

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was prepared by OCHA Libya. It covers the period from 25 August to 8 September.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Authorities and humanitarian actors are working together to reduce unlawful discrimination against migrant workers and refugees
- INGOs conducting rapid assessments of health facilities in Tripoli
- The water situation is improving: tap water supplies and bottled water production has resumed
- The UN has re-established its presence in Tripoli

II. Situation Overview

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On 2 September 2011, the UN re-established its humanitarian presence in Tripoli. The most pressing humanitarian issues across the country at present are in the protection and health sectors. International NGOs have been providing humanitarian assistance in and around Tripoli since the fighting escalated in mid-August. Humanitarian activities continue in other parts of the country that experienced fighting, including in Misrata, Zlitan, Ajdabiya and the Nafusa Mountains.

Tripoli and the surrounding areas have been facing shortages of water for drinking and domestic use since 22 August. Local water authorities confirmed on 5 September that supplies to Tripoli and the surrounding areas have now resumed. It is estimated that 90 per cent of households have an adequate water supply through the main system. Access to bottled drinking

water on the market is also improving although with production still at a reduced level, some parts of the city have less access than others.

The protection of civilians remains a humanitarian priority in Libya. There have been reports from human rights organisations and in the media that migrants and refugees (particularly Sub-Saharan Africans) are being subject to unlawful discrimination and harassment. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has voiced concern over the fate of Sub-Saharan and other vulnerable migrants who want to leave the country but do not have the means. Identification of migrants who want to leave Libya is ongoing. The presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in conflict areas remains a major concern, particularly as people return to former conflict areas. Authorities in Tripoli are working with humanitarian actors to address these protection concerns.

WFP has dispatched around 600 metric tons of staple food commodities to Tripoli for distribution by the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) to provide assistance to more than 35,500 conflict-affected and displaced people for one month.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



PROTECTION

UNHCR has discussed the protection situation of migrant workers and refugees with the National Transitional Council (NTC), highlighting the need for the documentation of these groups, especially those that have been working in Libya for a number of years. The NTC indicated it would be willing to consider issuing documentation. They also welcomed international assistance for registration and profiling of the migrant population. Several international actors have identified various locations where migrants and refugees are gathered and are in need of assistance.

The NTC military released a group of 57 Somali refugees who had been held at a temporary detention centre. UNHCR organised their relocation to a safe haven, where they are being supported with food and medical assistance. UNHCR is hopeful that this will be a model for future releases of vulnerable groups, such as refugees. Obstacles to release, especially the availability of safe havens, were discussed with the NTC, which indicated it will coordinate with the UN and relief organisations to help facilitate the protection of refugees and migrant workers and to find humanitarian solutions.

More than 200 third country nationals were evicted on 4 September from a farm in the Salah ad-Din area in Tripoli. They were subsequently relocated to a nearby industrial site, where they were confronted on 5 September by members of the local community who did not agree to their presence in the neighbourhood. Around half the group was transferred to a facility near Mitiga, and others have gone to the port. The Protection Cluster is monitoring the situation.

IOM continues to register names of people voluntarily willing to return to their home countries. So far a number of Sudanese and Somali families have expressed their willingness to return.

A group of 5,000 IDPs from Tawargha, near Misrata, have been identified in three different areas of Tripoli by the Protection Cluster. They are being registered by the Libyan Red Crescent and receive food assistance from WFP.



HEALTH

In the health sector the main priorities across the country are the treatment of conflict-related injuries (especially in the Tripoli area), equitable access to essential health services for all wounded and conflict-affected people, security of health facilities and health staff, and functionality of health facilities (water and sanitation, electricity, drugs, safe blood and consumables). In addition, post-conflict early recovery planning for the health system is now emerging as a major health priority.

There are no confirmed figures of the number of killed and wounded in Tripoli. The Ministry of Health is currently using the working figure of 3,000 wounded. In addition, INGOs report that an increasing number of war-wounded are being treated in medical facilities in the Nafusa Mountains. The interim health minister has provided a first estimate of the number of casualties since conflict broke out in Libya in February: around 30,000 people have been killed, 50,000 wounded, and around 4,000 people are missing.

Health partners have delivered medicines and equipment to Tripoli to respond to shortages. Additional equipment is en route: WHO is facilitating a shipment of drugs to Tripoli, procured by the health authorities in Libya. The shipment also contains blood donations from Tunisia. Although the central blood bank in Tripoli is functioning, it is experiencing a shortage of consumables and reagents for testing and cross matching.

IOM continues to provide pre-departure fitness-to-travel health checks for migrants scheduled for repatriation. For those with significant medical conditions, the organization facilitates care, treatment and follow-up in local hospitals. Medical escorts are arranged for TCNs with anticipated needs for care during travel, until the TCNs are handed over to family members or a health facility to ensure continued healthcare upon arrival in their home countries. Psychosocial support is provided to displaced migrant workers and their family members in Egypt, Tunisia and Chad.

Missions and assessments

Mercy Corps and the International Medical Corps (IMC) have carried out rapid assessments of hospitals in the Tripoli area. The assessments indicate that the public hospitals and major clinics in Tripoli are functioning, despite fuel shortages, insecurity, water shortages and human resources constraints. There are continued shortages of medical supplies across the city, in particular orthopedic equipment, oxygen and narcotic pain medications. Human resource needs include doctors, operating theatre nurses and hospital management. It is likely that these needs will decline as the security situation improves. The departure of foreign doctors and nurses continues to affect health services throughout Libya.

WHO carried out an assessment of the pharmaceutical supply chain in Ajdabiya. The city has two storage facilities, the central pharmacy warehouse and the main hospital's own storage. Both facilities are receiving pharmaceuticals directly from the Benghazi Medical Warehouse. The central pharmacy warehouse, which serves 17 health facilities in the city, was badly damaged during the conflict and is in need of rapid repair and refurbishment. The health facilities in Ajdabiya are experiencing shortages of various medical supplies, including drugs for non-communicable diseases, antibiotics, consumables and vaccines.



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Since fighting intensified in mid-August, WFP has responded to a number of appeals for food assistance in several parts of Libya, particularly in Tripoli and the surrounding areas. People in greatest need of food support include internally displaced persons, returnees, migrants, refugees, and people in areas affected by interrupted trade and supply. Since the last week of August, WFP has distributed more than 1,400 MT of mixed food items, covering the needs of some 84,500 beneficiaries in Gharyan, Sabratha, Surman, Zuwara and Tripoli. The Food Security Cluster is responding to the urgent needs of people with specific protection concerns, including 800 migrants and refugees, as well as IDPs inside Tripoli (estimated to reach around 35,000).

WFP has received requests to support up to 400,000 people in Southern Libya and 200,000 in Gharyan (Nafusa Mountains) and surrounding villages. The Cluster anticipates that there will be food assistance needs in Bani Walid and Sirte, where fighting is ongoing. WFP has started to preposition food to be ready to respond. Further assessment information is required to build a more accurate picture of the needs for food and livelihood support throughout the country.

At present, limited liquidity continues to affect people's ability to buy food resources. However, despite cash shortages, the commercial food sector in the main towns and cities in Libya has proved to be resilient.

In Benghazi, the banking system is progressively improving. Salaries, including all backlogs, have been paid. According to monitoring information, food prices are going down and the private sector is capable of responding to the basic needs. The market has returned to normal, with the majority of items available in the shops, including luxury items. WFP is currently monitoring the food distribution conducted through the Zakat (charity) system, covering 7,000 of the most vulnerable people.

During the inter-agency mission to Ajdabiya on 5 September, food shops were largely open and well stocked, with a re-established supply chain from Egypt and local farms. Prices, in general, have stabilized with periodic fluctuation for some commodities. The population is still receiving fixed allotments of 200 Libyan Dinars from their bank accounts per week. Those, who were not able to continue to work due to infrastructure damage, are receiving an allowance of 500 Libyan Dinar per month to cover their basic household needs. No further need to continue food distribution on a large scale was found, though there may be food assistance needs for specific groups, which will be handled on an individual basis.



WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

The NTC and water authorities have confirmed that water from wells in southern Libya is reaching Tripoli. As a result 90 percent of all tap water has been re-established. ACTED and the Boy Scouts are mapping information on access to water (domestic and drinking) and WASH issues in Tripoli.

UNICEF has procured three tons of liquefied gas chlorine, which will disinfect tap water in Tripoli for one week. This was requested by the Great Man-made River Authority (GMRA), whose offices were looted and consequently did not have the capacity to procure supplies. There is an urgent need for water quality surveillance, including the provision of chlorine testers to the GMRA, as well as water quality equipment and consumables.

Although the availability of bottled water in the market is improving (eight out of 25 bottled water companies have resumed production) there remains a problem in many parts of the town. Bottled water companies are producing at about 50 per cent of pre-conflict levels. However, their capacity to increase is limited due to their inability to procure inputs. In the last 11 days of bottled water distribution, hundreds of volunteers have distributed around 3.3 million litres of bottled water through the mosque network. For example, on 7 September, around 400,000 litres of bottled water were distributed to about 130,000 people. This quantity will be sufficient for 2 days drinking and cooking needs.

UNICEF, the NTC, and the port authorities have agreed to keep a contingency stock of about 1 million litres (sufficient for 330,000 persons for 2 days) for Tripoli and other towns. Currently, UNICEF has 180 containers of bottled water (3.2 million litres) in the port which can be dispatched to other areas that may require water (e.g. Sirte), provided security and logistical conditions allow for distribution. An additional 150 containers can be made available in the middle of September.

Sirte has been without tap water for the last 3-5 days, and there are reports of water shortages in Sabha (southern Libya). There is no confirmed information about the water situation in Bani Walid. Brega (population 20,000) has reportedly been without water, electricity and gas for over 40 days, many of the inhabitants have been displaced to Ajdabiya as a result. The WASH Cluster has been unable to independently verify this information.

In Misrata, Benghazi and eastern areas the water situation is reported to be adequate; however, the desalination plants will run out of chemicals before the end of September.



The Logistics Cluster, under the leadership of WFP, is active in Tripoli and has provided support to the WASH Cluster in procuring and delivering bottled water to the city. It has also ensured the delivery, by sea and land, of food and other basic items to Tripoli and surrounding towns, and to Misrata, Zlitan and the Nafusa Mountains.

UNHAS continues to offer air passenger transport services. As of 11 September, flights will commence connecting Djerba, Malta, Tripoli and Benghazi. Further details about accessing these services and the latest 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.

The Cluster is providing free bonded storage in Malta Freeport for transit cargo. For more information about this service, please contact northafrica.cargo@logcluster.org.

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

IV. Coordination

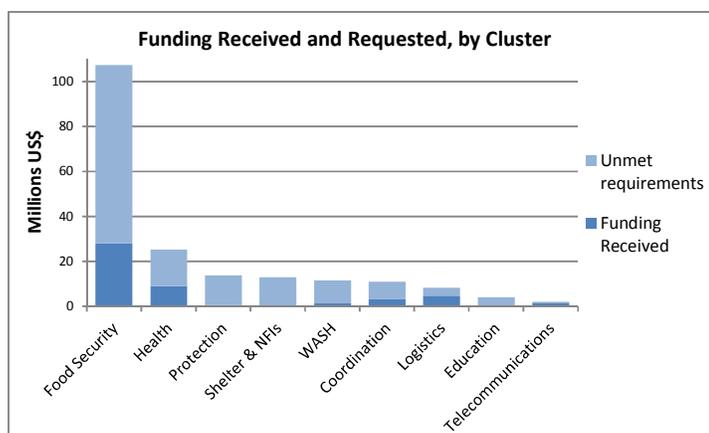
The coordination meeting schedule in Zarzis has been revised following the departure to Tripoli of a number of UN agency staff and cluster participants and a new meeting schedule is being prepared for Tripoli. The coordination meeting schedules for Benghazi and Zarzis, and Cluster and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contact lists, are available at <http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/>.

OCHA Libya is producing a daily humanitarian media monitoring service. 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>.

All humanitarians working in Libya are strongly encouraged to subscribe to OCHA's mailing list, which is also used to produce a contact directory to support coordination in Libya. <http://bit.ly/oiQrTr>

V. Funding

The Flash Appeal has been extended for a month until the end of September 2011. It is funded at **59.6 per cent**, with **\$243 million** received out of the \$407 million requested. The chart (right) provides a breakdown of funding received and unmet requirements by cluster (excluding multi-cluster, which is 67 per cent funded). Donations have also been recorded to projects outside the appeal, with a total of **\$140 million**. This brings the total recorded humanitarian funding for the Libya crisis to **\$383 million**.



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 Libya crisis.

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