Libya

The armed conflict in Libya escalated in 2019, and as a result, 893,000 people, including 288,000 children, require humanitarian assistance. Children in Tripoli, Derna and urban areas in the west and south are particularly vulnerable. There are nearly 356,000 internally displaced persons and 448,000 returnees. Approximately 243,000 people require water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, 127 children are in urgent need of education support, 526,000 people require health assistance and 220,000 children need protection services. Following the Libyan National Army incursion on the Government of National Accord in Tripoli and the conflict in Murzuq, 170,000 people have been newly displaced. There have been widespread violations of international law, including attacks on health, water and education facilities and humanitarian workers. Since April 2019, 500,000 children have experienced disruptions to their education in western Libya. Conflict-affected areas are experiencing water shortages, stock-outs of health supplies and vaccine-preventable diseases, including measles. Of the 636,000 migrants and refugees in Libya, 8 per cent are minors vulnerable to grave violations of child rights. Detained migrant and refugee children are held in inhumane conditions and detention centres have been hit by airstrikes. In 2019, over 700 migrants and refugees, including children, died crossing the Mediterranean from Libya.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF will prioritize life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable through humanitarian aid, while continuing to strengthen basic service delivery in accordance with the United Nations Strategic Framework. To reinforce the linkages between humanitarian and development programming, UNICEF will prioritize coordination and capacity building for partners, including local authorities. UNICEF co-leads the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism, providing at-scale aid through pre-positioned supplies; direct cash assistance in sudden-onset emergencies; and life-saving assistance to hard-to-reach areas. UNICEF also leads the WASH and education sectors and the child protection and nutrition sub-sectors. UNICEF will continue to build partnerships with line ministries, municipalities and non-governmental organizations and develop national capacities, particularly regarding humanitarian principles, emergency preparedness and response. Key UNICEF priorities include multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance, as well as community mobilization and awareness-raising, particularly targeting the most vulnerable children (including children on the move). UNICEF will provide safe water and sanitation facilities, support primary health clinics with maternal and neonatal health, and deliver nutrition packages. UNICEF will continue to support the national immunization programme and undertake punctual emergency immunization campaigns, if necessary. Formal and non-formal education and child protection services, including for gender-based violence, will be expanded in schools and community centres.

Results from 2019

As of 31 August 2019, UNICEF had US$8.8 million available against the US$23.4 million appeal (38 per cent funded). UNICEF and partners scaled up humanitarian response and coordination to provide vulnerable children and families affected by conflict, displacement and flooding with life-saving assistance. By mid-2019, UNICEF had reached over 48,500 people (19,000 children) with improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and gender-appropriate hygiene; over 398,000 people had received a package of health services; nearly 2,700 children had received non-formal education; and over 76,000 children had benefited from psychosocial support. With partner United Nations agencies, UNICEF reached over 25,000 conflict-affected people with a minimum package of life-saving assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism. With the opening of an office in Benghazi, UNICEF expanded its presence and increased assistance to conflict-affected communities in southern and western Libya. Some 6,100 displaced families living in collective centres, shelters and urban areas received assistance by mid-year. UNICEF also scaled up emergency preparedness by pre-positioning life-saving items through two airlifts in response to emergencies in western and southern Libya. Due to inadequate funding, some activities were delayed, including a SMART nutrition assessment and efforts to scale up mine risk education and the gender-based violence response.

Humanitarian Action for Children
HEALTH

Children vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases
People receiving a minimum package of health services through fixed or mobile facilities
Newborns who received essential life-saving care

NUTRITION

Children aged 6 to 59 months who received emergency nutrition services, including screening, treatment, supplementation and referrals
Children and pregnant and lactating women who received multiple micronutrients

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

People provided with the minimum quantity of safe drinking water in line with international standards
People with improved access to sanitation facilities
People who received essential hygiene items and critical WASH-related information
Children provided with improved WASH facilities in schools and health centres

CHILD PROTECTION

Children who received psychosocial support and recreational activities in schools, community centres or child-friendly spaces
Children supported with specialized child protection services
Actors from service providers and/or institutions trained on child protection approaches
Children accessing mine/explosive weapons risk education
Individuals (males and females) reached by awareness-raising activities (Communicating with Communities)

EDUCATION

School-aged children accessing formal/non-formal education services
Children who received essential learning materials and supplies
School-aged children accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms
Teachers and education personnel trained on child-centred and protective pedagogy
Children receiving psychosocial/recreational activities in schools and learning spaces

Funding requirements

UNICEF is requesting US$19.85 million to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable children and their families in Libya in 2020. Funds are critically needed to deliver essential health, nutrition, WASH, child protection and education services to conflict-affected children, children in hard-to-reach areas and children on the move.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2020 requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>196,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,443,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>6,492,480</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5,760,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian coordination</td>
<td>753,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,846,078</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 'Libya: 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan'.
4 Ibid.
5 'Libya: Protection of civilians concerns background document'.
6 UNICEF and the Ministry of Education.
8 Ibid.
9 Should vaccination campaigns prove necessary, UNICEF will release a flash appeal.
10 Available funds include US$4.9 million received against the 2019 appeal and US$3.9 million carried forward from the previous year.
11 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition assessment.
12 'Libya: 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan'.
13 Ibid. This includes 177,000 boys and 91,000 girls.
14 This includes all children targeted (see endnote 15); women targeted for primary health care (calculated as 30 per cent of the target - 30,000); and the adult male population targeted through WASH interventions (calculated as 50 per cent of the targeted adult population - 26,000). Out of the total number of people to be reached, 51 per cent will be women. The UNICEF population and children targets are set based on the Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 targets and in consideration of UNICEF delivery capacity.
15 This includes children benefiting from primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities (an estimated 70,000), 12,000 children benefiting from WASH interventions-essential hygiene items (30 per cent of the overall target of 40,000 target), 4,000 newborns received essential life-saving care, and children benefiting from psychosocial support services (70,000). Out of the total number of children to be reached, 51 per cent will be girls. Vaccination has not been included this year as UNICEF will continue to support the national immunization services; in case of an outbreak, UNICEF will release a flash appeal and conduct and emergency vaccination campaign.
16 The Rapid Response Mechanism has been included under WASH and mine risk education indicators.
17 Pregnant and lactating women will be provided with 14 essential micronutrients, including iron and folic acid; emergency nutrition services include the distribution of high energy biscuits, high energy food rations and ready-to-use therapeutic food.
18 UNICEF provides a package of life-saving supplies. Ten kits provide medicine for 10,000 people. This target estimates a distribution of 15 kits.
19 Out of the total, 20,000 children will be targeted for prevention (awareness-raising, communication, capacity development, behaviour change) and 6,000 children will receive care through response interventions.
20 This includes both material made available at the school level and material that the students can take home with them to facilitate learning.
21 The budget is aligned to the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, with a total programmable amount of US$16,538,399. An additional 20 per cent has been added to cover operational, security, monitoring and evaluation costs, resulting in a total funding requirement of $19,846,078, as shown below.
22 The WASH budget requirement includes Rapid Response Mechanism needs.

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