

## Libya

### Consolidated Emergency Report 2018



Alkhamsa, 6 months, is very brave, smiling while vaccinated, She came with her triplet brothers Mohammed & Nizar to receive Polio & Vitamin A in a health centre in Tripoli, Libya. The national immunization campaign for MMR, Polio and Vitamin A supplementation took place in December 2018

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

**AAP:** Accountability to Affected Population

**BCG:** Bacillus Calmette–Guérin Vaccine

**DTP:** Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis

**CRC:** Convention on the Rights of the Child

**DPF:** Derna Protection Force

**DTM:** Displacement Tracking Matrix

**EMIS:** Education Management Information System

**EVM:** Effective Vaccine Management

**ERW:** Explosive Remnants of War

**GBV:** Gender Based Violence

**GNA:** Government of National Accord

**GNI:** Gross National Income

**GCWW:** General Company of Water and Wastewater

**HAC:** Humanitarian Action for Children

**HNO:** Humanitarian Needs Overview

**HEB:** High Energy Biscuit

**HRP:** Humanitarian Response Plan

**IDPs:** Internally Displaced People

**IOM:** International Organization for Migration

**MMR:** Measles, Mumps and Rubella

**MMRP :** Man Made River Project

**MoE:** Ministry of Education

**MoH:** Ministry of Health

**MRM:** Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

**NCDC:** National Centre of Disease Control

**NFIs:** Non-Food Items

**LNA:** Libyan National Army

**LPA:** Libyan Political Agreement

**ONHCHR:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**OPV:** Oral Polio Vaccine

**PCA:** Programme Cooperation Agreements

**PAPFAM:** Pan Arab Project for Family Health

**SARA:** Service Availability and Readiness Assessment

**UNSMIL:** UN Support Mission in Libya

**UNICEF:** United National Children Fund  
**UNHCR:** United Nations High Commission for Refugees  
**UNCT:** United Nations Country Team  
**UASC:** Unaccompanied and Separated Children  
**UXO:** Unexploded Ordnance  
**VAC:** Violence Against Children  
**SMART:** Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions  
**STACO:** Shiek Taher Azzawi Charity Organization  
**SRSG:** Special Representative of the Secretary General  
**WASH:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
**WHO:** World Health Organisation

## A. Executive Summary

The armed conflict which erupted in 2014 has continued to destabilize Libya, resulting on-going conflict, political fragmentation, displacement, steady decline in household purchasing power and basic services, ultimately resulting in increased humanitarian needs. Throughout 2018, the humanitarian situation in Libya continued to be of concern. The majority of people-in-need are located in urban areas, primarily in the western and eastern regions; however, tribal violence and armed groups continue to displace families in the South. The 2018 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan was launched on 25 January 2018. It estimated that 1.1 million people were in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection in Libya, including an estimated 378,000 children and 307,000 women, requiring US\$313 million to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups include Internally Displaced People (IDPs), conflict-affected communities (both returnees and host communities), migrants and asylum-seekers, including children on the move. As of October 2018, there were an estimated 187,423 IDPs and 403,978 returnees in Libya. Children represent approximately 41 per cent of displaced persons. Roughly 97,000 IDPs (including an estimated 40,000 *Tawerghans*) and 165,000 returnees currently require humanitarian assistance. There are an estimated 310,000 people that are directly affected by the conflict who have not left their homes.

UNICEF was able to address the growing needs of vulnerable children through its continued work in child protection, education, health, nutrition, and WASH. Key results during 2018 include:

UNICEF successfully provided education support to conflict affected children, through distributing learning materials to 82,612 children; provision of education in emergency to 19,305 children, and supported learning environments through rehabilitation of schools and installation of prefabricated classrooms for 2,000 children. Since recognizing education remains a critical right for all children and an important measure of conflict prevention this is a substantial achievement.

Through integrated programming, UNICEF successfully mainstreamed psychosocial support in schools in targeted municipalities which did and will continue to allow UNICEF to meet a large number of children and ensure that that children in need can be identified and referred to specialized services.

In addition, 90,682 children were supported with recreational and psychosocial activities through context appropriate modalities, including through mobile psychosocial teams and community spaces, targeted support to particular conflict-affected communities and through mainstreaming psychosocial assistance in schools. UNICEF and its partners referred 4,434 children to specialized services for further care, including survivors of gender-based violence.

UNICEF laid the foundations for establishing transitional centres for detain unaccompanied and separated migrant children. UNICEF and its partner UN agencies established a Best Interest Determination mechanism to facilitate durable solutions for unaccompanied and separated children. These are critical steps forward in a complex situation of extreme violence and rights deprivation for this group of vulnerable children.

During the last quarter of 2018, UNICEF with its partners successfully conducted a nationwide Measles, Rubella and Polio vaccination campaign in addition to Vitamin A supplementation, targeting 2.75 million children from 0-15 years old. In total, 2,654,466 children aged 0-15 years old received Measles Rubella vaccines and Vitamin A supplementation, representing 96.3 per cent of the 2,756,455 target while 1,423,957 children aged 0-15 years old received the OPV vaccination, representing 97.7 per cent against the 1,439,079 target. The most vulnerable population (persons located in inaccessible areas, hard to reach areas, migrants and IDPs) were given special attention through local and context specific approaches. This is a major life-saving achievement, which will prevent vaccine preventable diseases and contribute to child survival and development.

UNICEF prevented malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations in detention centres. From September – December 2018 about 3,417 children (approximately 1,889 boys and 1,528 girls) between the ages of 0-6 years received High Energy Biscuits through a local partner. This intervention significantly contributed to prevention of nutrition related morbidity and mortality.

The WASH programme was able to establish a functional coordination and communication mechanism with its governmental water and sanitation counterpart. The governmental leadership is increasingly involved in sector coordination and humanitarian response. Additionally, UNICEF supplied life-saving water to 46,887 people and sanitation assistance to 35,562 people.

Despite the limited dedicated for emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF managed to enhance its levels of preparedness and its capacity to respond by pre-positioning stocks, establishing and operationalizing the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism and by building the capacity of local partners to enable rapid and efficient response to the on-set of an emergency. Also, UNICEF's investment in designated sector coordinators in WASH, Education and Child protection has contributed to the improvement of the sector coordination and better targeting and investment of limited resources.

## **B. Humanitarian Context**

1. Libya has faced increased destabilization since the beginning of the 2011 revolution and the death of former 40-year President Muammar Gaddafi in addition to the eruption of an armed conflict in 2014. Successive governments in Libya have faced difficulties in asserting control amid the proliferation of rival political parties and armed groups, fuelled by competing external political agendas. As a result, Libya continues to experience a protracted governance crisis. The 2015 UN-brokered Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) brought together a large number of Libyan political parties and social groups. Governance in Libya is marked by fragmented government institutions, between the internationally recognized Government of National Accord (GNA) in Tripoli and the House of Representatives (Hour) in the east of the country. The armed conflict has both fragilized the relationship between the central state and the municipalities and resulted in low effective governance capacity across government institutions.

2. The current political dynamics in Libya as well as historical differences between the West, East and South, have contributed to the marginalization of the south. During 2018, the southern region of Libya continued to experience frequent tribal and other armed conflicts, lawlessness and trafficking. The humanitarian situation in the south also continued to deteriorate as a result of a limited purchasing power of households and critical gaps in basic services.

3. Though oil production increased during 2018,<sup>1</sup> the economic situation at the household level remained critical. During 2018 inflation reached its highest point since 2011. During the first half of the year the exchange rate on the black market drastically fluctuated (though the formal exchange rate remained stable) and the liquidity and banking crisis contributed to an increase in the price of key household commodities and made others scarce.<sup>2</sup> However, by the end of 2018 economic reforms passed in September by the GNA government managed to bring down the exchange rate in the parallel market and to improve the availability of dinars in banks. Though inflation was high for much of 2018, it stabilized by the end of the year and prices of basic household goods dropped.<sup>3</sup> The liquidity crisis has been an essential feature in the conflict landscape in Libya with far-reaching implications, including posing serious constraints to the UN humanitarian assistance implementation.

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<sup>1</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview (2019)

<sup>2</sup> REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2018

<sup>3</sup> Remarks of SRSG, Ghassan Salamé, to the UN Security Council on the situation in Libya (18 January 2019)

4. During 2018 the political fragmentation and acute regional tensions continued to cause armed conflict and pose serious obstacles to the delivery of timely and effective humanitarian assistance to vulnerable children and their families. In 2018 several outbreaks of armed conflict were reported throughout Libya, including: 1) in Sabha and other southern cities (February and May 2018); 2) Derna in the East (May 2018) and 3) in Tripoli (August 2018).<sup>4</sup> Terrorist groups remain active throughout Libya and continue to pose a threat, as illustrated by the three recent attacks against important government establishments in Tripoli.<sup>5</sup>

5. In June 2018 there was an escalation of armed conflict in the southern Oil Crescent between the Libyan National Army (LNA) and other militias. Security conditions in the south are deteriorating at a particularly alarming rate.<sup>6</sup> Of concern, there has been an increase in the number of attacks against water pipelines of MMRP (which provide water to 60 per cent of the population) and oil facilities in the south which significantly contribute to maintaining the well-being of the entire population in Libya.<sup>7</sup>

6. Armed conflict engulfed Tripoli, the capital of Libya, between the 26 August and 26 September 2018, resulting in 117 casualties and 581 injuries, including many children.<sup>8</sup> At least 5,065 families<sup>9</sup> (approximately 25,325 persons, of which 40 per cent were children<sup>10</sup>) were displaced by the conflict, primarily from southern Tripoli. While displaced families began to return to their homes in Tripoli during the last quarter of 2018, the security situation remains precarious. The conflict in Tripoli delayed the start of the academic year, in part because some of the schools were used as shelters for displaced families. The escalated armed conflict increased the vulnerability and suffering of detained migrants (including children); hundreds of migrants were forced to move from detentions centres and others remained trapped in centres in dire conditions.<sup>11</sup>

7. During 2018 fighting peaked in the Eastern region of Derna between the LNA and the Derna Protection Force (DPF), putting at risk the wellbeing of the 125,000 residents of the city (including approximately 55,000 children) and resulting in civilian death and displacement, school closure, and disrupted access to medical supplies and water. By the end of the first quarter of 2018, the conflict in Derna continues to affect children and their families. Conflict-affected families living in the old city remain in critical need of humanitarian assistance.<sup>12</sup>

8. Tawergha families who were displaced from Tawergha City in 2011 and as a result of subsequent clashes remained displaced in Tripoli, Bani Waleed and other parts of Libya.<sup>13</sup> On the 3 June 2018, Misrata and Tawergha officials signed a treaty of reconciliation, which marked an end to the 7-year long conflict. This treaty provides a framework for the return of Tawergha residents to their homes, though the timeline remains unclear. A 2018 UNICEF assessment in Tawergha city suggests that considerable rehabilitation and reconstruction will be required; notably, the assessment found that 25 educational facilities and two training centres had been destroyed and 15 schools and two vocational centres required extensive repair. In August 2018, 1,900 Internally Displaced Persons were forcefully evicted

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<sup>4</sup> Tripoli: Joint Rapid Situation Overview update, 21 September 2018

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tripoli, 25 December 2018), High National Election Commission (Tripoli, 2 May 2018) and National Oil Cooperation (Tripoli, 10 September 2018)

<sup>6</sup> Remarks of SRSF, Ghassan Salamé, to the UN Security Council on the situation in Libya (18 January 2019)

<sup>7</sup> Remarks of SRSF, Ghassan Salamé, to the UN Security Council on the situation in Libya (18 January 2019)

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Health (2018), Libya

<sup>9</sup> IOM-DTM Round 21 (July – August 2018)

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF Libya Humanitarian Situation Update - 4 October 2018. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/unicef-libya-humanitarian-situation-update-4-october-2018>

<sup>11</sup> As a result of the conflict, the detention centres in Tariq Al Matar and Abusliem were closed on September 4th and the detention centres in Salaheddin and Ain Zara were abandoned by staff.

<sup>12</sup> IOM Derna Flash Update 4

<sup>13</sup> Remarks of SRSF, Ghassan Salamé, to the UN Security Council on the situation in Libya (18 January 2019)

<sup>14</sup> IOM-DTM, Tawergha Return, Weekly Update 3- <https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/Tawergha%20Weekly%20Update%20-%20203.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=3218>

from Tariq-al Matar Internally Displaced Persons Camp (the largest Tawerghan refugee camp) in Tripoli by local armed groups.

9. Under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), the United Nations has continued to support dialogue and to engage all concerned parties to advance peace negotiations, democratic elections, and human rights, including for migrants and children. Though the conflict remains critical and political fragmentation continues to destabilize progress, by the end of 2018 significant efforts had been made to lay the ground work for a National Conference, which is to be held in April 2019. The UN and other international partners continue to work towards national and municipal elections.

### C. Humanitarian Situation

10. Throughout 2018, the humanitarian situation in Libya continued to be of concern. The majority of people-in-need are located in urban areas, primarily in the western and eastern regions; however, tribal violence and armed groups continue to displace families in the South. The Libya Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018 was launched on 25 January 2018. It estimated that 1.1. people were in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection in Libya, including an estimated 378,000 children and 307,000 women, requiring US\$313 million to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups include Internally Displaced People (IDPs), conflict-affected communities (both returnees and host communities), migrants and asylum-seekers, including children on the move. As of October 2018, there were an estimated 187,423 IDPs and 403,978 returnees in Libya.<sup>15</sup> Children represent approximately 41 per cent of displaced persons.<sup>16</sup> Roughly 97,000 IDPs (including an estimated 40,000 *Tawerghans*) and 165,000 returnees currently require humanitarian assistance.<sup>17</sup> There are an estimated 310,000 people that are directly affected by the conflict who have not left their homes.<sup>18</sup>

11. The steady deterioration of health services and health infrastructure during 2018 is evidenced by the disrupted access to and investment in health facilities, as well as the increase in communicable and non-communicable diseases and malnutrition.<sup>19</sup> Currently, an estimated 104,000 Libyan children (58,000 boys and 46,00 girls) are in need of essential health support, in addition to 55,000 asylum-seeking and migrant children under 5 years of age (approximately 25,000 boys and 30,000 girls) and 170,000 women.<sup>20</sup> Conflict-affected populations and migrants face exceptional barriers in accessing healthcare, including inadequate medical supplies, staff, high cost, and discriminatory treatment.<sup>21</sup> At the beginning of 2018, an estimated 17.5 per cent of hospitals, 20 per cent of Primary Health Care facilities and 8 per cent of other types of health facilities were not operational.<sup>22</sup> Though significant immunization rates were maintained after 2014,<sup>23</sup> inadequate information management systems, deterioration of the supply chain system and shortage of vaccines has become evident across the country. Since 1991, Libya has not reported a case of the poliovirus; yet, it is considered at high risk of an epidemic due to significant migration. Notably, in July 2018 the Ministry of Health declared a measles outbreak and by November 869 children had contract measles and two children had died. The health authorities requested support from UNICEF and partners for the implementation of nationwide Measles, Rubella and Polio vaccination,

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<sup>15</sup> IOM (September – October 2018), “Displacement Tracking Matrix: Round 22, IDP & Returnee Report”

<sup>16</sup> DTM/IOM, Libya round 21, Migrant report (July – August 2018)

<sup>17</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview (2019)

<sup>18</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview (2019)

<sup>19</sup> Current WFP estimates used in the draft HNO – HRP (2019) are that an estimated 700,000 Libyans are in a state of malnutrition

<sup>20</sup> UNICEF Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019

<sup>21</sup> Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2018

<sup>22</sup> [Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#)

<sup>23</sup> In 2014, immunization coverage for children between 12-23 months was 96.5 per cent for BCG, 90.2 per cent for DTP3, 90.2 per cent for Polio, and 73.3 per cent for Measles (PAPFAM 2014)



as well as Vitamin A supplementation. In the last quarter of 2018, UNICEF Libya Country Office and the World Health Organization (WHO) mobilized resources to support the government and supported the implementation of a national vaccination campaign that took place during the last months of 2018.

12. Though Libya has traditionally had a high school enrolment rate with no significant gender disparity, the conflict has negatively impacted access to education for the most vulnerable and the quality of education has significantly deteriorated since the onset of the crisis. As of the end of 2018, the enrolment rate for primary and secondary school was estimated at 87 per cent.<sup>24</sup> At the end of 2018 there were 93,000 children in need of education support, including an estimated 36,270 girls and 53,010 migrant and asylum-seeking children.<sup>25</sup> In August 2018 it was estimated that 212 schools were partially damaged, 53 schools had been destroyed and 14 schools were being used to shelter IDPs.<sup>26</sup>

13. Libya is one of the most water scarce countries in the region. Water supply in Libya originates from three main sources, namely the Man-Made River Project (MMRP) (60 per cent), the municipal wellfields (30 per cent) managed by the General Company of Water and Wastewater (GCWW), and desalination plants (10 per cent). The conflict has resulted in a deterioration of water and sanitation services and infrastructure. In 2018, the UN estimated that 670,000 people (including 268,000 children) required humanitarian WASH assistance.<sup>27</sup> An estimated 56 per cent of households are connected to the public water network,<sup>28</sup> while 55 per cent of the municipalities depend on water trucking for drinking water.<sup>29</sup> Water networks in southern Libya are particularly experiencing frequent disruption. Water infrastructure was targeted by attacks during 2018, most notably including the Man-Made River Project which provides water to 60 per cent of the population. During 2018, sabotage and other events resulted in the interruption of water services for millions of people. The Great Man-Made River Authority has warned that the repeated attacks on wells are threatening the complete collapse of the system. The warning comes after another five wells were targeted on October 31, which brought the total number of wells attacked since the start of 2018, to 96 (each well can cover the water needs of approximately 20,000 people).

14. Hygiene and sanitation have increasingly become issues of concern in Libya. The sanitation and wastewater management systems are not functioning at full capacity: 90 per cent of waste water is currently disposed untreated into the sea; only 10 of 24 wastewater plants are at least partially functional; 40 per cent of garbage and solid waste is left on the street or buried; and there are reports of hygiene related diseases (e.g. leishmaniosis). Displaced and conflict-affect communities are particularly vulnerable to the negative consequences of a deterioration in hygiene and sanitation services.<sup>30</sup>

15. During 2018, child protection needs were reported across Libya, commonly linked to conflict, high rates of violence, human rights violations, contamination from explosive hazards in urban centres, the breakdown of the rule of law, and deteriorating access to/quality of basic services, including child protection services. Libya is a situation of concern for grave violations against children, although a formal United Nations Security Council Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (SC1612) is not in place. In 2018, 11 per cent of returnees reported explosive contamination in their communities, six per cent of returnees left their area due to explosive hazards and four per cent did not returned because of the reported threat.<sup>31</sup> An estimated 133,400 children (53,400 girls and 80,000 boys) are in need of child protection services and an estimated 150,000 women are facing acute protection issues, including gender-based violence.<sup>32</sup> The child protection and family welfare system in Libya remains critically weak and the

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<sup>24</sup> UNICEF HNO 2019

<sup>25</sup> UNICEF HNO 2018

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<sup>27</sup> HRP 2018

<sup>28</sup> UNICEF (December 2018), "Assessment report on Libyan Water Systems" Unpublished draft

<sup>29</sup> IOM (September – October 2018), "Displacement Tracking Matrix: Round 22, IDP & Returnee Report"

<sup>30</sup> REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2018

<sup>31</sup> REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2018

<sup>32</sup> HRP 2019

referral system is almost non-existent. In addition, high levels of violence against children are reported throughout the country with the referral system is almost non-existent. In addition, children<sup>33</sup> with migrant and children affected by armed conflict being most affected. In conflict-affected areas, 62 per cent In conflict-affected areas, 62 per cent of interviewed children reported that they had been subjected to emotional and/or physical violence perpetrated by teachers.<sup>34</sup> Parents were the second-most common perpetrators, with around 38 per cent of children reporting that they had been treated violently by their parents in the last 12 months.<sup>35</sup> Nine per cent of children reported that experienced violence by they had been treated violently by the police or militia members.<sup>36</sup> Gender-based violence is believed to be widespread.<sup>37</sup>

16. Adolescents and youth are among the most vulnerable populations in Libya. Repeated displacement and insecurity have disrupted the social fabric, increasing social isolation and limiting opportunities for education, mentoring and social engagement. Youth unemployment rates are high (48.7 per cent) and 63.1 per cent of youth reported that they were inactive (75.2 per cent of which were girls).<sup>38</sup> Poor quality education, limited vocational training and employment opportunities, and a weak protective environment are believed to be push factors for young people's engagement in high-risk behaviours, including association with armed groups. Though accurate data is unavailable, there are reports of children's involvement with armed groups and engagement with other criminal activity (including human smuggling) and arms proliferation among youth is believed to be high.

17. Mixed migration into and through Libya, including children on the move, remains a significant issue.<sup>39</sup> Though during 2018 Libya remained one of the most deadly migratory routes into Europe (21,093 migrants and asylum-seekers reached Italy and Malta from Libya in 2018 and over 1,200 migrants and refugees died at sea<sup>40</sup>), there was a decrease in the global number of migrants crossing into Europe from Libya.<sup>41</sup> By November 2018, there were an estimated 670,920 migrants in Libya, 10 per cent of which were children and 12 per cent women.<sup>42</sup> As of August 2018, IOM estimated that there were at least 21,079 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) children living in Libya,<sup>43</sup> accounting for an estimated 35 per cent of all asylum seekers and migrant children living in Libya.

18. Migrants and asylum seekers are particularly vulnerable, including to grave human rights violations and abuses by state and non-state actors given their irregular status, lack of domestic support networks, the impunity for crimes committed against undocumented migrants, racism and xenophobia, and policies linked to the control of mixed migrations flows to Europe.<sup>44</sup> Migrants and asylum-seekers face multiple violations of their basic rights, including movement restrictions, high levels of gender-based violence, systematic and arbitrary detention with inhumane conditions, unlawful killings, disappearances, kidnapping, extortion, robbery and forced 45. Migrants and asylum-seekers (with exception of Arabic speaking migrant children) have very limited access to or are out of schools.<sup>46</sup> An unknown number of people were held by armed groups, smugglers, and traffickers in unofficial detention centres. Migrant women have specific vulnerabilities as a result of the combined risk of their irregular status and high

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<sup>33</sup> CORAM (2018) "Study on Violence against Children in Libya"

<sup>34</sup> CORAM (2018) "Study on Violence against Children in Libya"

<sup>35</sup> CORAM (2018) "Study on Violence against Children in Libya"

<sup>36</sup> CORAM (2018) "Study on Violence against Children in Libya"

<sup>37</sup> Gender Based Violence sector, secondary data review, 10 October 2018

<sup>38</sup> Libya Workforce Market Survey (2017)

<sup>39</sup> UNCHR (July 2017) "Mixed Migration Trends in Libya: Changing Dynamics and Protection Challenges"

<sup>40</sup> IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (2017), "Fatal Journey: Improving Data on Missing Migrants"

<sup>41</sup> ISIP 2018

<sup>42</sup> IOM (November 2018, "Displacement Tracking Matrix: Libya:

<sup>43</sup> IOM (2018) DTM Libya's migrant report – Round 21, July – August 2018.

<sup>44</sup> Amnesty International, 'Libya's Dark Web of Collusion: abuses against Europe-bound refugees and migrants', December 2017

<sup>45</sup> UNICEF (Dec 2018). "Solitary journeys of unaccompanied and separated children in Libya"

<sup>46</sup> UNSMIL-OHCHR Migrant Report: January 2017 – September 2018 (December 2018), "Report on the Human Rights Situation of Migrants and Refugees in Libya"

levels of xenophobia and Gender Based Violence (GBV). Nearly half of the migrant women and children report sexual violence in transit to and while in Libya.<sup>47</sup>

#### **D. Operational Context**

19. Operating in Libya remains challenging. Security, geography, and administrative and political constraints and dynamics impact UNICEF's delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children and their families. The security context and geography make implementing a rapid emergency response in some areas difficult, particularly with regards to children on the move. The political stalemate and fragilization of the relationship between the central government and the municipalities has operational implications for UNICEF; humanitarian interventions often need to be approved and coordinated with multiple national stakeholders with competing interests. Security restrictions on UNICEF staff movement, limited availability of armoured vehicles, and movement restrictions due to insufficient security personnel are constant operational challenges. For example, during 2018 all UN missions' access to the south remained restricted as a result of security issues. The limited number and technical capacity of local and international civil society organizations operating in Libya remains a further limitation.

20. 2018 was a significant year for UNICEF Libya, characterized by programme scale-up which was facilitated by the full return of UNICEF international staff to Tripoli in May 2018, after nearly four years of remote management from Tunisia, and the increase of UNICEF staff. However, as a result of escalated violence in Tripoli in August 2018 and direct threats to the UN, UNICEF and other UN agencies and diplomatic missions temporarily withdrew most of their international staff back to Tunis. While the senior management of UNICEF remained in Tripoli, the international staff rotated into Tripoli on a regular basis through December 2018, working from temporary arrangements within the UNSMIL compound. UNICEF's office location in Tripoli moved four times - from its old office location (downtown), to a temporary location in the same compound used for accommodation by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), to a temporary location inside the UNSMIL compound, and then back to the UNCT compound after security enhancements were completed at the end of December 2018. The 'working from home modality' was employed for national staff during periods of heightened insecurity. The constant relocation of office premises and staff complicated the delivery of humanitarian assistance and other programme components.

21. Operational costs in Libya remained high due to the cost of accommodation of international staff in the UN Country Team Compound and the cost of close protection provided by the UN international security personnel. The Rest and Recreation Cycle of four weeks adds to the costs and heavy administrative and security management of the travels

#### **E. Humanitarian Results**

22. In line with the UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children and the Humanitarian Action for Children 2018, UNICEF's humanitarian strategy during 2018 was comprised of the following components:

(a) *Strengthening partnerships with national stakeholders and civil society partners and their capacity in emergency preparedness and response:* During 2018, UNICEF was able to expand its partnership with national stakeholders in both east and west, as well as at the municipal level, as a result of the full return

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<sup>47</sup>UNICEF press release, 'A deadly journey for children: The migration route from North Africa to Europe' February 2017. Retrieved from: [https://www.UNICEF.LCO.org/media/media\\_94941.html](https://www.UNICEF.LCO.org/media/media_94941.html).

of international staff to Libya. UNICEF's team worked closely with all national stakeholders to build their capacity with regards to humanitarian action. Additionally, UNICEF continues to work in partnership with Libya civil society organizations and prioritized emergency-related capacity building in these partnerships. During 2018, UNICEF partnered with 11 national civil society partners and four international partners.

(b) *One UN*: UNICEF implemented its humanitarian programme in close coordination with sister UN agencies, in the framework of ONE UN. UNICEF continues to play an active role in the UN Humanitarian Country Team coordination mechanism. UNICEF prioritized sector coordination during 2018 and has a leadership role in the education, child protection (a new sub-sector established in 2018) and WASH sectors. After the Mixed-migration working group was dissolved, the coordination of humanitarian interventions in detention centres moved to UNICEF-supported sectors. During 2018, UNICEF successfully mobilized resources to have designated sector coordinator for education and WASH. UNICEF supported sectors play a key role in the development of the HNO 2019 as well as the HRP 2019. UNICEF worked with key UN agencies to prepare for the opening of an office in Benghazi at the beginning of 2019, with the aim of improved coordination with key stakeholders and increased access to children in remote and hard to reach areas.

(c) *Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach*: The Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus is central to UNICEF's programme strategy reflected in 2019 – 2020 Country Programme Document and Humanitarian Action for Children. During 2018, UNICEF scaled up its response across all targeted sectors, with a particular focus on developing an integrated programme focused on strengthening basic services, ensuring child protection, and contributing to evidence generation and capacity building of key national stakeholders and partners. Emergency preparedness and response is a cross-sectoral priority across these focus areas. To ensure synergy between the development programming and humanitarian assistance, UNICEF focused its development programmes on municipalities that had significant conflict-affected population and migrants to ensure that support to basic services and child protection would benefit the most vulnerable children. UNICEF's humanitarian strategy for Libya in 2018 included a significant shift towards implementing an integrated response while focusing on sustainability and convergence. During 2018 UNICEF strengthened synergies between different programmes and sectors and promoted geographical convergence in order to ensure impact for children, in accordance with the lifecycle approach. This has included an age-specific integrated programme, including maternal, new-born, child health and nutrition programmes, integrated child protection and education programmes that seek to strengthen psychosocial and protection services in formal and non-formal education settings, and integrated education, health, and WASH programme in schools (including with regards to improved infrastructure).

(d) *Greater focus on preparedness*: UNICEF put additional focus on enhancing humanitarian preparedness by pre-positioning of essential supplies with STACO in Tripoli and conducting capacity building training for partners, as well as spearheading the development of the interagency Rapid Response Mechanism. The

(e) *Expanding UNICEF's reach to assist all affected children*: UNICEF continues to prioritize strategies that enable access to remotized/hard-to-reach children. UNICEF partners with civil society organizations across Libya and uses the services of third-party contractors to increase its presence throughout the country. During 2018 the third-party contractors operated from Zintan, Zuara, Albeida, Benghazi, and Sabha. UNICEF engaged a national Third-Party Monitoring organization to ensure better programme monitoring across Libya. The national immunization campaign, conducted in the last quarter of 2018, exemplified UNICEF's commitment to reaching the most vulnerable.

23 The Table below provides a global summary of UNICEF and the sector's humanitarian response, in light of the needs identified by the 2018 HRP. The Table below provides a global summary of UNICEF and the sector's humanitarian response, in light of the targets identified by the 2018 HRP.

## Results Table

	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs		Sector Response	
		2018 Target	2018 Results*	2018 Target	Total Results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>					
Number of people provided with the minimum amount of safe water in line with international standards	276,000	35,000	46,887	85,000	69,887
Number of people provided with gender appropriate sanitation facilities	276,000	20,000	35,562	85,000	38,362
Number of people reached with hygiene items and information	276,000	45,000	13,027 <sup>48</sup>	90,000	60,752
Number of children (boys & girls) provided with improved water and sanitation facilities in their learning environment	257,000	10,000	12,352	10,000	12,352
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
Number of school-age children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities	300,000	33,450	19,305	33,450	19,305
Number of children (boys and girls) having received essential learning materials and supplies	300,000	80,000	82,612	80,000	82,612
Number of teachers trained in conflict-affected areas	200,000	120	169	120	169
Number of children benefited from the establishment of mobile classes and rehabilitated schools in conflict-affected areas	300,000	14,400 <sup>49</sup>	2,000	20,000	2,000
<b>HEALTH</b>					
Number of children aged 0 to 6 years vaccinated against polio	-	1,400,000	1,423,957	-	-
Number of children under 5 years, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) reached with maternal and child health services	-	100,000	120,000	-	-
Number of children aged 0-6 received emergency nutrition services (screening or supplementation or referral)		300	3,417	-	-
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>					
Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces	-	93,450	90,682	-	-
Number of children (boys and girls) survivors of gender-based violence receiving specialized care	-	4,000	4,434	-	-

<sup>48</sup> The gap to reach the targeted people with hygiene materials was covered by other WASH sector partners.

<sup>49</sup> While this indicator only looks at prefabricated/mobile classes which faced challenges of procurement and installation. More children were reached through the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools as per WASH indicator regarding learning environments.

Number of child protection actors and stakeholders trained (males and females) <sup>50</sup>	-	400	1,166	-	-
Number of children (boys and girls) associated with the armed conflict benefiting from specialised child protection services	-	1,500	1,390	-	-

## **Education**

24. During 2018, UNICEF continued to act as the education sector coordinator. UNICEF put in place a full time UNICEF staff to support coordination of the education sector.

25. During 2018 UNICEF prioritised the provision of essential education supplies to conflict affected children and asylum-seekers. UNICEF and its partners, Ekraa and Breezes, distributed learning support materials in Benghazi, Sebratha and Tripoli, benefiting approximately 82,612 children (37,995 and 44,617 girls).

26. UNICEF improved learning spaces for conflict affected children (including host communities) through rehabilitation of schools (including gender-appropriate WASH facilities and improving access for children with disabilities) and provision of prefabricated classrooms. In Benghazi and Sirte, 2,000 children in conflict-affected areas were able to access education following UNICEF's installation of 61 prefabricated classrooms. UNICEF rehabilitated the water and sanitation facilities in 24 schools, benefiting 12,352 children (5,644 boys and 6,708 girls) and carried out an assessment of 10 schools to evaluate required rehabilitation works in Misrata which provides education for approximately 5,000 students.

27. Through multisectoral coordination, UNICEF mainstreamed psychosocial assistance in schools, recognizing that school attendance in Libya remains very high, including for conflict affected communities. This programme modality was started during the last quarter of 2018, benefiting 20,622 children (10,517 boys and 10,105 girls). To support rollout, during the last quarter of 2018 UNICEF and its partners (Al Nahla, Noor al Hayat, and Essafa Centre for Mental Health) provided child protection training to 1,166 (893 females and 273 males) social workers and staff in schools in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sabha;

28. To increase inclusive and quality learning in affected areas, UNICEF and its partners (Ouduratty and Ekraa) trained teachers in Education in Emergencies, Mine Risk Education and Psychosocial. 31 teachers (26 males and 5 females) were trained in Sirte, benefiting approximately 1,741 (961 girls and 780 boys) primary school age students (predominately returnees). The teachers came from an area in Sirte that had been destroyed during armed conflict and most of their students were returnees. The trainings strengthened teachers' skills regarding active learning to ensure the continuation of children's right to education in emergencies and post-crisis reconstruction. The partnership has also strengthened the engagement of the respective education offices in each municipality. Furthermore, 60 teachers and social workers were trained in Derna on psychosocial support for children.

29. In partnership with UNICEF, the Ministry of Education (MoE) is putting in place a programme of 'master trainers' in Education in Emergency and Conflict Resolution/Tolerance as part of their wider effort to strengthen teacher capacity nationwide. In coordination with the General Centre for Teacher Education and Development of the MoE, UNICEF led training workshops for 169 teachers from across Libya, addressed to education in emergencies, conflict resolutions and tolerance. This training will be further rolled out to teachers and community representatives in 2019. UNICEF continues to encourage gender parity in all of its programmes, including with regards to teacher training.

<sup>50</sup> UNICEF's work with the Elssafa Center for Mental Health in the first half of 2018 has prioritised delivering trainings to child protection actors, hence the reason why the target has already been exceeded

30. UNICEF's education in emergency response during 2018 focused on increasing access to quality emergency education through non-formal and formal education and the establishment of mobile classes in conflict-affected areas. 19,305 (9,978 boys and 9,327 girls) children benefited from UNICEF supported non-formal education, psychosocial support and preschool education classes. This included providing children with catch-up classes and recreational activities in Benghazi and in the southern parts of Libya through UNICEF's local partners, Ekraa, Breezes and the Libyan Association for Youth and Development. Following the eviction of displaced persons from the predominately Tawargha displaced persons camp of Tarik Al Matar, UNICEF worked with its partner CESVI to provide displaced children with remedial classes. During 2018, UNICEF and the Norwegian Refugee Council have developed a programme targeting children on the move with education, to begin in 2019.

31. Throughout the implementation of the Education in Emergency programme, school communities (including teachers and other education personnel) have benefitted from increased awareness on the importance of education during emergencies or protracted crisis to ensure the well-being of children, adolescents, and youth. In particular, awareness raising has focused on the importance of protecting education during times of armed conflict. Targeting education facilities is considered a grave child rights violation and is monitored by the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms that UNICEF and the UN partners strengthened during 2018 to contribute vital monitoring to the UN Security Council, in the context of the Security Council Resolution 1612.

## **Child Protection**

32. During 2018, UNICEF took the lead in establishing the child protection sub-working group and has continued to play a lead role in coordinating the sub-working group.

33. Throughout 2018, UNICEF's child protection humanitarian response focused on: *preventing* violence through behavioural change and awareness raising, including with armed groups, children at risk of being associated with armed groups, and with regards to mine risk education; *response services for children who have experienced violence*, notably ensuring that conflict-affected children have access to psychosocial support, recreational activities, and specialized services, strengthening the capacity of child protection actors and providing alternatives to detention for unaccompanied and separated children; *rehabilitation*, including for children formerly associated with armed groups; and *reporting*, notably through the establishment of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave violations of child rights.

### *Prevention*

34. As part of its behavioural change strategy, UNICEF prioritized capacity development and awareness raising on key child protection issues. UNICEF and Al Safaa for Mental Health held eight social mobilization campaigns addressing violence against children, including the recruitment of children by armed groups. These campaigns, undertaken by Al Tadamon, reached a total of 7,696 children and adolescents (3,420 girls and 4,276 boys). Parents, and community members in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sebha, were provided with key messages regarding the prevention of violence against children. UNICEF developed, printed and distributed mine risk education material across its programmes, accompanied by awareness sessions.

### *Response services for children who have experienced violence*

35. UNICEF provided critical child protection and psychosocial support services (including referral to specialized services) to vulnerable children and children affected by armed conflict, including children on the move, with a focus on enhancing their resilience and psychosocial wellbeing. In partnership with its local partners – CESVI, Al-Nahla, Attadamon for Rehabilitation, Noor Al Hayat, Shiek Taher Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO), Multakana, Libyan Red Crescent, Al Tadamon, and Elssafa Centre for Mental Health – UNICEF reached 90,682 children (45,299 girls and 45,383 boys) with recreational and psychosocial activities in Tripoli, Tarhouna, Zintan, Janzour, Sebha and Ubari. UNICEF and its partners employed a range of context-appropriate modalities to deliver psychosocial and recreational support to children, including:

(a) UNICEF developed flexible modalities to ensure rapid response to emerging conflicts; for example, UNICEF and its partners used mobile psychosocial teams and community spaces to access children shortly after the conflict in Tripoli (2,053 children were reached with psychosocial support services, equating to 20 per cent of an affected population);

(b) UNICEF provided tailored psychosocial support to particular groups – including children associated with armed conflict, internally displaced Tawergha children, and refugee children in UNHCR's community social centre;

(c) UNICEF and its partners mainstreamed psychosocial support and recreational activities in schools in target municipalities. This has been discussed in further detail under the education section, above.

(d) UNICEF and its partners setup mechanisms in each location and with each partner to ensure that children in need of specialized services were identified and referred to Al Safaa Centre for Mental Health. During 2018, 4,434 children (2,308 boys and 2,126 girls) who had experienced violence or abuse (including gender-based violence) were identified and referred to specialized services; and

(e) To support the quality delivery of psychosocial programming, UNICEF and its partners strengthened the capacity of child protection actors. UNICEF and its partners (Essafa Centre for Mental Health and STACO) trained child protection actors to provide improved child protection and psychosocial support to strengthen service delivery for children in Tripoli, Sebha, and Ubari.

36. In addition to on-going high level national, regional and international advocacy to end detention as per the Global Compact for Migration, UNICEF took proactive steps to develop alternatives to detention, to provide lifesaving assistance to detained children, and to ensure that best-interest mechanisms are in place to allow for the identification of long-term solutions for the most vulnerable children. During 2018 UNICEF worked with UNHCR, IOM, local authorities, and other key child protection services providers to develop common action plans to support children on the move with child protection services and to develop alternatives to detention. UNICEF worked with UNHCR and IOM to put in place the Best Interest Determination panel for unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF is working with the Libyan authorities and partners to establish three temporary centres (to be operational in 2019) to support alternatives to detention through the provision of services for unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF is taking steps to scale-up the child protection programmes in the Gathering and Departure Centre, established by UNHCR during the last quarter of 2018.

#### *Rehabilitation and prevention for children associated with armed groups*

37. In support of the release and integration of children associated with armed groups, UNICEF partnered with its national partner and the Zintan municipality to support the Centre in Zintan to ensure that age-appropriate protection services were accessible to adolescents and youth. 1,390 children (715 boys and 675 girls) were provided with specialized psychosocial support, recreational activities, education and life skills, material assistance as well as economic opportunities through vocational skills training and other socio-economic strengthening activities, with an aim of engaging and empowering adolescents. In



Zintan, capacity development has been provided to 1,166 child protection actors and stakeholders (273 and 893 women) and 30 commanders of armed groups have been engaged and oriented on the risks and dangers of child recruitment and other child protection concerns. Youth and adolescents were provided with socio-economic reintegration and support through provision of life skills and vocations skills training and small business grants/economic opportunities. 164 children/adolescents (70 girls and 94 boys) have been provided reintegration assistance (life and coping skills as well as socio-economic strengthening).

#### *Reporting on grave violation of child rights*

38. As part of the UNCT in Libya, UNICEF provides input into the Secretary General's Global Annual Report and, under the leadership of UNSMIL, undertakes the voluntary submission of quarterly Global Horizontal Notes, even though it is not a requirement. In addition to its close cooperation with UNSMIL, UNICEF has put in place an action plan to strengthening the Monitoring Reporting Mechanism capacity of its staff and national and international partners in various sectors (child protection, education, health) as well as key entities who could contribute to documenting grave child rights violations and who could respond to children who have experienced grave violations.

39. To address critical evidence gaps regarding the situation of children on the move (particularly unaccompanied and separated children), UNICEF and REACH conducted an assessment entitled "Solitary journeys of unaccompanied and separated children in Libya: mobility, protection risks and support mechanisms." This report was validated by key stakeholders in October 2018 and will be published in 2019. Additionally, in 2018 UNICEF and the National Centre for Disease Control cleared the Violence Against Children study (undertaken by Coram Children's Legal Centre); this report will be published in 2019.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

40. UNICEF's health and nutrition emergency response in 2018 grew substantially during the year. There were three primary response areas which together contribute to bridging the gap between preventive and curative health and nutrition services and responding to emergency needs: (a) immunization against vaccine preventable diseases and response to disease outbreaks; (b) nutrition screening and supplementation, in anticipation for significant programme scale-up in 2019; and (c) providing essential medical supplies and medicines to conflict-affected health centres, including prepositioning essential materials.

41. In response to the measles outbreak which began in July 2018, the National Centre for Disease Control requested UNICEF, WHO and other UN agencies to support a nationwide vaccination campaign. In close coordination with WHO, IOM and UNHCR, UNICEF took extraordinary action to ensure the successful implementation of the national implementation of the lifesaving campaign. The vaccination campaign successfully reached 2,654,466 children with the Measles-Rubella vaccination and 1,423,957 with the OPV vaccine. Additional, children from 9 months to 15 years old were given Vitamin A supplementation. This campaign was a major achievement to contribute prevention of vaccine preventable. The vaccination campaign is discussed in more detail in the Case Study below.

42. Libya has traditionally had low malnutrition indicators. The on-going conflict and the steady deterioration in the household purchasing power has raised concerns that malnutrition may be on the increase among conflict-affected population. There are clear indications that migrant children, particularly those in detention, do not have access to sufficient nutrition-quality, quantity and diversity of food. During 2018 UNICEF worked with the MoH to lay the foundations for the first Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, to be conduct in 2019. To these ends UNICEF supported the government in attending a technical meeting and training. The planned SMART

national nutrition survey could not be undertaken in 2018 due to unavoidable circumstances; it will be carried out during the second quarter of 2019.

43. UNICEF, with its local partner EMDAD Charity Association, began nutrition screenings in 2018 to identify children and pregnant and lactating women in need of additional nutritional support. To prevent malnutrition and related morbidity and mortality among the most vulnerable women and children, UNICEF and its local implementing partner provided High Energy Biscuits to persons identified as in-need. Additionally, in nine detention centres (Tarik Al Matar, Tarik Al Sika, Tajoura, Alsabaa, Qasr Ben Ghashir, Al-Nasr, Janzour, Al Zawia, and Al-Zintan), 1,183 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five (295) were provided with high energy biscuits (HEB) as a means to prevent malnutrition among the most vulnerable. UNICEF also provide nutritional support to Tawarghan IDPs in Qarat al Quatif and the host community. 415 boxes of high energy biscuits were distributed during the first quarter of 2018, benefiting 1,603<sup>51</sup> children under five, 176 pregnant women, and 217 breastfeeding. Globally, UNICEF and its national partner EMDAD distributed high energy biscuits to a total of 3,417 children (1,889 boys and 1,528 girls) between the ages of 0-6 years.

44. During the year, the decline in medical facilities and available medical equipment increasingly impacted access to quality healthcare for the most vulnerable. UNICEF procured packages of essential equipment for distribution in 55 health facilities in the South. The packages included ultrasound scanners, blood pressure monitors and neo-natal hand-operated resuscitators. UNICEF has also procured HIV (ARV) drugs to be used for the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission. UNICEF procured 12 Inter-Agency Emergency Health kits (one kit meets the health needs of 10,000 people for three months) for hospitals in Benghazi and Tripoli, in partnership with STACO and the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC). These packages will ensure that lifesaving essential medicines are available for the most vulnerable populations. 120,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women will benefit from the distribution of 12 inter-agency health kits, which were received in Tripoli during the last quarter of 2018.

## **WASH**

45. During 2018, UNICEF continued to act as the WASH sector coordinator. UNICEF put in place a full time UNICEF staff to support coordination of the education sector. UNICEF put in place a WASH Preparedness Plan and is in progress of developing a WASH Sectoral Preparedness and Response Strategy in consultation with the Inter Sectoral Coordination Group.

46. Recognizing that water and sanitation are essential to the health and well-being of children, in 2018 UNICEF was committed to ensuring access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in households and learning environments for conflict affected children and their families. In Libya, the vast majority of the conflict affected communities are located in urban areas and rely on the existing infrastructure. As such, UNICEF adopted a multi-pronged strategy during 2018: (a) UNICEF provided emergency WASH to critical humanitarian situations, as they emerged; (b) UNICEF supported WASH in institutions; (c) provision of technical support and supplies to service providers to ensure continuous water and sanitation services in affected areas; and (d) UNICEF conducted advocacy focused on reducing attacks against essential WASH infrastructure, most critically the Man-made River project.

47. UNICEF focused on ensuring that conflict-affected children and their families were provided with humanitarian adequate and safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in Derna, Sebha, Garret Elgtaf/Tawargah, Tripoli IDPs, Zintan and Benghazi. In 2018, UNICEF provided humanitarian WASH assistance to 95,314 of the most vulnerable people, including 28,000 children and 45,249 women and girls. This included: (a) providing 46,887 people (including 25,169 male and 21,718 female migrants and

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<sup>51</sup> The low target planned of this activity was really to respond to the migrant children needs in the detention centre. However due to the restriction of movement of the Tawargha population to their home town, the population including children and pregnant and lactating women stayed in very basic conditions without access to food. Therefore, UNICEF responded based on the request of Tawarghan community council and provided supplementary food items to cover the nutrition needs of these vulnerable groups.

IDPs, returnees and non-displaced) with access to safe water through water trucking, the rehabilitation of water networks in two IDP camps and three detention centres, and providing water chemicals to desalination service providers; (b) providing 35,562 people (including 18,274 males and 17,288 females) with access to life saving basic sanitation facilities through the installation of emergency latrines, the rehabilitation of sanitary and drainage networks and the provision of wastewater pumps to service providers of the General Company of Water and Wastewater (GCWW); (c) improving learning environments through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 24 schools, benefiting 12,352 children (5,644 boys and 6,708 girls); and (d) providing 13,027 adults and children (6,784 males and 6,243 females) with basic hygiene items and WASH related information. Additionally, on an ad hoc basis UNICEF provided migrants and asylum-seekers in detention with emergency WASH assistance as a last resort.

48. Throughout 2018, UNICEF continued to strengthen the capacity of Libyan municipal authorities by providing sustained and safe WASH services through the provision of essential supplies. UNICEF also continued to work with the government and local water authorities to address humanitarian needs providing capacity building training to two experts from Libya water institutions in order for them to facilitate a bottleneck analysis of the sector. In addition, during the reporting period, UNICEF also supplied three submersible water pumps to Bani Waleed and Zintan municipalities, benefiting an estimated 10,000 people.

49. In partnership with Alqasap Engineering Company, UNICEF conducted an assessment of water ways systems and the Man-Made River Project. The report will be published in 2019 and will serve as a baseline for UN agencies and national stakeholders to identify WASH bottlenecks and priority actions and put together a WASH investment plan. The findings of the assessment highlighted the importance of supporting the service providers and Mane Made River Project-MMRP with a power back-up system, rehabilitation of wells, improvement of water quality, maintenance and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, removal of war remaining, capacity building, and development of emergency and strategic plans

50. Throughout the year, UNICEF has advocated about the importance of keeping the Man-Made River Project safe and preventing attacks against it and its staff. The increasing acts of vandalism and attacks on the system (at least 80 registered in 2018) have been putting in danger access to safe drinking water for hundreds of thousands of children and families.

## **F. Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination**

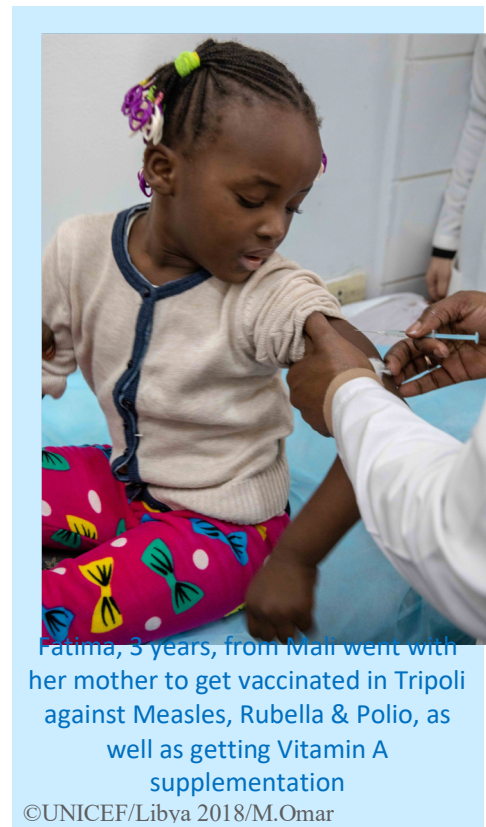
51. UNICEF coordinated all of its humanitarian action with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). UNICEF is leading the HCT, in partnership with an INGO co-lead. In this role, UNICEF spearheaded the process for defining a framework for Accountability for Affected Populations. Under the leadership of the Government of Libya, UNICEF is the lead agency several key sectoral coordination working groups (similar to clusters in the Libya context), namely with regards to Education, Water and Sanitation, and the Child Protection Working Group.

52. UNICEF participated in ad-hoc interagency coordination meetings at the on-set and to coordinate response during emergencies in Libya, including the Derna and Tripoli responses (among many more). In the context of the emergency in Tripoli, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) established an Emergency Operations Group in August 2018 to coordinate the humanitarian response among different UN and non-UN agencies. UNICEF was an active member in the Emergency Operation Group, coordinating

## G. Case study – Immunization Campaign

53. During the year, the national Immunization programme was challenged by the largest and longest measles outbreak in the immunization history of Libya. The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) requested UNICEF, WHO and other United Nations agencies to support a nationwide outbreak vaccination response (Measles, Rubella, Polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation), targeting 2.75 million children between the ages of 9 months and 15 years. UNICEF provided technical support to the development of micro-plans, capacity building of vaccination teams and supervisors, procurement of vaccines, injections and devices, Vitamin A, monitoring and supportive supervision. The most vulnerable populations (persons located in inaccessible areas, hard to reach areas, migrants and IDPs) were given special attention through local and context specific approaches. The final administrative coverage in December 2018 reports that a total of 1,423,957 children had received the OPV vaccination (a coverage rate of 97.7 per cent) and 2,654,466 children had received Measles Rubella vaccination (a coverage rate of 96.3 per cent). A huge success and major contribution in child survival and development in the country.

54. The measles outbreak highlighted the major gaps in the Expanded Program on Immunisation (EPI) in the country. In 2018, UNICEF continued strengthening the programme by investment in the procurement of cold chain equipment, including 225 refrigerators, cold boxes, vaccines carriers, and solar refrigerators to be distributed to the hard to reach areas. Additionally, a lifesaving package of equipment was procured for 55 health facilities to provide responsive maternal, new born and child health care, reaching an estimated 120,000 people.



55. Libya is one of the largest countries in Africa with an area of almost 1.76 million km<sup>2</sup>. Reaching the most vulnerable population with vaccination was extremely difficult, given that some areas are under the control of armed groups or human traffickers. UNICEF, together with WHO, IOM, UNHCR and the local authorities under the leadership of the National Centre for Disease Control, succeeded in reaching girls and boys, including children on the move and those held in Detention Centres. Extensive planning and operational strategies were put in place to ensure that vaccines were available wherever children live. Some of the key steps included the identification of hard to reach areas, appointing focal persons, analysing the context and adapting plans accordingly. Reaching the vulnerable invisible children during this campaign was a major success achieved through enhanced partnerships and thorough planning.

## **H. Results achieved from Humanitarian Thematic Funding**

56. The Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding contributed US\$500,000 to UNICEF Libya. This flexible funding has been instrumental in supporting the essential operational support to UNICEF's response. In particular, the funding has been used to support the operational capacity of UNICEF, as well as to support essential emergency preparedness actions – namely the development of the Rapid Response Mechanism and the pre-positioning of essential materials.

57. UNICEF scaled-up its emergency preparedness in Libya during the last quarter of 2018, including through its investment in approximately US\$350,000 of pre-positioned supplies needed to respond to the rapid on-set of emergencies. Accordingly, UNICEF signed an agreement with STACO (a Libyan NGO) to manage the pre-positioned stock in Libya, towards improved delivery of lifesaving response. UNICEF scaled-up its emergency preparedness in Libya during the last quarter of 2018, including through its investment in approximately US\$350,000 of pre-positioned supplies needed to respond to the rapid on-set of emergencies. Accordingly, UNICEF signed an agreement with STACO (a Libyan NGO) to manage the pre-positioned stock in Libya, towards improved delivery of lifesaving response. Also, UNICEF is in the process of signing another agreement with the Libyan Red Crescent Society that will enable UNICEF to respond to sudden on-set emergency in Libya.

58. In coordination and collaboration with IOM, WFP and UNFPA, UNICEF led the process of establishing the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) as a response modality within the HRP 2019, to be launched in the first quarter of 2019. The RRM will help to ensure that the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach children in Libya are reached during the sudden-onset of emergencies. This mechanism will allow UNICEF and partners to respond in a coherent and time-effective manner to critical humanitarian needs before the rollout of the wider programme response.

## **I. Case Study**

59. UNICEF Libya has prepared the prepositioning strategy to respond to the needs of 6,000 families (30,000 individuals), including 9,000 children all over Libya. The prepositioning of these essential supplies will give the country office and its partners sufficient time to mobilize the additional supplies, as identified by rapid needs assessments of the affected population. UNICEF's prepositioned stock was strategically placed in Tripoli, with identified and established lines of transportation to the east and to the south of the country. UNICEF has placed the stocks in the warehouses of a local partner (STACO) and is looking to also strategically place additional stocks with LRC and to join in the WFP warehouses in the west, east and south.

## **J. Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation**

60. UNICEF contributed to the provision of evidence and information on the humanitarian situation in Libya. UNICEF participated in the review process and undertook the Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2018 that led to the development of HNO and HRP of 2019. As the sector lead for education, child protection and WASH, UNICEF contributed to the development of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019, in close coordination with partners and UN agencies. UNICEF's HRP for 2019 will continue to prioritise the most vulnerable children, in close coordination with government, non-government organizations and the UN country team to consolidate and strengthen the response.

61. As with all programmes, UNICEF is responsible for ensuring regular and timely monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian interventions. Despite this, the volatile security situation in Libya prevents UNICEF staff from conducting field monitoring and on-site support to partners on a regular basis. Additionally, partner organizations are required to provide UNICEF with weekly reports. In order to address these challenges, UNICEF Libya continues to contract the services of a Third-Party Monitor to ensure oversight and follow-up across Libya. In addition, UNICEF maintains regular communication with all its implementing partners and governmental actors at a decentralized level, especially with its broad network of partner municipalities whose role is essential in providing timely and updated information on the situation of children and women inside the country as well as oversight of UNICEF-supported programmes. Given the overall limited capacity of national civil society organisations, UNICEF also continues to invest in strengthening the capacity of its implementing partners in data collection and reporting essentials through dedicated trainings.

62. By integrating Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in its work, UNICEF will be better able to meet its mandate, mission and accountability for protecting the rights and needs of vulnerable and crisis affected children, families and communities. Also, it will help to ensure that assistance meets recognised key performance criteria of relevance, appropriateness, connectedness, coherence, coverage, efficiency and effectiveness for affected people and to hold UNICEF accountable to these obligations. UNICEF is strengthening its AAP efforts in four critical areas: a) Evidence-based Contextual Analysis; b) Participation, Engagement and Communications; c) Coordination, Partnerships and Localisation and; d) Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). This work around AAP will further be strengthen in 2019.

63 UNICEF will undertake an evaluation of its child protection and education humanitarian response during 2017 and 2018.

## G. Financial Analysis

**Table 1: Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector**

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2018*	% Funded
Health	4,050,000	4,470,008	100%
Education	3,200,000	1,459,478	46%
Water and Environmental Sanitation	5,908,000	3,457,281	59%
Child Protection	5,338,000	3,679,268	69%
Cross-sectoral/Coordination & Communication	1,665,000	2,299,071	100%
Total	20,161,000	15,365,105	76%

**Table 2: Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2017 by Donor and Funding Type (USD)**

<b>Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)</b>		
<b>Donor Name/Type of funding</b>	<b>Programme Budget Allotment reference</b>	<b>Overall Amount*</b>
<b>I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018</b>		
<b>a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM/18/9910	<b>1,800,000</b>
<b>b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
Republic of Korea	SM/18/0558	500,000
Malta	SM/18/0526	57,078
Germany	SM/18/0497	568,182
Germany	SM/17/0020	3,169,456
<b>Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		<b>4,294,716</b>
<b>c) Pooled Funding</b>		
<b>(i) CERF Grants</b>		
<b>(ii) Other Pooled funds</b>		
UNOCHA	SM/18/0460	549,247
UNOCHA	SM/18/0455	499,910
UNOCHA	SM/18/0431	2,500,000
<b>d) Other types of humanitarian funds</b>		
Example: In-kind assistance (include both GRANTS for supplies & cash) Norway		
<b>Total humanitarian funds received in 2018</b>		<b>9,643,873</b>
<b>II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018</b>		
<b>e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Resp	SM/14/9910	<b>139</b>
<b>f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
European Commission / ECHO	SM/16/0274	198,562
Germany	SM/17/0020	5,661,586
SIDA - Sweden	SM/17/0101	321,828
UNOCHA	SM/17/0114	13,084
UNOCHA	SM/17/0115	246,339
<b>Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		<b>6,441,399</b>

<b>Total carry-over humanitarian funds</b>		<b>6,441,538</b>
<b>III. Other sources</b>		
Example: Regular resources diverted to emergency		
<b>Total other resources</b>		<b>0</b>

**Table 3: Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2017**

<b>Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor</b>	<a href="#"><u>Grant Number</u></a>	<b>Programmable Amount (in USD)</b>	<b>Total Contribution Amount (in USD)</b>
Italian National Committee	SM/18/9910/0292	1,000,000	1,000,000
Allocation from global Thematic Humanitarian*	SM/18/9910	800,000	800,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,800,000</b>

## **H. Future Work Plan**

64. Despite the challenging context, UNICEF was able to substantially expand its operations during 2018 and provide essential life-saving humanitarian assistance to children across Libya. Notable achievements include:

- UNICEF successfully provided support education support to conflict affected children, this included distributed of learning materials to 82,612 children, provision of education in emergency to 19,305, and supported learning environments through rehabilitation of schools and installation of prefabricated classrooms benefiting 2,000 children. Recognizing the education remains a critical right for all children and an important measures of conflict prevention, this is a substantial achievement;
- Through integrated programming, UNICEF successfully mainstreamed psychosocial support in schools in targeted municipalities which will allow UNICEF to meet a large number of children and ensure that that children in need can be identified and referred to specialized services;
- 90,682 children with recreational and psychosocial activities through context appropriate modalities, including through mobile psychosocial team and community species, targeted support to particular conflict-affected communities, mainstreaming psychosocial assistance in schools. UNICEF and its partners referred 4,434 children to specialized services for further care, including survivors of gender-based violence.
- UNICEF laid the foundations to established transitional centres for detain unaccompanied and separated migrant children. UNICEF and its partner UN agencies established a Best Interest Determination mechanism to facilitate durable solutions for unaccompanied and separated children. These are critical steps forward in a complex situation of extreme violence and rights deprivation for this group of vulnerable children.
- UNICEF's successfully conducted a nationwide Measles, Rubella, polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation, targeting 2.75 million children from 0-15 Years. From 8th-15th December 2018, against the target about 2,654,466 children years received MR vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation (96.3 per cent) while 1,423,957 children received OPV vaccination (97.7 per



cent). The most vulnerable population (persons located in inaccessible areas, hard to reach areas, migrants and IDPs) were given special attention through local and context specific approaches. This is a major life-saving achievement, which will prevent vaccine preventable diseases and contribute to child survival and development;

- UNICEF prevented malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations in detention centres. From September – December 2018 about 3,417 children (approximately 1,889 boys and 1,528 girls) between the ages of 0-6 years were reached with High Energy Biscuits through a local partner. This intervention significantly contributed to prevention of nutrition related morbidity and mortality;
- The WASH programme was able to establish a functional coordination and communication mechanism with its governmental water and sanitation counterpart. The governmental leadership is increasingly involved in sector coordination and humanitarian response. Additionally, UNICEF supplied life-saving water to 46,887 people and sanitation assistance to 35,562 people;
- Despite the limited dedicated for emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF managed to enhance its levels of preparedness and its capacity to respond by pre-position stocks, establishing and operationalizing the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism and by building the capacity of local partners to enable rapid and efficient response to the on-set of an emergency.

65 One of the important lessons learnt in 2018 was continuous need in investing in the capacity development of the national partners – both technical and managerial. Throughout 2018, it was evident that the national partners, particularly those with existing programmes on the ground, were able to quickly scale up and access the areas that are affected by the conflict and displacement. During 2019, UNICEF will give particular attention to building all partners capacity in the humanitarian principles.

66 Resource mobilization for the humanitarian response in Libya continues to be a challenge, since major donors recognize the wealth and the annual budget in Libya. However, given the political, governance and economic constraints, the government funds are not disbursed where vulnerable children and their families need them most. Therefore, it is essential to continue strengthening the coordination of humanitarian preparedness and response and to improve the targeting of the most vulnerable groups of the population. At the same time, UNICEF will continue to prioritize continuous advocacy with the Libyan government to find avenues for government investment in high impact and low-cost interventions – for example vaccination.

67 The international community has invested huge resource in providing life-saving interventions in the detention centres. Regardless, all of these investments the migrants and asylum seekers continue to live in overcrowded and poorly ventilated spaces with minimum access to basic social services. Therefore, the international community has to continue engaging with the Libyan government to find alternatives to detention, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children and women with children, as well to advocate with the member states to longer-term resettlement options.

### **Priority actions in 2019 and Beyond**

68 The CPD for 2013-2014 was designed for a stable high middle-income country with a strong central government. The political events of 2011 and 2014 radically altered the landscape of Libya. As a result, UNICEF's previous strategy and its modest budget, characterized by limited upstream support and humanitarian action, were insufficient to respond to the new context and to provide the government with the requested support. Notably, during this period, the UN did not have an UNDAF/UNSF in place for Libya. During 2018, UNICEF worked with key UN partners to develop a two-year UN Strategy Framework for Libya. Within this Framework, UNICEF developed its Country Programme Document (2019-2020) which provides a comprehensive road map. The 2019-2020 is fully grounded in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus with a fully integrated programme, focused on (a) improving

basic services; (b) strengthen child protection services and the protective environment; and (c) evidence generation and capacity building government in evidence-based policy making and budgeting. Reflecting the nexus approach, UNICEF's 2019 humanitarian will be in synergy with the CPD.

69 In 2019, UNICEF programmes will be implemented in line with the strategies and objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Humanitarian Action for Children 2019. Refer to Annex A for a list of UNICEF's humanitarian targets for 2019.

## **I. Expression of Thanks**

70 The humanitarian interventions of UNICEF in Libya 2018 would not have been possible without the generous and continued support of the donors. The received thematic funding for humanitarian interventions is critical as it provided UNICEF with greater flexibility to respond to the needs of children in Libya. As a result, UNICEF would like to express its sincere gratitude and appreciation to its resource partners around the world for their continued support.