

RESILIENCE BUILDING PROGRAMMES FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN LIBYA, INCLUDING HOST COMMUNITIES REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

3rd Annual Progress Report

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UNICEF Libya
EUROPEAN UNION TRUST FUND



children attending Arabic classes at Baity Center in Tripoli
UNICEF Libya/2020/Alia

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AWP	Annual Workplan
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus Disease
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCIM	Department to Combat Illegal Migration
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EUTF	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FE	Formal education
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GNA	Government of National Accord
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HCC	Higher Commissioner for Children
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
LCG	Libyan Coast Guard
LNA	Libyan National Army
MCPSS	Multakana Centre for Psychosocial Support
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PCA	Partnership Cooperation Agreement
PSS	Psychosocial Support
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children

UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

Title	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children
Assisted Country and Location(s)	Eight targeted municipalities in Libya: Janzour, Sebha, Misrata, Benghazi, Sabratha, Zawiya, Zuwara and Murzuk
Grant Reference	EUTF: T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02/T05.144 UNICEF: SC170316
Grant Start date	09 June 2017
Grant End date	30 September 2022
Expected duration	63 months 22 days
Reporting Period	09 June 2017 to 30 September 2020
Total Estimated costs	EUR 19,912,219
Total Amount of EU contribution	EUR 18,000,000
Objectives of the Action	<p><u>Overall Objective:</u></p> <p>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 that they attain their fundamental rights</p> <p><u>Specific objective:</u></p> <p>Strengthening national institutions responsible to provide 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>
Target Groups and Final Beneficiaries	<p><u>Final Beneficiaries:</u></p> <p><i>Result 1:</i> at least 15,000 children (gender, age and migration status disaggregated)</p> <p><i>Result 2:</i> at least 27,000 children including 9,000 adolescents (gender, age</p>

	and migration status disaggregated)
Expected Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The provision and quality of child protection and other integrated services, including health and nutrition, have improved. Stronger and coordinated child protection systems are in place and functional in the targeted municipalities.2. Formal and Non-formal education is accessible and provided in appropriate learning environments in the targeted locations, and the quality of the education services has improved
UNICEF Contacts	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the split of political power to two rival governments in Libya in 2014, the Government of National Accord (GNA) in the West and the Libyan National Army (LNA) in the East, the scramble for power between the two governments has continued. The situation has only continued to deteriorate and remains highly volatile and unpredictable. The crisis has adversely affected and weakened national institutions, basic services, and social structures, which has, in turn, profound consequences on the realization of the rights of children, including their survival and physical and cognitive development. The conflict has led to increasing grave protection concerns and human rights violations for children, including recruitment by armed groups, sexual and gender-based violence, and the use of landmines. Adding to this complex context, the Coronavirus disease pandemic has placed additional strain on already stretched basic and social services combined, leading to an even more precarious situation for children, disrupting their access to education, health, and protection services, and heightening their exposure to protection risks.

Since the last progress report in 2019, Libya has continued to be a destination for migrants and a major transit country for migrants and refugees attempting to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. The migration figures from July and August 2020 estimate that 584,509 migrants from 47 countries were residing in Libya, of which eight percent are children (an estimated 46,760 children)¹. Two percent of children (an estimated 11,690) are Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)². Migrants and refugees, particularly children, continue to face gross rights violations and harsh environmental conditions; compounded by a weakened rule of law, children fall victim to extortion and many are subject to trafficking, forced labour, and all forms of exploitation and violence, including sexual violence. The detention of many migrants and refugees, including children, rescued at sea or intercepted, also continues to be a concern. The majority of detention centers are run by the Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM); these centres have no formal registration, no legal process, and no access to lawyers or judicial authorities. As of May 2020, these detention centres hosted an estimated 2,489 people³.

As per the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), children are exposed to high levels of psychosocial distress and trauma, with six per cent of households with children reportedly observing negative behaviours and emotional changes in their children, particularly among internally displaced children. Throughout 2019, children continued to be reported as victims of grave child rights violations, including killing and maiming due to crossfire and indiscriminate shelling in residential areas, and attacks against schools and hospitals.

Children on the move are at a particularly heightened risk of human trafficking, arbitrary detention, forced labour, physical abuse and sexual exploitation during their journey and when they arrive in Libya. For instance, 73 per cent of adolescent boys from sub-Saharan Africa, even with a secondary education and when travelling in groups along the Central Mediterranean route, reported having experienced

¹ IOM-DTM Libya's Migrant Report Round 32 July to August 2020

² IOM-DTM Libya's Migrant Report Round 32 July to August 2020

³ EU-IOM Joint Initiative Flash Report No. 30 – July 2020

exploitation. Girls are understood to be exposed to much higher incidences of abuse than boys, and this vulnerability is compounded by the multiple layers of social and cultural barriers that impede girls from being able to report abuse.

Over the reporting period, education access and quality continued to present crucial challenges in the Libyan context. The 2020 HNO reports that, as of December 2019, at least 37 schools have been destroyed and 182 partially damaged across the country⁴, affecting approximately 109,500 children⁵. Violence in school, overcrowding and poor quality of teaching also affect students' safety and wellbeing in school. Many conflict-affected children are suffering from psychosocial distress or trauma, which affects their ability to learn and develop to their fullest potential. In addition to Libyan children affected by the ongoing conflict, migrant and refugee children also face significant additional social and legal barriers in accessing accredited education services. The COVID-19 outbreak has posed additional challenges to the provision of education to the most vulnerable children, including non-formal education to children out of school.

UNICEF has been implementing the action, *Resilience Building Programmes For Vulnerable Children in Libya, including Host Communities, Refugees and Migrants* in Libya since June 2017. Through this action, UNICEF has developed the concept of Baity Centers to meet the child protection and education needs of the most vulnerable children in Libya, including and most especially children who suffer exclusion due to social, economic, or legal barriers.

The action seeks to contribute to most vulnerable children in targeted locations, whether they are migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees or from host communities, having access to quality, inclusive and improved child protection and education services, to ensure that they attain their fundamental rights (*Overall Objective*).

From June 2017 to September 2020, UNICEF has reached 36,813 children (19,215 boys, 17,598 girls) with structured community-based psychosocial support (PSS) programmes and 8,324 children (3,710 boys, 4,614 girls) with specialized child protection services. Formal and non-formal education services reached 31,853 children (15,926 boys, 15,927 girls). UNICEF and its partners established five Baity Centers, with an additional four in the process of being established.

In June 2020, UNICEF implemented three face-to-face training on MHPSS for children and caregivers in the context of COVID-19, targeting 91 government social workers. The trainings respected COVID-19 precautionary measures (such as venue disinfection, physical distancing, wearing of masks and gloves). The training also integrated and addressed social workers' well-being and self-care, as well as key parenting tips, with the aim of equipping them to safely support children, families, and communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNICEF, through partnerships and under the Baity Centers, implemented a set of virtual trainings on child protection approaches through Zoom for 45 actors from service providers and institutions .

⁴ Humanitarian Needs Overview (2020)

⁵ Based on an average of 500 students per school

UNICEF Libya has also continued advocating for the establishment of alternatives to detention for unaccompanied children. Following endorsement in 2018 from Ministry of Interior, difficulties have been encountered at the municipality level for the establishment of the shelter. After a re-assessment of needs and feasibility, UNICEF started advocacy jointly with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the establishment of an alternative to detention in the municipality of Misrata. Discussions are ongoing with the municipality to reinstate discussions on the establishment of the center as well as to visit the location identified by the previous members of Municipal Council. As of reporting, a potential visit is being explored for the fourth quarter of 2020.

For the action's education component, in addition to children reached with formal and non-formal education services, 1,270 teachers (434 males, 836 females) were trained on different topics relevant to education in emergencies, such as the child-centered approach in teaching. Twenty-seven schools have been rehabilitated, benefitting approximately 14,460 children, and essential education supplies were provided to 29,081 children. A total of 495 children benefitted from cash support to access education, covering transport allowance to reach Bayti Centers or data credit to ensure continued access to distance education during the COVID-19 lockdown. A total of 2,793 children have also been provided with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) with a focus on life skills for vulnerable adolescents and youth.

The biggest challenge to implementation during the reporting period was the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with UNICEF and its partners ceasing the operations of the Bayti Centers in March 2020 in line with restrictions imposed by the government to limit the transmission of the virus. Both education and protection activities shifted to online modalities to ensure critical services continued to be delivered, while looking after the safety and health of staff and beneficiaries.

To allow for the safe opening of the Bayti Centers, UNICEF implemented Infection Prevention and Control trainings for its partners and put in place Standard Operating Procedures for the safe operation of the Bayti Centers in the context of COVID-19. The Bayti centers gradually started to reopen in the third quarter of 2020, with safety measures in place.

Other challenges linked to the protection component of the action include difficulties in materializing the alternative to detention with IOM, with a notable gap in coordination among the Libyan stakeholders. For education, another challenge was working within francophone and anglophone community schools, leading to the opening of a separate community center by NRC to reach the targeted children.

In the following phase of the action, UNICEF will focus on continuing the operation of current Bayti Centers and opening new centers, taking into consideration the recommendations of the recent EUTF program evaluation. Future implementation will also look at transferring skills developed by the current Bayti Centers to local partners, as well as how to ensure the sustainability of the centers in the future. In line with the the BluePrint initiative with UNHCR, the action will also focus on the enrollment of Arab non-Libyan children who attend non-formal education classes in Bayti centers but are not enrolled in national schools. UNICEF will also continue working with IOM on pursuing alternatives to detention for

UASC, with a visit to Mistara and meetings with municipal authorities already planned for November 2020.

I. CONTEXT

Since the split of political power to two rival governments in Libya in 2014, the Government of National Accord (GNA) in the West and the Libyan National Army (LNA) in the East, the scramble for power between the two governments has continued. The situation has only continued to deteriorate and remains highly volatile and unpredictable. The armed conflict flared up again between the two parties in April 2019 and again during the second quarter of 2020, leading to renewed displacement. Overall, the internally displaced people (IDP) figures increased from 355,600 at the end of December 2019 to almost 400,000 in August 2020, of which roughly 40 per cent were children⁶.

Despite a human development index that places the country in the high human development category⁷, ranking 100 on the Human Capital Index in 2019, Libya faces significant development challenges linked to its fragile context. The combination of the conflict, the closure of oil fields, the country's major income-generating activity, decreasing oil prices reducing income from available oil production, and the Coronavirus Disease pandemic (COVID-19), have adversely affected Libya's economy. Deteriorating economic and living conditions led to protests in Tripoli and around Western Libya in late August 2020, with a power struggle erupting between leaders of the Tripoli-based government in the wake of the protests.

The crisis has adversely affected and weakened national institutions, basic services, and social structures, which has, in turn, profound consequences on the realization of the rights of children, including their survival and physical and cognitive development. The conflict has led to increasing grave protection concerns and human rights violations for children, including recruitment by armed groups, sexual and gender-based violence, and the use of landmines.

Adding to this complex context, Libya, like the rest of the world, is also now facing the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the first case was confirmed on 24 March 2020, the number of confirmed cases has only continued to rise, with almost 82,500 cases reported by 29 November 2020⁸. The additional strain the pandemic has placed on already stretched basic and social services combined with the negative impact of COVID-19 on the socio-economic situation of the population in Libya has led to a more precarious situation for children, disrupting their access to education, health, and protection services, and heightening their exposure to protection risks.

Since the last progress report in 2019, Libya has continued to be a destination for migrants and a major transit country for migrants and refugees attempting to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. The Central Mediterranean Route from Libya to Europe remains the deadliest in the region, with 312 deaths and 414⁹ missing people recorded in 2020 and at least 750¹⁰ deaths reported in 2019. A total of 5,049

⁶ IDP and Returnee Key Findings Report 32 (July to August 2020), IOM

⁷ Human Development Report 2019, UNDP

⁸ Ministry of Health and National Center for Disease Control

⁹ IOM Libya Maritime Update 17-23 November 2020

¹⁰ UNHCR, Operations Portal Refugee Situation, 30 December 2019

refugees and migrants have been registered as rescued/intercepted at sea as of June 2020 by the Libyan Coast Guards and disembarked in Libya¹¹.

The migration figures from July and August 2020 estimate that 584,509 migrants from 47 countries were residing in Libya, of which eight percent are children (an estimated 46,760 children)¹². Two percent of children (an estimated 11,690) are Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)¹³. Migrants and refugees, particularly children, continue to face gross rights violations and harsh environmental conditions; compounded by a weakened rule of law, children fall victim to extortion and many are subject to trafficking, forced labour, and all forms of exploitation and violence, including sexual violence. UASC, in particular, represent the most vulnerable group of migrants and refugees in Libya. They are subject to frequent human rights violations and face a multitude of protection gaps while crossing through or living in Libya. Notably, most UASC do not have access to education or any other essential basic services..

While the majority of migrants and refugees in Libya often live in urban areas along the migrant route that crosses through Libya¹⁴, the detention of many migrants and refugees, including children, rescued at sea or intercepted continues to be a concern. The majority of detention centers are run by the DCIM; these centres have no formal registration, no legal process, and no access to lawyers or judicial authorities. As of May 2020, these detention centres hosted an estimated 2,489 people¹⁵. While the number may have decreased from 2017, the living conditions in detention centres continue to be far below international standards and migrants and refugees residing in these detention centres are subject to multiple violations of their human rights including inadequate food, potable water and basic sanitation and violence, abuse, and exploitation, including sexual violence. Migrant and refugee children thus remain extremely vulnerable.

Migrants and refugees in urban settings and in detention centres also continue to be at increased risk from the ongoing conflict in Libya. On 3 July 2019, an airstrike hit the Tajoura Detention Centre, killing 53 migrants detained therein and injuring 130 others¹⁶; while in May 2020 shelling on al-Furnaj's district IDP and migrant shelter caused the death of seven people and injured 17, including children, and thirty migrants detained in a smuggling warehouse in Mezda, southwest of Tripoli were killed¹⁷.

a. Child Protection

The persistent political and security crisis in 2019, coupled with escalations in fighting, have impacted the physical and mental well-being and living standards of Libyans, as well as migrants and refugees, while also exposing them to significant protection risks. The absence of functioning governance

¹¹ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR%20Libya%20Update%2026%20June%202020.pdf>

¹² IOM-DTM Libya's Migrant Report Round 32 July to August 2020

¹³ IOM-DTM Libya's Migrant Report Round 32 July to August 2020

¹⁴ Solitary journeys of unaccompanied separate children in Libya, IMPACT and UNICEF, 2018

¹⁵ EU-IOM Joint Initiative Flash Report No. 30 – July 2020

¹⁶ Three Months After Tajoura Airstrike, IOM Renews Calls for Urgent Action, International Organization for Migration, 01 October 2019

¹⁷ Libya's Migrant Report No. 31 May – June 2020, IOM

structures has resulted in deterioration of public services, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and diminishing people's coping capacities.

The fragile context in Libya, with the persistent political and security crisis coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic and socioeconomic issues, has impacted the physical and mental well-being and living standards of people in Libya, not least of children. As per the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), children are exposed to high levels of psychosocial distress and trauma, with six per cent of households with children reportedly observing negative behaviours and emotional changes in their children, particularly among IDP children. Refugee and migrant children additionally face discrimination and bullying, including in schools.

Throughout 2019, children continued to be reported as victims of grave child rights violations, including killing and maiming due to crossfire and indiscriminate shelling in residential areas, and attacks against schools and hospitals. The total number of child casualties increased compared to 2018 including migrants and refugee children. A 45 per cent increase in grave violations against children was also noted between 2019 and 2020.

In this context of high levels of violence against children and increasing vulnerability, migrant and refugee children in Libya are understood to be particularly vulnerable. The Central Mediterranean migration route, across Africa to Europe (with xxxxxor Malta being the entry points), is particularly dangerous. Seventy-three per of adolescent boys from sub-Saharan Africa, even with a secondary education and when travelling in groups along the route, have experienced exploitation. The percentage is lower for boys from other regions, at 38 per cent¹⁸. Girls are understood to be exposed to much higher incidences of abuse than boys, and this vulnerability is compounded by the multiple layers of social and cultural barriers that impede girls from being able to report abuse. All children on the move are at heightened risk of human trafficking, arbitrary detention, forced labour, physical abuse and sexual exploitation during their journey and when they arrive in Libya.

Children who have survived violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation have limited access to specialized psychosocial services, child protection and gender-based violence services, alternative care arrangements, or other rehabilitative care. Despite recent policy improvements, the justice system is not adapted to children's needs and impunity for violence against children remains high. These significant policy gaps are compounded for migrant and refugee children, who experience multiple layers of discrimination which often bars their access to the limited systems and services that exist. The COVID-19 pandemic is piling onto these existing uncertainties and vulnerabilities, further isolating vulnerable children with already limited access to specialized child protection services.

b. Education

Over the reporting period, education access and quality continued to present crucial challenges in the Libyan context. The 2020 HNO reports that, as of December 2019, at least 37 schools have been

¹⁸ Solitary Journeys of Unaccompanied and Separated Children - Impact

destroyed and 182 partially damaged across the country¹⁹, affecting approximately 109,500 children²⁰. Additionally, between January and March 2020, seven schools were partially damaged²¹.

Violence in school, overcrowding and poor quality of teaching also affect students' safety and wellbeing in school. Many conflict-affected children are suffering from psychosocial distress or trauma, which affects their ability to learn and develop to their fullest potential. In addition to Libyan children affected by the ongoing conflict, migrant and refugee children also face significant additional social and legal barriers in accessing accredited education services.

The COVID-19 outbreak has posed additional challenges to the provision of education to the most vulnerable children, including non-formal education to children out of school. While the Ministry of Education is broadcasting classes on TV, children who do not speak Arabic or were not enrolled in school and familiar with the Libyan curriculum are excluded from this learning opportunity. Additionally, learning through TV poses challenges to children who were at risk of dropping out from school and who need customized education support. Distance learning alternatives also place children from vulnerable families at a disadvantage, as they may have no or limited access to technology.

In Libya, Arabic-speaking children, including refugees and asylum seekers, do not always have access to formal education. Even when enrolled, not all of them may obtain the education certifications because of a lack of official documentation. Non-Arabic speaking migrant and refugee children are often denied access to education within the national educational system. Those who manage to enrol in formal schools face discrimination, and language and cultural barriers. Therefore, non-Arabic speaking migrant children tend to enrol in community schools that function as private schools outside the education system in the country.

Children in detention centers have no access to psychosocial support or education. Humanitarian actors struggle to identify migrant and refugee children who are not in detention and not registered as refugees. Therefore, community-based outreach is critically needed to determine the needs of 'invisible' children who are without access to any education, training or positive coping strategies.

Through the support of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), UNICEF has been implementing the action, *Resilience Building Programmes For Vulnerable Children in Libya, including Host Communities, Refugees and Migrants* in Libya since June 2017. Through this action, UNICEF has developed the concept of Bayti Centers, an integrated approach to meeting the child protection and education needs of the most vulnerable children in Libya. These centers offer all children a protected space to access education and child protection services essential to their growth and development, including and most especially children who suffer exclusion due to social, economic, or legal barriers.

¹⁹ Humanitarian Needs Overview (2020)

²⁰ Based on an average of 500 students per school

²¹ Humanitarian SitRep January – March 2020, UNICEF

II. PROJECT RESULTS

Overall Objective:	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 that they attain their fundamental rights
Specific Objectives:	Strengthen national institutions responsible to provide basic social services to children regardless of their status, particularly child protection, education and health and nutrition services. A focus will be brought on strengthening the institutions in their services to migrant and refugee children.

Since the start of the action, UNICEF has reached 36,813 children (19,215 boys, 17,598 girls) with structured community-based PSS programmes and 8,324 children (3,710 boys, 4,614 girls) with specialized child protection services. Formal and non-formal education services reached 31,853 children (15,926 boys, 15,927 girls). UNICEF and its partners established five Baity Centers, with an additional four in the process of being established.

a. Child Protection:

Activity	Progress
Expected Result 1: The provision and quality of child protection and other integrated services, including health and nutrition, have improved. Stronger and coordinated child protection systems are in place and functional in the targeted municipalities.	
<u>Activity 1.1:</u> 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,	UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) agreed on different elements of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), including capacity development for the social workforce and the provisions of services to all children (including non-Libyan children), and signed the AWP in April 2019. Since then, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and the Higher Commissioner for Children (HCC), as per the AWP, on strengthening the capacity of the government and the social welfare system in awareness raising, parenting programmes, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and case management. A national consultant was engaged to work with MOSA on developing training of trainers on MHPSS and case

Activity	Progress
<p>referrals and family tracing)</p>	<p>management.</p> <p>It is important to note that flare-ups in the armed conflict in 2019 and 2020, combined with the COVID-19 pandemic, hampered the implementation of this activity. Despite this, UNICEF, with the MOSA, continues to work on gathering information based on a questionnaire to look into the gaps in the system to establish a framework for case management based on gap analysis and laws in country.</p> <p>Despite the challenging context posed by COVID-19, UNICEF with the MOSA and other relevant ministries and partners remain committed to ensuring a protective environment for children, families, and communities. In the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF, in close consultation with the MOSA, therefore identified key protection interventions adapted to the context of COVID-19, with a focus on capacity strengthening for the social workforce and case management.</p> <p>In June 2020, UNICEF implemented three face-to-face training on MHPSS for children and caregivers in the context of COVID-19, targeting 91 government social workers. The trainings respected COVID-19 precautionary measures (such as venue disinfection, physical distancing, wearing of masks and gloves). The training also integrated and addressed social workers' well-being and self-care, as well as key parenting tips, with the aim of equipping them to safely support children, families, and communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>UNICEF, through partnerships and under the Baity Centers, implemented a set of virtual trainings on child protection approaches through Zoom for 45 actors from service providers and institutions .</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>UNICEF has agreements with the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs and the High Commissioner for Children through annual work plans covering the period 2019 until 2020, including activities that aim to develop these ministries' capacity to support childrens' rights and protection.</p> <p>In 2019, UNICEF with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) agreed to conduct a joint capacity building workshop for relevant staff in the Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) on childrens rights and human rights.</p> <p>To this end, a consultant was engaged at the beginning of 2020. However, as described in the previous quarterly updates, the consultant resigned in March 2020, at the same time, as the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic restricted</p>

Activity	Progress
<p><u>Activity 1.3:</u> Support Transitional Care institutions and alternatives to detention for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)</p>	<p>gatherings. The combination of these two factors complicated the implementation of this activity. Considering the current circumstances and due to difficulties encountered in the recruitment of the trainer, UNICEF, together with IOM and UNHCR, decided to put this activity on hold until further notice. The agencies are exploring different options for the way forward, including the identification of new methodologies to carry out this initiative, should the current situation continue for a prolonged period.</p> <p>UNICEF Libya has been advocating for the establishment of alternatives to detention for unaccompanied children since 2018. Endorsement was received in 2018 from Ministry of Interior for the establishment of a transitional center, originally to be established in Tripoli then Janzour. However, difficulties have been encountered at the municipality level for the establishment of the shelter. After a re-assessment of needs and feasibility, UNICEF started advocacy jointly with IOM for the establishment of an alternative to detention in the municipality of Misrata.</p> <p>Within this partnership with IOM, UNICEF's role has been defined as the provision of child protection and non-formal education services. IOM is in charge of identification of durable solutions for the identified beneficiaries.</p> <p>Advocacy efforts to pursue alternatives to detention, continued in 2019 and 2020, including joint statements from different UN Agencies, and meetings between the UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) with the Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Country Team (UNCT) and other government officials during his visit to Libya in March 2020. The EU have been fully engaged and supporting through out the advocacy efforts, including a number of involvements and meetings led by the EU Ambassador to Libya.</p> <p>In March 2020, UNICEF and IOM had a meeting whereby modalities of implementation were reviewed, including the roles and responsibilities of each agency and modalities of implementation. The process around the establishment the UNICEF-IOM alternative to detention was on hold from mid-March 2020 to July 2020, when a visit to Misrata was conducted to follow up discussions and to visit a possible location identified by the municipality. Unfortunately, the location was not made available for an assessment visit during the mission performed in July.</p> <p>Since September 2020, UNICEF has recommenced follow-up discussions with IOM and the municipality of Misrata for the organization of a meeting with the new Municipal Council in order to reinitiate discussions on the establishment of the transitional care center as well as to visit the location identified by the previous members of Municipal Council. As of reporting, a potential visit is being explored for the fourth quarter of 2020.</p>

Activity	Progress
<p><u>Activity 1.4:</u> Evidence-based knowledge generation on protection gaps on UASC in the national system</p>	<p>This activity was concluded and reported on in the progress report submitted in 2019.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.5:</u> Support/Establish Child Friendly Spaces, including in existing structures and community centers.</p>	<p>Since the last report, UNICEF, along with a number of partners, saw progress towards the establishment of Baity Centers throughout Libya. Locations were selected in the east, west, and south, to ensure coverage in all regions.</p> <p>Through UNICEF's partnership with CESVI, Baity centers have been established in Tripoli, Misrata, and Zwara. The national partner, Multaqana, opened a center in Abu Salim in the fourth quarter of 2018. Intersos has also been managing a Baity Center in Tripoli since early 2019. A second center operated by Intersos became fully operational in Sebha in September 2020. In the east of Libya, UNICEF signed a contract with ACTED for the establishment of three Baity centers in Benghazi, using the schools as a support structure. Unfortunately, the opening of these centers has been delayed due to COVID-19 and school closures.</p> <p>From the second quarter of 2020, following the onset of COVID-19 in the country, all Baity centers remained partially or fully closed., in accordance with government restrictions. to contain the pandemic. The closures were agreed upon between UNICEF and its partners, to minimize risks for staff as well as for beneficiaries. Additionally, during the months of April and May the armed conflict continued to escalate in Tripoli and outskirts, also severely impacting movement of staff and beneficiaries.</p> <p>In March 2020, UNICEF's partners developed business continuity plans, updated on a monthly basis, to ensure the continuity of Child Protection activities. Based on these continuity plans, UNICEF and its partners were able to adjust working modalities using global guidance, briefings and contextualization to Libya, using online activities, phone calls, as well as the delivery of child protection kits at home. reaching children and families with services needed.</p> <p>UNICEF, through partnerships and under Baity centers, implemented level-2 MHPSS activities and child protection)/gender-based violence (GBV) outreach through online means (WhatsApp, Viber groups, Zoom) and phone calls. Level-3 non-focused specialized MHPSS and case management were also undertaken remotely, through regular calls and, where possible, home visits with appropriate COVID-19 precautionary measures.</p> <p>UNICEF and its partner CESVI, continued the provision of psychosocial support activities through phone calls to</p>

Activity	Progress
	<p>children and their families in Tripoli, Misrata, and Zwara. The phone calls covered different child protection services like MHPSS, follow-up on case management, awareness-raising messages including positive parenting tips and messages on COVID-19 precautions and risks. The phone calls reached over 662 children and caregivers were reached with messages on child protection risks, while 127 children were reached with psychosocial support activities. The individual psychosocial support activities were carried out through individual phone calls as well as distribution of joint PSS and non-formal education kits. Furthermore, 365 children were referred to specialized child protection services identified through the child protection activities.</p> <p>Social workers were assigned to follow up on the same beneficiary groups, so children and parents/caregivers had the opportunity to interface with social workers that they had familiarity with. Unfortunately, especially in June onwards, blackouts and electricity cuts made activities very difficult to carry on. As a result, the average duration of calls have decreased, as some of the households prefer to reserve their phone batteries for the rest of the day.</p> <p>Case management in Tripoli and Misrata was carried out through regular follow-up calls that involved children and caregivers in a tailored, supportive approach. -During, the reporting period, eleven children were reached with case management services. Twenty actors from the social workforce were also trained on child protection approaches.</p> <p>In Sebha, UNICEF and partner continued with the establishment of the Baity center. The recruitment of the Center Manager finalized in the third quarter of 2020. The recruitment of social workers started during the second half of May and was also finalized in the third quarter of 2020. Social workers and the centre manager also underwent training to enable them to work on the set up of the activities within the centre.</p> <p>Multakana Centre for Psychosocial Support (MCPSS) was among the first Bayti centres established in conflict affected Abu Salim municipality. In 2020, UNICEF, with the support from the EUTF, invested in the rehabilitation of the outdoor space of the Bayti centre to make it safer and more welcoming for the children of Abu Salim municipality. The centre is planning to re-open along with other centres in the last quarter of 2020, with precautions for COVID-19.</p> <p>In Benghazi, UNICEF and its partner ACTED, have been working on the establishment of three Baity centers in three different schools. In June, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between ACTED and MoE for the identification of the schools.</p> <p>In Benghazi, UNICEF and its partner ACTED, trained 32 actors from institutions and service providers on child protection approaches. In June, the first session of the four Child Protection trainings planned for local child protection</p>

Activity	Progress
	<p>actors was conducted for 14 participants. The participants selected for the training were from local CSOs and government authorities: 11 females and three males (including two IDPs, two returnees and 10 non-displaced). The aim of the training was to build technical capacities of the participants by skills and knowledge about child protection key principles, including child rights, child development, child protection and identification of children-at-risk, and foundations of psychosocial support. Eighteen staff from ACTED were also trained on Child protection. Considering COVID-19 restrictions, the training was conducted online, with an interactive interface.</p> <p>UNICEF and ACTED carried out a Facebook campaign through the ACTED Libya and ACTED global page. A radio campaign was also launched covering Benghazi area on COVID-19 prevention and awareness, anxiety, and stress management as well as child protection messages during COVID-19. (<i>See Activity 1.6</i>)</p> <p>One important intervention that has proven effective was the awareness-raising through sessions and campaigns with key messages on MHPSS, tips to parents, youth, and children. This supporting reached a high number of beneficiaries with the knowledge and awareness needed.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.6:</u> Implementation of UNICEF's campaign entitled "Child is a Child" adjusted to the Libyan context</p>	<p>This activity has been partially integrated in the transfer to counterparts. Through the partnership cooperation agreements, partners are customizing based on local contexts inclusive communication and outreach messages for all vulnerable children.</p> <p>From the second quarter of 2020, UNICEF focused on behavior change and awareness-raising through all partners through face-to-face sessions, social media, outreach teams, and campaigning. Since May 2020, UNICEF and ACTED have been carrying out a Facebook campaign through the ACTED Libya and ACTED global page. A radio campaign was also launched covering the Benghazi area. Messages were adapted to the COVID-19 context, including messages on prevention and awareness, anxiety, and stress management, as well as child protection messages.</p> <p>In addition to awareness-raising activities through partners, UNICEF will also be implementing the "Together We Make Better Worlds" in the second phase of the action.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.7:</u> Provision of essential packages of preventive and curative health services in/through</p>	<p>This activity was added to the action's second phase, with implementation starting from October 2020.</p>

Activity	Progress
Bayti Centres.	

b. Education:

Activity	Progress																				
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																					
<u>Activity 2.1:</u> Provision of remedial and catch-up classes with a strong psychosocial support care component	<p>In the third year of the project, 11,709 children (5,367 boys, 6,342 girls) participated in non-formal education programs; the classes took place in Bayti centers, in community centers operated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) as well as in national schools. A total of 1,042 migrant and 376 refugee children took place in the program. Non-formal education included remedial classes for children in school, catch up classes for out of school children, as well as life skills education classes and computer classes.</p> <p>The following table summarizes the number of children reached per year of implementation:</p> <table><tr><th>YEAR</th><th>Total children reached</th><th>Girls</th><th>Boys</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>11,709</td><td>6,342</td><td>5,367</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>3,501</td><td>1,682</td><td>1,819</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>16,643</td><td>7,903</td><td>8,740</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>31,853</td><td>15,927</td><td>15,926</td></tr></table> <p>Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, classes have been shifted to a distance education modality. During this period, particular effort was focused on the retention of children already enrolled in education classes, as UNICEF partners noticed a higher than usual drop-out rate since April 2020 due to the deteriorating economic situation of families, lack of electronic devices required for distance learning, and electricity cuts that pose an obstacle to online education. This has caused a decrease in new enrollments, as education cycles that usually lasted around three months have been extended given the difficulty in reaching out to new children and enrolling them under the</p>	YEAR	Total children reached	Girls	Boys	2020	11,709	6,342	5,367	2019	3,501	1,682	1,819	2018	16,643	7,903	8,740	Total	31,853	15,927	15,926
YEAR	Total children reached	Girls	Boys																		
2020	11,709	6,342	5,367																		
2019	3,501	1,682	1,819																		
2018	16,643	7,903	8,740																		
Total	31,853	15,927	15,926																		

Activity	Progress																				
	limitation of in-person gatherings.																				
<u>Activity 2.2:</u> Capacity building on Education in Emergency and active learning methodology for teachers, social workers and senior Ministry of Education officials.	<p>In the third year of the project, 635 teachers (217 males, 418 females) were trained on different topics relevant to education in emergencies, such as the child-centred approach in teaching. Trainings conducted by NRC included material from the Teacher in Crisis Consortium as well as the Better Learning Program, both specifically focusing on education in emergencies.</p> <p>The following table summarizes the number of teachers reached per year of implementation, with a total of 1,270 teachers have been reached by the action so far.</p> <table><tr><th>YEAR</th><th>Total teachers reached</th><th>Female</th><th>Male</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>635</td><td>418</td><td>217</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>95</td><td>58</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>540</td><td>360</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,270</td><td>836</td><td>434</td></tr></table> <p>Teacher training has stalled since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic due to limitations related to in-person gatherings. However, the trainings are planned to restart towards the end of 2020 with a focus on distance education, as this modality will be used through 2021.</p>	YEAR	Total teachers reached	Female	Male	2020	635	418	217	2019	95	58	37	2018	540	360	180	Total	1,270	836	434
YEAR	Total teachers reached	Female	Male																		
2020	635	418	217																		
2019	95	58	37																		
2018	540	360	180																		
Total	1,270	836	434																		
<u>Activity 2.3:</u> Rehabilitation and maintenance of the schools that are used for the provision of remedial and catch-up classes	<p>Throughout the action, 27 schools have been rehabilitated, benefitting approximately 14,460 children.</p> <p>In the third year of the project, 3,573 children (1,843 males, 1,730 females) benefitted from rehabilitated school facilities, while school rehabilitation benefitted 8,064 children (3,947 males, 4,117 females) in the second year of the project and 2,823 children (1,128 males, 1,695 females) in the first year. The total number of schools rehabilitated was 5 respectively in the third and first year of the project, and 17 in the second year.</p> <table><tr><th>YEAR</th><th>Schools rehabilitated</th><th>Total children reached</th><th>Girls</th><th>Boys</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>5</td><td>3,573</td><td>1,730</td><td>1,843</td></tr></table>	YEAR	Schools rehabilitated	Total children reached	Girls	Boys	2020	5	3,573	1,730	1,843										
YEAR	Schools rehabilitated	Total children reached	Girls	Boys																	
2020	5	3,573	1,730	1,843																	

Activity	Progress																								
	2019	17	8,064	4,117	3,947																				
	2018	5	2,823	1,695	1,128																				
	Total	27	14,460	7,542	6,918																				
<u>Activity 2.4:</u> Distribution of essential education supplies for school children and teachers in the targeted municipalities	<p>Throughout the action, 49,081 children and young adults in need²² were reached with essential education supplies, including UNICEF standard supplies such as school in a box.</p> <p>In the third year of the project, 24,146 children (11,995 boys, 12,151 girls) received education supplies to support their learning. In the second year of the project, education supplies were distributed to 10,120 children (5,025 boys, 5,095 girls), and to 14,815 children (8,175 boys, 6,640 girls) in the first year.</p> <table><tr><th>YEAR</th><th>Total children reached</th><th>Girls</th><th>Boys</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>24,146</td><td>12,151</td><td>11,995</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>10,120</td><td>5,095</td><td>5,025</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>14,815</td><td>6,640</td><td>8,175</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>49,081</td><td>23,886</td><td>25,195</td></tr></table> <p>As the COVID-19 pandemic started, education supplies distributed were tailored to the needs of remote education activities, including take-home materials for homework.</p>					YEAR	Total children reached	Girls	Boys	2020	24,146	12,151	11,995	2019	10,120	5,095	5,025	2018	14,815	6,640	8,175	Total	49,081	23,886	25,195
YEAR	Total children reached	Girls	Boys																						
2020	24,146	12,151	11,995																						
2019	10,120	5,095	5,025																						
2018	14,815	6,640	8,175																						
Total	49,081	23,886	25,195																						
<u>Activity 2.5:</u> Provision of cash assistance to support vulnerable children’s access to education	<p>A total of 495 children have benefitted from cash support to access education. This mainly covered transport allowance to reach Bayti Centers; however, since the start of the pandemic, data credit for children has also been provided to ensure continued access to distance education. Given an average of three children per household in CESVI Bayti centers, where the cash support has been rolled-out, an estimated 165 households have been reached with this project component.</p>																								

²² Includes 1,473 young adults who needed education materials and supplies

Activity	Progress
<u>Activity 2.6:</u> Provision of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) with a focus on life skills for vulnerable adolescents and youth in targeted municipalities with high numbers of migrant and refugee families	This activity reached a total of 2,793 children. The NGO Afaq conducted life skills classes in national Libyan schools, reaching 2,361 children (760 boys and 1,601 girls) in the city of Sabratha. Moreover, life skills education was conducted in the Intersos Bayti center, reaching 143 children (70 boys and 73 girls). 289 children (176 boys and 113 girls) also participated in computer classes in Intersos Bayti center.

Activity	Progress
<u>Activity 3.1:</u> Procure and distribute essential nutrition supplies, undertake WASH activities and distribute cloths to vulnerable children	This activity was carried out and concluded as part of emergency response in 2018 using a part of the contingency budget.

III. PROGRESS AGAINST RESULTS MATRIX

Expected Results	Indicator	Target	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Total Results Achieved	Progress towards targets
IMMEDIATE OUTCOME	Number of children participating in structured, sustained community based psychosocial support programmes (gender, age and nationality disaggregated)	18,000 children	8,655 (4,915 boys and 3,740 girls)	27,466 (13,933 boys and 13,533 girls)	692 (367 boys, 325 girls) <i>Migrants: 71 Refugee: 297</i>	36,813 (19,215 boys, 17,598 girls)	204%
	Number of children supported with specialized child protection services (gender, age and nationality disaggregated)	1,800 children	0	7,092 (3,080 boys and 4,012 girls)	1,232 (630 boys, 602 girls) <i>Migrants: 211 Refugee: 528</i>	8,324 (3,710 boys, 4,614 girls)	462%
	Number of alternatives to detention supported with child protection services supported by UNICEF	1 Alternative to detention	Government authorization for transitional centre	Under progress; agreement for Mistrata under discussion with municipality	Under progress; agreement for Mistrata under discussion with municipality	0	0%
	Number of children with improved access to health and nutrition services (disaggregated by gender,	1,500 children	n/a	n/a	0	0	0%

	Expected Results	Indicator	Target	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Total Results Achieved	Progress towards targets
		age and nationality)						
	Education: 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	Number of vulnerable children (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality and FE and NFE/Bayti) accessing formal and non-formal education services as a result of this action #1	48,000 children	16,643 (8,740 boys and 7,903 girls)	3,501 (1,819 boys and 1,682 girls)	11,709 (5,367 boys, 6,342 girls) Migrants: 1,042 Refugees: 376	31,853 (15,926 boys, 15,927 girls)	66%
		Number of children benefitting from improved learning environments (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, FE/NFE)	9,500 children	2,823 (1,128 boys and 1,695 girls)	8,064 (3,947 boys and 4,117 girls)	3,573 (1,843 boys, 1,730 girls)	14,460 (6,918 boys, 7,542 girls)	152%
		PROTECTION						
Outputs	1.1. Child protection services are available to vulnerable children and caregivers in targeted communities	Number of community centres or child-friendly safe spaces (including Bayti centres) providing integrated child protection services to children	10 centers	0	5 open 4 under preparation /finalization	5 centers	5	50%
	1.2 Evidence-based knowledge generation to contribute to improved programming and policymaking. (1.4.)	Number of research studies conducted	1 study	0	1	0	1	100%

Expected Results	Indicator	Target	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Total Results Achieved	Progress towards targets
EDUCATION							
2.1. Training of teachers conducted	Number of teachers/education personnel receiving training on active learning, psycho-social support, and other child protection topics (disaggregated by gender, nationality, and type of training)	1,070 personnel		540 (180 men and 360 women)	95 (37 men, 58 women)	635 (217 men, 418 women) 542 Libyans (IDPs, Returnees, Non-displaced) 21 non-Libyans (Migrants, refugees) 72 (breakdown not provided)	59%
2.2. School material provided to the pupils and teachers	Number of children who have received education materials/schools supplies (disaggregated by gender, age, type of material, nationality)	45,000 children	14,815 (8,175 boys and 6,640 girls)	10,120 (5,025 boys and 5,095 girls)	24,146 (11,995 boys, 12,151 girls)	49,081 (25,195 boys, 23,886 girls) ²³ 34,545 Libyans (IDPs, Returnees, Non-displaced) 661 non-Libyans (Migrants, Refugees)	106%

²³ Includes 1,473 young adults who needed education materials and supplies

Expected Results	Indicator	Target	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Total Results Achieved	Progress towards targets
						<p><i>For the remaining number, breakdown is not available)</i></p> <p><i>The school supplies distributed mainly were UNICEF standard supplies, in particular 'school in a box'.</i></p>	
2.3. Rehabilitation of the facilities including WASH completed	Number of schools rehabilitated	19 schools	5 schools	17 schools	5 Schools	27 school	142%
2.4. Cash support provided to vulnerable households to support access to education	Number of vulnerable households (disaggregated by nationality) who received cash assistance to support children's access to education services	700 households	n/a	n/a	495 children, estimated 165 households with an average of three children per household	165 households (495 children)	33%

	Expected Results	Indicator	Target	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Total Results Achieved	Progress towards targets
						212 Libyans (IDPs, Non- displaced)283 non-Libyans (Migrants, Refugees)		

IV. IMPLEMENTATION CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The biggest challenge to implementation during the reporting period was the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related government restrictions put in place to curb virus transmission. Restrictions, including lockdowns, closure of schools and public spaces, curfews, movement restrictions, and limits to gatherings significantly affected the action. UNICEF and its partners ceased operations in the Bayti Centers from March 2020 in line with these restrictions. Given the unique situation brought about by the virus, combined with an uptick in the armed conflict, UNICEF and its partners needed to find ways of ensuring both the delivery of critical protection and education and the safety and health of staff, partners, and beneficiaries. To do so, UNICEF and partners developed and regularly updated business continuity plans to adapt activities to the changing situation. Implementation modalities were also shifted to online methods for both the protection and education components of the action.

For the protection component, the shift to online modalities posed a challenge especially at the start of the pandemic, given the nature of activities. For psychosocial support, UNICEF adopted a two-fold approach, using individual phone calls to reach beneficiaries complemented by the distribution of psychosocial and educational kits. For case management, given the trust relationship needed for such support, it was challenging to identify new cases through the phone. However, in this regard, UNICEF and partners found that the acceptance of UNICEF within communities and sound knowledge of key stakeholders and communities facilitated access to those in need.

For the education component, activities also had to shift from in-person modalities of non-formal education towards an online modality. This was new for all of the teachers who worked on the non-formal education project, and therefore the months from April to June 2020 were used to adapt to the new situation. Especially in Tripoli, teachers and children also suffered from extensive power cuts which made it difficult to participate in online education. However, teachers adapted quickly and education activities were carried out without long interruptions through social media platforms that were most familiar to children, such as Facebook and WhatsApp. Children and their families also struggled to continue following classes during the lockdown; as a result, UNICEF's focus during the pandemic has been retaining already enrolled children rather than expanding the programme to new children.

To allow for the safe opening of the centers, UNICEF implemented Infection Prevention and Control trainings for its partners and put in place Standard Operating Procedures for the safe operation of the Bayti Centers in the context of COVID-19. The Bayti centers gradually started to reopen in the third quarter of 2020, with safety measures in place.

Other challenges linked to the protection component of the action include difficulties in materializing the alternative to detention with IOM. There is a notable gap in coordination among the Libyan stakeholders, whereby central government (GNA) approvals or decisions are not necessarily accepted or respected on a local or municipal level. A lack of political will from the Libyan stakeholders to facilitate humanitarian action for migrant children trapped in detention also remains a challenge for UNICEF. Despite this challenge, UNICEF continues to advocate for no detention for children, in line with the Convention of the Rights of Child (CRC) and the general comments on the best interest principle.

V. ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

See Annex 1 for an update to the Communication and Visibility Action Plan.

Below are key advocacy messages that UNICEF Libya focused on throughout the reporting period :

- **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.

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

LINKS TO SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS:

Facebook:

[Abu Salim Visit](#)

[Second Steering Committee](#)

[Baity Centers](#)

[World Water Day](#)

[Anu Salimt Baity launch](#)

[Zuwara Baity Center](#)

[Misrata Baity Center](#)

["I sing and I'm part of Baity"](#)

[Summer schools](#)

[Education support](#)

["My Hero is You"](#)

Instagram:

[Misrata Baity Center](#)

[Misrata Baity Center \(Ar\)](#)

[UNICEF and NRC](#)

Twitter:

[Tweet - 2nd SC](#)

[Tweet - Baity Centers](#)

[Tweet - NRC partnership](#)

[Tweet - Mixed Migration SC](#)

[Tweet - Solitary Journeys](#)

[Tweet - UNICEF and CESVI](#)

[Tweet - UNICEF and Multaqana](#)

[Tweet - World Water Day](#)

[Tweet - UNICEF and Intersos](#)

[Tweet - "My Home"](#)

[Tweet - "My Home" \(Ar\)](#)

[Tweet - "I sing and I'm part of the Baity Center"](#)

[Tweet - Baity training](#)

[Tweet - Multaqana Baity Center rehabilitation \(Ar\)](#)

[Tweet - Multaqana Baity Center rehabilitation \(En\)](#)

[Tweet - Baity Centers \(Ar\)](#)

[Tweet - Baity Centers \(En\)](#)

[Tweet - Multaqana Baity Center rehabilitation \(Vid\)](#)

[Tweet - Multaqana Baity Center rehabilitation \(Vid\)](#)

A compilation of Human Interest Stories, disseminated through social media, can be accessed [here](#).

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Heightened conflict and insecurity in Libya have been a persistent challenge to regular field monitoring visits to programmes implemented by UNICEF partners. Consequently, the Libya Country Office has, since 2016, engaged the services of third-party monitoring organizations to undertake field monitoring visits on its behalf, ensuring that programme monitoring is done in line with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) framework. The third-party monitoring has been done with varying degrees of success.

A few issues identified in that TPM methodology by the UNICEF programme team included high turnover of staff, lack of access to programme implementation sites, high costs of service, and lack of technical quality. In order to move forward, the UNICEF programme section has adapted a different consultant-based approach for third-party monitoring that is expected to be much more efficient and cost-effective. However, this approach needed further development to make it relevant to the COVID-19 situation.

Programme monitoring is currently being done by four third party consultants – one based in Tripoli, the second in Benghazi, the third in Sabha, and the fourth in Sirte. This team is managed by UNICEF's Programme Associate (Monitoring) based in the Tripoli office. With the easing of the COVID-19 travel restrictions, UNICEF is also planning to hire an international expert to support the implementation of the monitoring framework currently in use by UNICEF in Libya.

The monitoring team conducts monitoring visits on behalf of UNICEF to ensure programme oversight. When physical visits are not possible as a result of security or COVID-related restrictions/curfews, the monitors will conduct monitoring through telephone, with both beneficiaries and partners.

Throughout 2020 and 2021, UNICEF will maintain focus on strengthening the capacity of partner organizations to build their monitoring capacity and harmonize monitoring quality standards between partners. UNICEF will also support the roll-out of Accountability to Affected Populations²⁴ across UNICEF and partner planning and monitoring cycles, including ensuring the establishment of reporting and complaints mechanisms and participatory mechanisms for planning and programming. These mechanisms include regular interviews with beneficiaries included in the unified monitoring template, regular consultations and reviews with line ministries before the programme planning phase, etc.

In 2020, UNICEF conducted a total of 13 programmatic visits for the action. Additionally, since May 2020, UNICEF has been collaborating with the EUTF on TPM, specifically with Altai, to monitor projects funded by EUTF. Three TPM visits were conducted from June to August 2020, specifically to the rehabilitation of the Abi Lasher Primary School and the Al Alamain Primary School in Tripoli (July 2020), and the construction of the recreational park in Abu Salim (August 2020)

VII. FUTURE WORK PLAN

UNICEF is currently conducting an analysis of the extension of current Bayti centers contracts and creation of new Bayti centers, taking into consideration the recommendations of the recent EUTF program evaluation. In future implementation, a strong focus will be on transferring skills developed by the current Bayti Centers to local partners, as well as how to ensure the sustainability of the centers in the future. UNICEF will also focus on the enhancement of the quality of the distance education provided, as this will be the modality partially used at least throughout 2021. Focus in the next reporting period will also be on rolling out health and nutrition component of the action in the centers, added in the second phase.

²⁴ [UNICEF's AAP Handbook, June 2020](#)

The Blue Print is a joint plan of UNICEF and UNHCR to expand assistance, improve delivery of essential services, including protection, education, and WASH, to the children on the move and their families in Libya²⁵. Since the signature of the BluePrint initiative with UNHCR in October 2020, the Bayti centers have also become the central component of the initiative, which aims at improving access to services for refugee children. This will continue throughout the next phase of the programme. In education, the focus will be on the enrollment of Arab non-Libyan children who attend non-formal education classes in Bayti centers, but are not enrolled in national schools. Moreover, distance education provided in Bayti Centers will be improved, in partnership with UNHCR, through the roll-out of the platform [Kolibri](#) and the availability of tablets for children whose families do not have a device that can be used for education purposes.

UNICEF will also continue working with IOM on pursuing alternatives to detention for UASC, with a visit to Mistara and meetings with municipal authorities already planned for November 2020.

VIII. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION AND UNICEF'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACTION

As of 30 September 2020, 49 per cent of the action's budget has been utilized, with EUR 9,782,532.49 utilized out of the overall budget of EUR 19,912,219. A cost extension was granted to the action, extending the duration to 30 September 2022 and increasing the original budget by EUR 7 million.

The Financial Report is affixed as Annex 2 of this document. As indicated in the annex, UNICEF would like to note the following:

- Operational costs of programme activities were allocated against the relevant budget line for that programme activity.
- For *Chapter 1 – Staff and Personnel Costs*, UNICEF would also like to note that travel costs, such as Daily Subsistence Allowances, following the enforced relation of staff to Tunis in 2019 have also been allocated under this line. Other entitlements were not paid during this duration leading to marginally lower costs per month per staff. Budget lines for one staff may also contain more than one non-concurrent incumbent due to staff rotation.
- All cooperation with NGOs and implementing partners was reported under *Chapter 6 – Transfers and Grants to Counterparts*.

X. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF Libya expresses its sincere gratitude to the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) for their generous contribution. Through this support, UNICEF Libya is able to work in partnership with Government of Libya and partners to strengthen the capacity of the government for provision of quality, inclusive and improved child protection and education services to the most vulnerable children.

XI. DONOR FEEDBACK

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. We request you to kindly fill out the donor feedback form [HERE](#)

²⁵ The Blueprint for joint action in Libya forms part of a broader global strategy for the two agencies to work collaboratively, unifying efforts to strengthen, improve outreach and make more efficient delivery of essential services to support communities on the move.

XII. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 Communication and Visibility Action Plan

ANNEX 2 Financial Report

ANNEX 3 Logical Framework

