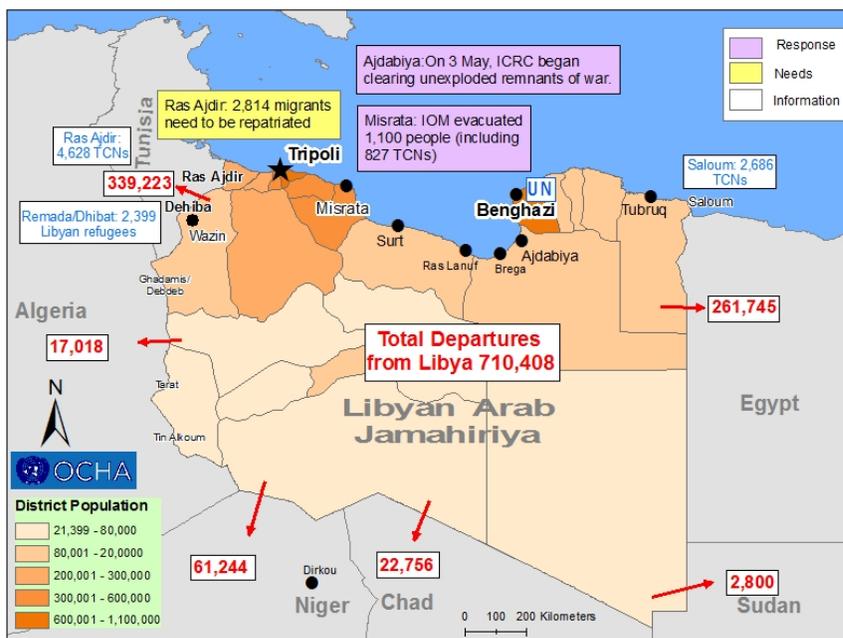


This report produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 3 May to 5 May. The next report will be issued on or around 8 May.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The IOM-chartered ship docked at Misrata port on 4 May, evacuating 1,073 people and delivering 180 metric tons of humanitarian supplies.
- Fighting in the Nafusa Mountains continues, blocking access for the delivery of essential supplies to Yafran, Qalaa and other towns in the region.
- WHO has received unconfirmed reports from the Nafusa Mountains of shortages of medicines, medical staff and food, and that the situation across western Libya area is worsening. The Libyan Ministry of Health has also reported an acute shortage of vaccines and other essential supplies in Tripoli.
- The US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 46 per cent with \$143 million committed and \$5.5 million in pledges.

The IOM-chartered ship *Red Star One* docked at Misrata port on 4 May, delivering 180 metric tons of humanitarian supplies, and evacuating 1,073 people (827 third-country nationals (TCNs), over 200 Libyans, 36 war wounded and 8 International Medical Corps (IMC) medical staff who were replaced by new staff.



On 4 May, Government forces directed rockets to the Misrata port area, resulting in 7 civilians casualties and 17 injured. Artillery shelling on the port was also reported on 5 May.

In the west, fighting in the Nafusa (Western) Mountains continues, blocking access for the delivery of essential supplies to Yafran, Qalaa and other towns in the region.

Protracted fighting has led over 40,000 people to cross into Tunisia since early April. Access to this area is still limited and the humanitarian community is concerned about the condition of the

population, particularly in Yafran and Qalaa. The World Health Organization (WHO) has received unconfirmed reports from the Nafusa Mountains of shortages of medicines, medical staff and food, and that the situation across western Libya area is worsening.

The Libyan Ministry of Health has also reported an acute shortage of vaccines and other essential supplies in Tripoli. Shortages of fuel are also reported.

Security constraints at the Port of Misrata and the road networks in western Libya, the Nafusa Mountains, and around Ajdabiya continue to hinder access for humanitarian organizations. Government forces are periodically reported to block roads in the Nafusa Mountains region. Food shortages have been reported in Yafran.

The United Nations Special Envoy for Libya, Abdelilah Al-Khatib said that both sides in the Libyan conflict have voiced their agreement on the need for a cessation of hostilities to end the killing of innocent civilians. However, challenges within the political process remain. On 5 May, the International Contact Group for Libya

agreed to set up a financial mechanism that would help the Libyan Interim Transitional Council to cover its running costs.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS

Libya:

Evacuees told of heavy shelling at the Misrata port during the past five days, including during the IOM evacuation. Between 150 and 300 TCNs and Libyans still need to be evacuated.

In eastern Libya, IDPs are receiving assistance at 69 spontaneous settlement sites. The Turkish Red Crescent is providing assistance to 58 sites while the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides assistance to 11 sites. To date, IOM has repatriated 128,435 TCNs to their countries of origin. Another 5,281 TCNs require evacuation assistance. In Benghazi, IOM has repatriated over 1,500 TCNs in the past three days. Some 262 people remain at the transit camp managed by the Libyan Red Crescent, of which the majority is Libyans.

Tunisia:

On 4 May, 4,628 people remained at camps in Ras Adjir: 454 at the Al Hayat Camp, 835 at the United Arab Emirates Camp, and 3,339 at Choucha Camp. Half of the camp population is persons of concern to UNHCR. Humanitarian needs including food, health services and child-protection are largely met at these camps. Approximately 2,814 TCNs are in need of repatriation.

The situation in southern Tunisia is placing an increasing strain on Tunisian institutions and communities. Local civil society actors and communities are hosting the majority of Libyans in Tatouine, Dhibat and Remada. Of the estimated 40,000 Libyans who have fled to Tunisia in the past month, 1,501 remain at the Remada camp and 989 in Dhibat camp. The United Arab Emirates camp in Dhibat continues to serve as a short-term transit camp for Libyan refugees. A camp run by the Qatari Red Crescent Camp is being established near the stadium in Tatouine.

Egypt:

At the Saloum border, 2,686 people remain in transit. Daily evacuation operations continue. Humanitarian partners estimate that 100 TCNs will remain by 10 May.



FOOD SECURITY

WFP has delivered a total of 4,300 metric tons (MT) of mixed food commodities into Libya. Some 927 metric tons of food have been distributed in the east, to over 242,000 beneficiaries, in 16 locations. Recipients are IDPs, TCNs and other vulnerable groups. Distributions are ongoing.

WFP delivered 250 MT of food into western Libya from Tunisia - enough to feed some 16,000 people for one month - and then distributed 46 metric tons around Tripoli to 4,500 people, displaced mainly from Misrata. With the help from the Libyan Red Crescent, WFP have also delivered 125 MT of food to the Nafusa Mountain area. Most has been distributed, to 13,600 people living in shelters or with relatives.

WFP has reached a total of 54,687 beneficiaries in Tunisia. Over a million hot meals have been provided since 9 March at Choucha camp, Remada camp and Djerba airport. Food security cluster partners are distributing cooked meals and fortified date bars to TCNs and persons of concern stranded at the Egypt/Libya border. Since March, WFP has supplied 106,792 ready-to-eat meals and some 2,763 cartons (22 MT) of date bars. By 3 May, WFP had reached 61,316 beneficiaries at this border. Separately, the Libyan Red Crescent is providing food and NFIs for 2,200 TCNs in transit in Benghazi.



HEALTH

Health cluster partners continue to provide medical assistance in conflict-affected areas, including the Arab Medical Union, Médecins Sans Frontières and Misrata Medical Committee, alongside local medical personnel.

Partners at the Saloum border report that the general health status of the population entering the transit camp is good. Most new patients arriving from Libya are presenting stress related illness and psychosocial trauma.

Gaps & Constraints

In Misrata, there are no Intensive Care Unit (ICU) beds and a shortage of monitors, portable ventilators, infusion pumps, portable x-ray machines and autoclaves. Zintan Hospital needs medical supplies, including ICU monitors, an anesthetic machine, tracheotomy tubes, and triple lumen central lines. Surgical items needed include a vascular set, drain tubes, Thomas splints and bone rongeurs. Complete blood count machines, a portable x-ray machine and ambulances are also needed at Zintan Hospital.



PROTECTION

The International Criminal Court (ICC) investigation has found evidence of crimes committed during the recent crisis in Libya, including opening fire with live ammunition at peaceful protesters, the use of rape as a weapon, torture, killings, deportations, enforced disappearances, the systemic arrests and destruction of mosques according to the prosecutor's report released on 4 May. Their report stated that in February up to 700 people were killed, with 327,000 people internally displaced. Reports indicate that one female doctor in Benghazi has treated 200 rape cases.

The ICRC began clearing unexploded ordnance (UXO) around Ajdabiya on 3 May, as part of a sustained effort to reduce the weapon contamination hazard for the civilian population. The ICRC is the only organization with a fully operational team currently able to clear these kinds of devices in Libya. The Libyan Red Crescent volunteers are working with the ICRC. A public information campaign has been launched to raise awareness of the risks posed by UXO.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

WASH cluster partners in Benghazi are developing a plan for Misrata to increase assessment coverage. UNICEF is hiring a specialist on urban desalination. In Egypt, WHO will provide technical inputs to the UNICEF system of ensuring appropriate water consumption and awareness raising campaigns on water contamination and stagnant water.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The ETC cluster continues to provide support for data and voice services to the humanitarian community in Benghazi. The Benghazi radio room provides security mitigation measures 24-hour coverage day.



LOGISTICS

The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has completed two flights as part of an operation funded by the Central Emergency Trust Fund and bilateral donors. The current schedule is a two times weekly flight between Malta, Cairo, and Benghazi. Further details about accessing these services are available for download at <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a/unhas-schedule-and-forms>.

WFP has so far shipped 374 MT (753 m³) of relief cargo for five organizations, free of charge, to Misrata from the Mediterranean ports of Izmir, Alexandria and Malta. WFP is also storing relief items for several humanitarian agencies in Benghazi, and continues to offer transport services to the humanitarian community from Alexandria/Cairo to Benghazi/Tubruq on a cost recovery basis.

IV. Coordination

The Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is being revised by the UN and partners. The expected launch date of the revised appeal is 18 May.

Please refer to <http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/> for all cluster coordination updates and meeting schedules, and comprehensive information on the humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Services, the US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 46 percent with US\$ 143.7 million committed and US\$ 5.5 million in pledges. All

humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org.

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