



Children and families line up to collect kits for children containing hygiene and recreational supplies after being displaced from Derna c.UNICEFLibya/LibyanSociety

LIBYA Humanitarian Situation Report

Mid-Year 2018



SITUATION IN NUMBERS*

1.1 million

of people in need of humanitarian assistance

378,000 children in need of humanitarian assistance

268,000 children in need of safe water, sanitation and hygiene

300,000 children in need of education in emergency support

343,200 children in need of protection

179,400 Internally Displaced People

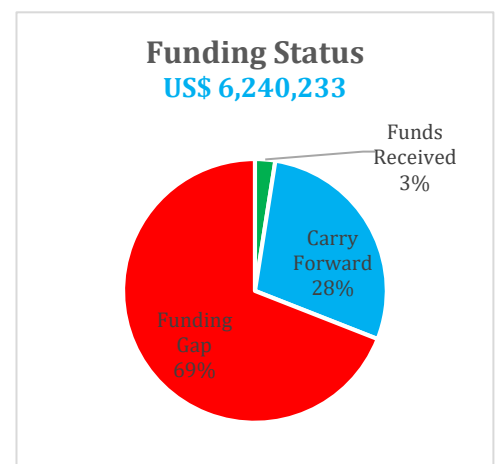
**UNICEF Appeal 2018
US\$20,161,000**

Highlights

- During the first half of 2018, over 64,000 girls and boys received psychosocial support through community and school-based Child Friendly Spaces. UNICEF is working to scale-up its programme of mainstreaming of psychosocial services and violence prevention in schools to build the resilience and wellbeing of the most vulnerable children.
- Escalating conflict in Derna severely impacted the 125,000 residents of the city including an estimated 55,000 children. UNICEF responded by distributing 1,000 children kits (containing hygiene and recreational supplies) benefiting 1,000 displaced children in AlBayda and Sheehat. An additional 1,000 hygiene kits and 5 recreational kits will be distributed through the Libyan Red Crescent benefiting 5,450 children and families.
- Over 80 cases of measles have been reported across various cities in Libya. UNICEF is working with the Libyan government and partners to conduct a nationwide measles immunization campaign.
- UNICEF Libya continues to face a funding gap of 71.5 percent in its Humanitarian Action for Children. Without urgently receiving additional funds, UNICEF will not be able to meet the education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation and child protection urgent needs of the 245,000 people, including 165,000 children, which are targeted in 2018.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Sector Target	Total Results
Number of people reached with hygiene items and information	45,000	7,920	90,000	43,548
Number of schools-aged children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities	33,450	4,895	33,450	4,895
Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces	93,450	64,054		



Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

*Numbers are taken from UN Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2018 and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix [DTM] Round 19

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Libya remains acute. An estimated 1.1 million people of whom, 378,000 are children, are in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection across the country. Combined with the deteriorating economic situation and political fragmentation, challenges remain in delivering a timely and effective response to vulnerable populations, whom are quickly losing their resilience to cope with humanitarian needs as they arise.

In the first half of 2018, escalations of armed conflict continued in various parts of Libya. Most significantly in Derna, fighting between the Libyan National Army (LNA) and the Derna Protection Force (DPF, previously the Derna Mujahedeen Shura Council) in May resulted in at least 10 deaths and eight injuries among civilians¹, putting at risk the 125,000 residents of the city including an estimated 55,000 children. Schools have been closed, the hospital is in need of medical supplies and water shortages are common. Over 3,000 families have been displaced from Derna to neighbouring towns and cities and at least 800 families displaced in the city itself.²

In June, fighting also began between the Libyan National Army and militias in the Oil Crescent. Disagreements over the control of the two largest ports, Ras Lanuf and Es Sider, between East and West authorities have led to their closure, severely affecting oil production which will have economic repercussions across the country.

In addition, inter-communal clashes in southern Libya continue to take place. Direct attacks on civilians as well as indiscriminate attacks are widely reported and have led to approximately 1,000 families displaced in areas including Sabha, Ubari and Murzuq, with some also moving to Tripoli.

Medical facilities in Libya are characterised by a lack of vaccines and deteriorating facilities; 17.5 percent of hospitals, 20 percent of Primary Health Care facilities and 8 percent of other types of health facilities are not operational.³ In addition, a measles outbreak has been reported in various cities in Libya, with the National Centre for Disease Control reporting over 80 cases at the end of June.⁴ UNICEF is coordinating with the health sector to implement a nationwide measles immunization campaign.

On 3 June 2018, Misrata and Tawargha officials signed a reconciliation treaty ending a seven-year-long conflict allowing the return of displaced Tawargha residents to their city. Although Misratan officials confirmed that displaced families could start returning, the timeframe is not clear, and the security situation needs to be considered especially in regard to mines and unexploded ordinances. UNICEF's assessment of the 25 educational facilities in the deserted city revealed that six schools and two training centres have been destroyed, while 15 schools and two vocational institutes require extensive repairs at an estimated cost of over \$US 21 million.

The humanitarian context in Libya continues to be compounded by the desperate situation of migrants and people in need of international protection such as refugees and asylum seekers. According to IOM estimates,⁵ Libya is currently hosting 690,351 migrants (9% children, 58% of whom are unaccompanied). As a result of the increased capacity of the Libyan Coast Guard as of 21 June, a total of 8,144 refugees and migrants (including children) have been intercepted/rescued attempting to make the journey to Europe. This has additionally led to a decrease of arrivals of refugees and migrants to Europe; in comparison to 2017 arrivals are what they were this time last year at 40,073 compared to 80,863.⁶

Since the beginning of 2018, however, under its Voluntary Humanitarian Return programme, IOM has assisted over 8,000 migrants to return home and since November 2017, UNHCR has evacuated 1,730 refugees out of Libya (1,408 to Niger, 312 to Italy and 10 to Romania), including Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and other vulnerable groups.⁷ Despite these efforts, the situation for refugees and migrants in Libya continues to deteriorate, with conditions in detention centers particularly worrying. UNICEF is responding to alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable children and families, scaling up the response in cooperation other UN agencies in order to determine the best interests of children.

With the lifting of the evacuation status from Libya on the 2 of February 2018, UNICEF international staff have been based in Tripoli since the beginning of May. The Government of Libya has also formally endorsed UNICEF Libya's Country Programme Document 2019-20, it is now currently published for member states' review before being presented to the Executive Board in September.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF continues to work towards strengthening coordination efforts in Libya pushing the agenda for children in both humanitarian and developmental settings. UNICEF Libya coordinates efforts with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and leads the Education and Water and Sanitation (WASH) Sectors, under the leadership of the Government of Libya; in the first half of the year, UNICEF organised two education sector working groups meetings as well as two of the WASH sector taking place both in Tunis and Tripoli. UNICEF is also participating in the interagency review of the humanitarian coordination structure for Libya and for that purpose, in coordination with the interagency working group and Joint Technical Coordination Committee, has developed a position paper setting

¹ [UNSMIL: Libya Human Rights Report on Civilian Casualties - June 2018](#)

² [IOM Derna Flash Update 4](#)

³ [Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#)

⁴ [Health Ministry issues measles outbreak alert](#)

⁵ IOM: [DTM Round No. 19 \(April 2018\)](#)

⁶ IOM: [Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 40,073 in 2018; Deaths Reach 857](#)

⁷ UNHCR FLASH UPDATE LIBYA 15 - 21 June 2018

out different scenarios and the impact they would have on funding. In addition, UNICEF is leading at the Humanitarian Country team level, along with an INGO co-lead, the process of defining the Accountability for Affected Populations framework and is participating in ad-hoc interagency coordination meetings for on-set emergencies such as the Derna response, coordinating with humanitarian actors to ensure maximum coverage of needs and no overlaps in providing assistance.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF Libya's humanitarian strategy is aligned with the 2018 HRP and UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children within the framework of the Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action. UNICEF continues to look toward establishing partnerships to support the delivery of life-saving health, water, sanitation, protection and education services prioritizing the most vulnerable children (UNICEF is currently working with 13 mostly local Libyan partners). UNICEF is also building its internal capacity in emergency preparedness and response and plans to preposition supplies in Tripoli to respond to emergencies in the West and the South and in Benghazi to respond to emergencies in the East.

Specifically, UNICEF Libya is coordinating the establishment of a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) for Libya which will allow UNICEF to respond in a coherent and time-effective manner to on-set emergencies before wider programme response kicks in. UNICEF is also participating in coordination mechanisms at an interagency and sector level to provide assistance to the city of Tawargha facilitating the return of the displaced children and families when possible. For this purpose, UNICEF Libya is conducting a mapping of potential emergency partners strategically located in the different regions of Libya (east-west-south) and devising a plan to build the capacity of these partners in emergency preparedness and response. In this regard, UNICEF will begin a pilot project in collaboration with International Federation of the Red Cross to build the capacity of the Libyan Red Crescent as a strategic partner to respond to emergencies.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

UNICEF provides critical Child Protection and psychosocial support services to vulnerable children, including refugee, migrant and internally displaced children, aiming to enhance their psychosocial wellbeing and resilience. In the first half of 2018, in partnership with local partners Al-Nahla, Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organization [STACO], Libya Red Crescent, Al Tadhamon and the Elssafa Centre for Mental Health, 64,054 children benefited from recreational and psychosocial activities through community and school-based child friendly spaces throughout Libya. In addition, UNICEF continued to work with the Elssafa Centre for Mental Health in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha, providing specialized child protection services, such as individual counselling and psychological first aid to 3,144 children and specialized care to 3,153 survivors of violence, abuse and exploitation, including gender-based violence.

Since April, UNICEF has also scaled up delivering child protection services to refugee, migrant and internally displaced children in four camps in Tripoli and UNHCR's social centre for refugee children. With increasing numbers of refugees and migrants in Libya, in April, UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR established a Best Interest Determination panel to be convened in complex cases surrounding the protection of unaccompanied and separated children [including migrant and refugees] in Libya, to ensure that child rights are put at the heart of durable solutions. In addition, working with IOM, trainings for child protection actors in Libya took place in Tripoli in June 2018, to ensure that systematic, consistent and child focused data is collected on refugees and migrants in Libya.

UNICEF continues to prioritise the release and reintegration of children associated with the armed conflict in Libya. In Zintan, UNICEF in partnership with the local NGO, Al Tadhamon for Rehabilitation, has provided psychosocial support and reintegration services to 1,019 children (577 girls and 603 boys) referring an additional 154 children who are victims of violence, including being recruited by armed groups, for further specialized services.⁸

Building the capacity of child protection actors as well as raising awareness in communities about the effect that violence can have on children is a key part of UNICEF's work to enact behaviour change and ensure more children are protected. During the first six months of 2018, UNICEF and the Elssafa Centre for Mental Health trained 482 child protection actors on providing services and psychosocial support in Tripoli and Sebha and 18,839 children, parents and community members were reached with messages about ending violence against children in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha.

Education

In the first half of 2018, UNICEF, in coordination with national partners, continued to provide educational support to children in the east, west and south of Libya through scaling-up equitable access to education, enhancing the quality of education services and strengthening education systems. A total of 4,936 children (2,532 girls and 2,404 boys) – including 49 children with disabilities – have attended UNICEF supported non-formal education, psychosocial support and preschool education classes. Over 82,000 girls and boys in conflict affected areas such as Benghazi, Sebratha and Tripoli have also received essential learning supplies, helping them to resume and continue their studies.

As part of efforts to ensure that children have access to a safe and conducive learning environment, during the reporting period UNICEF carried out an assessment of 10 schools in Misrata. The full assessment has been shared with the municipality and subsequent rehabilitation works are expected to benefit an estimated 5,000 students. In conflict affected Sirte, on the north east coast of Libya, UNICEF completed the installation and hand over of 30 prefabricated classrooms, benefiting 1,000 students the majority of whom were returnees.

⁸ Numbers of children reached through UNICEF's partnership with Al Tadhamon are currently being verified and so may change

In order to increase inclusive and quality learning, UNICEF coordinated training on Education in Emergencies, Mine Risk Education (MRE) and Psychosocial Support through local partners Quduratty and Ekraa. Thirty-one teachers in Sirte have been trained in this regard, enhancing their skills to ensure that there is minimum disruption to children's access to education in situations of emergencies and post-crisis reconstruction. Building the capacity of these teachers is estimated to have benefited 1,741 (961 girls and 780 boys) primary school age students, the majority of whom are returnees to Sirte after being displaced during previous conflict. In March 2018, UNICEF began distribution of MRE material through all of UNICEF supported programmes and awareness sessions.

WASH

Six years after the crisis erupted in Libya, assessments show that access to adequate drinking water sources has dropped to 64 per cent among the population [compared to 100 per cent in urban communities and 95 per cent in rural populations in 2011]. Frequent electricity cuts of 4-5 hours on most days, with peaks to 14 hours in some areas such as Derna - continue to affect the provision of water and sanitation facilities with a lack of maintenance and spare parts the main drivers for inadequate access to water and sanitation services.

With this in mind, in the first half of the year, a total of 28,878 vulnerable children, men and women living in Sirte, Derna, Bani Waleed, Tripoli, Benghazi, and Zintan were provided with increased access to basic WASH services through UNICEF and local partner interventions, but challenges continue to be faced in terms of accessibility and communication with local authorities which was largely overcome through working with local partners.

As conflict continued to impact the Eastern city of Derna, in April UNICEF distributed 1,015 family hygiene kits to families in the city. As humanitarian needs escalated further in June, UNICEF scaled-up the response, distributing 1,000 children kits (containing hygiene and recreational supplies) benefiting 1,000 displaced children in AlBayda and Sheehat. An additional 1,000 hygiene kits and 5 recreational kits will be distributed in Derna city through the Libyan Red Crescent Society. In addition, UNICEF has supplied water treatment chemicals to ensure that water services continue to function benefiting an estimated 10,000 people.

UNICEF has also worked to improve water and sanitation facilities in schools, ensuring that they are gender sensitive and inclusive for those with disabilities. UNICEF has rehabilitated WASH facilities in nine schools in Sirte, two schools in Tripoli and two schools in Benghazi, benefitting 7,033 children (3,793 girls and 3,240 boys). In Sirte and Benghazi, the rehabilitation of the schools was complemented by hygiene promotion campaigns and distribution of soap among students.

In response to the humanitarian needs of Tawarghan Internally Displaced Persons in Qararat al Qataf, UNICEF in partnership with the Libyan Society for National Reconciliation and Charity Works, provided basic WASH facilities to 1,845 IDPs (735 men, 753 women, 195 boys, and 162 girls). The intervention included installation of 15 emergency latrines and 40 water storage tanks, distribution of 440,000 litres of safe drinking water and 300 family hygiene kits, and hygiene promotion. To increase the safe use of sanitation facilities and mitigate the risk of gender-based violence, latrines have been separated by gender and equipped with adequate lighting.

UNICEF also continues 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.

In collaboration with the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), UNICEF formally published a report on an analysis of the water quality and WASH facilities situation in 140 schools across Libya. At a workshop held in Tripoli in April, the findings were discussed in detail with a range of stakeholders such as the Ministry of Education, General Water Resources Authority and Ministry of Local Affairs/ Environmental Sanitation Directorate in attendance, where the importance of extending similar assessments in all Libyan schools was agreed upon, allocating more budgets for school rehabilitation and strengthening water quality monitoring.

Health

UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in procuring essential and lifesaving medical equipment and vaccines for children and families in Libya and is also delivering trainings to build the skills and capacity of health care professionals; in April, for example, training on SMART methodology (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) took place with a view to carry out a nutrition survey later in the year.

In addition, in order to address the decline of medical facilities and equipment in Libya, UNICEF has procured a package of essential equipment for distribution in 55 health facilities in the South. Comprising of items such as ultrasound scanners, blood pressure monitors and neo-natal hand-operated resuscitators, UNICEF is working to strengthen child health facilities, especially focused on neo-natal and maternal health. UNICEF has also procured HIV (ARV) drugs to be used for the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission.

In response to the escalating humanitarian needs, in Derna UNICEF will distribute 12 Emergency health kits [one kit meets the health needs of 10,000 people for three months]. UNICEF also distributed 415 boxes of high energy biscuits (HEBs) to displaced Tawerghan children and families living in Qarat al Qatif benefiting 1,603 children under five, 176 pregnant and 217 breastfeeding women.

Challenges remain, however, in addressing the huge maternal, neonatal and child health needs in Libya due to limited human resource capacity, a shortage of essential equipment and medicines and timely and reliable data surrounding the needs of children. A lack of funding for UNICEF's emergency health response has also meant that other non-humanitarian sources of funding have had to be used

in order to implement activities outlined above. UNICEF continues to work with partners in the health sector including WHO to coordinate on addressing the most urgent needs as well as the Ministry of Health to maximise resources that are available.

Funding

In 2018, UNICEF Libya is appealing for US\$20,161 million. As of June 2018, the funding gap is at 69 per cent. Adequate and timely funding support is urgently required to enable UNICEF to continue providing life-saving support and reach the vulnerable children throughout the rest of 2018.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2018)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Education	5,338,000	65,000	1,987,110	3,285,890	62%
Child Protection	5,908,000	22,000	2,008,664	3,877,336	66%
Health	4,050,000	100,00	2,579	3,947,421	97%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,200,000	52,000	445,585	2,702,415	84%
Cross Sectoral Coordination and Communication	1,665,000	261,000	1,296,295	107,705	6%
Total	20,161,000	500,000	5,740,233	13,920,767	69%

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

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Annex A

	Overall needs	UNICEF and Partners		Sector Response	
		2018 Target	Mid-Year Result	2018 Target	Mid-Year Results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE					
Number of people provided with the minimum amount of safe water in line with international standards (1)	276,000	35,000	21,845	85,000	22,845

Number of people provided with gender appropriate sanitation facilities (2)	276,000	20,000	1,845 ⁹	85,000	4,645
Number of people reached with hygiene items and information (3)	276,000	45,000	7,920 ¹⁰	90,000	43,548
Number of children (boys & girls) provided with improved water and sanitation facilities in their learning environment (4)	257,000	10,000	7,033	10,000	7,033
EDUCATION					
Number of school-age children (boys & girls) accessing non-formal education and recreational activities (1)	300,000	33,450	4,895 ¹¹	33,450	4,895
Number of children (boys and girls) having received essential learning materials and supplies (2)	300,000	80,000	82,447 ¹²	80,000	82,447
Number of teachers trained in conflict-affected areas (3)	200,000	120	31 ¹³	120	31
Number of children benefited from the establishment of mobile classes and rehabilitated schools in conflict-affected areas (4)	300,000	14,400	1,000	20,000	1,000
HEALTH					
Number of children aged 0 to 6 years vaccinated against polio (1) ¹⁴	-	1,400,000	0	-	-
Number of children under 5 years, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) reached with maternal and child health services (2) ¹⁵	-	100,000	0	-	-
Number of children aged 0-6 received emergency nutrition services (screening or supplementation or referral) (3)	-	300	1,603	-	-
CHILD PROTECTION					
Number of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support in the schools or child friendly spaces (1)	-	93,450	64,054	-	-
Number of children (boys and girls) survivors of gender-based violence receiving specialized care (2)	-	4,000	3,153 ¹⁶	-	-
Number of child protection actors and stakeholders trained (males and females) (3) ¹⁷	-	400	745	-	-
Number of children (boys and girls) associated with the armed conflict benefiting from specialised child protection services (4)	-	1500	1,019 ¹⁸	-	-

⁹ This number represents the number of children and families who benefited from gender sensitive facilities in Qarat al-Qatif, further rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in Tawrgah IDPs camps is ongoing and will be completed in the next couple of months in order to progress towards the target. Additionally, governmental service providers have been slow in providing the technical specifications and estimated budget of the needs of the population which has hindered progress.

¹⁰ UNICEF's WASH section is currently finalizing new partnerships to reach people with hygiene items and information. Once this has been completed progress towards the target is expected to increase

¹¹ Slow progress is due to limited partnerships on the ground in addition to closure of schools in some areas (the South) due to security concerns, this is foreseen to change over the next six months

¹² UNICEF has used carry-over funds from previous years as well as using its own budget to deliver essential learning materials to children in Libya. The reason why the target has already been exceeded is that items procured in 2017 have contributed towards meeting this target.

¹³ An institute has been identified to conduct master training for an additional 80 teachers and also training is planned through existing partnerships in conflict affected areas for the next half.

¹⁴ After revising priorities with the Ministry of Health, the humanitarian need is now for measles vaccination rather than polio, UNICEF is currently working on the preparations for a nationwide measles vaccination campaign

¹⁵ Supplies have been procured to be delivered to 55 health facilities in the South of Libya to aid maternal and child health services. Progress against the target as a result of this activity will be reported in the next sitrep

¹⁶ This number reflects child survivors of violence, abuse and exploitation, **including gender-based violence** benefiting from specialized care

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ As mentioned above, numbers of children reached through UNICEF's partnership with Al Tadhamon are currently being verified and this number may change