

Highlights

- The situation in Tripoli and other parts of the country has greatly improved since the beginning of September. However, there continue to be food and other humanitarian needs for pockets of people who remain cut off from commercial activities, either due to ongoing fighting (in specific areas), displacement, or are otherwise unable to access their financial assets.
- WFP dispatched 778 metric tons of food for over 100,000 conflict-affected people during the week, mainly for the displaced from Bani Walid and Sirte.
- Five individual NGOs, along with the NGO Coordination Forums in Tripoli and Misrata, have written a letter **urgently requesting the continuation of the UNHAS air service** until safe commercial air services can resume in Libya. The NGOs noted that flight service provided by UNHAS remains vital to humanitarian and development agencies operating in Libya. **WFP immediately needs US\$ 1.4 million per month to continue the service. Operations are currently only funded until 10 October.**
- WFP has rerouted 775 metric tons of pasta for direct shipment into Tripoli. The cargo was originally planned to pass through the Tunisia shipping corridor before passing over land into Libya. **WFP is among the first commercial and humanitarian users to start sending cargo directly into Tripoli on commercial vessels.** The UN agency hopes this shipment will contribute to boosting confidence in the reopening of Tripoli port and direct trade with Libya. The cargo is estimated to arrive on 18 October.

Situation Update

- Fighting continues in Bani Walid and Sirte. Dispatches continue to be prioritized for populations in and around these areas.
- WFP took part in a UN interagency mission toward Bani Walid, reaching as far as Nesma. The number of IDPs currently hosted in Nesma was reportedly around 3,000, with numbers fluctuating daily as most only stay a few days before heading further toward Tripoli. The IDPs are well taken care of and are provided food and water. WFP food and UNICEF water was distributed, as well as items received from other organizations and individuals.
- An inter-agency mission to the Nafusa Mountains found a lack of basic commodities such as wheat flour, sugar, rice and vegetable oil in the market. Most bakeries are still closed due to lack of raw inputs and foreign workers. Around 60 percent of shops were found closed and others are partially opened. Banks have not re-opened and people have not received their salaries. The majority of households are relying on cash and humanitarian food assistance.
- WFP's partner, Mercy Corps, has assessed that there is urgent need for food, drinking water and other non-food items in Harawa (near Sirte). WFP plans to take part in an interagency mission to Sirte as soon as possible.
- WFP is well-positioned to respond to food needs as they continue to arise, and also to facilitate logistics and emergency telecommunications support to all humanitarian partners; this includes the transport of medicines, food, fuel, and personnel.

WFP Response

- In the past week, WFP dispatched 778 metric tons of food for over 100,000 conflict affected people.
- WFP has delivered food for 3,000 displaced persons in Nesma (24 metric tons), located southwest of Bani Walid. In Tinanay, an area also receiving large numbers of people displaced by fighting in Bani Walid, 177 metric tons of wheat flour, rice, pasta, beans and oil for 23,000 individuals has been delivered as well. Tinanay is 235 kilometers from Tripoli and south of Bani Walid.
- Since 1 October, WFP has been dispatching food for distribution to 25,000 internally displaced people from Sirte in the following eleven locations: Al Dheir, Al Kwass, Kbeba, Talateen, Jaref, Mrah, Washka, Zamzam, Gaddahiya, Abo Njeim, and Harawa (all are west of Sirte, except Harawa which is east). A total of 200 metric tons of food is in process of being dispatched and distributed and more will follow as the needs continue and new groups emerge.
- In the southern desert towns of Sabha, Marzuk, Oubari and Jufra, WFP delivered a total 377 metric tons of food for distribution to 58,000 individuals. Sabha, located over 700 kilometres south of Tripoli, is the fourth largest city in Libya.

- WFP currently has 6,000 metric tons of food prepositioned in Misrata, Tripoli, Benghazi and Zarzis, and will continue the food pipeline and distributions for various locations in need in Libya, especially those with people affected by fighting in Sirte and Bani Walid.
- Distributions to 25,000 vulnerable people (including IDPs and TCNs) in Tripoli are ongoing.
- As road transport between Misrata and Benghazi is still not possible, and the port in Tripoli lacks sufficient labour for timely unloading, the WFP chartered vessel *MV Fehim Bey* will begin to carry pre-loaded trucks from Benghazi to Misrata for deliveries into Tripoli. The trucks discharged in Misrata proceed by road to Tripoli, deliver the cargo, and return to Misrata port to be picked up by the vessel again bound for Benghazi.
- The *MV Fehim Bey* will continue to shuttle passengers and cargo between Malta, Benghazi, Misrata and Tripoli through mid-October. WFP and the Logistics Cluster is preparing cargo transport for UNICEF and WHO to ensure key supplies can reach Misrata and Tripoli before the end of the ship's contracted period. All organizations wishing to take advantage of this service should contact the logistics cluster as soon as possible (<http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a>). To date 30 different organizations have transported goods by sea through WFP and the Logistics Cluster, on the *MV Fehim Bey* and other available/chartered ships.
- UNHAS has operated throughout Libya when no commercial options were available, but has had to reduce its schedule due to limited funding. From 1 May – 30 September this year, UNHAS has transported 3,685 passengers on 83 flights between Malta, Cairo, Djerba, Benghazi, and Tripoli. Djerba and Cairo, however, have been removed from the schedule in order to cut costs.
- Emergency telecommunications support continues to be provided through WFP and the ETC cluster to UN and NGOs in Tripoli and Benghazi.
- Distributions to 17,000 Libyan refugees in southern Tunisia will be completed this week. After distribution is complete, UNHCR and WFP will work out a mechanism and modality for further food assistance to those Libyan refugees confirmed to be remaining.
- WFP, with its partner in Tunisia the *Union Tunisienne de Solidarité Sociale* (UTSS), has distributed over 1,200 metric tons of locally-procured food to 14,287 Tunisian families (71,435 beneficiaries) throughout the country.
- WFP continues food for training (FFT) activities for returning migrant workers from Libya in Upper Egypt. To date, 50,755 participants (253,755 beneficiaries) received a total 3,248 metric tons of mixed food commodities. Training courses have included carpentry, smithery, electricity, plumbing, plastering, driving, and small business management. By 17 July FFT in Assuit started training courses for female family members of the returnees to complement the ones for the returnees themselves. Current FFT activities under the regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) are planned to be completed by the end of October, after which time the Egypt portion of the regional emergency response will close.
- Since operations began in March this year, WFP has, through its partners, provided food assistance to over one million beneficiaries in the three countries covered by the ongoing regional emergency operation – Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt. In Libya alone, 800,000 people have been reached.

Resource Update

- In response to the crisis in Libya, WFP launched a **regional emergency operation** (EMOP 200257) for Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt in March. **The shortfall of the EMOP through the end of this year is currently US\$ 40 million.**
- A **Special Operation for Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications** (SO 200261) will continue to augment the logistics and telecommunications capacity of the humanitarian community. **(The shortfall for the SO through the end of this year is currently US\$ 5.5 million)**
- The **Special Operation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service** (SO 200276) requires US\$ 1.4 million a month to continue the free flight service provided to the humanitarian community. **(The shortfall for UNHAS through the end of this year is currently US\$ 4.2 million)**

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