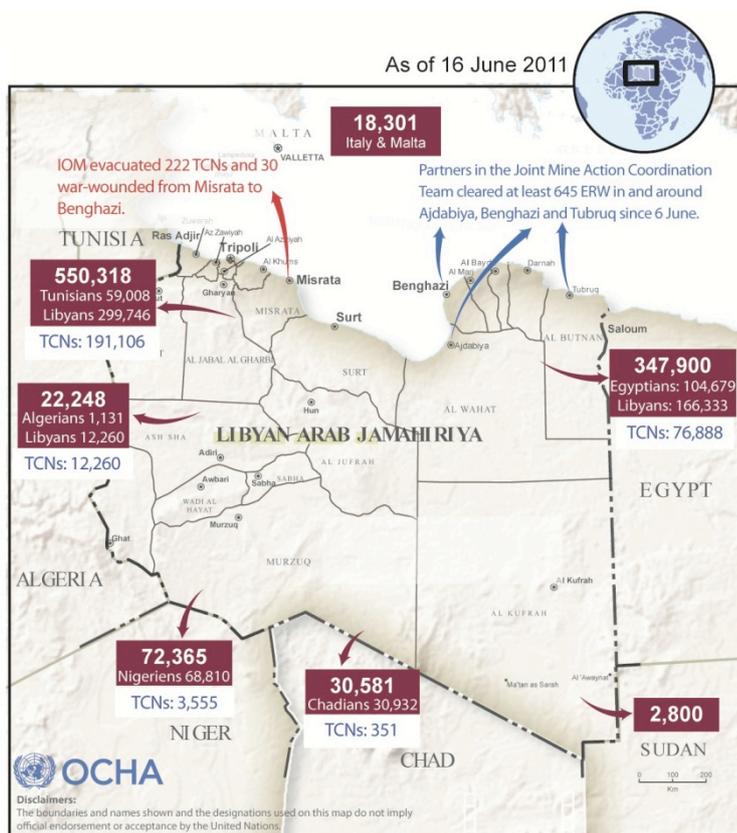


This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Libya. It covers the period from 9 to 16 June. The next report will be issued on or around 23 June.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The Libyan Ministry of Health Centre for Disease Control has reported several cases of measles in Sabha, in southern Libya. OCHA Chad has received reports of measles-like symptoms among Chadians returning from Libya.
- The Dhibat/Wazin border remains open and humanitarian partners are able to access and provide assistance to the Nafusa Mountains as far as Yafran via this border crossing. Access to Misrata has improved.
- Over 70,500 Chadians and 81,591 Nigeriens have returned to their country from early March until 9 June. Increases in food prices and other economic factors continue to affect returnees, their families and communities they supported while working in Libya.
- The US\$407 million revised Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 51 per cent with \$207 million committed and \$1.6 million in pledges.

II. Situation Overview



Intense fighting has been reported outside Brega and Misrata (towards Zlitan) and around Kikla (in the Nafusa Mountains), and shelling continues to be reported near the Dhibat/Wazin border area and in Zintan. However, so far, no unmet humanitarian needs have been reported as a result of this fighting in any of the above-mentioned areas. Fighting in Zawiah on 12 June coincided with a reported reduction in border traffic at the Ras Ajdir border that same day. It is still unclear whether there was a link between the reduction in border traffic and the fighting.

The Dhibat/Wazin border remains open and NGOs are able to access the Nafusa Mountains from this crossing, although intermittent shelling continues. NGOs report that the security situation has improved in Yafran and supply routes from Tunisia have been restored. With at least 21 trucks to date, the World Food Programme (WFP) has delivered 20 metric tons of food to the Nafusa Mountains using locally contracted drivers, and facilitated by the Libyan Red Crescent. Access to Misrata has

improved, since a second channel into the sea port has been cleared

The Libyan Ministry of Health Centre for Disease Control has reported several cases of measles in Sabha, in southern Libya. OCHA Chad has received reports of measles-like symptoms among Chadians returning from Libya. There is a need for baby milk, baby diapers, some medicines and vaccines throughout Government controlled areas of Libya according to recent inter-agency assessments. Some chronic disease medicines and qualified personnel are also needed in Misrata. At present, the only information available about water

supplied via the Great Man River is from opposition-controlled areas Libya, where gaps are reported in the maintenance of the system. The main challenge for the water supply company is the availability of power, which is dependent upon fuel.

In the Nafusa Mountains, there are enough flour supplies remaining in warehouses in Nalut, Jadu and Zintan for a few weeks, while stocks of pasta, sugar, oil and tomato paste could run out much sooner if supply routes were to be cut off due to continued fighting in the area. WFP is taking the precautionary measure of sending in food as the security situation permits (one month of food supplies including wheat flour, oil and HEBs) for gradual distribution from these different hubs to surrounding towns and villages.

A ninth rotation of an IOM-chartered boat evacuated 222 TCNs and 31 war-wounded from Misrata on 12 June and returned to Benghazi on 14 June. Personnel from NGOs were on board and aid such as medical supplies and non-food items were also delivered to Misrata. IOM reports that there are still more Third-country Nationals (TCNs) remaining in Misrata who want to be evacuated. IOM plans to send regular boats to Misrata for at least another month.

The Joint Mine Action Coordination Team continues the identification and demolition of unexploded ordnance, abandoned ammunition and landmines in conflict-affected areas, which affects the protection of civilians, the health sector and the ability of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in opposition controlled areas of Libya to return home safely.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

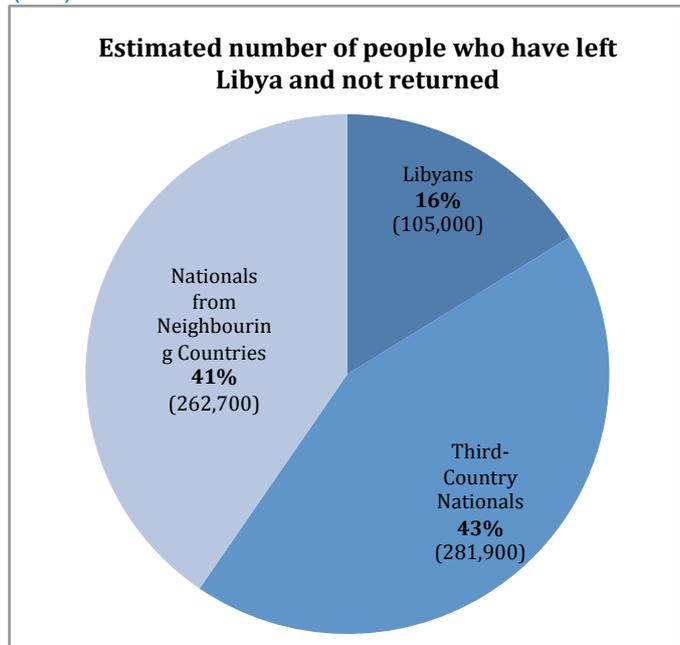


EMERGENCY SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)/MIGRATION

Over 649,600 people have left Libya and not returned, of which 281,886 are third-country nationals (TCNs) and over 262,700 nationals from neighbouring countries. UNHCR and IOM report that 69 percent of Libyans crossing into Tunisia at Ras Ajdir and 89 percent crossing into Egypt return to Libya the same day.

Libya

Estimated number of Internally Displaced Libyans, by location (as of 15 June)*	
Eastern parts of Libya	94,000
Tripoli and Zlitan	49,000
Nafusa Mountains	100,000
Total	243,000
* UNHCR estimates: access to these location is limited, therefore these figures are unverified	



UNHCR estimates that there are 243,000 IDPs in Libya but has been unable to verify these estimates. UNHCR will continue to monitor the situation of returnees and develop a mechanism to monitor IDP movements.

Tunisia

The number of TCNs staying in the three camps near the Ras Ajdir border has continued to slowly decrease as repatriation continues. Approximately one third of the camps population can be considered for repatriation, while almost 3,500 of TCNs have been identified as Persons of Concern (PoC) to UNHCR.

UNHCR began issuing decision letters over repatriation of TCNs. Measures are being taken to enhance security

Refugee Population in Tunisia (as of 14 June)*	
Ras Ajdir (TCNs in 3 camps)	4,700
Dhibat & Remada Camps (Libyans)	1,527
Estimated number of Libyans in host communities	At least 59,000
Total (estimate)	65,227
*UNHCR statistics and estimates	

when handing out rejection letters as the process continues. UNHCR and IOM continue to coordinate with the Tunisian military and monitor the overall security situation at the borders.

As of 14 June, UNHCR reports that over 59,000 Libyans are hosted by local communities in Dhibat, Remada and Tatouine and over 1,500 Libyans are hosted in camps in Dhibat and Remada.

Egypt

UNHCR estimates that more than 25,000 Libyans have crossed into Egypt and are now staying in host communities.

Almost 36,000 TCNs have been evacuated from the Saloum transit point since the start of the conflict. As of 13 June, 958 TCNs remain at the Saloum transit point, including 891 PoCs who cannot be repatriated. Although the number of people staying at the transit point is decreasing, the number of PoCs has increased. The majority are from Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. UNHCR reports anecdotal evidence that some of the PoCs may not have arrived from Libya but were living in Egypt. Since many of the PoCs have no documents, UNHCR cannot verify whether they come from Libya or Egypt but all TCNs who register for are considered for resettlement opportunities.

Niger and Chad

As of 15 June, over 150,000 nationals from Chad and Niger have left Libya and returned to their respective countries. Hundreds of charter flights have been organized to facilitate evacuations, though IOM reports that 99,391 people have crossed into Niger and Chad by land routes.

Over 70,500 Chadians have returned to their home country from 7 March until 9 June. It is likely that more Chadian nationals will return to Chad. Their return may have a socio-economic impact and affect the food and security sectors according to OCHA Chad.

Over 81,591 Nigeriens have returned from Libya from early March until 9 June. Increases in food prices and other economic factors continue to affect returnees and the families and communities they supported while working in Libya.

The African Union is working on organizing a draft pledging document in view of its efforts to support its members States to address issues of the migrants' returns.



EDUCATION

Schools in opposition- controlled areas of Libya remain closed and children have now been out of school for four months. The school term has ended. The Cluster is working to support recreational activities in some schools in Benghazi, as part of a wider child protection programme. In ten schools, child resilience training is being conducted. Two psychosocial trainings took place in Benghazi, which covered mine risk education, positive discipline, active learning and ensuring a supportive and inclusive school environment. In addition, Training of Trainers workshops are on-going. In Tunisia, a training for teachers in Choucha Camp took place from 14 to 15 June.

Gaps & Constraints

An education assessment in the Benghazi area found that few IDP children have been able to benefit from recreational activities. In addition, despite efforts by the cluster to re-open schools, a decision has yet to be taken on this issue. There is an overall lack of information on the education situation in Government-controlled areas of Libya. Cluster activities are also restricted due to a lack of funding.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications capacity in conflict-affected areas continues to be needed to support humanitarian operations. The Cluster continues to provide security, data and telecommunications services to humanitarian organisations. UNHCR is providing inter-agency services on Egypt and Tunisia border locations, and WFP is providing services within Libya.

Gaps & Constraints

Limited telecommunications capacity in the Nafusa Mountains remains a major constraint.



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

To date, the Cluster has mobilized 20,884 metric tons of mixed food commodities for Libya, of which 4,603 metric tons have been distributed to 532,000 beneficiaries.

Libya

The Cluster continues to deliver and distribute food in accessible parts of Libya, including Misrata, the western Nafusa Mountains area, Zliten, Khums, and opposition controlled areas. The Cluster expects to reach almost 700,000 people by the end of this month.

WFP has responded to urgent food needs in the Nafusa Mountains area, delivering 770 metric tons of food to populations in accessible parts of this region, via convoys from Tunisia.

Tunisia

The Turkish Red Crescent continues to provide hot meals in the Choucha and Ramada camps in southern Tunisia. The Cluster is finalising arrangements for the provision of food to Libyan refugees in host communities in the regions of Tatouine, Medenine, Gabes, Kenili and Sfax. The initial food basket will include bread (around 6,500 loaves are already being distributed per day in the different locations), wheat flour, vegetable oil and pasta, while tomato paste and pulses are being purchased.

Gaps & Constraints

Access remains the main constraint for both food distributions and assessments. The security situation is hampering further access to the Nafusa Mountain area and to IDPs in Government-controlled areas. The Cluster remains concerned about the disruptions to the public food distribution system in Libya.



HEALTH

The Libyan Ministry of Health Centre for Disease Control has reported several cases of measles in Sabha, in southern Libya. The World Health Organization (WHO) plans to hold a teleconference between epidemiological specialists and the Ministry of Health next week to review the data further. If needed, WHO may conduct an assessment mission to Sabha to further assess the situation.

There are currently shortages of medicines and vaccines across Libya, though cluster partners are making efforts to deliver essential supplies, including in the Nafusa Mountains, Misrata and where needed in eastern Libya. WHO plans to send 10,000 measles vaccines into Government controlled areas Libya from Tunisia within the next week. Transport would be organized by the Logistic Cluster, with de-confliction of flights and shipping, however more vaccines may be needed.

OCHA Chad has received reports of measles-like symptoms among Chadians returning from Libya.

In Misrata, International Medical Corps delivered surgical equipment which will be distributed to needed health facilities. International Medical Corps' medical teams in Misrata have reported on the updated needs for facilities. Medications needed include chemotherapy medications and insulin, while medical supplies include radiotherapy equipment. Personnel such as specialized surgeons and nurses are needed.

Gaps & Constraints

Shortages of medicines and vaccines across Libya.



LOGISTICS

Access to Misrata has improved, since a second channel into the sea port has been cleared. The Cluster continues to coordinate transport for humanitarian staff on board vessels between Benghazi and Misrata. NGOs operating in Misrata (ACTED, CESVI, DCA, Handicap International, MAG and Mercy Corps) submitted a formal request to the Logistics Cluster to run a regular shuttle between Benghazi and Misrata for cargo and passengers. A vessel has been identified (with a capacity of 300mt cargo and 50 passengers) for possible contracting. The ship could ensure around 10 rotations per month and could transport 200 people in case of a need for emergency evacuation.

Since 1 May, as of 14 June, 650 passengers from 103 different United Nations 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>.

The Cluster continues to offer a free storage service to humanitarian organizations in the 20,000 m² WFP warehouse in Ganfuda, 25 kilometres from Benghazi. So far, 4,076 cubic metres of interagency goods have been stored.

In Tunisia, WFP has a small warehouse in Zarzis free zone and five mobile storage units prepositioned in case of need for common storage at a later date. WFP also has a warehouse in Medenine with 1,500mt break-bulk capacity. Some limited inter-agency storage can be provided in these facilities. NGOs are offering storage for relief goods in the Nafusa Mountains.

The Logistics cluster continues to offer road transport services on a cost recovery basis from Alexandria/Cairo to Benghazi/Tubruq and within Libya from Benghazi and Tubruq. To date, 1,412 cubic metres have been transported for nine organizations. The WFP-contracted ship, MV Baris, started loading food yesterday in Alexandria, and is due to leave for Misrata on 17 June. Interagency cargo will also be on board. To date 1,828 cubic metres have been transported by sea into Libya, for nine different organizations through the Logistics Cluster.

Gaps & Constraints

Access into the Nafusa Mountains remains limited due to insecurity. Access to Misrata continues to be only by sea. Clearance for drugs and medical equipment into Tunisia is currently slow.



PROTECTION

The United Nations and International NGOs have partnered to form the Joint Mine Action Coordination Team to respond to the presence of unexploded ordnance, abandoned ammunition and landmines in conflict-affected areas, which affects the protection of civilians, the health sector and the ability of IDPs in opposition-controlled areas of Libya to return home safely. Most of the work is being done in Ajdabiya, Benghazi and Tubruq.

South of Benghazi, Danish Church Aid surveyed battle areas and air strike locations. Danish Church Aid has stockpiled non-hazardous ERW and marked hazardous items, thereby reducing the ERW threat along heavily trafficked roads. The Swiss Foundation for Mine Action conducted an active training session for ERW removal in Tubruq and cleared 48 ERW and over 100 scrap items. The ICRC recovered 41 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Ajdabiya. ICRC and the Mine Action Group destroyed 393 recovered munitions on 9 June in Ajdabiya.

The week of 6 June, Handicap International (HI) conducted 7 Mine Risk Education (MRE) presentations in Ajdabiya together with local authorities and the mosques Coordinator. Safety messages will now be provided in city mosques at Friday prayers. To date, HI have assessed 24 IDP camps in Benghazi and presented MRE messages directly to nearly 2,000 people. MRE messages are disseminated via local radio in Benghazi, Misrata and Ajdabiya and on billboards between Benghazi and Ajdabiya. ICRC conducted 6 MRE presentations in Ajdabiya the same week.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

At present, needs assessments have revealed that WASH needs in Libya are limited. Currently no needs for hygiene kits have been reported in Benghazi and surrounding areas, Misrata, or in the Nafusa Mountains. Remaining stocks of hygiene kits in Libya are to be shared with Cluster members for distribution as needs are identified. The only hygiene item that has been identified needed in conflict-affected areas has been baby diapers. The Cluster is considering procuring and distributing diapers according to the needs identified.

The solid waste management working group for opposition controlled areas continues to discuss possible mechanisms for solid waste removal in Benghazi and major cities, as the departure of foreign workers resulted in significant gaps in solid waste removal.

Gaps & Constraints

At present, the only information available about water supplied via the Great Man River is from opposition-controlled areas Libya, where gaps are reported in the maintenance of the system. Spare parts are urgently needed and remote monitoring systems are required to guarantee continued supply, although at present the water supply remains constant. In addition, the main challenge for the water supply company is the availability of power, which is dependent upon fuel.

IV. Coordination

The Libya Humanitarian Country Team approved the establishment a Needs Assessment and Information Management Working Group to coordinate and harmonize assessment and information management activities of all humanitarian partners.

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 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

The US\$407 million revised Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 51 per cent with \$207 million committed and \$1.6 million in pledges. 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\$)

51%
funded

VI. Contact

OCHA Libya

Brendan McDonald: Head of Office (a.i.)

Email: mcdonaldb@un.org, Tel: +41 (0) 79444162 / +216 2399 4965

Jessica DuPlessis: Reports Officer

Email: duplessisj@un.org, Tel: + 216 2399 4398

Rebecca Tustin: Reports Officer

Email: tustin@un.org, Tel: + 216 2399 4967

New York

Julie Belanger: Officer in Charge, Europe, Central Asia and Middle East (ACAEME) Section Coordination Response Division

E-mail: belangerj@un.org

Heidi Kuttab: Humanitarian Affairs Officer Europe, Central Asia and Middle East (ACAEME) Section Coordination Response Division

E-mail: kuttab@un.org

Stephanie Bunker: Spokesperson and Public Information Officer

Tel: +1 917 367 5126 E-mail: bunker@un.org

Geneva

Thierry Delbreuve: Humanitarian Affairs Officer

Tel: +41 (0) 22 917 1688. E-mail: delbreuve@un.org

Elisabeth Byrs: Spokesperson and Public Information Officer

Tel: +41 22 917 2653, byrs@un.org

For more information, please visit:

<http://ochaonline.un.org>

www.reliefweb.int

www.irinnews.org

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