

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

**SC170316 - Interim Report**  
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02/T05.144

9 June 2017 to 30 September 2021

**UNICEF LIBYA**  
**EU EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND  
ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION**



**Co-funded by  
the European Union**



*children attending classes at Baity Center in Tripoli  
UNICEF Libya/2020/Alla*

## CONTRIBUTION SUMMARY

<b>Title</b>	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children
<b>Agreement Number</b>	EUTF: T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02/T05.144 UNICEF: SC170316
<b>Assisted Country and Location(s)</b>	Libya (all regions)
<b>Reporting period</b>	9 June 2017 to 30 September 2021
<b>Implementation period of the Action</b>	63 months and 22 days Phase 1: 39 months and 21 days (9 June 2017 to 30 September 2020) Phase 2: 24 months (1 October 2020 to 30 September 2022)
<b>Total Estimated costs</b>	<u>Total estimated costs</u> <b>EUR 19,912,219</b> Phase 1: EUR 12,912,219 Phase 2: EUR 7,000,000
<b>Total Amount of EU contribution</b>	<u>EU contribution:</u> <b>EUR 18,000,000</b> Phase 1: EUR 11,000,000 Phase 2: EUR 7,000,000
<b>Objectives of the Action</b>	<u>Overall Objective:</u> 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><u>Specific Objective:</u></p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Target Groups and Final Beneficiaries</b>	<p><u>Final Beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Result 1: at least 15,000 children (gender, age and migration status disaggregated)</p> <p>Result 2: at least 27,000 children including 9,000 adolescents (gender, age and migration status disaggregated)</p> <p><u>Target groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, National Centre for Disease Control, and Higher Commissioner for Children</li> <li>○ Targeted municipalities</li> <li>○ Police academy, Judges, public persecutors</li> <li>○ Libyan non-governmental organisations that will be involved in the programme delivery</li> <li>○ Teachers, social workers, health workers</li> <li>○ Girls, boys, and their caretakers</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> 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</p> <p><u>Outcome 2:</u> 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</p>
<b>UNICEF Contacts</b>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
C4D	Communication for Development
COVID	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCIM	Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration
DHIS	District Health Information System
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRCCE	Demand Creation, Risk Communication, and Community Engagement
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
ENC	Early Newborn Care
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FCPU	Family and Child Protection Unit
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCWW	General Company for Water and Wastewater
GNA	Government of National Accord
GNU	Government of National Unity
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HCC	Higher Commission for Children
HIC	Health Information Centre
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration

IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
LNA	Libyan National Army
LPDF	Libya Political Dialogue Forum
MCF	Monitoring, Children and Families in COVID-19
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MMRP	Manmade River Project
MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
MSO	Medical Supply Organisation
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
NDPV	National Deployment Plan for COVID-19 Vaccination
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centres
PHCI	Primary Healthcare Institute
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
SBC	Social and Behaviour Change
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
VAC	Violence Against Children
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past decade, Libya has faced continuous political instability, resulting in the breakout of several armed clashes between factions which eventually led to the eruption of widespread internal conflict in 2014, causing fragmentation in government between the east and west of the country. The most recent conflict began in April 2019, when forces belonging to the eastern-based Libyan National Army (LNA) attacked the Government of National Accord (GNA), based in Tripoli. After more than a year of fighting, the LNA and GNA ended hostilities after signing an official ceasefire in October 2020. Following the proceedings of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF), initiated by the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in December 2020, the new Presidential Council and Government of National Unity (GNU) were created and subsequently adopted by the Libyan House of Representatives in March 2021. The GNU currently stands as the single unified executive authority of the country.

Despite the improving political situation and the relative stability in the country, conflict-affected children, women and their families, and refugee and migrant children continue to face severe risks to their wellbeing and fulfilment of their rights. The UN 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview projected that 630,000 children need humanitarian assistance in Libya as they lack access to sufficient education, health and access to legal aid. In addition, the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) cases continue to rise, further stretching already limited services. The Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) reported 365,830 cases as of 15 November 2021. However, the national COVID-19 vaccination campaign remains ongoing, and the NCDC is vaccinating all non-Libyans, including migrant and refugee children, irrespective of their legal residency status in the country. Furthermore, the latest IOM Libya Migrant Report indicated a continuing increase in the total number of migrants in the country since the start of 2021, with the current total reaching 610,128 as of September 2021.

The Libyan economy experienced a strong rebound following the end of the conflict in October 2021. Oil production from the central and eastern oil fields resumed following a blockade imposed by the LNA for nine months. Moreover, the end of hostilities led to the resumption of movement in the main coastal road connecting the west and eastern regions of the country, allowing for the movement of goods. Furthermore, to bridge the gap between the official rate and black market rate for the exchange of the Libyan Dinar to the US Dollar, the Libyan Central Bank devalued the Libyan Dinar in December 2021 by around 70 per cent.

However, the economy remains fragile as a result of the long-lasting impacts of previous armed conflict and political disputes. As of reporting, the House of Representatives based in the east has not approved the state budget, despite several submissions with requested amendments by the GNU. In addition, the results of the Libyan market monitoring showed that the prices of basic goods had seen an increase in the past few months<sup>1</sup>, demonstrated through the increasing cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)<sup>2</sup>.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic led to prolonged school closures during the majority of 2020. However, easing of movement restrictions imposed by the authorities to combat the pandemic permitted the Ministry of Education to open schools in the eastern region in December 2020. For the western and southern regions, schools were officially opened in February 2021. Ministry officials imposed a modality whereby students are in schools on alternate days to reduce the risk of contamination between school children. As a result, children attended schools in person every other day and received distance education during the days when they stayed at home.

The number of migrants continues to rise in Libya. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reported an increase of 4.4 per cent in the total number of migrants since September 2020, reaching a total of 610,128 migrants from 44 different nationalities. The number of migrant children has also increased by 17 per cent, reaching 54,911 children, with 10,989 of them being unaccompanied. Migrants and refugees in Libya, particularly children, continue to face gross human rights violations and a heightened risk of falling into extortion, trafficking, forced labour and all

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<sup>1</sup> REACH Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) - 1 - 11 July 2021

<sup>2</sup> Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is the list of items that a household needs to meet daily basic needs.



forms of violence, including sexual violence. In addition, they continue to suffer from hindered access to basic services, including health, education, and legal services.

On 1 October 2021, the Libyan authorities conducted a raid inside the Gergarish area of Tripoli, which has a large presence of migrant and refugee communities from different countries. The raid led to the death of one migrant and 15 others injured (six of them suffered severe injuries). In the raid, around 4,000 people, including women and children, were rounded up and detained inside several detention centres run by the Ministry of Interior's Directorate of Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). The authorities described the raid as a security campaign against illegal migration and drug trafficking in Gergarish. On 8 October 2021, hundreds of migrants and refugees escaped the Mabani detention centre in the Ghot Alshaal area of Tripoli, with many of them being among the group detained in Gergarish. In this escape, six migrants died<sup>3</sup>.

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 centres 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*).

In addition to previous reported results, from October 2020 to September 2021, the progress across the action's planned results is as follows:

To support the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) in developing and adopting a comprehensive child protection case management system, UNICEF continued its mapping of the present national systems, focusing on the Social Service Workforce (SSWF). The future findings of the mapping will also inform the capacity building requirement of the SSWF, which will allow UNICEF to tailor its future capacity building activities, planned under this action, to meet the identified needs of the SSWF.

In collaboration with the International Organisation of Migration (IOM), UNICEF continued to prepare for the establishment of the transitional shelter for vulnerable migrant and refugee women and children in the city of Misrata. There have been continuous discussions with the municipal officials at the city during this reporting period. During a UNICEF-IOM joint visit to the city, municipal officials requested the involvement of the Misrata branch of the Libyan Red Crescent in the establishment and operation of the shelter. Consequently, UNICEF decided to work in close collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), in line with the Global Memorandum of Understanding existing between the two organisations to enhance capacities of the Libyan Red Crescent on child protection principles and GBV mainstreaming. Furthermore, to select a suitable location for establishing the shelter, technical focal points from UNICEF, IOM and the Libyan Red Crescent will be conducting a visit to Misrata in November 2021 to assess recently identified sites.

At the same time, five Baity centres have been operational during this reporting period. These are the two centres in Tripoli and the centres in the western cities of Misrata and Zwara and the southern city of Sebha. UNICEF and its Baity centre partners continued to provide the different services to vulnerable children and their parents and caregivers, despite temporary closures imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The centres reached more than 3,700 children, parents, and caregivers with access to structured mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS), specialised case management, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and services and key messages on child protection. Moreover, more than 900 children, parents and caregivers participated in health awareness-raising

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/shooting-libyan-migrant-detention-centre-kills-least-five-iom-says-2021-10-08/>



sessions, focusing on areas such as COVID-19 prevention and dedicated sessions for breastfeeding mothers.

In addition, UNICEF and the Baity centre partners continued to provide children with remedial and catch-up classes, with around 2,350 children benefiting from these classes. More than half of these children are migrants and refugees. The Baity centres have also provided more than 200 adolescents with training life skills, such as training on effective communication, decision making, computer skills, among others. At the same time, to promote entrepreneurship and leadership among youth and adolescents and expand their positive options for engaging and participating positively within their communities, UNICEF and its partner facilitated the design and implementation of 12 youth-led civic engagement initiatives in Tripoli and Sebha.

To strengthen the capacity of the Baity centre partners in providing distance education, UNICEF trained the partners' education and information technology focal points on using a specialised platform. At the same time, 700 tablets have been distributed across the operational Baity centres to facilitate children's access to distance learning. Moreover, UNICEF provided teachers working for the Baity centre partners with a training on child-centred pedagogy.

With the aim of providing migrant children in Sebha with an optimum learning environment, UNICEF completely rehabilitated three migrant community schools in the city, benefitting around 630 migrant school children.

In this period, UNICEF faced implementation constraints caused by several factors. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to hinder activity implementation and progress. For instance, the Baity centres had to be closed for several weeks throughout 2020 and 2021 due to government-imposed COVID-19. As a mitigation measure, UNICEF ensured that effective Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures were in place in all centres and that outreach activities and the utilisation of mobile teams were expanded to ensure a wider reach to vulnerable children and their families. Furthermore, global logistical issues caused by the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a temporary delay in the arrival of the tablets for their usage in the Baity centres. In addition, UNICEF resorted to hiring a consultant to align the distance education platform to the classes offered at the Baity centres to accelerate introducing the use of the platform. The reason behind applying such a measure is that the Baity centre partners faced time constraints when incorporating the platform; therefore, a dedicated consultant was hired. Finally, there have been several delays experienced in identifying suitable national partners for the establishment of Baity centres in the east. In this period, UNICEF issued several Calls for the Expression Of Interest. However, the early calls couldn't identify any suitable partners. To mitigate this constraint, UNICEF organised an open event where all relevant national organisations were encouraged to take part in the event to understand the role and impacts of the Baity centre model. The most recent call identified two potential national organisations; both of them are still undergoing the official UNICEF procedures.

UNICEF Libya would like to take this opportunity to express its sincere gratitude to the EUTF for its support in providing have access to quality, inclusive and improved child protection and education services to the most vulnerable children in targeted locations, whether they are migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees or from host communities

## I. OVERALL AND SECTORAL CONTEXT

Since 2011, Libya has suffered from continuing episodes of instability and armed conflict. The instability and the hindered political process resulted in a fragmented country where different armed factions fought for territorial and resource control. The first instance of major internal armed conflict occurred in mid-2014, resulting in the split of government, with one government based in the west and one in the east. The 2014 conflict, which lasted for several months, was the starting point to many persisting social divisions and deteriorating economic conditions. In April 2019, the most significant armed conflict in the past decade erupted following the eastern-based Libyan National Army (LNA) assault on Tripoli to topple the internationally recognised Government of National Accord (GNA). The conflict lasted for more than a year, resulting in heavy human casualties and the destruction of public and private property in the southern areas of Tripoli. Following intense fighting, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and international actors mediated an official ceasefire in October 2021 to end the conflict. Following the ceasefire, UNSMIL facilitated the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) proceedings that brought the different warring factions together to reach a settlement and establish a new unified executive authority. The proceedings entailed a vote that resulted in the election of a new Presidential Council and the Government of National Unity (GNU) in March 2021, with the mandate to organise presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021.

Despite the improving political situation and the relative state of stability, heightened risks of disagreement between the different political and armed factions in the country remain as the date of the elections draws closer. For instance, the eastern-based parliament has yet to approve the country's budget. Moreover, in September 2021, the parliament decided to withdraw confidence from the GNA, leaving it in power only to facilitate the elections. The division between the parliament and the GNA has led to calls for support to the GNA, leading to thousands of people gathering in Tripoli's Martyr's Square to show support to the GNA and the Prime Minister. UNSMIL and members of the international community condemned the vote of no-confidence and urged all actors to remain focused on carrying out the necessary steps towards holding the elections.

The cessation of hostilities also resulted in the resumption of oil exports after a nine-month halt, leading to the generation of revenue and partial economic recovery. The economy has also been positively impacted by the gradual unification of key governmental institutions, the re-opening of the coast road connecting the west and east and the currency devaluation decreed by the Central Bank of Libya. However, the economy remains fragile as a result of the long-lasting impacts of previous armed conflict and political disputes. As of reporting, the House of Representatives based in the east has not approved the state budget following several submissions by the GNU. In addition, the results of the Libyan market monitoring showed that the prices of basic goods had seen an increase in the past few months<sup>4</sup>, evident through the increasing cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)<sup>5</sup>.

Simultaneously, the country continues to face the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, with the number of infections continuing to rise daily. As of 15 November, the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) reported 365,830 confirmed cases, more than double the number of cases in March 2021. In July, amidst the rise of the Delta variant of the virus in neighbouring countries, the Ministry of Health declared a public health state of emergency and enforced movement restrictions and curfews to curb the rise in infections, with the emergency state life a few weeks after. Recently, the NCDC manager has issued a press conference calling for the general population to actively approach the NCDC vaccination centres and obtain the two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to prevent a fourth major wave from occurring during the winter season. As of reporting, the vaccination campaign remains ongoing, with a total of 2,164,150 people receiving at least the first dose of the vaccine in the 430 designated sites across Libya. UNICEF continues to support the government with the facilitation of vaccination arrivals through the COVAX facility. There are currently more than 835,000 doses in the pipeline.

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<sup>4</sup> REACH Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMLI) - 1 - 11 July 2021

<sup>5</sup> Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is the list of items that a household needs to meet daily basic needs.

At the same time, the humanitarian context of the country remains underfunded, and the needs of vulnerable people are persisting. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) indicates that out of the total population of Libya (7.4 million), more than 1.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, with 304,000 and 44,000 being migrants and refugee respectively.

Since the previous report, the total number of migrants in the country has increased by 4.4 per cent, reaching a total of 610,128 migrants from 44 different nationalities as of September 2021. The number of migrant children has also increased by 17 per cent, reaching a total of 54,911 children (10,989 of them are unaccompanied)<sup>6</sup>

Migrants and refugees in Libya, particularly children, continue to face gross human rights violations and a heightened risk of falling into extortion, trafficking, forced labour and all forms of violence, including sexual violence. In addition, they continue to suffer from hindered access to basic services, including health, education, and legal services. Furthermore, migrants were caught in the crossfire numerous times in the past armed conflicts, with many of them dying as a result. For instance, during the conflict around Tripoli in 2019 and 2020, it was reported that all armed factions involved were found to have forcefully recruited migrants<sup>7</sup>. On 1 October 2021, the Libyan authorities conducted a raid inside the Gergarish area of Tripoli, which has a large presence of migrant and refugee communities from different countries. The raid led to the death of one migrant and 15 others injured (six of them suffered severe injuries). In the raid, around 4,000 people, including women and children, were rounded up and detained inside several detention centres run by the Ministry of Interior's Directorate of Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). The authorities described the raid as a security campaign against illegal migration and drug trafficking in Gergarish. On 08 October 2021, hundreds of migrants and refugees escaped the Mabani detention centre in the Ghot Alshaal area of Tripoli, with many of them being among the group detained in Gergarish. In this escape, six migrants died<sup>8</sup>.

At the same time, migrants continue to attempt to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. Compared to the figures reported in the previous report, the number of migrants and refugees who died in an attempt to cross the sea reached a total of 497 deaths by the end of October 2021, already surpassing the total number of deaths reported in 2020 by 13 per cent. In addition, the number of migrants and refugees who went missing during their attempt at crossing the sea reached 705, which exceeds the figures reported in all of 2020 (597 people)<sup>9</sup>. Since the start of the year, a total of 27,551 migrants and refugees have been rescued at sea by the Libyan Coast guard, and these include 1,019 children (327 girls, 692 boys). Some of the children rescued were subsequently placed in DCIM detention centres. Inside these centres, children are reportedly suffering from several rights violations as they lack access to adequate nutrition, water and sanitation services, and they are at constant risk of violence and abuse as some of them are placed in cells with adult males. Moreover, the living conditions in these centres are below international standards, and the detained children don't have access to an established judicial process and the assistance of lawyers and other child protection specialists. The recent figures provided by the IOM indicates that there are approximately 115 children (50 girls, 65 boys) held in DCIM detention centres<sup>10</sup>.

Despite recent policy improvements, the Libyan justice system is not adapted to children's needs, and impunity for violence against them 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 adding to these difficulties, further isolating vulnerable children. Children who have survived violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation have limited access to specialised psychosocial services, child protection and gender-based violence services, alternative care arrangements, or other rehabilitative care.

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<sup>6</sup> IOM Libya's Migrant Report - July - September 2021 - Round 38

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/22172/migrants-recruited-in-libya-to-fight-civil-war>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/shooting-libyan-migrant-detention-centre-kills-least-five-iom-says-2021-10-08/>

<sup>9</sup> IOM LIBYA MARITIME UPDATE – 17 – 23 October 2021

<sup>10</sup> Libya — Detention Centre Profile Generator (August 2021)

Consequently, without these services, affected children are unable to heal and recuperate, leading to adverse short and long-term effects on their wellbeing.

Children in Libya, particularly migrants and refugees, continue to lack adequate access to quality education services. The 2021 HNO indicated 300,000 are in need of education assistance.

Following several delays in school re-opening in 2020 due to COVID-19, schools were finally re-opened in the east in December 2020 and in February 2021 in the west and south. Schools were re-opened under an “alternate days” modality, with students attending school in-person every other day and receiving distance education through the Ministry of Education’s (MOE) TV channel and online classrooms. Although this represents an increase in access to education compared to last year, the use of this modality is not fully compensating for the learning loss caused by COVID-19 throughout 2020 with the partial distance modality remaining a challenge for vulnerable children who may not have access to technology. A positive change that occurred after the instalment of the GNU is the harmonisation of academic calendars across the country as, prior to this, calendars differed between the west and east.

In November 2020, the national education policy concerning foreign children saw a significant change as the Head of Primary Education Department at the MOE signed a decree to give the right for all children to enrol in national schools, irrespective of their nationality. Prior to this decree, the legislative framework readily allowed for Arab children to attend state schools; however, the legislation lacked any criteria for the enrolment of non-Arab children. This development represents an important step forward in achieving the right to education for all children present in Libya, but at the same time, the operationalisation of this decree remains challenging for several reasons. Firstly, the enrolment of foreign children requires the official identity documents of the child and the family members, proof of legal residence in Libya, previous education transcripts and official registration with the local Libyan police station. However, many families, both Arab and non-Arab, don’t have all the necessary documents, and alternative documents are accepted on a case-to-case basis. Secondly, for children who have missed years of schooling, there is no accelerated education framework in place to allow them to catch up on more than two years of missed learning and be subsequently reintegrated in the state schools. Furthermore, financial and language barriers still represent a significant obstacle to the access of foreign children to state schools. In this backdrop, UNICEF, through the support of the EUTF continued to implement the Resilience Building Programme For Vulnerable Children in Libya, Including Host Communities, Migrant and Refugee Children project, thereby helping children access quality and inclusive child protection and education services.

## II. UPDATE ON PROGRESS

### 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.

**Outcome 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.

**Progress against immediate outcomes:** The ongoing mapping of the national case management will eventually support MOSA in adopting a comprehensive system and inform the current capacity building need for the national social service workforce. These interventions will result in an improved quality of child protection services. UNICEF and its partners' efforts towards establishing an alternative to detention through creating a transitional shelter for vulnerable children and families are continuing, with the SOPs nearing finalisation, and the identification of a possible building to house the shelter in the municipality of Misrata is in progress. The noticeable easing of COVID-19 restrictions in this reporting period allowed the Baity centres to resume operationality. Although some centres faced difficulties operating and sporadic closures were enforced by the authorities due to temporary increases in COVID-19 cases, the centres provided specialised child protection, health and nutrition services to more than 4,600 children, parents and caregivers, including IDPs, migrants and refugees. Finally, the UNICEF's campaign of "Together We Make a Better World" (also referred to as 'Children are Children' campaign) will also enhance the access of these services for migrant and refugee children through dedicated awareness-raising interventions to promote inclusiveness and end xenophobia.

Activities	Progress
Activity 1.1: Support relevant authorities and civil society organisations with capacity development initiatives to implement child protection case management services for all vulnerable children in the targeted locations (including	<p>In this reporting period, and with the aim of improving the national case management system, UNICEF continued the mapping of the existing national child protection system, focusing on the social service workforce (SSWF). The inception report has been completed, and it contains the desk review, methodology and work plan for the mapping (Annex 3)</p> <p>The findings and recommendations of the mapping will be used to support MOSA in the adoption of a comprehensive child protection case management system. In addition, the findings will inform the development of programmes to build the capacity of the SSWF to deliver child protection services and broader reforms to the child protection system in Libya, in line with international child rights standards and best practices. Finally, the mapping is projected to be finalised in March 2022.</p>

<b>Outcome 1:</b> 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.	
registration, referrals and family tracing)	
<p>Activity 1.2: 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>Under this activity in 2019, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) planned to conduct a joint capacity building workshop on children's rights and human rights for the staff of the Ministry of Interior's Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). As part of the preparations for the workshop, a dedicated consultant was hired at the beginning of 2020. However, the consultant resigned in March 2020 following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions. The consultant's resignation and the pandemic hindered the implementation of the workshop, leading to UNICEF and the other organisation's decision to put this activity on hold. Subsequently, other alternatives were explored, but the persisting COVID-19 restrictions prevented any progress. Consequently, UNICEF decided to await the findings of the mapping of national child protection systems (Activity 1.1) to inform the strategy on building the capacities of the SSWF and other actors.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3: Support Transitional Care institutions and alternatives to detention for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)</p>	<p>During this reporting period, UNICEF, in close cooperation with IOM, conducted several meetings with the Municipal Council of Misrata on the establishment of the shelter in the city for vulnerable migrant and refugee women and children. The meetings took place during visits conducted in November 2020 and April and September 2021. In these meetings, the Municipal Council of Misrata reaffirmed their support for the establishment of a transitional shelter in the city.</p> <p>In November 2020, UNICEF conducted a visit with IOM to meet the then-new members of the Municipal Council of Misrata to reintroduce UNICEF and IOM's work. The municipal council welcomed the visit and the initiative and requested additional information on the nature of the transitional shelter and the role of the respective agencies within it, as well as a mapping of the ongoing interventions for both agencies within the Misrata Municipality. UNICEF and IOM provided the requested information, and a second meeting with the municipal council was agreed for Q2 of 2021.</p> <p>In April 2021, and as part of a UN visit to the Misrata Municipality (conducted by UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, WHO and WFP), UNICEF and IOM held the second meeting concerning the transitional shelter with the municipal council. The municipal council expressed its willingness to support the shelter's establishment and suggested enhancing the cooperation with the Libyan Red Crescent within the framework of the shelter. Following this meeting, UNICEF conducted an internal exercise to strategise around its role within the transitional shelter and how to promote and foster cooperation with the Libyan Red Crescent. Consequently, UNICEF decided to work in close collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), in line with the Global</p>



<b>Outcome 1:</b> 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.	
	<p>Memorandum of Understanding existing between the two organisations to enhance capacities of the Libyan Red Crescent on child protection principles and GBV mainstreaming. In addition, the IFRC is currently and conducting gaps assessment for all LRC staff in their current roles.</p> <p>Following the April meeting with the Misrata municipal council, UNICEF, IOM and the IFRC held several meetings to agree on their respective roles and responsibilities within the proposed shelter, in addition to the development of a risk matrix to map the risks and mitigation measures.</p> <p>In September 2021, UNICEF, IOM and the Libyan Red Crescent visited two possible locations for the transitional shelter; however, and after assessing the sites, it was concluded that they didn't match the needs of the shelter. To support the identification of a building that reflects the minimum standards needed for the shelter, UNICEF developed a checklist that was used by the Libya Red Crescent to identify other potential sites for the shelter. Moreover, UNICEF and IOM technical teams, along with the Libyan Red Crescent, are planning to undertake a visit in November 2021 to assess potential locations and select the most suitable option. UNICEF and the IFRC are also currently working on the development of the joint partnership document to ensure the establishment and the day to day management of the shelter. Based on the progress, the partnership is expected to be finalised in November 2021.</p>
Activity 1.4: Evidence-based knowledge generation on protection gaps on UASC in the national system	This activity was concluded and reported on in the progress report submitted in 2019.
Activity 1.5: Support/Establish Child Friendly Spaces, including in existing structures and community centres	<p>In September 2020, and after the authorities lifted restrictions caused by COVID-19, UNICEF and its partners resumed activities at the Baity centres of Tripoli (Hay Alandalous and Suq Aljumaa), Misrata, Zwara and Sebha.</p> <p>With regards to the Baity centre in the Abusalim area of Tripoli, COVID-19 restrictions prevented the renewal of the partnership with Multakana, UNICEF's partner who operated the Baity centre in 2018 and 2019. The lack of renewal led to the closure of the Baity centre for the majority of 2020. Following the lifting of the COVID-19 restrictions, UNICEF re-established consultations with Multakana in the first and second quarters of 2021, resulting in the renewal of the partnership and the subsequent re-opening of the Baity centre in July 2021. However, in September 2021, officials from the Municipality of Abusalim approached the Baity centre to request its closure as the municipality wanted to recover the land on which the building housing the Baity centre is built. The land is owned by the municipality. As a mitigation measure, Multakana immediately began to search for</p>



**Outcome 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.

an alternative location, and they identified a building in the Ain Zara area of Tripoli. UNICEF and Multakana will open the Baity centre in its new location in November 2021.

As of September 2021, five Baity centres are currently operational:

- The Baity centre in the Hay Alandalous area of Tripoli, operated in partnership with CESVI
- The Baity centre in Suq Aljuma area of Tripoli, operated in partnership with INTERSOS
- The Baity centre in Misrata, operated in partnership with CESVI
- The Baity centre in Zwara, operated in partnership with CESVI
- The Baity centre in Sebha, operated in partnership with INTERSOS

In this reporting period, the following services have been provided to the Baity centre beneficiaries:

- Access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)

Non-displaced Libyans		Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)		Returnees		Migrants		Refugees	
Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
631	741	109	143	174	161	159	168	347	344
Total reached = 2,977 children (1,420 girls, 1,557 boys)									

- Children, parents and caregivers reached with key message child protection messages:

Non-displaced Libyans				IDPs		Returnees	
Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1	4	17	38	12	17	46	133

**Outcome 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.

Migrants		Refugees		
Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Boys
2	1	13	11	7
Total reached = 302 people (16 girls, 11 boys, 87 women, 188 men)				

- Specialised case management and GBV services, including referrals received from the UNHCR Community Day Centre (CDC) for refugee children in need of child protection Best Interest Procedures (BIP).

Non-displaced Libyans		Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)		Returnees		Migrants		Refugees	
Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
5	8	18	24	28	31	31	46	81	210
Total reached = 482 children (163 girls, 319 boys)									

Moreover, UNICEF continued to work with the UNHCR towards operating child friendly spaces (CFS) at the UNHCR CDC in Tripoli. In September, UNICEF and UNHCR have jointly developed SOP for the CFS and conducted dedicated training for the two facilitators hired for the CFS. Subsequent, at the end of September, the activities at the CFS started. The outcomes of the CFS activities will be reported in the next quarterly information note.

UNICEF continues to work towards establishing the Baity centres in the east, specifically in the Municipalities of Benghazi and Ajdabia. Currently, UNICEF is in the process of identifying local national organisations to operate the Baity centres, in partnership with UNICEF after the latest Call for Expression of Interest was closed in September 2021. Several calls have been previously published, but no suitable organisations were identified (more details in the implementation constraints section).

To improve the operations at the different Baity centres and following recommendations from a programme evaluation UNICEF conducted in September 2020 (more information in the monitoring and evaluation section), a Baity centre beneficiary assessment was

**Outcome 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.

conducted in April and May 2021. The purpose of the assessment was to engage beneficiaries (children and their families) in a discussion about services provided through the Baity centres, with the objective of reaching a better understanding of beneficiaries' perspectives on programme relevance and impacts, to gain insights about the effectiveness of the Baity centre model. The results of this assessment will feed into UNICEF and partners' future monitoring, learning cycle and eventually lead to improved programming.

In the third quarter of 2021, the results of the beneficiary assessment were shared with the respective partners. Subsequently, UNICEF and the partners discussed the findings and developed action points to be implemented during the third and fourth quarters of 2021 to address the core issues raised by beneficiaries. The assessment's key finds indicated the beneficiaries confirmed the relevance of the Baity programme and that the centres continue to respond to their pressing needs. The children, adolescents and parents have also reaffirmed that they would encourage their friends and neighbours to approach the Baity centres. The assessment also put forward the expansion of education classes as a recommendation, including increasing the frequency of the classes and subjects offered. In addition, the assessment recommended more extended time slots for recreation activities. Furthermore, there were specific recommendations related to the different Baity centre locations. These recommendations were shared with the relevant partners, and UNICEF is working with the partners to implement the recommendations. Furthermore, future beneficiary assessments are planned (see the monitoring and evaluation section).

In April 2021, UNICEF and the Baity centre partners conducted an exercise to develop risk assessment and mitigation measures as part of the overall mitigation strategy developed under their new programme documents. The exercise entailed assessing the contextual risks associated with the security situation, COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, and delivery-related and operational risks. In the exercise, each mentioned risk was assessed for likelihood, impact, seriousness, and mitigation measures to be implemented if the defined risk occurred. Following the exercise, UNICEF, the Baity centre partners and representatives from the EUTF conducted a meeting in April 2021 where the results achieved in the Baity centres throughout 2020 were presented. The meeting also discussed the findings of the risk assessment exercise and the need to have in place a localisation strategy for 2021 onwards. Furthermore, the partners discussed the Baity centre model and the interventions based on each partner's different geographic areas.

Shortly after the above-mentioned meeting, UNICEF and the Baity centre partners held bilateral discussions on how to move towards a nationalisation/localisation approach for the next Baity programme phase, and how to increase the government's involvement in the current Baity programme. Connected to the latter, UNICEF presented the ongoing efforts and cooperation framework established with several line Ministries (including MOSA, MOE and the Higher Committee for Children).

The sustainability of the Baity centres was further pursued at the first technical committee

**Outcome 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.

	<p>meeting, which was organised in September 2021. The meeting was chaired by UNICEF and co-chaired by MOSA, with the participation of UNICEF, the EUTF, IOM, UNHCR and representatives of the ministries, Education, Health and Local Government as well as UNICEF's Baity centre partners, INTERSOS, CESVI and Multakana.</p> <p>At this meeting, the concept and the need for localisation to ensure the sustainability of Baity centres was shared by UNICEF, followed by examples presented by the Baity centre partners of their efforts to enhance collaboration and cooperation with the local authorities, particularly with the municipal officials. In response, MOSA expressed their willingness to be more involved and to identify how they can play a substantial role in ensuring enhanced access and availability of child protection services for vulnerable children in the communities. It's also important to note that there have been previous case referrals to the Baity centres made by MOSA on an informal basis.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the scope of the originally planned program steering committee was changed to a technical committee to work with technical focal points from relevant ministries and partners to identify the way forward on the localisation strategy and ensure the involvement of governmental counterparts. During the first technical committee meeting, held in September 2021, the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the working group were reviewed and endorsed. In addition, UNICEF presented the Baity centre model and current progress across the Baity centres activities, with the active participation and feedback from the ministries present. In the next technical committee meeting, planned for November 2021, MOSA and MOE, supported by UNICEF, will be presenting their vision on how to incrementally raise the government's ownership and sustainability of the Baity centres, and a progress update on the transitional shelter is also planned for the agenda (Activity 1.3).</p>
<p>Activity 1.6: Implementation of UNICEF's campaign titled "Children are children" adjusted to the Libyan context</p>	<p>Within the context of the "Together We Make Better World" (also referred to as 'Children are Children' campaign), UNICEF further fine-tuned the idea to continue to raise awareness on the migration and refugees crisis and the plight on children and the fact that they too are on the "human side". The campaign is called #WeAreAllOnTheSameSide.</p> <p>The goal of the campaign is to influence the hearts and minds of the public around migration and displacement, without mentioning it explicitly, to treat migration children and young people as part of the community, to promote inclusiveness, and to fight xenophobia. With the campaign, UNICEF will tap into the universal appreciation for the game of football and use this as a vehicle to explore and possibly expose some internalised bias and discriminatory thoughts the viewer might hold towards refugees.</p> <p>During this reporting period, UNICEF engaged in discussions with AS Roma to engage a celebrity football player who himself passed through Libya during his journey to Europe. UNICEF Italian Natcom to engage refugee youth and Italian youth in the different components of the project. In addition, a youth refugee in Libya was identified. The</p>

**Outcome 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.

#WeAreAllOnTheSameSide campaign will be comprised of:

- **Visual style and Social Media assets:** *As part of the back stories recording, social media cards of each story will be developed and used to further the campaign message - one of all people wanting the same things in life, and that different backgrounds do not mean different goals. These assets will also aid in driving views of the stories. Each card will consist of an image of the respective teen, and a key quote from their video.*

- **Video 1 : Ebrima’s Story:** *Ebrima’s Story: Born in the Gambia in 2001, Ebrima Darboe left his birth country at the age 14, alone, passing through Libya before sailing to xxxxx where he arrived as a refugee. Registered with the Protection System for Refugees and Asylum Seekers, the teenager continued his Italian education and started playing with amateur club Young Rieti, before eventually having a trial at Roma. In 2019, the talented midfielder signed a professional contract with Roma, a moment he described as “fulfilling a dream”.*

*This video will feature Ebrima meeting three youth local players from the Roma youth team. They meet a real hero to listen to Ebrima’s story of being a refugee and some of the highs and lows of his journey up until today. The video will support the message that we are all on the same side, despite our different backgrounds and varying journeys.*

- **Video 2 : Social Experiment:** *This social experiment calls for 10 football-loving teens to come to what they think is local mini football game. There will be 5 local Italian teens and 5 refugee teens coming to play against each other. These teens will think they are coming to play a friendly football game under the guise of “Locals vs Immigrants”. There’s a surprise element of the experiment which eventually reflects the message of hope and encouragement aimed at the next generation.*

- **Videos : Refugee Back Stories:** *A key deliverable of this campaign is to produce human interest stories – these stories would capture the journey and personality of teen refugees who were forced to leave their homes in search of safety. While the journey of them fleeing their home countries will be featured, it is important that we show ‘relatable’ moments and characteristics within each story, allowing the viewers to connect with the interviewee and hopefully unlock an understanding that we are all on the same side.*

*The aim is to give the teens a space to tell their stories and talk about their experiences, thus bringing a human side, a face, to the topic. The videos will feature the teens talking into camera mixed with information about their journeys and footage of the refugee journey.*

The above activities will be supported by the Social media “pass the ball” activation and

**Outcome 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.

video as well as a campaign wrap up video

The children have been identified and profiles done in addition to reaching out to a football player who was a refugee himself and passed through Libya. His European football team will participate in the campaign, possibly hosting the different aspects including the social experiment/activation.

The campaign started with a mini-social media campaign on World Refugees Day June 20th as a soft launch to introduce the campaign through presenting children through their hopes and dreams, just like any other child across the world. The narrative was along: "We all want to feel safe, want to feel welcome, want a better life. This #WorldRefugeeDay, we want you to know #WeAreOnTheSameSide."

The release of the campaign will officially launch on World Children's Day i.e. 20 November in a cascade schedule and leading to World Migrants Day 18 December 2021.

Activity 1.7: Provision of essential packages of preventive and curative health services in/through Bayti Centers

In this reporting period, UNICEF and its partners at the Baity centres organised several specialised health awareness-raising sessions that focused on specific health areas and target groups. The sessions provided a platform for caregivers and children to ask questions and raise concerns, which enables health promoters to target the sessions to make them relevant, taking into account and addressing specific concerns and challenges faced. The sessions conducted in this period include:

Breastfeeding mothers:

The breastfeeding and breast cancer sessions have been conducted together with a female medical doctor. The participants were also strongly encouraged to visit public health facilities for regular diagnostic testing for breast cancer.

Breastfeeding session			
Migrants	Refugees	IDPs	Non-displaced
4	28	4	0

Breast cancer session			
Migrants	Refugees	IDPs	Non-displaced
24	173	1	47

COVID-19 prevention:

The session aimed to prevent the spread of the virus and promote adherence to personal protective measures, particularly handwashing for children.

COVID-19 session			
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**Outcome 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.

Migrants		Refugees		IDPs		Non-displaced	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
53	41	144	104	25	13	126	122

Nutrition:

The nutrition sessions for children include learning about healthy food and eating habits, while for caregivers, there has been an emphasis on nutrition needs and especially how to manage needs on a budget.

Nutrition session							
Migrants		Refugees		IDPs		Non-displaced	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
3	2	6	10	1	0	0	0

The total number of people reached by the sessions is 931 people, with breakdowns as follows:

Children		Parents and Caregivers	
Girls	Boys	Men	Women
266	251	41	373

**Outcome 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

**Progress against immediate outcomes:** The Baity centres have been successful in remaining accessible to all population groups to enable access to education for vulnerable children and youth. Furthermore, the use of online modalities ensured continuous and broad access to children during COVID-19 imposed closures. At the same time, UNICEF and the Baity centres partners are working towards improving accessibility for children with disabilities. In addition, there has been an encouraging progress in the quality of education provided and learning outcomes for children in this period. For instance, the Baity centres operated by UNICEF's partner INTERSOS measured learning through a comparison of pre-course and post-course tests, which showed that in Tripoli, 63 per cent of children who participated in the non-formal education classes had improved their knowledge in the subjects taught.



**Outcome 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

In contrast, in the Sabha Baity centre, the percentage reached 73 per cent. These results show that the majority of the children benefit from the education activities in the centres. In addition, UNICEF's provision of cash assistance to children unable to approach the centres allows them to continue to receive quality education services. Furthermore, organising capacity building initiatives for the teachers hired by Baity centre partners contributes to improving the quality of education services provided at the centre. On the other hand, UNICEF continued its support of the migrant community schools in Sabha to improve the learning environment for migrant children, reaching more than 600 of them.

Activities	Progress
<p><u>Activity 2.1:</u> Provision of remedial and catch-up classes with a strong psychosocial support care component</p>	<p>UNICEF and implementing partners continued offering remedial and catch-up classes in the Baity centres in Tripoli, Misrata, and Zwara, offering both face-to-face and online classes. In this reporting period, 2,350 children (1,075 girls and 1,275 boys) participated in non-formal education classes in the five Baity centres, with 27 per cent being refugee and asylum seekers, 25 per cent migrants 16 per cent IDPs.</p> <p>In 2021, UNICEF focused on strengthening the link between the Baity centres and the national education system in enrolling out-of-school children. In this reporting period, through the support of educational facilitators hired by Baity partners, 64 children (85 per cent refugees, 15 per cent migrants) who access the centres for classes were later supported with enrolment in state schools. The enrolment process consisted of explaining the different enrolment steps to the families and accompanying them to the relevant national education authorities, including the examination offices when children needed to sit placement tests.</p> <p>Finally, in May 2021, the municipality of Hay Andalous in Greater Tripoli reached out to the Baity centre (located in the municipality), asking UNICEF and its partner CESVI about the possibility of organising non-formal education classes at the municipality's schools for school children. The municipality officials found these lessons to be very useful, and they were particularly interested in having the lessons provided to the school children in the municipality. UNICEF and CESVI decided to proceed with planning for organising non-formal education classes at the schools as this will strengthen the relationship with the municipality. To this end, UNICEF and CESVI will be hiring additional teachers to facilitate the lessons. The schools in the municipality are attended by mostly Libyan students. However, there is a presence of migrant school children, particularly Arab students.</p>

**Outcome 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



*EU Ambassador visiting an education class at the Baity centre – February 2021, Tripoli*

**Activity 2.2:** Capacity building on Education in Emergency and active learning methodology for teachers, social workers and senior Ministry of Education officials.

In February 2021, CESVI and INTERSOS education supervisors and IT focal points were trained by Learning Equality, an NGO, on the use of the platform Kolibri for distance learning. As part of the training, a UNICEF-hired consultant worked on the alignment of the material present on the online library of Kolibri to match the learning objectives of the English classes identified by CESVI and INTERSOS to allow teachers to find ready-to-use material matching the classes' content, for online and offline use. Furthermore, and with the aim of enhancing the learning delivered at the Baity centres, UNICEF trained a total of 17 teachers (60 per cent from the host communities, 20 per cent migrants, 20 per cent refugees) working in the Baity centres between June and September 2021. The training focused on child-centred pedagogy and distance education.

**Outcome 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

Activity 2.3: Rehabilitation and maintenance of the schools that are used for the provision of remedial and catch-up classes

In the fourth quarter of 2020, UNICEF rehabilitated the Al Jaddia School and Al Mahdeia School, both migrant community schools in Sebha, benefiting 400 migrant children (204 girls, 196 boys). Furthermore, in the first quarter of 2021, UNICEF rehabilitated the Al Gurdha school, a migrant community school in Sebha, benefiting 230 children (85 girls, 145 boys). The rehabilitation works conducted in the three schools included the installation of new doors and windows, internal painting and the full rehabilitation of WASH facilities. In addition, electrical works were conducted in the schools.

Activity 2.4: Distribution of essential education supplies for school children and teachers in the targeted municipalities

In this reporting period, UNICEF provided a total of 917 school children (465 girls, 452 boys) with individual learning materials to support their learning in the Baity centres across the country. Their breakdown is as follows:

Non-displaced Libyans		Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)		Returnees		Migrants		Refugees	
Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
98	98	79	97	1	0	77	86	210	171
Total reached = 917 school children (465 girls, 452 boys)									

Furthermore, 700 tablets have been distributed to the five Baity centre for the use of the platform Kolibri, as well as for a general increase in the use of technology in education during and after class hours in the centres.

Activity 2.5: Provision of cash assistance to support vulnerable children's access to education

To ensure that children are able to reach the Baity centres to access educational services, UNICEF's partner provided 559 school children with cash assistance to cover transportation costs, facilitating their participation in non-formal education classes.

Non-displaced Libyans		Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)		Migrants		Refugees	
Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
14	5	30	27	59	64	191	169

**Outcome 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

Total reached = 559 school children (294 girls, 265 boys)

This correlates the needs identified by recently identified by UNHCR through their protection monitoring activity with 466 families with children aged 6-17 (from Iraq, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen). The monitoring activity found that 54% of them do not have children in school, and for 48 per cent of these, the reason is a financial barrier.

In an effort to improve the humanitarian sector's support to school enrolment in the presence of financial barriers, in the second quarter of 2021, UNICEF participated in the revision of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and Cash Transfer Value (CTV) used for all humanitarian actors implementing cash-based programs in Libya. UNICEF has advocated for the inclusion of education costs into the MEB, which included expenditures for food, hygiene items, drinking water, cooking fuel, rent, health and clothes. The advocacy was based on qualitative assessments conducted by the office, which show the recurrent financial barriers faced by poor and vulnerable non-Libyan and families to ensure children's access to education. This was complemented by the quantitative analysis carried out by the Cash and Markets Working Group CMWG, as well as an analysis on the evolution of costs for education specific expenses in Libya. Based on this, a dedicated education cost was developed, to be included as two optional top-up amounts to the MEB and CTV. These top-ups include:

- A set amount to cover primary school education expenses for all children from 6 to 17 years of age
- The amount has been calculated separately for Libyan IDPs and refugee/migrant non-Libyans as education expenses can vary
- The amount can be provided as a one-off payment during the 'back to school' period to cover expenses for education supplies, uniform and books, as well as a monthly recurrent transfer to cover monthly recurrent education expenses such as transportation and homemade lunch.

Activity 2.6: 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

UNICEF continues providing adolescents and youth with access to life skills lessons such as lessons on the skills of communication, analytical thinking, decision making, problem solving, respect for diversity, time management and computer classes. In this reporting period, at total of 208 youth (112 females, 96 males) participated in life skills activities and lessons at the Suq Aljuma Baity centre in Tripoli and the Sebha Baity centre:

**Outcome 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

families

Suq Aljuma Baity centre							
Non-displaced Libyans		IDPs		Migrants		Refugees	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
49	44	14	15	3	3	9	7
Total reached: 144 youth (75 females, 69 males)							

Sebha Baity centre			
Non-displaced Libyans		IDPs	
Female	Male	Female	Male
34	25	3	2
Total reached: 64 youth (37 females, 27 males)			

To enhance the life skills manual used in the Baity centre, UNICEF remained engaged in several revision rounds in this reporting period. The proposed revisions include incorporating modules related to teaching life skills to youth with disabilities and a component on COVID-19 prevention.

To promote entrepreneurship and leadership among youth and adolescents and expand their positive options for engaging and participating positively within their communities, from November 2020 to July 2021, UNICEF and its partner INTERSOS facilitated the design and implementation of 12 youth-led civic engagement initiatives in Tripoli and Sebha. The first step of this activity included enrolling the youth and adolescents in social entrepreneurship training provided by an INTERSOS service provider in November and December 2020 and February 2021. The training took place in the Baity centre, with 64 Libyan youth and adolescents (29 females, 35 males) from Tripoli and Sebha. The training entailed lessons on social entrepreneurship and how it is different from entrepreneurship, basics of finance, business pitching training, value proposition and idea validating and prototyping. After completing the training, the youth and adolescents were asked to create proposals for civic initiatives that the service provider subsequently reviewed and ranked to support their establishment. Eventually, the service provider se

**Outcome 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

lected five initiatives in Tripoli and seven initiatives in Sebha to support. By July 2021, the civic initiatives were established:

**Five Initiatives in Tripoli**

Civic initiative	Description
Healthy bakery	Creation of healthy cakes and pastries to be promoted in events.
Eco friendly Fashion	Creation of healthy cakes and pastries to be promoted in events.
Animal care	Promotion of animal care (awareness against street dogs beating and killing), coupled with food supplies for animals and veterinary services.
Flowers	Flower composition and reusable decorations for events.
Healthy meals	Preparation of health meals for children and people with diabetes.

**Seven Initiatives in Sebha**

Civic initiative	Description
Health	Impact of COVID-19 on mental health: an awareness raising video on mental health was created along the opening of a dedicated Facebook page to raise awareness on the importance of mental health and the impact of COVID-19. In particular, a day was dedicated to African schools in Sebha by providing a set of activities on psychological support and

**Outcome 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

		awareness raising on the impact of Covid-19 on mental health.
	Environment	The initiative focused on preserving the aesthetic appearance of the city, the importance of afforestation and combating desertification through the rehabilitation and planting of trees in two public parks. Furthermore, an awareness-raising campaign on the importance of planting and maintain trees was also conducted.
	Empowering and encouraging young people and women in professional work	murals have been drawn to raise awareness of trades and professions. An awareness campaign through social media to raise awareness of the support of young professionals and craftsmen was created.
	COVID-19 prevention	Sensitisation campaign on COVID-19 preventive measures and distribution of PPEs in the city's main streets.
	Hygiene kits to the Municipality of Sebha's Public Health Unit	Easy and reusable packaging concept for hygiene kits within health clinics in the city.
	Waste management	Organising an awareness campaign in the city, in addition to waste collection and recycling events.



<b>Outcome 2:</b> 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		
	Blood donation	a campaign on blood donation to Sebha blood bank was created.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

For the child protection component, several implementation constraints were faced during the reporting period. The arrival of the COVID 19 pandemic to the country in March 2020 led to the closure of the Baity centres for several few weeks throughout 2020 and 2021, in adherence to the government's decrees requesting the closure of all educational institutions to curb the rise of COVID-19 cases. In an attempt to reduce the risk of infections at the Baity centres, UNICEF and its partners enforced strict IP measures in all the Baity centres when the authorities permitted opening. The commencement of the vaccination campaign in April 2021 reduced instances of forced closure of the centres. However, the pandemic remained an implementation constraint in the months following, particularly during the start of the third pandemic wave in July 2021. To mitigate the impact of the closures, UNICEF and its Baity partners focused on expanding community outreach and mobile teams, bringing services closer to the vulnerable children and their parents and caregivers. The establishment of the transitional shelter in Misrata has also faced delays, and these include accessing the city of Misrata and engaging with local authorities as it has been challenging, which resulted in UNICEF and IOM visiting only three times so far and only through inter-agency missions. Secondly, the turnover of municipal officials, coupled with their lack of understanding of the nature of the transitional shelter, resulted in more time spent in obtaining their buy-in and approval of the concept of the shelter. Furthermore, the Misrata municipality's request of incorporating a role for the Libyan Red Crescent in the shelter led to the change of the implementation modalities of the shelter. However, while the process has been lengthy, technical tools are being contextualised, including a comprehensive risk assessment matrix with risk-mitigating measures in place, roles and responsibility matrix and the development of minimum standards for the shelter. It's important to reiterate that the transitional shelter is considered a pilot model for the purpose of accelerating the release of children and women from DCIM detention centres. As the establishment of the shelter progresses, engagement with the Ministry of Interior, and DCIM in particular, needs to be accelerated to regularise the registration and screening for the release of children and women. In addition, policy dialogue needs to be prioritised to contribute to ending immigration detention for children in Libya.

For the education component, procurement delays imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in delays in the arrival of computer tablets. These tablets were procured for the usage of the Kolibri platform and online non-formal education lessons. The tablets were initially expected to be available in December 2020. However, they were only received in the third quarter of 2021, which created a gap between the Kolibri platform training, which took place in February 2021 and the possibility of using the platform on the tablets. At the same time, there was a delay in incorporating the resources of the Kolibri platform library to the non-formal education classes due to time constraints that faced education focal points of the Baity centre partners. To mitigate this delay, UNICEF hired a consultant to align the online resources in the Kolibri platform library to the learning objectives of the non-formal education classes

offered in the Baity centres.

UNICEF also continued to face constraints in the identification of partners to establish the Baity centres in the east. In this reporting period, several Calls for Expression of Interest were published to identify potential national organisations to act as implementing partners for three Baity centres, two centres in Benghazi and one in Ajdabiya. The first calls didn't result in the identification of suitable organisations. As a mitigation measure, UNICEF conducted an event whereby different local organisations were invited for a presentation and discussions on the Baity centre model to raise awareness of UNICEF's interest in establishing the centres in the east. Consequently, and as a result of the latest call for expression of interest, two organisations have been tentatively identified, pending further official procedures.

#### Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures:

Risks description	Risk Level	Mitigating measures
There is a risk of widespread humanitarian crisis caused by an increase in violence, conflict, and insecurity or a breakdown in social services, or both scenarios, which would potentially restrict access to the most vulnerable children.	High	1) UNICEF has developed an emergency preparedness plan and contingency plan to ensure continued programme implementation and monitoring; 2) UNICEF will use the Rapid Response Mechanism as the primary means of delivering and monitoring humanitarian assistance in the medium term; 3) UNICEF will rely on partnerships for humanitarian assistance and rapid response and third-party monitoring, within the framework of the organisation's rules and procedures and the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) modality. 4) UNICEF will expand partnerships with local actors to ensure continued access, with special attention to capacity development and quality assurance.
Xenophobia and fear from some Libyan Government officials and from the general public regarding migrant and refugee children – particularly those from Sub-Saharan Africa – present in Libyan communities. Subsequent resistance from the Government sector to provide them with basic services.	High	Implementation of an Advocacy and communication for development campaign, aiming at changing the image of migrant and refugee children (particularly those from sub-Saharan African countries)
The continued constrained cash liquidity issues that have plagued Libya since the beginning of 2016 could also lead to delays of planned activities if it is difficult for partners to access funds.  Limited capacity of NGO and government counterparts to implement HACT.	Medium	UNICEF Libya will continue to support Libyan institutions and non-governmental organisations through orientation and trainings, and will monitor closely their compliance to the procedures through its programme assurance plan.  To mitigate the cash risk, in coordination with line ministries and civil society organisations, UNICEF has developed cash transfer modalities that will further strengthen within the HACT framework.
Substantial exchange rate fluctuations (EUR-USD) could negatively affect the budget of the action, by reducing the funds available for implementation	Medium	UNICEF will closely monitor the Action's budget execution and exchange rates, informing the EU of any impact these fluctuations (positive or negative) might have on the achievement of programme objectives and targets.

If the security situation inside Libya worsens dramatically, programme delivery and monitoring could be hindered.	Medium	UNICEF will inform the EU of any security-related changes that would cause a major impact on the ability to achieve programme objectives to re-programme activities in a timely manner and with the donor's agreement.  UNICEF hired third party programme monitors to ensure uninterrupted programme monitoring
If migration routes change, or if political decisions are taken with regards to the management of migration flows, some of the projects might not be able to reach the same share of refugee and migrant children as planned in the inception phase.	Medium	UNICEF will continue to closely monitor the migration situation in Libya, and if needed, will adjust its activities and change their locations in the course of the programme implementation. In such case, UNICEF will count on the EU's support to allow such flexibility and adaptation to a changing context.
A widespread COVID-19 outbreak in the country causes further and sustained closures of Baity centres and schools and presents a risk for staff, partners, and beneficiaries	Medium	Implementation modalities will continue to be adjusted and refined according to the situation, using online platforms, helplines, and other means to reach beneficiaries.  Outreach teams will provide one-to-one support to critical cases, adopting preventive measures to reduce infection risks for the teams and beneficiaries.  Activity implementation will be done in line with public health prevention measures, according to the evolution of the situation.

#### IV. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout UNICEF and its partners' programming, from the planning to the implementation phase, to ensure that activities are cultural and gender-sensitive. For instance, UNICEF and its implementing partners ensured equal distribution of female and male staff hired as MHPSS facilitators and caseworkers to promote equal access of girls (1,420) and boys (1,557) to services. Furthermore, UNICEF and its partners ensured an equal number of girls and boys benefited from the non-formal education classes, learning materials, cash assistance and life skills training (871 girls, 813 boys).

Moreover, female members of the community-based child protection committees and female community outreach mobilisers were widely utilised in the Baity centres, particularly during COVID-19 lockdowns, to ensure equal reach to girls, boys, women and men in the communities. At the same time, UNICEF and partners organised specialised sessions for women's health needs and concerns. For example, sessions on breastfeeding practices and breast cancer counselling were conducted in this period, reaching 281 women. In addition, dedicated nutrition sessions, where caregivers learned about nutritional needs and how to manage a healthy diet on a budget, targeted both women and men to encourage equal responsibility and involvement.

Furthermore, as part of UNICEF's efforts in mainstreaming environmental considerations and climate change sensitisation in the Baity centre programming, UNICEF is planning to conduct awareness-raising activities at the Baity centres, focusing on the impacts of climate change in Libya. These activities will be reported on in the next update.

To enhance accessibility for children and parents with disabilities to the Baity centres, UNICEF continues to provide implementing partners with oversight and technical assistance to include disability considerations in the planning and implementation phases of the activities. In this reporting period, UNICEF's engineers conducted an on-site technical assessment for three Baity centres (Suq Aljuma and Hay Alandalous in Tripoli and the Misrata centre) to conduct rehabilitation works to enhance access to the centres for people with disabilities. The rehabilitation will commence in November 2021, and it's expected to be completed by December 2021

#### V. ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

Donor recognition was provided to the European Union (EU) through different tools and mediums as and when

possible and considering the Libyan context.

Following the additional funding of EUR 7,000,000 towards the Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, UNICEF issued a [press release](#) acknowledging the contribution and expressing its gratitude to the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF). During the reporting period, the UNICEF Brussels office and UNICEF Libya country office team developed and finalised the terms of reference for the “Together We Make Better Worlds” campaign aimed at an overall roll-out for Q3 2021. A contract was completed with a creative agency, which is currently working on creative development, strategic proposition, production (filming) and post-production assets for the campaign.

### **Communication and Visibility on Social Media:**

#### Twitter

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1341320151602397184?s=21> (press release)

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1341318202522005504?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1337474088403660802?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1337476395245719554?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1337480694474432513?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1337481739862740992?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1337378671540113411?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1312764184854237189?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1312743234897170432?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/uniceflibya/status/1337382711091146752?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1365402000804970502?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1365415651414863876?s=20>

[https://twitter.com/jose\\_sabadell/status/1365555425228292098?s=20](https://twitter.com/jose_sabadell/status/1365555425228292098?s=20)

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1367942830606454786?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1380119600780750849?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1380129864062279682?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1367942830606454786?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1367943063637753861?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1368229436609474560?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1368229646504968199?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1380119600780750849?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefLibya/status/1380129864062279682?s=20>

#### Facebook:

<https://bit.ly/3qDV5p2> (press release)

<https://bit.ly/3628Shi>

<https://bit.ly/3c3S5yc>

<https://bit.ly/3pdjmSH>

<https://bit.ly/3x6U9N0>

<https://bit.ly/3BJUI2E>

<https://bit.ly/3y76Atv>

Instagram:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CJGIBqtDCv1/?igshid=38a4zrv83i3s>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CJGIF63jNN6/?igshid=kg23y3zdscnh>

Pictures of visit to the Suq Aljuma Baity centre in Tripoli:

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CQQad64Dr30/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CQQad64Dr30/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)

#WeAreOnTheSameSide Campaign:

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CQWKEQ0jTdw/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CQWKEQ0jTdw/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CQX4n06tYZi/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CQX4n06tYZi/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CQX2a5mDTZv/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CQX2a5mDTZv/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CQWmal6jWCG/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CQWmal6jWCG/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)

UNICEF also produced several human-interest stories (Annex 4) depicting the impact of the Action.



Screen shot of social media post - World Refugee Day campaign

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) remain a critical component of the programme, as UNICEF continues to provide technical and programmatic support to implementing partners to ensure that efficient M&E mechanisms are in place to closely monitor programme implementation. Due to security risks caused by previous armed conflict, since 2016, UNICEF has engaged the services of third-party monitoring organisations or persons, ensuring that programme monitoring is done in line with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) framework. UNICEF 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 Misrata. This team is managed by UNICEF's Programme Associate (Monitoring) based in the Tripoli office. The team conducts monitoring visits to ensure programme oversight. When physical visits are not possible due to security or COVID-related restrictions/curfews, the monitors will conduct monitoring through telephone with both beneficiaries and partners.

In this reporting period, a total of 10 programmatic monitoring visits were conducted. To monitor the provision of the different services at the Baity centres, UNICEF's third-party consultants conducted seven monitoring visits to the Baity centres in Tripoli, Misrata and Sabha. Furthermore, the third part consultants conducted three visits to the three schools targeted with rehabilitation in the city of Sabha for on-site monitoring of the rehabilitation works.



<b><u>Programmatic Monitoring Visit</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Date</u></b>
Programmatic monitoring visit to the Baity centre (operated by CESVI)	Misrata	October 2020
Programmatic monitoring visit to the Baity centre (operated by INTERSOS)	Sabha	November 2020
Monitoring the complete rehabilitation of the Al Gurda School (migrant community school)	Sabha	December 2020
Monitoring the complete rehabilitation of the Al Jaddia School (migrant community school)	Sabha	December 2020
Monitoring the complete rehabilitation of the Al Mahdeia School (migrant community school)	Sabha	December 2020
Programmatic monitoring visit to the Baity centre (operated by CESVI)	Misrata	September 2021
Programmatic monitoring visit to the Baity centre (operated by CESVI)	Misrata	September 2021
Programmatic monitoring visit to the Baity centre (operated by CESVI)	Misrata	September 2021
Programmatic monitoring visit to the Baity centre (operated by CESVI)	Zwara	September 2021
Programmatic monitoring visit to the Baity centre (operated by INTERSOS)	Tripoli	September 2021

Moreover, in 2019 and 2020, UNICEF contracted an independent evaluation of the Resilience Building project, including the Baity component. Unfortunately, as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions and the security situation, the evaluators were not able to conduct field interviews. However, extensive telephone interviews were conducted with national stakeholders and partner organisations. UNICEF discussed the findings and recommendations of the evaluation with the EUTF team, where joint comments were provided back to the evaluators. The final evaluation was submitted to UNICEF in October 2020.

The evaluation recommendation focused on continuing the Baity programme and working towards sustainability and expansion of the model, strengthening the delivery of services in the centres (including through capacity building of partners), improved engagement of beneficiaries in planning and monitoring, improved coordination and communication between UNICEF and the EUTF (including with regards to advocacy around migration), and continued advocacy on the establishment of the transitional centres. UNICEF closed the evaluation management response plan in 2021, having completed a number of actions in response to the evaluation recommendations.

Furthermore, UNICEF remains committed to strengthening beneficiary engagement in monitoring and planning in the Baity centres. To this end, UNICEF will contract an external organisation to conduct regular (quarterly) beneficiary assessments during 2022. The beneficiary assessments are part UNICEF's strategy to enhance its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). In addition, with aim of institutionalising beneficiary participation and organisational listening, UNICEF is in the process of contracting a consultant to strengthen implementation of its AAP strategy.



## VII. FUTURE WORK PLAN

OUTCOME	ACTIVITY	2021	2022		
		Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	April to June	July to Sep
<b>Outcome 1:</b> 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 organisations 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)				
	<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				
	<u>Activity 1.3:</u> Support Transitional Care institutions and alternatives to detention for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)				
	<u>Activity 1.4:</u> Evidence-based knowledge generation on protection gaps on UASC in the national system	Activity completed in 2019			
	<u>Activity 1.5:</u> Support/Establish Child Friendly Spaces, including in existing structures and community centres				
	<u>Activity 1.6:</u> Implementation of UNICEF's campaign titled "Children are children" adjusted to the Libyan context				
<b>Outcome 2:</b> 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				
	<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.				
	<u>Activity 2.3:</u> Rehabilitation and maintenance of the schools that are used for the provision of remedial and catch-up classes	Activity Completed			
	<u>Activity 2.4:</u> Distribution of essential education supplies for school children and teachers in the targeted municipalities				
	<u>Activity 2.5:</u> Provision of cash assistance to support vulnerable children's access to education				
	<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				

OUTCOME	ACTIVITY	2021	2022		
		Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	April to June	July to Sep
	and refugee families				

## VIII. FINANCIAL REVIEW

As of 30 September 2021, 62 per cent of the action's budget has been utilised, with EUR 12,260,666.09 utilised out of the overall budget of EUR 19,912,219.

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

- Travel costs (DSA) due to enforced relocation to Tunis in 2019 were paid to staff under the staff budget lines in category 1, other entitlements were not paid or were reduced during this duration leading to marginally lower cost per month per staff.
- The Budget line of one staff member may contain more than one non-concurrent incumbent due to staff rotation.
- All cooperation with NGOs/Implementing Partners is reported under category 6.

## IX. 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.

## X. 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](#).

## **LIST OF ANNEXES**

Annex 2 – Financial Report

Annex 3 – Inception Report

Annex 4 – Human Interest Stories