

**RESILIENCE BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN LIBYA,  
INCLUDING HOST COMMUNITIES, MIGRANT AND REFUGEE CHILDREN**

2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Progress Report

T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02/T05.144

UNICEF Libya

09 June 2017-08 June 2019

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Field visit to Bayti Centre in Abu Salim in Tripoli funded by the EUTF



## SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

<b>Title</b>	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children
<b>Assisted Country and Location(s)</b>	Eight targeted municipalities in Libya: Janzour, Sebha, Misrata, Benghazi, Sabratha, Zawiya, Zuwara and Murzuk
<b>Expected duration</b>	36 months
<b>Implementation period of the contract</b>	09 June 2017-08 June 2020
<b>Reporting period of the progress report</b>	09 June 2017-08 June 2019
<b>Total Estimated costs</b>	EUR 12,912,219
<b>Total Amount of EU contribution</b>	EUR 11,000,000
<b>Objectives of the Action</b>	<p><u>Overall Objective:</u></p> <p>To ensure that the most vulnerable children in targeted locations, whether they are migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees or from host communities, have access to quality, inclusive and improved child protection and education services, and thus ensure they attain their fundamental rights</p> <p><u>Specific objective:</u></p> <p>To strengthen national institutions responsible for providing basic social services, particularly child protection and education services to vulnerable children, regardless of their status. [A focus will be brought on strengthening the institutions in their services to migrant and refugee children.]</p>
<b>Target Groups and Final Beneficiaries</b>	<p><u>Final Beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Results 1 and 2: at least 50,000 children (gender, age and migration status disaggregated) will benefit from education and child protection services in addition to 9,000 adolescents (gender, age and migration status disaggregated).</p> <p><u>Target groups and partners:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government, and Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Local Governance</li> <li>➤ Targeted municipalities</li> <li>➤ Police academy, judges, and public persecutors</li> <li>➤ Libyan non-governmental organisations that will be involved in the programme delivery</li> <li>➤ Teachers and social workers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Libyan academia – Tripoli University and others</li> <li>➤ Girls and boys</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Results</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provision and quality of child protection services have improved, and stronger and coordinated child protection systems are in place and functional in the targeted locations;</li> <li>2) Formal and Non-formal education are accessible and provided in appropriate learning environments in the targeted locations, and the quality of the education services has improved.</li> </ol>
<b>Key Results Achieved So Far</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting period UNICEF signed Annual Work Plans with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the High Commissioner for Children and the Ministry of Education for facilitating our child protection and education work in Libya.</li> <li>• UNICEF finalized an assessment which aims to raise awareness and improve understanding of the challenges Unaccompanied and Separated Children face in Libya. The results of this study were presented to the Child Protection Working Group in January 2019.</li> <li>• UNICEF continued to provide integrated psychosocial support (PSS) with non-formal education in the Abu Salim municipality with UNICEF's partner Multaqana at the first established BAYTI centre for the programme. Accordingly, 18,899 children (8,942 girls and 8,975 boys) received PSS and non-formal education assistance during the reporting period and continued to prepare to open BAYTI centres in 8 municipalities: Janzour, Sebha, Misrata, Benghazi, Sabratha, Azzawya, Zwara and Murzuq. Additional information on these BAYTI centres should be available in the next reporting period.</li> <li>• In March 2019 UNICEF received official approval from the Department of Combatting Migration within the Ministry of the Interior to accept unaccompanied and separated children until 11 years old into a transitional centre in Janzour Municipality for a period of up to three months</li> <li>• In January 2019, UNICEF signed its partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) which aims to support 5,600 Libyan and non-Libyan vulnerable children and adolescents (6 to 17 years) in Tripoli and Benghazi for a period of one year to ensure they have access to quality education, including remedial and catch-up classes, psychosocial support, teaching and learning materials, and teacher professional development.</li> <li>• Between June 2018-June 2019, 5,175 children benefitted from improved learning spaces through rehabilitated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in Benghazi, Sebha, Murzuq and Misrata.</li> <li>• In the first half of 2019, UNICEF and its partner, Institute for Arab Human Rights (IAHR), developed and finalized the materials for Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) tailored for Libya context and needs, and had the materials</li> </ul>

	translated into English and French.
<b>UNICEF Contacts</b>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

## Table of Contents

I.	Context.....	4
II.	Overview on Mixed Migration .....	5
III.	Objectives, Expected Results and Planned Activities.....	6
IV.	Update on Progress.....	6
V.	Multi-Emergency Response: Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation and Non-Food Item Support 14	
VI.	Advocacy and Communication .....	15
VII.	Monitoring and Evaluation .....	22
I.	Annexes.....	23

## I. Context

After seven years of instability and insecurity, Libya continues to face severe political crises, social division, economic challenges and ineffective governance. The protracted conflict has damaged vital infrastructure and disrupted the provisions of basic services, especially to the most vulnerable groups. Accordingly, the 2019 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan estimates that 1.1 million Libyans have been impacted by the ongoing conflict of which 823,000 people, including 248,000 children are in need of humanitarian assistance.<sup>1</sup> The majority of people in need are living in urban areas.

The humanitarian needs have been exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in Western Libya which began on 04 April when the Libyan National Army launched a military offensive on Tripoli and Western Libya that was met by defence by the United Nations backed Government of National Accord and affiliated armed groups. Now into its fourth month, the conflict in Western Libya has put up to 500,000 children in Western Libya at risk and has resulted in 6,848 casualties including 106 civilian deaths.<sup>2</sup> Approximately 105,000 people predominately living in areas in southern Tripoli have been displaced by the conflict in Western Libya<sup>3</sup> of which 3,890 are living in 47 collective shelters established by the Tripoli crisis committee.<sup>4</sup>

The ongoing conflict in Western Libya has depleted health services and infrastructure and has increased the risks of water borne diseases because there have been frequent electricity cuts and a breakdown of the waste management system. Child protection gaps and violence against children also continue to be reported in homes, schools and communities. Since the inception of the conflict in Tripoli on 04 April children are reported to suffer from psychosocial stress due to the ongoing conflict and children and their families are reported to be at increased risk to unexploded ordnances (UXO) and explosive devices.<sup>5</sup>

The protracted crisis in Libya also continues to impact children's access to quality education. Though Libya has traditionally had a high school enrolment rates, there has been a steady decline in enrolment and the quality of education due to the limited investments toward teacher professional development and school infrastructure. The conflict in Western Libya has further impacted Libya's education system: 21 schools are reported to be used as collective centres to host displaced persons in and around Tripoli and the high levels of violence led to the suspension of the school year in nine municipalities in and around Tripoli impacting the education of some 122,088 school aged children. Many conflict-affected and displaced children are suffering from psychosocial distress or trauma, affecting their ability to learn and develop to their fullest potential.

## II. Overview on Mixed Migration

Libya has always been a migratory crossroads but in recent years mixed migrations, including children on the move (i.e. asylum seekers, economic migrants, unaccompanied and separated children, environmental migrants, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants) has increased.<sup>6</sup> By May 2019 there were an estimated 641,398 migrants throughout Libya, including almost 58,000 children, 20,000 of which were separated or unaccompanied.<sup>7</sup> The hardships that unaccompanied and separated

<sup>1</sup> OCHA, October 2018, 2019 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan

<sup>2</sup> Health Sector Working Group, 15 July 2019, Health Sector Working Group, Situation Report No. 35

<sup>3</sup> Displacement Tracking Matrix, March-May 2019, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Libya's Migrant Report, Round 35

<sup>4</sup> OCHA Database

<sup>5</sup> OCHA, 31 May 2019, Libya Tripoli Clashes Situation Update No. 26

<sup>6</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), July 2017, Mixed Migration Trends in Libya: Changing dynamics and protection challenges

<sup>7</sup> DTM, Libya's Mixed Migration Report March-May 2019 (Round 25), 11 July 2019

children face are reportedly higher than that of adult migrants and 93 percent of children interviewed in a study have been held in captivity at some point along their migration route in Libya.<sup>8</sup>

Migrant children are subject to human rights violations and face protection gaps while cross through or living in Libya. They do not have access to public services and several reports indicate that they are exposed to abuse by smugglers and traffickers. Little is known about how unaccompanied and separated children meet their protection and basic needs while in Libya but their coping mechanisms are reportedly limited to their technical ability and their social networks in their country of origin.

Every year thousands of migrants are held in captivity across Libya in detention centres that are below the international standards for detention.<sup>9</sup> Children, including those who are separated or unaccompanied are held with adults in these detention centres and are subject to inhumane conditions that may amount to torture.<sup>10</sup> Migrants and refugees risk to rest in detention centres in Libya indefinitely or until they are returned through the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Voluntary Humanitarian Returns Programme—a total of 3,890 persons, including unaccompanied and separated children, have been evacuated to Niger (2,911), Italy (710) and Romania (269)<sup>11</sup>. Refugees and migrants in detention also risk to be evacuated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or forcibly deported by the Libyan authorities.<sup>12</sup>

With this, since the start of 2019, 3,905 migrants and refugees have been intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard.<sup>13</sup> Libya remains a dangerous place for disembarkation following the rescue or interception at sea. Those returned risk being subject to serious human rights abuses, prolonged arbitrary detention in inhumane conditions, torture and other ill-treatment.<sup>14</sup>

The situation facing refugees and migrants has been aggravated by the ongoing conflict in Western Libya which began on 04 April. There are approximately 3,800 migrants and refugees being held in detention centres in Western Libya close to conflict lines at increased risk.<sup>15</sup> Access to food and health services has also been a challenge for these migrant and refugees.

### III. Objectives, Expected Results and Planned Activities

**Overall Objective:** The overall aim of the proposed programme is to ensure that children in the targeted locations, whether they are migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees or from host communities, have access to quality, inclusive and improved child protection and education services and thus can attain their fundamental rights.

**Specific Objective:** The specific objective of this action is to strengthen national institutions responsible for providing basic social services to children, regardless of their status.

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR, June 2018, Mixed Migration Routes and Dynamics in Libya 2018

<sup>9</sup> UNSMIL, UNOHCHR, 18 December 2018, Desperate and Dangerous: Report on the human rights situation of migrants and refugees in Libya

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR, 11 July 2019, Libya-Niger Situation Resettlement Update #69

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

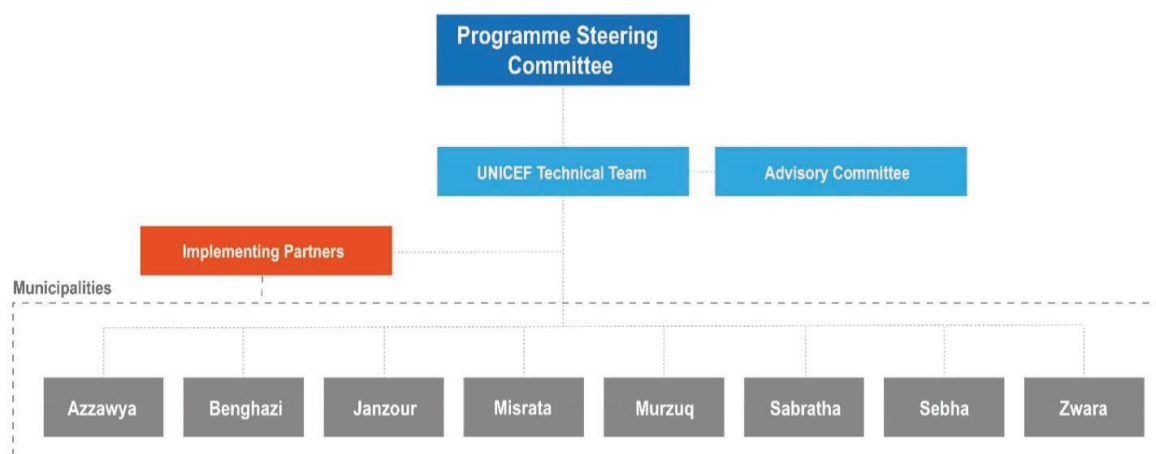
<sup>13</sup> UNHCR, 12 July 2019, UNHCR Update

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> OCHA, 31 May 2019, Libya Tripoli Clashes Situation Update No. 26



## Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya Programme Structure



### IV. Update on Progress

- During the reporting period UNICEF signed Annual Work Plans with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the High Commissioner for Children and the Ministry of Education for facilitating our child protection and education work in Libya.
- UNICEF finalized an assessment which aims to raise awareness and improve understanding of the challenges Unaccompanied and Separated Children face in Libya. The results of this study were presented to the Child Protection Working Group in January 2019.
- UNICEF continued to provide integrated psychosocial support (PSS) with non-formal education in the Abu Salim municipality with UNICEF's partner Multaqana at the first established BAYTI centre for the programme. Accordingly, 18,899 children (8,942 girls and 8,975 boys) received PSS and non-formal education assistance during the reporting period and continued to prepare to open BAYTI centres in 8 municipalities: Janzour, Sebha, Misrata, Benghazi, Sabratha, Azzawya, Zwara and Murzuq. Additional information on these BAYTI centres should be available in the next reporting period.
- In March 2019 UNICEF received official approval from the Department of Combatting Migration within the Ministry of the Interior to accept unaccompanied and separated children until 11 years old into a transitional centre in Janzour Municipality for a period of up to three months.
- In January 2019, UNICEF signed its partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) which aims to support 5,600 Libyan and non-Libyan vulnerable children and adolescents (6 to 17 years) in Tripoli and Benghazi for a period of one year to ensure they have access to quality education, including remedial and catch-up classes, psychosocial support, teaching and learning materials, and teacher professional development.
- Between June 2018-June 2019, 5,175 children benefitted from improved learning spaces through rehabilitated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in Benghazi, Sebha, Murzuq and Misrata.
- In the first half of 2019, UNICEF and its partner, Institute for Arab Human Rights (IAHR), developed and finalized the materials for Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) tailored for Libya context and needs, and had the materials translated into English and French.



## CHILD PROTECTION

**Result 1 (Child Protection): The provision and quality of child protection services have improved, and stronger and coordinated child protection systems are in place and functional in the targeted locations**

Result Indicators:

1. Number of Transitional Care Centres for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) supported (Baseline: 0 - Target: 3 - Minimum: 1).  
Current value: None (work is in progress).
2. Number of children regularly participating in structured, sustained community based psychosocial support programmes (gender, age and migration status disaggregated) - (Baseline: NA - Target: 5,000 - Minimum: 4,500).  
Current value: 22,035 children were reached (10,725 female and 11,310 male).<sup>16</sup>
3. Number of children supported with specialized child protection services (gender, age, migration status disaggregated - (Baseline: NA - Target: 2,700 - Minimum: 2,500).  
Current value: 5,106 children (2,919 female, 2,187 male)<sup>17</sup>

Activity

Progress

Activity

Update June 2017-June 2019

**Expected Result 1: The provision and quality of child protection services have improved, and stronger and coordinated child protection systems are in place and functional in the targeted locations**

**Activity 1.1:** Support relevant authorities and civil society organizations with capacity development initiatives to implement child protection case management services for all vulnerable children in the targeted locations (including registration, referrals and family tracing)

It was agreed with the Ministry of Social Affairs on the different elements of the Annual work plan covering the period 2019- 2020, including capacity development for social workforce, provision of services to all children (including non-Libyan children), however the formal signature did not materialize this quarter but the following one.

<sup>16</sup> Due to the increase in violence in Western Libya which began in April 2019, there was an increased need for psychosocial support for displaced and conflict-affected children. This resulted in UNICEF scaling up this activity. Further information can be found under activity 1.5

<sup>17</sup> Similar to indicator two, due to the increase conflict in Western Libya which began in April 2019, there was an increased need of specialized psychosocial support activities for children in western Libya which resulted in UNICEF scaling up this activity. More information can be found under activity 1.5

	<p>Moreover, a joint capacity building programme with IOM was planned in March 2019, and had to be postponed to April 2019, due to the logistical constraints and competing priorities linked to the emergency response in Tripoli and Western Libya. It was agreed to push it to the last quarter of 2019.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.2:</u> Capacity development for child protection actors, including justice sector professionals (police, judges, public prosecutors and others) and Ministry of Social Affairs officials and staff, on issues related to children in contact with law</p>	<p>Discussions and agreement with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the High Commission for Children on annual workplans covering the period from 2019 until 2020, including different capacity development for actors for all children, was agreed during the first quarter of 2019. Annual work plans with High Commission for Children and Ministry of Social affairs were signed, and implementation started, however, there is encountered delay in the signature of with the Ministry of Interior and Justice due to the breakout of clashes in Tripoli Since April 2019.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.3:</u> Support Transitional Care institutions for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)</p>	<p>Following a long period of negotiations with the Department of Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) within the Ministry of Interior, DCIM agreed to accept unaccompanied and separated children between zero to 11 years old into a transitional centre for a period of up to three months. In addition to other conditionalities related to reporting to and monitoring by DCIM.</p> <p>Following this acceptance, UNICEF with the support of the European Union (EU) delegation held several meetings and official communications with Janzour municipality during the reporting period, namely Janzour Mayor to obtain approval for opening the Municipality council approval.</p> <p>UNICEF also submitted a request to DCIM during the reporting period to ensure that the agencies partners have access to the Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF) to provide services to children located inside. UNICEF, however, was informed by UNHCR that DCIM would only allow UNICEF or LibAid to implement programmes aiming to assist children inside the GDF. Official approval from DCIM for our partners to access the GDF is still pending.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.4:</u> Evidence based knowledge generation on protection gaps on UASC in the national system</p>	<p>During the reporting period, UNICEF finalized an assessment, which aims to raise awareness and improve understanding of the challenges Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) face in Libya with regards to their day-to-day lives, protection risks, support mechanisms and migratory intentions in order to inform evidence-</p>

	<p>based programming for all relevant stakeholders. This will also enable UNICEF to advocate with Libyan authorities to ensure all UASC have access to basic services, including child protection services.</p> <p>Moreover, this assessment responds to the lack of information regarding UASC travelling through Libya, who are recognized among the most vulnerable groups among refugees and migrants travelling along the Central Mediterranean route.</p> <p>The assessment findings were presented to the Child protection working group actors on 29<sup>th</sup> of January 2019 (see Annex 1: draft final report 'Solitary journeys of unaccompanied and separated children in Libya).</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.5:</u> Support/Establish Child Friendly Spaces, including in existing structures and community centers.</p>	<p>UNICEF continued to provide integrated PSS services with non-formal education in Abu Salim municipality with UNICEF's partner Multaqana – the first BAYTI center established by UNICEF within the framework of this programme. In the reporting period, Multaqana reached 22,133 of children (10,690 girls and 11,433 boys) who received psychosocial support and benefited from recreational activities in schools, community centers or child-friendly spaces, and 2,038 individuals were reached by awareness raising activities - (Communicating with Communities).</p> <p>UNICEF continued to provide psychosocial support within UNCHR's social center for asylum seeker and refugee children, in collaboration with UNICEF's partner CESVI, and referral to specialized services through UNICEF's partner Elssafa centre for mental health, reaching 5,106 children (2,919 girls and 2,187 boys) in Tripoli. In addition, UNICEF's partner CESVI continued the provision of psychosocial support for internally displaced Tawerghan children residing with their families in three IDP camps in Tripoli.</p> <p>In order to strengthen the capacity of BAYTI centers partners, UNICEF is partnering with INTERSOS, to establish a "Centre of Excellence" in Tripoli that will serve as a model and a hub for capacity building for partners. The centre was established in Souq Al-Gouma municipality within greater Tripoli, however following the clashes in Tripoli in April 2019, INTERSOS was obliged to prioritize support and services for conflict-affected children and their families hosted in collective centres in Western Libya.</p> <p>UNICEF has also identified a consultant to assist the</p>

	<p>partners in the targeted municipalities to scale up the BAYTI center, using the existing methodology.</p> <p>In July 2019, UNICEF has finalized the selection process of partners to scale up BAYTI approach in eight additional municipalities which are Janzour, Sebha, Misrata, Benghazi, Sabratha, Azzawya, Zwara and Murzuq.</p>
Activity 1.6: Implementation of UNICEF's campaign entitled "Child is a Child" adjusted to the Libyan context	UNICEF is hiring a Communication for Development staff to implement the "Child is a Child" campaign within the Libyan context. UNICEF is also in the process of procuring services required for the campaign.

#### Challenges and measures taken to overcome them:

Despite UNICEF's effort to open a transitional centre for children ages 0 to 11 years old, it still remains difficult to get relevant government authorities to discuss issues related to Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Libya.

The conflict in Western Libya which began on 04 April also obliged UNICEF to significantly reduce its footprint of international staff working in Libya. International remote management has presented additional challenges in implementing protection programmes.

To overcome these issues, UNICEF has been sure to include issues related to Unaccompanied and Separated Children in the Annual Work Plans with relevant government ministries.

UNICEF also is scaling up its work with national partners to overcome the challenge associated with remote management.

Activity	Update June 2017-June 2019
<b>Expected Result 2: Formal and non-formal education are accessible and provided in appropriate learning environments in the targeted locations, and the quality of the education service has improved</b>	
<b>Sub Result 2.1: Arabic Speaking School-Aged Children will have access to quality formal education programme</b>	
Result Indicators:	<p>1. Number of Arabic speaking school aged children (gender, age, and migration status disaggregated) have accessed quality formal education programme in school (Baseline: 0 - Target: 42,000 - Minimum: 42,000)</p> <p>Current Value: 1,070 vulnerable Libyan children<sup>18</sup></p> <p>2. Number of Non-Arabic children (gender, age, and migration status disaggregated ) have accessed to private community schools providing accredited French or English curriculum (Baseline: NA - Target: 13,500 - Minimum: 12,000)</p> <p>Current value: 2,211 migrant and refugee children have been supported</p>

<sup>18</sup> Due to the difficulty in finding cooperating partners capable of implementing the action in addition to the increase in conflict in Western Libya which began in April 2019, UNICEF had difficulties in achieving this target during the reporting period. UNICEF expects this to increase during the next reporting period and through the completion of the action.

	<p>with NFE opportunities. Development of the curriculum for non-Formal Education activities is In progress, with relevant implementing partners. <sup>19</sup></p> <p>4. Number of Migrants' children (gender, age and migration status disaggregated) in detention centers have accessed basic learning opportunities (Baseline: NA - Target: 900 - Minimum: 800)</p> <p>Current Value:(See Annex explaining why indicator no longer valid<sup>20</sup>)</p> <p>4.Number of children (gender, age and migration status disaggregated) in remote areas have accessed to non-formal education programmes with strong element of psycho-social support in learning centers, BAYTI (Baseline: 0 - Target: 3,000 - Minimum: 2,500)</p> <p>Current Value: 21,180<sup>21</sup></p>
<p><b>Activity 2.1.1</b> Reach out to the Arabic speaking children (migrants, refugees, IDPs, out of school children) and establish referral to facilitate the enrolment of children into Libyan public schools</p>	<p>In January 2019, UNICEF signed its partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) which aims to support 5,600 Libyan and non-Libyan vulnerable children and adolescents (6 to 17 years) in Tripoli and Benghazi for a period of one year to ensure they have access to quality education, including remedial and catch-up classes, psychosocial support, teaching and learning materials, and teacher professional development.</p> <p>During the first quarter of 2019, NRC conducted a needs assessment, recruited teachers, and identified target schools in coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE). By March 2019, five schools (five out of which three will be used for non-formal education support) have been identified in Ain Zara, Abu Selim and Sayed Camp to benefit an estimated 1,500 children in Tripoli. However, just when NRC F was working on referring children for enrolment in these schools, the armed conflict started in Tripoli and the Ministry of Education closed schools in nine municipalities in Tripoli – accordingly NRC suspended the program for nearly two months from April to June.</p> <p>As the MoE reopened some schools on 9 June 2019 in relatively safer areas of the capital, UNICEF, through NRC, is preparing to resume the program by supporting summer school to support the affected children including IDPs who have missed out a part of the last semester in catching up and starting the next academic year of 2019-2020 without delays.</p> <p>In Benghazi, during the reporting period NRC established its new office and launched an assessment to identify 5 target schools in Benghazi in</p>

<sup>19</sup> Please see information under Activity 2.2.2 for challenges related to providing Non-Formal Education activities to non-Arabic speaking children in the country.

<sup>20</sup> No progress against this indicator as per Annex explaining the suspension of this activity

<sup>21</sup> This figure reflects the 17,899 through Bayti and 3,281 of children reached with education services.

	coordination with the local education authority.
<u>Activity 2.1.2:</u> Provide training on active learning and psycho-social support to certified teachers and administrators in the selected public schools	<p>During this reporting period 76 teachers have been reached through NRC and AIHR.</p> <p>In the first quarter of 2019, UNICEF through its new partnership with NRC trained 13 teachers (nine females and four males) in Tripoli on Child Safeguarding, Teachers in Crisis Context and Basic Literacy &amp; Numeracy to support non-formal education for children on the move.</p> <p>In addition, UNICEF and its partner, Institute for Arab Human Rights (IAHR), provided training of trainers for Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) to 63 teachers and education personnel (46 males and 17 females) in formal education in May 2019, followed by another training of teachers and education personnel of community-based organizations engaged in informal education in the third quarter of 2019.</p>
<u>Activity 2.1.3:</u> Provide basic teaching/learning materials for children and teachers	During the reporting period, 1,409 school age children were reached with recreational kits and school supplies in Tripoli and Sebratha, through partnerships with CESVI and AFAQ.
<u>Activity 2.1.4:</u> Rehabilitation of the school facilities including WASH	<p>During the reporting period 5, 175 children (2,133 girls and 3,042 boys) benefited from improved learning spaces in Benghazi, Sabha, Murzuq and Misrata. UNICEF awarded all rehabilitation contracts in the eight targeted municipalities: Janzour, Sebha, Misrata, Benghazi, Sabratha, Zawiya, Zuwara and Murzuk. Depending on security and accessibility, UNICEF used either an NGO or private contractors to rehabilitate schools.</p> <p>By end of June 2019 UNICEF finalized the rehabilitation of schools in Benghazi benefitting 892 students (466 girls and 426 boys); in Sebha to support 1,557 students (817 girls and 740 boys); in Misrata to support 1,576 students (320 girls and 1,256 boys) and in Murzuq 1,150 students (530 girls and 620 boys).</p>
<u>Activity 2.1.5:</u> Provide Remedial Support Programme	<p>During the reporting period from June 2018 to June 2019, UNICEF through its partnerships with CESVI, INTERSOS and Multakana continued delivering remedial and catch up classes to 3,281 children (1,841 boys and 1,440 girls) this figure includes 2,211 migrant and refugee children from Sudan, Iraq, Palestine, Nigeria, Eritrea, and Syria.</p> <p>After the program was suspended for nearly two months from April to June 2019 due to the armed fighting in Tripoli, UNICEF and CESVI resumed the activities in late June after carrying out education assessment at collective shelters in June. In order to respond to the immediate education in emergency needs of children at the collective shelters, UNICEF extended the partnership with CESVI for another</p>

	<p>three months from July to September 2019 where additional 133 IDP/refugee children will benefit from non-formal education and 200 IDP/refugee children will benefit from the provision of teaching and learning materials (school in a box kits). This will be reported in the next report.</p> <p>Another partnership between UNICEF and its local partner Maltakana reached 51 children (30 boys and 21 girls) from January to March 2019 through the provision of remedial and catch-up classes. However, the activity has been suspended due to the armed fighting in Tripoli. UNICEF is exploring a way forward with the partner.</p> <p>In addition to the above, UNICEF concluded a partnership with Sabha-based Al Safwa Charity Organization in May 2019. UNICEF aims to reach out to 435 children in Sabha through this partnership - numbers will be reported in next report.</p>
Activity 2.1.6: Provide “Education Grants” for the most vulnerable migrant and refugee children if not provided by UNHCR	UNICEF conducted a cash assistance scoping mission in January 2019 to explore the use of Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT) as a modality for education programmes. Following the mission’s recommendations, UNICEF is in the process of recruiting a technical specialist to further potentially roll out a cash transfer programme in Libya. UNICEF has identified a cash consultant to evaluate
<b>Sub Result 2.2: Non-Arabic Children have the access to private community schools providing non-formal accredit French or English curriculums.</b>	
Activity 2.2.1: Outreach, mobilize migrants’ children and establish referral to facilitate the enrolment of children into Community Schools	<p>UNICEF, through its partnership with NRC, aims to support 500 non-Arabic vulnerable children and adolescents (6 to 17 years) in Tripoli for one year with access to quality education, including remedial and catch-up classes, psychosocial support, teaching and learning materials, and teacher professional development. During the first quarter of 2019, UNICEF launched a needs assessment to identify target schools in coordination with existing Community Schools in Tripoli.</p> <p>Through the assessment UNICEF has discovered the following challenges: Arabic speaking families without legal documents do not want to send their child to the same place multiple times, fearing security; the administration of some Community Schools is fragile and they are receiving little support from education authorities; the attitude of some Community Schools is unfavorable toward new arriving migrant children who have no access to school or any other learning opportunities.</p> <p>The above challenges as well as the armed conflict that started in April 2019 in Tripoli has delayed the process of conducting an additional assessment, however, UNICEF, through NRC, is exploring to find a way forward to also launch the component from July 2019 onwards in relatively safer areas of Tripoli.</p>
Activity 2.2.2: Provide teachers’ training on French/English curriculum, activate learning and psychosocial support for teachers and	The above-mentioned partnership between UNICEF and NRC aims to support 500 non-Arabic vulnerable children and adolescents (6 to 17 years) in Tripoli for one year with access to quality education, including remedial and catch-up classes, psychosocial support, teaching and



administrators at community schools	learning materials, and teacher professional development. The first quarter focused preparation for launching the programme including needs assessment, recruitment of teachers, and identification of target schools in coordination with existing Community Schools in Tripoli. However, preparation was challenged for this programme targeting Arabic speaking children due to the following findings from the assessment: families without legal documents would rather avoid sending children to one particular place due to security concern; the administration of some Community Schools is fragile with little support from the education authority; the attitude of some Community Schools is unfavorable toward new arriving migrant children who have no access to school or any other learning opportunities, therefore, the most vulnerable.
<u>Activity 2.2.3:</u> Provide textbooks for children (in French and English curriculum)	In the first half of 2019, UNICEF and its partner, Institute for Arab Human Rights (IAHR), developed and finalized the materials for Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) tailored for Libya context and needs, and had the materials translated into English and French. The materials will be utilized for pilot life skills sessions targeting non-Arabic speaking children in the latter half of 2019.
<u>Activity 2.2.4:</u> Provide basic teaching/learning materials for children and teachers	This activity is under preparation and is facing the same challenges as activity 2.2.1
<u>Activity 2.2.5:</u> Ensure sanitation and hygiene facilities, structural integrity and gender neutrality standards are available in the targeted schools	This activity is under preparation and is facing the same challenges as activity 2.2.1
<u>Activity 2.2.6:</u> Provide Remedial Support Programmes	This activity is under preparation and is facing the same challenges as activity 2.2.1
<u>Activity 2.2.7:</u> “Education grants” for the most vulnerable (mainly unregistered) migrant and refugee children	This activity is under preparation and is facing the same challenges as activity 2.2.1
<u>Activity 2.2.8:</u> Provide transportation where required	This activity is under preparation and is facing the same challenges as activity 2.2.1
<b><i>Sub result 2.3: Migrant children in detention centres have access to basic learning opportunities</i></b>	
<u>Activity 2.3.1:</u> Assessment of the existing population in the three detention centres	Sub result 2.3 has been suspended following discussion and an agreement with the EU (see Annex 3)
<b>Sub Result 2.4 Children and adolescents in targeted municipality areas have the access to non-formal education programmes with the strong element of psycho-social support in learning centres BAYTI, community centres of partners (UNHCR, IOM)</b>	
<u>Activity 2.4.1:</u> Establish safe BAYTI centers in remote areas where children and adolescents don't have access to FE and NFE	Further to Activity 1.5, In the first quarter of 2019, UNICEF and its partner INTERSOS undertook an assessment, staff recruitment, procurements of supplies, and identification of safe and accessible location to establish BAYTI centers which aim to benefit 900 children and adolescents through non-formal education program. In April, UNICEF and INTERSOS were about to launch the non-formal program
<u>Activity 2.4.2:</u> Provide recreational activities indoors and outdoors.	

<u>Activity 2.4.3:</u> Provide life-skills training for youth	activities including catch-up and remedial classes and life skills sessions, however, suspended the activities due to the on-going armed
<u>Activity 2.4.4</u> Provide education programmes designed for the needs of migrant and refugee children, including life skills training	fighting in Tripoli that started in April 2019.
<u>Activity 2.4.5:</u> Provide education access grant for the most vulnerable undocumented migrant and refugee children (if not covered by UNHCR)	In mid-May 2019, UNICEF and INTERSOS managed to start providing non-formal education activities targeting IDP children affected by the above-mentioned armed fighting at 4 collective shelters in Tripoli through mobile education team from BAYTI center, and eventually also resumed BAYTI center in Souq Al Jamaa area to receive IDP children. To date, 148 children and youth (66 boys/males and 82 girls/females)
<u>Activity 2.4.6:</u> Provide non-formal education opportunities in learning centres of the partners, IDP camps and other centres for vulnerable children	aged 5 to 24 years old benefitted from non-formal education (catch-up classes and life skills) at the 4 collective shelters and BEYTI center, and more to be reached in next quarter. At the same time, 102 children (49 boys and 53 girls) aged 5 to 17 years old also received, and learning process was supported with teaching and learning materials (school in a box kits).
	In July 2019, UNICEF has finalized the selection process of partners through a call for Expression of Interests to scale up Beyti program in different areas of Libya beyond Tripoli. At the same time, UNICEF has recruited the consultant that would work with the selected partners.

#### Challenges and measures taken to overcome them:

The ongoing conflict in Tripoli since April 2019 resulted in the suspension of education in affected areas, impacting the education of about 122,088 children (Source: Ministry of Education) in nine municipalities, and at least 21 schools in Tripoli were turned into collective centres hosting displaced families. At the same time, UNICEF and its implementing partners had to suspend the program activities at least for 1 month or more depending on the target location of the program activities, and needed to adjust program activities according to the rapid assessment of education in emergencies needs among children, especially, among IDPs despite the limited access by staff of UNICEF or the partners, thus, the lack of reliable data due to security situation.

The unfolding crisis in Libya has significantly added more restrictions to the operational environment, leading to restricted movement for some of the partners. UNICEF together with UN sister agencies had to significantly reduce the presence of international programme staff in the country. This affected the timely conclusion of new partnership agreements or implementation of education program activities outside of Tripoli, although UNICEF was able to eventually launch new partnerships outside of Tripoli in May such as in Sabratha and Sabha.

While two BAYTI centres have been established, the opening of the BAYTI centres has also been delayed due to challenges in finding partners and because of the ongoing crisis in Western Libya. To mitigate this risk UNICEF has hired a consultant to manage the BAYTI centres and has sent out an expression of interest to recruit NGO partners to support in implementing programmes at the BAYTI centres.

The capacity of local partners and issues related to cash liquidity in Libya also remains a challenge for programme scale up.

In order to overcome the above challenges, especially in data collection and planning coordinated response, UNICEF, as sector lead in education, are facilitating and strengthening coordination and communication among the MoE and other education partners through different communication tools including face-to-face meetings and IT tools in both Tripoli and Tunis in addition to the coordination and communication with other sectors. UNICEF also, where appropriate, contracts service providers based out of Tunisia or local service providers that have an account in Tunisia to overcome the cash liquidity challenge in Libya.

## V. Multi-Emergency Response: Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation and Non-Food Item Support

Activity	Update June 2017 – June 2019
<b>Interagency-Sectoral Emergency Response- Health and Nutrition</b>	
<u>Activity 3.1</u> Procure and distribute essential nutrition supplies, undertake WASH activities and distribute cloths to vulnerable children	Nothing Significant to Report for the Annual Report covering the period August 2018-30 June 2019. This was only done once, as a part of emergency response in 2018 using the contingency budget of EUR 500,000.

## VI. Financial Review

Out of the total programme cost of Euro 12.9 million, by the end of the reporting period UNICEF has used Euro 5.17 million, representing a utilisation rate of 40 percent. The low utilisation rate can be attributed to the challenges in opening the BAYTI centres in addition to the transitional centres.

In addition, please note that the essential operating expenses for service delivery have been pro-rated and included as part of the programmatic activities for which they were incurred. In addition, as a suitable candidate for the Education Officer was found late in the project period (July 2018), a part of this cost was used to support the ICT associate for three months when it was crucial to have sustainable operations with two relocations in the second half of 2018.

Further, two partnerships with INTERSOS and the Arab Institute for Human Rights were not viable through Programme Cooperation Agreement due to Registration hurdles, to mitigate that the two NGOs were contracted based on an “Institutional Contract” basis to implement the same activities, both contracts are counted towards child protection and education transfers to counterparts (budget lines 5.1 and 5.2)

## VII. Advocacy and Communication

Donor recognition is provided to the European Union Trust Fund and EU NEAR whenever possible considering the Libyan context, its constraints and the sensitivity of the file with all the political developments.

The communication and visibility action plan include the links to the blog developed and the Facebook mentions as well as snapshots of Instagram and Twitter posts. Development of a Terms of Reference (ToR) for contracting a service provider to implement a three-years Communication for Development campaign is undergoing to address violence against children and different programme issues including the migrant and refugee vulnerable children. UNICEF is currently reviewing the workplan and budgets.

Below are key advocacy messages of UNICEF Libya and associated action plan:

In Libya, children on the move miss out on education and do not have access to health care and other essential services. UNICEF calls for collective efforts by the government, non-governmental organizations, communities and the private sector to provide children on the move with access to education and health services. A child's status should never be a barrier for accessing basic services;

End the Detention of children on the move in Libya. Detention centres undermine children's survival and development. UNICEF calls for appropriate and child friendly alternative solutions in line with international standards to be immediately provided for all children. Under any circumstances, Children should not be detained or separated from their families;

Children who are travelling alone or who have been separated from their families in Libya are more vulnerable to violence and abuse. UNICEF calls for stronger policies to be put in place to prevent children from being separated from their parents and other family members, and faster procedures to reunite children with their families. At the same time, Children and families should never be returned to face detention or life-threatening danger in their countries of origin or transit countries.

#### **Advocacy Action Plan**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>Action Tracking</b>
Public statement on the impact of the situation on children, risks and consequences.	Government Donors International media UNCT	Country Office Regional Office	Statements released with media pick tracked - Multimedia assets to support advocacy - Updates: - Special Representative Statement - Executive Director Statement
To address xenophobia and discrimination against children on the move in Libya, especially against those coming from Sub-Saharan Africa, UNICEF in Libya is developing a nationwide campaign, based on "A Child is a Child" campaign.	Opinion makers Religious leaders General public Host communities	Country Office	Launch of campaign Social media updates
Bimonthly / quarterly updates focusing on programme interventions	Government Donors International media UNCT	Country Office	Timely release of updates

## Communication and Visibility Action Plan

Planned Activity	Description	Indicator	Target Audience	Estimated Timeline	Comments
<b>Events and Social Media</b>					
Launching Ceremony	To mark the start of the Action.	1	EU public Libyan public	July/August 2017	To be held in Tripoli if the situation permits
Closing Ceremony	To mark the end of the Action and communicate on results.	1	EU public Libyan public Libyan authorities	At the end of the programme.	
Joint EU-UNICEF Press Release	To announce the EU funding	1	EU public Libyan public	July/ August 2017	
Joint media releases	To announce key milestones during project implementation	TBD	EU and Libyan public and institutions		
Event in Brussels focussing on migrants in Libya	Organise an exhibition in EU premises.	1	EU public EU institutions	TBD	
UNICEF Libya Representative's visit to the EU HQ in	To report on the Action and address relevant EU institutions (for e.g. EP,	1	EU institutions EU Member States	Could take place at the same time as above-	

Brussels	Council).			mentioned event	
A/V material for social media	Production of short stories for dissemination on social media	2	Social media followers and public audience		
A/V spots for social media	10 to 20 seconds video clips for posting on social media highlighting the impact of the project	3	EU and Libyan public		
Social media posting	Social media posting	Social media posting	Social media posting	Social media posting	
Human interest stories	Human interest stories focussing on beneficiaries' lives	3	EU public Libyan Public		For web publishing and further dissemination on social media
<b>Production of audio- visual material</b>					
Photo and video documentation	Documentation of activities through photos and video to generate material for an exhibition				
Video feature story in Arabic/English subtitles and media placement plan	Produce three TV story featuring migrant children supported by the EU and highlighting the impact made on their lives	3	EU public and institutions Libyan Public and authorities		Targeting broadcasting outlets for dissemination could be inside Libya and also inside Europe
Photo essays	Produce two phot essays (by professional photographer) featuring the programme's positive impact on children	1	EU public Libyan public		For web-publishing and further dissemination on social media
<b>Visibility Material Development and dissemination</b>					
Visibility Material	Production of visibility material for use inside Libya  For instance: Banners, T-		EU public Libyan public		

	shirts, caps, stationary				
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<p>Twitter links</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1087778865852940288">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1087778865852940288</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1085992869943541760">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1085992869943541760</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1081978512850989056">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1081978512850989056</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1141091874998038529">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1141091874998038529</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1064462372562247680">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1064462372562247680</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1092472891931852802">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1092472891931852802</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1094600630491144195">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1094600630491144195</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1144926713207513089">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1144926713207513089</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1109182786546606085">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1109182786546606085</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1065973476324974593">https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1065973476324974593</a></p>	<p>Facebook links</p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2Lqd69M">https://bit.ly/2Lqd69M</a></p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2JRWqVw">https://bit.ly/2JRWqVw</a></p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2YV5hfH">https://bit.ly/2YV5hfH</a></p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/30APvqD">https://bit.ly/30APvqD</a></p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2YXV5mm">https://bit.ly/2YXV5mm</a></p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2xPl17N">https://bit.ly/2xPl17N</a></p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2LWEQ5C">https://bit.ly/2LWEQ5C</a></p>
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## Sample Designs with EU Logo



## VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

Field monitoring is key for timely and informed decision-making, and UNICEF is committed to its accountability and transparency to the affected populations, government and donors. The volatile situation and the constraints posed by security and lack of access, however, prevent UNICEF staff from undertaking regular field monitoring visits. UNICEF Libya, therefore, engages the services of a third-party monitoring organization – ELKA- to carry this out. In addition, UNICEF Libya maintains regular communication with its implementing partners and governmental actors at a decentralized level, especially with municipality partners, whose role is essential in providing timely and updated information on the situation of children and women inside the country.



To ensure schools WASH facilities were properly rehabilitated, UNICEF's third-party monitoring service- ELKA- conducted three monitoring visits to schools that were rehabilitated: Benghazi (27 December 2018); Sebha (20 February 2019); and Misrata (19 March 2019.) Additionally, UNICEF recruited site engineers in the east, west and south of the country to closely monitor implementation, quality and progress.

IX UNICEF implementing partners

## I. Annexes

Annex 1: Draft Report – Solitary journeys of unaccompanied and separated children in Libya

Annex 2: Financial report

Annex 3: Justification end of Result 2.3

Annex 4: Logframe

Annex 5: WorkPlan Quarter 3 2019- Q2 2020