

This report produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 12 May to 16 May. The next report will be issued on or around 19 May.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- To date around 14,000 people have arrived by boat to Italy and Malta from Libya. At least 1,200 people have died during the journey or are missing.
- Fuel scarcity Libya continues across Libya.
- The number of people remaining at the camps near the Ras Ajdir, at the Tunisia border, is the lowest since the beginning of the crisis at 2,375 people.
- Some 51,647 Libyans crossed into Tunisia at Dehibat border point. Most are staying with host communities.
- The Revised Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis will be launched by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Valerie Amos, in Geneva on 18 May.

II. Situation Overview

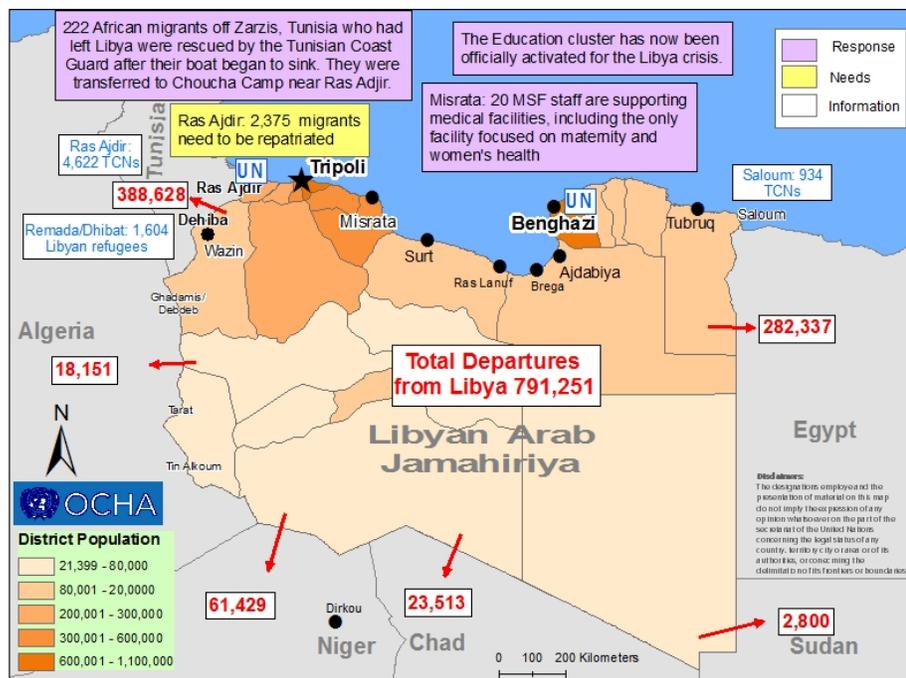
Fighting is ongoing around Misrata and in the Nafusa Mountains area, including around Nalut, Zlitan and Yefran. Civilian casualties remain unconfirmed. There have been several reported air strikes in Tripoli, Brega and in the Nafusa Mountains.

UNHCR reports that 51,647 Libyans crossed into Tunisia at Dehibat border point.

On 14 May, 222 third-country nationals (TCNs, mostly from Africa) leaving Libya were rescued off Zarzis, Tunisia, after their boat began to sink. Tunisian authorities and humanitarian partners facilitated their transfer to Choucha Camp near Ras Ajdir. In addition, on 13 May, 150 African migrants, including women and children, were also rescued 100 nautical miles north of Tripoli. UNHCR reports that to date around

14,000 people have arrived by boat in Italy and Malta from Libya. At least 1,200 people have died during the journey or are missing. Also according to UNHCR, TCNs leaving Libya on unseaworthy boats have a one in ten chance of dying during the journey.

Hundreds of people, who had fled Libya for Tunisia and Egypt in recent weeks, have crossed back into Libya with the intention of willingly boarding boats to reach Europe. Among them are refugees, including members of the Somali, Ethiopian and Eritrean communities in the camps at Choucha near Tunisia border with Libya. UNHCR is in ongoing discussions with these communities, highlighting the risks involved in this journey at sea as well as the risks they take in crossing the Libyan border.



On 15 May, the UN Special Envoy Abdel Elah al-Khatib met with Libyan authorities in Tripoli to discuss the need to fully implement UN Security Council Resolutions 1970 and 1973, to allow full humanitarian access, and to establish a ceasefire and political process.

The re-location of a humanitarian UN presence in Tripoli continues to be a priority.

Reports of fuel scarcity and high fuel prices continue in the west of Libya. Fuel scarcity has also been reported in Benghazi due to problems in the supply chain, though stocks are expected to be replenished soon. Reports indicate that the black market prices of fuel can be as much as fifty times higher than the official price. Residents are reportedly queuing for petrol for days in the capital, Tripoli. Libya's biggest oil company, the Arab Gulf Oil Company, reports that it will not resume production until the crisis ends. Insecurity, cash shortages, departure of migrants and the general situation continue to cripple economic activity in Libya.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Libya:

IOM has planned the seventh evacuation operation for TCNs in Misrata for this week. As with the six previous operations, the IOM-chartered ship will deliver 150 tons of food, non-food items (NFIs), and medical supplies, and then evacuate TCNs and war wounded. Although IOM estimates around 150 TCNs remain in Misrata, humanitarian partners report that 500 people have been waiting for evacuation at the Libyan Red Crescent camp near Misrata port.

Tunisia:

The UNHCR camp in Remada, originally established to receive up to 1,000 people, is being expanded to accommodate 10,000 people. There are currently 700 people in Remada and 898 in Dhibat. Host communities continue to host the majority of Libyans, of which there are over 51,000 estimated in southern Tunisia since April. From 1 – 14 May, fewer Libyans crossed into Tunisia through the Dehibat crossing, which is under control of opposition forces. UNHCR reports that an average of 657 Libyans cross daily while the numbers crossing back has also increased in the past several days. A joint mission including WFP and UNHCR among others met with the local authorities in Medenine and Gabes to discuss distribution of humanitarian assistance for Libyan refugees.

The total number of TCNs in camps in Tunisia is 2,375, which is the lowest number since the crisis began. Sudanese nationals remain the largest group of people with 1,165 persons waiting for repatriation.

Egypt:

On 15 May, 934 people remained at Saloum transit point including 671 persons of concern (PoC), an increase of 62 people. The recent arrivals chose to pass through Saloum since the Kufra crossing point is reportedly closed. Most are Chadian nationals. Around 900 evacuees from Misrata are expected to arrive soon in Saloum. The Rub Halls which will serve as shelter for TCNs are near completion. The Saloum Port Authority requested an official authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo to host PoCs in the Rub Hall.

Chad and Niger:

According to IOM, 24,331 Chadians and 261 other TCNs leaving Libya have returned to Chad through Faya and Kalait border crossings. To better facilitate returns, an air shuttle between Faya, Abeche and N'Djamena has been established. From 9 – 12 May, 1,506 people were evacuated from the borders to the capital and Abeche.

Over 62,429 Nigeriens and other TCNs have crossed into Niger through Dirkou, just south of the Libyan/Nigerien border. Many more are expected to arrive in the coming days. Most TCNs are severely dehydrated and exhausted after traveling for days without adequate food or water and are being assisted at the border by IOM and partners.



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

To date, WFP has pre-positioned or mobilized 24,152 metric tons of food for Libya, Egypt and Tunisia. This quantity is sufficient to feed more than 519,000 people for three months.

Some 16,811 metric tons are for Libya alone. WFP has delivered 5,223 metric tons of mixed food commodities into Libya, of which 1,091 metric tons of food have been distributed in the east, to over 242,000 beneficiaries in 17 locations.

Food Security cluster partners have reached 28,510 beneficiaries throughout western Libya. Distribution points included the Nafusa Mountains area (Gheryan, Mezdah, Kekla, Al Asabaa, Al Ghanayma, including IDPs from Zintan and Tebji), around Tripoli (Tajouraa, Al Anlas, IDP families and affected people from Zintan and Yefren), and to IDP families from Misrata in Beni Walid and Zleitun.

WFP has also been providing hot meals for TCNs in Tunisia and Egypt, where almost 1.4 million hot meals have been provided since the operations started, to about 125,000 people. Food Security cluster partners continue providing hot meals to camp residents at the Ras Ajdir border. WFP is providing inputs to the cash and vouchers to cover basic food needs for Libyan refugees living in communities in southern Tunisia.



HEALTH

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has 20 staff working with Libyan medical staff in Misrata. MSF reports that they assisted the delivery of around 15 babies daily at the only maternity hospital in the city. MSF is also working to provide mental health support to Libyan medical staff by training Libyan psychologists. Medical staff have been over stretched in Misrata for months.

International Medical Corps (IMC) and the Libya Aid Organization sent a medical team to Misrata and one (mobile) field hospital with the outgoing IOM boat on 16 May. IMC continues to respond to medical needs in Misrata and in other areas throughout Libya.

A working group on the rehabilitation of the war wounded, in particular amputees, has been established by the Health cluster. The group will support the orthopedic centre and organize capacity-building for physiotherapists in Benghazi hospitals. MSF has agreed to provide HIV/AIDS drugs and support for people with chronic needs. The Ministry of Health in Benghazi has requested the assistance of WHO for the procurement of 25 per cent of the annual need of drugs and medical supplies.

Gaps & Constraints:

The Benghazi orthopedic centre requires basic materials, including prosthetic limbs.



Protection

Luis Moreno-Ocampo, chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), has asked the ICC to issue arrest warrants for Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, his son Saif al-Islam, and his intelligence chief Abdullah Senussi.

Mine awareness training-activities continue for IDPs and residents in eastern Libya. Handicap International has a team ready to provide training on mine awareness for IDPs living at spontaneous settlement sites. Pamphlets are also ready for distribution.

The International Committee of the Red Crescent (ICRC) continues protection activities at the prison in Misrata.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

WASH cluster continues support to the Tunisian Ministry of Health for daily WASH and disinfecting activities for the camps near Ras Ajdir. In Egypt, the cluster focus is on the installation of WASH facilities following the completion of the Rub Halls at Saloum transit point.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ETC facilities are being expanded in all locations to cope with the increasing number of humanitarian workers responding to this emergency. In addition, NGO hubs have been established by Télécoms Sans

Frontières (TSF) in Benghazi and Tunisia. The ETC continues to liaise with both UN and NGO partners and actors on the ground to coordinate the emergency telecoms response across North Africa.

Gaps & Constraints

Importation of ICT equipment is still posing a significant challenge which is causing delays in pre-positioning of stock.



LOGISTICS

Information and Reports indicate that commercial ships are entering Libya ports as long as it complies with non-embargo related cargo and consignee restrictions in line with resolutions 1970 and 1973. The Logistics cluster is in the process of gathering information on ships entering Libyan ports as well as on flights entering Libyan airports.

Four Land Cruisers were delivered from Alexandria to Benghazi this past week.

Since launching air transportation services on 1 May, UNHAS has transported passengers from UN agencies, diplomatic corps, and NGOs between Malta, Cairo and Benghazi. Effective 15 May, a revised schedule plans to provide flight services between those three locations every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. Further details about accessing UNHAS services are available at:

<http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a/unhas-schedule-and-forms>

IV. Coordination

The 2011 Revised Flash Appeal for the Regional Libyan Crisis will be launched in Geneva on 18 May by the Emergency Relief Coordinator. OCHA Libya has relocated to Zarzis, Tunisia following a recommendation by the UN Humanitarian Country Team. Cairo will retain an information and liaison officer.

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

The Revised Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis will be launched by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Valerie Amos, in Geneva on 18 May. 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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