

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by HQ and prepared by OCHA Libya. It covers the period from 16 to 23 June. The next report will be issued on or around 30 June.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Approximately 530,000 beneficiaries have received food assistance inside Libya.
- Intense fighting is reported in northwest parts of Libya. No new humanitarian needs were identified.
- Serious protection concerns continue due to explosive remnants of war.
- The Port of Khums received its first vessel carrying humanitarian assistance.
- Over 650,000 people have left Libya since the start of the conflict.

II. Situation Overview



Over the last week, fighting has intensified in north-western parts of Libya, particularly in areas surrounding Zlitan, Khums, Brega and Misrata, Zawyah, as well as in parts of the Nafusa Mountains. No unmet humanitarian needs have been identified as a result of this fighting yet.

At present, there are more than 20 INGOs operating inside Libya, at least seven UN and affiliated organisations, as well as the ICRC and the Libyan Red Crescent. Most of these organisations are based in opposition controlled areas. In addition a large diaspora movement is providing aid to affected people inside the country.

Although some assistance is reaching affected populations, in view of the security situation, access restrictions continue to hinder humanitarian operations and assessments throughout Libya, particularly in the north-west part of the country.

NGOs are able to access parts of the Nafusa Mountains from the Dhibat/Wazin border crossing. However, they have had to evacuate on a number of occasions as a result of the security situation. The humanitarian presence has however increased in this area over the last week. Assistance provided in the Nafusa Mountains to date has predominantly been in the health sector, especially the treatment of war wounded. INGO surgeons were deployed to Nalut and Zintan on 19 June, after a delay due to fighting near the border. More INGOs have been able to access Yefran to determine protection and NFI needs.

The Port of Khums received its first humanitarian assistance vessel on 19 June. It delivered 444 MT of food commodities; which will be distributed to 162,000 IDPs (one-month food rations) in western Libya from Misrata and the Nafusa Mountains. Although access to the Nafusa Mountains remains a constraint, the Food Cluster has been able to deliver a total of 546 MT of food to 106,000 beneficiaries in the area, providing rations for one month.

Intermittent shelling has prevented the Joint Mine Action Coordination Team (JMACT) from conducting an assessment of the explosive remnants of war (ERW) situation in the area. A UN inter-agency security and

humanitarian access mission into the Nafusa Mountains remains the priority. This mission would allow inter-agency assessments to be undertaken.

East of Tripoli, shelling in areas around Misrata led to NGOs being advised to avoid unnecessary movements in western, southern and eastern parts of the district.

Population Movement

IOM and UNHCR estimate that over 650,000 people have left Libya since the start of the conflict and not returned. The majority are non Libyan, and have returned to their countries of origin. Some 287,000 are third-country nationals (TCNs), who are non-Libyans and left Libya and are now staying in a country where they do not originate from. The remainder are Libyans, mostly returning to Libya the same of the following day. The total caseload in need of evacuation at the Libyan borders is estimated at 2,629 persons.

Libya

UNHCR estimates that there are a total of 243,000 internally displaced Libyans. This estimate has not been verified. UNHCR is monitoring the returnee situation, and is developing a mechanism to monitor IDP movements.

On 21 June, the tenth IOM-chartered boat returned to Benghazi from Misrata. In total, 267 people were evacuated, including 113 TNCs and 154 Libyans, of which 50 were wounded. IOM reports that there are more TNCs wanting to be evacuated from Misrata. A date for the next mission has yet to be decided.

Tunisia

The number of TCNs staying in the three camps near the Ras Ajdir border has continued to slowly decrease as repatriation continues. As of 22 June, there are 1,571 TCNs awaiting repatriation assistance in the three different camps at the Ras Ajdir border.

As of 20 June, UNHCR reports that over 62,500 Libyans are hosted by local communities in Dhibat, Remada and Tatouine and over 1,500 Libyans are hosted in camps in Dhibat and Remada.

| Refugee Population in Tunisia (as of 20 June)* | |
|---|---------------|
| Ras Ajdir (TCNs in 3 camps) | 3,862 |
| Dhibat & Remada Camps (Libyans) | 1,573 |
| Estimated number of Libyans in host communities | Over 62,500 |
| Total (estimate) | 67,935 |
| *UNHCR statistics and estimates | |

Egypt

As of 22 June, IOM estimates that approximately 16,000 Libyans are staying in Egypt in host communities. In addition, at the Saloum border crossing, 925 TCNs have been registered with UNHCR.

Chad

According to the Chadian authorities, over 71,000 people have returned to Chad, either by crossing the borders or through repatriation assistance. In addition, 351 TCNs have been registered in the country.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

To date, 29,044 metric tons (MT) of food have been mobilised in all accessible areas inside Libya, as well as to Libyan refugees in Tunisia and Egypt. Of this, 21,740 MT is for Libya alone (most of which has been prepositioned either inside Libya or at the border areas in Tunisia, ready for immediate dispatch). In distributing food, the Cluster pays particular attention to areas that have been affected by heavy fighting, such as Misrata and the Nafusa Mountains region.

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| Food Distributed inside Libya As of 23 June 2011 | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|
| Location | MT | Targeted Beneficiaries |
| From Benghazi to Al-Kufra | 2,783 | 271,000 |
| Misrata | 2,634 | 125,000 |
| Nafusa Mountains | 546 | 106,000 |
| Other areas | 94 | 30,000 |
| TOTAL | 6,056 | 532,000 |

Although access to the Nafusa Mountains remains a constraint, the Cluster has been able to deliver a total of 546 MT of food to 106,000 beneficiaries in the area, providing rations for one month.

The Cluster remains concerned about disruptions to the public food distribution system in Libya. Food stocks are running low and there is a shortage of fuel to transport humanitarian assistance.

According to media reports, the Transitional National Council (TNC) has bought nearly 100,000 MT of wheat and flour, in the first major commercial food deal done by the TNC. No further information is currently available. WFP has highlighted that there is usually a two month time lag between the purchase of wheat and its arrival in country.

An unknown quantity of wheat flour has reportedly been delivered to Libya through a Government of Libya order.

Hot meals are provided for TCNs awaiting repatriation at Tunisia and Egypt's border camps, where more than 2 million meals have been served since the start of the crisis. In Choucha camp, Tunisia, WFP and UNHCR are making arrangements to shift from wet feeding to dry rations.

The Cluster has reached an agreement on the distribution of food assistance to Libyan refugees staying in host communities in the regions of Tataouine, Medenine, Gabes, Kebili and Sfax. Distributions are expected to start next week. The initial food basket will include bread (which is already being distributed), wheat, flour, vegetable oil, pasta, tomato paste and pulses. It is expected that the number of refugees in need of assistance is between 55,000 and 60,000.

In Sohag and Assiut Governorates, Egypt, WFP food for training activities continue for returning migrant workers, in cooperation with local authorities and NGOs.



HEALTH

Many health activities to date have involved treatment of war wounded people. There are three INGOs supporting Libyan health facilities in the Nafusa Mountains (in the towns of Nalut, Yefran, Jadu, Kabow and Zintan) with medical supplies and staff. Health facilities in Misrata, Benghazi and Ajdabiya are also being supported by NGOs. A training course is planned in Misrata for medical students providing care at the frontlines, to improve their capacity to provide life-saving care.

There reportedly remains a shortage of medicines and vaccines across Libya. Cluster partners are making efforts to deliver essential supplies, although access restrictions prevent adequate levels of health assistance from being provided across the country. The Cluster is following up on the measles outbreak near Sabah.

International Medical Corps (IMC) conducted an assessment in Al Marj (100km east of Benghazi) to evaluate rehabilitation and primary healthcare services. The rehabilitation centre, which serves the population from Al Marj to Tobruk, is currently only able to operate at about 10 per cent of its capacity. Supplies needed to expand rehabilitation services have been identified. The assessment found that primary care is generally lacking in the region (as in other parts of Libya), although it is not known what standard of primary care was available prior to the conflict. The population largely uses the emergency room of the local hospital for acute and other primary care issues. This stretches the hospital's resources and affects its ability to deliver effective secondary care.



PROTECTION

The Protection Cluster has flagged a number of major protection concerns. The Cluster has received reports that the Transitional National Council (TNC) and the Libyan Committee for Humanitarian Aid and Relief (LCHR) is considering moving Libyan refugees (who originate from parts of western Libya) from Tunisia to opposition-controlled areas of Libya. It is unclear how this movement is to be organised. Many of these people may have stronger ties to Tunisia than to Libya. The Cluster is gathering information and following up as necessary.

The Cluster remains on alert for any reports of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) inside Libya. There have been unverified reports of displacement for fear of sexual assault, however the Cluster is concerned that SGBV information is extremely sensitive and should be well documented to ensure its humanitarian characteristic. As such, the Cluster members are strengthening monitoring inside Libya and focussing on obtaining credible, verified information, with the aim of preventing SGBV.

More information is being gathered by the Cluster on the announced agreement between the Italian Foreign Minister and the TNC, which aims to prevent illegal migration from Libya and its impact on the migrants leaving Libya for Europe by boats.

The Joint Mine Action Coordination Team (JMACT) continues to coordinate mine action related activities. JMACT has conducted assessments, training and mine risk education in Misrata, Tobruk, Benghazi and Ajdabiya. JMACT has demarcated areas in Misrata with suspected explosive remnants of war (ERW), pending clearance. The Maltese Government Authorities and the UN Sanctions Committee have given clearance to freight demining equipment from Malta to Benghazi.

For more information about the protection response: <https://sites.google.com/site/protectionclusterlibya/home>



WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

At present, the only information about water supplied through the GMR comes from opposition-controlled parts of Libya. Although the water supply is constant, the WASH Cluster remains concerned about water distribution due to fuel shortages. In addition, there is an urgent need for spare parts for the GMR in the east of the country. However, a lack of funds prevents the necessary minimum maintenance from being carried out. The WASH Cluster continues to monitor the water situation in opposition-controlled areas, and is endeavouring to obtain greater information about the WASH situation in Government-controlled parts of the country.

Few needs for hygiene items have been reported in opposition-controlled areas, other than a continued shortage of diapers. There is no information about needs in parts of the Government-controlled country.

The Great Man-made River (GMR)

The GMR is a network of underground pipes supplying 70 per cent of Libya's drinking water. To remain operational the system requires regular maintenance and fuel.



EDUCATION

The working group is focusing on education activities in Benghazi and surrounding areas. Lack of funding for education is having a severe impact on programme delivery and on expansion of activities to other conflict-affected areas. The Cluster is not yet operating in Government controlled areas.

In the Benghazi area, 100 schools are now open for informal education activities. The Benghazi-based education working group has trained 22 trainers in education in emergencies, including provision of psychosocial support, while 10 child resilience workshops have been conducted in the area. Mine risk awareness training is planned for teachers from both private and public schools on a weekly basis.

Forty-three schools in Benghazi and surrounding areas had been used to house IDPs. Eighteen of these schools have now been assessed, and six have been vacated. The remaining schools will be assessed by the education working group in the coming weeks.



LOGISTICS

NGOs have urgently requested the establishment of a regular boat service between Benghazi and Misrata for transporting humanitarian goods and personnel.

The Cluster is working in both Benghazi and Zarzis to improve the efficiency of aid operations and reducing duplication. To this end, in Benghazi, there are plans to establish a Needs Assessment and Information Management Working Group to facilitate data sharing, reduce overlap, and enable joint product dissemination. In Zarzis, UNHCR has agreed to assist in monitoring humanitarian cargo crossing the Dhibat/Wazin border into Libya in order to gain an overview of goods entering the region.

Between 1 May and 19 June, 797 passengers from 108 different UN agencies, NGOs and diplomatic corps have used the UNHAS passenger transport services between Cairo, Benghazi, Malta and Djerba. Further details about accessing these services, along with the revised schedule are available at <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a/unhas-schedule-and-forms>. For general information about the Logistics Cluster (including on warehousing and transport services) please visit: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a>



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Cluster continues to provide security telecommunications and data services to humanitarian actors in Benghazi and Tobruk (Libya), Choucha and Zarzis (Tunisia), and Saloum and Cairo (Egypt). Additional telecommunications equipment will be installed in Benghazi this week to expand the area of radio coverage and thus improve the connectivity for communications, including teleconferences. Most means of voice communications from Libya are inoperative, therefore humanitarian actors are relying on access to satellite connectivity.

IV. Coordination

Coordination hubs have been established in Benghazi, Cairo and Zarzis. The coordination meeting schedule and cluster contact list for Libya is updated on a weekly basis and available at <http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/>.

OCHA is introducing a new tool to improve the scheduling of meetings across Egypt, Tunisia and Libya. The tool will also track meeting attendance and maintain contact information. This tool will be accessible to all partners and can be connected with most calendar tools. The office will also maintain and circulate a PDF version of the meeting schedule for partners who do not have regular internet access. <https://ochalibya.doodle.com/>

OCHA Libya is producing a daily humanitarian media monitoring service, Monday to Friday. The service provides an overview of the Libya crisis as portrayed in the worldwide media, including: news agencies, newspapers, Arab Satellite TV, websites, social media and press releases by humanitarian organisations. If you wish to subscribe to the media monitoring service, visit: <http://bit.ly/jD4HDr>

OCHA has an incomplete picture of the activities of Libyan diaspora groups providing humanitarian aid to the Nafusa Mountains area. Groups providing humanitarian aid in this area are kindly asked to contact OCHA at: OCHALibya@un.org

V. Funding

To ensure coordination of resources, please advise to the Financial Tracking Service (fts@un.org) of all funding decisions and in-kind donations. FTS shows daily updates of funding for this appeal and other humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis.

407 million
requested (US\$)

55%
funded

In addition to funding provided to organisations through the Flash Appeal, US\$128.3 million has been donated to projects listed outside the appeal.

VI. Contact

OCHA Libya:

Brendan McDonald: Head of Office, a.i.
mcdonaldb@un.org • +216 2399 4965

OCHA Libya:

Rebecca Tustin: Reports Officer
tustin@un.org • +216 2399 4967

OCHA New York:

Julie Belanger: Officer in Charge, Europe, Central Asia and Middle East Section Coordination Response Division
belangerj@un.org

OCHA New York:

Stephanie Bunker: Spokesperson and Public Information Officer
bunker@un.org • +1 917 367 5126

OCHA New York:

Heidi Kuttab: Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Europe, Central Asia and Middle East Section Coordination Response Division
kuttab@un.org

OCHA Geneva:

Thierry Delbreuve: Humanitarian Affairs Officer
delbreuve@un.org • +41 (0) 22 917 1688

OCHA Geneva:

Elisabeth Byrs: Spokesperson and Public Information Officer
byrs@un.org • +41 22 917 2653

For more information, please visit:

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