

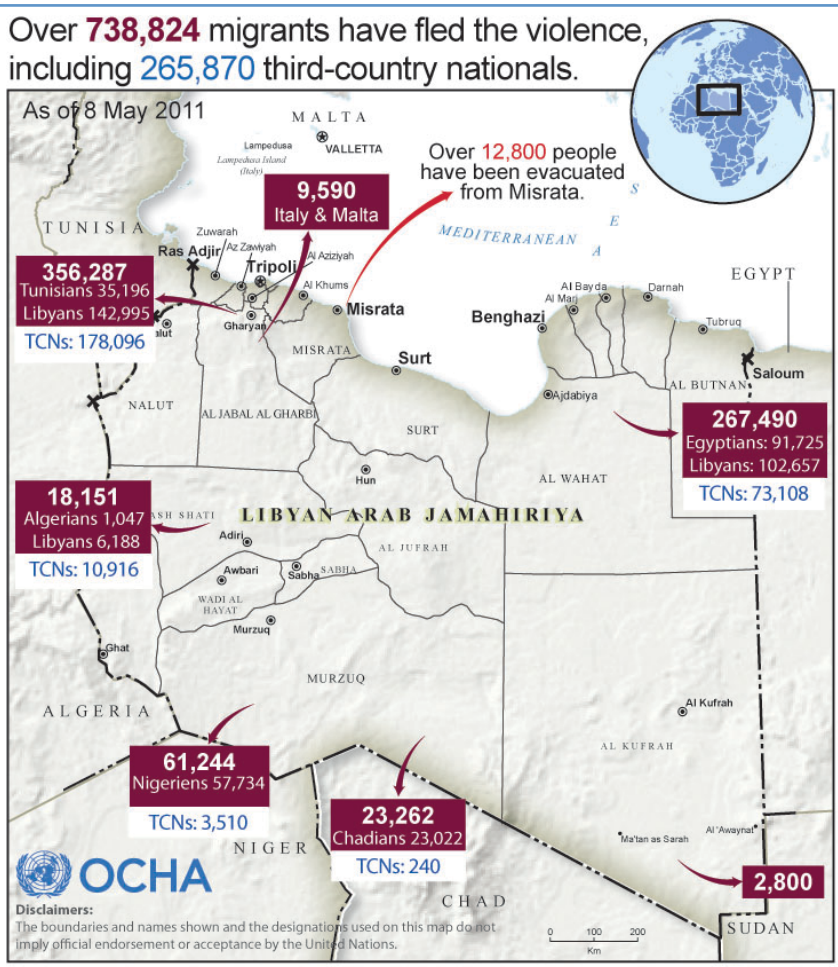
This report produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 5 May to 9 May. The next report will be issued on or around 12 May.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, over 50,000 Libyans are living in host communities in southern Tunisia.
- Food supplies could run out within six to eight weeks unless plans are put in place to avoid a crisis.
- In the Nafusa Mountain, food security gaps and medical needs are of concern.
- Diminishing cash reserves and lack of access to credit in Libya are impacting both Libyans and third country nationals alike. Fuel shortages are also affecting the ability of Libyans and others to work, travel and transport goods in all parts of the country.
- The US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 46 per cent with \$143 million committed and \$5.5 million in pledges.

II. Situation Overview

High levels of fighting continue around the port area in Misrata according to several sources. On 7 May, fuel tanks close to the port were targeted, reportedly by Government forces, in an attack that destroyed eight tanks, with concerns that these are the only fuel storage units for the city.



Reports have been received that helicopters marked with symbols resembling red crosses and crescents were flying over Misrata, though they did not originate from any known humanitarian organization. NATO strongly advise that organizations notify NATO command of any air operations through the appropriate channels.

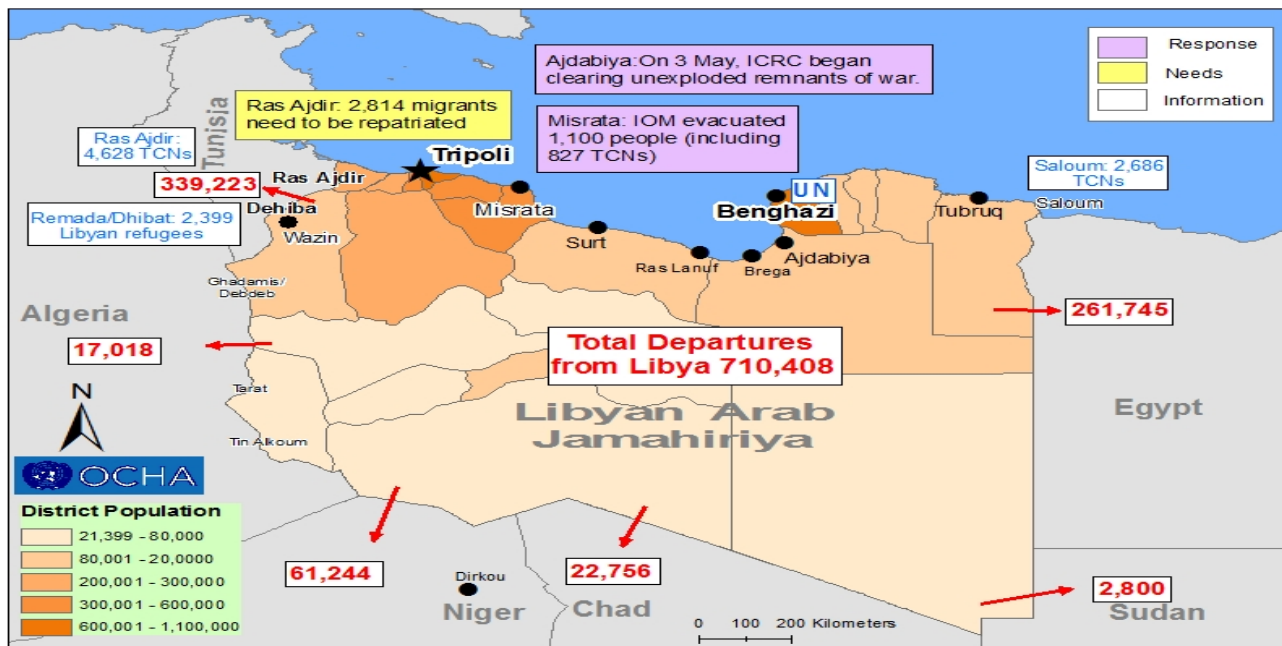
The populations in the western Nafusa Mountain region continue to be caught in the conflict. In Nalut and Zintan on going fighting is making the delivery of regular assistance difficult. Half of the population of these towns have reportedly left. On 7 May, media reports indicated that fighting in Zintan resulted in nine deaths and fifty injuries. Food security gaps and medical needs are among the humanitarian concerns. WFP and the Libyan Red Crescent have jointly mobilized 60 metric tons of wheat flour to be distributed in Zintan.

Along the Tunisian border, fighting in Wazin spilled over into Dhibat. While a number of Libyans crossed

into Tunisia through the Wazin/Dhibat border point, a larger proportion are believed to be entering the country via informal routes, making the overall number of population movements in Tunisia difficult to calculate. At least 50,000 Libyans are known to date to be displaced within host communities in southern Tunisia.

According to the WFP, food supplies could run out within six to eight weeks in Libya unless plans are put in place to avoid a full-scale humanitarian crisis. In Benghazi, humanitarian partners have made progress on coordinating the delivery of food aid. The Libyan Committee for Humanitarian Relief (LCHR) has provided a food basket contents list and consensus has been reached on this basket for the east of the country.

The Logistics cluster reports delays in reaching Misrata due to the continued fighting in the port area. Increased shipping insurance costs are making it difficult for humanitarian organizations to find and afford vessels to deliver aid to Misrata.



III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



SHELTER and non-food items (NFI)/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS

Libya:

At the Misrata transit camp, as of 6 May, around 500 people are in need of evacuation of which 150 are third-country nationals (TCNs). The Turkish Red Crescent reports that the situation in the northern part of the city has relatively stabilized, however the situation by the port, in the south of the city, remains critical.

On 8 May, at the transit camp in Benghazi, there were 213 Libyan families and 75 TCNs, mainly Iraqi families and Chadians. Humanitarian partners continue to assess the situation for IDPs in the east of Libya. The LCHR has completed more than half of the registration process. There are about 200,000 IDPs, of which 58,000 are living in spontaneous settlement sites. The shelter/NFI cluster and the LCHR are developing shelter solutions for IDPs living in public facilities. Preparations are underway by the LCHR in Benghazi for new arrivals from Kufra, a town in the south east of Libya where fighting took place.

TCNs inside Libya continue to attempt to reach Europe by boat. On 9 May, a boat with around 600 men, women and children of African origin was reported to have sunk off the coast of Tripoli. The current number of death is unclear and is being verified. Another boat that left Libya with 800 TCNs on board ran aground off the coast of Italy around 7 May, requiring the Italian coast guard to conduct a rescue operation.

Diminishing cash reserves and lack of access to credit in Libya are impacting both Libyans and TCNs alike. Fuel shortages are also affecting the ability of Libyans and others to work, travel and transport goods in all parts of the country

Tunisia:

The flow of Libyans from the Nafusa Mountains into Tunisia continues. Security at the border crossing remains uncertain and firing spread to Dhibat, in Tunisia, causing residents to flee further inland. On 4 May, 891 people remained at the Dhibat camp while 1,530 are staying in Remada. UNHCR reports that 44,308 Libyans have crossed through Tunisia at Wazin/Dhibat, though many more were estimated to have crossed

using informal routes. Most of the Libyans living in host communities in southern Tunisia are relying on the host community solidarity, reserves of funds brought from Libya, or a combination of both.

As of 7 May, about 1,729 require evacuation assistance from camps at Ras Adjir.

Egypt:

On 7 May, around 1,700 people, including 609 persons of concern (PoC) to UNHCR remained at Saloum transit point. TCNs often arrive and leave within 24 hours, evacuated by humanitarian partners. The number in transit is expected to remain low. The Swedish government has interviewed 105 PoCs and intends to offer resettlement space to 150 PoCs in Sweden. The United States offered to provide evacuation support to 200 PoCs to UNHCR transit centers in Romania, Holland, Portugal and Belgium.

On 6 May, 1,920 Libyans entered Egypt. An average of 75 per cent of those who cross into Egypt leave the same day, although an unknown number of Libyans are living in Marsah Matrouh and other towns along the border. Prior to the conflict, Libyans crossed the border freely, but from 7 May, Libyans are requested to enter Egypt with exit visa.

Gaps & Constraints:

Humanitarian partners are planning for a possible influx of TCNs at Saloum. More regular access and assessments in the west of Libya are priorities for humanitarian organizations.



FOOD SECURITY

The Food Security cluster continues to work with local authorities to respond to needs of IDPs and vulnerable communities in Benghazi. WFP is establishing vulnerability criteria for assessing population needs. There were pockets of food insecurity before the crisis, for which a response system functioned effectively. The number of IDPs in the area creates a new dynamic and requires cluster partners to develop an increased response plan. ACTED has agreed to assist with food transportation and delivery.

UNHCR, in coordination with WFP and ICRC, agreed to provide food and non-food items for 25,000 people in Tatouine and Medenine governorates as soon as 9 May.

WFP and the Libyan Red Crescent have jointly mobilized 60 metric tons of wheat flour to be distributed in Zintan.

Gaps & Constraints:

In Zintan, basic food products are available, but some agencies estimate that food stocks are very low and that replenishment is dependent upon daily deliveries from Tunisia in light of the security situation. Local authorities and communities have been collecting and delivering food donations around the town.



HEALTH

The Health cluster reports ongoing shortages in and around Benghazi of medical supplies and nursing staff. The present healthcare focus is on care for the disabled and severely wounded. Medical organizations are working with partners to identify their supplies requirements.

In the Nafusa Mountains, medical supplies are also needed and some areas report health staff shortages. In Nalut, at least 50 medical staff remains. None have received salaries for over a month due to the collapse of the Libyan banking system. At Yefren Hospital, almost all medical personnel have reportedly left. Those in need of treatment are often forced to travel long distances to receive care.

At the Wazin/Dhibat border, an International Medical Corps (IMC) health post continues to provide services at the Dhibat Hospital. The Tunisian military are responsible for initial triage of the injured and referral to IMC if further treatment is needed.



PROTECTION

In Benghazi, the Protection cluster focuses on developing strategies on child protection and sexual and gender-based violence in the area. UNICEF has negotiated the phased re-opening of schools, starting with a pilot scheme to re-open 60 schools.

UN Mine Action Services and Handicap International have launched a public information campaign on landmine and unexploded ordnance awareness, distributing information through mosques, radio stations, and billboards with a particular focus on children.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

WASH cluster partners in Benghazi are developing a contingency plan for Misrata to strengthen assessment coverage.

In some areas, stocks of desalination supplies are sufficient for one to two months, but lack of fuel in Libya will impact the capacity of desalination plants.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ETC facilities in Benghazi will be expanded, security permitting. WFP has deployed an ETC Coordinator for Libya and an ICT expert in Tunisia.



LOGISTICS

WFP continues to offer to the humanitarian community transport services from Alexandria/Cairo to Benghazi/Tubruq on a cost recovery basis. Since 1 May, UN Humanitarian Air Service has transported 54 passengers from 20 UN agencies, diplomatic corps and NGOs between Malta, Cairo, and Benghazi.

IV. Coordination

The 2011 Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is being revised with an expected launch date of 18 May. The UN is expanding its presence in Benghazi. ACTED has initiated a project to map access routes for humanitarian efforts. The Benghazi city information is complete and available to share to the humanitarian community.

The League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Humanitarian Forum jointly organized a second humanitarian meeting on 8 May to discuss the humanitarian situation in Libya. The meeting was attended by regional NGOs, international NGOs, UN agencies, Red Crescent and Cross Societies, donors, and other humanitarian actors. A medical working group, an advocacy, media and information working group and a group dedicated to support for Libyan civil society organizations were formed.

Please refer to <http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/> for all cluster coordination updates and meeting schedules, as well as a comprehensive information on the humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Services, the US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 46 percent with US\$ 143 million committed and \$5.5 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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