I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Explosive Remnants of War in conflict areas are putting civilian lives at risk; several casualties have been reported.
- Cash shortages prevent people from buying adequate food supplies from markets.
- Urgent health needs, due to limited access to healthcare, drugs and medical supplies.

II. Situation Overview

Some of the heaviest fighting seen in recent weeks has been reported along three main fronts in Libya. Between 6 and 9 July, there was intense fighting in and around Misrata, particularly to the west of the city towards Zlitan (60 km west of Misrata). As yet, no major unmet humanitarian needs have been reported as a direct result of this fighting, although some humanitarian actors have stated that health facilities in Misrata and Benghazi cannot cope with the number of war-wounded. Since 10 July, the situation has reportedly been calmer.

Heavy fighting has been reported in the Nafusa Mountains on two main fronts. Clashes were reported on 13 and 14 July in the easternmost part of the mountain range, near the village of Qawalish (a village 100 km south of Tripoli and 50 km from Ghayran). Meanwhile on 13 and 14 June, fighting was reported near the Wazin border crossing, in the westernmost part of the Nafusa Mountains. Shells landed near the Tunisian border, resulting in temporary closure of the border crossing on 14 July. There have been reports of casualties as a result of shelling in Nalut. As yet, no new unmet humanitarian needs have been reported as a result of this fighting.

Missions

Inter-agency Mission to Misrata

A second inter-agency UN mission went to Misrata from 11 to 14 July. The mission was coordinated with INGOs already operating in the area. The team aimed to assess humanitarian needs and gaps, particularly in the areas of food, health, water, sanitation, hygiene and shelter, as well as the security situation in the city. Access to Misrata for humanitarian actors is only possible by sea, as insecurity around the city prevents access over land.

The team found that some areas of life are returning to normal, with shops and markets re-opening. However, community leaders informed the team that rising food prices and limited availability of cash are preventing the majority of people from buying adequate food supplies. As is the case throughout Libya, the team found that immediate health needs are very serious in Misrata, with shortages of medical supplies,
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IOM Mission to Misrata (11 July)
The 11th IOM-chartered vessel went to Misrata to evacuate third-country nationals. In total, 232 migrants (mostly young single males) were evacuated, as well as over 40 war-wounded. Since mid-April, a total of nearly 7,900 migrants and war-wounded have been evacuated from the city. While in Misrata, IOM conducted an assessment of the camp hosting migrants. The assessment revealed an urgent need for additional tents and hygiene supplies, as well as improved cooking facilities. Congestion and rising tensions in the camp necessitated the evacuation of men during this mission. A forthcoming mission is planned to evacuate additional migrants and severe medical cases. This mission will prioritise evacuation of families, particularly women and children.

Population Displacement

UNHCR and IOM estimate that 710,000 people have left Libya due to the conflict. Of these, around 100,000 are Libyans and 610,000 non-Libyans, the majority of whom have returned to their countries of origin. Some of the non-Libyans are third-country nationals (TCNs). IOM estimates that around 2,700 TCNs are in need of repatriation assistance throughout the conflict-affected areas. The map at the end of this document provides a breakdown of displacement figures.

In addition, UNHCR estimates that there are approximately 218,000 internally displaced people inside Libya, of which around 69,000 are in opposition controlled parts of the country, 49,000 are in the Tripoli area, and around 100,000 are in the Nafusa Mountains area. These estimates have not been confirmed and are subject to change due to frequent population movement.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

The Food Security Cluster remains concerned about the availability of stocks for Libya’s public food distribution system. If the supply of food to support the public food distribution system is further interrupted, the number of people in need of external assistance will increase.

Food is being imported by both the Government of Libya and the Transitional National Council, to supply the public food distribution system, as well as for commercial activity. However, food arrivals are inconsistent and unreliable, with the scale of the imports unknown. The financial capacity of both the Transitional National Council and the Government of Libya to buy food is limited. Since the start of the conflict, Libya has become a predominantly cash-oriented and cash-dependent economy. Lack of liquidity at both the macro and household levels remains a concern and is further compounded by continued depreciation of the Libyan Dinar. As a result, sections of the population are unable to buy the food available in markets. The Cluster is concerned that this situation will worsen as the conflict continues.

As of 13 July, WFP has distributed 6,178 metric tons of food assistance, in partnership with the Libyan Red Crescent, to approximately 543,500 beneficiaries throughout Libya. The Cluster is paying particular attention to areas affected by heavy fighting, such as Misrata and the Nafusa Mountains region. The caseload of beneficiaries is constantly being reviewed to ensure the most vulnerable people are receiving assistance. Food assistance is also being provided inside Libya by diaspora organisations not affiliated to the Cluster. Access and insecure supply routes remain the main constraints for needs assessments and food distribution.

PROTECTION

The Cluster is working to strengthen monitoring of the situation for TCNs remaining in Libya, the returning civilian population and the displaced population. Due to the security situation, access remains restricted in parts of Government-controlled areas, making it difficult to estimate the scope of protection needs and local
protection capacities. Where access is available, the limited presence of protection-oriented humanitarian actors hampers the collection of information on the protection situation.

The Cluster has completed the Participatory Assessment of IDPs in settlements in and around Benghazi. During the assessments, the teams discussed with IDPs the issues they are facing and their future plans. Preliminary findings indicate gaps in education, medical care and psychosocial support. Many IDPs cited income generation and durable solutions as major areas of concern. The Protection Cluster is working on an action plan to address these issues and to improve living conditions.

**Mine Action**

A first shipment of technical mine action equipment, including detectors, trauma/medical kits, and communications equipment, arrived in Libya this week. Until this week, lack of technical equipment had been the main constraint preventing the conduct of full-scale clearance operations.

Since the start of the conflict, over 360 ammunition storage areas have been destroyed by parties to the conflict along the coast in Libya, from Tobruk (near the border with Egypt) to the border with Tunisia, as well as in the Nafusa Mountains. Some of the ammunition storage areas in close proximity to residential areas were destroyed. As a result, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) are scattered over wide areas, posing serious risks to civilian populations, particularly children. For example, in early July, three children were severely injured by picking up a rifle grenade in Misrata, while in the Nafusa Mountains three people died and 11 were injured from a single ERW.

In addition to risks posed by the destruction of ammunition storage areas, there are reports that parties to the conflict are laying landmines. Minefields were discovered near Zlitan (60 km west of Misrata), and three minefields were discovered near Zintan (Nafusa Mountains). Mine Risk Education remains of paramount importance, particularly for people returning to their homes in areas where heavy fighting was taking place.

At present, ERW clearance is predominantly taking place in Tobruk, Benghazi, Ajdabiya and Misrata, and areas known to contain ERW have been demarcated and signs erected to warn of the dangers of handling explosive ordnance and scarp hunting. In addition, awareness-raising activities are taking place in IDP settlements and among local populations in the aforementioned areas, as well as among refugees in Tunisia, to warn children and adults of the dangers posed by ERW. The recent UN mission into the Nafusa Mountains found that ERW was present in almost all locations visited, including Wazin, Zintan, Jadu and Nalut. Access to the Nafusa Mountains for ERW clearance remains limited.

**HEALTH**

The Health Cluster continues to highlight urgent health needs, due to a lack of access to health care, drugs and medical supplies. In addition, there is a shortage of health professionals, including nurses, midwives and other hospital staff. The health system was very dependent on migrant workers, who have left the country. In order to mitigate shortages, Cluster members continue to provide essential drugs and supplies to primary healthcare facilities and hospitals throughout Libya. For example, vaccines shortages were reported in Tripoli and Benghazi and supplies have been procured to cover the needs for one month. Many more vaccines are reportedly needed throughout the country in order to keep coverage at required levels.

Due to the security situation, there has not yet been a comprehensive coordinated needs assessment of the health system. The vast majority of information on the system has been obtained from key informant interviews, supported by limited field observations and analysis of available information.

Several primary healthcare facilities near the ‘frontlines’ had stopped functioning. Cluster members are reactivating these facilities and supporting hospitals with equipment and staff, focussing on priority areas such as Misrata and the Nafusa Mountains. Health assistance, including essential supplies, training, equipment and logistic support, is also provided inside Libya by humanitarian actors not affiliated to the cluster.

The Cluster is advocating the release of frozen funds to ensure procurement of essential medical supplies. The health component of the Flash Appeal was based on the assumption that the Libyan Ministry of Health would have access to funds to provide essential drugs and consumables for the Libyan health system, while humanitarian partners would fill gaps for the most vulnerable populations. To date, the Health Cluster has
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only received 35 per cent of the funding requested in the Flash Appeal, and the funds needed to support the health system are considerably higher than originally requested.

It is important that in-kind donations of medical supplies comply with WHO’s drug donation guidelines, available at the following link: http://bit.ly/p36tCs. Donations should be coordinated with the Medical Supply Organisation (MSO). Focal point: Dr Mukhtar Burweis, 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 Cluster remains concerned that limited availability of fuel is threatening the long-term viability of the water delivery system throughout the country. Water pumps and desalination plants require dependable power sources to ensure continued water delivery. Due to fuel restrictions, the system is currently operating at far less than full capacity. As a temporary and limited response, the Cluster is providing essential spare parts and chemicals to ensure that the water system continues to function in the short-term. A long-term solution is urgently needed to prevent possible system collapse.

UNICEF has procured water quality testing equipment, which has arrived in Benghazi. This has been donated to the Great Man-made River Authority and will be used to undertake basic water quality tests.

LOGISTICS

The Logistics Cluster is conducting an online survey of needs and gaps. The questionnaire is available online at: http://bit.ly/nl99x0. This survey aims to improve understanding of the challenges faced by Logistics Cluster participants. The findings will be used to identify areas in which Cluster services could be improved, and to address the needs and gaps highlighted.

A WFP-chartered vessel continues to transport passengers and humanitarian cargo between Benghazi and Misrata. So far (since 1 July), 71 passengers and over 800m³ inter-agency cargo has been transported on this service. The cargo has included essential vehicles, medical supplies, food, school tents and office equipment to support the humanitarian operations in Misrata.

WFP continues to offer free storage to humanitarian organisation in Benghazi. Items stored include medical supplies, hygiene kits, support equipment and other non-food items. A warehouse is being established in Tataouine (southern Tunisia) to facilitate the transport of goods to the Nafusa Mountains.

UNHAS is currently investigating the possibility of sourcing a faster and higher capacity aircraft. In the meantime, UNHAS continues to offer air passenger transport services between Cairo, Benghazi, Malta and Djerba. Further details about accessing these services, along with the updated 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.

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

IV. Coordination

The coordination schedule in Zarzis has been revised. This will make the meeting schedule lighter and more streamlined. The revised schedule will be trialed in Zarzis over the next month, and rolled out to Benghazi and Cairo, following consultations. Under the revised system, most inter-agency meetings in Zarzis will take place on Thursdays. The revised coordination meeting schedule for Benghazi, Cairo and Zarzis, as well as the cluster contact list for Libya, is available at http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/.

An Inter-agency Humanitarian Hub has been established in Misrata, run by ACTED. The hub provides logistics, mapping and coordination support, as well as security advice to humanitarian actors. Maps produced by the hub can be found at: http://www.acted.org/en/libya-reach-map-center
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](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](mailto:OCHALibya@un.org)

### V. Funding

As of 7 July, the revised Flash Appeal is **60 per cent** funded, with **$244 million** received out of the $407 million requested. In addition, **$136.5 million** has been donated to projects listed outside the appeal. This brings the total recorded humanitarian funding for the Libya crisis to **$380.5 million**.

The chart (right) provides a breakdown of funding received and unmet requirements by cluster (excluding multi-cluster, which is 67 per cent funded).

A number of clusters are facing funding shortfalls, which is obstructing the implementation of projects listed in the Flash Appeal. For example, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster is only funded at 26 per cent, while the Health Cluster is funded at 35 per cent.

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

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