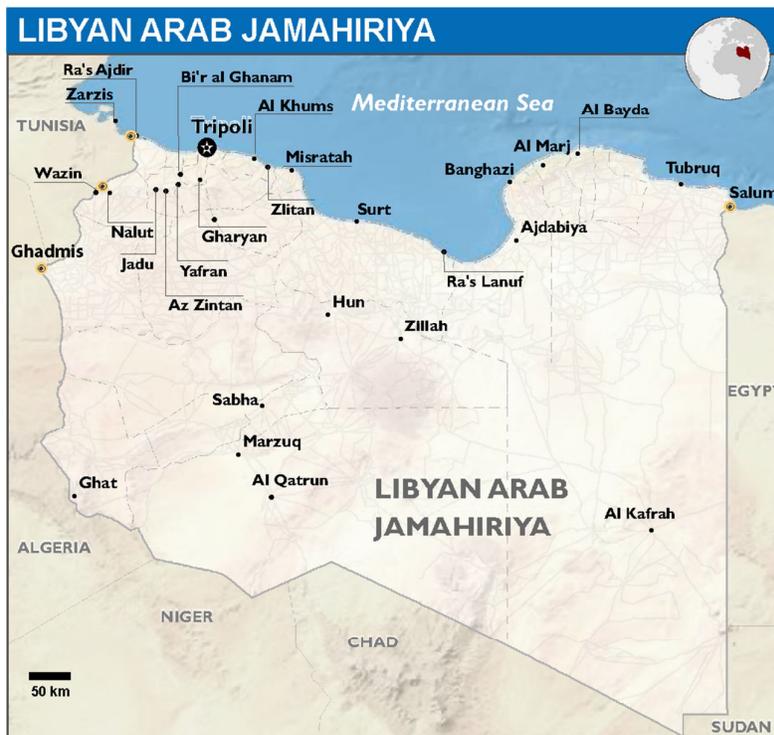


This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was prepared by OCHA Libya. It covers the period from 21 to 28 July. The next report will be issued on or around 4 August.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Protection issues and rising vulnerabilities are key concerns in conflict-affected areas.
- Psychosocial support needs grow as the conflict continues.
- Vaccines are being delivered throughout Libya. More are reportedly needed to keep coverage at required levels.

II. Situation Overview



Heavy fighting has been reported in the Nafusa Mountains region, in the town of Al-Ghazaya (near the border with Tunisia), in Qawalish (the easternmost part of the Nafusa Mountains) and around Al-Jawsh (in the northern-central part). Sporadic heavy fighting and shelling continues to be reported east of Misrata as well as around Zlitan.

The humanitarian community highlights protection concerns and the rising vulnerabilities of the civilian population near the frontlines as the main concerns in the conflict-affected areas. Due to the security situation and consequent access constraints, there is limited information available on the humanitarian consequences of recent fighting. There is an incomplete picture of needs in some areas.

Missions

[Inter-Agency Mission to Tripoli and Government-controlled areas](#)

The United Nations conducted a one-week mission to Tripoli from 17 to 24 July, the fourth mission to Tripoli since the start of the crisis. The team aimed to further assess the needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups and looked at the humanitarian impact of the conflict on civilians. The mission observed aspects of normalcy, but also identified pockets of vulnerability where people require assistance. Like in other parts of the country, the team noted shortages of medical supplies and personnel, and marked psychosocial impact of the conflict. In addition, although basic food commodities can be found in the markets, food prices are rising and the food supply chain for the public distribution system is irregular. As in other parts of Libya, reduced availability of cash is making it difficult for families to purchase adequate food supplies and other essential items.

Outside Tripoli, the team visited Al-Khoms and Zlitan, east of Tripoli and close to the frontline, as well as Ghayran, north of the Nafusa Mountains area. All these towns have seen a significant influx of IDPs. The team discussed their immediate humanitarian needs with community members and identified the need to monitor the situation of IDPs who have not been officially registered. IDPs have been receiving support from the Government of Libya

In all areas visited, fuel shortages were a significant problem: the UN team observed long queues at petrol stations, while others had closed down. In Government-controlled areas, a fuel consumption quota system is in place, since Libyan oil experts warned that fuel stocks could run out in two weeks, should the shortage continue. Public transport costs have tripled, restricting access to services, such as hospitals.

[*Inter-Agency Mission to Darna and Al-Bayda*](#)

On 23 and 24 July, the United Nations visited Darna (population 50,000) and Al-Bayda (population 250,000), northeast of Benghazi. In both locations, the mission participants met with local representatives and identified humanitarian needs that have emerged as a result of the conflict. As in other parts of the country, the most pressing need identified in both locations is the lack of liquidity. In addition, the team reported a shortage of medical supplies and baby food.

In Darna the team noted that most of the city lacks running water, due to the lack of fuel to pump water and a lack of spare parts and maintenance to the water supply system. Water is delivered via mobile tanks at a cost of 5 Libyan Dinar (around US\$4) per 2000 litres.

Population Displacement

IOM and UNHCR report that, since the start of the crisis, around 740,000 people have left Libya. Of these, over 100,000 are Libyans and over 640,000 are non-Libyans. Around 47 per cent of the non-Libyans are third-country nationals (TCNs), the majority of which have been repatriated. The total caseload requiring evacuation assistance is estimated at 3,100, as of 26 July. Around 53 per cent of the non-Libyans are people from neighbouring countries who returned to their countries of origin. The number of Tunisians, Egyptians and Libyans who have left Libya due to the crisis is an estimate, as they regularly cross the border for economic purposes.

According to UNHCR, there are approximately 218,000 IDPs inside Libya, most of whom are staying with relatives or in host communities. Significant return has been reported to parts of the Nafusa Mountains, with additional returns anticipated prior to the Holy Month of Ramadan.

Evacuation of TCNs from Libya is ongoing. In Sabha, IOM has organised evacuation flights for 925 Chadian beneficiaries to Ndjamen; an additional 495 Chadians are booked on flights due to leave before the end of the month. On 22 July, the 14th IOM-chartered vessel evacuated 54 TCNs and 28 war-wounded and chronically ill from Misrata. To date, 8,309 people have been evacuated from Misrata.

A new transit camp is being established in Misrata for the TCNs who remain stranded there, in response to the cramped conditions reported in the existing camp. So far, 200 new tents have been delivered to the camp.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Key concerns for the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster remain a lack of liquidity at both the macro and household levels, restricting people's ability to buy food, inconsistent and unreliable food imports causing interruptions to the Public Food Distribution System, and rising food prices. Inadequate replenishment of food stocks is of particular concern with Ramadan approaching because in some areas (such as parts of the Nafusa Mountains), many displaced people are expected to return to their homes, increasing the pressure on communities to provide basic food requirements.

As of 27 July, 8,726 metric tons (mt) of mixed food commodities have been distributed to 781,000 beneficiaries in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt. Inside Libya, WFP continues to distribute food in partnership with

the Libyan Red Crescent Society, paying particular attention to food distribution in areas affected by heavy fighting, such as the Nafusa Mountains region. So far, a total of 2,634 mt of food has been distributed in the Misrata area to around 125,000 beneficiaries, and 941 mt has been distributed to around 125,000 people in the Nafusa Mountains region. In addition, 440 mt of food has been delivered to the port of Al-Khoms and distribution has begun to IDPs from Misrata and the Nafusa Mountains in that area.

In preparation for Ramadan, the Cluster plans to distribute around 830 mt of basic commodities to 160,000 beneficiaries in the Nafusa Mountains over the next two weeks. So far, WFP has provided 260 mt of food to the Libyan Red Crescent for distribution. In both the Nafusa Mountains and opposition-held areas, various local and international organisations plan to provide complementary food items (some of which are culturally specific to Ramadan). In addition, UNHCR is planning to support the traditional Ramadan tents in Benghazi and Misrata, by providing hot meals for *Iftar*.

A process to identify the agricultural needs in opposition-held areas is underway (since 20 July), with a radio appeal so that farmers can register for possible assistance and a mapping exercise will be based on the answers to questionnaires. FAO plans to provide around 485 mt of fertiliser to around 1,600 beneficiaries, because the rising prices and reduced availability of fertiliser could have serious implications for the next planting season.



PROTECTION

Information about the civilian population remaining near the frontlines remains under-documented due to a lack of access. There is a need to establish protection monitoring mechanisms with local and international NGOs and for the local council to report human rights violations and determine appropriate referral structures.

Significant return has been reported to parts of the Nafusa Mountains, including to Zintan and Yafran, due to improved security, electricity, functioning hospitals, markets re-opening and because families want to be home for Ramadan. The presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the Nafusa Mountains remains a major concern as returns continue.

A child resilience programme has been completed in Benghazi and surrounding areas, targeting 15 sites and reaching 375 children. The second part of the programme will begin in September, targeting the same number children, in opposition-held areas. The Child Protection Working Group is planning to distribute leaflets with key child protection messages for parents at the start of Ramadan. The first messages will focus on the issue of celebratory shooting (firing into the air) as this is jeopardizing the safety of children.

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster has identified capacity building needs in psychosocial services for local organizations, in opposition-held areas, to support their activities in schools. There is also a need for additional recreational and Early Childhood Development kits for recreational activities in Misrata. Many IDP sites in opposition-held areas still lack facilities to provide recreational activities and non-formal education to displaced children. The Child Protection Working Group will address needs in the most urgent sites, but is limited in its capacity to respond due to lack of funding.



HEALTH

The Health Cluster remains concerned about the shortages of drugs, vaccines, medical supplies and health professionals throughout Libya. Many health professionals were migrant workers who left the country when the conflict started, while those who continue to work in hospitals have only been partially and irregularly paid for months, due to a lack of funds. Health service provision is also starting to be affected by a lack of maintenance and spare parts for medical equipment.

Access to healthcare is further restricted by fuel shortages and associated travel constraints, making it difficult for people requiring medical attention to travel to health facilities and for health staff to travel to and from work.

The Health Cluster requires additional data on the health situation to verify reports concerning the impact of the crisis on the health system. In addition, there is a need to gather information on the number of casualties and the scale of psychosocial trauma in order to evaluate the wider implications of the conflict.

Health Cluster partners continue to respond to the needs for medical supplies and drugs. This week, 165 boxes of medicines and consumables have been prepositioned in Misrata; while psychiatric drugs are due to arrive in opposition-held areas in the coming week. Medical items have been delivered to Benghazi. Emergency stock is also being pre-positioned in Nalut in the Nafusa Mountains. Non-cluster partners are also active in providing essential supplies, training, equipment and logistic support to priority health services; they are also active in the field of rehabilitation and psychosocial support.

To overcome a shortage of vaccines, WHO has delivered 100,000 doses of vaccines to Tripoli, and an INGO has procured supplies for two months for Nalut, Jadu and Zintan (in the Nafusa Mountains). UNICEF has supplied a total of 50,140 doses of six different types of vaccines to the health authorities in Benghazi. Additional vaccines are expected to arrive in the coming week. However, more vaccines are reportedly needed throughout the country in order to keep coverage at required levels.

The local health authorities in Benghazi are compiling a report on medical stocks, using a logistics support system established by WHO. The report contains detailed information on available medical supplies, including those that are running low.

Capacity building exercises for health personnel and medical students are ongoing to try to mitigate shortages of health professionals. These activities are predominantly taking place in areas where the war-wounded are taken, such as Benghazi, Misrata, and some parts of the Nafusa Mountains.

The health component of the Flash Appeal was based on the assumption that the 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 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 any in-kind donations of medical supplies comply with WHO's drug donation guidelines, available at the following link: <http://bit.ly/p36jCs>. Donations should be coordinated with the Medical Supply Organisation (MSO). Focal point: DrMukhtarBurweis, 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.



EDUCATION

UNICEF provided Mercy Corps in Misrata with 30 tents, recreational kits and early childhood development kits for safe spaces and psychosocial services activities in schools. Mercy Corps, in collaboration with the local Education Authorities, are installing one tent in each of the 21 schools open for educational and recreational activities. Around 5,000 pupils are benefiting from morning and evening activities at the 21 schools.

The Education Working Group reports an urgent need for additional resources in order to ensure the re-opening of schools beyond Benghazi in time for the new school year in September.



LOGISTICS

The shuttle service between Benghazi and Misrata has been extended for the month of August. As of 24 July, the WFP-chartered vessel has transported 207 passengers and over 1,140m³ of inter-agency humanitarian cargo between the two cities. Recent cargo has included generators and hospital tents.

UNHAS continues to offer air passenger transport services between Cairo, Benghazi, Malta and Djerba. From 31 July, UNHAS will start to operate a higher capacity aircraft (for up to 50 passengers), and will be following a revised schedule. Further details about accessing these services and the 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. The coordination meeting schedules for Benghazi, Cairo and Zarzis, and Cluster and HCT contact lists, are 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>. ACTED has is in the process of opening a new office in Ajdabiya, which will be used as a forward operating base for Brega.

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, please visit: <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

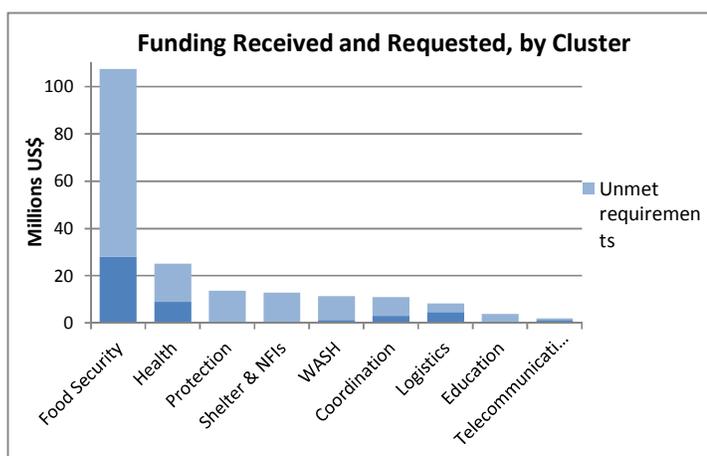
V. Funding

As of 7 July, the revised Flash Appeal is **60 per cent** funded, with **\$245 million** received out of the \$407 million requested. In addition, **\$138.6 million** has been donated to projects listed outside the appeal. This brings the total recorded humanitarian funding for the Libya crisis to **\$383.6 million**.

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.

The chart (right) provides a breakdown of funding received and unmet requirements by cluster (excluding multi-cluster, which is 67 per cent funded). See Annex I for an analysis of the humanitarian funding trends, since the revision of the Flash Appeal on 17 May 2011 (launched 18 May).

OCHA has an incomplete picture of funding donated outside the Flash Appeal. To ensure coordination of resources, please advise the Financial Tracking Service (fts@un.org) of all funding and in-kind donations. The [Financial Tracking Service](#) shows daily updates of funding for this appeal and other humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis.



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