**Libya Humanitarian Situation Report**

**July - September 2018**

1. **Number of people reached with hygiene items and information**: 45,000 targeted, 8,027 achieved.
2. **Number of schools-aged children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities**: 33,450 targeted, 5,070 achieved.
3. **Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces**: 93,450 targeted, 70,060 achieved.

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**Highlights**

- Fighting which erupted in Tripoli in August 2018 continued into September leading to the displacement of 5,065 families (25,325 individuals). UNICEF continued its emergency response reaching over 2,000 children with child protection services;
- A measles outbreak since April 2018 has resulted in over 600 reported cases, with the number still increasing. UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health are planning a nationwide Measles, Rubella, Polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation campaign to protect children against vaccine preventable diseases. It is scheduled to take place at the end of November 2018;
- A total of 2,895 (1,400 male and 1,495 female) vulnerable children, men and women living in Tripoli’s Internally Displaced People (IDPs) camps and detention centers were provided with increased access to basic water and sanitation services;
- UNICEF in Libya continues to face a funding gap of 29 percent in its Humanitarian Action for Children 2018. Without urgently receiving additional funds, UNICEF will not be able to meet the education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation and child protection urgent needs of the 245,000 people, including 165,000 children, who are targeted in 2018.

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**UNICEF’s Response with Partners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people reached with hygiene items and information</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>8,027</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>51,827</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of schools-aged children (boys &amp; girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33,450</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>33,450</td>
<td>5,070</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93,450</td>
<td>70,060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**1.1 million # of people in need of humanitarian assistance**

- **378,000 children in need of humanitarian assistance**
- **268,000 children in need of safe water, sanitation and hygiene**
- **300,000 children in need of education in emergency support**
- **343,200 children in need of protection**
- **193,581 Internally Displaced People**
- **669,176 Migrants**

**UNICEF Appeal 2018 US$20,161,000**

**Funding Status**

- **US$14,314,846**
- **Funding Gap 29%**
- **Received Fund 43%**
- **Carry Over 28%**

*Numbers are taken from UN Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2018 and IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 (July - August 2018).*
**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs**

During the reporting period, the humanitarian situation in Libya has significantly deteriorated. Fighting which engulfed the Libyan capital Tripoli since August 26, ended on September 26, leaving 117 people dead and 581 injured including many children. At least 5,065 families (25,325 individuals) have been displaced since the start of the clashes, the majority of whom originate from conflict-affected areas in Southern Tripoli. UNICEF estimates that forty per cent of them were children. Although families are starting to return to Tripoli following the cessation of fighting, the security situation remains precarious with the start of the academic year delayed from October 3 to October 7 and the fact that some schools were being used to shelter displaced families.

Ongoing conflict and subsequent displacement in Libya continues to impact health services and infrastructure, disrupting access to and investment in health facilities. Vaccination programmes for children have been particularly affected. A measles outbreak has resulted in over 591 cases (September 2018), mostly among children. UNICEF is concerned that a continued lack of functioning health services will result in the spread of the disease and is working with the Ministry of Health and WHO to implement a measles vaccination campaign as well as strengthening the capacity of the public health system.

In total, 212 schools are reported to be partially damaged, 14 schools used as shelters for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and 53 schools have been fully destroyed across Libya during the covered period. Despite this, UNICEF continues to provide educational support to children through scaling-up equitable access, enhancing the quality of education services and strengthening the wider education system. In August, around 1,900 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) were evicted by force from Tariq-al Matar Camp by a local militia and 94 residents were arrested. This is considered to be the largest camp, hosting more than 370 families, originally from Tawergha city, who were living there since 2011.

For children on the move transiting through or residing in Libya, the recent escalation of violence has only added to their suffering. Hundreds of detained refugees and migrants, including children, were forced to move from detention centers due to the clashes; others remain stranded in centres in dire conditions. Due to the conflict, the detention centres at Tariq Al Matar and Abusiem were closed on September 4 and the detention centres in Salaheddin and Ain Zara were abandoned by staff.

UNICEF continues to scale up its emergency preparedness in Libya and will invest in pre-positioning the supplies needed to respond to the rapid on-set emergencies. During the reporting period, UNICEF strengthened its internal capacity in emergency preparedness and response and plans by signing an agreement with STACO, a Libyan NGO, to preposition supplies in Tripoli in order to respond to potential rapid onset emergencies throughout the country.

**Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination**

As a result of the clashes in Tripoli, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) established an Emergency Operation Group (EOG) in August 2018 to coordinate the humanitarian response among different UN and non-UN agencies. UNICEF is an active member in the EOG, coordinating humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable women and children.

UNICEF also continues to work towards strengthening coordination efforts in Libya, pushing the agenda for children bridging the gap between humanitarian and development programmes. UNICEF, together with other UN agencies, participated in the contingency planning workshop in Tunis, in August 1st and 2nd where Libyan government representatives and local organizations joined the United Nations in analysing the situation of the country and thinking about preparedness measures to put in place in different sectors. UNICEF received the support of a dedicated Child Protection Sector Coordinator in September 2018 and is also recruiting WASH and Education Coordinators to strengthen sector coordination capacity in anticipation of 2019 humanitarian planning processes.

With the start of humanitarian planning processes for 2019 response, UNICEF together with its partners and other UN agencies is contributing towards the development of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019. UNICEF’s humanitarian response remains to prioritise the most vulnerable children in Libya, working closely with government, non-government partners and sister UN agencies to consolidate efforts for a better response.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy in Libya is aligned with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and UNICEF’s 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) within the framework of the Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action. UNICEF continues to

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1 Ministry of Health (2018), Libya
2 IOM-DTM Round 21 (July – August 2018)
4 IOM-DTM Round 21 (July – August 2018)
establish partnerships to support the delivery of life-saving health, water, sanitation, protection and education services prioritizing the most vulnerable children. UNICEF continues to partner with 11 Libyan and four international partners.

UNICEF is finalizing the process of establishing a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) – as a programming strategy to reach the most vulnerable and hard to reach children in Libya affected by sudden-onset emergencies. This mechanism will allow UNICEF and partners to respond in a coherent and time-effective manner before wider programme response kicks in.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and its National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), UNICEF has agreed on a national preparedness plan for potential cholera outbreaks. Water treatment chemicals are procured and will be shipped to NCDC shortly. The chemicals will be used to disinfect water and ensure safe water is used at household level.

### Summary Analysis of Programme Response

#### Child Protection

UNICEF continues to provide critical child protection and psychosocial support services to vulnerable children, including refugee and migrant children affected by armed conflict and displacements, aiming to enhance their psychosocial wellbeing and resilience. Additionally, building capacities and raising awareness on child protection is a key part of UNICEF’s work to enact behaviour change and ensure more children are protected.

Between July and September 2018, in partnership with local partners, Al-Nahla, Al Tadhamon for Rehabilitation and Nour Al Hayat, 4,117 children (1,975 girls and 2,142 boys) benefited from structured recreational and psychosocial activities through community-based child friendly spaces and mobile outreach teams in greater Tripoli and Zintan. In addition, 2,053 children benefited from the provision of recreational and psychosocial activities through child friendly spaces and mobile teams as part of UNICEF’s response to the escalating conflict in Tripoli. Needs assessments in one school accommodating displaced families and two detention centres were conducted to determine the needed lifesaving and humanitarian actions.

School based psychosocial support will commence with the start of the school year in October. A total of 809 (379 girls and 430 boys) children survivors of violence, including gender-based violence in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha received specialized child protection including case management, referrals and specialized psychosocial support services through UNICEF partner, Essafa Centre for Mental Health. In Zintan, 164 children/adolescents (70 girls and 94 boys) were reached with psychosocial support and reintegration services including life skills. A total of 25 adolescents released from armed groups in 2017 continue to receive support through UNICEF local partner in the city, Al Tadhamon for Rehabilitation and Psychosocial Support.

In partnership with Al Nahl, Nour Al Hayat, and Essafa Centre for Mental Health, 291 child protection staff members from partner NGOs (267 female and 24 male) were trained on child protection and psychosocial support in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha. Additionally, 1,417 parents and community members (379 men and 1,038 women) were reached with messages on ending violence against children.

For internally displaced and refugee children, UNICEF has been working in partnership with CESVI in four different camps in Tripoli (Fellah 1, Fellah 2, Sedi Sayeh and Tarik Matar), reaching 172 internally displaced Tawergha children (100 boys and 72 girls) with psychosocial support as well as 127 refugee children (74 boys and 53 girls) in UNHCR’s community social centre. The forced eviction of IDPs from Tarik Al Matar Camp in mid-July also created additional needs. CESVI provided psychosocial and recreational support to 18 children (7 males and 11 females) who were displaced.

#### Education

UNICEF is in the process of supporting the non-formal education cycles for children and in discussion with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to support the upcoming school year. Limited activities took place during this quarter since the schools were closed. Furthermore, as a result of the recent clashes in Tripoli, four schools\(^2\) were occupied by displaced populations during the height of the crisis and in addition the academic year was delayed from starting on October 3 to October 7 giving more time for teachers to be prepared for the new school year. Following the closure of Tarik Al Matar Internally Displaced People camp in Tripoli mainly hosting people from the Tawergha population, neighbouring IDP camps also hosting Tawergha populations have closed down schools in anticipation of a potential eviction, leaving no opportunity for provision of education services through UNICEF’s partner CESVI. Progress over the past year has been constrained due to issues of access and limitations with partner, however, UNICEF is currently in the process of diversifying partnerships with NGOs and INGOs to scale up education response before the end of the year. Additionally,

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\(^2\) School of Martyrs Badr in the village of Saadi in Al-Falah, Al-Hadi Arefa School in Al-Nasr Street, Al-Fayhah School in the neighborhood of Fashloum, and the school of Al-Enitaq in Shuhada Abdul Jalil in Janzour)
UNICEF will continue to coordinate with the MOE and national authorities to ensure access to quality education for all vulnerable children.

UNICEF continued to work with partners to provide non-formal education and recreational activities reaching 175 children (93 boys and 82 girls). In coordination with CESVI, 99 (59 boys and 40 girls) internally displaced children benefited from remedial classes in Tarik Al Matar camp in Tripoli. In Benghazi 40 children (25 girls and 15 boys) from the Tawergha community accessed pre-school services in the Internally Displaced People camp of Al Halifi and 36 children (17 girls and 19 boys) with disabilities, from the non-displaced population, have been enrolled in catch up classes through the work of UNICEF’s national partner Breezees for Sustainable Development.

UNICEF has also been working with the Ministry of Education on scaling-up the Education Management Information System (EMIS) in Libya. The establishment of an EMIS system will strengthen MOE capacity to plan and develop adequate polices across the country for education. In the upcoming phase of EMIS, indicators that capture migrant and refugee children will be included in order to better inform programme development. EMIS will enhance the capacity of planning and policy development and will enable trend analysis of data. As part of the MOE’s priorities in capacity building, UNICEF together with the MOE will be supporting the training of 80 master trainers from across Libya on Education in Emergencies.

**WASH**

In 2018, a total of 670,500 people including 268,000 children in Libya have been identified among the most vulnerable groups and in need of humanitarian WASH assistance. Findings from the Multisector Needs Assessment (MSNA) recently conducted by REACH (August 2018) revealed that 55 per cent of respondents accessed their household water from main networks. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 58 out of 100 municipalities depend on water trucking as the primary source of water supply, due to the reduction in the volume of network safe water supply attributable to electricity shortages, poor maintenance of WASH systems and sporadic attacks against the Great Manmade river water supply from the South to the North. As a result, UNICEF, in coordination with the Libyan Society for Charity Works has provided basic water services to a total of 2,895 (1,400 male and 1,495 female) vulnerable children, men and women living in Tripoli two Internally Displaced People camps and two detention centres.

UNICEF has also undertaken rehabilitation works to improve the quality and access to sanitation facilities for the total of 2,570 people in two detention centres in Tarik Al Sika and Ain Zara that host an estimated 2,000 people (1,600 men, 220 women, 180 children) in addition to rehabilitating WASH facilities in Sidi Esayeh and Sarraj Internally Displaced People camps home to 570 people (200 children). These interventions have included the construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, construction and installation of showers and taps, emptying of septic tanks, repairing of water network, pipelines and pump installation.

In addition, following the eviction of 377 families – 1,880 IDPs including 750 children - from Tarik Al Matar Internally Displaced People Camp in July, as part of a UN response, UNICEF distributed 107 kits for children containing hygiene and recreational items in coordination with IOM and UNHCR.

UNICEF also continues work to improve water and sanitation facilities in schools, ensuring that they are gender sensitive and inclusive for those with disabilities. In preparation for the new school year, 2,496 pupils (1,196 boys and 1,300 girls) will access the rehabilitated WASH facilities in one school in Sidi Sayeh area in Tripoli and six schools in Benghazi.

During August, two officers from the General Company of Water and Waste Water (GCWW) attended a UNICEF regional training on Water Safety Plan in Amman as part of UNICEF efforts for building the technical capacity of governmental institutions as one of the programme strategies.

**Health and Nutrition**

UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Health, NCDC and WHO to undertake a nationwide Measles, Polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation campaign to protect children against vaccine preventable diseases in mid-November 2018. This campaign will be a major step towards enhancing the protection of children against vaccine preventable diseases and in providing evidence-based interventions to improve child survival in Libya. The campaign will be carried out through fixed health sites and mobile vaccination in hard-to-reach areas to access all children.

In the detention centres of Tarik Al Matar, Tarik Al Sika, Tajoura, Alsabaa, Qasr Ben Ghashir, Al-Nasr, Janzour, Al Zawia, and Al-Zintan, 1,183 women and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five (295) were provided with high energy biscuits (HEB)

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7 Multisector Needs Assessment (MSNA), August 2018
8 IOM- DT M Round 21 (July – August 2018)
9 Only 107 children attended the distribution and received kits.
10 Children kit includes customized recreational and hygiene items: children female diapers, soap, tooth paste, tooth brush, shampoo, ball, notebook, coloring pencils, water colors and drawing book.
as a mean to prevent malnutrition among the most vulnerable women and children due to the shortages and poor quality of food provided in the Detention Centre. UNICEF together with its local partner EMDAD Charity Association, has started a nutrition programme to support children and pregnant and lactating women and Nutrition screenings have taken place to identify children in need of additional support.

UNICEF procured 12 Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) for Benghazi and Tripoli hospitals in partnership with STACO and the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) to ensure timely availability of lifesaving essential medicines. The kits include essential medical equipment sufficient to meet health needs of 10,000 people, including children and women, for 3 months. The kits are part of UNICEF work to bridge the gap between the need for medicines and equipment and current availability.

Under the established Interagency Nutrition Working Group, UNICEF is working on the SMART Nutrition Survey in order to lead nutrition program planning, implementation, monitoring and documentation in the Libya.

Security

Between July and September, security conditions in Tripoli deteriorated significantly. Critical infrastructure was damaged as a result and significant disruptions to electricity and water supplies affected the city. While new security arrangements in Tripoli have been negotiated and a ceasefire remains in place, intermittent clashes at key flash points – such as Mitiga Airport where tensions remain unresolved regarding some aspects of control - remain expected. Mitiga airport remained closed for most of the period since August 26, reopening only at the end of September with some curfews in place as a precaution.

On September 10, so called Islamic state militants took advantage of disrupted security in Tripoli attacking the Headquarters of the National Oil Corporation (NOC) in Tripoli. Several civilians and security forces were killed as a result. Elsewhere, fighting remains ongoing between armed groups in the far south of Libya; with reports of Chadian government and opposition forces continuing to flow into Libya.

Funding

In 2018, UNICEF Libya appealed for US$20,161 million. As at the end of September 2018, the funding gap was at 29 percent. Adequate and timely funding support is urgently required to enable UNICEF to continue providing life-saving support and reach the vulnerable children throughout the rest of 2018. UNICEF Libya would like to express its continued and sincere appreciation to all donors who are supporting the humanitarian response in Libya.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5,338,000</td>
<td>1,238,641.71</td>
<td>1,987,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,908,000</td>
<td>1,448,616.68</td>
<td>2,008,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4,050,000</td>
<td>3,899,247.00</td>
<td>2,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>1,013,893.12</td>
<td>445,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Sectoral Coordination and Communication</td>
<td>1,665,000</td>
<td>994,214.50</td>
<td>1,296,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,161,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,574,613</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,740,233</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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UNICEF Libya Twitter: @UNICEFlibya

Who to contact for further information

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Email: mosomar@unicef.org
UNICEF is planning to procure 3,000 hygiene kits for 15,000 people for the next quarter.

During the reporting period schools were closed for school break and some were affected by conflict (IDP camps) and most partners were winding down the NFE support in preparation for the upcoming school year.

School supplies are planned to be distributed with the start of the school year and will be reported end of year.

UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Education to identify the required numbers of prefabs and mobile classes, late discussions estimated that UNICEF would be able to identify and proceed by Mid-November.

After revising priorities with the Ministry of Health, the humanitarian need is now for measles vaccination, UNICEF is currently working on the preparations for a nationwide measles and polio vaccination campaign to take place in November 2018.

UNICEF procured 12 Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) for Benghazi and Tripoli to be delivered to the hospitals very soon. Results of the beneficiaries will be reported in the next quarter.

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### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

**Annex A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</th>
<th><strong>UNICEF and IPs</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sector Response</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Overall needs</strong></td>
<td><strong>2018 Target</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with the minimum amount of safe water in line with international standards</td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with gender appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached with hygiene items and information</td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children (boys &amp; girls) provided with improved water and sanitation facilities in their learning environment</td>
<td>257,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION

| Number of school-age children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities | 300,000 | 33,450 | 5,070 | 175 ¹² ▲ | 33,450 | 5,070 | 175 ▲ |
| Number of children (boys and girls) having received essential learning materials and supplies | 300,000 | 80,000 | 82,447 | 0 ¹³ | 80,000 | 82,447 | 0 |
| Number of teachers trained in conflict-affected areas | 200,000 | 120 | 31 | 0 | 120 | 31 | 0 |
| Number of children benefited from the establishment of mobile classes and rehabilitated schools in conflict-affected areas | 300,000 | 14,400 ¹⁴ | 1,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 1,000 | 0 |

### HEALTH

| Number of children aged 0 to 6 years vaccinated against polio | - | 1,400,000 | 0 | 0 ¹⁵ | - | - | - |
| Number of children under 5 years, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) | - | 100,000 | 0 ¹⁶ | 0 | - | - | - |

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¹¹ UNICEF is planning to procure 3,000 hygiene kits for 15,000 people for the next quarter.

¹² During the reporting period schools were closed for school break and some were affected by conflict (IDP camps) and most partners were winding down the NFE support in preparation for the upcoming school year.

¹³ School supplies are planned to be distributed with the start of the school year and will be reported end of year.

¹⁴ UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Education to identify the required needed numbers of prefabs and mobile classes, late discussions estimated that UNICEF would be able to identify and proceed by Mid-November.

¹⁵ After revising priorities with the Ministry of Health, the humanitarian need is now for measles vaccination, UNICEF is currently working on the preparations for a nationwide measles and polio vaccination campaign to take place in November 2018.

¹⁶ UNICEF procured 12 Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) for Benghazi and Tripoli to be delivered to the hospitals very soon. Results of the beneficiaries will be reported in the next quarter.
UNICEF’s work with the Elsafa 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Elsafa Center</th>
<th>Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces</th>
<th>Number of children (boys and girls) survivors of gender-based violence receiving specialized care</th>
<th>Number of child protection actors and stakeholders trained (males and females)</th>
<th>Number of children (boys and girls) associated with the armed conflict benefiting from specialised child protection services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reached with maternal and child health services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children aged 0-6 received emergency nutrition services (screening or supplementation or referral)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,898</td>
<td>295 ▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Number of children aged 0-6 received emergency nutrition services (screening or supplementation or referral)</td>
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<td>Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93,450</td>
<td>70,060</td>
<td>6,066 ▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children (boys and girls) survivors of gender-based violence receiving specialized care</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,962</td>
<td>809 ▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of child protection actors and stakeholders trained (males and females)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>291 ▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children (boys and girls) associated with the armed conflict benefiting from specialised child protection services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>164 ▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>