi accessing specialized psychosocial and child protection services in the form of counselling, family support and referrals to other social and health services.

Efforts to scale up comprehensive psychosocial support services for all children in Libya led to the piloting of integrated psychosocial support services in school facilities through training of 88 teachers and social workers based in 30 schools in the Janzour municipality. This led to the expansion of coverage for children in need of psychosocial support as well as institutionalising sustainable psychosocial support services in national systems using education as an entry point. UNICEF Libya supported a national institution in Al-Zintan on the reintegration of children and adolescents formerly associated with armed groups by training 227 teachers, specialists, and social workers and providing an awareness campaign to 155 military commanders and community leaders on effective prevention and reintegration strategies for concerned children. Social workers continued to strengthen community knowledge on child protection issues, resulting in 7,550 parents and community members being reached with messages on prevention of child recruitment. An additional 3,526 adolescents attended awareness sessions on the adverse impact of recruitment of children and young people in armed groups.

OUTPUT 6 ORE_GC_Governance and systems

Analytical statement of progress

Due to the protracted conflict in Libya, WASH services were constrained and basic hygiene items remained unaffordable. In 2017, UNICEF Libya provided humanitarian WASH assistance to 115,612 vulnerable people, including 38,500 children (exceeding the target by 22 per cent).

Given the complexities of the national context, UNICEF Libya engaged a combination of humanitarian and development interventions. Through the emergency response, 97,390 people (18,350 migrants and refugees, and 79,040 internally displaced, returnees and non-displaced people) gained improved access to safe water (65 per cent of the sector target). Development interventions focused on long-term, durable solutions, including building resilience by strengthening existing systems and bolstering the community’s ability to better manage and demand access to services.

UNICEF Libya contributed to 100,450 people gaining access to lifesaving and/or improved sanitation facilities through the installation of emergency latrines, rehabilitation of latrines and drainage networks and fumigation campaigns (67 per cent of the sector target). Water and sanitation facilities were also rehabilitated in 24 schools benefiting 16,390 children (10,669 boys and 5,721 girls), representing 20 per cent of the sector target.

Water and sanitation facilities were rehabilitated in 10 health facilities in Sabha and Ubari, benefiting more than 59,000 people. A total of 44,390 people, of whom 15,500 were children, received basic hygiene items and WASH-related information.
UNICEF Libya achieved planned targets in the provision of water and sanitation activities, but reached only half of the planned targets for hygiene services due to challenges in accessing funding and inflated prices of hygiene items. Overall, UNICEF Libya WASH interventions reached 96 per cent of accessible areas and four per cent of hard-to-reach areas (Sirte).

In partnership with the NCDC, UNICEF Libya conducted water quality assessments in 140 schools across Libya and published the results to support evidence-based planning and advocacy. UNICEF Libya initiated the process of conducting comprehensive technical studies of the main water networks in Libya to identify the bottlenecks and priority actions. Challenges in 2017 included limited government involvement, fragmentation of municipalities and division of accountability, weak technical and management capacity of local partners, continued remote management of UNICEF Libya activities, the persistent power crisis, the ongoing security situation and information gaps.

OUTPUT 7 Child Protection for Children on the move

Analytical statement of progress
Three trainings were organized by the International Organization for Migration in 2017 (14-16 September, 18-20 September, and 30 November) targeting relevant Libyan officials (Ministries of Interior, Health, Labour, Justice and Social Affairs, the Department for Combating Illegal Migration, Libyan Coast Guards, and the Libyan Red Crescent). During the meetings, UNICEF Libya covered the component related to the rights of the child and ending immigration detention of children. Multiple meetings and discussions took place with the Ministry of Local Governance to agree on targeted locations. UNICEF Libya organized two meetings with Janzour municipality to identify transitional care institutions for unaccompanied and separated children. A field visit to Janzour was conducted by the UNICEF Child Protection Regional Advisor during the week of 23 October.

A mission with UNICEF’s Project Coordinator for DTM Children on the Move was conducted between 27 November and 1 December 2017, with the objectives of reviewing the current data collection methodologies and tools of the DTM and working together to integrate child protection and education indicators that can be collected without causing harm to respondents. The information would produce useful data for programming and coordination purposes. An information/data sharing process will be drafted and aligned with IOM’s data protection protocols and Child Protection Information Management System (CPiMS) sensitive information sharing protocols.

UNICEF responded to address the needs of all vulnerable children (migrants, refugees, and those in host communities) targeting 33,000 children through a multi-sectoral response including the WASH, education and child protection sectors. In coordination with the mix-migration working group and with support from the German and EU Trust Fund, UNICEF reached children and families in Sabratha, Gharyan and Tajoura.

UNICEF completed the installation of 30 temporary emergency latrines and repaired waste water drainage system in Sabratha’s collective centre benefiting 8,500 people, in collaboration with the Libyan Society for Charity Works. UNICEF also rehabilitated WASH facilities (bathrooms and handwashing basins) and installed 40 water tanks in three locations (20 in Sabratha, 10 in Gharyan and 10 in Tajoura) benefiting 18,350 people. In Dahman and Gharyan, UNICEF completed 30 trips of water trucking to provide safe water to migrants in collective...
centres. Fumigation campaigns also took place in Dahman to reduce the risks of transmission of communicable diseases.

In partnership with Essafa Centre for Mental Health, UNICEF deployed a team of four psychotherapists, translators and a coordinator to Sabratha. As a result, 226 women and children were assessed, of whom 121 women and children received psychosocial support services against anxiety, post-trauma disorder, and sleep disorders.