



Libya Country Office

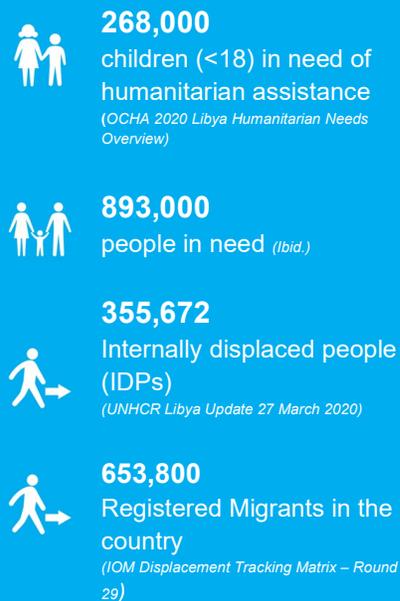
Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

January – March 2020

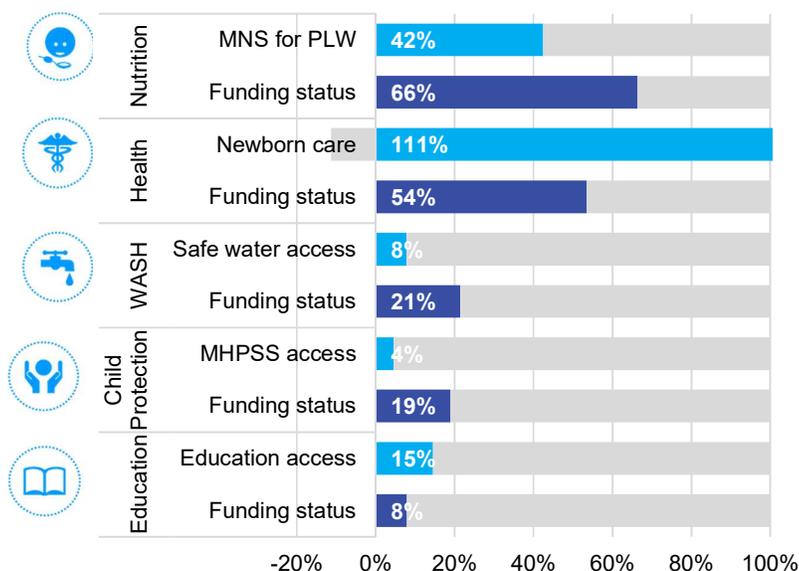
Highlights

- In 2020, around half a million children were put at risk while over 300,000 people were internally displaced as a result of attacks on different public facilities. Between January and March, seven schools were damaged while educational activities were interrupted in different areas of Libya due to ongoing armed conflict in a clear violation of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL).
- Despite the challenging security situation, UNICEF Libya and partners provided 135,925 children and women with primary healthcare, while 21,479 people received hygiene items. A total of 60,647 children including 30,765 girls received educational learning material and 18,903 children and caregivers were trained on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE).
- In January 2020, UNICEF Libya launched its [2020 Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\) Appeal](#), which requires US\$ 19.8 million to reach 268,000 children across Libya. The UNICEF Libya humanitarian response remains underfunded, with current funding gaps at US\$ 15.7 million.

Situation in Numbers

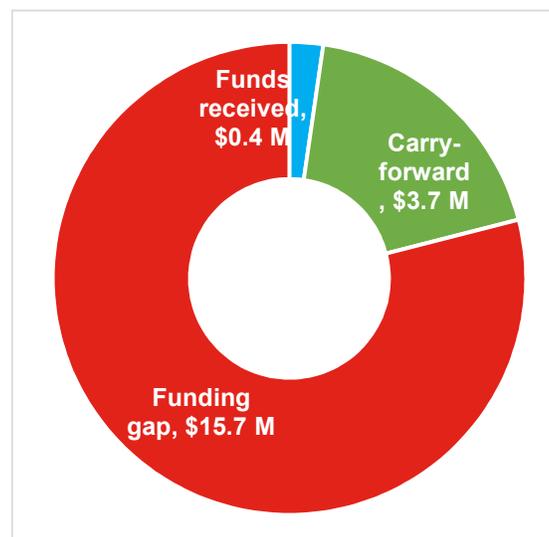


UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2019

US\$ 19.8 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2020, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 19.8 million to provide life-saving services for vulnerable and conflict affected Libyan and non-Libyan children and women. As of March 2020, the Governments of Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Sweden, and the United States have generously contributed to UNICEF's humanitarian preparedness and response for Libya. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public donors for the valuable contributions received. The 2020 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) is still critically underfunded across all sectors, with an overall funding gap of 79 per cent (US\$ 15.7 million). The child protection, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sectors are the most under-funded, significantly limiting UNICEF's capacity to reach an estimated 100,000¹ conflict-affected and vulnerable children and individuals with life-saving essential services. UNICEF implements all programmes aiming to assist the most vulnerable Libyan and non-Libyan conflict-affected or vulnerable migrant, refugees or internally displaced persons (IDP) in collaboration with relevant government ministries and 19 national and international non-governmental organizations.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The armed conflict in Libya continues after nine years, and excluding the additional threat from COVID-19 pandemic, it is estimated that in the year 2020, around 1.8 million people will be affected and 893,000 people, 30 percent of which are children, will require human assistance, a third of them in acute need². The majority of those in need are in urban areas, primarily in the East and West Libya, though the less dense and rural south also remains highly vulnerable.

In the first quarter of 2020, indiscriminate attack on water structures, schools and medical facilities put around half a million children at risk while more than 300,000 people were internally displaced³. With COVID-19 cases recorded in Libya, and the severe restrictions in movement, the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) increased drastically. In March, a humanitarian pause was called upon by the international community and supported by the UN to facilitate the response to COVID-19, which was welcomed by both Government National Accord (GNA) and Libyan National Army (LNA). However, within 24 hours on the truce, both parties resumed mutual shelling which resulted in further material damage and loss of civilian lives⁴, that impacted the COVID-19 and overall humanitarian response. Libya is also at an additional risk due to the active migration lines that are continuing to pass through the country, with COVID cases reported in the migrants' countries of origin.

Between January and March 2020, seven schools were partially damaged⁵. Schools in areas close of the fighting were forced to interrupt education activities, some of them for up to several weeks, in Ain Zara, Souq al Jouma, Tripoli, Hai Andalous and Misrata⁶. WASH infrastructure and services have also deteriorated significantly, with only 60 per cent of households connected to the public water network and 90 per cent of untreated wastewater being disposed directly into the sea—increasing the risk of waterborne illness⁷. Children increasingly suffer from psychosocial distress due to the conflict and remain highly vulnerable to unexploded remnants of war.

Libya has remained both a destination for migrants and a major transit country for migrants and refugees attempting to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. In 2020, there were more than 636,000 migrants were identified in Libya, out of which 44,520 were children⁸. Of the latter, nearly 10,684 were separated or unaccompanied and at high risk of exploitation and abuse. Migrants and refugees continue to be at risk of killings, torture, arbitrary detention and unlawful deprivation of liberty, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), slavery and forced labour, extortion and exploitation. Approximately 3,200 migrants and refugees in detention centres face extreme protection risks

¹ Libya HAC 2020

² 2020 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/libya/document/2020-libya-humanitarian-needs-overview-hrp>

³ IOM Libya IDP and Returnee Report Round 29.

https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTM_R29_IDPReturneeReport_FINAL_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=8190

⁴ <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/635492-libya-fighting-intensifies-as-rival-forces-defy-un-call-for-global-ceasefire>

⁵ A total of 5,785 children were served by these schools. As per MoE information, two students were injured in this incidence.

⁶ Information from the Ministry of Education

⁷ 2020 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview.

⁸ IOM Libya's Migrant Report Round 29.

https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTM_R29_Migrant_Report_FINAL.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=8324.

and limited access to basic services⁹. The Central Mediterranean Route from Libya to Europe remains the deadliest in the region, with 1,319 deaths/missing people recorded in 2019¹⁰.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

During the first quarter of 2020, 135,925 children and women received primary healthcare in UNICEF supported government health facilities. The target was overachieved due to the emerging needs as a result of the ongoing conflict in the country, and later contributing in mitigating the impact of COVID-19. The support ensured continuity of maternal, new-born and child health care in focused Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities, thus, enhancing the access of vulnerable population to responsive services. UNICEF Libya support will contribute significantly in preventing diseases and death among targeted population, as the health services face huge gaps in service delivery due to the instability. The health facilities received essential medicines and equipment critical for training ailment and preventing death. The new-born care component of the health program reached 4,454 children (2,188 boys and 2,266 girls).

Nutrition

UNICEF Libya continued its focus on provision of nutritional services to the vulnerable population for prevention of nutrition associated malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies. About 1,305 children (197 boys and 1,108 girls) aged 6 to 59 months received multiple micronutrients. Additionally, 4,662 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received micro-nutrient supplements and emergency food ration. To ensure accelerating optimum infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, UNICEF Libya has finalized orientation material on IYCF to conduct IYCF counseling session in health facilities, Bayti Centers and for other vulnerable groups. Moreover, UNICEF has prepositioned extra nutrition supplies that include micronutrients, Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), high energy biscuits and emergency food ration which will proactively contribute in preventing nutrition related morbidity and mortality especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF Libya and its partners provided safe water and sanitation services to 24,695 people (water 2,350; sanitation 207 and hygiene 22,138) in conflict-affected areas¹¹ through rehabilitation of water systems in collective centres and schools. 22,138 people (10,848 men and 11,290 women and 7,748 children) were provided with essential hygiene items and sensitised on key hygiene messages. Provision of hygiene items had been carried out in coordination/collaboration with Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Mostly these activities had been undertaken in Ubari (Alqurdabiya school, Al Hurriya school, Alamal school) and Tripoli (Tarik bin Ziad collective shelter, Al-Shamoukh school and Multaqana Bayti Centre).

Education

UNICEF continued to support non-formal education of the most vulnerable children through remedial classes for children at risk of dropping out of school, catch up classes for out of school children, and life skills education for children and youth. In the first quarter of 2020, 7,265 children (3,236 boys and 4,029 girls) were supported with non-formal education in Sabratha, Benghazi, Soloug, Suq al Jouma, Hai Andalus, Misrata, Zwara and Tripoli.

In order to enhance the quality of formal and non-formal education provided to children, individual learning materials were distributed among 60,647 children (29,882 boys and 30,765 girls). Most of the children were reached through the Ministry of Education (MoE), while UNICEF and non-governmental partners distributed education supplies to children in non-formal education system.

Teacher trainings focusing on child-centred pedagogy and improved teaching methods were also conducted in the first quarter of 2020, with 127 teachers (53 males and 74 females) trained. To complement education activities, UNICEF together with its partners also supported children's well-being through recreational activities and psycho-social support.

⁹ 2020 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview

¹⁰ UNHCR, Operational Portal Refugee Situation, 30 December 2019 <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

¹¹ Geographical areas where water was supplied: Swani Bin Adam, Abuslim and Hai Andalus. Hygiene services were provided in Benghazi, Hai Andalus, Tripoli, Ubari, Albayda, Aljufra, Ejdabia, Gamiemis, Misrata, Sebha, Shahat, Suq Aljumma, Tubruk, Swani Bin Adam, Tarhouna, Abusalim. UNICEF and partners provided sanitation services in Hai Andalus, only.

13,919 children (50 per cent girls) participated in recreational activities in schools and learning spaces in Sabratha, Azzawiya, Murzuq, Sebha, Tripoli and Benghazi.

Child Protection

UNICEF along with its child protection partners continued to support vulnerable and conflict-affected children and caregivers cope with distress and adversity and reduce their direct exposure to violence. 3,107 children (1,134 boys, 1,973 girls), benefited from child protection services including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities and case management through schools, ten Bayti centres, IDP's shelters and other urban settings across Libya. Moreover, UNICEF and partners provided gender-based violence (GBV) response services to 2,548 individuals (1,938 women and girls and 610 boys and men) in friendly spaces as well as prevention and risk mitigation.

On non-clinical focused services, UNICEF and its partners provided age and gender sensitive child protection case management services to 86 children (70 girls, 16 boys) and continued to provide specialized mental health and psychosocial support such as individual counselling and psychological first aid to 1,298 children (703 boys, 595 girls) in Greater Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and Sebha. 6,545 individuals including children parents and community members (3,421 male and 3,124 girls) were reached with messages about child protection and positive parenting.

To decrease the risk of exposure to mines, unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war incidents, UNICEF and partner delivered child, adolescent and adult centred explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) to 18,903 individuals including children and caregivers (9,689 female and 9,214 male) in Sebha, Ghiryan, Tawargha, Mizdah, Tripoli, Hai Al Andalus, Ainzara, Tajoura, Suq Aljumaa, Janzour. UNICEF and partners produced and broadcasted an additional explosive ordnance risk education radio spot in two local radio stations in eastern Libya with the aim to disseminate key safety messages and encourage citizens to report explosive hazards, reaching out an estimated 500,000 indirect beneficiaries. During the reporting period, UNICEF and partner finalized the design of the adolescent specific EORE IEC materials, currently under pre-testing.

UNICEF and partners trained 172 child protection actors (103 females and 69 males) on child protection response including one accredited training of trainers (ToT) on explosive ordnance risk education for community mobilizers in Sebha, three training on promoting legal environment and monitoring and reporting mechanisms as well as MHPSS for social workers in Misrata and Tawergha.

UNICEF and partners distributed winter clothes to six detention centres and one shelter targeting 317 children from various nationalities such as Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Chad, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Mali, Egypt, Congo, Liberia, Bangladesh and Morocco.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF actively participates in the United Nations Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team which provides strategic leadership and policy guidance for engagement with the Government. To strengthen the linkages between humanitarian action and development programming in Libya, UNICEF will prioritize its coordination role and support capacity building for all partners, including local authorities and municipalities.

UNICEF co-leads the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism, which scales up responses by pre-positioning supplies; providing direct cash assistance in response to sudden-onset emergencies; and delivering life-saving assistance in hard-to-reach areas. UNICEF also leads the WASH and education sectors and the child protection and nutrition subsectors. To maximize its impact, UNICEF will continue to build partnerships with line ministries, municipalities and nongovernmental organizations and invest in national capacity development, focusing on humanitarian principles and emergency preparedness and response. Multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance will be prioritized, as will community mobilization and awareness-raising as strategies for reaching the most vulnerable children (including children on the move). UNICEF will provide life-saving assistance by ensuring access to safe water and sanitation facilities, providing primary health clinics with maternal and neonatal health and nutrition packages, and strengthening communicable disease prevention and national immunization. Support for formal and non-formal education and child protection services will be expanded in schools and community centres, emphasizing efforts to address gender-based violence.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Press Releases and Updates:

UNICEF Libya press release: [Fighting in and around Tripoli shuts 210 schools, depriving over 115,000 children of their education](#)

UNICEF's Western Libya Response Update: [UNICEF Libya Flash Update: Western Libya Response Update # 1, 10 January 2020](#)

UNICEF Libya press release: ["Mainstreaming Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Education sector"](#)

UNICEF Libya press release: [Six municipalities come top in the Child-Friendly Municipality Initiative](#)

UNICEF Libya press release: [Over 15,000 individuals, including over 8,000 children received Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in Libya through UNICEF support in 2019](#)

External Media Links:

UNICEF Libya Humanitarian Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/libya.html>

UNICEF Libya Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/unicef.libya/>

UNICEF Libya Twitter Account: <https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya>

UNICEF Libya LinkedIn Account: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/unicef-libya-8b1797155/>

Next SitRep: 15 July 2020

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results¹²

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 target	Total ¹³ results	Change since last report ▲▼	2020 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲▼
Health							
# of children and women received primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities (M/F)					100,000	135,925	▲ 135,925
# of New-borns received essential lifesaving care (M/F)					4,000	4,454	▲ 4,454
Nutrition							
# of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving MNPs (M/F)					5,500	1,305	▲ 1,305
# of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) have received micro-nutrient supplements and emergency nutrition services					11,000	4,662	▲ 4,662
# of caregivers of children reached with IYCF counselling					1,500	0	▲▼ 0
WASH							
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (M/F)	242,000	44,000	2,350	▲ 2,350	30,000	2,350	▲ 2,350
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities (M/F)	242,000	29,000	207	▲ 207	20,000	207	▲ 207
# of people received essential hygiene items and critical WASH-related information (M/F)	242,000	58,000	22,138	▲ 22,138	40,000	21,479	▲ 21,479
# of children accessing improved WASH facilities in schools and health facilities (M/F)	145,000	15,000	0	▲▼ 0	10,000	0	▲▼ 0
Child Protection							
# of children and women accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (M/F)			2,584	▲ 2,584	15,000	2,584	▲ 2,584
# of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support (M/F)	160,000	104,000	3,107	▲ 3,107	70,000	3,107	▲ 3,107
# of targeted girls and boys receiving age- and gender-sensitive case management services	24,000	1,500	86	▲ 86	7,400	86	▲ 86
# of children referred to specialized child protection services	12,000	6,400	1,298	▲ 1,298	7,400	1,298	▲ 1,298
# of people reached with messages on prevention of child protection risks	220,000	138,000	6,545	▲ 6,545	40,000	6,545	▲ 6,545
# of children and caregivers accessing mine/explosive weapons risk education (M/F)	475,000	345,000	18,903	▲ 18,903	15,000	18,903	▲ 18,903
# of actors from service providers and/or institutions trained on CP approaches (M/F)			172	▲ 172	500	172	▲ 172
Education							
# of school-aged children accessing formal/non-formal education services (M/F)	127,000	74,000	7,265	▲ 7,265	50,000	7,265	▲ 7,265
# of school-aged children receiving individual learning materials	127,000	70,000	60,647	▲ 60,647	40,000	60,647	▲ 60,647

¹² Part of these results were achieved through non-emergency (SC) funding

¹³ During quarter 1, UNICEF provided major services in WASH, education and child protection, therefore, only UNICEF results are reflected in the sector/cluster results.

# of teachers and education personnel trained on child protection and improved teaching methods	2,500	100	127	▲ 127	1,500	127	▲ 127
# of children receiving psychosocial /recreational activities in schools and learning spaces	60,000	30,000	59,456	▲ 13,919	20,000	13,919	▲ 13,919
# of school-aged children accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities/prefabricated classrooms	127,000	127,000	0	▲▼ 0	10,000	0	▲▼ 0

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available (\$)		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	\$196,798	\$12,278	\$118,332	\$66,188	33.63%
Health	\$2,443,200	\$12,278	\$1,295,254	\$1,135,668	46.48%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$4,200,000	\$139,738	\$762,579	\$3,297,683	78.52%
Child Protection	\$6,492,480	\$54,738	\$1,177,263	\$5,260,478	81.02%
Education	\$5,760,000	\$223,233	\$229,256	\$5,307,511	92.14%
Humanitarian Coordination	\$753,600	\$12,278	\$130,796	\$610,526	81.01%
Total	\$19,846,078	\$454,545	\$3,713,479	\$15,678,054	79.00%