This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was prepared by OCHA Libya. It covers the period from 24 to 30 October 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 15 November.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Explosive Remnants of War pose risks to civilians in areas recovering from conflict.
- United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is now implementing a cost recovery mechanism to continue flights into and within Libya.
- Humanitarian agencies support water and sanitation activities in and around Sirte and Bani Walid.

II. Situation Overview

Humanitarian partners this week conducted rapid assessment missions in Bani Walid and Sirte, where fighting recently ended, to determine humanitarian needs and required response.

In and around these towns, electricity and water supplies remain cut, and food supplies are dwindling. As of 30 October, an estimated 80,000 people have been displaced from these areas and have moved to Benghazi, Misrata, Tripoli or other places south of these cities.

Many villages hosting IDPs have been generous in their support for the displaced population, with national and international humanitarian partners supplementing those efforts. However, further assistance from international organizations is needed to avoid overwhelming local coping capacities.

IDPs from minority groups are facing difficulties to return at present due to their association with the former regime. Community-based reconciliation, as part of a broader transitional justice framework, is essential to facilitate durable return, ensure equal access to basic services and a safe environment for peaceful co-existence between communities. Many formerly displaced people have spontaneously returned to their areas of origin. Further return is contingent on security, the functioning of public infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals and police stations, availability of water and electricity supplies, levels of ERW contamination, livelihood opportunities, and damage to shelter and property.
II. Humanitarian Needs and Response

PROTECTION

Libya continues to face a significant mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) threat. Unexploded and abandoned ordnance (UXO), landmines, ammunition, cluster munitions and the high number of small arms and light weapons amongst the civilian population also pose an ongoing risk to the Libyan population and prevent life-saving humanitarian aid from reaching those in need.

Humanitarian agencies are conducting mine clearance and risk education activities in various communities recovering from conflict and working with Libya's interim authorities to address the dangers posed by ERW, but further resources are urgently needed in this area.

WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE

During a two day inter-agency mission to Bani Walid and Sirte on 25 and 27 October, a number of issues were identified that need to be addressed in the short and medium term by the national authorities, with the support of the WASH cluster.

Water supply has not been restored in Bani Walid due to power supply shortages. In the meantime, the only identified source for water is domestic wells, which may not be potable (water quality testing is ongoing). All public cesspool sewage tankers have been reportedly looted and/or damaged during the conflict. Although this could not be independently verified, the price of emptying household septic tanks using private tankers is now LDY60 LBY compared to LDY7 pre-conflict.

A similar situation exists in Sirte. Interlocutors have stated that the water and sanitation infrastructure has been severely damaged; Libyan technical experts will now need to assess the extent of damage and the level of efforts needed to repair the infrastructure. Electricity was reportedly cut-off in August when the grid was damaged, which in turn prevented water from being supplied to most of Sirte, except in those locations that were gravity fed. The main water network and sewer lines have been ruptured during the conflict, resulting in flooding of some streets and contamination of the water with sewage.

In response to the situation in Bani Walid and Sirte, the WASH cluster has dispatched 200,000 liters of bottled water to Bani Walid through local partners, which included 32,000 liters for Ibn Sina hospital. The cluster is also coordinating with a local water and waste water company to assess and repair the water and waste water network in Bani Walid, as well repair two sewage pumping stations.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

WFP has over 8,800 metric tons of food in stock to respond swiftly as needs arise and to support displaced people and host communities until their return. The food cluster has focused its response in the past seven days in Bani Walid, Sirte and Kufra, whilst continuing on-going cluster activities in the rest of the country.

Bani Walid: WFP participated in an interagency rapid assessment mission from Tripoli to Bani Walid on 25 October. The town of Bani Walid is mostly deserted. It is estimated that only between 15 – 20 % of the population has returned, although exact figures are difficult to obtain as some return temporarily to check the conditions of their homes and leave again. Factors discouraging increased return include a lack of basic services, such as electricity and water, as well as the fact that markets have not yet reopened. The government-run food subsidy institution, the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), has basic commodities in sufficient quantity in warehouses to support the current populations in Sirte and Bani Walid. However, this stock will not be sufficient when the remaining population returns. During the mission, it was noted that bakeries continue to struggle with the lack of electricity and foreign labour. WFP will continue to support current IDPs, residents, and returnees with food needs and coordinate with other partners, including LibAID and the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC).

Sirte: WFP participated in an interagency rapid assessment mission from Tripoli to Sirte on 25-26 October. Only 5,000 – 7,000 people of Sirte’s pre-conflict population of 70,000 are estimated to have remained in town during the heavy fighting. There is no electricity or water in Sirte; pipes have been damaged in the bombing and water has been contaminated with sewage. Electricity is required to rectify these problems, with fuel to run the pumps.
Bakeries have stopped working since August due to the lack of electricity. Availability of cooking gas is still lacking in the city. Generally, most people in Sirte were government employees and have not received salaries since August. The last PSF food distributions (basic PSF commodities) also took place in August. All shops in the city are closed. Many have been looted and/or destroyed. Citizens in Sirte have to drive to EL-Heesha/Zamzam (150 km west) or Harawa (70 km east) to buy food, despite fuel shortages, as the nearest operating gas station is around 70 km away. Due to the extensive existence of UXO and ERW in the residential neighbourhoods and other parts of the city, distributing food inside the city as a recovery mechanism should be further discussed, to avoid IDPs returning to an unsafe environment.

**Kufra:** WFP visited Kufra (an area in the south of Libya, close to Egypt’s border) between 25 and 27 October. The food security situation is normal in the town and surrounding areas: all shops are open and functioning with a good supply of commodities. Cash withdrawal limits from the banks have been raised up to 1000 LYD per month. Salaries have doubled, and in some cases tripled. Customer trust in the banks has improved and people have started depositing money again.

**Food Cluster Response**

WFP continues to support TCNs, IDPs and vulnerable groups in conflict affected areas and host communities. This is especially needed as food security continues to be threatened by a lack of access to food in markets. Both the commercial sector and banking sector are only slowly recovering. Most IDPs are from Bani Walid and Sirte, but others are from Gwalish, Mashashia and the Nafusa Mountains.

**Tripoli:** WFP continues to provide food assistance to 20,000 IDPs and other populations in need in Tripoli. A recent dispatch of 38 metric tons of pulses and oil was sent to complement current stock.

**Tarhouna** (northwest): 70.7 metric tons are currently being dispatched to Tarhouna for 5,000 IDPs from Bani Walid, Sirte, Gwalish, and other populations in need.

**Mizda** (northwest): A dispatch for 89 metric tons is on-going. The dispatch to Mizda, when complete, will be enough for 6,500 individuals. Targeted populations include IDPs from Bani Walid, and other needy populations in the towns of Mizda, Tobga, and Al Garyat.

**Tewargha/Benghazi:** There are an estimated 9,000 Tewargha IDPs in Benghazi, of which 3,500 are in camps and the others living with host families or private accommodation. On 19-20 October, WFP provided a two-week ration of food assistance for 5,000 individuals (3,500 located in the Halis camp and 1,500 in Gariunis camp). As this is expected to be a longer-term IDP caseload, which has not been included in original humanitarian phase-out planning, a contingency plan is being discussed for an estimated caseload of 15,000. An inter-agency and LibAID visit was organized to scout a new potential camp on the outskirts of Benghazi as the current camps are heavily populated.

**E DUCATION**

The cluster has reported severely damaged schools in a number of areas including Benghazi, Misrata, Bani Walid, Sirte, Tripoli and other conflict affected zones. In Bani Walid, the total of more than 100 basic education schools and about 40 secondary schools, including private and public schools as well as vocational training centers, are reportedly severely damaged and presently not functioning (all schools are in Bani Walid and in the area around -70 to 80 kilometers from the city center). About 80% of children, their families and teachers are estimated to have left the city.

During the reporting period, cluster partners have continued to implement a broad range of education related activities, including the distribution of 111 recreational kits for approximately 9’000 children in vulnerable schools and IDP sites. UNICEF, in support to the priorities of the NTC, is preparing proposals for supporting the curriculum development, considering integrated educational needs for children between 0 to 18 years of age (Early Childhood Development and Kindergarten included); emphasis on human-rights based approaches and an equity-focus is being given. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and pre- and in-service training institutes/centres, 11 master trainers are being trained on psycho-social support for the western part of the country. Brief orientations on psycho-social issues were also held in some schools in Mistrata; about 500 teachers and 5’000 students in 20 schools will indirectly benefit from these briefings.

**LOGISTICS**
The Security Council decided on 27 October the end the authorization for international military action in Libya by 31 October, terminating the no-fly zone. ICAO is working together with the Libyan CAA, NATO and other partners to ensure a smooth transition from the No-Fly-Zone to contingency procedures. Priority will continue to be given to humanitarian assistance flights. Tripoli International remains closed to operations.

Due to a reduced need for coordination activities, the Logistics Cluster in Zarrzis will be closed as of 31 October. The majority of operational activities have already been transferred to Libya.

**Air Transport.** UNHAS has been struggling with funding shortfalls. To continue to provide uninterrupted humanitarian support, UNHAS will be implementing a cost recovery mechanism starting 1 November. If donor funds are available, only a partial recovery will be implemented. Detailed procedures for payment, time line for booking and cancellations will be published soon. Furthermore UNHAS will be downsizing from its current 50 seats aircraft capacity to 35 seats.

From 1 May through 25 October, 4,616 passengers from 153 entities, including UN agencies, NGOs and diplomatic corps, have used this service over 94 flights days between Malta, Cairo, Djerba, Benghazi, Heraklion and Tripoli.

Taking into account the end of Daylight Saving Time in Malta, please check the revised UNHAS schedule effective 30th October at: http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a/unhas-flight-schedule-30-10-2011. 

**Sea Transport.** The WFP chartered vessel MV Fehim Bey is on its last rotation before terminating its free shipping service at the end of October. This vessel is currently on its way to Misrata and Benghazi. The Logistics Cluster is discontinuing shipping services between Benghazi, Malta, Tripoli and Misrata, as commercial shipping lines are resuming services to Libyan ports and as road transport routes between Benghazi and Tripoli are gradually re-opening.

As of 27 October, 540 passengers from some 50 different UN Agencies, donors, NGOs, governments, embassies and media institutions have used the MV Fehim Bey passenger transport service. To date, the ship has also transported more than 16,400 m³ of cargo for 32 organizations.

Overall, more than 18,000 m³ of goods have been transported to date on available/chartered ships, including the MV Fehim Bey, at no cost to users.

**Road Transport.** WFP, through the Logistics Cluster, continues to offer road transport services on a cost recovery basis from Egypt and Tunisia into and within Libya. To date, more than 3,000 m³ has been transported for 14 organizations.

**Warehousing.** The Logistics Cluster is providing free bonded storage up to 1,000 m2 in Malta Freeport for transit cargo through its commercial logistics services providers.

All organizations using UNHAS should ensure their personnel have a valid visa for Libya, relevant documentation on the humanitarian nature of their visit, or entry authorization by the Libyan authorities. Personnel landing in Malta should also have a valid visa or permission to enter the country. Further details about accessing UNHAS 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

**EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**Libya:** ETC continues to provide support to UN and NGO agencies for voice and data connectivity in Benghazi and Tripoli. ETC is, on behalf of the humanitarian community, working with the NTC to establish procedures and protocols for importation of telecommunications equipment and frequency licenses, as well as establish a countrywide plan for radio and satellite.

**Benghazi:** An International ETC/ICT support officer has arrived in Benghazi. A fifth radio operator for Benghazi Communications Centre (COMCEN) has been recruited. Power outages continue in Benghazi.
Tripoli: Preparations are underway for VSAT installation at Palm City accommodation. A permanent COMCEN room has been identified in the UNSMIL building. Installation is planned to start soon. An e-mail account for Tripoli COMCEN has been created (Tripoli.Comcen@wfp.org).

Tunisia: UNHCR has successfully installed a Tunisian telecom VSAT in the Chousha refugee camp. Connectivity from this VSAT can be accessed by staff from ETC member organizations. ETC is continuing to follow up with relevant authorities on VSAT, HF, VHF frequency licenses in Tunisia.

IV. Coordination

The coordination meeting schedules for Tripoli, Zarzis, Benghazi and Cairo, as well as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contact lists, are available online at http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/. 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

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://eepurl.com/eLeDs.

V. Funding

The Flash Appeal is funded at 64.5 per cent, with $263 million received out of the $407 million requested. Donations have also been recorded to projects outside the appeal, with a total of $180 million. This brings the total recorded humanitarian funding for the Libya crisis to $443 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 Libyan crisis.

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