

Update no 28 Humanitarian Situation in Libya and the Neighbouring Countries

10 June 2011

LIBYA

UNHCR staff visited conflict zones south and east of the Libyan capital Tripoli last week and found significant displacement, widespread violence and an urgent need to support Libyan organizations in providing basic supplies and services. UNHCR participated in two inter-agency missions - the first to Tripoli and displacement sites in government controlled areas near the Misrata frontline (Zlitan and Al Khums) and the Nafusa Mountain front-line area of Gharian; the second mission was to the opposition-controlled city of Misrata. The teams saw both sides of the battle lines as well as efforts to maintain support for those affected by the conflict. The mission also heard reports of partiality in the delivery of assistance. UNHCR could not verify these reports. In Zlitan, al Khums and Gharian, the Libyan Government has primary responsibility to respond to the needs of an estimated 49,000 displaced people in the Tripoli/Zlitan region. Displaced people with whom UNHCR met seem to be coping, albeit under difficult circumstances. Most are housed in hotels, dormitories and seaside homes. They are being provided with assistance by the Government and some private charities. However, an aid crisis could be looming. Despite the fact that warehouses are currently well stocked with basic food items it is apparent that the combined impact of protracted conflict and sanctions are eroding the Government's ability to effectively deliver assistance. The view of the inter-agency mission was that if this situation continues, international aid is likely to be needed in a matter of weeks.

In Misrata, the inter-agency mission met members of the Misrata Transitional Council. UNHCR was told that there are around 25,000 displaced people in the city, representing approximately 5,000 families. Most are staying with host families and relatives, while others are staying in schools and unoccupied new buildings. In many cases Libyans are hosting up to seven or eight displaced families in their homes - a situation that is almost certainly unsustainable. People have not received salaries since January and banks are not operational. Several entities in Misrata, including the Libyan Committee for



Five-year-old Razan is living in a school in Misrata with her parents, sister and her grandmother. The family's home was destroyed by a missile during the conflict. / UNHCR/ H. Caux

Humanitarian Relief, local businesses and engineering companies are exploring ways to quickly provide accommodation for these displaced people. UNHCR is also ready to support the rebuilding of homes. UNHCR is continuing to deliver regular relief by boat from Benghazi to Misrata through local partners. Since the beginning of the war, 630 people have died while 6,000 people have been injured, including by unexploded ordinance. Some 80 per cent of the nurses in hospitals - who were mainly foreigners - left the city early on in the crisis. They have been progressively replaced by medical students. Electricity has only been restored recently to some parts of the city.

60
YEARS



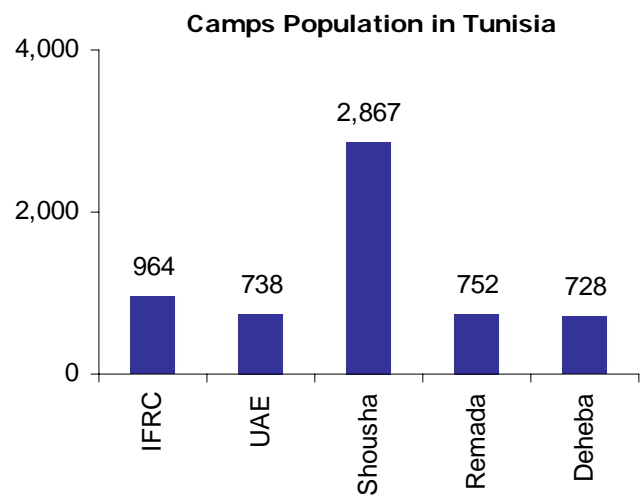
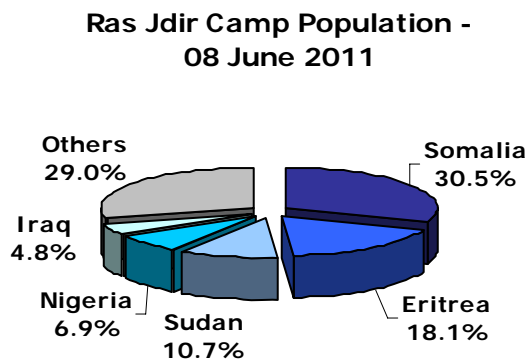
TUNISIA

It is estimated that there are currently 81,000 Libyans in Tunisia. 99,063 third country nationals have been evacuated from Tunisia with IOM/UNHCR arranged or coordinated flights since the beginning of the crisis.

Djerba, Ras Jdir (Medenine Governorate)

After the fire incident at the end of May, which destroyed more than two-thirds of the Choucha camp, its rebuilding is underway. The relocation of the two largest communities, Eritrean and Somali, to the newly established tent area has been completed. UNHCR also held discussion with the military in Choucha camp to establish an area for third-country nationals who are awaiting evacuation.

Currently, there are more than 4,600 people hosted in the three camps at Ras Jdir, including more than 1,000 in the IFRC camp, 860 in the UAE camp and more than 2,500 in Choucha camp.



Dehiba, Remada (Tataouine Governorate)

Armed clashes are ongoing on the Libyan side of Dehiba border between Government and rebel forces, however, currently the area remains under control of the rebel forces. To date, more than 68,000 Libyans have crossed into Tunisia through the Dehiba border. Taking into account the daily returns back to Libya, it is estimated that over 59,000 Libyans are currently hosted by the local communities. The two camps in Tataouine, the UNHCR Remada camp and UAE run Dehiba camp, currently host almost 1,500 Libyan refugees.

EGYPT

Saloum Border Crossing

It is estimated that since the beginning of the conflict in February 2011, approximately 25,000 Libyans who have entered through Saloum border, currently remain in Egypt.

A fire broke out in the make-shift tents occupied by mainly Somali men and destroyed around ten shelters. One policeman was injured when he tried to help evacuating people. Three refugees also had minor injuries. It is suspected that the fire was caused by cooking inside the tent.

There are currently almost 1,000 people at the Saloum border, among them 889 people registered with UNHCR. The majority of them come from Sudan (551), Somalia (115), Eritrea (1010) and Ethiopia (90).

More than 35,000 people have been evacuated from Saloum by IOM and UNHCR since the beginning of the conflict in February 2011.

Movements across the Mediterranean

Italy

The total number of new arrivals since mid-January has increased to some 40,745 people. Among them are 24,222 Tunisians and 16,523 other nationalities.

Malta

The number of arrivals from Libya amount to 1,555 people.

Resource Mobilization

UNHCR's requirements for the Libya situation have been revised to USD 80,659,396. So far, UNHCR has received contributions in the amount of USD 49,118,233. Some 39% of the Appeal remains unfunded. Without additional contributions, a critical shortfall of funding for UNHCR's operations in Libya and neighbouring countries is likely to affect vital humanitarian assistance.

Population movements from Libya into neighbouring countries

Egypt	Egyptians	102,424	Tunisia	Tunisians	55,687	Algeria	Algerians	1,081
	Libyans*	155,807		Libyans*	267,636		Libyans*	7,227
	TCNs	76,382		TCNs	189,769		TCNs	11,324
	Total	334,613		Total	513,092		Total	19,632
Niger	Nigeriens	68,736	Chad	Chadians	30,020			
	TCNs	3,555		TCNs	349			
	Total	72,291		Total	30,369			

Source: Government statistics compiled by IOM

* Includes usual border crossings of commuters, traders etc.

TCNs: Third Country Nationals

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and neighbouring countries

As April 2011



FIGSS
Field Information and
Coordination Support Section

Sources:
UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping
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Population figures:
IOM / UNHCR Humanitarian
Evacuation Cell

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and the designations used on this
map do not imply official endorsement
or acceptance by the United Nations.



	Capital		Crossing point
	UNHCR Regional Office		International boundary
	UNHCR Country Office / National Office / Liaison Office		Main road
	UNHCR Field Unit		Secondary road
	UNHCR Field Office		Railway
	Refugee camp	Elevation (Above mean sea level)	
	Asylum-seeker centre		3,250 to 4,000 metres
	Urban refugee location		2,500 to 3,250 metres
	Main town or village		1,750 to 2,500 metres
	Secondary town or village		1,000 to 1,750 metres
	Town of Interest		750 to 1,000 metres
			500 to 750 metres
			250 to 500 metres
			0 to 250 metres
			Below mean sea level



0 85.83
kilometers
Scale: 1:4,029,000



Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and neighbouring countries

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 - UNHCR Field Unit
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 - Refugee camp
 - Asylum-seeker centre
 - Urban refugee location
 - Main town or village
 - Secondary town or village
 - Town of Interest
 - Crossing point
 - International boundary
 - Main road
 - Secondary road
 - Railway
- Elevation**
(Above mean sea level)
- 3,250 to 4,000 metres
 - 2,500 to 3,250 metres
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 - 750 to 1,000 metres
 - 500 to 750 metres
 - 250 to 500 metres
 - 0 to 250 metres
 - Below mean sea level



0 79.71
kilometers
Scale: 1:3,742,000

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