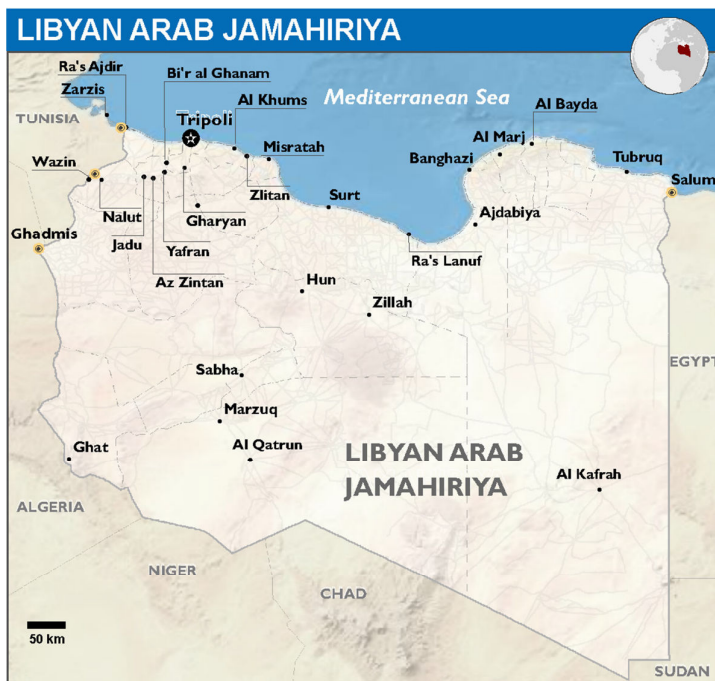


This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was prepared by OCHA Libya. It covers the period from 4 to 11 August; the next report will be issued on or around 31 August.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The Secretary-General has called on all parties to exercise extreme caution in their actions, in order to minimise any further loss of civilian life
- Reports of displacement from the road between Azizia (55 km southwest of Tripoli) and the Nafusa Mountains
- Immediate need for chemicals to treat water in desalinization plants supplying Sousa and Al-Bayda
- Over 800,000 conflict-affected people have been reached with food assistance in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt since the start of the crisis

II. Situation Overview



A UN inter-agency mission visited the Nafusa Mountains from 8 to 11 August. The focus of the mission was on health and food security issues, in the towns of Yafran, Kalaa, Zintan, Jadu and surrounding areas. In each area the team met with local health authorities, visited warehouses for food and conducted key informant interviews.

Preliminary findings indicate that residents in Yafran and Kalaa are mainly dependent on food assistance, while life in Jadu and Zintan is returning to 'normal', as some shops are open and selling basic food items and fresh commodities. Food assistance continues to be provided from the central warehouses in Jadu and Zintan to the surrounding areas. The population of these two towns is increasing due to displacement from the frontlines and because people are returning from Tunisia as the situation stabilises.

Heavy fighting has been reported along the road running north from the Nafusa Mountains towards Azizia (55 km southwest of Tripoli), resulting in displacement of civilians along this route. Continued heavy fighting has also been reported around 18 km from Zawiyah, as well as in areas west of Misrata (towards Zintan).

Humanitarian presence in Libya continues to grow, with a number of organisations establishing offices in Zintan and Jadu in the Nafusa Mountains. Humanitarian access to areas east of Ajdabiya remains possible, while access constraints exist to the south and west of city. Misrata remains inaccessible by road for humanitarian operations, due to continued fighting in the surrounding areas, humanitarian personnel and cargo can only reach the town by sea.

On 11 August, the Secretary-General issued a statement in which he expressed his deep concern by reports of the unacceptably large number of civilian casualties as a result of the conflict in Libya. He expressed his sincere sympathies and solidarity with the Libyan people, in particular, those who have lost loved ones in the

recent attacks carried out in the country. The Secretary-General called on all parties to exercise extreme caution in their actions, in order to minimise any further loss of civilian life.

Population Displacement

According to IOM and UNHCR, since the start of the crisis, an estimated total of 853,800 people have left Libya. Of these, around 199,000 are Libyans who crossed into Tunisia and Egypt, while 654,800 are non-Libyans. Around 46 per cent (301,600) of the non-Libyans are third-country nationals (TCNs), the majority of which have been repatriated. The remainder of the non-Libyans (around 54 per cent) are people from countries bordering Libya, who returned to their countries of origin. The number of Tunisians, Egyptians and Libyans who have left Libya due to the crisis is an estimate, because people of these nationalities also regularly cross the border for economic purposes. In addition, according to UNHCR, there are approximately 218,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) inside Libya, most of whom are staying with relatives or in host communities.

Significant return has been reported to parts of the Nafusa Mountains since the start of Ramadan due to improved security, electricity, functioning hospitals, the shops re-opening and because families want to be home for Ramadan. Between 28 July and 1 August, 400 Libyan families reportedly returned per day to the region, and since 1 August around 40 families have reportedly left Tunisia per day.

However, there have also been reports that between five and ten families per day, who had returned to the Nafusa Mountains, went back to Tunisia. The reason behind the movement to Tunisia is related to a lack of resources available in the region, and difficulties faced by families from certain tribal and political origins. UNHCR will conduct a mission to the Nafusa Mountains from 13 to 20 August to monitor and follow up on reported population movement to and from the area.

Repatriation of TCNs is on-going as people continue to leave Libya. There are currently around 900 TCNs awaiting repatriation from the borders areas in Tunisia. In addition, evacuation of TCNs from inside Libya continues. IOM has evacuated 1,398 Chadian beneficiaries from Sabha (southern Libya) to Ndjamena.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Food Security

Lack of liquidity has had a negative impact on the ability of the authorities throughout Libya to buy food, and has also affected people's ability at the household level to buy food for their families. Inconsistent replenishment of the stock supplies for Libya's public subsidisation system, the Price Stabilisation Fund, remains a major concern for the Food Security Cluster.

Since the start of Ramadan, many Libyan refugees residing in Southern Tunisia have started returning to their homes in the Nafusa Mountains. More returnees are expected to follow, thereby increasing the pressure on villages to provide basic food requirements.

The Cluster continues to distribute food to conflict-affected areas, paying particular attention to areas that have been affected by heavy fighting, such as Misrata and the Nafusa Mountains region. During Ramadan, WFP, in collaboration with the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC), is distributing around 850 metric tons (mt) of food to the Nafusa Mountains to reach around 160,000 beneficiaries. In addition to basic food commodities, local organisations are providing complementary food items, culturally specific to the month of Ramadan.

Across opposition-held areas of Libya, towards the east of the country and in Misrata, WFP, with LRC, is targeting 332,500 beneficiaries for food assistance during Ramadan. In addition, around 24,000 Ramadan food packages (to benefit around 24,000 families) will be distributed by various local and international NGOs in these areas.

Since the start of the conflict, WFP has mobilised almost 36,200 mt of food for conflict-affected beneficiaries in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt. Approximately 26,000 mt is for Libya alone, where most of the commodities are pre-positioned either in Libya or at the border in Tunisia ready for dispatch. In total, over 17,000 mt of mixed food commodities have been provided to counterparts in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt for distribution, 9,195 mt of which has been distributed to over 800,000 beneficiaries.

[Agriculture and Livelihoods](#)

The availability of agriculture inputs is severely limited for the next planting season. As a result, FAO and the Agricultural Affairs Committee have agreed on a procurement plan for agricultural inputs to support vegetable production in greenhouses in opposition-controlled parts of Libya between October and December 2011. The comprehensive input package will include seeds for five types of vegetable, fertilisers and greenhouse sheeting. Procurement is also underway to boost open-field production of tomatoes.



PROTECTION

Information about the civilian population remaining near the frontlines remains under-documented due to a lack of access. There is a need to establish protection monitoring mechanisms with local and international NGOs and the local councils to report violations and determine appropriate referral structures.

[Child Protection](#)

A child protection assessment was conducted among IDPs in Benghazi. The main findings included limited pre-existing capacity to deal with child protection issues, exposure of children to violence due to the conflict, consequent widespread psychosocial distress, and participation of adolescents in fighting (or in support roles).

The Child Protection Working Group highlights the need to expand child protection programmes in Misrata and the Nafusa Mountains, and to re-establish and reform formal child protection services in Benghazi, Ajdabiya and surrounding areas.

[Mine Action](#)

The threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW) remains high to local populations in conflict-affected areas. In accessible parts of the country, ERW clearance is ongoing, teams have identified priority areas for clearance (where civilians are most at risk), including in and around the towns of Ajdabiya, Misrata and Tobruk. Spot-clearance tasks are also taking place in the Nafusa Mountains.

In Ajdabiya, an ERW team is undertaking spot assessments of schools to prepare for their planned reopening in September. So far, the team has found a number of schools with ERW contamination, and Joint Mine Action Coordination Team (JMACT) partners have deployed rapid reaction capacity to clear the areas identified and ensure that they are free of dangerous explosive items.

The presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the Nafusa Mountains remains a major concern, particularly as returns continue. JMACT remains concerned about reported high levels of ERW in parts of Libya that are inaccessible due to the conflict, where ERW clearance cannot take place at present. In response, JMACT partners continue to conduct mine risk education for Libyan refugees in southern Tunisia as well as for IDPs. In addition, border staff at the Dhibat border crossing are handing out risk education flyers to all cars entering Libya, to ensure that returnees receive basic safety messages.



HEALTH

The main public health priority in Libya remains conflict-related injuries. This includes the wounded from the frontlines, as well as injuries caused by ERW. Treatment of the war-wounded requires extensive medical resources in hospitals, and then management of psychosocial problems and disabilities.

The Health Cluster remains concerned about access to essential health services for the conflict-affected population, particularly in areas directly affected by armed confrontations. The health care delivery system has been weakened by a shortage of staff (many of whom left the country when the conflict broke out), limited available funds to run healthcare facilities, and continued shortages of medical supplies. Access to healthcare is further restricted by fuel shortages and associated travel constraints, making it difficult for people requiring medical attention to travel to health facilities and for health staff to travel to and from work.

Should the current situation prevail, the shortage of essential supplies, especially vaccines for children, may result in increased morbidity and mortality, as well as in uncontrolled outbreaks of communicable diseases. This has the potential to affect neighbouring countries, and weaknesses in the surveillance and data collection system further aggravate the situation. In order to address weakness in the disease surveillance

system, a WHO expert for communicable disease surveillance and early warning is working closely with the Minister of Health in opposition-controlled areas to upgrade the system, starting in Benghazi.

IOM continues to provide pre-departure fitness-to-travel health checks for TCNs scheduled for repatriation from Libya. All TCNs who are fit to travel are sent to Saloum (at the border between Egypt and Tunisia) for repatriation. IOM is facilitating care, treatment and follow-up in local hospitals for those with significant medical conditions. Medical escorts were arranged for TCNs with anticipated needs during travel, until they could be handed over to family members or a health facility to ensure continuity of healthcare upon arrival in their home countries. Psychosocial support activities are provided to TCNs and their family members in Egypt, Tunisia and Chad.

Since the start of the conflict, WHO has provided drugs and supplies worth around US\$ 1.4 million to locations inside Libya, as well as to Libyan refugees in Tunisia. Around 60 per cent of supplies were delivered to opposition-controlled areas, and cover all areas of critical health services including essential drugs, consumables, vaccines, anti-venom and laboratory equipment. WHO has installed a system to monitor incoming donations and outgoing supplies and this system is currently being expanded. Cluster members continue to update the list of donations in opposition-controlled areas.

It is important that any in-kind donations of medical supplies comply with WHO's drug donation guidelines, available at the following link: <http://bit.ly/p36jCs>. Donations should be coordinated with the Medical Supply Organisation (MSO). Focal point: DrMukhtarBurweis, Ministry of Health, Libya (dr.burweis@yahoo.com, +002189-925577541). An updated list with MOH prioritized needs is available on the Ministry of Health website, www.ministryofhealthlibya.org.



WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

The WASH Cluster conducted a mission to Sousa and Al-Bayda (population 250,000) on 10 August. The WASH Cluster visited desalination plants, met with local water authorities and conducted a water and sanitation survey. Participants identified an immediate need for chemicals for the desalination plants that supply water to both towns, without which there is a risk that the water supply could become contaminated.



LOGISTICS

The Logistics Cluster is continuing a market analysis of different commodities available in Benghazi, including construction materials, household items, medical supplies and school equipment. The results of this analysis will help to inform the humanitarian response in the area.

UNHAS continues to offer air passenger transport services between Cairo, Benghazi, Malta, Heraklion and Djerba. Further details about accessing these services and the latest schedule are available at <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a/unhas-schedule-and-forms>. The limit for personal luggage is 20kg. Additional cargo may be requested by filling out the Service Request Form.

The Cluster is providing free bonded storage in Malta Freeport for transit cargo. For more information about this service, please contact northafrica.cargo@logcluster.org.

For general information about the Logistics Cluster, including on warehousing and transport services (air, sea and road) please visit: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a>

IV. Coordination

The coordination schedule in Zarzis has been revised. The coordination meeting schedules for Benghazi, Cairo and Zarzis, and Cluster and HCT contact lists, are available at <http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/>.

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>

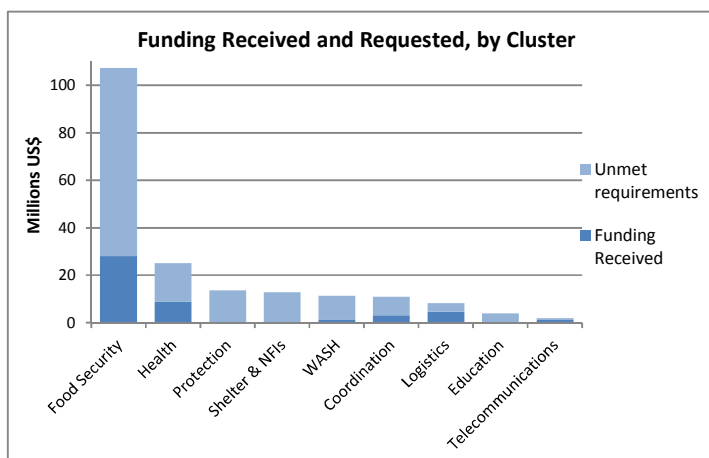
OCHA has an incomplete picture of the activities of Libyan diaspora groups providing humanitarian aid to the Nafusa Mountains area. Groups providing humanitarian aid in this area are kindly asked to contact OCHA at: OCHALibya@un.org

V. Funding

Levels of funding to the Flash Appeal remain unchanged at **60 per cent**, with **\$245 million** received out of the \$407 million requested. Recorded donations to projects outside the appeal also remain unchanged, with **\$138.6 million** donated. This brings the total recorded humanitarian funding for the Libya crisis to **\$383.6 million**. The Humanitarian Country Team is currently updating the Flash Appeal so that it covers activities until the end of the year and to enable updates to projects in line with changes in the humanitarian situation. Release of the updated Flash Appeal is expected at the end of August 2011.

The chart (right) provides a breakdown of funding received and unmet requirements by cluster (excluding multi-cluster, which is 67 per cent funded). See Annex I for an analysis of the humanitarian funding trends, since the revision of the Flash Appeal on 17 May 2011 (launched 18 May).

OCHA has an incomplete picture of funding donated outside the Flash Appeal. To ensure coordination of resources, please advise the Financial Tracking Service (fts@un.org) of all funding and in-kind donations. The [Financial Tracking Service](#) shows daily updates of funding for this appeal and other humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis.



VI. Contact

OCHA Libya:

Brendan McDonald: Officer-in-Charge
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 (ACAEME) 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 (ACAEME) 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:

<http://ochaonline.un.org>
www.reliefweb.int
www.irinnews.org

To be added or deleted from this sit rep mailing list, please e-mail: ochareporting@un.org or visit: <http://ochaonline.un.org>