Violence and turmoil continue to adversely affect the population and hinder social, economic and political development in Libya. Libya is ranked very low at Human Development Index 2020 - 105 out of 189 countries. According to Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (HNO 2022), Libya continues to struggle to cope with the effects of ongoing conflict and insecurity, an economic and governance crisis and the impacts of COVID-19.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2022 - KEY FINDINGS, it is estimated that 804K people are identified to be in need of humanitarian assistance including migrants (28,8%), IDPs (16,4%) and returnees (14,3%).

Libya’s health system, close to collapse prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, has been further weakened by the exponential spreading of the virus. Challenges in accessing health services are higher in the southern region, compared to other parts of the country, and among migrants and refugees more than Libyan population groups. Women and girls are more likely to face challenges in accessing health services due to the lack of documentation required by many public health facilities.

The ongoing armed conflict, protracted instability, and COVID-19 pandemic have disproportionately impacted the lives of women and girls in Libya, resulting in increased cases of domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. The lack of specialized services for GBV survivors, and the lack of trust in existing health services further aggravates the situation. According to the protection cluster response plan for 2018, 307,000 women of reproductive age are in need of protection, including internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities.

Young people in Libya make up a quarter of the population. In a youth survey of 2016, young Libyans described safety and security as the main challenges they face, followed by lack of employment opportunities, life skills and education. Despite the proliferation of armed groups and youth enrolment in them, the majority of Libyan youth are ready and willing to participate in social development, economic productivity and peacebuilding initiatives.
**Planned interventions**
- Continue providing integrated health services through mobile health units in underserved areas of Libya.
- Assist safe deliveries through C-section and normal procedures in remote areas.
- Improve the capacity and resilience of health systems with the provision of integrated reproductive health services by building the capacity of frontline health care providers.
- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to safeguard from COVID-19.
- Strengthen the resilience of healthcare facilities in the face of conflict and COVID-19 restrictions by providing essential reproductive health (RH) kits throughout Libya.
- Capacitate nurses and midwives on communication and community engagement through GBV sensitive messages in combating COVID-19 and provision of SRH services to women and girls.
- Provide direct consultations, counselling and awareness sessions on SRH issues especially to women and girls of reproductive age (15-49).
- Conduct awareness raising activities to achieve increased demand for SRH services to different population groups at the community level, including migrants and IDPs.
- Establish technical guidelines for midwifery and nursing, RH, clinical management of sexual violence and protocols for referral pathways.

**Planned interventions**
- Reach all women and girls in need through GBV interventions in Libya.
- Supporting 4 Women and Girls Safe Spaces in the East, West and South of Libya to continue providing livelihood skills and psychosocial support to GBV victims and those at risk.
- Distribute dignity kits containing items for female hygiene and well-being in the Women and Girls Safe Spaces and in several IDP camps.
- Continue assisting people in need through psychosocial support hotline ‘1417’.
- Provide training to personnel on various aspects of GBV.
- Continue training young Libyan on life skills and vocational aspects.

**Planned interventions**
- In Libya, adolescents, and youth, including the most vulnerable, have increased opportunities to participate in decision-making and lead initiatives that promote sustainable development, peace, and security. This will include:
  - Supporting the development of a national youth strategy and an action plan, with youth participation; (b) building capacities of youth on life skills and citizenship education,
  - Supporting youth networks to contribute to achieving sustainable development, peace, and security in their communities and country and
  - Operationalizing UNSCR 2250 and convening a national coalition and programme on youth, peace and security.