



Reporting Period: 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Libya Country Office

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4 2021

Highlights

Following the signing of the ceasefire between the warring factions in October 2020 and the subsequent Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) proceedings organized with the support of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), 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.

After the arrival of the first doses of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccine in the country in April 2021, the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) reported that more than 2.7 million around the country, including non-Libyans, received at least one dose of the vaccine by the end of December 2021.

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 78 per cent.

Situation in Numbers

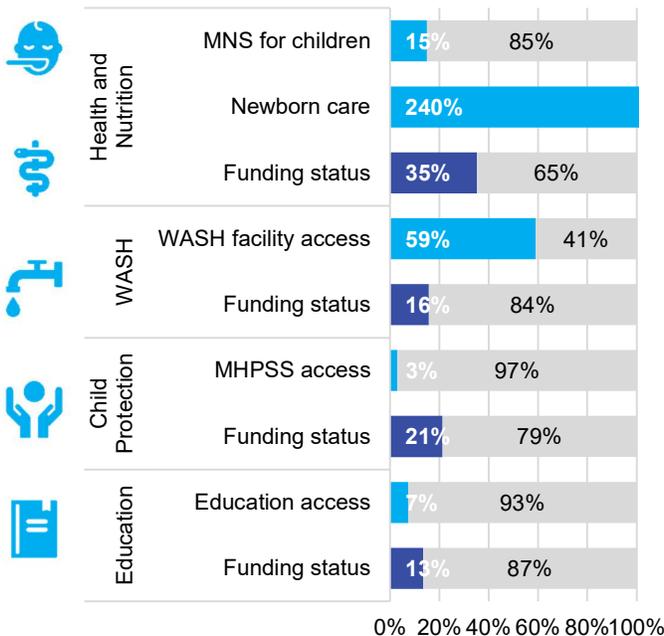
 **468,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance

 **1,251,000** people in need (OCHA 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview)

 **212,593** internally displaced people (IDPs)

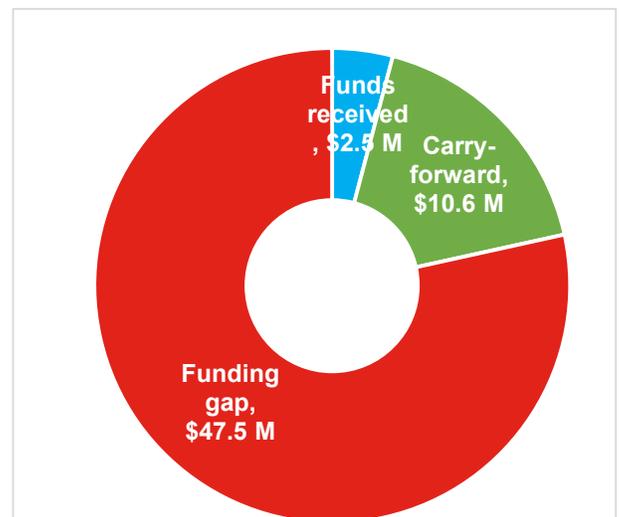
 **621,007** registered migrants in the country (IOM Libya Migrant Report, October – November 2021)

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.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2021, UNICEF's humanitarian programmes in Libya aimed to assist the most vulnerable children and families in collaboration with government ministries, 11 national and international non-governmental organisations and the UN agencies. UNICEF appealed 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 December 2021, the appeal was funded at 22 per cent, with a critical funding gap of 78 per cent or US\$ 47.5 million, across all sectors. Education and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) were the most underfunded sectors, with funding gaps of 87 and 84 per cent respectively, while child protection was also severely underfunded, with a gap of 79 per cent.

In 2021, UNICEF's humanitarian preparedness and response for Libya was 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 2021, the country experienced relative political, social and economic stability following a 14-month armed conflict around the capital Tripoli, which ended with the ceasefire signed in October 2020. Following the ceasefire, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and international actors supported the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) proceedings to bring the warring factions together to reach a settlement and establish a new unified executive authority. The proceedings entailed a vote that resulted in the election of a new Presidential Council and the Government of National Unity (GNU) in February 2021. The new government took office in March 2021, with the mandate to organise presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021. However, during the run-up to the elections, legal disputes on the election legislation and eligibility of presidential candidates prevented the country's High National Elections Committee (HNEC) from announcing an official candidacy list. On 22 December 2021, HNEC officially announced its inability to organise the elections, citing the aforementioned legal challenges, disputes and appeals against several running candidates. HNEC asked the House of Representatives to set a new date for the elections within a month and urged all relevant actors to work on addressing the bottlenecks hindering the implementation of the elections. At the same time, UNSMIL reiterated its support to the country's institutions to complete the necessary preparations to hold the elections as soon as possible.

On the other hand, the Libyan economy witnessed a significant rebound after the end of conflict and the relative political stability achieved. During the months of the conflict, oil production and export were blocked in the eastern and central oil fields and ports by the LNA, leading to a massive drop in Libya's daily production of oil barrels (million barrels per day - mb/d). At the height of the conflict, the production reached 0.3 mb/d as oil production in the western ports remained functional. However, the exporting level recovered significantly, up to 1.14 mb/d in December 2021, which is the same level of production sustained prior to the eruption of the conflict in April 2019. Furthermore, in December 2020, the Central Bank of Libya issued a decree that resulted in devaluing the Libya Dinar at a rate of 4.48 Libyan dinars (LYD) to the U.S. dollar (USD), bridging the gap between the official exchange rate and the black-market rate.

Although the general population in Libya benefitted from the improved political, social and economic conditions, humanitarian interventions continued to be urgently needed to support vulnerable groups, particularly migrants, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). According to the UN-led Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) of 2021, around 1.3 million people in the country needed humanitarian assistance, with 35 per cent being children. The 2022 HNO, published in December 2021, estimates that 1.5 million people should be targeted with humanitarian assistance, out of which 450,000 are children.

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 the end of December 2021, the total number of cases reached 388,734. The NCDC is combatting the spread of the virus by expanding the national vaccination campaign that commenced in April 2021. The campaign also continues to target non-Libyans, irrespective of their legal residency status. Moreover, through the COVAX initiative, UNICEF supported the Libyan government with the delivery of 735,150 COVID-19 vaccine doses.

Children in Libya continue to lack adequate access to quality education services. The 2021 HNO indicated that 300,000 children are in need of education assistance. Following several delays in school re-opening in 2020 due to COVID-19, schools were finally re-opened in February 2021 across the country. To combat the spread of COVID-19, schools were re-opened under an "alternate days" modality, with students attending school in-person every other day and receiving

distance education through the Ministry of Education's (MOE) TV channel and online classrooms. Although this represents an increase in access to education compared to last year, the use of this modality is not fully compensating for the learning loss caused by COVID-19 throughout 2020 with the partial distance modality remaining a challenge for vulnerable children who may not have access to technology. A positive change that occurred after the instalment of the GNU is the harmonisation of academic calendars across the country as, prior to this, calendars differed between the west and east.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) of the year 2021 reported that 438,000 people, including 150,000 children, need humanitarian WASH assistance across the country. Several parts of the country lack WASH infrastructure, which forces families to resort to other means to cover their drinking and hygiene water needs. As reported on the IOM DTM Migrant Libya report, water trucking constitutes 67 per cent of Libyan municipalities' main source of drinking water¹

As Libya is one of the most water-scarce countries, thereby ensuring water security is a crucial matter. Ninety per cent of the country's water comes from non-renewable sources² as the country is heavily dependent on the use of its underground water resources, leading to the rapid depletion of this primary source. The instances of past armed conflict and lack of maintenance led to the reduced capacity and damage of the country's WASH infrastructure, including the Man-Made River Project (MMRP), desalination plants and water wells. Furthermore, there were previous incidents of forced closures and sabotage of water infrastructure by armed groups, with a recent incident involving an armed group demanding the release of a previous government official³.

According to the latest IOM Migrant Report, 621,007 migrants currently reside in the country, which marked a nine per cent increase compared to the figures recorded in 2020. The report also indicated that up to 37,260 unaccompanied migrant children are currently in the country. 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) demonstrate that in 2021, a total of 32,425 people, including 1,308 children (431 girls, 877 boys) were intercepted at sea and returned to the country by the Libyan Coast Guard. Some of the children rescued were subsequently placed in detention centres run by the Ministry of Interior's Directorate of Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). Inside these centres, children are reportedly suffering from several rights violations as they lack access to adequate nutrition, water and sanitation services, and they are at constant risk of violence and abuse as some of them are placed in cells with adult males⁴. Moreover, the living conditions in these centres are below international standards, and the detained children don't have access to an established judicial process and the assistance of lawyers and other child protection specialists.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In 2021, UNICEF 281,610 people (80,000 girls, 77,000 boys, 125,000 women) and 16,290 newborns (8,308 girls, 7,982 boys) with the provision of essential healthcare across the country. Throughout the year, UNICEF supported the national efforts to prevent and mitigate the spread and impact of COVID-19. UNICEF advocated for the procurement and delivery of COVID-19 vaccine shipments through COVAX. Since the arrival of the first doses of the COVID-19 vaccines to the country in April 2021, UNICEF facilitated the arrival of 735,150 doses through COVAX

To strengthen the country's central cold chain system for the safe storage and delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, UNICEF provided the NCDC with four ultra-cold rooms, subsequently installed in the cities of Tripoli, Misrata, Sebha and Benghazi. These cities are the largest in the country. Moreover, UNICEF provided the NCDC with 25 generator sets (50 kVA) to support the maintenance of a regular power supply to the cold rooms. In addition, across the country's 430 vaccinations sites, UNICEF distributed 75 vaccine fridges, 721 vaccine carriers, 316 cold boxes, and temperature monitoring devices to promote vaccines' safe delivery and maintenance.

With the aim of enhancing national healthcare capacity, UNICEF organised a workshop on micro-planning for 45 vaccine supervisors (3 females, 42 males) from the west, east and south of the country. These supervisors are also master trainers in Cold Chain and Vaccine Management (CCVM). The workshop also entailed a refresher session on vaccine

¹ IOM LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT January - February 2021

² Report of UNICEF - Water Authorities Workshop on Water, 2017

³ <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/libya-water-cut-sabotage-threats-gadhaffi-cousin-senussi>

⁴ Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya – 1 October 2021 ((<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/FFM-Libya/A-HRC-48-83-AEV-EN.docx>)

quality assurance and monitoring activities. Starting from the first quarter of 2022, the aforementioned 45 CCVM master trainers will provide CCVM cascade training to up to 6,000 health staff in 700 health facilities conducting vaccination activities around Libya.

During the first half of 2021, 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). Moreover, 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).

Throughout the year, UNICEF supported extensive Demand Creation, Risk Communication, and Community Engagement (DRCCE) activities to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and increase the demand and uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine. Together with the NCDC's Public Health Emergency Team, a 7-month DRCCE campaign was launched in April, targeting over 77 municipalities nationwide to raise awareness on COVID-19 vaccinations. The campaign included training healthcare workers, conducting TV and radio talks, and disseminating Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, reaching over 2.1 million people. At the same time, UNICEF supported the NCDC's Radio Channel (Al-Sahiya), which reaches three million listeners in the west and central region with health promotion information. In 2022, UNICEF will support the expansion of the channel's coverage to the eastern region. Moreover, UNICEF conducted social listening activities to detect and address rumours and misinformation around COVID-19 through its partnership with BBC Media Action in using their El Kul platform, which has 1.2 million followers.

As part of UNICEF's efforts towards strengthening the country's healthcare system, UNICEF organised specialised capacity building activities for healthcare. The capacity building activities focused on key thematic areas, including Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), Essential Newborn Care (ENC), and Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC). A total of 156 healthcare workers were trained in 2021 in these areas. Moreover, UNICEF supported the training and roll-out of the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) in 703 health facilities to strengthen the availability of facility-based data, which will enable evidence-based decision-making and strengthen the capacity to prevent, detect, and track disease trends and public health events contributing to morbidity and mortality in Libya.

Nutrition

To promote optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, IYCF focal points (previously trained by UNICEF) conducted nutritional screening for 3,662 children in healthcare facilities nationwide. Out of this total, the IYCF focal points identified 175 children (4.7 per cent) suffering from moderate malnourishment and these children were provided with the required nutrition interventions. Moreover, through the WhatsApp group established by the IYCF focal points for mothers, counselling on breastfeeding and supplementary feeding was provided to 3,345 mothers across 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, 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, 1,212 adolescents (980 girls, 232 boys) received micro-nutrient supplements in Misrata and Tripoli.

With the aim to strengthen the enabling environment, UNICEF and partners supported the World Breastfeeding Campaign "Protecting Breastfeeding: A Shared Responsibility" through the organisation of capacity building activities for governmental counterparts, healthcare workers and UNICEF's implementing partners. The activities focused on better counselling programmes to support lactating women, including overcoming obstacles to breastfeeding, raising awareness about the nutritional benefits of breastfeeding, complementary feeding and breastfeeding during COVID-19. In total, the activities engaged 138 people, 78 in Tripoli (70 females, 8 males) and 60 in Benghazi (50 females, 10 males).

UNICEF continued to strengthen its response to help vulnerable women and children in detention centres. With the aim of providing detained women and children with adequate nutrition, UNICEF and its partner distributed high energy

biscuits to 204 children (12 girls, 192 boys) and 324 pregnant and lactating women in the Tarik Alsikka and Ain Zara detention centres in Tripoli in August 2021.

Child Protection

In 2021, UNICEF and its partners reached 7,901 children (3,879 girls, 4,022 boys) with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services and messaging in the Baity centres, and through mobile outreach teams Tripoli, Misrata, Sebha and Zwara. Out of the total reached, UNICEF and partners provided 821 children (316 girls, 505 boys) with specialised child protection case management procedures. Moreover, UNICEF provided 4,439 people, including 1,274 children (827 girls, 447 boys) and 3,165 women, with access to Gender-based Violence (GBV) prevention and response interventions, which includes GBV risk reduction/awareness-raising sessions and focus group activities in women and girls safe spaces across the country. Furthermore, UNICEF conducted awareness-raising activities for 679 children (307 girls, 372 boys) on Explosive Ordinance Risk Education (EORE).

Throughout the year, the Baity centres' continued to enhance social cohesion between the different population groups, with an estimated 50 per cent of beneficiaries belonging to the migrants and refugees communities. Also, this year, UNICEF oriented the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to the Baity centre model as part of UNICEF's roadmap to devise a suitability strategy for the function of the centres, which includes a potentially leading role for MOSA.

In October 2021, following the security forces raid on the migrant and refugee communities residing in the Gergarish area of Tripoli, UNICEF and its partners deployed mobile teams to identify children in need of assistance. The mobile teams referred 233 migrant and refugee children to access specialised child protection services, including MHPSS and case management (Best Interest Procedures). These interventions came under the UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children in Libya.

Following the Presidential Council's decree number 233/2021 (15 December 2021), guided by the Minister of Social Affairs, Ms. Wafaa Abu Bakr Muhammad al-Kilani, the chairperson of the Steering Committee as (per decree 233/2021) had established the Technical Committee, with the support of UNICEF and selected UN agencies, to ensure the operationalisation/implementation of article 2.2: Provide shelters for women and children, and accelerate and improve their situation with the competent authorities in accordance with the planning of the proposed solutions. The first technical committee meeting is planned for early February 2022. This decree clearly defined MOSA's role in the overall welfare of the migrants and refugees, and it entailed an order to establish an interim care centre for migrant and refugee children and women. Throughout 2021, UNICEF consistently advocated for MOSA's more substantial involvement in promoting alternatives to detention for children, with an ultimate goal of ending immigration detention of children.

UNICEFs continued to support the government's responsibility and accountability towards establishing a protective environment for children in the country. This was articulated through the renewal of UNICEF's work plans with MOSA, the Higher Committee for Children (HCC) and the Ministry of Interior (MOI). In addition, UNICEF continued supporting MOSA in conducting a child protection system mapping and assessment focusing on the social service workforce. Furthermore, UNICEF strengthened its cooperation with the MOE's departments of Social Work, Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS) in the chairing of the National Multi-disciplinary Team meeting on the prevention and response to violence against children in schools. As a result, UNICEF organised a TOT for 38 social workers in MHPSS, and these social workers will organise an MHPSS cascade training for teachers in 40 schools across Libya in 2022.

Education

Intending to address learning loss caused by previous conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF provided 10,602 children (4,997 boys and 5,605 girls) with non-formal education services by using a blended approach, including in-person sessions in at the Baity centres across the country, as well as through online platforms. The services provided focused on remedial education, literacy and numeracy and life skills education. Moreover, UNICEF supported children accessing education services in the Baity centres and children in state schools nationwide with the provision of learning materials, benefitting 136,996 children (66,966 boys and 70,030 girls) this year.

To ensure the safety of schools for children ahead of their re-opening on February 2021, UNICEF procured Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and supported the MOE with their distribution to 3,082 schools across the country. In close collaboration with the NCDC and the MOE's Health Department, UNICEF organised workshops on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures for 97 municipal health directors in the municipalities Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi. The

aim of these workshops was to support the development of an epidemiological framework for the re-opening schools and ensuring implementation and adherence to IPC protocols in all schools.

To support distance learning and continued education in the context of COVID-19, UNICEF partnered with EdTech Hub, in coordination with UNICEF MENA Regional Office to support the distance learning programme. To this end, UNICEF conducted two dedicated workshops, attended by 50 participants from different MOE departments, to develop a roadmap for the roll-out of the national distance learning platform.

In 2021, UNICEF and its partners at the Baity centres collaborated with 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. By the end of the year, UNICEF successfully enrolled 158 migrant children in national schools. On the other hand, and with the aim of providing children across Libya with a favourable learning environment in their schools, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF conducted rehabilitation works in 22 schools nationwide. A total of 14 schools were completely rehabilitated, whilst the other eight schools had their WASH facilities rehabilitated. The rehabilitation works benefitted up to 8,531 school children.

Throughout 2021 UNICEF organised capacity building sessions for 767 teachers from the Ministry of Education (MOE) and NGO partners across the country. The most notable capacity building initiative was launched in September 2021, in partnership with the MOE and Aflatoun International, in the form of a five-month training of trainers (TOT), targeting 400 trainers from the Ministry of Education on topics related to child-centered pedagogy, inclusive education, classroom management, and distance education. The TOT was conducted online, blending synchronous video classes with assignments on the online platform of Aflatoun International. This TOT is scheduled to be completed in February 2022, and it will be followed by cascade training sessions targeting other teachers in schools in the west, south and east of Libya.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In 2021, UNICEF provided 245,043 people (59,819 girls, 53,526 boys, 40,507 women, 91,190 men) across the country with access to safe drinking water. UNICEF has also reached 128,704 people (59,330 females, 69,734 males) with critical WASH supplies and services, which included hygiene kits, disinfection materials and awareness-raising materials to encourage optimal hygiene practices. Moreover, in May 2021, UNICEF distributed soap and hand sanitisers to 100 schools in the south to provide school children with a safer learning environment amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, benefitting 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.

In March 2021, 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.

To provide the general public with access to a safe and sustainable water supply, UNICEF completed the drilling of two boreholes in the western municipality of Surman, benefitting 100,000 residents in Q3 and Q4. Moreover, to support access to adequate and safe water, UNICEF provided the General Company of Water and Wastewater, the western municipalities of Misrata, Bani Walid, and the southern municipalities of Brak Alshatti and Alkufrah with water pumps, wastewater pumps and their spare parts in the third and fourth quarter of 2021. This equipment provided residents of the municipalities with access to a safe water supply, in addition to helping municipalities deal with rainwater flooding, benefitting a total of 108,800 residents. Furthermore, in September 2021, UNICEF improved the WASH facilities of the Sidi Faraj IDP camp in Benghazi by reinforcing its roofs with the durable material of tarpaulin. In addition, UNICEF and its partner installed submersible water and surface pumps in the Dawaa IDP camp in the Alsaraj area of Tripoli in September 2021, which enhanced access to safe water in the camp for 625 IDPs.

With the aim of providing migrants in detention centres with adequate access to safe water and preventing the spread of waterborne diseases, in October 2021, UNICEF and its partner installed two water tanks (capacity of 3,000 litres) in the Shari Alzawia detention centre in central Tripoli, benefitting 375 people (60 girls, 76 boys, 239 women). Furthermore,

UNICEF also targeted the Almagani, Ain Zara and Abusalim detention centres with the light repair of their WASH facilities, desludging and cleaning of the sewage networks and installing 10,000 water bladders. Through these interventions, UNICEF provided 7,546 people (143 children, 798 women, 6,605 men) with access to improved WASH facilities and reduced the risk of infections.

At the same time, UNICEF continued its proactive contribution to the Libyan COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan's nine pillars, including promoting effective IPC measures. To this end, UNICEF organised dedicated IPC training sessions that benefitted 509 healthcare workers, based in healthcare facilities and in the communities. In addition, to strengthen the authorities' capacity in ensuring the safety and quality of water, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Environment with a mobile kit designed to monitor water quality by testing chemical and physical parameters of water with instant results for a quicker response. As part of its role as the lead of the country's WASH sector, UNICEF, in partnership with Action Against Hunger (ACF), organised training sessions on humanitarian preparedness and response in Q4 for 34 staff members for members of the WASH sub-sector in the west, south and east of Libya. The training focused on introducing WASH basics in emergencies, simulation of field techniques, and case studies

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 Working Group (CPWG)

UNICEF continues to co-lead the Demand Creation, Risk Communication and Community Engagement working group, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, and with the participation of other UN agencies and INGOs. In addition, UNICEF continues to support the NCDC in developing and disseminating branded key information products on COVID-19, including video and audio public service announcements and leaflets. UNICEF is also supporting the NCDC in conducting awareness sessions in the COVID-19 vaccination centres across the country to raise awareness and increase demand for the vaccines

UNICEF continues to co-lead the IPC sub-working group in collaboration with the WHO, MOH and the NCDC to ensure coordination on IPC interventions nationwide among local and international partners, and government counterparts. The role of the IPC sub-working group entails coordinating the various activities, including the provision of WASH and medical supplies, distribution of PPEs, capacity building on IPC protocols and measures and improving WASH and IPC services in health facilities, schools and collective centres in the country. In 2021, the IPC sub-working group published four IPC bulletins demonstrating the members' achievements and sharing technical information and resources.

The WASH sector launched the WASH Severity Classification (WSC), a new inter-agency initiative led by UNICEF, the Global WASH Cluster (GWC), and REACH, seeking to provide a standardised consensus-based approach to WASH analysis. The WSC consists of tools and protocols to classify the severity and drivers of WASH needs and vulnerabilities based on recognised standards.

As Education Sector lead, UNICEF collaborated with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and other sector members in designing the Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP), a three-year programme that is supported by Education Cannot Wait (ECW). The MYRP aims at providing 110,000 children and adolescents affected by conflict with holistic education solutions. The overall programme is estimated to cost US\$ 25 million, and ECW will be providing US\$ 11.1 million in seed funding. Three consortia will implement the MYRP, one consortium of UN agencies and national NGOs, and the two other consortia comprise of INGOs.

UNICEF continued to lead the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR) through a full-time Coordinator. Under the CP AOR, there is one sub-working, the Case management Task Force, which is co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children. The CP AOR was also active in the Protection Sector, including through the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and its other sub-working groups, the Gender-Based Violence Sub Cluster, Mine Action working group, and the MHPSS task force. By the end of 2021, the CP AOR nominated three member organisations to act as focal points in the western, southern and eastern regions of the country to support regional coordination and conduct regional analysis and report trends to the CP AOR members to better target localised needs.

In 2021, the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) collaborated with the GBV Sub-Sector and the MHPSS Technical Working Group (TWG). In 2021, the CPWG and the Gender-based Violence Sub-Sector (GBVSS) in Libya were identified for the pilot phase of a Field Cooperation Framework under Child and Adolescent Survivor Initiative (CASI), implemented by the Global Child Protection and GBV AORs. The CASI aims to strengthen the two sub-sectors (Child Protection and GBV) in a mutually reinforcing manner where the CPWG and GBVSS coordinators attend each other's monthly meetings and hold bilateral consultations. The CPWG and GBVSS are also collaborating to develop and review Child Protection and GBV case management SOPs to help streamline the care for the child and adolescent survivors of GBV.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Press Releases:

- [UNICEF welcomes the arrival of 1,178,190 vaccines doses donated by the United States to Libya](#)
- [UNICEF Welcomes the Phased Re-opening of Schools in Libya](#)
- [Over 4 million people, including 1.5 million children are about to face imminent water shortage](#)
- [The People of Japan continues to support the education and child protection services of children](#)
- [Libyan municipalities to step up information services for the communities.](#)
- [Support to safe, quality and inclusive introduction of the COVID-19 vaccine 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"](#)
- [57,600 COVID-19 vaccine doses received today in Tripoli](#)
- [Japan supports Libya's COVID-19 vaccine rollout](#)
- [Education Cannot Wait announces US\\$11.1 million catalytic grant financing to fund a new multi-year educational programme in Libya.](#)
- [EU-funded Baladiyati receives additional €26.2 million to strengthen cooperation in Libya' South](#)
- [The United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\) provided USD \\$2,000,000 to UNICEF](#)

Statements:

- [The safety and wellbeing of children at high risk in detention centres in Libya](#)
- [UNICEF alarmed at the surge of COVID-19 cases amid low vaccination rates in Libya](#)

- [Two children die and another two still missing in deadly shipwrecks off Libya's coast](#)
- [UN Agencies respond rapidly to aid flood affected population in Eastern Libya](#)
- [UNICEF Libya Flash Update on Migrant raids and detention](#)
- [UNICEF statement on the injury of seven children in Benghazi](#)
- [UNICEF statement regarding the death and injury of children due to an explosive remnant of war \(ERW\)](#)
- [UNICEF statement following the death of a ten-year-old child in Sabha and the injury of five more](#)

Audiovisuals and Multimedia:

- [The first shipment of COVAX procured COVID-19 vaccine arriving at Mitiga International Airport in Tripoli](#)
- [International Women's Day 2021 – part 1](#)
- [International Women's Day 2021 – part 2](#)
- [World Water Day 2021](#)
- [Emergency Obstetrics and Neonatal Care and Essential Newborn Care Training](#)
- [UNICEF team and young Libyan volunteers at the Back to Our Future Mural](#)
- [UNICEF and the Ministry of Water jointly develop a solar-powered water pilot project.](#)

External Media:

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- [UNICEF and the Ministry of Water jointly develop a solar-powered water pilot project.](#)

- [UNICEF demands safeguard of saved children migrants in Libya](#)
 - [UNICEF expresses concern over safety of school children in Libya](#)
 - [UNICEF: ERW threaten half a million lives in Libya](#)
 - [UN reinforces commitment to humanitarian needs and development goals in Sabha](#)
 - [Libya: UNICEF restores 3 schools in Al-Khoms city](#)
 - [Libya receives 20 million euros in COVID aid from the EU](#)
 - [UNICEF, Libya sign work plan for children to benefit from justice system](#)
 - [ECHO donates more than \\$1.6 million to strengthen humanitarian response in Libya](#)
 - [UNICEF provides vaccine refrigerator units to Libya](#)
 - [Solar water pumping station installed by UNICEF in Tripoli](#)
- [Denmark donates 114,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines to Libya](#)

Next SitRep: 31 April 2022

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector		Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response		Cluster/Sector Response	
			2021 target	Total results	2021 target	Total results
Indicator Disaggregation						
Health						
# Of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities (M/F)	girls		120,000	79,769		
	boys			76,750		
	women			125,091		
# Of new-borns receiving essential lifesaving care	girls		6,800	8,308		
	boys			7,982		
# Of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control	women		500	291		
	men			218		
Nutrition						
# Of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving MNPs (M/F)	girls		25,500	1,923		
	boys			1,867		
# Of Pregnant and Lactating Women who have receive micro-nutrient supplements and emergency nutrition services	women		13,600	2,328		
# Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	women		40,000	41,987		
Child Protection						
# Of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support (M/F)	girls	271,000	266,990	3,879	63,660	8,380
	boys			4,022		
# Of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (M/F)	girls		27,000	827		5,125
	boys			447		
	women			3,165		
# Of girls and boys referred specialized CP services	girls	35,000	34,900	316	63,000	821
	boys			505		
# Of children accessing mine/explosive weapons risk education (M/F)	girls	505,486	451,196	307	67,290	679
	boys			372		
# Of actors from service providers and/or institutions trained on CP approaches (M/F)	women	5,000	4,840	310	827	310
	men			60		
Education						
# Of children accessing formal/non-formal education, including early learning (M/F)	girls	392,000	143,159	5,605	65,091	19,036
	boys			4,997		

# Of children receiving individual learning materials	girls	152,000	148,060	70,030	43,940	136,996
	boys			66,966		
# Of school-aged children accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms	girls	50,000	31,060	4,320	10,940	12,284
	boys			4,211		
# Of teachers and educational personnel trained on child protection and improved teaching methods	women	5,000	9,336	413	870	767
	men			354		
# Schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)		326,000	852	3,082	130,100	3,082
WASH						
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (M/F)	girls	437,962	70,000	2,565	70,000	140,204
	boys			2,472		
	women			13,339		
	men			14,710		
# Of people accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities, safe spaces and health care facilities	girls	170,000	30,000	1,863	67,140	71,838
	boys			1,859		
	women			6,436		
	men			7,555		
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	girls	437,962	150,000	43,604	87,400	222,811
	boys			37,776		
	women			15,726		
	men			31,598		
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes	girls	437,962	50,000	11,787		
	boys			11,419		
	women			5,007		
	men			37,327		

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	\$575,164	\$1,967,403	\$4,685,434	65%
Water, sanitation, & hygiene	\$9,780,000	\$175,164	\$1,360,332	\$8,244,505	84%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	\$17,815,841	\$1,035,292	\$2,747,364	\$14,033,185	79%
Education	\$19,847,634	\$282,164	\$2,390,272	\$17,175,198	87%
Social Protection & cash transfers	\$1,500,000	\$75,164	\$476,113	\$948,724	63%
C4D, Community Engagement and AAP	\$3,120,000	\$190,524	\$742,430	\$2,187,046	70%
Cluster Coordination	\$600,000	\$75,164	\$278,054	\$246,782	41%
Evaluation	\$598,915	\$75,164	\$590,720	(\$66,969)	-11%
Total	\$60,490,390	\$2,483,797	\$10,552,687	\$47,453,906	78%