



# Libya Country Office

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2021

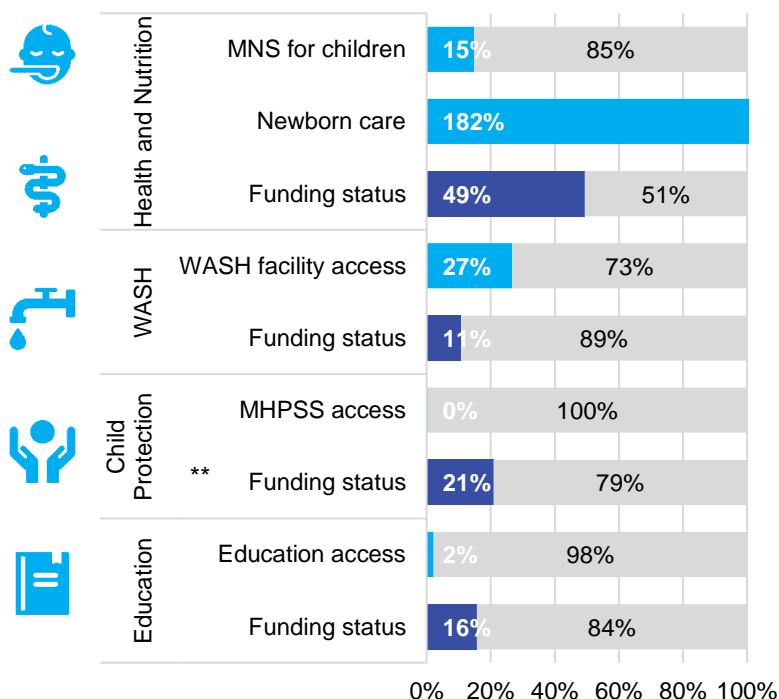
### Highlights

- The new Government of National Unity (GNU) took office as the single unified executive authority in the country following the Libyan House of Representatives' vote of confidence in March 2021.
- Libya's COVID-19 vaccination campaign is ongoing, following the arrival of the first batch of the COVID-19 vaccines in April 2021, with 381,264 people reached with at least one dose of the vaccine by the end of June 2021. The country's National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) announced that the COVID-19 vaccination campaign will also target all non-Libyans, irrespective of their legal residency status.
- UNICEF Libya's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal for 2021 called for US\$60.5 million to reach 468,000 children across Libya. The UNICEF humanitarian response remains underfunded, with a funding gap of 73.95 per cent.

### Situation in Numbers

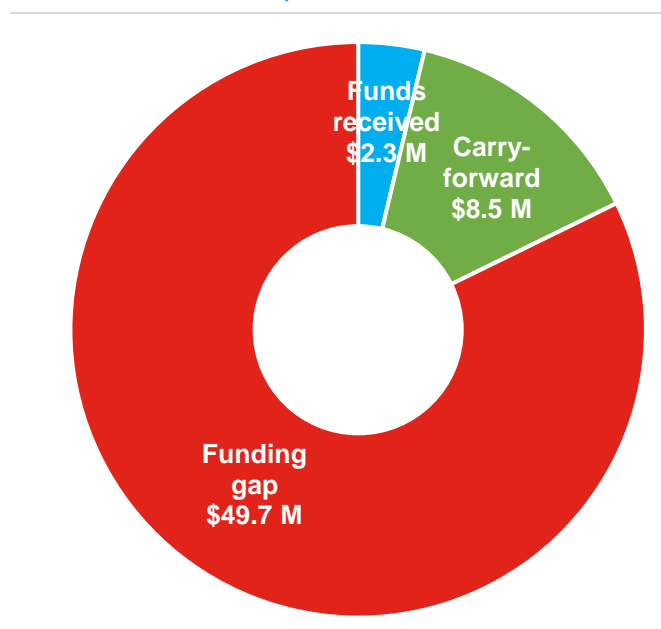


### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status 2021



### UNICEF Appeal 2021

#### US\$ 60.5 million



\*Funding available includes funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

\*\* Result is 836 for the first quarter

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's humanitarian programmes in Libya aim to assist the most vulnerable children and families in collaboration with government ministries, 11 national and international non-governmental organisations and the UN agencies. In 2021, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 60.5 million to provide emergency and lifesaving services to 468,000 vulnerable children, including conflict-affected children and their families. As of June 2021, the appeal had a critical funding gap of almost 74 per cent or US\$49.7 million, across all sectors. Child protection and Education are the most underfunded sectors, with funding gaps of almost 90 per cent, while water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and health and nutrition are also severely underfunded, with gaps of 85 per cent and almost 70 per cent respectively.

In 2021, UNICEF's humanitarian preparedness and response for Libya is generously supported by the Education Cannot Wait Fund, the European Union, the Governments of Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, Sweden, and the United States of America.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In the first half of 2021, the country experienced relative stability due to recent political and socioeconomic developments. The Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) proceedings, facilitated by the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), led to electing a new Presidential Council and Prime Minister in February 2021. A month later, the Libyan House of Representatives approved the newly formed Government of National Unity (GNU) to act as the country's single unified executive authority.

Despite the cessation of hostilities between warring factions, and the relative political and economic progress, the humanitarian situation in the country remains dire as the population in the country continues to suffer from the aftermath of the instability plaguing Libya for more than a decade. According to the UN-led Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) of 2021, around 1.3 million people in the country need humanitarian assistance, with 35 per cent of them being children.

Humanitarian actors in the country projected 480,000 children would require humanitarian assistance in the form of healthcare<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic is placing additional strain on the country's weakened healthcare system and services. The Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) reported that as of 30 June, the total number of cases reached 193,905. The NCDC is combatting the spread of the virus by expanding the national vaccination campaign that commenced in April 2021. The campaign will also include all non-Libyans, irrespective of their legal residency status. UNICEF, through COVAX, supported the Libyan government with the delivery of 175,200 COVID-19 vaccine doses.

There is a continuing need for humanitarian support to allow children broader access to basic services, including quality education and development. In February 2021, the Ministry of Education officially announced the re-opening of schools across the country following the implementation of relevant Infection Prevention Control (IPC) measures to ensure the safety of school students. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (2021), 316,000 children require education support.

Libya is considered one of the most water-scarce countries in the world. Conflict, dependency on non-renewable water sources and climate change caused a severe decline in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services and facilities in the country. In 2021, 156 wells were rendered out of service<sup>2</sup>, and the country's eight desalination plants are poorly maintained, causing them to operate at only 27 per cent of their total capacity<sup>3</sup>. According to the HRP, 175,200 children require assistance with WASH.

The recent IOM migrant report demonstrates an increase in the total number of migrants in Libya compared to the first quarter of 2021. As of April 2021, 591,415 migrants currently reside in the country, including 11,828 unaccompanied children<sup>4</sup>. Migrants continue to come to Libya in an attempt to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. The latest figures published by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) shows that since the start of the year, 19,393 people,

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<sup>1</sup> HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2021 - Libya

<sup>2</sup> MoWR - Water Resources Improvement Plan for 2021-2025

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF - Assessment of National Water Systems, 2019

<sup>4</sup> IOM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT ROUND 36 (March - April 2021)

including 668 children (199 girls, 469 boys)<sup>5</sup> were intercepted at sea and returned to the country by the Libyan Coast Guard. Most of these children were subjected to arbitrary detention inside centres run by the Ministry of Interior's Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM).

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

During the first half of 2021, UNICEF's health programme reached 277,543 people (78,593 girls, 75,622 boys, 123,328 women) and 16,050 newborns (8,186 girls, 7,864 boys) with the provision of essential healthcare across the country.

UNICEF provided Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) to 8,600 staff (4,385 women, 4,215 men) in health facilities across Tripoli to ensure the safe continuity of health service provision. In addition, as part of UNICEF's support to the national COVID-19 vaccination efforts, PPEs, including hand sanitisers and stands, were provided to the 430 vaccination sites across the country. Furthermore, PPEs were distributed to 100 healthcare workers in the Sebha Isolation Centre and 90 staff at the Libyan Association for Care of Children with Down Syndrome in Tripoli.

To strengthen the country's central cold chain system for the safe storage and delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, UNICEF, through the Ministry of Health's Medical Supply Office (MSO), installed four ultra-cold rooms in Tripoli, Misrata, Sebha and Benghazi. Across the country's 430 vaccination sites, UNICEF distributed 73 vaccine fridges, 488 vaccine carriers, 316 cold boxes and temperature monitoring devices to promote the safe delivery and maintenance of vaccines. In addition, UNICEF conducted training on cold chain and vaccine management to 90 dedicated staff across the country.

UNICEF distributed Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and lifesaving packages in the Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) of the cities of Tripoli and Bani Walid in the west, and Sebha in the South, benefiting a total of 18,480 people (3,771 girls, 3,620 boys, 11,089 women) and 770 newborns (394 girls, 376 boys).

UNICEF provided Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) to health facilities across all regions of the country, sufficient to cover the needs of 258,913 children and women (74,811 girls, 71,883 boys, 112,219 women) and 15,280 newborns (7,792 girls, 7,488 boys).

To support the effective health information management and evidence generation, UNICEF conducted a training on the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) to 84 dedicated staff (30 women, 54 men) from the health facilities of Benghazi, Albayda, Tobruk and Emsaed in the east. In addition, UNICEF conducted a DHIS2 training for 57 staff (21 women, 36 men) from the southern municipalities of Sebha, Murzuq and Algatroun. Furthermore, UNICEF and its partner carried out an Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) training for 24 master trainers from western and eastern PHCs. These trainers will be conducting cascade training for health staff in their designated PHCs. To support the prevention of COVID-19, UNICEF conducted training on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) protocols for 290 healthcare staff (202 women, 88 men) in the east and west of the country.

### Nutrition

To promote optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, in the first half of 2021, UNICEF reached 1,487 women with IYCF counselling. Furthermore, UNICEF provided an IYCF training to eight dedicated focal points in the east. In addition, UNICEF successfully advocated for the establishment of an additional Nutrition unit within the Ministry of Health's Primary Healthcare Institute (PHCI). The unit is expected to take a leading role in strengthening nutritional and IYCF interventions around the country.

In coordination with the PHCI, UNICEF distributed nutrition packages to the primary healthcare centres in Tripoli, Bani Walid, Misrata, and Sebha, benefiting 3,787 children (1,920 girls, 1,867 boys) aged 6-59 months, and 2,004 pregnant and lactating women. In coordination with the Libyan Red Crescent Society and in response to Alkufra's migrant emergency situation in January 2021, UNICEF dispatched 50 cartons of high energy and protein biscuits and 150 cartons of emergency food rations to 347 migrants. Additionally, in collaboration with our partner, 1,212 adolescents (980 girls, 232 boys) received micro-nutrient supplements in Misrata and Tripoli.

<sup>5</sup> IOM LIBYA – MARITIME UPDATE (25-31 July 2021)

## Child Protection

In the first half of 2021, UNICEF and its partners reached 1,528 children (711 girls, 817 boys) and 368 parents/caregivers (252 women, 116 men) with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services and messaging through static centres i.e. Baity Centres<sup>6</sup>, mobile outreach teams and remotely, in Tripoli, Misrata, Sebha and Zwara. From these, UNICEF and partners provided 261 children (106 girls, 155 boys) with specialised case management and referrals to services that included healthcare and legal aid. Furthermore, through the UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action, UNICEF and partners provided 220 children (103 girls, 117 boys) and parents/caregivers 128 (96 women, 32 men) with access to MHPSS services, legal aid and referrals to healthcare in the Baity centres. In addition, the children were also admitted to specialised case management, including Best Interest Procedures (BIP).

UNICEF and partners provided 1,021 people, including 580 children (300 girls, 280 boys) and 441 women, with access to GBV prevention and response interventions which includes GBV risk reduction/awareness-raising sessions and focused group activities, through women and girls safe spaces in Tripoli, Misrata, Sebha and Benghazi. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 68 children and adolescents benefitted from specialised services such as behavioural therapy. Furthermore, UNICEF's national partner expressed concern that the need for GBV case management increased due to COVID-19 and its socioeconomic impact as well as COVID-19 preventive measures, which made girls and women more vulnerable to GBV.

In the first half of the year, UNICEF provided 679 families with emergency boxes containing Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sensitisation tools. In the next six months, UNICEF will be providing EORE in schools and communities around Greater Tripoli, with a focus on areas previously impacted by conflict, in collaboration with its implementing partners.

UNICEF's Child Protection programme continues to implement its localisation strategy through working with national partners to strengthen child protection procedures, GBV mechanisms and MHPSS services. Two partnerships have been signed with national partners in the first half of this year, with four partnerships planned for the remainder of the year. Furthermore, UNICEF and partners provided training in child protection approaches to 55 actors (49 women, six men) from service providers and government institutions in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha.

## Education

During the first half of 2021, UNICEF, in partnership with MoE and its Health Department, launched a country-wide "Safely back to School" campaign to promote the safe return of students to schools. The campaign involved awareness-raising messages on social media platforms, installing 30 information billboards across the country, and distributing 30,000 leaflets in schools. Furthermore, to promote adherence to Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) protocols in schools, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), including face masks, hand sanitisers and thermometers, were distributed to 2,982 schools in 60 municipalities across the country, benefitting 500,000 children. Furthermore, UNICEF provided individual learning materials to 133,517 children (68,201 girls, 65,316 boys). To compensate for lost learning caused by previous conflict and displacement, UNICEF and its partners provided 3,959 children (2,251 girls, 1,708 boys) with access to non-formal education in the form of remedial classes, utilising a blended approach (in-person and distance education). These children include 371 migrants, 235 IDP, 3,292 host community children and 61 returnees.

UNICEF continues its efforts through the Baity centres and education officials in municipalities to ease the enrollment of migrant children to the national school system. The barriers faced by these children include lack of documentation and financial difficulties. In the first six months of 2021, UNICEF successfully enrolled 34 migrant children in national schools. Furthermore, UNICEF rehabilitated nine national schools in Tripoli, Misrata, Sebha, Ubari and Albayda to provide 5,202 school children (2,623 girls, 2,579 boys) with a favourable learning environment.

UNICEF conducted three workshops on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures. UNICEF held the first workshop in Misrata to focus on the epidemiological aspect of school re-opening, with the participation of 60 municipal

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<sup>6</sup> Baity centres are community centres that promote an integrated child protection-education approach to services for vulnerable children.

officials responsible for school health in the west, centre and south of the country. The 60 municipal officials were later invited to an IPC workshop in Tripoli to discuss the schools' current preparations and measures to prevent COVID-19 infection among students. The final IPC workshop conducted in Benghazi targeted municipal officials responsible for school health in eastern municipalities.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Since the start of 2021, UNICEF has provided 21,866 people (10,163 females, 11,703 males) with safe drinking water across the country. In addition, UNICEF provided 115,542 people (40,167 girls, 34,567 boys, 12,603 women, 28,205 men) with critical WASH services and supplies, which included hygiene kits, disinfection materials and awareness-raising materials to encourage optimal hygiene practices. UNICEF distributed soap and hand sanitisers to 100 schools in the south to provide school children with a safer learning environment, reaching 78,181 school children (42,008 girls, 36,173 boys). In addition, UNICEF implemented a cash assistance intervention whereby 1,000 IDP families in Misrata were provided with a cash amount to purchase their daily hygiene items.

UNICEF and its partner installed a collapsible water tank in the Alhelis camp for internally displaced people (IDP) in Benghazi to ensure that the residents have an adequate water supply. In addition, three water pumps were installed at the Alhilal IDP camp in Benghazi. These interventions benefited 1,515 people (273 girls, 260 boys, 569 women, 413 men) living in both camps. Access to safe drinking water was also improved in the Alakademia IDP camp in Janzour by installing a water treatment unit, reaching 2,243 people (256 girls, 244 boys, 900 women, 843 men). In addition, UNICEF and its partner supported 1,300 returnee families with access to WASH services in the conflict-affected city of Tawergha by installing a water tank, de-watering pump and tarpaulin. Furthermore, UNICEF and its partner rehabilitated the WASH facilities of the Bin Khaldoun healthcare clinic in Janzour and Tamen Hant healthcare clinic in Sebha, benefitting 8,000 people (1,999 girls, 1,920 boys, 2,081 women, 2,000 men).

UNICEF continues to provide WASH support to government counterparts. In the first half of this year, UNICEF supported the General Desalination Company with 100 tons of water treatment chemicals, later distributed and used in the eight desalination plants situated across the Libyan coast. In addition, hand sanitiser stands and dispensers were delivered to the Libyan water authorities' offices around the country, benefitting 42,298 people (5,007 women, 37,291 men). Furthermore, to assist the NCDC in ensuring water safety and monitoring of water supplies amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF supplied the NCDC with 400,000 water purification tablets (Aquatabs), benefitting 8,820 people around the country.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to participate in the Humanitarian Country Team to coordinate the multi-sectoral emergency preparedness and response in Libya. To strengthen the linkages between humanitarian action and development programming in Libya, UNICEF continues to prioritise its coordination role and support for capacity building for all partners, including local authorities and municipalities. UNICEF's overall humanitarian strategy remains aligned with the Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children within the framework of the Core Commitment for Children in humanitarian action, Sectors and Sub-Sectors priorities. UNICEF continued to lead the WASH and Education Sectors, and Child Protection Sub-Sector.

The WASH Sector strengthened its reach and impact in the southern and eastern regions by establishing a sub-sectoral presence in Sebha and Benghazi. In addition, UNICEF continues to co-lead the Infection Prevention and Control Working Group (IPC WG) with the WHO. In collaboration with MoH, NCDC, Water authorities, and relevant NGOs, the IPC WG continues implementing national plans in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the first half of the year, and in coordination with the MoH, the IPC WG conducted a mapping of IPC actors and coordinated support to the national vaccination plan.

The Education Sector continued to coordinate the work of the members through monthly meetings. In June 2021, the Sector coordinated a scoping mission for the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) team to Libya, which launched the preparation of a multi-year resilience program focusing on both access and quality of education in the country. The mission, facilitated by different sector members, focused on understanding the educational needs in various areas of the country, and it included a visit to the conflict-affected city of Tawergha.



A new coordinator joined the Child Protection sub-Sector (CPSS) at the beginning of the year. In addition, a co-lead was nominated for the sub-sector in June 2021. In the first half of 2021, four CPSS monthly meetings and five ad-hoc meetings were conducted to discuss the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), Child Protection Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) reporting and the situation of the IDP evictions in the area of Greater Tripoli. Furthermore, UNICEF participated with other CPSS members in a workshop in June 2021 to finalise the Interagency Case Management SOP and rolling work plan.

UNICEF continues to co-lead the Demand Creation, Risk Communication and Community Engagement working group, under the leadership of the MoH, and with the participation of other UN agencies and INGOs. UNICEF supported the NCDC in developing and disseminating branded key information products on COVID-19, including video and audio public service announcements and leaflets. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the 430 vaccination sites across the country with communication material and the printing of national vaccination cards. UNICEF is also supporting the NCDC in conducting orientation and awareness sessions in the COVID-19 vaccination centres across the country to raise awareness and increase demand for the vaccines.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### [Press releases and Statements:](#)

[Libyan municipalities to step up information services for the communities.](#)

[The Federal Republic of Germany, through its Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development \(BMZ\), has announced a new contribution of EUR 5 million to support safe, quality, and inclusive introduction of the COVID-19 vaccine in Libya.](#)

[Over 4 million people, including 1.5 million children are about to face imminent water shortage in Libya](#)

[114 unaccompanied children rescued at sea off the coast of Libya](#)

[The European Union's \(EU\) €20 million "Protecting most vulnerable population from the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya" \("Salamati" = "My Safety"\)](#)

[57,600 COVID-19 vaccine doses received today in Tripoli](#)

[The Government of Japan has approved a total of US\\$ 833,000 toward strengthening Libya's preparedness for the COVID-19 vaccination programme](#)

[EU-funded Baladiyahati receives additional €26.2 million to strengthen cooperation in Libya' South](#)

### [Audio-visual and Multimedia](#)

[UNICEF and the Ministry of Water launched a pilot solar powered water system in Tripoli, Znata Pump station to increase uninterrupted water access](#)

[The first shipment of COVAX procured COVID-19 vaccine arriving at Mitiga International Airport in Tripoli](#)

[World Water Day 2021](#)

[International Women's Day \(IWD\) 2021](#)

[International Women's Day \(IWD\) 2021 \(2\)](#)

[Emergency Obstetrics and Neonatal Care and Essential Newborn Care Training in Benghazi](#)

[Actor Fathi Badir shares advises on how to stay safe and prevent the spread of covid-19](#)

## External Media:

[UNICEF expresses concern over safety of school children in Libya](#) - Xinhua  
[UNICEF warns of imminent water shortage in Libya](#) - Libya Observer  
[UNICEF demands safeguard of saved children migrants in Libya](#) - MENA FN  
[UNICEF calls for protection of rescued children migrants in Libya](#) - Xinhua  
[UNICEF: ERW threaten half a million lives in Libya](#) - Libya Observer  
[Solar water pumping station installed by UNICEF in Tripoli](#) - Libya herald  
[Intercepted and returned to Libya](#) - Info Migrants

## Next SitRep: 31 October 2021

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## Summary of Programme Results

| Sector   |       | UNICEF and IPs Response <sup>7</sup> |             |               | Cluster/Sector Response |             |               |                |
|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
|  |       | Total needs                          | 2021 target | Total results | Change*<br>▲ ▼          | 2021 target | Total results | Change*<br>▲ ▼ |
| Indicator   Disaggregation   |       |                                      |             |               |                         |             |               |                |
| <b>Health</b>  |       |                                      |             |               |                         |             |               |                |
| # of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities (M/F)                      | girls |                                      | 120,000     | 78,593        | ▲ 62,358                |             |               |                |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 75,622        |                         |             |               |                |
|  | women |                                      |             | 123,328       |                         |             |               |                |
| # of newborns receiving essential lifesaving care  | girls |                                      | 6,800       | 8,186         | ▲ 3,680                 |             |               |                |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 7,864         |                         |             |               |                |
| # of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control        | women |                                      | 500         | 202           | ▲ 161                   |             |               |                |
|  | men   |                                      |             | 88            |                         |             |               |                |
| <b>Nutrition</b>   |       |                                      |             |               |                         |             |               |                |
| # of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving MNPs (M/F)   | girls |                                      | 25,500      | 1,920         | 0                       |             |               |                |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 1,867         |                         |             |               |                |
| # of Pregnant and Lactating Women who have receive micro-nutrient supplements and emergency nutrition services | women |                                      | 13,600      | 2,004         | 0                       |             |               |                |
| # primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling  | women |                                      | 40,000      | 26,487        | ▲ 26,487                |             |               |                |
| <b>Child Protection</b>  |       |                                      |             |               |                         |             |               |                |
| # of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support (M/F)   | girls | 271,000                              | 266,990     | 711           | ▲ 692                   | 63,660      | 1,958         | ▲ 1,958        |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 817           |                         |             |               |                |
| # of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (M/F)           | girls |                                      | 27,000      | 300           | ▲ 22                    |             | 1,049         | ▲ 1,049        |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 280           |                         |             |               |                |
|  | women |                                      |             | 441           |                         |             |               |                |
| # of girls and boys referred specialized CP services   | girls | 35,000                               | 34,900      | 106           | ▲ 239                   | 63,000      | 39            | ▲ 39           |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 155           |                         |             |               |                |
| # of children accessing mine/explosive weapons risk education (M/F)  | girls | 505,486                              | 451,196     | 307           | ▲ 679                   | 67,290      | 0             | ▲ 0            |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 372           |                         |             |               |                |
| # of actors from service providers and/or institutions trained on CP approaches (M/F)                          | women | 5,000                                | 4,840       | 49            | 0                       | 827         | 57            | ▲ 57           |
|  | men   |                                      |             | 6             |                         |             |               |                |
| <b>Education</b>   |       |                                      |             |               |                         |             |               |                |
| # of children accessing formal/non-formal education, including early learning (M/F)                            | girls | 392,000                              | 143,159     | 2,602         | ▲ 1,543                 | 65,091      | 4,042         | ▲ 4,042        |
|  | boys  |                                      |             | 2,116         |                         |             |               |                |

<sup>7</sup> Part of the results were achieved using non-emergency (SC) and COVID-19 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal



|   |       |         |         |        |                       |         |         |           |
|---|-------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| # of children receiving individual learning materials   | girls | 152,000 | 148,060 | 68,201 | ▲ 16,679              | 43,940  | 116,838 | ▲ 116,838 |
|   | boys  |         |         | 65,316 |                       |         |         |           |
| # of school-aged children accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms                        | girls | 50,000  | 31,060  | 2,623  | ▲ 1,090               | 10,940  | 4,112   | ▲ 4,112   |
|   | boys  |         |         | 2,579  |                       |         |         |           |
| # of teachers and educational personnel trained on child protection and improved teaching methods                                     | women | 5,000   | 9,336   | 153    | ▲ 84                  | 870     | 204     | ▲ 204     |
|   | men   |         |         | 135    |                       |         |         |           |
| # schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)   |       | 326,000 | 852     | 2,982  | ▲ 2,970               | 130,100 | 12      | ▲ 12      |
| <b>WASH</b>   |       |         |         |        |                       |         |         |           |
| # of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (M/F)                            | girls | 437,962 | 70,000  | 834    | ▲ 20,608              | 70,000  | 5,258   | ▲ 5,258   |
|   | boys  |         |         | 790    |                       |         |         |           |
|   | women |         |         | 11,289 |                       |         |         |           |
|   | men   |         |         | 12,953 |                       |         |         |           |
| # of people accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities, safe spaces and health care facilities | girls | 170,000 | 30,000  | 2,089  | ▲ 9,501               | 67,140  | 31,304  | ▲ 31,304  |
|   | boys  |         |         | 2,102  |                       |         |         |           |
|   | women |         |         | 6,593  |                       |         |         |           |
|   | men   |         |         | 6,717  |                       |         |         |           |
| # of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services  | girls | 437,962 | 150,000 | 40,167 | ▲ 84,044 <sup>8</sup> | 87,400  | 48,155  | ▲ 48,155  |
|   | boys  |         |         | 34,567 |                       |         |         |           |
|   | women |         |         | 12,603 |                       |         |         |           |
|   | men   |         |         | 28,205 |                       |         |         |           |
| # of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes  | girls | 437,962 | 50,000  | 10,200 | ▲ 62,298              | 80,000  | 0       | 0         |
|   | boys  |         |         | 9,801  |                       |         |         |           |
|   | women |         |         | 5,007  |                       |         |         |           |
|   | men   |         |         | 37,290 |                       |         |         |           |

\* Change since last report.

<sup>8</sup> Retroactive revisions were made in results. Actual results achieved during Q2 are 94,053.

## Annex B

### Funding Status

| Sector                            | Requirements        | Funds available                         |  | Funding gap         |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------|
|                                   |                     | Humanitarian resources received in 2021 | Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over) | \$                  | %             |
| Health and Nutrition              | \$7,228,000         | \$587,196                               | \$1,750,281                                | \$4,890,523         | 68%           |
| WASH                              | \$9,780,000         | \$187,196                               | \$1,234,182                                | \$8,358,622         | 85%           |
| Child Protection                  | \$17,815,841        | \$714,846                               | \$1,181,542                                | \$15,919,453        | 89%           |
| Education                         | \$19,847,634        | \$249,196                               | \$1,941,548                                | \$17,656,889        | 89%           |
| Social Protection                 | \$1,500,000         | \$277,546                               | \$390,592                                  | \$831,862           | 55%           |
| C4D, Community Engagement and AAP | \$3,120,000         | \$199,141                               | \$1,026,943                                | \$1,893,916         | 61%           |
| Cluster Coordination              | \$600,000           | \$17,439                                | \$422,408                                  | \$160,152           | 27%           |
| Evaluation                        | \$598,915           | \$17,439                                | \$544,858                                  | \$36,618            | 6%            |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>\$60,490,390</b> | <b>\$2,250,000</b>                      | <b>\$8,492,355</b>                         | <b>\$49,748,035</b> | <b>73.95%</b> |