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Libya

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

1.33 million

of people in need

439,000

of children in need
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

500,000 people, including 200,000 children, in need of safe water, sanitation and hygiene

315,000 children in need educational support

1.4 million children (0 – 6 years old) in need of polio vaccination

(Humanitarian Response Plan 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017
US\$ 14.97 million

An estimated 1.3 million people - including 439,000 children – are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance in Libya. To respond to these urgent needs, UNICEF continues to deliver humanitarian assistance in Libya in partnership with line ministries, municipalities and non-governmental organizations, and to implement emergency interventions in the Education, Child Protection, WASH and Health sectors. UNICEF is also scaling up its interventions to reach out to the most vulnerable children, which includes children on the move.

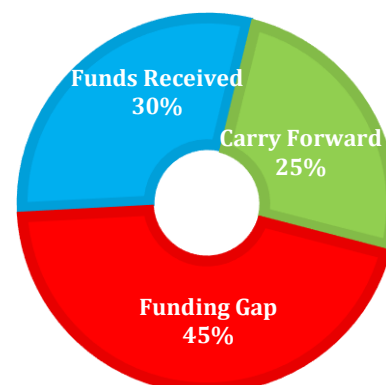
Highlights

- In the first quarter of 2017, more than 10,000 children have attended community-based psycho-social support services in Child Friendly Spaces or in schools. This support allows them to return to a normal routine, by offering access to structured activities, games and informal and non-formal education.
- In the same period, 5,000 children attended non-formal education programmes, which consist of catch up classes to support out of school children to reintegrate into formal schooling, or remedial classes, which assist students to continue their formal education.
- The Child Alert report issued by UNICEF in February 2017 provided a large audience with an in-depth look at the extreme risks facing refugee and migrant children as they make the perilous journey from sub-Saharan Africa into Libya and across the sea to Italy. The report put forward key policy recommendations to better address the scale of the challenge.

UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of people reached with hygiene items and information	95,000	-	110,000	16,045
Number of school-age children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities	35,000	5,202	115,276	5,202
Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces	35,000	10,401		

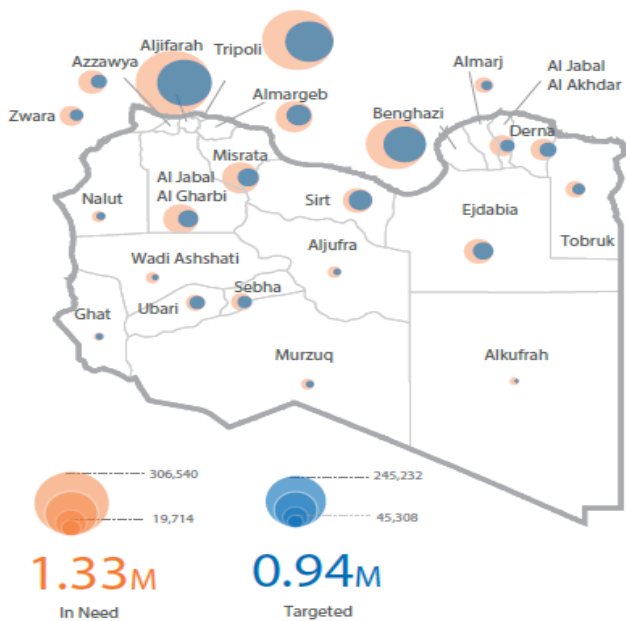
2017 FUNDS AVAILABLE



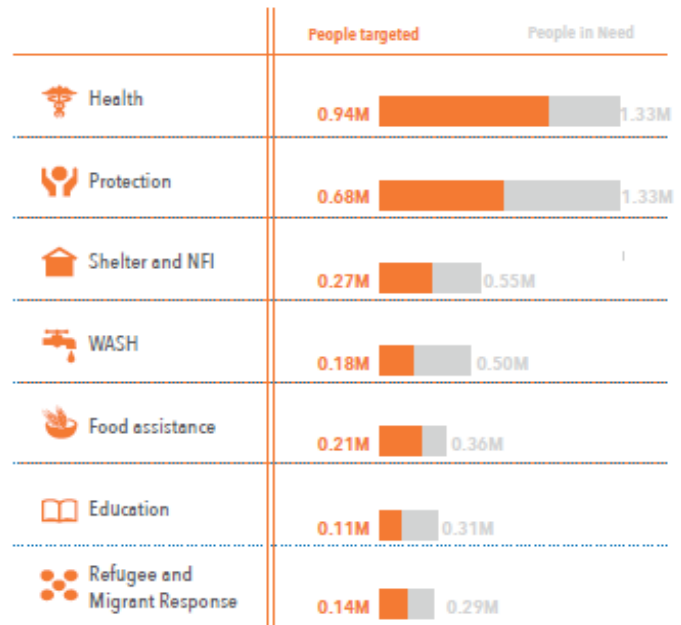
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) guides the humanitarian response of the Libya Humanitarian Country team to respond to the urgent needs of about 940,000 people including 439,000 children, with total requirements amounting to US\$ 151.5 million. The below graphs show the number of people in need and the number of those targeted by humanitarian agencies, and their breakdown by sector.

People in need and targeted for humanitarian assistance



Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance by sector



Source: Humanitarian Response Plan – Libya 2017

The humanitarian situation in Libya remained stable overall throughout the first quarter of 2017. Tripoli continues to experience severe power shortage and fuel and water outages, leading to renewed street protests and road blocks from those affected. Clashes have recently erupted in Libya's oil crescent and the seizure of key oil ports by the Benghazi Brigade has resulted in the displacement of several families to the Benghazi area, forcing the children to interrupt their schooling.

By the beginning of 2017, there were still an estimated 10,420 returnee children in urgent need for education and psychosocial support in Sirte and its surroundings, following the 2016 crisis. In response, UNICEF and partners have established four fixed and mobile Child Friendly Spaces for the regular benefit of around 6,400 children.

Despite the urgent need to ensure that all children in Libya are protected from the two life-threatening diseases that are polio and measles, no nationwide immunization campaign has been conducted yet, thus increasing the risk of outbreaks. UNICEF is advocating and supporting the Ministry of Health for resource mobilization.

IOM's latest Displacement Tracking Matrix ¹ identified in February 2017 a total of 294,436 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 196,852 returnees, and 256,690 migrants by the end of 2016. UNHCR² reported a total number of registered refugees and asylum seekers of 40,259 by the end of March 2017, while the total number of refugees in Libya was estimated at 100,000³. In January 2017 alone and despite winter conditions at sea, 4,463 people left Libya to Italy, 40 children reportedly died. According to UNHCR in the three first months of the year, 24,292 persons arrived to Italy by the sea, which represents a 29% increase compared to the same period in 2016⁴. 1,480

Estimated Population in Need Libya HRP, 2017)

	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	1,330,000	731,500	598,500
Children (under 18)	439,000	241,450	197,550

¹ <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/>

² UNHCR factsheet Jan-March 2017: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/unhcr_libya_registration_jan-mar_2017.pdf

³ Libya Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017

⁴ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/56286>

migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were rescued off the Libyan coast in March 2017 in 13 separate incidents, bringing the total number of people rescued in 2017 to 3,682⁵.

In an effort to generate better evidence on the situation of children on the move⁶, UNICEF issued a Child Alert report in February 2017, which was based on a survey and a needs assessment. The report provided a large audience with an in-depth look at the extreme risks facing refugee and migrant children as they make the perilous journey from sub-Saharan Africa into Libya and across the sea to Italy. The report also presents a series of policy recommendations for the Central Mediterranean crisis to address the scale of the challenge, based on which UNICEF Libya is defining strategies to address the specific needs of the children in a multi-sectoral holistic manner, and is mobilizing resources as well.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF Libya works in full coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team, and at the same time, continues to chair the Education and the WASH Sector Working Groups, under the leadership of the Government. UNICEF also spearheads child-related issues under the protection and mixed migration working groups.

Two WASH sector coordination meetings took place during the reporting period, under the leadership of the Government and with the participation of Libyan Water and Wastewater Governmental Institutions, the UN and UNICEF, the Ministry of Planning and international and national NGOs currently implementing humanitarian and development programmes in Libya. As a result, the Terms of Reference for the sector were updated, and the sector benefits from increased leadership of government institutions in the coordination, sector planning and response. The second Education Sector Working Group meeting led by the Ministry of Education took place in Tunis in February 2017, with the participation of the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, Libyan NGOs and other partners. The Terms of Reference for the group were also revised. In both sectors, it is expected that a strengthened government leadership will further improve ownership, programme oversight and monitoring.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF continues to utilise different strategies to provide lifesaving emergency response interventions to the most vulnerable children, based on the humanitarian imperative, impartiality and neutrality. Advocacy for the rights of children in Libya will remain central within UNICEF's work. In line with humanitarian principles, UNICEF seeks to reach out to the most vulnerable children, regardless of their status - migrant, refugee, IDP, returnee, conflict-affected children in host communities - including those in hard to reach areas.

UNICEF also continues to work with Libyan Governmental institutions to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response in the country, as well as to strengthen the linkages between humanitarian and development programmes to enhance community and national resilience. In addition, UNICEF Libya's campaign "Together for Children" that brings together all stakeholders to efficiently deliver for children remains a critical and central tool within the humanitarian response.

UNICEF Libya and its partners continue to deliver to the displaced, conflict affected and returnee families in the parts of the country most affected by conflict and displacement - Benghazi, Tripoli, Sabha, Sirte and its surroundings. In order to enhance the impact on children and to strengthen the results, UNICEF continues to support programme convergence across its response sectors in the most affected geographical areas.

Since the evacuation of international UN staff from Libya in July 2014, UNICEF Libya's programmes have been overseen by national staff and consultants with remote guidance and support from international staff based in Tunisia. Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF's international staff have started regular missions to Libya to improve the monitoring of programmes and projects, and to strengthen the dialogue, collaboration and partnerships with Libyan counterparts and partners.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Programme implementation was constrained during the first quarter of 2017 by a number of challenges – cash liquidity in Libya being the main one. Cash restrictions affected the whole country, and UNICEF's national partners – civil society organizations and government counterparts – were not able to receive and withdraw funds from their bank accounts. Additionally, it took a significant amount of time for UNICEF teams to develop partnership agreements with civil society organizations given their limited knowledge of UNICEF's rules and regulations. It was essential to take sufficient time to ensure that the partners understood programmatic strategies, reporting and data collection essentials as well as ensure

⁵ <http://www.mixedmigrationhub.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/MHub-Trend-Bulletin-March-2017.pdf>

⁶ **Children on the move:** Children moving for a variety of reasons, voluntarily or involuntarily, within or between countries, with or without their parents or other primary caregivers, and whose movement, while it may open up opportunities, might also place them at risk (or at an increased risk) of economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence (Source: *Inter-Agency Working Group on Children on the Move, 2010*).

that their financial and procurement systems were in place. UNICEF eventually managed to come up with innovative solutions to be able to transfer funds to Libya – for example through the opening of bank accounts in Tunisia for national partners. Finally, UNICEF’s international partners faced some issues accessing conflict affected areas, therefore restricting the options for UNICEF to partner with large international organizations able to implement programme at scale.

CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF is aiming to provide community based psychosocial services to around 30,000 children, in Child Friendly Spaces and in schools, and to support the recovery of 3,500 children survivors of gender-based violence with specialised care and services.

Between January and March 2017, a total of 10,401 children (4,557 girls, 5,844 boys) participated in psychosocial and recreational activities organized in Child Friendly Spaces supported by UNICEF and its partners.

As part of capacity development initiatives targeting over 300 child protection actors, five-day training sessions on psychosocial services were also conducted from January to March, and engaged over 403 participants (270 women and 133 men). Furthermore, UNICEF conducted a training in Tripoli for 39 child protection actors on restorative justice and children in contact with the law, and another one on the same topics in Misrata for 34 participants from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and civil society organisations.

As a result of UNICEF’s advocacy, the Municipal Council of Al Zintan committed to support the release, rehabilitation and reintegration of children involved in the armed conflict, in addition to the establishment of a rehabilitation centre that would serve adults who had been involved as children in armed conflicts. In 2017, UNICEF and its Libyan NGO partner Essafa Centre for Mental Health started a programme in Al Zintan to support the new centre. During the first quarter of 2017, already 100 child victims of Gender Based Violence and other grave violations received specialised psychosocial support.

UNICEF is working on a new partnership with the European Union, in collaboration with its Libyan government counterparts and with civil society organisations, which will aim to contribute to improve the quality and accessibility of education and child protection services for children on the move. This new programme will also generate new evidence on Unaccompanied and Separated Children in urban settings, which will be essential to set programme priorities and define an adequate response to the needs of the most vulnerable. Following an inception period of six months, the implementation is expected to start at the end of 2017.

EDUCATION

UNICEF is aiming to support 35,000 school-age children to access formal and non-formal education opportunities, and expects to distribute essential learning materials and supplies for the benefit of 80,000 children.

UNICEF’s national partners continue to provide emergency education interventions in Benghazi, and as a result, a total of 4,802 children (2,425 boys and 2,395 girls) attended catch up classes during the reporting period. UNICEF is scaling up its partnerships to outreach for more children through catch-up classes and recreational programmes.

Catch up Classes are education services designed specifically to support the reintegration into formal schooling for those children who have missed out months up to three years of schooling.

Educational activities in the South also continued in three cities, namely Sabha, Obari and Morsq, and they reached around 400 hard-to-reach children (180 boys and 220 girls) from disadvantaged and marginalized families. The interventions will be scaled up in May 2017 to reach more marginalized areas and cities in the South.

WASH

UNICEF is aiming to support up to 95,000 people to gain or maintain access to sufficient amounts of safe drinking water and to adequate sanitation facilities. In addition, up to 10,000 children are expected to be given access to gender-disaggregated sanitation facilities in their learning environments.

UNICEF in partnership with the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), conducted water quality analyses in 145 schools across Libya. The results and recommendations of the assessment will enable WASH actors to take targeted action to improve the water quality in schools

During the first quarter of the year, UNICEF could not achieved results because of lack of funding to implement service delivery interventions in Libya. New funding were received at the end of the reporting period, allowing programme scale up.

Since January 2017, the Libyan governmental water institutions have become an active member of the WASH sector coordination. It has been agreed that over time, the governmental water institutions will take the lead role in the WASH sector coordination, with technical support from UNICEF.

UNICEF supported the development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans for the Libyan main governmental water and wastewater institutions. A workshop, organized in coordination with the Ministry of Planning, was attended by high ranking technical experts from Libya representing the General Resources Authority, the General Company for Water and Wastewater, the Man Made River Project, a Desalination company, the National Centre for Disease Control, the National Institute of Water Resources and the University of Tripoli. During the workshop parties agreed to ensure the water and sanitation system is sustained and maintained by governmental authorities with adequate funding allocations as well as continuing the provision of safe and sufficient drinking water, essential sanitation and hygiene conditions for around 1.7 million children and their families.

Health

UNICEF will support the Libyan Government to vaccinate a total of 1,4 million children aged 0 to 6 years old against polio, and 1,2 million children aged 9 months to 6 years against measles.

To enhance the capacities of the health centres and facilities for handling vaccines, UNICEF procured in 2016 and delivered at the beginning of 2017, 550 refrigerators and 550 voltage regulators for distribution and installation in health facilities across Libya, with priority given to areas affected by the conflict and hosting large number of displaced people in the East, West and South. Distribution is scheduled to take place in the second half of the year. UNICEF together with the Ministry of Health will put in place a sound monitoring system to ensure the cold chain equipment is properly installed and running.

Funding

As of the end of March 2017, UNICEF has received funding against its 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) in Libya, thanks to generous contributions from the Swedish Government, the German Government through its Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Action for Children, 2017, for a period of 12 months)				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
WASH	2,250,200	1,530,910	719,290	32%
Education	4,605,000	3,872,094	732,906	16%**
Health	4,050,000	152,665	3,897,335	96%
Child Protection	4,071,600	2,659,171	1,412,429	35%**
Total	14,976,800	8,214,840	6,761,961	45%

* Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

** Multi-year funds covering programmes during 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Next SitRep: 15 July 2017

UNICEF Libya FB: www.facebook.com/unicef.libya/

UNICEF Libya Twitter: [@UNICEFLibya](https://twitter.com/UNICEFLibya)

UNICEF Libya HAC, 2017: www.unicef.org/appeals/libya.html

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

(01 January – 31 March 2017)	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
Overall needs						
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
Number of people provided with the minimum amount of safe water in line with international standards (1)	150,000			95,000	0	0
Number of people provided with gender appropriate sanitation facilities (2)	150,000			95,000	0	0
Number of people reached with hygiene items and information (3)	110,000	16,045	16,045	95,000	0	0
Number of children (boys & girls) provided with improved water and sanitation facilities in their learning environment or in the health centres (4)	83,000			10,000	0	0
EDUCATION						
Number of school-age children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities (1)	115,276			35,000	5,202	5,202
Number of children (boys and girls) having received essential learning materials and supplies (2)	111,600			80,000	0	0
Number of teachers trained in conflict-affected areas (3)	1,000			1,000	0	0
Number of children benefited from the establishment of mobile classes and rehabilitated of schools in conflict-affected areas (4)	11,500			11,500	0	0
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces (1)	N/A			35,000	10,401	10,401
Number of children (boys and girls) survivors of gender-based violence receiving specialized care (2)				3,000	0	0
Number of child protection actors and stakeholders trained (males and females) (3)				300	403	403
Number of children (boys and girls) associated with the armed conflict benefiting from specialised child protection services (4)				500	99	99
HEALTH						
Number of children aged 0 to 6 years vaccinated against polio (1)	N/A			1,400,000	0	0
Number of children aged 9 months to 6 years vaccinated against measles (2)				1,200,000	0	0

WASH
<p>1) Number of conflict affected people including children, displaced and non-displaced, accessing safe drinking water through rehabilitation and/or repair of water supply facilities through installation of pumps and water tanks. Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day is considered as a minimum target.</p> <p>2) Number of conflict affected people including children, displaced and non-displaced, accessing hygienic toilets or latrines with hand washing facilities, rehabilitated sewerage, drainage infrastructure and fumigation.</p> <p>3) Number of people reached with distribution of hygiene items in institutions and IDP camps coupled with dissemination of hygiene promotion messages. An average family size is composed of five people.</p> <p>4) Number of children benefited from rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the schools (rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in one school benefit a minimum of 500 children) and health centres (rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in one health centre benefit approximately 800 children).</p>
EDUCATION:
<p>1) Number of out of school children and conflict-affected children supported with non-formal education (catch-up classes, remedial education classes and recreational activities implemented in the schools).</p> <p>2) Number of school aged children in conflict-affected areas received learning materials and supplies in their learning environment.</p> <p>3) Number of teachers in conflict affected areas trained on education in emergency, data collection and management, pre-service and in-service teacher training, preschool training provision, management of overcrowded classrooms and conflict-resolution.</p> <p>4) Number of children in conflict affected areas benefited from school rehabilitation, repair, technical assessment and provision of prefabricated classes to increase access to education. It is planned that UNICEF will procure 50 prefab classes (each prefab class accommodates for 30 children) and rehabilitate and or maintain 20 schools (each school benefit a minimum of 500 children).</p>
CHILD PROTECTION:
<p>1) Number of new children benefited from psychosocial support in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), mobile units, and schools.</p> <p>2) Number of gender based violence victims who received specialized psychosocial services.</p> <p>3) Number of new child protection actors trained in psychosocial support, case management and referrals.</p> <p>4) Number of new children associated with armed groups that have been referred to appropriate institutions at community level for rehabilitation and support, and received specialized psychosocial services.</p>
HEALTH:
<p>1) Number of children below the age of six who received the polio vaccine during the national immunization campaign.</p> <p>2) Number of children above the age of 9 months up to 6 years of age who received vaccination against measles during the national immunization campaign.</p>
<p><u>Concerns:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible double counting of number of children benefiting from psychological support in schools, mobile units and child friendly spaces. For this quarter the highest number reported in a week has been taken as a reference. To mitigate this risk, UNICEF Libya will continue to strengthen the data collection and reporting capacities of its implementing partners, thanks to the creation of a dedicated Information Manager position.</i>