



©UNICEF/Impolle/Nov/2022//Libya

In 2022 children participated in UNICEF climate change awareness sessions to produce artwork on the impact of climate change on children and youth as part of the Youth-led climate change movement

unicef   
for every child

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4

Reporting Period  
1 January to 31 December 2022

# Libya

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost 72,000 children and women were reached through enhanced primary health care services and supplies; some 78,000 people were reached with WASH supplies; over 17,000 children and caregivers with psychosocial support; over 18,000 children with non-formal education.
- UNICEF supported the procurement, arrival, and distribution of 0.5 million doses of oral polio vaccine.
- UNICEF, in coordination with the Bureau of Statistics and other partners conducted the first nutrition country-wide SMART survey where 4,788 households were surveyed, including migrants and IDPs, which generated reliable quality data on the nutrition status of children and women in Libya.
- UNICEF joined and operationalized the interagency Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) as an essential step towards strengthening Accountability to Affected Populations.

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS



**803,574**  
People in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>1</sup>

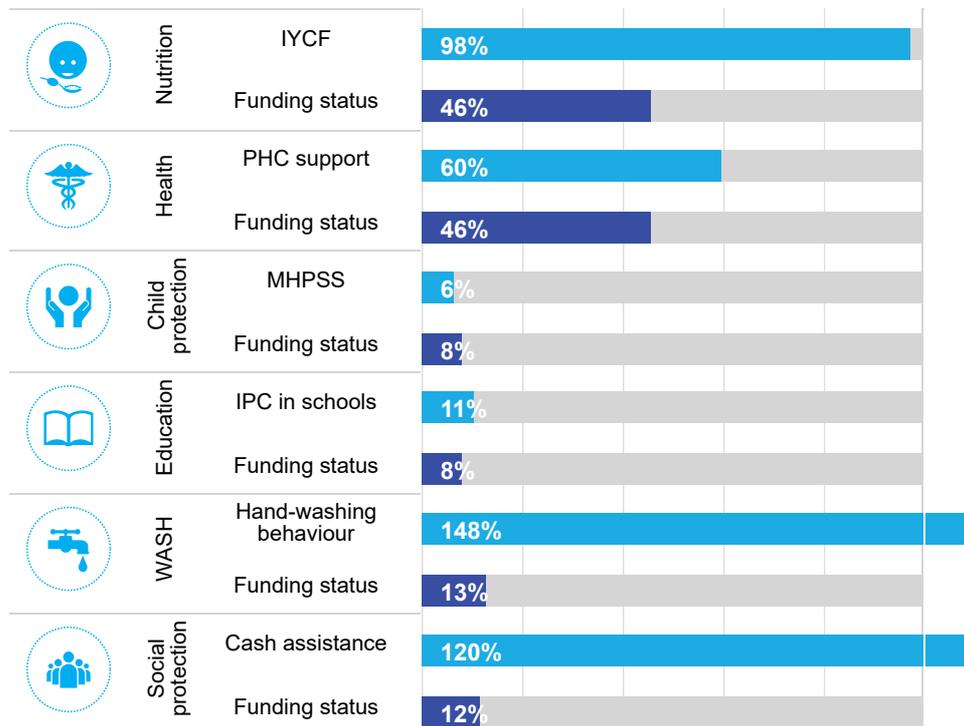


**321,430**  
Children in need of humanitarian assistance

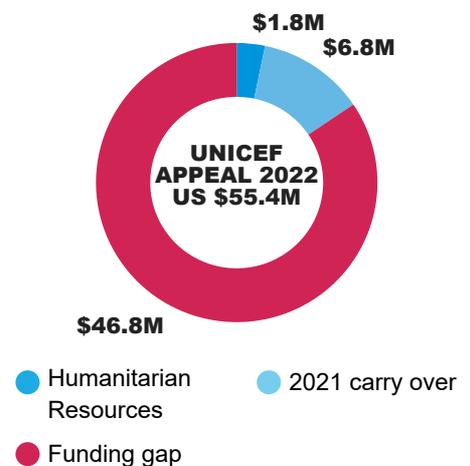


**679,974**  
Registered migrants in the country<sup>2</sup>

### UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS\*



### FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)\*\*



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

\* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

## 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 appealed 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 September 2022, the appeal was funded at 16 per cent, with a US\$ 6.8 Million carryover from 2021 and US\$ 1.7 million in funding received in 2022, with a critical funding gap of 84 per cent across all sectors. Education and Child Protection are the most underfunded sectors, with funding gaps of over 92 per cent each. The sectors of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Social Protection are also severely underfunded. 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, France, Sweden, and the United States of America.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The humanitarian situation in Libya in 2022 continued to improve despite the challenging political and security environment. The holding of the October 2020 ceasefire agreement resulted in a 58 per cent reduction in the number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) from 316,000 in October 2020 to 134,000 in August 2022, as well as a decrease in the number of people in need. from 893,000 in 2020 to 803,574 in 2022, with 30% or 321,430 of them being Children<sup>3</sup>.

Two years after the signing of the UN-brokered Ceasefire Agreement in October 2020 between the Government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army, Libya has slowly etched a path towards stability. 2022, began on challenging grounds as the postponement of the presidential and parliamentary elections, scheduled for 24 December 2021, heightened concerns for the potential resumption or escalation of hostilities and armed clashes between rival parties. Localized clashes between armed groups, particularly in the western region, have however continued. In August 2022, Heavy clashes broke out between the Special Deterrence Force (SDF) and Presidential Guards (PG) in different areas in Tripoli, where civilians were caught in the crossfire and were unable to evacuate. As a result of these clashes, at least six people died, including two civilians and a 12-year-old child.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures continued to add pressure on the struggling public health system in Libya, already affected by a decade of conflict. While there has been a marked decline in COVID-19 cases and deaths since April 2022, COVID-19 remains a substantial threat, particularly given the low vaccination rates in Libya (34 per cent of the population received one dose of the vaccine, and 18 per cent were fully vaccinated by end-October 2022) and considering that testing and reporting capacities remain limited, especially in the east and south<sup>4</sup>. The threat of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, including TB, measles and influenza, is compounded by the disruptions to immunization programmes and vaccines stock-outs, placing both adults and children in Libya at risk.

The number of migrants in Libya continues to rise every quarter. The latest figures published by IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme<sup>5</sup> indicates that there are currently 679,974 migrants residing in the country, including 74,797 children, of whom

almost 2,960 are unaccompanied children in the 100 Libyan municipalities. Migrants and refugees in Libya continued to be detained arbitrarily in official and unofficial detention centers by State and non-State actors. Conditions of detention continued to be dire, and children remain in detention in spite of attempts to separate them and women from male adults. Findings of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2022<sup>6</sup>, indicate that a lack of access to documentation and unsustainable and insufficient livelihoods faced by migrants and refugees limits their access to essential services and basic needs, including Insufficiency of water quantity to cover basic WASH needs, and access to food.

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

### Health

UNICEF Health and Nutrition section, throughout, provided technical support for the provision of maternal, neonatal, and child health services to 445,500 people (129,194 girls, 124,740 boys, 191,566 women) in 76 health facilities across 24 municipalities. In addition, a total of 4,350 newborns (2,218 girls and 2,132 boys) received lifesaving care. In addition, a total of 13,000 refugees and migrant were vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Libya reported in September the stock out of several vaccines, mainly BCG, Hexavalent, OPV, MMR, Pentavalent, and PCV 13, due to bureaucratic delays in financial flows. UNICEF continues to monitor the vaccine availability at the health facility level and has supported the procurement, arrival, and distribution of 0.5 million doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV) nationwide. UNICEF has also advocated with the Government of Libya to support the procurement of vaccines and make their availability more reliable.

The first national cold chain inventory assessment in Libya was completed, with the following main findings: , 11% of vaccination sites require major rehabilitation, 83% of vaccination sites use the supervisor's private cars or another employee's car for transportation of vaccines from vaccines warehouses, 60% vaccination sites had no alternative source of energy other than the general electricity company. More than half of the cold chain equipment was older than five years, 73.7% of vaccination sites had no cold boxes, 16% of vaccination sites had no temperature monitoring devices. The total number of non-functional monitoring devices was 13.5%. One-quarter of the vaccination staff had no capacity building in the last three years. These findings will strengthen evidence-based programming to improve the safety of the national quality of vaccination services in the country. Consequently, national-level coordination efforts were supported by organizing a National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) meeting with the objective of discussing priorities related to vaccinations in the country. To address the above-mentioned cold chain gaps, UNICEF has procured and provided cold chain equipment listed below in 700 vaccination. The cold chain equipment includes 1377 Fridge-tag, 1021 Cold boxes, 2011 Vaccine carriers, 736 Voltage regulators, 190 Solar direct drive refrigerators, 775 vaccine refrigerators, 10 Ultra-cold chain (-70C freezers), 30 Cold rooms with electric generators and 13 refrigerated vans.

### Nutrition

UNICEF Health and Nutrition section in the year 2022 provided 39,023 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months (all female) with

counseling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices in UNICEF-supported PHC facilities. Additionally, 65 mother support groups were established for information and knowledge exchange to promote optimal IYCF practices, with 1,690 mothers continuing to receive breastfeeding and complementary feeding counseling through this group. For IYCF practices, early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after birth increased from 29% in 2015 to 36% (SMART survey report, 2022 ).

In coordination with the Primary Health Care Institute (PHCI) UNICEF trained 158 health care workers on basic and advanced IYCF practices. Also continued activities for mobile health teams to target vulnerable children, including migrants, refugees, and children on the move. This included the implementation of nutritional assessments, with 13,095 screenings conducted in PHCs and detention centers in the year 2022, and, in coordination with PHCI, 9,011 Micronutrient Powder MNP sachets were dispatched. In addition, 31,111 children were screened for acute malnutrition of whom 2890 children were identified as severely malnourished and treated accordingly.

In June, UNICEF, in coordination with the Bureau of Statistics and the PHCI, agreed to conduct the first nutrition SMART survey. In December 2022 dissemination of key findings was undertaken by the Bureau of Statistics and Census BSC and PHCI as follows: Global Acute Malnutrition GAM Prevalence, 2.4% (Southern region 6.1%), which falls under alert Infection Prevention and control IPC classification. , With this rate of GAM, about 31,824 children (16,230 girls and 15,594 boys aged 6-59 months) are severely acutely malnourished and in need of nutrition support. The estimated global acute malnutrition burden (including moderate malnutrition) is 100,776 children.

## Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In 2022, UNICEF and its partners provided 17,494 children, parents/caregivers (7,656 girls, 7,609 boys, 1,833 women, 396 men) with community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, through static centers i.e. Baity Centres and mobile outreach teams in the west, east and south regions including access to Gender based Violence GBV prevention and response. Of the above caseload, 1,516 vulnerable children (713 girls, 803 boys) were provided with case management and referrals to services that included healthcare and legal aid. Moreover, UNICEF provided training in child protection approaches to 832 actors (633 women, 199 men) from service providers and government institutions in Tripoli, Misrata, Benghazi, and Ejdabia.

The interventions included GBV risk reduction/awareness-raising sessions and focused group activities through women and girls safe spaces in Tripoli, Misrata, Sebha, and Benghazi. A total of 6,480 people (1,553 girls, 894 boys, 4,033 women) benefited from GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response activities, of which 36 vulnerable women and children received GBV case management.

UNICEF and its partners strengthened work on the Protection of Sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in 2022, where at least 17,755 people (6,725 girls, 6,588 boys, 2,367 women, 2,078 men) have access to safe reporting channels on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse SEA through awareness-raising sessions in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata. These sessions focused on establishing community-based SEA complaint mechanisms.

Furthermore, UNICEF and its partners provided Explosive Ordinance Risk Education (EORE) training of Trainers TOT to 59 community volunteer members and teachers (43 women, 16 men) in Tripoli and Benghazi, reaching 59. In turn, EORE sessions were conducted in schools and communities in the greater Tripoli area, Sebha, Ghat, Derna, and Benghazi with a focus on areas previously impacted by conflict, reaching a total of 11,321 people (5,431 girls, 5,890 boys).

## Education

In 2022 8 Baity centers have been operational across the country, namely in Tripoli (3, managed by CESVI, Intersos and Multaqana), Misrata (CESVI), Zwara (CESVI), Benghazi (Future Makers), Ajdabiya (Friends of Cancer Patients) and Sabha (Intersos). As enrollment for the 2022-23 school year opened, a number of out of school children were supported to obtain the documents required to enroll in school. This activity was led by UNICEF in cooperation with Baity centres and other Education Sector actors. During 2022, 9996 children (4973 girls and 4909 boys) accessed education activities in the Baity centres, including 5223 ( 2593 girls, 2630 boys) non-formal education for out-of-school children and remedial classes for children at risk of dropping out of school while 4,695 children (2,380 girls and 2,279boys) received education supplies.

Moreover, to respond to the learning loss caused by COVID-19 school closure, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Education Sector to deliver remedial classes during the summer months for children who are missing basic literacy and numeracy skills, in order to prevent drop out. The remedial classes conducted by the Ministry took place in the municipalities of: Alkofra, Algharefa, Brak Alshati, Zawiya West, Ain Zara, Ghat, Al Khoms, Misrata, Abuslim, Shkika, Tarhuna, Tobruk, Ajmel, Ghryan, Zintan, Tajoura, while Terre des Hommes covered the municipalities of Ain Zara, Tarhuna, and Misrata. A total of 22,740 children were reached through these remedial classes. To improve the quality of education provided in Libyan schools and in community centres, 2,866 teachers have been trained on child-centred pedagogy and inclusive education both through the MoE and through NGO partners, including Baity centres. The training conducted by MoE and delivered by Aflatoun International consisted in a six-month ToT for 353 trainers, which ended in February 2022, after which the trainers carried out cascade training in schools throughout the country. Moreover, 3,146 children benefitted from renovated school facilities, and 24,014 children benefitted from supplies delivered by UNICEF to schools to improve the learning environment.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF WASH section, provided throughout the year 132,857 people with critical WASH services and supplies, including hygiene kits and disinfection materials. 74,396 people out of a target of 58,800 have been reached with safe drinking water and 62,108 people out of a targeted 42,000 reached with hand washing behavior change campaign.

UNICEF launched the second phase of the Safe Back to School initiative, in cooperation with the Libyan Society Organization of National Reconciliation and Charity Works (LSO), through which the distribution of cleaning and disinfection materials and personal protective equipment was conducted. 39,000 children and teachers in more than 60 schools benefited from this initiative in the Western region: Zultun, Regdalin, Ajaylat, and Al-Jamil.

UNICEF's work in IDP camps is also a key area of UNICEF's WASH response. Through its WASH interventions, UNICEF established a partnership with LSO to provide immediate response and distribution of WASH supplies (cleaning and disinfection kits) reaching 3,500 IDP families or 17,500 people in multiple locations all over the country.

In addition, UNICEF has responded to the WASH needs of 400 migrants in Alkufrah detention center through its partner Migrate to address the issues of preventing diseases related to lack of hygiene. In addition to the installation of the collapsible water tank to increase the capacity of water storage in the DC.

UNICEF provided tarpaulin to 34 IDP families in Ateeb IDP camp in Tarhouna after a fire erupted in the camp and caused damage to

several households. Furthermore, there was a distribution of standalone soap bars for hand hygiene in Tripoli that reached 3,475 people. In the south, 1,305 families were provided with cleaning and disinfection kits which benefitted a total of 6,525 people. UNICEF also distributed cleaning and disinfection kits to 2,000 families in Twargha, which has impacted the life of 10,000 returnees.

In the eastern region, 2,500 families were provided with cleaning and disinfection kits in 10 IDP camps which benefitted a total of 12,500 people. Recently UNICEF has distributed 116 hygiene kits to IDP families in Tripoli as requested by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

In the last quarter of 2022 UNICEF, through its partnership with local implementing partner Migrace, distributed more than 6,000 cleaning and disinfection kits in Sebha, Al-Gorda, Bent Bayah, and Ghat in the south. In addition to distributing 1100 hand sanitizer stands and 3,300 alcohol jerrycan of 5 liters.

Furthermore, light rehabilitation of WASH facilities in nine schools benefitted 4,588 children (3,015 girls and 1,573 boys) in the schools of Al-Jadid, Fezzan, Abubaker Al-Sadiq, Tamzawa, Aldesa, Al-Naser, Al-Jeel Al-Saad, Shuohada Al-Gorda, and Al-Majd. UNICEF also, provided a water pump in Agar neighborhood to operate a borehole for the first time since 2009.

UNICEF and its partner Migrace marked the handwashing day on 15 October by organizing in one of Al-Noor schools for visually impaired children in coordination with Alnoor Association. More than a thousand children received hand hygiene materials and leaflets raising awareness of hand washing. UNICEF printed 300 leaflets with braille language for blind and visually impaired students.

## Social protection

UNICEF provided policy support to the Government of Libya, as well humanitarian assistance to vulnerable boys and girls in Libya.

UNICEF and its partners provided humanitarian cash transfers to 2,398 households with school-aged children to cover school transportation expenses. Moreover, UNICEF began to set up a Cash for Education Pilot which aims at addressing economic barriers to education through humanitarian cash transfers. The assistance is transferred through prepaid cards which are issued by a national financial service provider. In line with UNICEF's Cash 'Plus' approach, non-economic barriers will be addressed through education case management which will facilitate school enrolment and retention as well as enrollment in the national social protection system. The pilot builds on the "Strategy for Linkages between Cash Assistance and Social Protection" of the Cash and Market Working Group to which UNICEF contributed.

The Libya Country Office continued to support Libyan Government in strengthening the national social protection system. A "Mapping of Libya's Social Protection Sector"<sup>7</sup> was published by UNICEF, UNDP, IPC-IG and the National Economic and Social Development Board. The mapping outlines national social protection laws, relevant entities of the different programmes. Moreover, the "Social Protection Systems for Children in Libya Report" assessed the status as well as access barriers of children to the different social protection programmes. The report was commissioned by UNICEF and UNHCR and conducted by REACH, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Solidarity Fund. Finally, UNICEF supported the National Economic and Social Development Board in the development of first national social protection policy. To this end, UNICEF and IPC-IG delivered a workshop about policy formulation, child-focused and rights-based social assistance and social care to key ministries and institutions. Moreover, UNICEF contributed to a social policy workshop which was organized by the World Bank and WFP.

In order to strengthen the institutional base of humanitarian cash

transfers in Libya, UNICEF with WFP and UNHCR organized two workshops which were facilitated the CaLP Network. All relevant sections including emergency, social policy, education, child protection, and finance participated to ensure that the critical knowledge is available across sections and functions. Moreover, the Cash and Social Protection Specialist delivered two trainings about cash for education as well as the management of humanitarian cash transfers.

## Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

Communication for Development C4D & Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) :

In 2022, various activities designed to create demand for COVID 19 vaccines were implemented and estimated to reach 4,800,000 million, including 50,000 people reached through billboards with seven key messages on COVID-19 preventative measures including the benefits of vaccines, designed to address rumors and misinformation and increase vaccine acceptance.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the National Control and disease Center (NCDC) and the RCCE technical working group, rolled out an RCCE campaign in 25 municipalities including training and deployment of 149 social mobilizers for house-to-house community mobilization, dissemination of a different variety of Information Education communications IEC materials reaching 23,090 persons. Following the June 2022 RCCE accelerated campaign, around 16,500 leaflets on COVID-19 vaccine acceptance were distributed in collaboration with Terre des Hommes in 15

These RCCE activities, informed by social listening and MENA and LCO KAP studies, were conducted to assess the intent and motivation to vaccinate from sources of information in targeted municipalities to provide timely behavioral insight that will enable the finetuning of future messaging and IEC materials regarding these RCCE interventions. This outcome would contribute into lessons learned, provide recommendations for future interventions, and facilitate communication between policymakers and the public health facilities located in Tripoli, Ubari, and Ghat in the southern region of the country.

In collaboration with the PHCI, UNICEF is supporting knowledge and awareness-raising sessions on the importance and benefits of COVID-19 vaccination and thus increasing vaccine uptake of migrants in detention centers. Based on the findings, 144 small group educational and vaccination promotion sessions were conducted in the four detention centers reaching 949 migrants comprised of 18 different nationalities highlighting key messages about COVID-19 signs and symptoms, the importance of vaccinations, and seeking vaccination services.

UNICEF also rolled out capacity-building workshops on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) in 34 municipalities reaching 452 key media focal persons and health promotion staff from line ministries and partners, leading to the establishment of Media network Groups to disseminate messages on different platforms in a timely and effective manner.

Among the Social Behavior activities conducted this year, key messages encouraging vaccine uptake and adherence to preventative measures broadcasted through the NCDC Radio during the month of Ramadan, are estimated to have reached 2 million people in the western and central regions. In Tripoli, Misratah, and Benghazi, same key messages displayed reached over 660,000 people.

UNICEF has rolled out 30 days/June Accelerated COVID-19 Initiative, June 2022, incorporating different RCCE products and

materials – flyers, videos, social media posts, SMS, wrapping 7 Public Transportation buses that travels within Tripoli and from Tripoli to Misratah, Benghazi, Sabha, and Tunisia- reaching an estimated 1,800,000 people.

In collaboration with BBC Media Action 28 online products (videos and posts) were produced and disseminated to the over 1,000,000 followers of the El Kul social media platform.

Additionally, 200 models promoting proper hand washing and NCDC hotline were distributed to approximately 110 sites, including gas stations, airports, bakeries, schools, and UNICEF-supported health facilities.

#### Accountability to Affected Population (AAP):

In 2022, UNICEF Libya has prioritized community participation recognizing the importance of empowering communities while engaging fully and holistically with them. Mainstreaming AAP activities in Libya included developing the first country office AAP strategy and associated action plan. UNICEF Libya also joined the common UN Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) which effectively allowed affected populations to obtain information on UNICEF programmes, provide feedback, and address complaints, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

UNICEF also conducted studies that directly interact with beneficiaries such as the 'Beneficiary Assessment of Baity Centres' which used direct interactions with beneficiaries to obtain feedback and inform programmatic changes and the. Additionally, in collaboration with the NCDC, UNICEF worked on developing a national strategy for Demand Creation, Risk Communication, and Community Engagement (DRCCE) to ensure a streamlined approach across partners as well as integrated communication across Health, WASH and Education sectors.

UNICEF has also made headway in evidence-based generation and advocacy, which has allowed the Libya office to make decisions and advocate on behalf of vulnerable children, families, and communities, by drawing on their input and experiences. UNICEF also commenced preparations the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which will collect key indicators to assess the situation of children and women in the areas of health, education, child protection, domestic violence, and water and sanitation.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

#### Child protection:

In 2022, the Humanitarian response plan HRP, in its last year, identified through the Humanitarian Needs Overview HNO that at least 271,000 children and caregivers ( children in Need CIN: 189 000) are most at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse, require sustained child protection services (community-based PSS, case management and specialized services) whereas the Child Protection Sub-sector targeted 64,885 persons including 25,532 displaced, 3,869 returnees, 20,142 non-displaced, 10,669 migrants and 4,672 refugees of which 72 per cent are children.

Given this backdrop, UNICEF provided leadership to the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) in Libya through a dedicated Coordinator. The CP AoR also continued its col-leadership arrangement with INTERSOS for 2022. The CP AoR continued strengthening sub-national level coordination mechanisms and representation where area-based child protection focal points were designated in the West (Tdh Italy), East (ACTED) and the South (INTEROS) where the focal points represented CP AoR in the area coordination groups and reached out to local and national CSOs to participate in the national and sub-national level coordination

mechanisms. One of the key achievements of the CP AoR leadership was leading advocacy efforts on key child protection issues. One of the key child protection concerns in Libya continues to be the protection of child migrants, refugees and asylum seekers where an advocacy note was prepared by the CP AoR presented to the Humanitarian Coordinator HC, and the Humanitarian Country Team HCT ,and other duty bearers in Libya, urging the cessation of child immigration detention and release of all detained children and identifying alternatives to detention.

The CP AoR continued to focus on capacity building of national and local CSOs especially given the last year of the HRP and as efforts are moving to a humanitarian and development nexus programming context. Given this, one of the key training provided was the child protection minimum standards training and PSEA to the CP AoR members. Further child protection mainstreaming training was conducted to WASH, Health, and Education sector members. The CP AoR facilitated the finalization of contingency planning for various emergencies around possible new waves of displacement, the detention situation, and possible releases, raids, evictions, etcetera. The contingency plan includes planned response along the lines of psychosocial support to affected children and families in the areas affected by the emergency; identification & registration of separated and unaccompanied children and provision of interim care arrangements; scale-up of advocacy, communications, and awareness-raising activities around prevention and response to abuse, exploitation, violence, and neglect, including GBV in the areas affected by the emergency and child protection case management. Furthermore, the CP AoR through the Taskforce on case management finalized the inter-agency case management child protection SOPs following months of deliberations and reviews.

#### Education:

UNICEF continued to lead the Education Sector through regular meetings and encouraged increased leadership of the Ministry of Education in the Education Sector.

In July 2022, the MoE took the lead in coordinating remedial classes aimed at supporting students particularly affected by the COVID-19-related learning loss, which represented increased MoE-led harmonization of the education frameworks and curricula used among Sector members.

In order to prepare for Education Sector planning in 2023, the Sector conducted a joint education needs assessment, in public as well as community schools, focusing on both access to education and issues related to quality. Six regions were part of the study; Tripoli, Misrata, Ubari, Sebha, Benghazi, and Derna. The methodology included a mixed methods approach with interviews to key stakeholders of the education field. As the last joint education needs assessment for the Sector was conducted in 2019, this new JENA represents a crucial source of data for preparing the transition of the Sector towards a non-humanitarian education coordination mechanism focusing on key themes such as access, teacher training, non-formal education and inclusive education.

In 2022, most Education Sector members also received the ECW Multi-Year Resilience Program (MYRP) funding, an Education Sector-based financing mechanism, managed by three consortia of Sector members with overall UNICEF coordination.

#### WASH:

UNICEF continued to lead and hold both WASH sector and IPC working group meetings. The WASH sector published the WASH Severity Classification (WSC)-link and conducted a WASH needs assessment at the national level, assessing needs in communities, schools, and health facilities by Action Against Hunger (ACF). 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 the 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, the Ministry of Water Resources, other water institutions, and relevant NGOs, the IPC WG continues implementing national plans in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

By the end of this year, UNICEF started the implementation of the exit strategy for the sector, and in order to implement it, several meetings were held with the Ministry of Water Resources to facilitate the transition. CCPM was also implemented with the participation of 60 percent of the partners, which is a higher participation rate than in previous years, to identify weaknesses and design a plan to improve them.

#### RCCE:

UNICEF is co-lead on the national RCCE working group, together with NCDC. The working group plays a key role in strengthening coordination between partners in the RCCE task force. The focus of the RCCE Technical working group (TWG) is to implement activities to decrease vaccine hesitancy and increase acceptance. Six meetings of the RCCE TWG were held with strong representation from all partners, and 4 bulletins developed. In addition, four ad hoc technical meetings were held between UNICEF and NCDC to plan and endorse activities and design of programming on NCDC radio channel. UNICEF continued the provision of technical and financial support to government and partners to strengthen coordination, integration, and quality of interventions, including the expansion of the NCDC radio channel to the east and south regions of the country.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



UNICEFLibya/2022/Zakariya/Gharian

### UNICEF Supports Improved Environments for children in South Region Schools in Libya

The right to water and sanitation is key to Sustainable Development Goal 6 and yet Libya remains the sixth most water-scarce country in the world with only 64.5% of the population a connected to public water network. The South region has not been spared from these challenges; several schools in Sebha, AlGourda and Bint Bayah with no access to safe, clean drinking water and improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities to be able to use the toilets and practise hand hygiene.

Limited access to safe drinking water and unsanitary conditions have

contributed to the increase in absenteeism and led to deteriorating levels in hygienic practices among children in the schools.

Mohammed Husayn, UNICEF WASH officer visited the South on third week of December (18-23 December 2022) to monitor the interventions that UNICEF is implementing to improve the Water and Sanitation situation in nine targeted schools in the South region.

“This is one of my proud moments of serving children, when I see UNICEF contributing to real change in children’s lives”, Mohammed Husayn remarked. “With financial contribution from France, UNICEF through its implementing partner Migrace, improved access to child-friendly water and sanitation facilities and safe drinking water to 4,588 children (3,015 girls and 1,573 boys) in the schools of Al-Jadid, Fezzan, Abubaker Al-Sadiq, Tamzawa, Aldesa, Al-Naser, Al-Jeel Al-Saad, Shuohada Al-Gorda, and Al-Majd. The intervention included hygiene awareness sessions to educate the pupils on proper hygiene practices”, he added.

UNICEF provided water tanks, water pumps (1-2hp), water mixers, water heaters, water purification system with dispenser to improve the conditions of WASH facilities and cleaning and disinfection kits to prevent spread of diseases. UNICEF also rehabilitated some WASH facilities to ensure access to safe drinking water and clean toilets. Locks and doors, new light bulbs were also installed to always make the facilities safer for children.

“This intervention has translated into an immediate improvement of my studying environment. We no longer have to wait to use toilets and wash our hands” commented Fatima Ibrahim (16 years), one of students at Al-Desa Secondary school in Wadi Al-Shatti municipality.

Migrace Project coordinator, Engineer Malek Haneesh, observed that the children were very happy with the WASH improvements in their schools, and they can now fill their bottles with free water instead of buying bottled water and this has reduced plastic waste significantly at the school.

- Press Statement: UNICEF/ UNMAS concerned continued loss civilian lives  
<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unicef-and-unmas-concerned-continued-loss-civilian-lives-due-unexploded-ordnance-populated-areas>
- Press Statement: Children killed and injured by explosive remnants of war  
<https://www.unicef.org/mena/press-releases/libya-children-killed-and-injured-explosive-remnants-war>
- press statement: Three children killed in late-night violence in Tripoli [EN/AR]  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/three-children-killed-late-night-violence-tripoli-enar>
- Child killed by explosive remnants  
<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1590056187269361665?s=20&t=MmVwth1Za3ul2A4E0HAirg>

- UN Volunteer with disability steps up for inclusive education in Libya  
[https://www.unv.org/index.php/Success-stories/un-volunteer-disability-steps-inclusive-education-libya?fbclid=IwAR2y2j\\_9PpZmf3TzO952IkeK7pcMztIvecltDjFyyZtY283KB3HdijRlxyc](https://www.unv.org/index.php/Success-stories/un-volunteer-disability-steps-inclusive-education-libya?fbclid=IwAR2y2j_9PpZmf3TzO952IkeK7pcMztIvecltDjFyyZtY283KB3HdijRlxyc)

## HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Libya Appeals  
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/libya>
- Libya Situation Reports  
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/libya/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals  
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports  
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

**NEXT SITREP: 30-04-2023**

## ANNEX A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2022 targets	Total results	Progress	2022 targets	Total results	Progress
<b>Nutrition</b>								
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	40,000	39,023	▲ 79%	-	-	-
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	Total	-	25,500	9,011	▲ 35%	-	-	-
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	-	13,600	25,200	▲ 185%	-	-	-
<b>Health</b>								
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	Total	-	120,000	71,749	0%	-	-	-
Healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control	Total	-	500	343	▲ 69%	-	-	-
Number of new-borns receiving essential lifesaving care	Total	-	6,800	4,350	0%	-	-	-
<b>Child protection</b>								
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	269,253	17,494	0%	63,548	23,234	▲ 10%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	27,771	6,480	0%	8,984	29,863	▲ 260%
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Total	-	3,098	17,755	▲ 20%	-	17,755	-
Children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Total	-	129,404	15,695	▲ 8%	-	5,168	-
Number of girls and boys referred specialized CP services	Total	-	34,812	1,503	▲ 4%	6,289	34,812	▲ 554%
Number of actors from service providers and/or institutions trained on CP approaches	Total	-	4,974	1,921	▲ 39%	826	4,974	▲ 602%
<b>Education</b>								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	166,811	29,955	▲ 7%	28,455	35,582	▲ 62%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	76,204	29,484	▲ 3%	23,097	32,824	▲ 23%
Schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	Total	-	996	105	0%	341	113	▲ 2%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2022 targets	Total results	Progress	2022 targets	Total results	Progress
Number of school-aged children accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms	Total	-	25,363	9,366	▲ 37%	5,751	9,366	▲ 163%
Number of teachers and educational personnel trained on child protection and improved teaching methods	Total	-	2,561	3,157	▲ 123%	457	3,157	▲ 691%
<b>WASH</b>								
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	58,800	74,396	▲ 111%	60,828	74,396	▲ 107%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	42,000	62,108	▲ 143%	69,518	62,108	▲ 86%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	126,000	132,857	▲ 44%	75,949	96,326	▲ 25%
Number of people accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities, safe spaces and health care facilities	Total	-	25,200	96,200	▲ 382%	58,343	96,200	▲ 165%
<b>Social protection</b>								
Households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding	Total	-	2,000	2,398	▲ 31%	-	-	-
<b>Cross-sectoral</b>								
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	4.8 million	1.1 million	0%	-	-	-
People engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions	Total	-	60,000	14,101	▲ 2%	-	-	-

## ANNEX B FUNDING STATUS

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
<b>Health and nutrition</b>	7,228,000	261,458	3,092,310	3,874,232	54%
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>	8,215,200	169,460	895,938	7,149,802	87%
<b>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</b>	12,468,842	357,463	654,708	11,456,671	92%
<b>Education</b>	16,912,852	473,282	928,327	15,511,243	92%
<b>Social protection</b>	3,000,000	61,458	299,061	2,639,481	88%
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</b>	6,480,000	351,178	444,749	5,684,073	88%
<b>Cluster coordination</b>	600,000	61,458	341,751	196,791	33%
<b>Evaluation</b>	514,855	61,458	168,383	285,014	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,419,749</b>	<b>1,797,215</b>	<b>6,825,227</b>	<b>46,797,307</b>	<b>84%</b>

### Who to contact for further information:

**Michele Servadei**  
 UNICEF Libya Representative  
 T + 218 912000471  
 mservadei@unicef.org

**Marie-Consolee Mukangendo**  
 Deputy Representative Programmes  
 T +975 17112165  
 mcmukangendo@unicef.org

**Suad Al Marani**  
 Communications Specialist, Libya Country Office  
 T +218 912 508 648  
 salmarani@unicef.org

## ENDNOTES

1. OCHA 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022-december-2021-enar>
2. [https://displacement.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/reports/DTM\\_Libya\\_R43\\_Migrant\\_Report.pdf](https://displacement.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/reports/DTM_Libya_R43_Migrant_Report.pdf)
3. OCHA 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022-december-2021-enar>
4. الوضع الوبائي لمرض كورونا – المركز الوطني لمكافحة الأمراض (ncdc.gov.ly)
5. [https://displacement.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/reports/DTM\\_Libya\\_R44\\_Migrant\\_Report\\_FINAL.pdf](https://displacement.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/reports/DTM_Libya_R44_Migrant_Report_FINAL.pdf)
6. [https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/7e6e63e4/2022\\_MSNA\\_RM\\_LBY\\_key\\_findings\\_presentation.pdf?utm\\_source=sendinblue&utm\\_campaign=Libya%20%20Multi-Sector%20Needs%20Assessments%202022&utm\\_medium=email](https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/7e6e63e4/2022_MSNA_RM_LBY_key_findings_presentation.pdf?utm_source=sendinblue&utm_campaign=Libya%20%20Multi-Sector%20Needs%20Assessments%202022&utm_medium=email)
7. [https://unicef.sharepoint.com/teams/LBY/Document%20Library/19.%20Emergency/A\\_mapping\\_of\\_Lybia\\_s\\_social\\_protection\\_sector.pdf](https://unicef.sharepoint.com/teams/LBY/Document%20Library/19.%20Emergency/A_mapping_of_Lybia_s_social_protection_sector.pdf)