



Libya Country Office

Humanitarian Situation Overview No.1 2022

Situation in Numbers

321,430
children in need of humanitarian assistance

803,574
people in need
(OCHA 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview)

168,011
internally displaced people (IDPs)

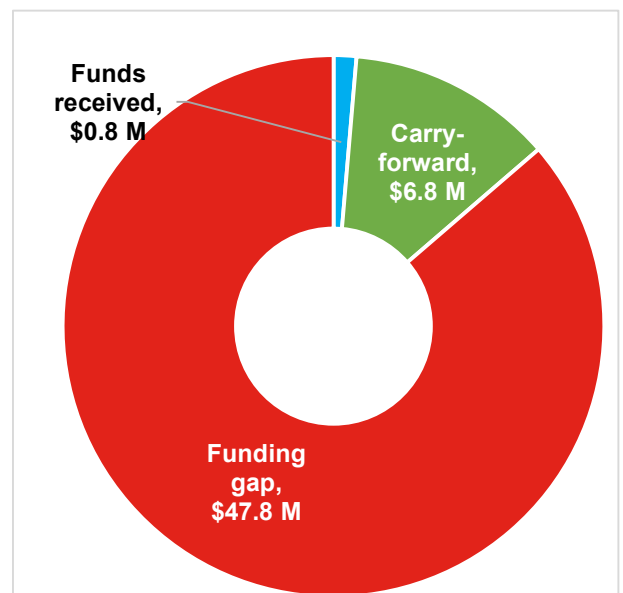
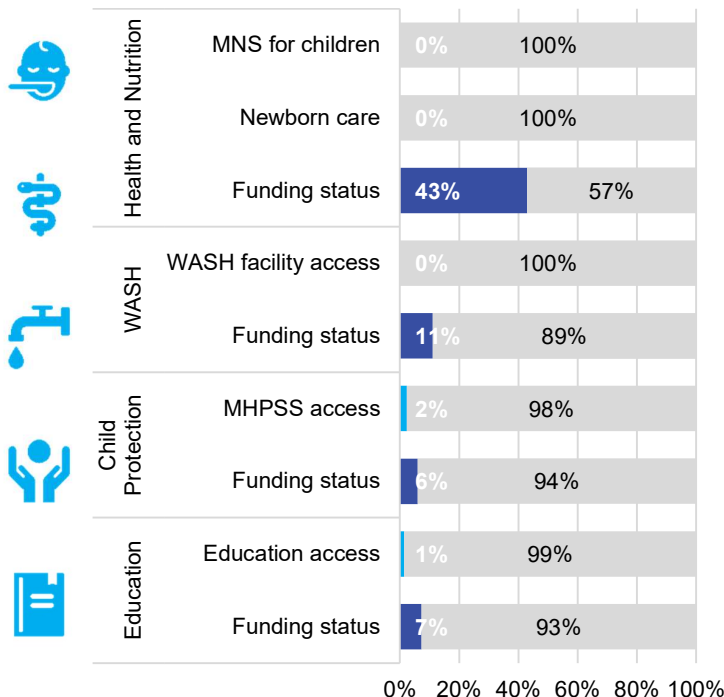
635,051
registered migrants in the country
(IOM Libya Migrant Report Round 40)

Reporting Period: 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022

Highlights

- Libyan House of Representatives appointed a new interim Government of National Stability
- UNICEF Libya’s Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal for 2022 called for US\$ 55.4 million to reach 321,430 children across Libya. The UNICEF humanitarian response remains underfunded, with a funding gap of approximately US\$ 47.8 million (almost 86 per cent).
- A severe shortage of childhood vaccines in the country due to a delay in purchase of vaccines for 2022.

UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 55.4 million



UNICEF Response and Funding Status 2022

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF's humanitarian programmes in Libya aim to assist the most vulnerable children and families in collaboration with government ministries, national and international non-governmental organisations and UN agencies. UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 55.4 million to provide emergency and lifesaving services to 294,753 vulnerable children, including conflict-affected children and their families. As of March 2022, the appeal was funded at 14 per cent, with a US\$ 6.8 Million carryover from 2021 and US\$ 0.8 Million in funding received in 2022, with a critical funding gap of 86 per cent or US\$ 47.8 million, across all sectors. Education and Child Protection are the most underfunded sectors, with funding gaps of 93 and 94 per cent respectively. The sectors of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Social Protection, and Communication for Development (C4D) are also severely underfunded, with a funding gap of almost 90 per cent each. To date, UNICEF's humanitarian preparedness and response for Libya is being generously supported by the Education Cannot Wait Fund, the European Union, the Governments of Germany, Japan, Poland, Sweden, and the United States of America.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 10 February 2022, the east-based Libyan House of Representatives (HOR) appointed the former Interior Minister Fathi Bashagha as the Prime Minister of a new interim Government of National Stability (GNS). The HOR stated that this step is part of a new roadmap that concludes with elections after 14 months. In response, Abdelhamid Dbeibah, the Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity (GNU), announced that he would only hand power to an elected government¹. In a statement on 10 February, the spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General called for all parties to prioritise maintaining stability across the country and remain focused on organising the national elections as soon as possible.

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 2022, around 803,000 thousand people in the country need humanitarian assistance, with 30 per cent of them being children. The number of internally displaced people decreased to an estimated 212,593 by end June 2021, in comparison to some 278,000 individuals at the start of the year. However, challenges remain in ensuring that returnee and vulnerable populations have proper access to essential services, such as health care, safe drinking water, suitable housing and a strong protective environment.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues in the country, with the total cumulative cases reaching 501,738, according to the latest figures published by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) on 31 March 2022. There are currently 101,267 active cases, and the number of total deaths reached 6,419 by the end of March 2022. At the same time, the COVID-19 vaccinations are still ongoing; the NCDC reached 2,206,720 people with at least the first dose and 1,135,980 people receiving both doses. Libya has a high community transmission, with Alpha, Beta, Delta, and Omicron variants of concern. Testing capacity is limited nationally, especially at the municipality level. As a result, the actual number of infections is estimated to be higher than the confirmed cases.

¹ [PM of interim government says he would only hand power to an elected authority | The Libya Observer](#)

The number of migrants in Libya continues to rise every quarter, The latest figures published by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) state that there are currently 635,051 migrants residing in the country, including 38,103 unaccompanied children in the 100 Libyan municipalities². Most of these children were subjected to arbitrary detention inside centres run by the Ministry of Interior's Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM).According to DTM report, the primary needs of migrants in Libya were centred around health services, non-food items (NFIs), accommodation, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF continued to support the national efforts to prevent and mitigate the spread and impact of COVID-19. In the reporting period, UNICEF facilitated the arrival of 950,000 Pfizer syringes to support the ongoing COVID-19 vaccinations. UNICEF organized a National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) meeting on February 23, with 13 attendees (5 female, 8 males). This was the first meeting of the year, and the objective was to discuss priorities related to the current COVID-19 situation, vaccine update, and key findings from the national cold chain inventory. As part of the COVID-19 response, 50 billboards with seven key messages on COVID-19 preventative measures, including benefits of vaccines, were installed in high traffic areas in and around Tripoli.

Capacity building workshops on COVID-19 RCCE were conducted targeting media officers and health promotion staff from line ministries and partners. In total, 104 people (25 females, 79 males) were trained in Tripoli, Yefren, Zintan, Zawiya and Sebha municipalities. The main purpose of the workshop was to equip key media focal persons and health promotion staff from line ministries and partners with adequate knowledge and skills to impart to communities at risk.

In the reporting period, there was a severe shortage of childhood vaccines in the country due to a delay in purchase of vaccines for 2022. UNICEF has been requested by the Chair of the NITAG to procure polio vaccines to bridge this gap. Arrangements are currently ongoing for the procurement of 0.5 million doses of polio vaccines.

UNICEF dispatched two ultra-low temperature freezers with accessories to the Medical Supply Organization (MSO) Central Store and NCDC pharmaceutical and equipment department, as well as 27 vaccine carriers to Alguba, Tubrug, and Alabyar municipalities. Additionally, seven ultra-cold chain (UCC) were installed at the MSO main branch in Tripoli and one UCC at NCDC headquarters. UNICEF together with MoH/NCDC has developed a vaccination booklet, which contains essential knowledge and key messages to function as an easy reference for vaccinators in the country. 4,000 copies of the vaccination booklet for vaccinators were printed and dispatched to NCDC, for onward distribution to all vaccinators nationwide.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), conducted nationwide cascade capacity building on Cold Chain and Vaccine Management (CCVM). The aim of the training was to ensure that vaccination staff have the essential knowledge and skills to provide quality vaccination services. In the reporting period, a total of 3,074 (2,817 females, 257 males) people were trained.

To strengthen the capacity of health workers to deliver quality and timely services, several training sessions were conducted in the reporting period in collaboration with the Primary Health Care Institute (PHCI). Three capacity building sessions on Essential Newborn Care (ENC) took place, training a total of 38 healthcare workers (30 female, 8 male) to assure survival and provision of appropriate and timely care to newborns. Two trainings on Neonatal Resuscitation Programme (NRP) were conducted in close collaboration with the Libyan Neonatology Association. In total, 44 trainees (36 female, 8 male) attended the NRP trainings.

² IOM Libya Migrant Report Round 40

Moreover, as an effort to support the effective health information management and evidence generation, UNICEF in collaboration with HIC conducted a training on DHIS2 for 22 people (17 females, 5 males) with the aim to strengthen the capacity to develop facility-based micro-plans to track coverage, quality, and progress of preventive and curative health services.

Nutrition

The nutrition status of the Libyan population is largely undocumented. The scarce evidence indicates that children in Libya face a triple burden of malnutrition; undernutrition in the form of stunting (21%) and wasting (6.5%), micronutrient deficiencies, and a growing prevalence of obesity and overweight (22.4%). UNICEF is working closely with Primary Health Care Institute and Bureau of Statistics to prepare and coordinate for the initiation of the Libya Nutrition Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey.

The nutrition consultant of UNICEF continued with the virtual IYCF training course and in February a new batch of 40 trainees (11 male, 29 female) commenced their virtual training programme. Lectures given in the reporting period covered various topics ranging from nutritional assessment and requirements, growth parameter, failure to thrive, protein energy malnutrition, to obesity in children, rickets, and breastfeeding.

The IYCF focal persons continued to conduct nutritional screenings. In the reporting period, a total of 9,867 children received nutritional screenings, whereof 1,210 cases of malnutrition were reported. Additionally, a total of 5,309 mothers received counselling on breastfeeding and/or supplementary feeding.

A one-day in-person training was conducted focusing on IYCF in emergencies, attended by 37 healthcare workers (31 female, 6 male) from various municipalities in the western and central region of Libya. The aim of the workshop was to enhance the competencies and build the capacity of primary health care staff and counterparts who are involved in providing IYCF programme in the country during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through various training modalities, including power point presentations, interactive teaching sessions, and participatory group work, the trainees learned how to provide optimal IYCF practices during emergencies.

Child Protection

During the first quarter, UNICEF Child protection program reached 21,842 beneficiaries (9,040 girls, 8,027 boys, 4,296 women and 479 men) through community engagement efforts, including 2,371 children through mobile outreach and awareness raising sessions on EORE; and the provision of community based psychosocial support programs to 6,352 beneficiaries (including parents/caregivers' support services and focused non specialised PSS) in all regions of Libya in partnership with national and international partners. Out of the total reached, UNICEF and partners provided 525 children (271 girls, 254 boys) with specialised case management procedures and referrals to specialised services that included, mental health services, healthcare and legal aid, Of which also was a focus on reinforcing protection services for women and girls who are at risk of or are survivors of Gender Based Violence. A total of 4,049 people (including 2,343 women, 1,706 children (654 boys, 1,052 girls) accessed GBV prevention and response interventions, including GBV risk reduction/awareness raising sessions and focused group activities, mainly through the women and girls safe spaces in Misrata, Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sebha.

UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Education'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 where they provided 38 social workers with a Training of Trainers on Mental health and psychosocial support, and a Master training in March 2022 to 21 participants (7 PSS workers and 14 social workers) to reach in the first quarter a minimum of 70 school in all three regions in 2022. UNICEF also offered technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs during the first quarter of the year, and organized a ToT to 31 social workers ,and orginzed a workshop on case managemen in Tripoli to 25 social workers from MoSA. This work will allow for improved management of MHPSS services in and around schools and contribute to a reduction of violence in instable areas and in all regions of Libya; as well as reinforce capacities on case management for vulnerable children, including children on the move.

Education

In the first quarter of 2022, UNICEF ensured access to non-formal education services to 1,313 girls and 1,153 boys, through community centres in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, Zwara and Sabha. The non-formal education offered includes both remedial classes for children at risk of dropping out of school and catch-up classes for children who need to re-enrol in the formal education system. A digital education component is included in the programs, to ensure that children have access to self-directed learning opportunities in languages and mathematics in addition to their classes. Education supplies were also distributed to the most vulnerable children accessing non-formal education programs, reaching 624 girls and 543 boys. In Tripoli, Misrata and Zwara out of school children received a transportation allowance to support their access to non-formal education opportunities.

The teacher training on pedagogy that started in September for 400 teachers from the Ministry of Education was finalized in February 2022. Moreover, UNICEF partners trained 32 teachers in community centres on child-centred pedagogy and child protection.

After two workshops held in November 2021 on the situation analysis of distance education in the country and a prioritization exercise for further development of uninterrupted access to education through distance learning, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education developed a roadmap for distance education in Libya, which was endorsed by the Information and Documentation Centre at the MoE on 9 March 2022.

UNICEF worked on improving the learning environment by rehabilitating WASH facilities across 4 schools in Qasr Khyar, Qaser Ben Eisher , and Sirt reaching 1,992 (1,018 girls, 974 boys). Moreover, in partnership with UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and in support to refugee's and asylum seekers, UNICEF conducted full rehabilitation of one school in Ajdabia, enhancing learning environment and providing opportunities for the most vulnerable reaching 1050 children (514 boys and 536 girls).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In the first quarter of 2022, UNICEF provided 51,037 people (26,029 females 25,008 males) with critical WASH services and supplies, including hygiene kits, disinfection materials and awareness-raising materials to encourage optimal hygiene practices.

UNICEF launched the second phase of its Safe Back to School initiative, through Libyan Society Organization of National Reconciliation and Charity Works, and distributed cleaning and disinfection materials and personal protective equipment to PPE to 39,000 school children and teachers in more than 60 schools in the West region: Zultun, Regdalin, Ajaylat and Al-jamil.

UNICEF supported General Desalination Company with UPS batteries to ensure continuity of power supplies to the system at Abutraba Desalination Plant to save it from power outages and lengthy power cuts. The shipment was delivered to Abutraba DP, which is located east of Benghazi, supplying water to Al-Marj, Toukrah, and Talmitha where 262,000 people including approximately 105,000 children are benefitting from this desalination plant. On the other hand, the LSO team has delivered 8 physicochemical kits to the General desalination company, 3 of physicochemical kits to Ministry of environmental and 14 of physicochemical kits to the Ministry of local governance, to ensure providing safe drinking water.

In the first quarter of 2022, UNICEF has also reached up to 1000 IDP families with cleaning and disinfection kits, through its partner Libyan Society for National Reconciliation and Charity Works (LSO), In total 5250 persons benefitted of this activity in these locations: Souq Al-Ahad, Ateeb, Sidi As-Sayah, and Tripoli IDPs camps. UNICEF also distributed soap bars for IDPS people in Tripoli, where 3475 people were reached with this assistance. Through UNICEF's partners LSO, UNICEF assisted in improving the living conditions of 34 IDP families in Ateeb IDP camp in Tarhouna, after fire erupted which caused damages in parts of the camp.

As part of UNICEF providing support for health facilities and government institutes in Libya, UNICEF distributed soap bars and PPEs for some health facilities in Janzour municipality, the number of beneficiaries was 2800 people.

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.

During the first Quarter of 2022, PSEA training took place in Tripoli and Benghazi to 15 UNICEF organisations (5 INGOs and 10 national NGOs) as well as 40 of their staff (26 in Tripoli and 14 in Benghazi). They went through definitions, principles and standards; and learnt about the detection, reporting and steps in incidents management.

WASH/IPC

UNICEF continued to lead and hold both WASH sector and IPC WG meetings. During the reporting period, UNICEF convened 3 WASH meeting at centre level, 3 WASH meeting at subdistrict level in the south. This quarter, the WASH sector published the WASH Severity Classification (WSC)-link, 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. Furthermore, Action Against Hunger (ACF), a sector member, conducted a WASH needs assessment at the national level, assessing needs in community, schools and health facilities. The final report was submitted, and it's currently under proof editing. The WASH sector in close collaboration with REACH Initiative launched this assessment and discussions started in February 2022. The assessment intends to provide a detailed understanding of the water situation in Libya, focusing on availability and accessibility of water. In addition, UNICEF continues to co-lead the Infection Prevention and Control Working Group (IPC WG) with the WHO. In collaboration with MOH, NCDC, Ministry of Water Resources, other water institutions, and relevant NGOs, the IPC WG continues implementing national plans in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. 3 IPC WG meetings were held during this period and IPC bulletin was published to highlight the activities of partners.

EDUCATION

In the first Quarter of 2022, 2 Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) meetings were held for the month of February and March 2022. The Ministry of Education (MOE) confirmed officially participating in the education sector and nominated a person as a focal point, the MOE focal point has attended the meeting for the month of February, and is planning to attend subsequent meetings. As of 15 February, a new Education Sector Coordinator had joined and worked remotely until early March where she relocated to Tunis. The CCPM results were reviewed, and an Action Plan was formulated for Areas of Improvement.

The sector dashboard was revamped by the education IMO for partners as a dynamic platform where partners are able to filter by region, indicator, donor, and organization to better fit partner needs. A ToR was created for the Access Working Group for the Education Sector, created as a space to discuss about updates and challenges with education interventions specifically for non-Libyan children. Additionally, the Education Sector has worked on the preparation of the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) for 2022, in order to provide the MOE and education sector members data in terms of education access for children and teacher and personnel, which can inform the directionality of a broader education strategy to support the MOE and education partners.

The Education Cannot Wait Multi-Year Resilience Program (ECW MYRP) is ongoing, with 3 consortiums led by UNICEF, TdH, and NRC, respectively.

Child Protection

In the first Quarter of 2022, CP Area of Responsibility meetings took place twice with national and international members under the co-lead of Intersos with UNICEF support in absence of a dedicated coordinator since February 2022. The CP AoR is improving the referral system among organisations and ensuring valuable inputs and analysis on Protection section strategic meetings and documents, including the question of evictions of IDPs from various sites in the area of Tripoli.

DRCCE

The RCCE Technical Working Group (TWG) is led by NCDC and co-led by UNICEF, with a wide membership including UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs and INGOs. Key responsibilities of the TWG include facilitating coordination, planning and implementation of nationwide RCCE campaigns, implementation of capacity building initiatives, communication and community engagement campaigns and other activities on prevention and containment of COVID-19. In quarter one, two RCCE TWG meetings were held, with key areas covered including 2021 RCCE accomplishments, plans for 2022 to facilitate coordination and joint planning, and streamlining of activities.

Press releases and Statements

[Libya: Children killed and injured by explosive remnants of war](#) UNICEF

[UN Volunteer with disability steps up for inclusive education in Libya](#) UN Volunteers.

[As the war in Ukraine continues, millions of children in the Middle East and North Africa at increased risk of malnutrition amid food price hikes](#) UNICEF

[UN reinforces commitment to humanitarian needs and development goals in Sabha](#)

[Education Cannot Wait announces US\\$11.1 million catalytic grant financing to fund a new multi-year educational programme in Libya.](#) ECW

[Libyan Ministry of Education launch a central kitchen project to provide nutritious meals to school children](#)

Audio-visual and Multimedia:

On the Same Side Campaign:

<https://bit.ly/37d5Mem>

<https://bit.ly/3LPe0YO>

<https://bit.ly/3vceEJ5>

<https://bit.ly/3v6X8WG>

<https://bit.ly/3E33URk>

Video: Child Protection Case Management training [concluded in Tripoli](#)

External Media:

[Libya detention centres remain places of violations and abuse](#) UN News

[UNICEF distributes protective materials to schools in western Libya](#) Xinhua

[UNICEF in partnership with the Libyan Mine Action Centre increase awareness on the threats and dangers of Explosive Ordinance Risk.](#) Libya Akhbar

[Explosive remnants claim the lives of two children in Libya](#) Libya Observer

Next SitRep: 31 July 2022

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

			UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
Sector		Total needs	2022 target	Total results	Change ▲ ▼	2022 target	Total results	Change ▲ ▼
Indicator Disaggregation								
Health								
# of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities (M/F)	girls		120,000	0	0			
	boys			0				
	women			0				
# of new-borns receiving essential lifesaving care	girls		6,800	0	0			
	boys			0				
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)	women		500	0	0			
	men			0				
Nutrition								
# of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving MNPs (M/F)	girls		25,000	0	0			
	boys			0				
# of pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	women		13,600	0	0			
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	women		40,000	4,566	▲ 4,566			
Child Protection								
# of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	girls		269,253	2,921	▲ 6,352	63,548	9,345	▲ 9,345
	boys			2,824				
	women			567				
	men			40				
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	girls		27,771	1,052	▲ 4,049		4,049	▲ 4,049
	boys			654				
	women			2,343				
# of girls and boys referred specialized CP services	girls		34,812	271	▲ 525	6,289	762	▲ 762
	boys			254				
# of children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	girls		129,404	1,325	▲ 2,371		2,371	▲ 2,371
	boys			1,046				
# of actors from service providers and/or institutions trained on CP approaches	women		4,974	389	▲ 466	826	528	▲ 528
	men			77				
Education								
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	girls		166,811	1,313	▲ 2,466	28,455	4,896	▲ 4,896
	boys			1,153				
# of children receiving individual learning materials	girls		76,204	624	▲ 1,167	23,097	2,848	▲ 2,848
	boys			543				

# of school-aged children accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms	girls		25,363	1,554	▲ 3,042	5,751	3,732	▲ 3,732
	boys			1,488				
# of teachers and educational personnel trained on child protection and improved teaching methods	women		2,561	21	▲ 32	875	32	▲ 32
	men			11				
# schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	schools		996	0	0	341	996	▲ 996
WASH								
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (M/F)	girls		58,800	0	0	49,800	0	0
	boys			0				
	women			0				
	men			0				
# of people accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities, safe spaces and health care facilities	girls		25,200	0	0	47,766	50,000	▲ 50,000
	boys			0				
	women			0				
	men			0				
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	girls		126,000	23,031	▲ 51,037	62,179	64,045	▲ 64,045
	boys			22,127				
	women			2,998				
	men			2,881				
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour change programmes	girls		42,000	0	0	0	0	0
	boys			0				
	women			0				
	men			0				

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health and Nutrition	\$7,228,000	\$14,074	\$3,092,310	\$4,121,616	57%
WASH	\$8,215,200	\$14,074	\$895,938	\$7,305,188	89%
Child Protection	\$12,468,842	\$94,074	\$654,708	\$11,720,059	94%
Education	\$16,912,852	\$312,496	\$928,327	\$15,672,028	93%
Social Protection	\$3,000,000	\$14,074	\$299,061	\$2,686,864	90%
C4D, Community Engagement and AAP	\$6,480,000	\$276,793	\$444,749	\$5,758,457	89%
Cluster Coordination	\$600,000	\$14,074	\$341,751	\$244,175	41%
Evaluation	\$514,855	\$14,074	\$168,383	\$332,398	65%
Total	\$55,419,749	\$753,737	\$6,825,227	\$47,840,785	86%