

This report produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 9 May to 12 May. The next report will be issued on or around 16 May.

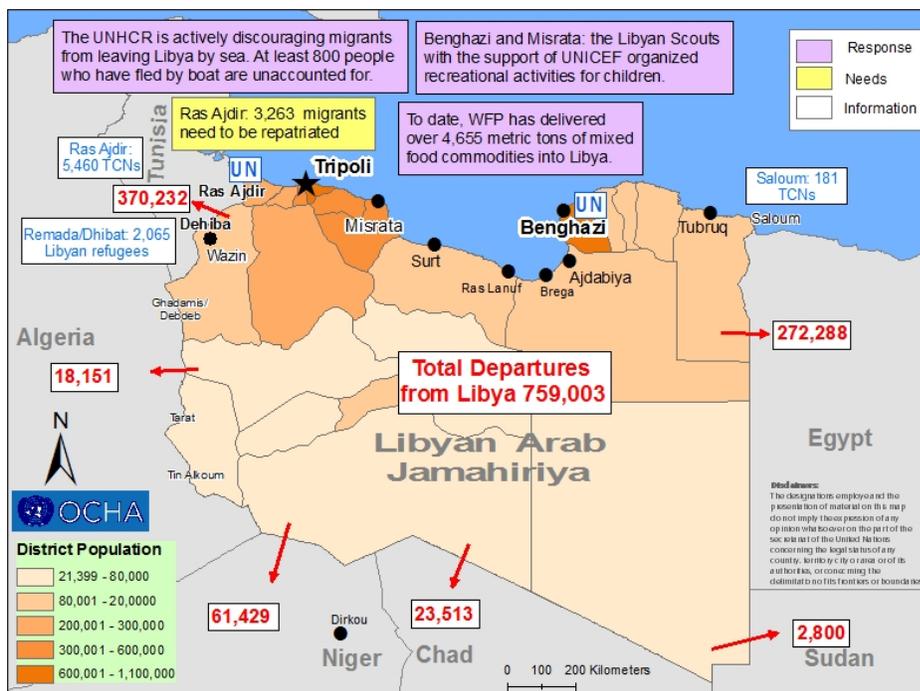
I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos has reiterated her call for a temporary cessation of hostilities in Misrata and other areas affected by the conflict.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is actively discouraging migrants from leaving Tripoli by boat after a number of boats carrying migrants capsized. The number of people leaving Libya for Europe by boat has increased significantly since the start of the crisis and some 1, 000 people are still missing.
- Cash and fuel shortages are restricting movement, impacting on the operational capacity of infrastructure and availability of supplies.
- The US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 48 per cent with \$150 million committed. It is being revised and will be launched next week.

II. Situation Overview

On 9 May, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos, in her statement to the Security Council called for a temporary cessation of hostilities in Misrata and other areas of Libya for humanitarian purposes, reiterating her earlier statement in April. This temporary cessation of hostilities is aimed at providing respite from violence for the civilian population. An independent assessment of the humanitarian situation could be conducted and would also enable delivery of essential medical supplies and other relief items, and the evacuation of third country nationals, the wounded, and others who require emergency medical assistance. The Executive Director for WFP also expressed concern for the people in the Nafusa Mountains area, and reiterated such a call to enable delivery of food assistance.

Fighting is continuing in a number of locations in western Libya and further east in Ajdabiya. On 12 May, in Tripoli, two people were reportedly killed. In Misrata, fighting intensified in the west and south of the town and several wounded and deaths were recorded by hospitals, according to International Medical Corps (IMC). In the Nafusa (western) Mountains fighting have been reported around Zintan and in other areas.



Cash and fuel shortages are restricting movement. The availability of essential commodities and operability of water, food and health services is more and more limited. For example, the operational capacity of desalination plants and the infrastructure that extracts drinking water from deep desert wells is dependent on the availability of fuel and chemicals. Commodities such as essential and specialist medicines and medical supplies are in short supply, as are agricultural products, vaccines, and animal

feed. They are not able to be adequately replenished now. In addition, the exodus of migrants has drained the labour force including the health, agriculture and other service sectors.

The number of people leaving Libya by sea bound in an attempt to reach Europe has risen since the crisis in Libya began. The majority of these people are third-country nationals (TCNs) from sub-Saharan Africa desperate to leave the insecurity and uncertainty in Libya. People fleeing are often doing so in unseaworthy and overloaded vessels. UNHCR has appealed to urgently put in place more reliable and effective mechanisms for rescue in the Mediterranean. UNHCR has urged states, commercial shipping companies and others present in the Mediterranean to consider that all boats leaving Libya for Europe are likely to require assistance.

At least 1,000 people who have fled Libya by boat so far remain unaccounted for.

Early last Friday 6, a boat carrying people fleeing Libya broke up shortly after departing Tripoli. Relatives of those onboard say the vessel was carrying around 600 people. A senior Somali diplomat in Tripoli has reported that 16 bodies have been recovered, including two babies. The full death toll is unknown. Most of those onboard are believed to have been from Sub-Saharan Africa. Hundreds of people are missing and bodies were seen floating in the sea and washed ashore (some bodies were seen on the Lampedusa coast). On 25 March, a small boat that had left Tripoli for Italy ran out of fuel and started drifting. According to survivors who reached Lampedusa, the boat was thrown water and biscuits from a helicopter. According to reports, 61 of the 72 people on board the boat died of hunger or thirst. Passengers were expected to operate the boat on their own.

This past days saw an increase in arrivals across the Mediterranean: five boats arrived on Lampedusa, carrying close to 2,400 people on the weekend from 6 to 8 May. Most are sub-Saharan Africans, many of them women and children. All five boats needed rescuing by the Italian coastguard and maritime police, with one boat running aground close to the Lampedusa shore. The number of people who have arrived in Italy and Malta from Libya now stands at 12,360, in a total of some 35 boats (11,230 to Italy and 1,130 to Malta).

More than 15000 Chadians and Sudanese are in need of transportation to Chad and Sudan, in Kufra, southern east Libya. Lack of water and electricity is reported in Kufra. WFP and agencies are currently assessing the situation and preparing to respond to emerging needs.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



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

Tunisia:

Averages of 3,000 individuals per day are crossing from the southern Dehibat border into Tunisia. Refugees previously accommodated in Dehibat and Remada transit camps are moving towards the towns of Tataouine, Medenine and Gabes. As of 9 May, 2,060 Libyans are hosted in camps in Tataouine governorate, including 874 people in the UAE camp in Dehibat and 1,186 in the UNHCR-run camp in Remada, 47 kilometers from the border. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 Libyans are hosted by the local communities. Six "volunteer stations" run by Tunisian neighborhood communities have been set up in downtown Tataouine where families that want to help Libyan refugees can register; and Libyan refugees in search of housing can go for information and register. The number of Libyan refugees now exceeds 20 per cent of the host country population in Tataouine governorate, and 10 per cent of the host country population in Medenine governorate, putting a strain on the capacity of the local services, especially health, to assist both the refugee and Tunisian population.

The number of people residing in the camps close to the border of Ras Adjir increased slightly although fewer Libyans are crossing. As of 8 May, 4,912 people remain in the three camps: 3,313 in Choucha Camp, 1,006 in the UAE Camp, and 593 in the IFRC Camp. There are currently 2,490 people of concern to UNHCR at the Ras Adjir camps, most from Somalia and Eritrea. Some 329 were previously registered at the UNHCR Office in Libya.

The decreasing number of Libyans crossing into Tunisia at Ras Adjir is attributed to the fuel shortages in Libya. Reports also suggest more difficulty in passing check-points from Tripoli.

Egypt:

On 11 May, 828 people remain at Saloum transit point, including 181 TNCs. Imposition of visa requirements for Libyans on 7 May led to a reduction in the number of Libyans crossing the border with 17 Libyans crossing on 8 May and 364 on 9 May. On 10 May the visa requirement was revoked. On 11 May 1,639 Libyans entered Egypt.



FOOD SECURITY

WFP has delivered over 4,655 metric tons of mixed food commodities into Libya. Some 1,091 metric tons of food have been distributed in the east, to over 242,000 beneficiaries in 17 locations - Benghazi, Ajdabiya, Awjla, Jakharra, Sultan, Al Bayda, Jalu, Sulug, Tubruq, Derna, Al Marj, Al Kufra, Rebianah, Al Agourya, Al Abyar, Al Qubba, and Tazurba. Recipients are IDPs, Third Country Nationals (TCNs) and other vulnerable groups. In April, WFP opened a supply route into western Libya from the Tunisian border, delivering 250 metric tons of food (enough to feed 16,000 people for a month). With the Libyan Red Crescent, 46 metric tons of this food was distributed around Tripoli to 4,500 IDPs, mainly from Misrata.

Some 155 metric tons have been delivered and mostly distributed to 14,890 people living in the Nafusa Mountain towns of Gharyan, Mizdah, Ghanima, Yefren, Tigi, and Al Rejban.

UNHCR established a field office in Tataouine to supervise the distribution of food and non-food items (NFIs) and register Libyan refugees. Food cluster partners are providing food assistance to Libyan refugees in host families in southern Tunisia, including providing fresh bread to the refugees in the Remada camp and in Tataouine.

On 12 May, FAO and WFP began an Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs) with Food Security cluster partners in Benghazi, using the Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) methodology, and including analysis of stock replenishment.

Gaps & Constraints: Fuel shortages and access to the supply route are the key continuing challenges.



HEALTH

IMC procured medical supplies for Nalut, Jadu and Zintan, will be delivered through the Dhibat border when possible.

IMC provided an additional 20 nursing staff to the Benghazi Medical Centre on 10 May, and also began the ambulance staff training workshop on 11 May, jointly with the Ministry of Health and the Benghazi Medical Center. IMC also continues to provide health care services to IDPs and residents in eastern Libya, such as 1,050 UNICEF hygiene kits to IDPs in Derna.

Medical staff at the hospitals in Remada and Tataouine confirm that measures to automatically record births at hospitals are in place and functioning. Efforts to monitor the birth registrations and the 40 pregnant women in Remada camp, and the 80 pregnant women in the Ras Adjir camps will continue.

On 11 May, Global Relief Libya, in coordination with the Tunisian Red Crescent, reported that three containers of medical supplies and five tons of clothes were sent via ship to Tunis. The supplies will be distributed in the Nafusa Mountain region.

Gaps & Constraints: Acute shortages of qualified health staff, especially nurses, to properly treat the war wounded, and specialized treatment and drugs.



Protection

With support from UNICEF, the Libyan Scouts have organized recreational activities for 350 children and their parents in Benghazi and Misrata.

On 9 and 10 May, UNHCR conducted a two-day training on 'Introduction to Internally Displaced Persons Protection' in Benghazi, the first of a series of training events on IDPs and protection conducted for the Libyan Humanitarian and Relief Committee and civil society representatives from eastern Libya.

UNICEF psychosocial support team has identified 93 unaccompanied children in the Ras Adjir camps. Some 51 of these are either in the camp or at the Ben Guerdan Youth Centre. Child Protection sub-cluster partners have established an educational space in the family centre space at Choucha Camp for 150 children.

UNICEF has been working with the Tunisian Ministry of Education to support the provision of two to three classrooms in schools in Remada for Libyan refugee children so these can return partially to school. Some Libyan refugee women in southern Tunisia are experiencing levels of anxiety when they do not receive news from their husbands and children left behind in Libya.

Gaps & Constraints: The lack of stimulation, educational and recreational activities are starting to prove increasingly difficult for refugee children in southern Tunisia. Classroom space is needed.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

According to the Director of the Man Made Great River Project in Benghazi, Benghazi requires 750,000m³ of water daily, while the reserve is 4,000,000m³/day. In Brega and Ras Lanuf, the need is 10–15,000m³ of water a day; in Misrata 3–400,000m³/day. The main risk related to the water supply in Misrata is its dependence on fuel to generate power for pumping to its destinations.

UNICEF is providing the chemicals for desalination units in six locations in eastern Libya: Tubruq, Bomba, Derna, Susa, Abutraba, and Jaghbob. This will support adequate water supply to the populations in these cities. In Saloum, UNICEF continues trucking 180,000 litres/day for sanitary purposes. The Egyptian Ministry of Health continues water quality testing twice weekly and chlorine residual testing on a daily basis.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The approval of the frequency licenses for the new repeater site is expected soon. The 8 UN agencies and 5 NGOs with offices in Benghazi are linked via microwave to the WFP VSAT for shared Internet access. The NGO hub operated by Telecoms sans Frontiers has 8 fixed computer connections and a reservation system.



LOGISTICS

UNHAS announced a revised flight schedule based on an evaluation of the first week of operations. The new routing is Malta-Benghazi-Cairo-Benghazi-Malta, effective as of 12 May.

Gaps & Constraints: Access to parts of Libya particularly Misrata Port and the roads in western Libya are still limited due to security constraints.

IV. Coordination

The Revision of the 2011 Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is being finalised by the UN and partners. Seven clusters have provided cluster response plans for the Appeal, which was submitted to Geneva on 11 May. The appeal will be launched on 18 May in Geneva.

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.

The UN has up to 30 staff from across agencies and programmes in Benghazi and up to 8 staff in Tuburq. It is also working on returning to Tripoli, and shifting the centre of gravity closer to Libya. Additional staff will be placed in Zarzis on the Libya-Tunisia border, and in readiness for access into western Libya.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Services, the US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 48 percent with US\$ 150 million committed and \$5.9 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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