I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The recent inter-agency mission to Tripoli and the surrounding areas found that IDPs in the area are receiving adequate assistance from the Government with some concerns for food needs in the longer term. The mission observed long queues at petrol stations and was informed by the Government of food and medical commodities running low.

- A round table meeting - entitled “Sharaka” or partnership – was held in Cairo on 6 June. The meeting brought together Arab, Islamic and western organisations involved in providing relief to Libya. Four key areas were identified for improved partnership and cooperation: borders, early recovery, health and food security.

- The number of people who left Libya and have not returned is now estimated at over 635,000; of which 279,359 are Third Country Nationals.

- There are an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 Malians and thousands of Egyptians, according to the Mali and Egyptian Ambassadors to Libya in Tripoli. Many are reportedly in the southwest towns of Sabha, Gadames, Ubari and Murzuk. According to IOM, up to 25,000 Chadians remain stranded in Gatroum, in southwestern Libya, where an IOM mission is planned.

- The US$407 million revised Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 47 per cent with US$190 million committed and $3.6 million in pledges.

II. Situation Overview

From 31 May to 4 June, an inter-agency mission visited Tripoli and was able to travel east to Khums, Zliten and south to Gharyan, in the Nafusa mountains, to assess humanitarian needs and further advance discussions on humanitarian access to areas affected by conflict. In Tripoli, long queues were observed by the mission in front of petrol stations. The Government of Libya told the mission that food stocks may only last four to five weeks in areas under Government control, and that there was a need for vaccines, medicines and medical equipment.

Fighting at the Wazin/Dhibat border resumed on 5 June, the first such instance since 24 May, interrupting international humanitarian access across the border. The situation on 6 and 7 June was calm.

On 7 June, another UN inter-agency mission traveled to Ajdabiya and another to the Dhibat border crossing with Libya.

In the Nafusa Mountains, International Mercy Corps (IMC) has established two medical teams that have provided 653 consultations since 18 April. Médecins Sans Frontières has returned to Zintan following a re-assessment of security arrangements in the area. IMC has also delivered supplies to Yafran, which had seen heavy fighting, but is now reportedly calmer.

The first inter-agency mission to Misrata
The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

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returned to Benghazi on 3 June. The mission reported widespread destruction of infrastructure in the city centre. The United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community can, however, assist with food, WASH, education, psycho-social support to children and adults, protection needs of refugees and IDPs, health and mine clearance. The mission also reported protection concerns, particularly related to women and children, however those could not be verified.

The number of people who left Libya and have not returned is now estimated at over 635,000; of which 279,359 are TCNs. On a daily basis, some 56 per cent of Libyans crossing from Libya at Ras Ajdir, Tunisia, and 87 per cent of Libyans crossing the border at Saloum, Egypt, return to Libya. Over 106,000 Libyans are living in Tunisia and Egypt since the start of the crisis in February 2011. Most are living with host families or are renting housing. UNHCR reports that over 60,000 Libyans are hosted by local communities in Dhibat, Remada and Tatouine. Just over 1,400 people are staying at the two camps at Dhibat and Remada.

IOM reports that large numbers of African and Filipino TCNs are staying in two sites in Tripoli where they are relying on support from the surrounding community for food and shelter. Most are sub-Saharan Africans who are unskilled and undocumented workers. Elsewhere, there are an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 Malians in western parts of Libya and thousands of Egyptians, according to the Mali and Egyptian countries Ambassadors to Libya in Tripoli. Many are reportedly in southwest towns of Sabha, Gadames, Ubari and Murzuk. According to IOM, up to 25,000 Chadians remain stranded in Gatroum, located in southwestern Libya. IOM has received authorization to travel to the area and arrange for evacuations of these TCNs to Chad.

A round table meeting, entitled “Sharaka” or partnership, brought together Arab, Islamic and western organizations involved in providing relief to Libya, in Cairo on 6 June. The meeting was led by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and included more than 35 Arab and Islamic relief organizations, the League of Arab States and United Nations agencies. Working Groups discussed how to better coordinate the provision of aid, create humanitarian partnerships in specific areas and develop results-oriented action plans for the response for areas such as borders, early recovery, health and food security. Improvement of humanitarian response mechanisms at the borders and closer collaboration with European countries were also discussed. The round table meeting would be replicated and would extend to work on response operations not only on Libya but on other emergencies.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Libya

Following the inter-agency assessment mission to Misrata, additional information about IDPs in the city has been collected. There are around 25,000 IDPs in Misrata, most are staying with host families or in schools. ACTED reports that emergency shelter is urgently needed for some of these IDPs. Remaining TCNs in Misrata were evacuated on the latest IOM-chartered ship, which arrived back in Benghazi on 3 June.

An inter-agency mission to Tripoli also visited Zliten, Khums and Gharyan and collected important data on IDPs in each of those and neighboring towns. About 49,000 IDPs (7,000 families) originally from Misrata live in Sirte, Bin Waleed, Tarhena, Tripoli, Jufrah, Al-Khums, Tawargahand Jaffaran. The majority of IDPs there are receiving adequate shelter and other assistance from the Government, though in Khums and Gharyan concerns were expressed regarding the provision of food in the long-term. The cluster plans to stockpile NFI in Khums and start a distribution to populations in need.

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Tunisia

On 1 June at least 150 people were reported to have died after a boat carrying an estimated 850 people leaving Libya ran aground in bad weather, 40 kilometres off the Kerkennah Islands in Tunisia. Survivors were rescued by the Tunisian Navy and Coast Guard. From 2 – 3 June, over 500 survivors were transferred to the
Al Hayet camp near Ras Ajdir, Tunisia, where they received assistance, including psychosocial support, food and shelter.

The number of TCNs staying in the three camps near the Ras Ajdir border has increased in the past several days to 4,686, mainly due to the inclusion of those rescued from near the Kerkennah Islands. There has been an increase in the proportion of the camp population that can be considered for repatriation, which is now at 37 per cent.

UNHCR reports that over 60,000 Libyans are hosted by local communities in Dhibat, Remada and Tatouine. Just over 1,400 people are staying at the two camps at Dhibat and Remada.

**Egypt**

On 6 June, there were 1,079 people at Saloum, Egypt, including 865 persons of concern (PoCs). The number of Libyans crossing into Egypt remains static. Of those crossing, the vast majority return back to Libya. UNHCR reports that since the start of the crisis in February, about 25,000 Libyans have entered Egypt through the Saloum border and now reside in Egypt.

**Chad**

In Faya, Chad, 67 stranded TCNs from Libya were transported to safety following an IOM operation on 31 May. The migrants were traveling to Zourake when their truck broke down, leaving them stranded with little food and water. Over 29,000 people have crossed the border from Libya to Chad since the start of the crisis. More have crossed into Niger: at least 71,422 from February to May. On 3 June, the ICRC along with two volunteers from the Libyan Red Crescent, visited the town of Sabha and Libyan border with Niger and Chad to evaluate the condition of stranded TCNs.

**EDUCATION**

In southern Tunisia, the UNICEF Regional Advisor for Education has begun a week-long mission to develop a proposal to support Libyan refugee children of school age living in the area. One of primary aims of the refugee population is to organize classes that will allow Libyan students to continue their education and not fall behind in their studies. Solutions need to be developed to support Libyan refugees in partnership with the Tunisian Ministry of Education, local NGOs and local civil society.

In Misrata, schools remain closed. According to local authorities, there are about 122 public and 50 private schools for children from grade 1-9. Many teachers in Misrata were TCNs who have left Misrata due to the fighting. Until school formerly begins again, some schools could be used for recreational activities for children.

**EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) 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. Initial approval for radio frequencies has been granted by the Transitional National Council. The ETC is following-up for formal approval which will include an NGO channel. The ETC participated in humanitarian assessment missions to Tripoli and Misrata. Communications support was provided to the mission and assessments were conducted to identify gaps and immediate requirements.

**FOOD SECURITY AND LIVLIHOODS**

The Tripoli inter-agency assessment report indicates that although almost all basic food stocks are available in shops visited in and around Tripoli, food prices are increasing. The price of some commodities has increased three-fold since the start of the crisis. The Government has reported that basic food stocks are sufficient for the next 4 – 5 weeks. The shortage of fuel is said to have an impact on food prices.

Access to the Nafusa Mountain area continues to be a priority for the cluster. The cluster remains concerned about the disruptions to the public food distribution system and access to food by the populations caught in fighting, IDPs and TCNs. WFP has so far mobilized 19,414 metric tons of food for Libya, enough to feed over 417,000 people for the same period. These quantities do not include the funding for the provision of hot meals for TCNs in Tunisia and Egypt; more than 1.8 million meals have been provided so far.

The WFP-chartered ship *Nevcivan* left Malta for Benghazi on June 5 with inter-agency supplies and will load food for deliveries to Misrata and Khums.
In Tunisia, the Tunisian Red Crescent and WFP continue to provide hot meals in Choucha and Remada camps and to provide fresh bread to Libyan refugees staying with host families in Medenine and Tataouine governorates. Access remains the main constraint for both assessments and distributions.

The Sheraka forum in Cairo on 6 June determined that support is needed for the public food distribution mechanisms and other social safety nets. Rehabilitation of public and commercial infrastructure for food production, importation and transportation are also needed. The forum identified a need for capacity building for NGOs and the civil society for planning, monitoring and reporting.

**HEALTH**

In the Nafusa Mountains, International Medical Corps (IMC) has established two medical teams that have provided 653 consultations since 18 April. Médecins Sans Frontières has returned to Zintan following a re-assessment of security arrangements in the area. MSF had evacuated on 27 May due to heavy shelling near the hospital. IMC has also delivered supplies to Yafran, which had seen heavy fighting, but is now reportedly much calmer.

In Misrata, the situation in the health sector remains stable. Some 41 war wounded Libyans who were evacuated from Misrata to Benghazi have returned to Misrata after receiving medical care. The Al Hikma Hospital now reports 2 – 10 casualties per day since the third week of May. Medical needs remain however, for chronic illnesses including cancer, diabetes, and psychiatric patients. At Misrata Cancer Hospital, around 2,000 patients receive care though the facility, that has only 120 beds.

In opposition controlled areas, IMC is pre-positioning supplies for the Ajdabiya hospital in case fighting around the area increases. The hospital reports needs for skilled nursing staff, orthopedic surgeons and neurosurgeons.

According to the inter-agency assessment findings, there is a shortage of essential medicines and surgical equipment in Khums, located 113 kilometres from Tripoli. The Central Hospital is operating at 50 per cent capacity. Shortages of vaccines such as Polio are reported. There also remains a national shortage of nurses, midwives and doctors as most were foreigners and have left the country at the start of the conflict.

At the Sharaka forum, the working groups highlighted needs in the health sector, including the improvement of communication between partners, and establishment of partnership between stakeholders.

**Gaps & Constraints**

Information on different health activities carried out by health cluster partners remains incomplete. In some instances, only half of the activities are reported. Improvements on internal and external reporting would improve the humanitarian response to health needs in Libya and along the borders.

**LOGISTICS**

The cluster participated in an inter-agency mission to Misrata and assessed the logistics infrastructure and supply chain. The airport at Misrata had suffered damage; however the 3,400 metres runway and associated taxiways are intact. Airport communications, runway lighting and navigational aids are not operational. There are currently no emergency services, weather station or terminal services. Cargo handling, refueling, etc remain available. The Port of Misrata is largely intact and despite some damage, port warehouse facilities are available for storage of humanitarian goods. The road transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc) are largely intact. There still appears to be some fuel in the city, although most petrol stations remain closed and line-ups at those remaining were noted.

The city’s power generation and distribution systems are severely damaged, and while intermittent power is being provided through the use of other power generators from the steel works, extensive repairs will be required to restore full power. Communications within Misrata are minimal, with only limited internet access and no mobile network. Satellite telephony/data is available. Warehousing capacity in Misrata is judged adequate to meet the current needs of the humanitarian community. WFP continues to offer free storage service to humanitarian organizations in the 20,000 m2 warehouse in Ganfuda, 25 km from Benghazi.

From 1 to 31 May, UNHAS transported 401 passengers from 57 UN agencies, NGOs and diplomatic corps on 14 flights between Malta, Cairo, Djerba and Benghazi. WFP continues to offer land transport services from Egypt to Benghazi and from Benghazi/Tubruq to locations within eastern Libya on a cost recovery basis.
**PROTECTION**

To date, there have been 13 reported incidents involving Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in Misrata, highlighting the dangers the continuous presence of ERW in the city's population. Opposition military forces have been collecting and removing munitions, though more support for this process is needed. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and gave 40 volunteers a four-day introductory course on basic explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). The ICRC also conducted trainings on Mine Risk Education (MRE) with the Libyan Red Crescent Society. There is an immediate need for psychosocial care for children in Misrata. UNICEF will coordinate with relevant partners to organize safe play areas and recreation sessions.

In Tunisia at Choucha Camp, UNICEF and Save the Children have re-started psychosocial and informal education activities in the camp.

**Gaps & Constraints**

Removal of ERW and support of MRE campaigns should continue in Misrata and in other areas affected by the conflict.

**WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)**

In Misrata, the inter-agency assessment team reports that water supply systems, while functioning, are in need of repairs and spare parts. The main water infrastructure was damaged due to the continuous fighting. Water is mainly supplied from the desalination plant of the Steel Factory in Qasr Ahmed area however the amount of potable water produced is insufficient. Families in some areas at outskirts of the city are supplied through tankers. The price of bottled water has doubled.

UNICEF is working with local authorities of Ben Guerdane, Tunisia, and other partners to extend the contract of the companies involved in solid waste collection in Choucha Camp. Construction of improved WASH facilities at Choucha Camp continues, along with maintenance of 72 flush toilets and 19 showers as well as water monitoring and health promotion. UNICEF provided a portable bacteriological field testing kit to support the Tunisian Ministry of Health.

**IV. Coordination**

Please refer to [http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/](http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/) for all cluster coordination updates and meeting schedules, and comprehensive information on the humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis. Inter-cluster coordination is on going with humanitarian actors in Zarzis, Cairo and Benghazi. The Logistics cluster has a civil/military coordinator at SHAPE/NATO in Naples to support de-confliction for humanitarian cargo movements.

**V. Funding**

The US$407 million revised Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 47 per cent with US$190 million committed and $3.6 million in pledges.

To ensure coordination of resources, please advise to the Financial Tracking Service ([fts@un.org](mailto: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.

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